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**Mid Term Evaluation of the Scheme
on Modernisation of Prisons –
Assessment Report**

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Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

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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 the period 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.**

This document comprises of the summary of the observations for the prisons visited during the field study. It gives a brief overview of the key challenges faced in the implementation of the modernization of prisons scheme.

1 Common Observations

▶ General Observations:

- Most of the Prisons undertaken for the study are overcrowded.
- Acute shortage of staff across the prisons was found to be a key concern for smooth functioning of prisons.
- All States have planned the maintenance of the assets created under this scheme, to be done through the grants of the State government.
- In almost all the States, the budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out by the office of the DG/ IG Prisons.
- Most of the States lack a separate monitoring committee for the project.
- Security arrangements during implementation of the scheme included deployment of extra guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- Most of the prisons need dining halls, libraries, interview rooms, visitor's waiting hall with separate toilets for men and women, stores, workshops and hospitals.
- Technological up-gradation needs include – CCTV's, walky-talkies, Video Conferencing facility
- Most of the prisons run several correctional measures. These include weaving, tailoring, carpentry, library, games, yoga & meditation classes, etc.

▶ Observations related to Infrastructure and construction:

- New Staff Quarters constructed under the scheme are more spacious compared with old quarters.
- Most of the States require internal roads and lighting within the quarter's compound.
- In some prisons, the construction cost went up by 8-10 % due to the delay in implementation.
- In most of the newly constructed staff quarters, a compound wall needs to be constructed from safety perspective.
- Improvements in the ventilation within the prison premises.
- Live wire fencing is required in some prisons where the height of the perimeter wall is less than 21 feet.
- Open sewerage and drainage network in many prisons needs to be upgraded to concealed underground system.
- Of all the States, only Narnaul prison in Haryana has provided with masonry beds (platforms), which were otherwise absent in newly constructed prison of other states.

▶ Observations related to Female Prisons:

- Most of the female prisons do not have Crèche facilities and separate hospital ward.
- Most of the Prisons across all the States lack the provision to accommodate more women prisoners as the existing enclosures are congested.
- Most of the prisons accommodating female prisoners do not have separate kitchen facilities and at few prisons where they were provided are not being utilized due to quarrels among the women inmates.

▶ Observations related to Medical facilities:

- Prisons have shortage of proper medical facilities like X-ray, lab equipment, radiograph, medical supplies & furniture to the hospital. Some of the prisons don't even have the basic Hospital equipment.
- Most of the prisons do not have full time doctors and nurses.
- In many States, there is no provision of female doctor and female nurse for women prisoners.
- The health problems suffered by the prisoners include skin diseases, dental problems, Cholera (seasonal), dysentery and diarrhea (seasonal), typhoid and jaundice. Also, TB and HIV cases are found in most of the prisons.

2 State wise Observations & Assessment

2.1 Evaluation Summary for Andhra Pradesh

- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been through the Andhra Pradesh State Police Housing Corporation Limited (APSPHCL), which is an ISO certified organization.
- ▶ Quality control for implementation of this scheme is undertaken by APSPHCL and Vigilance Cell of the State Government.
- ▶ The budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out by the Accounts Manager in the office of the IG Prisons and Chief Engineer, APSPHCL.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern for smooth functioning of the prisons.
- ▶ Basic Infrastructure problems are still a concern in the old prisons.

2.1.1 Central Prison, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Existing hospital is operational from prisoner's barrack leading to overcrowding in the prison.
 - Two old barracks were dismantled for construction of a new hospital.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff quarters:**
 - The newly constructed quarters are spacious when compared with the old quarters.
 - RCC frame type structure with apartment type of construction.
 - Staff quarters of Central Prison and Women Prison were clubbed in order to save cost of construction and savings used to improve other facilities like lighting, compound wall, etc.
 - Tiles were used for flooring in all the rooms, kitchen and toilets in officer quarters.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison**
 - Outer perimeter wall needs to be replaced with a concrete wall of height 21 feet.
 - Existing conventional kitchen which uses firewood as fuel needs to be replaced with a modern kitchen.
 - An additional requirement of at least 20 quarters for officers and 40 for other staff.

2.1.2 Special Prison for Women, Chanchalguda, Hyderabad

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Even after addition of four new barracks, the number of prisoners per barrack has not come down.
 - Many prisoners suffer from psychological problems like hysteria, depression, etc.
 - Except diet, there is no special arrangement such as bed, separate toilet, medical facilities during emergencies for pregnant women.
 - Existing crèche for children was found to be very old with out furniture and play items.
 - Absence of play school with in the compound. Children are taken outside to a school.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff quarters:**
 - New staff quarters are spacious when compared with old quarters. Also, the new quarters have provision for ventilation and circulation.
 - Officer's quarters were clubbed with those of Central Prison Officers quarters for saving construction cost as both of these are located with in the same compound.
 - Drainage facility within and outside the warder quarters need improvements as these buildings are located at a lower level when compared with their surroundings.
 - Need for internal roads within the quarters compound.
 - It was observed that water was leaking through the joints of the waste water pipes - Plumbing work and waste water

pipes need fixing.

- Height of parapet wall needs to be increased for safety considerations, especially due to presence of children.
- Safety grills in the balconies.

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Four additional barracks are needed to reduce overcrowding during night time as the existing old cells are not being used due to security reasons. Also, segregation facilities are needed.
- New kitchen as the existing one is in a dilapidated condition.
- Presently, the prison does not have any dining facility.
- Need for an auditorium.
- Need for a waiting hall for visitors.
- Need for improvement in water supply (both quantity and quality).
- Sewerage and drainage facilities need to be upgraded by providing concealed network such as underground sewer lines with manholes for cleaning and servicing.
- Need store rooms for ration, clothing & bedding and workshop
- Hospital facilities need to be improved.

2.1.3 District / Sub Jail, Khammam

▶ **General Observations:**

- It has well connected surface drainage system to collect rain water from the roof tops and divert the same to kitchen garden.

▶ **Observations on Construction of New Jail Complex:**

- Provision for lighting and ventilation.
- RCC frame type structure.
- The barracks are two storied structures with balconies.
- Construction cost includes internal roads, green open spaces, etc.
- Flooring is with polished stone for administrative building and barracks and tiles for kitchen and toilets.

▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**

- Quarters are provided with staircases, which were absent in staff quarters of other states.
- RCC frame type structure with individual dwellings.
- Tile flooring.

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Need watch towers.
- Need for Barb wire fencing (concertina wire).
- Crèche.
- 20 quarters needed for staff and warders.
- Need for two additional bore wells.
- Waste water treatment plant.

2.1.4 Prisoner's Agriculture Colony (PAC)/Open Jail, Cherlapally, Hyderabad

▶ **General Observations:**

- Installation of electrical fittings and services like water connection, sump and motor are still pending.
- Works were delayed by nearly three years due to reasons specific to the contractor.
- The construction cost went up by 8-10 % due to the delay in implementation.

▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**

- RCC frame structure with apartment type construction for staff and individual dwelling for superintendent and other officers.
- Tiles were used for flooring in staff quarters, toilets and kitchen.
- Impetus was given for ventilation and lighting.
- Missing items include Parking facilities, Landscaping, Internal roads, Lighting, etc.

2.2 Evaluation Summary for Assam

- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be one of the concerns for smooth functioning of prisons.
- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been mainly through PWD. Construction of New Central Prison at Guwahati has been entrusted to Assam Police Housing Corporation. For water supply and sanitation works Public Health Engineering Department is the nodal agency.
- ▶ Security arrangements during implementation of the scheme included deployment of extra guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is through the grants of the state government.
- ▶ Budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was monitored by the accounts section in office of the IG Prisons.
- ▶ Quality of construction was monitored at different stages by the implementing agencies, which include Public Works Department (PWD), Assam Police Housing Corporation and Public Health Engineering Department.
- ▶ Except the upcoming Guwahati Central prison, most of the prisons were built using Assam type construction.

2.2.1 Central Prison, Nagaon

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Kitchen inside the prison is old and need to be replaced with a modern one.
 - Prison has open sewerage system. Water gets stagnant during the rainy season as the prison ground is uneven.
 - Some toilets constructed under this scheme were found to be blocked and not very well maintained.
 - A large amount of space is currently not being utilized. This space may be utilized for growing vegetables for in-house consumption.
 - Enclosure for women is small and congested.
 - Assam-type construction has been adopted for staff quarters.
 - Present, correctional measures include weaving, tailoring, basket making, electrification, basic literacy campaign, religious discourses, etc. The prison has a sale counter to market its products like baskets, vegetables, etc.
 - External guarding is maintained by Armed Guards of Assam Police.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within prison:**
 - RCC type construction was used only for dispensary in women enclosure. For rest of the construction work, Assam type was used with wooden trusses and purlins.
 - Roofing material used was tin and CI sheets with AC sheets for false ceiling.
 - Flooring provided was plain cement concrete with brick soling.
 - Tiles were not provided inside the toilets. Also taps and flush system were not provided.
 - Size of RCC posts was 5'X5' and for walls brickwork of 5' thickness with plastering and colour wash was used.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
 - Assam type of construction was used with wooden trusses and purlins. Size of RCC posts was 5'X5'.
 - Roofing material used was tin and CI sheets with AC sheets for false ceiling.
 - Flooring provided was plain cement concrete with brick soling.
 - Tiles were not provided inside the kitchen and toilets.
 - For walls, brickwork of 5' thickness with plastering and colour wash was adopted.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - Two additional barracks of capacity 50 each.
 - Reconstruction of hospital (with lab facility and equipment) and administrative building.
 - Concealed drainage and sewerage system.
 - Combined waste water treatment plant for Central and Special Prisons at Nagaon.

- Boundary wall and renovation of existing watch towers.
- 22 additional staff quarters for Jailor, Medical Officer, Assistant Jailors, Head Warder, Warder and Pharmacist.
- Compound wall for staff quarters.
- Training to staff and vocational training to prisoners.
- Vehicle.

2.2.2 Special Prison, Nagaon

▶ General Observations:

- Special prison was intended to house prisoners charged under the National Security Act; however, very few prisoners out of the total number of prisoners are under the NSA.
- Some of the day toilets were clogged and were not being properly maintained.
- Existing barracks are very old and are of Assam type. They need improvements.
- Health problems include diarrhea, skin diseases and dental problems.

▶ Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:

- Assam type construction was used.
- Wooden trusses and purlins were used for roof covered with tin and CI sheets. AC sheets were for providing false ceiling.
- Plain cement concrete along with brick soling was used for flooring.
- Kitchen and toilets were not provided tiles.
- Size of RCC posts was 5'X5' and for walls brickwork of 5' thickness with plastering and colour wash was used.

▶ Additional requirements in the prison:

- Repairs are needed to existing barracks and toilets.
- At least one additional barrack and additional toilets.
- Live wire fencing and compound wall for the prison.
- Communication equipment such as walky-talkies, etc.
- X-ray, lab equipment, radiograph, medical supplies and furniture to the hospital.
- Special ward for women in the hospital
- Two type VI quarters for pharmacist and lab technician and 12 type VIII quarters for warders
- Compound wall and garage to the staff quarters

2.2.3 District Prison, Morigaon

▶ General Observations:

- The prison is located 6 km away from the town and 9km away from the civil hospital. There is no public transport available.
- Prison is overcrowded. Four additional barracks constructed under this scheme were not yet operational. The delay is due to incompleteness of a section (about 9.5 metres length) of the security wall enclosing these barracks.
- Existing kitchen is in a poor condition and needs to be upgraded.
- Open sewerage and drainage network needs to be upgraded.

▶ Observations on Construction within Prison:

- Height of perimeter wall is 5.4 m high i.e., 18 feet. It was constructed with brick masonry.
- Assam type construction was used. Wooden trusses and purlins were used for roof covered with tin and CI sheets. AC sheets were for providing false ceiling.
- 1.8m wide verandah was provided in the four new barracks constructed.

- Plain cement concrete along with brick soling was used for flooring.
- Kitchen and toilets were not provided with tiles.

- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - Water supply provision for extended portion i.e., for the additional four barracks
 - Modern kitchen with centralized LPG, store, library, etc
 - Pavement along the perimeter wall for patrolling
 - Need visitors shed and toilets
 - Approach road, entrance gate, sentry post, boundary wall, lighting, generator, vehicle, etc
 - Compound wall for staff quarters

2.3 Evaluation Summary for Haryana

- ▶ Shortage of staff in the prisons visited.
- ▶ 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).
- ▶ Security arrangements included more number of guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is through the grants from the State government.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ 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.

2.3.1 District Prison at Narnaul, Haryana

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - 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.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**
 - 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.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
 - 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.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - 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)

2.3.2 District Prison at Sonapat, Haryana

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - 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 jail.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- The prison is currently overcrowded by 126%.
 - Enclosure for women with a capacity of at least 50 prisoners is needed.
 - At least a 20 bed hospital with lab equipment, furniture, etc. Also, there is a requirement for dental treatment equipment and dentist.
 - Vehicle for transportation of sick prisoners and staff.
 - Staff quarters.

2.4 Evaluation Summary for Chhattisgarh

- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern.
- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been majorly through the Chhattisgarh Public Works Department (PWD). Besides PWD some work is also carried out by the Public Health Works Department (PHE).
- ▶ Security arrangements during work implementation include:
 - Identification of the workers at the Prison Gate
 - Stamping on the prisoners Hands
 - Also, special precautions are undertaken in the Naxalite affected areas.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ Budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out by the Finance Officer in the State Head Quarter.
- ▶ Quality control during the implementation of this scheme is undertaken by the PWD Staff.

2.4.1 Central Prison, Durg

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Extent of overcrowding is up to 250%. This is due to status upgradation from district Jail to central jail without adding up new facilities in the Jail.
 - There were no reported incidences of communicable diseases in the prison; skin related problems are common due to overcrowding.
 - The prison has a Video Conferencing facility and a computer room for training the interested prisoners.
 - Also, a CCTV has been installed from the personal expenses of Dr. KK Gupta, Superintendent, Central Prison, Durg.
 - Among the correctional measures the Prison provides Tailoring, Screen & offset Printing, Book Binding, Computers, Carpenter workshop, Art of Living and Education (Primary School)
 - For recreation activities the prison has TV with DTH in each barrack, Chess, Carom and Ludo.
 - Also, the prisoners are provided with following basic hygiene material:
 - Soap - Weekly
 - Bathroom Sleepers - Yearly
 - Prisoner Uniform - Yearly
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
 - The construction work is undertaken by PWD.
 - The construction of staff quarters was done through open tender process by PWD.
 - Appropriate Site inspections are not undertaken before construction.
 - The construction quality of PWD is satisfactory and as per the estimates.
 - Maintenance is undertaken by the contractor selected by PWD. There is a performance guarantee period of 2 years.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - The current kitchen in the prison is very small & not properly ventilated. There is an urgent need for improvement of prison kitchen.
 - Present staff strength in the prison is as per the sanction for a district prison. Since, the prison has been upgraded to a Central Prison the staff position also need to be increased as per the requirements of a central prison.
 - A shed /shelter with toilet facilities need to be made for the visitors.
 - There is no lady doctor for the female prisoners.
 - No separate kitchen for female prisoners. Their food comes from the male prison.

2.4.2 District Prison, Rajnandgaon

- ▶ **General Observations:**

- It is well maintained prison (considering it has old buildings as the prison was setup before 100 years).
 - Though the prison has an eight bed hospital, it continues to functions as an OPD only. In case of medical emergencies, sick prisoners are sent to the district government hospital.
 - Among the correctional measures the prison provides education under the state government literacy programme - Classes for 5th & 8th standard, Yoga & Meditation by Gayatri Pariwar, carpenter workshop, electrical winding works, hand bag making and compost manufacturing – By NGO Jan Shiksha Sansthan.
 - For recreation activities the prison has TV with DTH in each barrack, Chess, Carom and Ludo.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
- The construction work is undertaken by PWD.
 - The construction of staff quarters was done through open tender process by PWD.
 - The prison staff was found out to be satisfied with the size of quarters and quality of construction.
 - Improvements are needed for toilets, open spaces with in the site location, provision for water, tiles and flooring for the staff quarters.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**
- Repairs and renovation work has improved the living conditions of the prisoners.
 - Quality of renovation works undertaken needs further improvements as the barracks are old.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- Need for increase in number of toilets for prisoners.
 - Completion of the work of remaining staff quarters.
 - There should be periodical checks on the quality of construction.
 - The perimeter wall needs to be increased from 14 feet to 21 feet.
 - Parking facility must be provided for the staff quarters.
 - There is a need for improvement of kitchen, toilets and store.
 - There is a requirement of a full time doctor in the prison premises.
 - Among the future requirements there is a need for an auditorium, library, interview room, visitor's hall and toilets.

2.4.3 District / Sub Jail, Dhamtari

- ▶ **General Observations:**
- Currently, there are no female prisoners in Dhamtari and the female ward is being used for male prisoners. The female prisoners are sent to Raipur prison.
 - The common health problems suffered by the prisoners include common cold, Skin diseases, dental problems, Cholera (seasonal), dysentery and diarrhea (seasonal).
 - The prison has a concealed sewerage system.
 - For recreation and correctional purpose, the prison provides for TV with DTH in each barrack, Radio, News Papers, Library, Chess, Carom and Ludo.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
- Maintenance is undertaken by the contractor selected by PWD. Newly constructed assets, are covered under Defect Liability Period agreement which is for 3 years from the date of completion and handover of work.
 - Some improvements can be done in flooring, tiles, staircase, compound and store rooms.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- There is an additional requirement of eight barracks with a prisoner capacity of 20 each.
 - Requirement of new watchtowers.
 - Need for an interview room.
 - Need for toilets for the visitors.

- The height of the perimeter wall needs to be increased.
- Hospital requirements include:
 - Full time Doctor
 - 6-10 bed hospital for the Prison
 - Refrigerator
 - Laboratory equipment
 - Testing equipment
- Dining hall with a capacity of 200 prisoners.
- Modernization of Kitchen.

2.5 Evaluation Summary for Rajasthan

- ▶ Overall shortage of staff.
- ▶ The scheme is being implemented by the Rajasthan State Road Development & Construction Corporation Limited (RSRDCC) and PWD.
- ▶ Security arrangements during the implementation of works include deployment of more number of guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ Budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works is carried at the state level by the office of the IG Prisons, RSRDCC and PWD.
- ▶ Quality control during the course of implementation of this scheme is undertaken by the Quality Control Departments of the RSRDCC/PWD and Vigilance Cell of the State Government.

2.5.1 Central Prison, Bikaner

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - The prison was clean and had provisions for ventilation and lighting.
 - There is shortage of water inside the prison resulting in waterborne diseases.
 - Mining dust from the surrounding industries to be one of the reasons for dust pollution in the area.
 - Sewerage is open type within the jail compound and the waste water is currently being utilized for vegetable cultivation.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**
 - Provisions for ventilation and lighting available inside the prison
 - Polished Kota stone used for flooring within the barracks and tiles for kitchen, toilets, administrative and other buildings.
 - The prison compound has workshops, library and auditorium hall for correctional purposes.
 - External security wall of 18 feet height with additional 3 feet of live wire fencing and internal enclosure wall 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.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
 - Tiles were used for flooring in staff quarters, toilets and kitchen.
 - Polished Kota was used for warder's quarters.
 - Impetus was given for ventilation and lighting.
 - The residents mentioned that the quality and standard of living has improved with the provision of these quarters.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - Separation blocks.
 - Parking facilities.
 - Crèche for children.
 - Two additional bore wells.
 - Mini sewerage treatment plant.
 - Visitors waiting hall with separate toilet facilities for men and women.
 - Additional quarters for Deputy Superintendent, technical staff and female nurse.

2.5.2 Central Prison, Bharatpur

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Most of the buildings were very old. Instead of repairing these old structures, they should be replaced with new

buildings.

- Newly constructed factory sheds and stores currently being used as material dumps.
 - No proper provision for ventilation and lighting even in the newly constructed barracks.
 - Health problems prevalent in the prison including skin diseases, waterborne diseases, gastric troubles, malaria, depression, etc.
 - Water supply is through bore well and water had mineral and fluorine content.
 - The hospital inside the prison is currently not operational. It was informed that the hospital needs further improvement in order to make it functional such as furniture, equipment, etc. Further, there is no provision of female doctor and female nurse for women prisoners.
 - Separate kitchen built for women was currently not being utilized.
 - Superintendent quarter and other staff quarters were very old and beyond repair.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- Furniture and equipment for the hospital.
 - 31 additional quarters for Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Doctor, Jailors, medical staff, factory manager, store keeper and warders.
 - Internal roads and compound wall for newly built staff quarters.
 - Additional sump for water storage, urinals and washbasins, etc.
 - Crèche for children.
 - Acoustic facilities for Interview room.
 - Additional room for clerical staff.
 - RCC roof for kitchen shed located behind the main kitchen.

2.5.3 District Prison, Dausa

- ▶ **General Observations:**
- Prison was not being maintained properly.
 - Only 50% of the jail is being utilized presently.
 - Most of the newly constructed toilets were found to be blocked and in a state of neglect.
 - No drainage and sewerage facility within and outside the prison compound.
 - Electric mains were kept outside in the open with out proper roof/cover.
 - Cracks were observed in the main security wall.
 - It was informed that the occurrence of Skin diseases is very common in the prison. Other health problems include TB, dental problems, etc.
 - No compound wall at the rear end of the prison.
 - Visitor's hall had a tin roof and has no toilet facility.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**
- Drainage within and outside the jail complex need to be improved.
 - Electrical fittings, plumbing work and waste water pipes need fixing and improvement.
 - Electrical mains to be shifted to the main building.
 - Periodic maintenance and optimum utilization of existing assets to be done.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- At least two additional quarters for male nurse and UDC.
 - Recruitment of Women warders.
 - Compound wall at the rear side of the prison.

2.5.4 Sub Jail, Bandikui

▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**

- Poor drainage system with in and outside the jail complex.
- It was observed that the roof of the administrative building was damp and leaking. Stair case to access the roof of the administrative building is to be provided.
- Open pits for waste water to be covered.

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- High mast central lighting.
- Correctional measures such as library, games, TV, etc.

2.6 Evaluation Summary for Mizoram

- ▶ In Mizoram, staff shortage is not a key concern when compared with other states as it has recruited staff on contract basis in their muster rolls.
- ▶ Implementation of the project has been through the prison department technical personnel. Quality of construction is poor with out any proper standards being followed during implementation of the scheme.
- ▶ Security arrangements during implementation of the scheme included deployment of extra guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is through the grants of the state government.
- ▶ It was found that budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out by the Accounts Manager/Superintendent in the office of the IG Prisons.
- ▶ Quality of construction was monitored by IG prisons, DIG Prisons, Junior Engineer and Section Assistant of the prison department along with the respective prison superintendents.

2.6.1 Central Prison, Aizwal

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - The prison is located in a hilly area with in the capital city of Aizwal. The terrain is uneven which makes vigilance difficult for the prison staff.
 - Existing barracks were Assam type with asbestos sheets for walls/separation and tin roof over timber trusses.
 - Prisoners were provided with satellite televisions inside their barracks. Also, prisoners have access to books and musical instruments such as guitars, etc.
 - The prison has an adult education centre and library.
 - The prison has a play ground, stage and viewing arrangement constructed under this scheme.
 - Water shortage is predominant during the summer season.
 - Existing barracks, toilets need improvement and they are very old.
 - No separate facilities for women in the hospital and lady doctor for male prisoners as well.
 - Facilities for pregnant women include separate lodging and regular check-up at the civil hospital.
 - Facilities for children include crèche run by Mizoram Women's Organization and funded by Social Welfare Department.
 - The prison has a number of display boards, hoardings, paintings on awareness about drug abuse, safe sex, condoms, HIV, etc.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction:**
 - RCC frame type structure used for all constructions except for staff quarter No.1 & 2, which were made as Assam type.
 - Plain cement mortar flooring for barracks as wells rooms, kitchen and toilet in the staff quarters.
 - Inner walls of staff quarters were made of asbestos sheets which can be removed during occasional gatherings / family functions, etc.
 - Rise and thread were not maintained uniformly making it inconvenient while using the staircase
 - With in the barracks, platforms made with cement mortar and bricks are provided to use them as beds
 - Quality of wood work need improvements especially for doors and windows
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - Outer perimeter wall needs to be replaced with RCC wall as the existing wall is deteriorating
 - Existing kitchen needs to be replaced with a modern one
 - Existing old barracks need to be replaced with RCC structures rather than Assam type of construction which is not a permanent one.
 - Existing old and dilapidated toilets need to be replaced.
 - Vehicle for medical emergencies and other purposes

- Instructors for correctional courses such as vocational training in plumbing, electrification, arts, etc are needed
- Rain water harvesting structures
- Psychiatrist or counselor and dentist
- CCTV's, walky-talkies, metal detectors, etc

2.6.2 District Prison, Aizwal

▶ **General Observations:**

- Prison is centrally located in the capital city of Aizwal with well maintained approach roads.
- Prison surroundings were kept clean and properly maintained.
- Existing barracks are of Assam type structures
- The kitchen being used inside the prison needs to be renovated.
- Toilets need to be improved
- Health problems include common cold and fever, skin diseases, diarrhea, malaria, STD, etc.

▶ **Observations on Construction:**

- RCC frame type structure was used for constructions.
- Plain cement mortar flooring for barracks as wells rooms, kitchen and toilet in the staff quarters.
- Inner walls of staff quarters were made of asbestos sheets which can be removed during occasional gatherings / family functions, etc.
- Rise and thread were not maintained uniformly making it inconvenient while using the staircase
- Quality of openings such as doors and windows need improvements

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Additional staff quarters - seven more units at warder level and three for jailors
- At least five new barracks for prisoners to replace old Assam type barracks
- Modern kitchen
- Ration godown / store
- Security barrack for staff
- Cells for segregation
- Vehicle for medical emergencies
- Additional toilets and improvements to sewerage
- A hospital with regular doctor and staff nurse, lab facilities and lab technician
- Psychiatrist or counselor
- Library
- CCTV's, walky-talkies, metal detectors, etc

2.6.3 District Prison, Serchhip

▶ **General Observations:**

- Prison is remotely located on the outskirts of Serchhip.
- Approach road constructed under the scheme does not extend up to the main highway. A portion of the access road falls under the local body's jurisdiction. Hence this patch of the muddy road need to be laid, otherwise, the prison is likely to become unapproachable during the rainy season.
- The prison does not have electricity and water connections.
- The prison is likely to become operational only after a year due to want of additional funds.

▶ **Observations on Construction:**

- RCC frame type structure for all the above constructions except for staff quarters, where Assam type was used.

- Plain cement mortar flooring for administrative building, barracks as wells rooms, kitchen and toilets in the staff quarters.
 - Inner walls of staff quarters were made of asbestos sheets which can be removed during occasional gatherings / family functions, etc.
 - Rise and thread were not maintained uniformly making it inconvenient while using the staircase
 - Quality of openings such as doors and windows need improvements.
 - Security wall was constructed with brick work. Some sections of the security wall were found to be exposed with brick work.
 - Spalling of concrete was found with in the newly constructed barracks
 - Ventilation with in the barracks, especially for toilets need improvements
 - Watch towers were not easily approachable and the stair way is with uneven rises.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- Water and electricity connections to make the prison operational
 - Additional quarters are required as only eight quarters were built under this scheme.
 - Vehicle for transport
 - Staff recruitment for this prison
 - Toilets for visitors
 - Landscaping, internal roads, lighting, parking, etc.

2.7 Evaluation Summary for Maharashtra

- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern for smooth functioning of prisons.
- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been through the Public Works Department and Maharashtra Police Housing Board for civil works and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradikaran for water supply and sanitation related works.
- ▶ Security arrangements included construction of separation walls, additional guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ It was found that budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out by the Accounts Manager in the office of the IG Prisons.
- ▶ Quality control during the implementation of this scheme is undertaken by the Executive Engineer, PWD and Executive Engineer, Quality Control Circle of the State Government.

2.7.1 Central Prison, Aurangabad

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Extent of overcrowding is up to 83%. This is due to abandoning of old dilapidated barracks in the prison.
 - Even though there are no reported incidences of major health problems, minor ailments include skin diseases due to overcrowding. In old prisoners, eye, dental and orthopedic problems, hyper tension are common. Also, there are heart, TB and psychological related problems in the prison, but limited to very few cases.
 - Intercom facility with glass separation and wooden planks is available in the interview room to facilitate prisoners to talk to their relatives. It was informed that there is a positive change in prisoner's behaviour after installation of this facility as they are able to properly communicate with their visitors. The conversation will be monitored by the prison staff.
 - Western commodes are installed at one barrack which houses old prisoners.
 - Correctional measures include yoga, meditation, cultural programmes on 15th Aug, medical camps, spiritual programmes, library, games and sports with in the jail and at regional level.
 - Correctional measures also include plastic mat making, powder coated steel furniture, plastic broom stick making, carpentry, weaving, tailoring, compost manufacturing unit, etc are set up in association with individual entrepreneurs.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**
 - All the 16 barracks are in one enclosure on the ground floor and first floor.
 - RCC structure with open courtyard inside.
 - Roof is made slant to prevent any escape.
 - Granite slabs was used for flooring in barracks and tiles for toilets.
 - Open courtyard is provided with platforms for washing and bathing purposes.
 - Even though more openings are provided towards the open courtyard, ventilation is less as the enclosure remains completely closed on the four sides.
 - Leakage of RCC roof below water tanks and toilets.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction of Staff Quarters:**
 - RCC type construction as apartments with G+2 floors housing one type in the block.
 - Tiles were used for flooring for officer's quarters and mosaic was used for staff quarters. For kitchen granite platforms and tiles were used. Tiles were also used in toilets and bathrooms.
 - Open spaces were provided in between the apartment blocks as playground and green spaces.
 - Old wells were repaired and conserved as rain water harvesting structures.
 - Four quarters of type II were yet to be build. This is due to land dispute and heritage status of the prison.
 - Type I staff quarters are congested as reported by the staff.

► **Observations on Construction of Prison Workshop:**

- Industrial structure with truss and purlins.
- It was built as a separate block near the compound wall outside the main perimeter wall.
- Flooring is with plain cement concrete.

► **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- 16 additional barracks are required.
- Outer perimeter wall needs to be replaced with a concrete wall of height 21 feet
- Existing kitchen was part of the Moghul Sarai. It needs to be replaced with modern one having centralized LPG connection, store, etc.
- 50 bed hospital with lab equipment, furniture and separate ward for women.
- Overhead tank with drinking water treatment facility, pumping unit, distribution network, etc
- Combined sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters.
- Rain water harvesting structures with drainage network inside the prison compound.
- Computers, video conferencing facilities, canteen, etc.
- Additional 23 staff quarters to replace old quarters.

2.7.2 Central Prison, Arthur Road, Mumbai

► **General Observations:**

- Arthur road prison is highly congested than any other prison visited so far. The prison is located on an area of 5 acres of which staff quarter are occupied in 2 acres area. There is space constraint for further expansion of this prison.
- Prisoners suffer from skin diseases, psychological problems, dental and age related problems. Other health problems include diabetes, hyper tension, TB, HIV, etc. TB and HIV are contracted even before they are lodged in the prison.

► **Observations on Construction within Prison:**

- Drainage facility within and outside the prison compound need improvement as these buildings are located at a lower level when compared with their surroundings.
- It was observed that water was leaking from toilets on the first floor. Plumbing work and waste water pipes needs proper fixing.

► **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Present number of staff quarters allotted was 93 (including that for Byculla and Bandra prison staff). At least 123 more staff quarters are required to cater to the current staff.
- Additional toilets are needed as some of the existing toilets are not usable.
- Additional barracks to address overcrowding. Also, segregation facilities are needed.
- Existing outer security wall needs improvements. It adjoins encroachments (slum) on a government land on one side. Also, the prison is surrounded by multi-storey structures.
- Hospital facilities need to be improved by providing one additional doctor, five male nurses, equipment such as centralized oxygen system, biometric waste disposal system, laboratory, x-ray and ECG machine, etc. Also, frequency of supply of medicines should be improved to one month rather than six months.

2.7.3 District Prison & Women Prison, Byculla, Mumbai

► **General Observations:**

- Prisoners mainly suffer from skin diseases. Other health problems include HIV, TB, mumps, measles (predominant in children of Bangladeshi prisoners), hepatitis, etc. Prisoners already had these problems prior to coming to the jail.
- Incidences of skin diseases and waterborne diseases have gone down after the jail was improved under this scheme.

► **Observations on Construction within Prison:**

- Provision for lighting and ventilation
- RCC frame type structure with ground floor and first floor.
- Balconies are not provided to maintain privacy for the women prison.
- Flooring is with granite stone in barracks and for toilets, tiles were used.
- Water was found to be leaking from toilets in the first floor and also at expansion joints of the building.

► **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Dinning hall for prisoners and staff
- Separate toilets for staff and officers
- Visitors waiting hall with toilets, parking shed for prison vehicles
- Approach pathway to the prison to avoid flooding during rains
- 10 bed hospital with quarantine and isolation facility for TB patients, lab equipment and ambulance. Need a dentist and two female nurses.
- Drinking water facility for women in newly constructed barracks.
- Modern kitchen with store and crèche for children.
- Lighting and three watch towers. Also, height of perimeter wall to be increased to 21 feet.
- 42 additional staff quarters (type II 30 Nos, type III 12 Nos) are needed.

2.7.4 Central Prison, Talaja, Navi Mumbai.

► **General Observations:**

- Located away from the city at the Talaja near to small hills.
- Common health problems in the prison include respiratory infections, scabies, fungal infections, acidity, dental problems, etc. Other major ailments include renal problems (kidney stones), typhoid, malaria, jaundice, etc. The hospital needs equipment and furniture.
- Old open wells in the site were conserved and protected. They can be used for agricultural purposes.
- Small check dams were constructed for rainwater harvesting in the prison compound.

► **Observations on the construction:**

- RCC structure with slant roof to prevent escapes.
- It was informed by the staff that the RCC roof of the prison buildings especially barracks leak during rainy season. This was attributed to slant roofs since casting the slab and maintaining the slope with out water loss during construction was difficult.
- Enclosures are square in shape having G+1 floors. High security cell (Anda Cell) is circular in shape. All enclosures have open courtyard at the centre for better ventilation.
- Cross ventilation in high security enclosure is only through small holes provided in the cells. As a result, it is very hot inside the enclosure.
- Tiles were used for toilet walls. They should have been used for flooring as well instead of plain cement mortar. The toilets don't have flush system. Also, they are not provided with wash basins and urinal sinks.
- RCC frame structure with apartment type construction for staff quarters and individual dwelling units for superintendent and other officers.
- Tiles were used for flooring in officer's quarters and mosaic was used for staff quarters. Toilets and kitchen were provided with tiles.

► **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Visitors waiting hall with toilets and canteen facility
- Sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters
- Parking facility and landscaping for the staff quarters.

- Workshop for correctional measures, vocational courses, library, games, etc
- Auditorium and recreational facilities for prison staff and their families.

2.8 Evaluation Summary for Uttar Pradesh

- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern for smooth functioning of prisons
- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been through Uttar Pradesh Nirman Nigam (UPNN) for construction of new prisons and for works more than Rs 5 crore, and for repairs and renovation – Construction & Design Services, Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, Uttar Pradesh Housing Board, Uttar Pradesh Projects Corporation, Uttar Pradesh Samaj Kalyan Nirman Nigam, etc are the implementing agencies.
- ▶ Security arrangements included construction of separation walls, additional guards and extra vigil during the working hours.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ It was found that budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out at the Head Quarters by the IG and Finance Controller.
- ▶ Quality control during the implementation of this scheme is undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Prison Department and Executive Engineer, Quality Control Wing of the respective implementing agencies.

2.8.1 District Prison, Unnao

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Health problems in the prison include skin diseases, diarrhea, respiratory, fluorine related, drug addiction related, TB and HIV. In old prisoners, eye, dental and orthopedic problems, hyper tension are common.
 - No proper interview room. Prisoners meet their relatives directly with in the prison compound.
 - No proper sewerage and drainage system in the prison.
 - Total dissolved solids is 470 mg/litre in the ground water, where as the permissible limit is 100 mg/litre.
 - Correctional measures include tailoring, carpet weaving and farming. Vegetables produced in this prison farm are supplied to Kanpur Prison.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction:**
 - RCC type construction as apartments with G+2 floors housing one type in the block.
 - Cement mortar with brick soling was used for flooring for quarters. Granite slabs were used for kitchen platforms. Tiles were used in toilets and bathrooms.
 - Open spaces were provided in between the apartment blocks as green spaces.
 - Type II & III staff quarters should have had more space as reported by the staff.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - 10 additional barracks are required.
 - At least 50 additional toilets with provision for taps in side the toilets
 - Proper sewerage and drainage system.
 - Interview room, crèche, godown, record room & office for Deputy Jailor & Accountant, etc.
 - Repairs to perimeter wall
 - Additional staff quarters required are 3 nos of type 4 and 52 nos of type 2
 - 60 bed hospital with lab equipment, furniture and separate ward for women.
 - Separate kitchen for women prisoners
 - Drinking water treatment facility, pumping unit, distribution network, etc
 - Combined sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters.
 - Rain water harvesting structures with drainage network inside the prison compound.
 - Compound wall for staff quarters and boundary wall for the prison.
 - Security perimeter wall needs repairs.

2.8.2 District Prison, Kanpur Dehat

▶ **General Observations:**

- Health problems in the prison include seasonal diseases such as malaria, jaundice, common fever, etc. Other problems include skin related, dental and hyper tension.
- No proper sewerage and drainage system in the prison.
- Correctional measures need improvement to make use of the existing factory shed. Sports competitions will be started from this year onwards on Jail Divas.

▶ **Observations on Construction within Prison:**

- RCC structure.
- Height of perimeter wall, circle wall and partition wall is 22 feet, 18 feet and 16 feet respectively. RCC frame type construction with brick walls
- Flooring of staff quarters is with plain cement mortar. It needs improvements in terms of tile flooring/mosaic. Also toilets and kitchen should be provided with tiles.
- Staircase should be provided for type IV staff quarters for maintenance and cleaning of water tank and roof.
- Compound wall to staff quarters for privacy and security purposes.

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Approach road to the prison
- Hand pumps to augment water supply
- Present number of staff quarters allotted was 120 as against a requirement of 136. At least 16 more staff quarters are required to cater to the staff.
- Additional night toilets are needed to reach the standard toilet to prisoner ratio of 1:10.
- Kitchen, hospital ward and crèche in the women enclosure.
- Sewerage treatment plant for the inmates and residents of the staff quarters
- Concealed sewerage network.
- Rain water harvesting.
- Compound wall for the prison campus.

2.8.3 District Prison, Ghaziabad

▶ **General Observations:**

- Incidences of diseases had gone down since the last two-three years. This is attributed to regular health camps held in the prison. Minor problems include respiratory diseases, orthopedic, fever and menstrual problems in women.
- Correctional programmes include yoga and meditation, religious discourses, games like volleyball, badminton, caroms, cricket, etc for men and tailoring, stitching for women. Games competitions are held for inmates and staff.
- Computer classes are run by DC Garg Charitable Trust with courses ranging from one month, three months to one year.
- The prison has a de-addiction centre for drug addicts with activities such as regular exercises, meditation, yoga, etc.
- The prison has a play ground, crèche and school for the children of the women inmates. Interaction programmes with outside schools are also held for these children.

▶ **Observations on Construction:**

- Provision for lighting and ventilation.
- RCC frame type structure with ground floor and first floor.
- Ventilation need to be improved in the barracks.
- Toilets, bathrooms and urinals need tiling and their number should be increased to meet the standards of the Model Prison Manual of BPR&D.

- Staff quarters need improvements in terms of flooring, finishing, drainage and sewerage system, internal roads, parking, street lighting, compound wall, staircase, etc.
 - Type III quarters are congested as reported by the staff.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- Additional barracks are needed to reduce overcrowding
 - Additional day and night toilets in men and women enclosures and hospital ward for women are needed
 - Visitors waiting hall with toilets, parking shed for prison vehicles
 - One central watch tower and six peripheral watch towers.
 - Additional 13 quarters - one type IV, two type III and 10 type II are needed.
 - Concealed sewerage system with Sewage Treatment Plant.
 - Rainwater harvesting structures
 - At least one permanent doctor or one visiting doctor for women

2.8.4 District Prison, Meerut

- ▶ **General Observations:**
- The prison is located away from the city. The area doesn't have any public transport facility.
 - Superintendent is planning to make this prison a plastic free zone very soon.
 - Minor health problems in the prison include skin diseases, dental problems, etc. There are no incidences of water borne diseases.
 - One tube well for drinking and one high capacity for irrigation purposes. Presently, utilizing drainage water for irrigation purposes.
 - Only visiting lady doctors for women and child once in a week or twice in a month.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction:**
- RCC structure used for newly built barracks and staff quarters
 - Tiles were used for toilets. The toilets don't have flush system. Also, they are not provided with wash basins and urinal sinks.
 - RCC frame structure with apartment type construction for staff quarters and individual dwelling units for superintendent and other officers.
 - Tiles were used for flooring in officer's quarters and mosaic was used for staff quarters. Toilets and kitchen were provided with tiles.
 - Flooring and size of the quarters need improvements.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
- Four to five additional barracks with additional toilets.
 - Visitors waiting hall with toilet facilities, auditorium, etc
 - Interview room with separation panels and intercom.
 - Sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters
 - Workshop for correctional measures, vocational courses, library, games, etc
 - Additional staff quarters. Type IV 4 nos (for Doctor, Additional Superintendent and Jailors), type III 4nos for Deputy Jailors, type II 20 nos for Warders, Head Warders and clerical staff.
 - Compound wall, entry and exit gate with adequate security, drainage, sewerage, roads, lighting, etc

2.9 Evaluation Summary for Bihar

- ▶ Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern for smooth functioning of prisons.
- ▶ Implementation of this scheme has been through Building Construction Department (BCD) and Infrastructure Development Authority (IDA). The implementing agency for water supply and sanitation related works is PHED.
- ▶ During the implementation of this scheme, three prisoners escaped from Central Prison, Gaya in 2004-05. After this incident staff strength has been increased with extra vigil.
- ▶ Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government.
- ▶ It was found that budgeting and tracking of funds along with the expenditure incurred for works was carried out at the Head Quarters by the IG, Chief Secretary and Principle Secretary (Home Department).
- ▶ Quality control during the implementation of this scheme is undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Quality Control Wing of the respective implementing agencies. Also, office of the Inspector General Prisons has been monitoring the progress of works every month.

2.9.1 Central Prison, Beur, Patna

- ▶ **General Observations:**
 - Health problems in the prison include skin diseases, hyper tension, diabetes and heart related in older prisoners. Leprosy, TB and HIV cases are also found in the prison.
 - Sewerage system of the prison which was built in 1994 has short comings and need improvements.
 - The prison has limited place for further expansion.
 - To improve the external security of the prison, additional land of 7.35 acres need to be acquired around the perimeter wall. Also, a road need to be blocked.
 - Correctional measures include yoga, meditation, distance education by Nalanda Open University, basic computer course (one month), library, vocational training in screen printing, tailoring, phenyl and caustic soda making, etc. Art of living classes are held regularly in the prison.
- ▶ **Observations on Construction:**
 - RCC frame type construction with G+2 floors.
 - Wards provided with verandah.
 - Cement mortar with brick soling was used for flooring in barracks and toilets.
 - Height of the roof for toilet block is found to be low. Also, it will need further improvement in ventilation and natural light for better sanitation.
 - Works taken up by PWD are timely and as per the estimates as expressed by the prison staff. Most of the works by IDA are still under progress and behind the specified timelines.
- ▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**
 - Strengthening of perimeter wall by providing pavement and improved drainage
 - Additional barracks to replace old and dilapidated barracks.
 - Additional CCTVs with screens to monitor the prisoners.
 - Water supply augmentation with submersible pumps of 3 BHP – ten nos.
 - Toilets design and construction need further improvements. Additional urinals and septic tanks are required.
 - Centralized LPG connection for kitchen; additional barracks for staff.
 - Need separate hospital enclosure for women with lady doctor and equipment.
 - Garage for parking in staff quarters.
 - Mess for officers and other staff.
 - Community hall for the staff to organize gatherings, etc.
 - Drinking water treatment facility and combined sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters.
 - Rain water harvesting structures with drainage network inside and outside the prison compound.

2.9.2 Shaheed Khudiram Bhoose Central Prison, Muzaffarpur

► General Observations:

- Health problems of prisoners include skin diseases, waterborne diseases (seasonal), dysentery, chickenpox, common fever, hyper tension, diabetes, psychological, TB, leprosy, cancer, HIV, etc.
- Low lying area with out proper sewerage and drainage system in and outside the prison compound.
- Some of the existing barracks are in a dilapidated condition and need to be replaced.
- Kitchen in the prison is very old and its roof is leaking.
- Old factory sheds need improvement to make use of them for correctional activities.
- No waiting hall for visitors and only temporary toilets were provided.
- No interview room in the prison.
- Perimeter wall surroundings are low lying and filled with sewage water.
- Correctional measures include games, games competitions between inmates and staff, school, vocational training computer (3 months course), type writing, carpentry, weaving, painting, pottery, soap making, etc.

► Observations on Construction:

- RCC structure G+1 with verandahs for cross ventilation.
- Height of perimeter wall increased from 14 feet to 18 feet.
- Flooring is with plain cement mortar. It needs improvements in terms of tile flooring/mosaic. Also toilets and kitchen should be provided with tiles.
- Staircase should be provided for type IV staff quarters for maintenance and cleaning purposes.
- Only one night toilet in each barrack with a capacity 25-30 inmates.
- Height of the toilet blocks is found to be less, which results in decreased lighting and ventilation inside the block and also slow removal of unwanted gases and smell.
- Newly constructed operation theatre is being used as tailoring, painting and pottery workshop.

► Additional requirements in the prison:

- Interview room having separated block with sound proof planks and intercom facility
- Visitors waiting hall with toilet facilities
- Leveling of the prison surroundings to improve drainage and avoid water stagnation of rain water.
- Vocational training courses like stitching for women.
- Modern kitchen with centralized LPG, store and dinning hall.
- Work shops for correctional measures
- Additional night toilets with in the barracks are needed.
- Additional seven C type, two D type and 30 B type quarters are needed.
- Support staff and equipment along with ambulance for medical emergencies.
- Sewerage and drainage with treatment facilities.
- Hospital ward for women, bathrooms, recreational and correctional activities for women.

2.9.3 District Prison, Motihari

► General Observations:

- Maintenance provisions are inadequate as a result number of toilets are blocked and unusable.
- Existing hospital is in a dilapidated state, especially the TB ward.
- Existing kitchen is conventional one and is very old with unhygienic conditions.
- Health problems include TB, leprosy, epilepsy, skin diseases, waterborne diseases such as typhoid, diarrhea, jaundice, etc.
- Correctional programmes include yoga and meditation, religious discourses, games like volleyball, caroms, cricket,

etc, tailoring, embroidery, typing, painting (Madubani), sculpture, etc for men.

- Computer classes are run by Canossian Training Centre (NGO).
- It has a small crèche and a hall for tailoring classes for women inmates.
- An abandoned barrack is being as a play area for the children of the women inmates.
- Games competitions held between inter-wards and staff in cricket, football and volleyball.

► **Observations on Construction:**

- Provision for lighting and ventilation in the newly constructed barracks with provision of verandahs.
- RCC frame type structure with ground floor and first floor
- Toilets, bathrooms and urinals were with plain cement mortar flooring.
- Barracks were provided with plain cement mortar flooring.
- Only one night toilet for 25-30 prisoners in the barrack.
- Central watch tower is still in process and work is yet to be started.
- Newly built kitchen in women enclosure not provided with water supply.

► **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Additional barracks in female ward to accommodate from present 32 to 100 inmates.
- Newly built kitchen in women enclosure to be provided with water supply. Repairs to old barracks and toilets.
- Modern kitchen with centralized LPG and store, etc.
- Additional night toilets in men and women barracks.
- Hospital with pathology lab, furniture, women ward and medicines.
- Elevated service reservoir (ESR) and distribution network for water supply augmentation.
- Visitors waiting hall with toilets, parking shed for prison vehicles.
- Factory sheds for vocational training such as weaving, carpentry, tailoring, electrification, etc.
- Auditorium/hall with a seating capacity of 500.
- Additional 38 quarters - 20 'A' type, 15 'B' type, two 'C' type and one 'D' type are needed.
- Concealed sewerage system with Sewage Treatment Plant.
- Rainwater harvesting structures.
- At least one visiting lady doctor every week for women.
- Adult education centre and school.

2.9.4 District Prison, Gopalganj

► **General Observations:**

- The prison is located away from the city. The area doesn't have any public transport facility with out proper approach roads.
- The prison is located in a low lying area and adjacent to open fields.
- Health problems in the prison include diarrhea, dysentery and normal cold and cough.
- Only visiting doctor both for men and women, twice in a week.
- Six barracks are under construction along with their enclosure walls.
- Six staff quarters are under construction i.e., A type two, B type two and C type two.
- Sewerage system with in the prison compound is concealed.
- Separate kitchen built for women is not being utilized.

► **Observations on Construction:**

- RCC structure with combined footing and G+1 floors
- Tiles were used for toilet walls. Toilets in hospital are provided with flush system. Also, they were provided with wash basins and urinal sinks.
- RCC frame structure with apartment type construction for staff quarters and individual dwelling units for

superintendent and other officers. Some of the quarters are still under construction by IDA.

- Plain cement mortar was used for flooring in quarters. Toilets and kitchen were provided with tiles.
- Flooring in the prison is with plain cement mortar with brick soling. Flooring in hospital ward is with mosaic.

▶ **Additional requirements in the prison:**

- Central watch tower.
- Compound wall and pavement along the perimeter wall on the outer side.
- Visitors waiting hall with toilet facilities, interview room with separation panels and intercom.
- Crèche for children of the women prisoners.
- Height of the women enclosure to be increased to restrict its view from hospital barrack.
- Sewerage treatment plant for the prison and staff quarters.
- Workshop for correctional measures such vocational training courses in computers, tailoring, etc, library, outdoor and indoor games, etc.
- Compound wall, entry and exit gate with adequate security, drainage, sewer, roads, lighting, etc.

3 Suggestions for Improvement of Prisons:

	Area	Suggestions
Project Management & Operational Aspects	Fund flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism to monitor fund flow from the State treasury department to the implementing agency • Establish a new committee to monitor funds flow in the State. • Direct transfer of funds from Centre to the PD account of implementing agency may fasten the process. • Independent agency to monitor quality during the construction stage.
	Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vacant staff positions should need to be reassessed according to new requirements post implementation of the scheme. • Recruitment of additional staff including medical, guarding, correctional staff, clerical, etc
	Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair and renovation works carried out in the existing prisons need further improvements. • Additional barracks need to be built in old prisons to reduce overcrowding as most of the existing barracks were found to be in a dilapidated condition. • Additional toilets and bathrooms are required in the existing Prisons as well as newly constructed prisons to meet with the standards of BPR&D Also repair works are required in the existing toilets in bathrooms. • Facilities for pregnant women and women with children to be improved by providing crèche and play school facilities. • Up-gradation of hospital infrastructure such as beds, equipment, testing facilities, vehicle during medical emergency, etc are needed. • Quality of plumbing, drainage, flooring etc in the newly constructed quarters needs further improvement • Quarters for ministerial staff such as UDC, LDC, etc depending upon their grade and designation. Currently, this category of staff doesn't have quarter facility and they come from far off places. • Recreational facilities like auditorium, gym for the staff and their family members. • Office furniture such as tables, chairs and other equipment to the newly constructed prisons. • Technological up-gradations such as biometric identification facilities, prisoner information system, provision of CCTVs, video conferencing facilities, etc are needed.

	Training & correctional activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training to staff in using the latest technology, correctional measures and physical fitness• Involvement of NGOs and other non-profit organizations for educating the prisoners with improved library facilities• Vocational training courses in cloth making, electrification, plumbing, carpentry, etc for the inmates.• Facilities for recreational activities such as games and competitions for inmates and staff.• Regional training centre for correctional administration for the north eastern states.
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