

! @ #

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

2009-Delhi-0056

Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2	PRISONS VISITED.....	3
2.1	CENTRAL PRISON, AURANGABAD	4
2.2	CENTRAL PRISON, ARTHUR ROAD, MUMBAI	9
2.3	DISTRICT WOMEN PRISON, MUMBAI AND DISTRICT PRISON, BYCULLA.....	12
2.4	CENTRAL PRISON , TALOJA, NAVI MUMBAI.....	17
3	UTILIZATION OF FUNDS	21
4	SUMMARY.....	22
4.1	CURRENT SCENARIO OF PRISONS	22
4.1.1	<i>Shortage of staff.....</i>	23
4.2	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME.....	23
4.2.1	<i>Security arrangements during the implementation of works.....</i>	23
4.2.2	<i>Maintenance of the assets created.....</i>	23
4.3	BUDGETING AND TRACKING OF EXPENDITURE	23
4.4	QUALITY CONTROL.....	24
4.5	PERFORMANCE OF THE STATE.....	24
4.6	SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT	28
5	ANNEXURE.....	30
5.1	ANNEXURE A – PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRISONS	30
5.2	METHODOLOGY	33

Disclaimer, Limitations of Use, Intended Audience:

This report is solely for the use of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India and should not be used, circulated, quoted or otherwise referred to for any other purpose, nor included or referred to in whole or in part in any document without our prior written consent. The nature and content of any advice provided necessarily reflects the specific scope and limitations of our engagement, the amount and accuracy of information provided to us by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Gol and the respective departments of the State governments and the timescale within which the advice was required. Specific suggestions are provided for the purposes of this engagement and we disclaim any responsibility for the use of our suggestions for a different purpose or in a different context.

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 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.

2 Prisons visited

As part of the assessment, Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Gol identified nine pilot states and the consultant team visited Maharashtra on the suggestion from the MHA to study the implementation of the scheme for allocations done in Phase I.

In Maharashtra, the team visited the following prisons;

1. Central Prison, Aurangabad
2. Central Prison, Arthur Road, Mumbai
3. District Prison & Women Prison, Byculla, Mumbai
4. Central Prison, Taloja, Navi Mumbai.

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

Following is the list of officials met during the visit.

S. No	Name of the Official & Designation	Date
1	Mr. Uddav Kamble, IG Prisons	3 rd June 2009
2	Mr. Rajnesh Seth, DIG, South Circle, Maharashtra	5 th June 2009
3	Mr. S K Jadav, DEE, Prison Department	3 rd June 2009
4	Mr. Bharat Mahadev Bhosle, Superintendent, Central Prison, Aurangabad	4 th June 2009
5	Mr. Ashok S Shinde, AE-II, PWD	4 th June 2009
6	Ms. Sunanda S Saner, AE-II, PWD	4 th June 2009
7	Mr. Rajendra Dhamne, Superintendent, Central Prison, Arthur Road, Mumbai	5 th June 2009
8	Mr. Dhyaneshwar N Jadav, Superintendent (Acting), District Prison & Women Prison, Byculla, Mumbai	5 th June 2009

Lock-up details: As on 31st March of corresponding year

Year	Detainee		Convict		Under trailer		Foreigner		Total	Children	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
2005	8	-	358	5	406	18	0	5	800	0	5
2006	1	-	416	6	322	8	0	0	753	0	1
2007	4	-	429	2	449	24	0	0	908	1	1
2008	1	-	476	2	422	31	1	1	934	4	2
2009	3	-	517	8	491	32	2	0	1053	3	1

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio 236/265

Staff to inmate ratio 1:4

Staff position: As on 4th June 2009

S. No	Staff Category	Sanctioned	Present	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	1	-
2	Assistant Superintendent	1	1	-
3	Deputy Superintendent	2	1	1
4	Administrative Officer	1	-	1
5	Medical Officer	2	2	-
6	Jailor Grade I	5	3	2
7	Jailor Grade II	19	14	5
8	Office Superintendent	1	1	-
9	Senior Clerk	8	6	2
10	Junior Clerk	9	9	-
11	Subhedar	8	8	-
12	Havildar	22	20	2
13	Rakshak	165	154	11
14	Compounder	2	2	-
15	Teacher	3	3	-
16	Nursing Orderly	2	2	-
17	Smithy Supervisor	1	-	1
18	Smithy Instructor	1	1	-
19	Foreman	2	1	1
20	Cutter	1	-	1
21	Carpentry Instructor	2	2	-
22	Bakery Instructor	1	-	1
23	Tailoring Instructor	2	2	-
24	Jobber	1	1	-
25	Laboratory Technician	1	1	-

S. No	Staff Category	Sanctioned	Present	Vacant
26	Netting & Weaving Instructor	1	1	-
27	Weaving Instructor	1	1	-
	Total	265	236	29

The above table suggests that there is a shortage of staff in the prison. It has been noted that staff has been sanctioned but recruitment is yet to be undertaken by the State government.

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standards as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	After implementation
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	2.83
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	NA
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospitals)	NA
2	Toilets (Male)	1:6 (Day)	1:7
		1:10 (Night)	1:10
	Toilets (Female)	1:6 (Day)	1:25
		1:10 (Night)	1:25
3	Bathrooms (Male)	1:10	Nil
	Bathrooms (Female)	1:10	1:25
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	135
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 30 beds for a capacity of 579 prisoners	10
6	Doctor to inmate ratio		2:1010 (One allopathic and one ayurvedic doctor for male prisoners) and one visiting lady doctor for women prisoners on every Monday.

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

- 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 dear ones. 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.

2.1.1 Works undertaken in the prison with this scheme

The works were started in 1999 with the State government funds and continued with the funds in this scheme between 2003 between 2009.

Construction of 16 prisoner barracks

Total cost Rs 241.20 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area 30741.73 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 785/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- 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.

Construction of 242 staff quarters

Total cost Rs 946.05 Lakhs



Plinth Area

Type I (26 sq.m) 136 Nos	38,060.96 SFT
Type II (36 sq.m) 100 Nos	38,750.08 SFT
Type III (44.615 sq.m) 2 Nos	960.46 SFT
Type IV (59.94 sq.m) 3 Nos	1935.57 SFT
Type V (75.36 sq.m) 1 No	811.17 SFT
Total Plinth Area	80,518.24 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 1175/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- 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.

Construction of two work sheds

Total cost Rs 46.56 Lakhs (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- RCC framed structure with only ground floor.
- It was built as a separate block out side the perimeter wall of the main building
- Flooring is with plain cement concrete.

Construction of ladies barrack

Total cost Rs 36.11 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area SFT

Cost of construction Rs 775/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- The work is in progress. It was delayed due to court case and started recently only after the court directive.
- RCC framed structure being built as a separate block in side the perimeter wall with separate entrance.

Construction of main outer wall at North side



Total cost Rs 66.66 Lakhs

Work was stopped due to land dispute and court order. Grant of Rs 50 lakhs was diverted to Latur prison.

Construction of work shop

Total cost Rs 5.25 Lakhs

Observations on the construction:

- 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.

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

- 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.

2.2 Central Prison, Arthur Road, Mumbai

Capacity of the prison 804

Number of barracks 15

Number of cells 48

Present strength of prisoners 1960 (as on 5th June 09) men only

Lock-up details:

Prisoners	As on 31-03-08	As on 31-03-07	As on 31-03-06	As on 31-03-05	As on 31-03-04
Detainees	2	9	5	74	54
Convicts	67	126	119	71	40
Under trailers	2239	2082	2740	3006	2907
Total	2308	2217	2864	3151	3001

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio 168/216

Staff to inmate ratio 1:12

Staff position:

S. No	Staff Category	Sanctioned	Present	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	1	-
2	Assistant Superintendent	1	-	1
3	Deputy Superintendent	1	-	1
4	Superintendent Class II	1	-	1
5	Administrative Officer	1	-	1
6	Medical Officer Class II Group A	3	3	-
7	Medical Officer Class III	1	-	1
8	Jailor Grade I	6	6	-
9	Jailor Grade II	22	17	5
10	Office Superintendent	1	1	-
11	Senior Clerk	5	5	-
12	Lab Technician	1	1	-
13	Clerk	9	9	-
14	Compounder	2	1	1
15	Teacher	2	2	-
16	Subheddar	8	8	-
17	Havildar	35	29	6
18	Rakshak (Jail Sepoy)	109	79	30
19	Mahila Rakshak	1	1	-
20	Nursing Orderly	4	3	1
21	Driver	2	2	-
	Total	216	168	48

Staff has been sanctioned but recruitment is yet to be undertaken by the State government.

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standards as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	After implementation
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	1.36

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standards as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	After implementation
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	8.15
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospital)	5.32
2	Toilets	1:6 (Day)	1:4
		1:10 (Night)	1:16
3	Bathrooms	1:10	Open platforms
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	135
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 40 beds for 804 prisoners	50 beds for 1960 prisoners
6	Doctor to inmate ratio		3:1960

Observations during the prison visit:

- Arthur road prison is highly congested. 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 enter the prison.

2.2.1 Works undertaken in the prison with this scheme

Construction of underground reservoir water tank

Total Cost Rs 7.75 Lakhs

Total Cost Rs 8.98 Lakhs (including 4% contingency, 2% computerization, electrification and establishment charges to the implementing agency)

Capacity of the newly constructed Underground reservoir 1,55,775 Litres

Construction of interview shed and renovation of main gate

Total cost Rs 6 Lakhs

Construction of lock-up building (G+1) at Yard No 1

Total cost Rs 256 Lakhs

Work is not yet started due to security concerns and lodging of high profile criminals. Prior to the security concern, delay happened at committee level for approval of the plans. It will take at least 20 months to complete the work.

31-03-2008	41	197	-	238 (24)
31-03-2007	24	217	-	241 (34)
31-03-2006	18	243	-	261 (31)
31-03-2005	47	294	-	341 (41)

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio
 70/92 (District Prison)
 17/26 (Women Prison)

Staff to inmate ratio
 1:2 (District Prison)
 1:20 (Women Prison)

Staff position as in May 2009: District Prison

S. No	Staff category	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	-	1
2	Senior Jailor I	1	-	1
3	Jailor II	5	5	-
4	Medical Officer	1	1	-
5	Compounder	1	-	1
6	Senior Clerk	3	3	-
7	Clerk	4	3	1
8	Subheddar	3	2	1
9	Havildar	11	10	1
10	Sepoy	60	44	16
11	Nursing Orderly	2	2	-
	Total	92	70	22

Staff position as in May 2009: Women Prison

S. No	Staff category	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacant
1	Superintendent	1	-	1
2	Senior Jailor I	1	1	-
3	Jailor II	1	-	1
4	Medical Officer	1	1	-
5	Compounder	1	1	-
6	Senior Clerk	1	1	-
7	Clerk	2	2	-
8	Subheddar	1	1	-
9	Havildar	2	2	-
10	Sepoy	14	8	6

S. No	Staff category	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacant
11	Nursing Orderly	1	-	1
	Total	26	17	9

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standards as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	Presently
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	3:37
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	NA
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospital)	NA
2	Toilets (Men)	1:6 (Day)	1:2
		1:10 (Night)	1:10
	Toilets (Women)	1:6 (Day)	1:5
		1:10 (Night)	1:10
3	Bathrooms (Men)	1:10	Open platforms
	Bathrooms (Women)	1:10	1:31
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	135
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 20 beds	Only OPD
6	Doctor to inmate ratio		Two doctors (including one lady doctor). Visiting doctors include pediatrician, dermatologist, psychiatrist and gynecologist on weekly basis as per court order.

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

- 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 improved under this scheme.

2.3.1 Works undertaken in the prison with this scheme

Construction of two storied lock-up building for District Women Prison

Total Cost Rs 119.12 Lakhs



Total Plinth Area 12525.32 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 950/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

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

Construction of separate cell (Centralized LPG System) for kitchen at District Women Prison

Total Cost Rs 4 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area 400 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 1000/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- Provision for lighting and ventilation
- AC sheet roof with steel purlins.
- Flooring is with plain cement mortar.

Construction of shed over terrace at District Women Prison

Total Cost Rs 10.89 Lakhs

Total Plinth Area 4746.88 SFT

Cost of construction Rs 230/SFT approximately. (including establishment charges to PWD)

Observations on the construction:

- AC sheet roofing with tubular truss and purlins constructed on second floor
- Provision for lighting and ventilation
- Flooring is with plain cement mortar
- The shed is currently being used as auditorium and for correctional measures such as tailoring, etc.

Repairs of barracks and additional water connection at District Prison

Total Cost Rs 4.98 Lakhs (including establishment charges to PWD)



2.3.2 The following additional requirements in these prisons came up in discussion with the Prison officials

- Dining 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.

2.4 Central Prison , Taloja, Navi Mumbai

Construction of this prison started in 1997 with State government funds and later funds from the modernisation scheme were used to complete the works. 95% of the work is complete and the jail is operational since 2008.

Total area of the prison = 66.72 acres

Built-up area = 4.12 acres

Open area = 62.60 acres (out of which agricultural land is 10 acres)

Rain water harvesting capacity = 11,96,670 cubic feet i.e., 338.90 Lakh litres

Capacity	2124 (Men only)
Present strength of prisoners	663 (as on 6 th June 2009)
No of circles	5
No of barracks	80 (16 barracks in each circle; capacity of each barrack is 23)
High security cells	100
Separation cells	2 (capacity of each separation cell is 20)
Kitchen barrack	80 prisoners

Lock-up details:

Prisoner	As on 6-6-2009			As on 31-3-2009			As on 31-3-2008		
	Under trail	Convict	Total	Under trail	Convict	Total	Under trail	Convict	Total
Under trail	513	-	513	573	-	573	43	59	102
302 IPC	86	-	86	91	-	91	-	-	-
Simple imprisonment	-	35	35	-	13	13	-	-	-
Rigorous imprisonment	-	10	10	-	23	23	-	-	-
Life imprisonment	-	10	10	-	9	9	-	-	-
Night watchmen	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red cap (Escapee)	3	1	4	3	-	3	-	-	-
Total	602	61	663	667	45	712	43	59	102

Working staff to sanctioned staff ratio 97/318



Staff to inmate ratio 1:7

Staff position: As on 6th June 2009

S. No	Staff category	Sanctioned strength	Present Strength	Vacancies
1	Superintendent	1	1	-
2	Superintendent DP Class I	1	-	1
3	Medical Officer Class I	1	-	1
4	Deputy Superintendent	1	-	1
5	Administrative Officer	1	1	-
6	Office Superintendent	2	2	-
7	Medical Officer Class II	3	1	2
8	Jailor Group I	5	5	-
9	Jailor Group II	18	2	16
10	Steno	1	-	1
11	Senior Clerk	5	5	-
12	Clerk	13	2	11
13	Compounder	2	1	1
14	Teacher	3	-	3
15	Laboratory Assistant	1	-	1
16	Subhedar	11	9	2
17	Havildar	58	45	13
18	Jail Guard (Sepoy)	190	21	169
19	Chief Cook Assistant	1	-	1
	Total	318	97	221

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

S. No	Key Performance Indicators	Standards as per Model Prison Manual, BPRD	Presently
1	Space	3.71 sq.m/prisoner (Sleeping barracks)	4.07 (at full capacity)
		8.92 sq.m/prisoner (Cells)	23.64 (at full capacity)
		5.58 sq.m/prisoner (Hospital)	35.65 (at full capacity)
2	Toilets	1:6 (Day)	1:4 (at full capacity)
		1:10 (Night)	1:6 (at full capacity)
3	Bathrooms	1:10	Open platforms
4	Water Supply	135 litres/prisoner	135
5	Hospital (No of beds)	5% i.e. up to 105 beds	64
6	Doctor to inmate ratio		1:663

Observation during the Prison visit:

- Located away from the city at the Taloja near to small hills.
- Common health problems in the prison include respiratory infections, scabies, fungal infections, acidity, dental problems, etc. Other major ailments include 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.

2.4.1 Works undertaken in the prison with this scheme

Construction of New Prison Complex

Total Cost Rs 5146.81 Lakhs

Plinth Area (Non Residential)

Prisoners Barrack	16937.60 sq.m
Kitchen Barrack	1900.09 sq.m
Hospital Barrack	2281.86 sq.m
High Security Cell	2688.51 sq.m
Individual Cells	1439.60 sq.m
Administrative Building	815.68 sq.m
DIG Office	549.51 sq.m
Armory & Guard Room	96 sq.m
Watch Towers	61.25 sq.m
PWD Chowky	210.60 sq.m
Rest House	127.65 sq.m
LT Room (Electrical)	35.75 sq.m
Total Non Residential	27144.10 sq.m

Plinth Area (Residential i.e., Quarters)

Type I	4152.386 sq.m
Type II	3030.75 sq.m
Type III	957.51 sq.m
Type IV	139.90 sq.m
Type V	91.71 sq.m
Type VI	149.38 sq.m
Total (Residential)	8521.64 sq.m

Total Plinth Area 35665.74 sq.m

Cost of construction Rs 1040/SFT approximately for prison
 Rs 530/SFT approximately for staff quarters.
 (including establishment charges to PWD but excludes electrical and water supply charges)

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 is 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 doesn'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.

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

- Visitors waiting hall with toilets and canteen for visitors
- 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.

3 Utilization of funds

Table below shows the funds utilization up to June 2009. Utilization certificate for the second quarter of 2009 was submitted recently.

Funds sanctioned, released and utilization up to June 2009

Year	Central Share (INR Crore)	State Share (INR Crore)	Total	Amount spent (INR Crore)	Percentage (%)
2002-03	19.3725	6.4575	25.83	25.8300	100.00
2003-04	19.3725	6.4575	25.83	25.8300	100.00
2004-05	19.3725	6.4575	25.83	25.8001	99.88
2005-06	19.3725	6.4575	25.83	19.5370	75.64
2006-07	19.3725	6.4575	25.83	14.9316	57.81
Total	9686.25	32.2875	12915.00	111.9287	86.67

The following ongoing projects were delayed due to of the following reasons.

- The work for Central prison, Aurangabad was delayed due to land dispute and heritage status of the prison
- The works for Central prison, Arthur Road, Mumbai were on hold to due to security concerns.

4 Summary

A Project monitoring unit was set up by the State government consisting of the Inspector General Prisons, Circle DIG Prisons, Accounts Manager, DEE and other senior staff along with the Superintendents of the respective prisons. Progress of work is reviewed every month in the works progress meeting and during department meetings. Public Works Department of Maharashtra (PWD) is the implementing agency for most of the works. Maharashtra Police Housing Board is the implementing agency for the construction of New Prison at Palghar and Maharashtra Jeevan Pradikaran is the implementing agency for water supply and sanitation related works.

Fund flow during the implementation of the scheme was from the Centre to the State Treasury and then to the implementing agency. Time taken for the fund flow is about six months from the date of release of the budget order from the State government to the implementing agency.

The senior officials of Prisons mentioned the following challenges faced by the prisons even with improved facilities brought in by this scheme including:

- Overcrowding of prisons especially in and around Mumbai.
- Acute shortage of staff across the State
- Lack of support infrastructure, furniture, etc
- Shortage of proper medical facilities

4.1 Current Scenario of Prisons

Presently, there are nine central prisons, 13 District Prisons of Class I, 16 District Prisons of Class II and three District Prisons of Class III in Maharashtra. Sub jails come under the purview of Revenue Department of Maharashtra.

S. No	Category of Jail	No of Jails	Capacity			Lock-up as on 31 March 2009			Extent of Overcrowding
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	Central Prisons	9	14221	426	14647	16391	650	17041	16%
2	District Prisons Class I	13	3680	99	3779	4077	260	4337	15%
3	District Prison Class II	16	2227	434	2661	2772	618	3390	27%
4	District Prison Class III	3	191	24	215	190	6	196	Nil
	Total	41	20319	983	21302	23430	1534	24964	17%

4.1.1 Shortage of staff

Staff shortage was found out to be a key concern for smooth functioning of prisons. The current shortage is assessed to be between 10%-65% for the prisons visited in Maharashtra. For the newly constructed prison at Navi Mumbai, staff shortage was the highest at 64%. Existing staff was pulled from other jails on deputation. Even with no overcrowding in some prisons, the requirement is unlikely to come down due to the allotted duties for smooth functioning. If the guarding duties are handed over to Maharashtra Police, then this shortage can be addressed to some extent. Presently, correctional activities such as vocational training courses are being undertaken by NGOs and voluntary organizations.

4.2 Implementation of the scheme

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. The Prison staff mentioned during the discussions that project execution was timely, and responsiveness to maintenance and repair activities was also timely by the Maharashtra PWD.

Implementation of the project has been divided into four stages viz., designing, estimation and technical sanction, selection of contractors and execution of works. Designs were prepared by the State Government Architect. These designs were finalized after consultations with the Prisons department and necessary approvals taken. Once the estimates were prepared by PWD/MPHB/MJP and approved by the prison department, certified government registered contractors were invited for bidding. The contractors were selected by open tendering process depending upon the lowest bid. Minor works are allotted by the Superintendent Engineer of the respective agencies to societies of unemployed engineers by lottery system.

4.2.1 Security arrangements during the implementation of works

Security arrangements included construction of separation walls, additional guards and extra vigil during the working hours. Also, workers were stamped and issued tags. Construction tools and equipment were thoroughly checked and counted.

4.2.2 Maintenance of the assets created

Maintenance of the assets created under this scheme is planned to be through the grants of the State government. The contractor would be responsible for any repair and maintenance during the Defect Liability Period which is one year from the date of completion of works and thereafter by the State government through its annual maintenance grant on plinth area basis. Any minor repairs would be taken up by the Prison Superintendent with the approval of the DG Prisons. Maintenance and repair works would be on priority basis in the old prisons. Existing old prisons need further improvements to make the facilities serviceable.

4.3 Budgeting and tracking of expenditure

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. If there is any change/revision to the estimates, the same was conveyed to the office of the IG Prisons and their approval was taken by PWD. For any works/minor changes requested by the Prison Superintendent during the implementation, approval was taken from the IG Prisons office and PWD.

4.4 Quality Control

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. Also, office of the Inspector General Prisons has been monitoring the progress of works every month. Superintendents of the respective prisons give feedback to the DIG Circle and IG prisons on the progress of the work. Also, there used to be a monthly review on the implementation of the scheme/work during the progress meetings.

Newly constructed prison at Taloja, Navi Mumbai has the following facilities:

- External security wall of 21 feet height made of reinforced cement concrete (RCC). Live wire fencing was not provided as the wall height is 21 feet
- No internal enclosure walls as the barracks were built as enclosures
- Open courtyards with green spaces
- Flooring in barracks was provided with either granite stone or plain cement mortar.
- Flooring in kitchen, toilets, administrative building and staff quarters were provided with tiles
- Water conservation and rain water harvesting techniques by improving and conserving the existing open wells
- Provision for lighting and ventilation in all barracks
- Facilities such as urinals are provided in the barracks

Provisions were made for ventilation and sanitation facilities with in the prison compound and green spaces within the courtyards of the barracks. Water conservation and rainwater harvesting techniques were also being incorporated during the construction of the buildings.

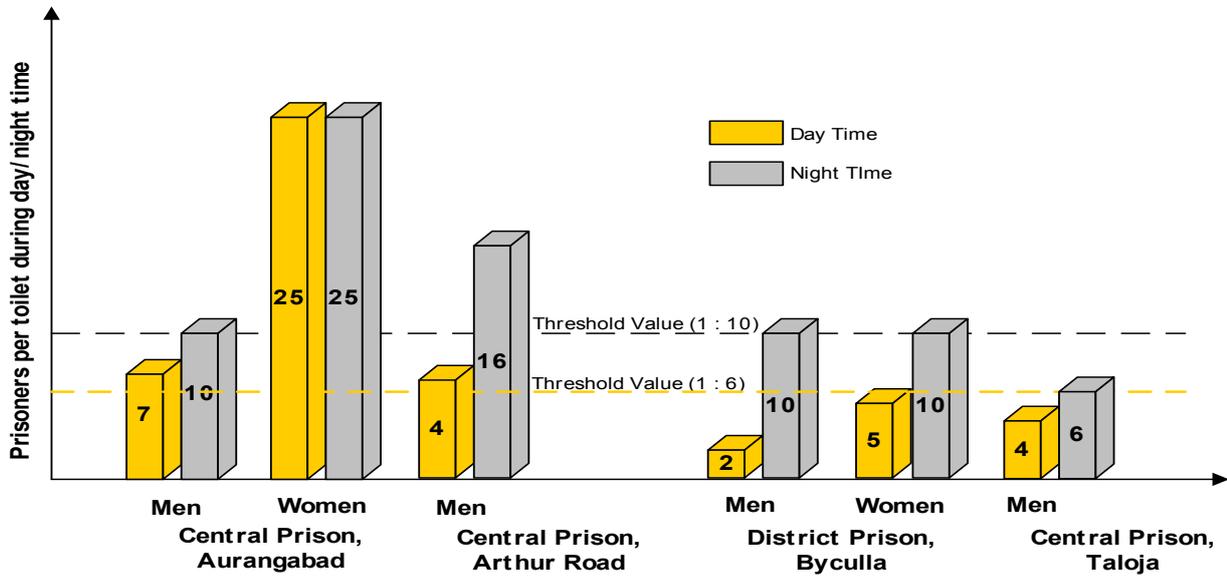
Central prison at Aurangabad has a number of correctional activities. Women prison at Byculla has computer training courses for the inmates. NGOs and MNC software companies train them. These prisons need further improvements in terms of repairs to kitchen, additional barracks, sewerage and drainage, toilets, bathrooms, ventilation, etc.

In the above jails, sanitation and water supply facilities were improved with the implementation of this scheme. Existing Central Prison at Aurangabad may need further improvement in terms of outer security walls.

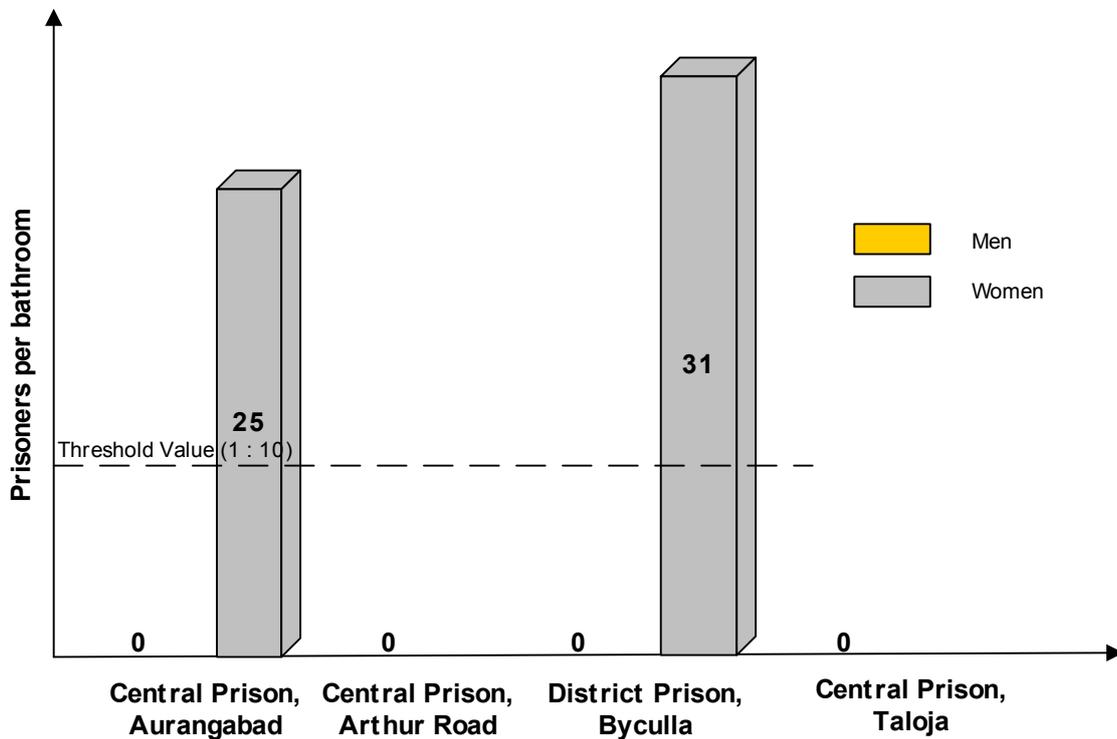
Arthur Road prison should be decongested by transferring some of the prisoners to Taloja Central Prison. Since, this prison is located in a highly congested area with potentially high land value; it can be shifted considering the long term perspective. Also, multi-storey structures surrounding the prison are a threat to its security.

4.5 Performance of the State

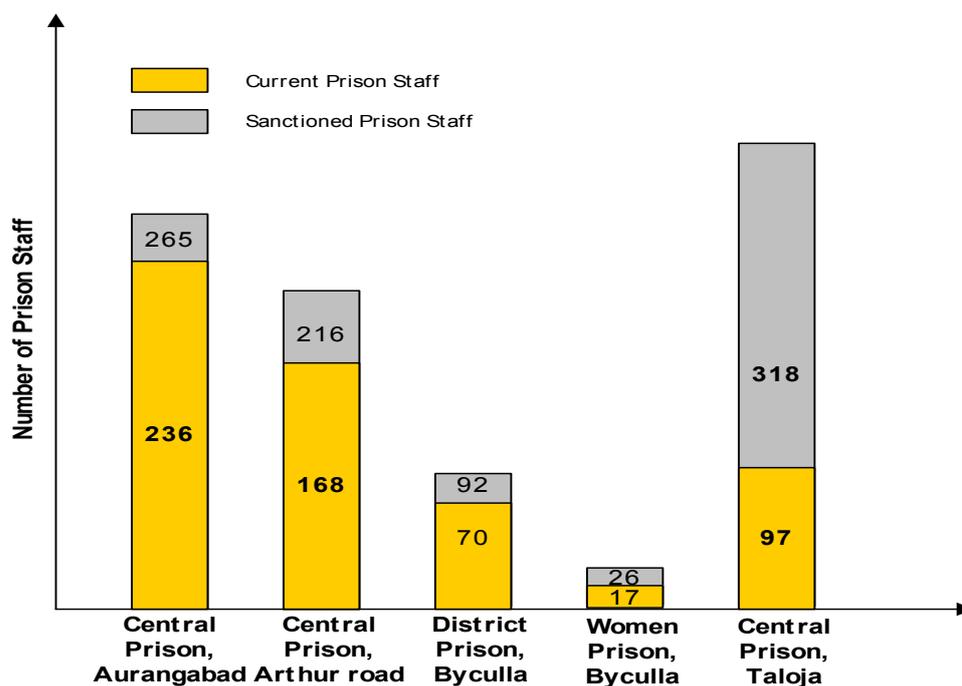
Prisoners per toilet during day time and night time in various prisons in Maharashtra



Prisoners per bathroom in various prisons in Maharashtra



Vacancies in various prisons in Maharashtra



The table below indicates the implementation of the scheme in different categories of jails under the four components: (Please refer Annexure for detail information on scoring)

Type of jail	Parameter	Degree of Implementation (on a score of 100)	Degree of Responsiveness (on a score of 100)	Score
Central Prison, Aurangabad	Expansion & renovation of existing jails	70	80	72.00
	Staff quarters	70	80	72.00
	Sanitation & water supply	70	80	72.00
Total score				72.00
Central Prison, Arthur Road	Expansion & renovation of existing jails	58.88	70	61.10
	Sanitation & water supply	50	70	54.00
Total score				57.55
District Prison and Women Prison, Byculla	Expansion & renovation of existing jails	70	70	70
	Sanitation & water supply	66.67	70	67.34
Total score				68.67
Central Prison Taloja, Navi Mumbai	Construction of new jails	66.67	60	65.34
	Staff quarters	70	60	68.00
	Sanitation & water supply	71.67	70	71.34
Total score				68.22

Performance of the State	Score
Construction of new jails	65.34
Expansion & renovation of existing jails	67.70
Staff quarters	70.00
Sanitation & water supply	66.17
Overall	67.30

4.6 Suggestions for Improvement

The suggestions are based on the information received in discussion with Prison officials and observations made during the Prison visits.

Project	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 Direct transfer of funds from the Centre to the PD account of implementing agency may fasten the process Conference of DGs (Prisons) should be held at regular intervals on the lines of the DGs (Police) conference. The adoption of the 'Model Prison Manual' by Maharashtra would make it to adapt to the standards in terms of space availability, toilet ratio, human rights, staff constraints, etc. 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 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 may be needed in old Central prisons at Aurangabad and Arthur Road to reduce overcrowding as most of the existing barracks were found to be overcrowded to their brim. Drainage, sewerage and sanitation facilities in the old prisons are in a dilapidated condition. Additional toilets and bathrooms are required in old prisons such as Central Prison, Arthur Road as most of the existing ones are very old. Existing toilet to prisoner ratio at Arthur Road prison is 1:16 (night). Facilities for pregnant women and women with children to be improved by providing crèche and play school facilities along with proper diet in consultation with a dietician. Adequate shaving kits and blades to be supplied to the prison so that the same blade is not used for a number of prisoners. This would help to control the spread of skin diseases, HIV/AIDS, etc. Intercom facility in the interview room and visitors waiting hall with toilet facilities. Also, telephone (PCO) facility should be made available to the prisoners. Alternative sources of energy should be harnessed in the prisons. Garbage should be converted into manure as is being done the Aurangabad Central Prison. Quality of plumbing and sewerage lines in the newly constructed quarters needs further improvement Recreational facilities for the staff and their family members.

	Training & correctional activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training to staff in 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 electrification, plumbing, carpentry, furniture, etc for the inmates.• Adequate rehabilitative schemes should be introduced for the convicts who are released from the prisons after undergoing imprisonment for five years or more.• Improvement in wages to the prisoners working in the workshops, etc
--	------------------------------------	--

5 Annexure

5.1 Annexure A – Photographs of the Prisons

Central Prison – Aurangabad



Newly constructed barracks inside the prison



Section of the old perimeter which need to be replaced



Inside the newly constructed barracks



Newly built staff quarters



Toilets inside the barracks



Kitchen inside the officers quarters

District Women Prison – Byculla



Newly constructed kitchen store



Newly constructed shed inside the women prison

Central Prison - Taloja



Cells inside the High Security Enclosure (Anda Cell)



Toilets inside the cells



Kitchen



Inside the prison



Toilets inside the barracks



Water leaking from the roof



Check dam inside the prison



Staff quarters



Inside the main entrance



Road in between perimeter & compound walls

5.2 Methodology

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	Central Prison
	Location	Aurangabad

1 Expansion and Renovation of Existing Jail					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
1.2	Quality of construction of barracks	7	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC structure with standard electrical fittings and improved ventilation.
1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	6	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	Need further improvements to replace old structures especially kitchen, stores, etc
1.4	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 1175
1.5	Level to which overcrowding has been addressed. (benefits, living conditions)	7	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	8	10	Extent of Utilization of new construction Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance	Maintenance provisions are in place
1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	7	10	Availability of separate kitchen Creche Facilities for pregnant women	Work in progress

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	Need new hospital, equipment and furniture.
1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	7	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:4. Staff shortage of 29.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	6	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	Need furniture, etc
		70	100		

2 Construction of Staff Quarters

SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
2.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	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. Flooring is with tiles and mosaic.
2.3	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 785
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	5	10	No of quarters to Staff ratio Requirements for quarters	Additional 23 quarters for officers, warders and other staff
		42	60		70/100

3 Sanitation & Water Supply in Prison

SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
3.1	Quality of water supply system	6	10	135 LPCD	135 LPCD
3.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10		



3.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	8	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Maintenance provisions in place
3.4	Adequacy of number of toilets to the actual number of prisoners	7	10	Toilet to inmate ratio No of toilets not in order	Toilet to prisoner ratio during night time 1:25 and day time 1:25 for women.
3.5	Adequacy of septic tank/sewerage system	7	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Need improvements
3.6	Health conditions at the prison	7	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	Need improvements
		42	60		70/100

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	Central Prison
	Location	Arthur Road, Mumbai

1 Repair/Renovation of Existing Jails					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
1.2	Quality of construction of barracks	5	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC frame structure with standard electrical fittings and flooring with plain cement mortar
1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	5	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	Need further improvements to replace dilapidated structures especially old barracks, toilets, kitchen, etc
1.4	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	
1.5	Level to which overcrowding has been addressed. (benefits, living conditions)	4	10	Ratio of barrack capacity to inmate strength Ratio of no of toilets to inmate strength	Need additional barracks 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 Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance	Optimum utilization of constructed barracks. Maintenance provisions need improvement

1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	NA	10	Availability of separate kitchen Crèche Facilities for pregnant women	No women prisoners
1.8	Adequacy of Medical/Hospital facilities at the prison	5	10	Availability of hospital Availability of full time Staff Medical Staff to inmate ratio No of beds available Availability of ambulance	Need improvements such as equipment and furniture
1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	7	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:12. Staff shortage of only 48.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	6	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	Need a dinning hall, auditorium, visitor waiting hall, etc
		53	90		58.89/100
3 Sanitation & water supply in Prison					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
3.1	Quality of water supply system	6	10	135 LPCD	135 LPCD
3.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	6	10		
3.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	4	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Need further improvements
3.4	Adequacy of number of toilets to the actual number of prisoners	4	10	Toilet to inmate ratio No of toilets not in order	1:16 night time. Need more toilets to replace the old ones.
3.5	Adequacy of septic tank/sewerage system	5	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Need improvements to sewerage network.
3.6	Health conditions at the prison	5	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	Needs more medical staff to improve the overall health condition.
		30	60		50/100

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	District Prison & New Prison
	Location	Byculla, Mumbai



1 Repair/Renovation of Existing Jails					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	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 granite stone.
1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	7	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.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 950
1.5	Level to which overcrowding has been addressed. (benefits, living conditions)	7	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	8	10	Extent of Utilization of new construction Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance	100% utilization and maintenance provisions in place.
1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	7	10	Availability of separate kitchen Crèche Facilities for pregnant women	Crèche not available
1.8	Adequacy of Medical/Hospital facilities at the prison	5	10	Availability of hospital Availability of full time Staff Medical Staff to inmate ratio No of beds available Availability of ambulance	Only OPD. No female nurse for women in hospital. Number of required beds are 20.
1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	6	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:20. Shortage of staff in women prison.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	7	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	The prison has tailoring unit, computer classes, auditorium, games facilities, etc

		70	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	135 LPCD
3.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10		
3.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	7	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Properly maintained
3.4	Adequacy of number of toilets to the actual number of prisoners	7	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/sewerages system	7	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Properly maintained
3.6	Health conditions at the prison	5	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	Need nursing staff and facilities for women
		40	60	66.67/100	

Assessment of Prisons	Type of Prison	Central Prison
	Location	Taloja, Navi Mumbai

1 Construction of New Jail					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
1.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	10	Establishment of a PMU	In place
1.2	Quality of construction of barracks	6	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	RCC type construction with standard electrical fittings, flooring with plain cement mortar



1.3	Quality of construction of Common areas bathrooms/toilets, kitchen, stores, visiting rooms etc.	6	10	Civil works Electrical works Ventilation Flooring Finishing	Need further improvements to address roof leaks during monsoon season, also toilets, urinals, etc
1.4	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 1040
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	The prison can easily accommodate 2300 prisoners with out compromising on standards
1.6	Level of Utilization of facilities, Responsiveness and adequacy of Maintenance requirements	7	10	Extent of Utilization of new construction Responsiveness of Authorities to maintenance Adequacy/Quality of maintenance	Maintenance provisions need improvement
1.7	Adequacy of facilities for women inmates at the prison	NA	10	Availability of separate kitchen Creche Facilities for pregnant women	NA
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 improvements such as equipment and furniture.
1.9	Adequacy of Staff at the prison	6	10	Staff to inmate ratio Vacancies to be filled	1:7. Staff shortage of 221.
1.10	Adequacy of necessary facilities/items at the prison	6	10	Vehicles Furniture Kitchen items Recreational items Library	Need furniture, etc
		60	90		66.67/100
2 Construction of Staff Quarters					
SL	Parameters	Evaluation	Max Score	Marking scheme	Comments
2.1	Mechanisms for Planning, Estimation and Monitoring	8	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. Flooring is with tiles for officers and mosaic for staff.
2.3	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10	Per square foot cost. Delays?	Rs 530
2.4	User experience in terms of quality of living	7	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	6	10	No of quarters to Staff ratio Requirements for quarters	Additional 180 quarters required for officers, warders and other staff
		42	60		70/100
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	135 LPCD
3.2	Cost effectiveness of construction.	7	10		
3.3	Cleanliness of barracks & bathrooms/toilets	7	10	Hygiene conditions. Cleanliness	Need improvements
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	Toilet to prisoner ration during night time 1:10 and day time 1:6. No bathrooms.
3.5	Adequacy of septic tank/sewerage system	7	10	Septic tank condition Sewerage?	Need improvements
3.6	Health conditions at the prison	7	10	Frequency of diseases Segregation of sick inmates	Need improvements
		43	60		71.67/100