



**A**  
**Report on**  
**Improving the Condition of Women Inmates**  
**In Prisons**

**National Commission for Women**  
New Delhi  
2018



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**Mrs. Rekha Sharma**



**Chairperson  
National Commission for Women**



## **Foreword**

Women lodged in Prisons across the Country are victims of structural gender inequality that plagues the existing, but evolving, prison systems in our country. During their incarceration, Female inmates fall prey to inhuman, inconsiderate and discriminatory behavior and that continues even after their release. It is based on the misconceptions and ill repute attached with a woman having been to a prison. This calls for a better approach and more sensitivity towards them.

Female inmates are over-crowded in their Barracks and live in poor hygienic and insanitary conditions, with inadequate and minimal health facilities. A large number of them continue to remain in jail for many more years, despite being Under-Trials. Since most of them are illiterate and lack awareness about their rights; many a times they fail to get adequate and quality legal aid and consequently fail to get justice as an under trial. This is despite the special dispensation available to women under Section 437 of the Cr. Pc, which entitles a women for bail even if she is charged for a non-bailable offence, including one punishable with death or life imprisonment. Insensitivity of prison staff, including women Warders and their under- representation adds to the sufferings of women inmates.

Women in custody have been an area of concern of the Commission right from its inception. The Commission, however, took concerted efforts in this direction recently, devised a comprehensive proforma and gathered relevant information about prisons from all over the country to assess the ground reality about the conditions of the women in prisons. This has been done in addition to the regular inspections of jails undertaken by the undersigned and the



esteemed Members of the Commission. Based on these inspections and analysis of information made available in the prescribed proforma, the present report makes an objective and fair assessment of the condition of women inmates in Prisons and recommends steps that needs to be taken, in order to ensure that the women prisoners are provided with all the necessary amenities and correctional facilities, in keeping with the dignity owed to a Woman and that also to pave the way for their economic-rehabilitation and reintegration with their families and society, after their release from the prison.

I hereby present the report which points out the existing positivity's that has been institutionalized in the basic structure of the prisons in the Country alongwith the gaps in the structure and provisions and also makes observations/recommendations, on which Prison Authorities needs to take further action.

The Commission, therefore, urges upon the concerned Prison Authorities to take a serious note of the report and take action to ensure early results. The Commission would solicit action taken report on the recommendations from the concerned authorities. The Commission is continuing with this process and would come out with more detailed reports, based on further inspection and scrutiny of the information received in the prescribed proforma.

**(Rekha Sharma)**

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## INTRODUCTION

**1.1** The National Commission for Women inspects various jails/other custodial homes in the country as part of functions entrusted to it under Section 10(1)(k) of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. Keeping the need for ensuring that the rights of women inmates are not violated and adequate correctional facilities are provided, inspection of prisons has been identified as one of focus areas by the Commission. The effort is to make women wards in prisons humane and ensure availability of all necessary facilities to the inmates.

**1.2** The inspections are carried out by the Chairperson, Members and officers of the National Commission for Women in association with the representatives of the State Women Commissions, DLSA, and NGOs working in related areas. The emphasis of such inspections is on identifying deficiencies in terms of parameters that are considered necessary for ensuring that reasonable facilities, in keeping with human dignity, are provided to women in custodial homes. This is also done to set in motion a process of improvement in custodial homes, so that women housed in these places are not denied the basic minimum requirements in terms of adequate and balanced diet, water, accommodation, bedding, clothing, lighting, heating, ventilation and open space. This also encompasses provision of adequate health-care facilities, hygiene, sanitation and facilities for improving their outlook towards life, empowering them through education and skill development so that the inmates can eventually be integrated in the society and they can earn their livelihood with dignity after release from the prison.

**1.3** The inspection teams invariably interact with female inmates during the course of inspection to identify problems and hardship faced by them in prisons. The observations/findings/recommendations in respect of each jail inspected by the Commission are sent to the concerned authorities in the Central and State Governments with a view to ensuring that appropriate action is taken by the authorities concerned so that the rights of women inmates are not violated and the provisions and practices, as per Jail Manual, are observed.



**1.4** A special focus of the inspection is also on assessing the quality of free legal assistance being made available through NALSA, SLSA and DLSA to women inmates. This is intended to ensure that women inmates are not put to undue hardship due to lack of any legal action or procedure. The importance of quality of free legal service needs to be gauged in the light of the fact that the maximum number of women in custody are from disadvantaged/poor sections of society and if such legal aid is not available to them, justice may elude them. The inspections, in brief, seek to create a better, safer and gender sensitive environment for inmates of custodial homes and minimise the social stigma faced by inmates after their release from such institutions. It also provides support to inmates in terms of various welfare activities, educational programmes, skill development, vocational training, recreational activities, remunerated work and also pre-release and post-release measures for re-integration into family.

**1.5** In order to ensure that efforts of the Commission result in an objective and fair assessment of the position obtaining on ground and the observations/findings can help in making the condition of women wards in the Jails humane, the Commission devised a comprehensive proforma for inspection of Jails. The proforma for Jail inspections was shared with DG/ADG/IG Prisons and officers' in-charge of Jails in the States and UTs towards the end of December, 2017. A copy of Jail inspection proforma had also been placed on the website of the Commission to enable easy access for use by all concerned. An effort has been made to design the proforma in a manner that all possible areas are covered while adhering to the best national and international practices. Communications were sent to all concerned in January, 2018, requesting them to submit the filled in jail inspection proforma by 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 to the Commission. Information in the prescribed proforma, dully filled in, has been received from a large number of jails. The information received from jail authorities, in the proforma, forms the basis for inspection by the National Commission for Women.

**1.6** As inspection of all Prisons/Custodial Homes by the National Commission for Women was not feasible, the State Commissions for Women were also requested to participate in the process. As per arrangements agreed between the National Commission for Women and the State Commissions for Women, while the Central Jails are being inspected by the National Commission for Women, District and other Jails are being inspected by the State Commissions. As on 23.7.2018, 20 Central prisons have been inspected by the National Commission for Women.

**1.7** The Commission had sent a communication to the Chairpersons of the State Commission for Women on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2017 and again on 15<sup>th</sup> May, 2018 requesting them to conduct jail inspections, particularly those of the district jails. The issue was also discussed in an interactive meeting with the State Commissions where the arrangements were agreed to. As reported by the



State Commissions for Women, inspection of a number of Prisons has been carried out by them. However, complete details from all are still awaited.

**1.8** The National Commission for Women has also scrutinized the proforma filled in by prison authorities to identify deficiencies that could be ascertained from the information contained in the proforma. The findings based on the scrutiny of information, as contained in the prescribed proforma, are being shared with jail authorities concerned for taking immediate action and to remove deficiencies noted by the Commission. This is being done as an interim step, pending inspection of such jails by the National Commission for Women or the respective State Commission for Women.



### INSPECTION OF CENTRAL PRISONS - SOME POSITIVES

**2.1** The National Commission for Women has, after finalizing the proforma and making it available to the prison authorities, undertaken inspection of 20 Central Jails in the country up to 23.07.2018, as per details given below:

S.No.	Name of the Jail	Date of Inspection
1.	Central Jail, Ambala, Haryana	6 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
2.	Central Jail, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	14 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
3.	Sudhar Ghar (Central Jail), Amritsar, Punjab	27 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
4.	Jail, Birsa Munda, Ranchi, Jharkhand	28 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
5.	Central Jail, Gurdaspur, Punjab	28 <sup>th</sup> February, 2018
6.	Central Jail, Bangalore, Karnataka	10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2018
7.	Central Jail, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2018
8.	Central Jail, Imphal, Manipur	10 <sup>th</sup> April, 2018
9.	Central Jail, Motihari, Bihar	19 <sup>th</sup> April, 2018
10.	Central Jail, Muzzafarpur, Bihar	20 <sup>th</sup> April, 2018
11.	Central Jail, Faridkot, Punjab	20 <sup>th</sup> April, 2018
12.	Central Jail, Byculla, Mumbai, Maharashtra	27 <sup>th</sup> April, 2018
13.	Central Jail, Yerwada, Pune, Maharashtra	3 <sup>rd</sup> May, 2018
14.	Central Jail, Bishalgarh, Tripura	24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018
15.	Central Jail, Ahemdabad, Gujarat	29 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018
16.	Central Jail, Vadodara, Gujarat	30 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018
17.	Central Jail, Colvale, Goa	29 <sup>th</sup> May, 2018
18.	Central Jail, Dimapur Nagaland	8 <sup>th</sup> June, 2018
19.	Central Jail, Chennai, T.N	22 <sup>nd</sup> June, 2018
20.	Tezpur Central Jail, Sonitpur, Assam	28 <sup>th</sup> June, 2018



**2.2.** During the course of inspection, it has been revealed that due to the concerted efforts of the Government, the Prison authorities have, in many cases, been successful in establishing the basic institutional structures required for ensuring welfare of women inmates and protecting their rights. Some of the arrangements/provisions that impact the welfare of women inmates in custodial homes are detailed in subsequent paragraphs.

### **Location of Women Inmates in Separate Barracks**

**2.3** Most of the prisons have institutionalized arrangements for housing women inmates in barracks, segregated from the barracks where male inmates are kept. However, segregation of convicts and under-trials is yet to be achieved in a large number of prisons. Similarly, segregation of hardened convicts and those convicted for petty crimes has also not been possible in many prisons.

### **Cooking Arrangements**

**2.4** Separate kitchen/cooking arrangements have been made for male/female barracks except in a few cases where food is cooked in a single kitchen and transported to women wards. In a few cases, some sort of division of labour has also been put in place to accomplish different kitchen related work. For example, the 'rotis' are prepared in the female ward in some cases, whereas other items are cooked in the male ward.

### **Availability of Exclusive Women Staff/Jail Wardens**

**2.5** The availability of at least some women staff in women barracks has been ensured in most jails. The situation in respect of officers' grade is, however, still not satisfactory as in most cases, the women barracks are still under the charge of male Deputy Superintendents.

### **Availability of Legal Aid through DLSA**

**2.6** Through the aegis of the District Legal Services Authority, an arrangement has been put in place to depute Advocates to provide legal assistance to the poor and needy inmates. The DLSA also conducts camps in jails to educate inmates about their legal rights and also appraises the individual inmates about the progress of their cases regarding prosecution, bail, etc. However, in a few cases, the inmates have, during their interaction with the Commission representatives, indicated that the advocates had asked for money to be paid for providing legal aid. The longer stay of under-trials in prisons also needs to be addressed and the Legal Services Authority needs to examine this aspect.

### **Collaboration with NGO's for Counseling**

**2.7** The representatives of the NGOs are available in most Jails and their services are being utilized for counseling inmates. However, such involvement is confined to religious and spiritual discourses, yoga and meditation by religious persons and organizations such as 'the Art of Living'.

### **Arrangement for Literacy and Education**

**2.8** Arrangements for literacy and further education through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode have been made available in a number of prisons. In some cases, facilities for crèche and education of children staying with women inmates have been made. Arrangements have also been made in case of a few jails for admission of children of inmates staying in the prison in schools outside the jail without disclosing the identity of the child to other school mates.

### **Vocational Training / Skill Development**

**2.9** Arrangements have also been made in some prisons for vocational training / skill development of women inmates. However, they are confined to the traditional trades of cutting, tailoring, knitting, embroidery, etc. Moreover, the training is also confined, in most places, to convicts and under-trials are denied training on the premise that their stay in custodial homes is not certain and hence it poses difficulties to plan such activities.

### **Medical / Health Services**

**2.10** The services of General Duty Doctors and Specialists Nurses, are being made available to inmates. While the services of General Duty Doctors are, in most cases, available in the prison itself, the services of Specialists are either made available on visit basis or it is on referral basis to a local Government Hospital.

### **Recreational Activities**

**2.11** Some recreational activities are invariably available in women wards / barracks. These include watching television, singing, dancing, indoor games, religious discourses, prayer room, yoga / meditation, etc.



## INSPECTIONS BY STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

**3.1** In accordance with the arrangements worked out between the National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women, many State Commissions have also conducted inspection of prisons located in their respective States. Brief details culled out from their reports are summarized in succeeding paragraphs.

### ODISHA STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

**3.2** The Commission has inspected ten jails across the State housing women inmates as per proforma prescribed by National Commission for Women. These include:

**A. Circle Jails**

- Circle Jail, Koraput
- Circle Jail, Cuttack

**B. Special Jails**

- Special Jail, Rourkela
- Special Jail, Bhubaneswar

**C. District Jails**

- District Jail, Bhawaniputra
- Nari Bandi Niketan, Sambhalpur

**D. Sub-Jails**

- Sub-jail, Khordha
- Sub-Jail, Jagatsinghpur
- Sub-Jail, Gajapati
- Sub-Jail, Jajpur

**Observations:-****The observations of the State Commission are as below:**

- i) There is an acute shortage of staff owing to vacant positions both at supervisory and other levels.
- ii) 90% of male staff is recruited against sanctioned posts.
- iii) Common areas such as class rooms, library, indoor sports, etc., are not made available in most jails.
- iv) Most jails lack crèche facility.
- v) Most jails lack arrangements for providing skill training to jail inmates. Further, wherever training is imparted, no certificate about completion of training is provided.
- vi) Educational, vocational, and other programs in diverse fields are not being provided in most jails. The programmes tend to reflect stereotypical “female” occupations.
- vii) NGOs are not involved in most jails.
- viii) Most of the inmates in female barracks are either illiterate or educated only up to primary level.
- ix) There is, in general, a lack of medical facilities for female inmates in jails. The services of Specialist medical doctors, particularly Gynaecologist, are not available in some cases.
- x) Legal Awareness camps are organized in prisons to make the inmates aware of their rights, duties and obligations.
- xi) It is noted that female convicts and female under-trials are not segregated and are kept in the same barracks. Mentally challenged inmates are also not kept separately.
- xii) Health cards have not been issued in a few jails for pregnant and lactating women inmates.
- xiii) Most jails lack kitchen garden or even kitchen facility for female inmates.
- xiv) Only Circle Jail, Koraput maintains post release record of female inmates.



## TELANGANA STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

**3.4** The Commission inspected one female prison i.e. **Special Prison for Women, Hyderabad (Telangana)**.

### Observations:-

- i) Sensitization programmes of inmates as well as the jail staff are frequently conducted.
- ii) Health card is maintained only for inmates with medical conditions. Prescribed vaccination, special food and medicines are provided to inmates on 'as required' basis.
- iii) Vaccination was administered timely to inmates and their children.
- iv) Proper health assessment is carried out identifying the need of each inmate.
- v) Jail authorities maintain record of women inmates post release with the help of counsellors, social workers and other staff.
- vi) Female inmates with no past crime history are kept separately.
- vii) Skill development is provided in areas such as basic tailoring, beautician, making of detergent, cleaning powder, phenyl, food processing, silk thread, bangles/earring making, etc. Computer training under the certification of Janasikshana Samstha and Tata Consultancy Services is being provided.
- viii) NGOs, Nirman organization and Bhoomika Help-line, are engaged with inmates.
- ix) Recreational and sports activities are conducted every day from 3:30 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.
- x) Children above 2 years of age go to an English medium school.
- xi) Every 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday, cultural programmes are organized within jail premises.

## MADHYA PRADESH STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

**3.5** The Commission inspected the following 30 jails across the State housing women inmates:-

Chindwada, Rewa, Gwalior, Sagar, Vidhisha, Khandwa, Damoh, Chattarpur, Tikamagadh, Jabalpur, Dewas, Rajgarh, Katni, Satna, Dhar, Alirajpur, Ghabuam Shahdore, Sidhi, Ratlam, Neemich, Betul, Mansore, Mandla, Balaghat, Siwani, Guna, Ashok Nagar, Bhopal and Indore.

**Observations:**

The Commission has made the following broad observations:

- i) Most jails lack crèche facility.
- ii) Most jails lack arrangements for providing skill training to jail inmates.
- iii) There is, in general, a lack of medical facilities for female inmates in jails. The services of Specialist medical doctors, particularly Gynaecologist, are not available in some cases.
- iv) The quality of food being served to the inmates was found to be of sub-standard quality in a few jails.
- v) Under-trials, in a large number of cases, have been in jails for a very long period of time, beyond three months even in cases of offences where bail is admissible and they ought to have been released on bail.



# FINDINGS AND MAJOR SHORTCOMINGS

**4.1** Based on inspections conducted so far, the Commission has observed certain common deficiencies/shortcomings that need to be addressed to ensure that women inmates are treated with dignity and respect within the Jails and facilities for their welfare are provided. The gist of observations/recommendations in case of each of the 20 Jails inspected by the National Commission for Women so far has been given as **Annexure-I**. Chapter-III captured the findings/observations of the State Commissions for Women, which have sent Inspection Reports so far. In brief, the common deficiencies found in most of the prisons inspected are recapitulated in the succeeding paragraphs.

### Overcrowding

**4.2** In most of the Jails inspected by the Commission, the number of inmates in the women barracks are more than the number of inmates authorized keeping in view the available infrastructure and facilities. It results in deterioration of the living conditions of inmates as far as availability of space, beds, moving space between the beds, availability of proper sanitation facilities, toilets, etc. are concerned.

### Sanitation/Hygiene

**4.3** The hygiene and sanitary conditions of female wards are, in many cases, poor due to non-availability of running water and over-head tanks, non-availability of water storage facility and inadequate number of toilets and/or bathrooms. As such, these facilities need to be augmented immediately. Similarly, facilities of running water are required in the kitchen to ensure cooking in a hygienic manner and environment.

### **Facilities for Personal Hygiene**

**4.4** The scale of toiletries provided varies from jail to jail. Inmates need to be provided adequate toiletries, including separate comb/mirror for each inmate and adequate number of sanitary napkins as per their need, with proper facilities for their disposal.

### **Inadequacy of Staff**

**4.5** The number of staff in Jails at senior levels, supervisory levels and others is not adequate. The number of Jail Supervisors and other staff is much less than the sanctioned strength as a large number of vacancies have not been filled up. All vacant posts, as per sanctioned strength, need to be filled up on priority.

**4.6** Women representation in prison service must be enhanced and adequate training may be provided to women officers/guards to enable them to update their soft skills, particularly for dealing with female inmates. There have been reports that even women staff members were found using intemperate and intimidating language while dealing with female inmates. Regular sensitization of staff posted in female ward is, therefore, essential.

### **Segregation of Inmates**

**4.7** It is generally noted that female convicts and female under-trials are not segregated and are kept in the same barrack. This is contrary to the provisions of the Jail Manuals. Jail authorities need to ensure segregation of these two categories. The mixing of the two categories may, however, be allowed in certain areas such as library, classrooms for skill training/adult education, etc. but they should be essentially housed in separate barracks/wards. Also, there is a need for segregation of the first time offenders and those involved in petty offences from hard core criminals. The dress of the female inmates should not be white in colour, as it is resented to by them.

### **Provision of legal aid in the light of long stay of under-trials**

**4.8** Under-trials, in a number of cases remain in jails for a very long period of time, even in cases of bailable offences. Partially, it could be a possible deficiency in free legal assistance made available to inmates. It has also been noticed that in a number of cases when the inmates get bail, they are not able to mobilize the required bail amount, and are therefore, forced to remain in Jails.



**4.9** There is a need for reviewing all cases where women stay in jails beyond three months and to provide them efficient/quality legal assistance for obtaining bail or for getting the bail amount reduced, through an Appeal or Review. Also roping in of NGO's and Philanthropists need to be attempted to arrange for the bail money so that the inmates are not kept in jail for an unduly long time.

**4.10** As mentioned earlier, allegations have also been made about malpractices by some Advocates who demand money from inmates for providing legal aid and for processing their cases. Such cases need to be looked into and corrective measures taken. District Legal Services Authority organizes legal awareness camps in prisons to inform the inmates of their rights, duties and obligations. Advocates deputed by DLSA also visit prisons regularly and inform female inmates about the options for bail, appeal, defence, parole, etc. available to them under the law in general and easily comprehensible manner. The cases of all under-trials can also be reviewed regularly in the presence of jail authorities and the process of their release from jail is initiated.

### **Nature of Offence**

**4.11** Majority of women inmates have been convicted for domestic violence and murder and they are in jail for a period ranging from 2 to 15 years. Under-trials are also in jail for longer duration.

### **Educational Facilities to Inmates and their Children**

**4.12** Most of the inmates in the female barracks are either illiterate or educated only up to the primary level. However, a small number of inmates possessing higher qualifications (graduates or above level) are also lodged in female barracks. There is a need to arrange for literacy classes to those who are illiterate, while further education needs to be provided for others through distance education/open school/ university modes. Jail authorities can utilize the services of educated inmates to take literacy classes. Arrangement for adult literacy could be made internally by utilizing the services of educated inmates to teach illiterate inmates with an inbuilt system of reward for both the teacher and the taught.

**4.13** In a small number of cases, the female inmates are in jail along with their children. Generally, arrangements to send them to schools are made by the jail authorities. However, in some cases, this remains a neglected area, and, in such cases, children are deprived of their Right

to Education. Available Government Schemes need to be leveraged and NGOs need to be involved for literacy, educational development and training of inmates and their children.

### **Vocational Training /Skill Development:**

**4.14** The jail authorities have established some arrangements for providing skill training to jail inmates. There is a need for further improvement, in collaboration with the NGO's/Lion's Club/Rotary Club etc. and also seek the help of the National Skill Development Corporation/Sector specific Skill Councils, etc. Arrangements need to be made to organize training/skill development programmes for women inmates in newer areas relevant to the present day society/market. The local industry, in close vicinity of the jail, needs to be involved for providing training to women inmates and, subsequently, using their services in the industry. The authorities concerned need to start such programmes in jail so that the inmates could develop their skills, earn wages during the course of their training and be gainfully occupied and lead a dignified life.

### **Interaction with Family/Children**

**4.15** Female inmates having children, who are staying at other places, should be able to meet their children within jail premises. Disruption of social relationships, lack of contacts with family/ no visits by family members/children sometimes contribute to major psychological problems. As such, jail authorities must ensure and facilitate women inmates to be regularly in touch with their family/relatives. However, if frequent visits by family members are not feasible, due to distance between their place and the prison, they could, subject to technical/legal provisions, be allowed to get themselves transferred to a jail of their choice, which may be closer to their place.

### **Inadequate Medical Facilities:**

**4.16** There is, in general, a lack of medical facilities for female inmates in jails. The services of Specialist doctors, particularly Gynecologist, are not available in some cases. The sick inmates are taken to the nearby government hospitals for availing the services of specialist doctors and are required to be taken out again for medical tests/investigations as prescribed by Specialists. The inmates taken outside jail, even for medical purposes, are required to be escorted by civil police. The same set of police personnel are also required to accompany the inmates going to Courts on the days of hearing of their cases. This results in delay in providing hospital services and for carrying out laboratory tests/investigations. It is, therefore, recommended that the services of



Specialist doctors in Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology and Dermatology be provided in the Jail itself, and for this purpose, specialists may visit the jail on weekly/fortnightly basis. Home collection services by pathological laboratories recognized by the Government could be availed for routine investigations/laboratory tests and inmates need not be taken out of jail for this purpose. The jail authorities need to work out an arrangement for this purpose.

### **Maintenance of Health records**

**4.17** Medical examination of women inmates is conducted at the time of their initial entry but there is no arrangement for subsequent periodic medical check-up. Medical examination of each women inmate should be conducted periodically after an interval of three months or so by a Board of Doctors including Specialists. In case of difficulty regarding availability of regular medical doctors, the Jail authorities may explore the possibility of availing the services of Interns in consultation with nearby Medical Colleges.

### **Provision for Tele-Medicine Portal in Prisons**

**4.18** The facility of tele-medicine can also be used effectively in Jails.

### **Sharing of Information with Jail Authorities**

**4.19** The deficiencies noted/identified are conveyed to the prison authorities for initiating remedial action. This will be followed up by reminders and cross-checking the remedial action taken during subsequent inspection.

### **Scrutiny of Proforma**

**4.20** The deficiencies, listed above, also include the findings from scrutiny of information submitted by some Jails in the proforma prescribed by the National Commission for Women for Jail Inspection. The physical inspection of these prisons by the National Commission for Women or the State Commissions for Women is yet to be carried out. A brief gist of deficiencies noted in case of 96 prisons, from where information in the prescribed proforma has been received and scrutinized by the Commission, is placed at **Annexure II**.



## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

**5.1** As is evident from perusal of Chapter III and Chapter IV and Annexures, a series of remedial actions and measures need to be taken for improving the condition of women housed in prisons/custodial homes. While the report concerning each jail has been shared with jail authorities concerned for appropriate action, the recommendations, in brief, are summarized in succeeding paragraphs.

### Filling up of vacancies

**5.2** All vacancies in the officers' and other grades in prisons be filled up immediately.

**5.3** Adequate number of women officers and other staff be positioned in jails to ensure that the work concerning women inmates is dealt with exclusively by women staff.

### Overcrowding

**5.4** The number of women inmates should not exceed the authorised capacity of women wards. Wherever the number is in excess, the feasibility of transferring inmates to other prisons with lesser inmates be explored, keeping in view the technical/legal requirements.

### Infrastructure, Sanitation and Hygiene

**5.5** Adequate number of toilets, washbasins commensurate with the number of women inmates, supply of running water, facilities for storage of water with overhead tank especially for toilets and kitchen be arranged in all prisons.



**5.6** Provision for alternative source of energy such as solar energy be made for various purposes including water heating, incinerators for disposal of sanitary napkins, etc.

**5.7** Adequate supply of toiletries including soap, toothpaste, tooth-brush, hair oil, comb, small mirror, etc. be provided to each women inmate separately.

**5.8** Adequate quantity of sanitary napkins, along with an arrangement for their proper disposal, be ensured.

### **Segregation of Prisoners**

**5.9** The convicts and under-trials be housed in separate barracks/wards minimizing their interaction.

**5.10** The jail authorities must ensure reasonable segregation between hardcore criminals and the first time offenders and those involved in petty crimes.

**5.11** Access to common areas such as indoor games, common room, library, etc. should not be hampered while enforcing segregation between different categories of inmates.

**5.12** Sensitivities regarding colour of uniform, such as aversion to white uniform in many cases, be kept in view.

### **Legal Aid**

**5.13** The quality of legal aid being provided through DLSA should be improved and a system of monitoring assistance provided by Advocates be established.

**5.14** It needs to be ensured that Advocates of proven ability and of proven integrity are engaged for providing legal aid.

**5.15** All cases, where prosecution has taken a period longer than the average time, are reviewed to ascertain the reasons for the time taken and initiating remedial measures.

**5.16** All cases, where bail is admissible but has not been granted, should also be reviewed to ascertain the reasons for non-grant of bail and to find solutions to deal with such specific issues.

### **Educational Facilities**

**5.17** Adult literacy classes be arranged, including by utilizing the services of educated inmates.

**5.18** A system of reward points be evolved both for the teachers and the taught involved in adult literacy program.

**5.19** A tie up with open school/university through their local centres be facilitated by jail authorities for further education of inmates.

**5.20** Creche and pre-school facilities for the children of female inmates, staying with them in jails, should invariably be provided in the prison itself. In cases, where pre-school facilities are not available in the prison due to smaller number of children and the child is sent outside the prison, it should be ensured that the identity of the child being that of a jail inmate is not disclosed.

### **Vocational Training/Skill Development**

**5.21** The existing arrangement for Vocational Training/Skill Development for women inmates be further strengthened in collaboration with NGOs and with the help of National Skill Development Corporation and Sector specific skill councils.

**5.22** Newer areas of skill/vocational training, which are relevant in the present age society/market, be included in the programmes to ensure generation of employment opportunities for inmates.

**5.23** The local industry around jails be involved in training women inmates by using their services in the industry during their confinement in jail and also after their release from jail. This would ensure learning of skills and also earning of wages for gainful occupation and dignified life both within and outside the prison.

### **Meeting of Inmates with Family and Children**

**5.24** Women inmates having children, who stay at places outside the jail, be allowed to meet their children within jail premises and existing restrictions in this regards, if any, be removed.



**5.25** Regular interaction of women inmates with their family/relatives be arranged by jail authorities.

**5.26** In cases, where frequent visits by family members of women inmates is not feasible due to distance between their place of residence and prison, they be allowed to get themselves transferred to a prison of their choice, if permissible. Telephonic interaction with family members/children be facilitated.

### **Medical Facilities**

**5.27** The medical/health facilities in prisons need to be augmented and properly organized with availability of a General Duty Medical Officer within the prison premises at all times.

**5.28** The services of Specialists, particularly Gynaecologist and Dermatologist, should be provided within the prison, even if it is on a weekly visit basis.

**5.29** The Women inmates need not be taken out of jail for test/investigations prescribed by the Doctor/Specialist and arrangement for home collection of samples be made by prison authorities.

**5.30** Each woman inmate be medically examined at the time of initial entry in the prison and her medical card be prepared.

**5.31** Arrangement for periodic medical examination by a Board of Doctors including Specialists be made at an interval of every 3 to 6 months. In case of difficulty with regard to availability of regular medical doctors for this purpose, jail authorities may explore the possibility of availing the services of interns in nearby medical colleges.

### **Tele-medicine Portal**

**5.32** The jail authorities should introduce tele-medicine facilities in the jail.



## **OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATIONS IN CASE OF PRISONS INSPECTED BY NCW**

### **1. Central Jail, Ambala, Haryana**

- i) There is an overcrowding in rooms of female barracks of the jail. 12 inmates have been accommodated in a room of 25 x 25 square feet. Beds have been provided on the floor with no space for movement of inmates in between the beds on the floor. It is recommended that the overcrowding in female wards be avoided and proper accommodation with a separate bed for each inmate be provided.
- ii) The toilets provided in female wards are kept clean but keeping the number of inmates in view, the number of toilets is inadequate. It is recommended that another toilet block be provided in the female ward with adequate number of toilet seats and wash basins.
- iii) There is no strict segregation of under-trials and convicts in the Female Ward. However, they are accommodated in separate rooms/halls in close proximity of each other. It is recommended that the provisions of the Jail Manual should be adhered to by segregating the under-trials from at-least the hard core convicts.
- iv) There is an open drainage in close proximity of the female ward. This is a major health/hygiene hazard and needs to be covered. It is noted that due to blockage in the drainage, even this open drain overflows causing a lot of inconvenience to female inmates. As it is, the enclosure is not spacious. It is recommended that the existing open drain inside the female ward be covered and the blockage in the drainage system be removed.
- v) The windows of female ward have no window panes or curtain. These are covered with rugs to protect inmates from cold wind. It is understood from the jail authorities that as per jail manual, these cannot be provided. However, the inconvenience caused to inmates due to cold winds need to be addressed. It is



recommended that a corridor/veranda around female wards may be constructed to protect them from the rigours of extreme weathers.

- vi) There are three sanctioned posts of Medical Officers in the jail, but the doctors are not posted on long term basis. Rather the Medical Officers, including the Resident Medical Officer, are deputed on rotational basis for duration of around one month. This seriously hampers health-care, particularly of female inmates. It is recommended that the posts of Medical Officers, including Resident Medical Officer, should be filled on regular basis for a minimum tenure of 3 years.
- vii) The services of Specialist medical doctors are not provided to inmates within jail. The sick inmates are taken to the hospital for availing services of specialist doctors and are required to be taken again for medical tests/investigations as prescribed by the Specialists. The inmates are required to be taken outside repeatedly under the custody of Civil Police. Only four Police constables are posted for taking inmates out of jail for various purposes including taking them to the Courts. This results in considerable delay in providing medical services and laboratory tests. It is recommended that the services of specialist doctors in Medicine, Obstetrics & Gynaecology and Dermatology be provided in the hospital itself and for this purpose, specialists may visit the jail on weekly/ fortnightly basis. Similarly, Home Collection Services offered by recognized laboratories may be availed for routine investigations/tests and inmates need not be taken out for this purpose. The jail authorities need to work out an arrangement for this purpose.
- viii) The availability of only 4 duty constables of civil police posted in the jail for accompanying inmates for visits outside the jail, including visits to the hospitals, severely affects availability of health services to these inmates. It is recommended that services of minimum two constables of Haryana Police be provided exclusively for accompanying them to hospitals/pathological laboratories pending finalisation of alternative arrangements as recommended above.
- ix) A medical examination of inmates is conducted at the time of their initial entry but there is no arrangement for any periodic medical check-up, thereafter. It is recommended that medical examination of each female inmate should be conducted periodically at an interval of three to six months by a Board of doctors comprising specialists.
- x) The jail authorities are providing skill training to jail inmates, which is appreciable. However, there is a need for further outreach in this regard. They need to

collaborate with NGO's/Lion's Club/ Rotary Club, etc. to further facilitate training/skill development programmes for female inmates. It is recommended that the local industry including those involved in manufacturing scientific instruments be associated for imparting training to female inmates and using their services in the production process in their factories. Similarly, some regular productive activity like Agarbatti making, food preservation, pickles/Achaar making, etc. needs to be introduced in the female inmates. This can be done in collaboration with Institutions/NGOs involved in Skill Development Programmes.

- xi) A good number of female inmates are illiterate. Since there are many highly educated inmates with professional and post graduate qualifications, the Jail authorities could start a literacy programme within the female ward. The Jail Superintendent was requested to form groups with five illiterate inmates and assign each group to an educated inmate to make them literate. The success of the inmates involved in the programme, both the teachers and the taught, should be recognized as good behaviour qualifying for parole.
- xii) There are certain inmates whose relatives did not contact them for a long time and are not coming to meet them. Such inmates are apparently in a bad psychological condition. It is recommended that the jail authorities must immediately contact the relatives of inmates who have not been contacted by them and facilitate regular meetings and also facilitate writing of letters in cases where the inmate is illiterate.
- xiii) The only foreign inmate in the Jail from Tanzania has not been in contact with her relatives in her home country or with her Embassy. The jail authorities should contact the Embassy concerned and facilitate further communication by the inmate with her family.
- xiv) The jail provides uniforms to convicted jail inmates while the under-trials have to manage with their own clothes. Several females in the jail do not have sufficient and adequate clothes. The jail authorities should contact philanthropists, non-governmental organizations like Rotary Club to arrange clothes for poor under-trials in need as these organizations are willing to provide such facilities.
- xv) Some of the children of female inmates are not with them in Jail. The Jail authorities should liberally facilitate frequent meetings of female inmates with their children within jail premises.



- xvi) Some female inmates were found to be depressed. The services of psychiatrist for counselling of female inmates in depression need to be provided. The local branch of the Rotary club was willing to provide such services. Many other NGOs would also be willing to come forward and render required help. They may be contacted by jail authorities.
- xvii) The Commission received complaints by some inmates that the Advocates designated to provide legal aid to them demanded money for pursuing their cases. The jail authorities should take up the matter with the State Legal Aid Authority and ensure that the Advocates demanding money from inmates are identified, their services to the inmates are discontinued and they are immediately removed from the panel of Advocates maintained by Haryana State Legal Services Authority. Services of other Advocates should be provided, who should take immediate action in a time bound manner to provide legal assistance to these inmates. The jail authorities need to monitor the availability of legal aid in cases of all female inmates.

## 2. Central Jail, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh:

- i) Out of total 699 inmates in the prison, there are 19 female inmates (6 convicts and 13 under-trials), against the capacity of 50. 14 out of 19 female inmates are illiterate.
- ii) Out of total 169 sanctioned positions in various categories in the Prison, 38 positions are vacant. It is recommended that vacant positions, including the vacant position of Women Deputy Jailor, may be filled up immediately. The number of female inmates admitted should be increased up to the authorised capacity, i.e., 50 by way of transfer from other Jails in the State, if feasible.
- iii) The female barrack is in good condition and comprises of separate wards/rooms for convicted and under-trials. The inmates are not provided with independent beds and are given two bed-sheets and a pillow for sleeping on the floor. The barrack is adequately ventilated, clean, and hygienic with lots of greenery around. Toilets and bathrooms are neat and clean. The inmates are being provided with proper toiletry items, soap, and sanitary napkins. However, no dustbins were found in toilets. The female inmates need to be provided proper beds. Renovation of prison is in the process and it is hoped that after renovation, the prison will be

equipped with various facilities including fans, TV sets in barracks and solar water heaters for hot water in bath rooms and kitchen.

- iv) The inmates are provided telephone facilities twice in a week through phones installed in the jail.
- v) The Medical facilities are not satisfactory, as only one doctor is posted in the jail who is a dermatologist, residing at a distance of 50 km away from the Prison, which seriously affects the health services being provided to the inmates. There are three sanctioned posts of General Duty Medical Officer and one post of Specialist besides other Para-Medical staff but they are vacant and need to be filled immediately. For Specialized treatment, prisoners are referred and taken to the local Government Hospitals in the Districts HQ., which is far away. Moreover, there is no Gynaecologist, Nurse, and Social Workers or Psychologist/Psychiatrist in the Prison. These positions needs to be created and the facility of health care needs to be provided within the prison.
- vi) Food is provided as per the dietary scale and the quality of food is good and sufficient. The responsibility of Kitchen is entrusted to male inmates, who cook for all the inmates of the prison. The Kitchen including utensils was neat and clean.
- vii) The prison has the requisite infrastructure facilities e.g. Common Room, Library, Play ground, Space for Prayer Room, Meditation and Yoga. Female inmates and children have access to these facilities.
- viii) Vocational/Skill training is being provided to inmates in conventional trades like tailoring, carpentry, handicrafts, shoe/slipper making, etc. but during last one year, no skill development training has been given to any female inmate. Inmates have been taking up various agriculture and horticulture activities in the 45 acres of land which is earmarked for open prison. In addition to this, they are also into dairy work and produce quality furniture, including cupboards, in the stainless steel factory run by the prisons department. They are also cultivating medicinal plants. The inmates (both male and female) have been generating annual revenue of about Rs. 2 Crore through various production activities. There is a need for involvement of female inmates in all these activities.
- ix) The wages earned by the inmates are Rs. 30/- (new inmates) and Rs. 50/- per day for unskilled and Rs. 70/- per day for skilled labour. The wages are very low. The inmates work in two shifts from 9 AM to 11 AM and again from 2 PM to 5 PM. All the inmates do not work. The female inmates are not involved in any type of skill



development in the prison. This discriminatory practice should be discontinued and all inmates should be involved in productive activities, with an increase in their wage level.

- x) Social Workers and NGOs need to be associated in skill training and the rehabilitation of female inmates. Arrangement should be made so as to provide training to female inmates under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna (PMKVY).
- xi) The Jail authorities are providing uniforms to the inmates, which comprises of white Sari as well, which is resented by the female inmates. The jail authorities need to provide coloured sari and replace the existing white ones.
- xii) The inmates while going out of jail for treatment purpose or to Court on the day of hearing are accompanied by male civil police escorts. Similarly, the juveniles are also accompanied by male police constables while going to the juvenile home. On the way, both the category is reported to be harassed and threatened. This should be discontinued and female inmates should be accompanied by a female escort. This should be arranged by the jail authorities, in consultation with Civil Police.

### 3. Sudhar Ghar (Central Jail), Amritsar, Punjab

- i) The Amritsar Central Jail is relatively large. Against the authorised capacity of 2260 inmates (2000 Male and 260 Female), there are 3246 inmates (Male 3109 and Female 137). The female wing of the Central Jail is not overcrowded. The inmates include 5 female foreign nationals in the jail and proper channel through MHA to the concerned diplomatic staff is being observed in their cases. Out of the 132 Indian female inmates, 83 are under-trials and 49 convicts.
- ii) Seven children are staying with their mothers in the prison. The creche was clean and functional with some toys/games.
- iii) The male and female section of the jail is segregated and had separate kitchen/cooking arrangement. The kitchen in the women section is clean and hygienic and quality of food being provided is good.
- iv) The toilet/bathroom facilities in the women section of the prison is adequate and in working order.
- v) A solar panel is in use for water heating but not for illumination purposes. Solar power needs to be used as an alternative source of energy for various other purposes as well.

- vi) Vocational Training is being carried out with the help of NGO's in cutting, tailoring, knitting, soft-toy making. However, available government schemes needs to be tapped for literacy and skill development of inmates.
- vii) Medical services are available and services of specialist, including Gynaecologist, are available to inmates on visit basis (once in a week). It is suggested that services of Interns/Residents of the Medical Colleges in Amritsar and surrounding areas may be used for medical examination of inmates on a periodic basis.
- viii) The inmates, both male and female are transported in the same van for court hearings. Separate van needs to be provided for taking female inmates out of the jail for various purposes. CSR funds from the Local Industries and NGOs/ Clubs like Lions Club, Rotary or Untied Funds at district level could be explored and taped for supporting such facilities/activities.

#### **4. Central Jail, Birsa Munda, Ranchi, Jharkhand**

- i) Segregation of female inmates who have been charged and convicted including those involved in heinous crimes has not been attempted. It is recommended that the two categories of inmates be segregated and accommodated in separate Barracks/Wards as is done in the case of convicts and under trials. This segregation appears to be essential in terms of the age gap between inmates of two categories. An arrangement should be made for their separate accommodation and separate schedule of activities
- ii) The educational profile of female inmates is very poor as 62% of total inmates are illiterate (52 out of 85). As such, there is a need to arrange for literacy classes, while further education needs to be provided to those who are educated up to primary level. For this purpose, Jail authorities should consult Government institutions like Jharkhand State Open School (JSOS), National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), and Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) to open facilitating centres within the prison and encourage inmates to take up further education. This will help them in better adjustment in the society, once they are out of prison.
- iii) 55% (365 out of 581) positions of officers and staff are currently vacant. This is detrimental to the cause of proper management of jail. The vacant positions need to be filled urgently.
- iv) All cases of female inmates need to be reviewed individually by legal aid Advocates in the presence of the prison authorities to ensure that appropriate and quality



legal aid could be provided to them and all possible channels of legal assistance, including for review and appeal, are exhausted. Legal assistance in cases concerning bail/parole or release from the jail needs to be ensured. The cases under Section 436A, 437(1) and 437(2) should be regularly monitored by the IG (Prison) through monthly meetings with public prosecutors, Advocates provided by DLSA and other concerned authorities. There is a need for the National Commission for Women and State Commission for Women to interact more often with police authorities and Advocates provided by DLSA (District Legal Service Authority) for periodic review of the case of each individual female inmate.

- v) Gender sensitization of the police officials should be done as a continuous exercise by the National Commission for Women/State Government. Even the women officers/staff in the women wing of the jail needs such orientation.
- vi) An attempt should be made to understand and analyze the reasons for involvement of inmates in crime, identify the line of correctional treatment with a view to rehabilitate and reintegrate them in the society.
- vii) The jail authorities have agreed to organize exercise and yoga classes and organise spiritual and motivational programmes on a regular basis to mitigate stress amongst female inmates.

## **5. Central Jail, Gurdaspur, Punjab**

- i) As against the authorized capacity of 950 inmates (880 men and 70 women), the number of inmates in the jail is 840 (male 783 and female 57). Thus, the female wing of the Central Jail is not crowded and has inmates below the authorized capacity. Amongst female inmates, the numbers of under trials is 27 and convicts 30.
- ii) All vacant posts as per sanctioned strength may be filled on priority basis. The number of women officers and staff in female prison needs to be enhanced and female Officers/Staff be provided training for upgrading their skills and orient them to deal with female inmates in a professional, sensitive and humane manner.
- iii) Delay in hearing bail applications, long time taken for completing trials and long intervals between court hearings lead to dissatisfaction/resentment amongst female inmates. The matter needs to be taken up with the Advocates providing legal aid to inmates and to review each case in the presence of jail authorities and determine further course of action for ensuring early completion of trial.



- iv) The male and female wings of the Central Jail are segregated. The under-trials and convicts are attired in different colours but are housed in the same barrack. Similarly, the hard core criminals and first time offenders of petty offences are also not segregated and are kept in the same ward.
- v) The female barrack in the jail have floor beds with adequate free space to move around. The toilet/bathroom facilities are in working order. The ventilation and lighting in the barracks is adequate. The metallic net should be provided to cover the eight exhaust fan vents to check mosquitoes from entering.
- vi) There is a common kitchen in the jail and cooked food is carried from the kitchen to the women section.
- vii) Presently, only one girl child is with her mother in the jail. The crèche facility is inadequate for more children in case such need arises in the near future. There are very few toys/games in the crèche. The mother, who is serving her term under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act), is concerned about her daughter's education to which the Jail Superintendent responded positively and assured the mother that necessary arrangements will be made for the purpose.
- viii) The electric supply is erratic and there is no provision for any alternate source of energy. Solar power could be used for provision of hot water and also to provide illumination in the event of load shedding/power cut. Given the number of industries in the district, CSR funds for the purpose could be explored by Jail Authorities.
- ix) The vocational training was being carried out with the help of NGOs (Red Cross Organization and Salvation Army) in cutting, tailoring and knitting clothes for internal consumption. For literacy of adult illiterate inmates and also for further education/skill developments of inmates, the available government schemes need to be tapped into and NGOs should also be involved to make the inmates productive during their stay in Jails and also after their release from the jail.
- x) The inmates, both male and female, are taken to the court in the same van on the date of hearings. Separate vans for carrying women inmates to the court need to be provided for which CSR funds or assistance from clubs like Lions/Rotary or Untied Funds, at district level, may be explored.
- xi) The services of Specialists, including Gynaecologist, for meeting the requirements of female inmates are provided once in a week. However, the feasibility of availing



the services of Interns/Residents of Medical Colleges in the vicinity of the Prison could be explored for providing better services. Under the Health Mission of the Central Government, the potential of tele-medicine, for providing specialists' service should be fully harnessed.

- xii) Fire drills should be conducted periodically and fire-extinguishers be checked at regular intervals of time.
- xiii) NGOs should be encouraged for providing training/education in the jail for rehabilitation of inmates. Sahara NGO associated with the prison, whose representative was present at the time of inspection, was not very active. Recreational facilities, books and reading materials need to be provided to female prisoners and they need to be encouraged to use them. Pursuit of certificate courses, like painting, music, computer, dance, etc., may be encouraged. Similarly, routine Bhajan-kirtan for elderly female inmates be organised to create a stress-free atmosphere. Yoga and meditation camps, legal awareness camps be organised as a matter of routine.
- xiv) A new machine should be installed to provide portable drinking water for inmates and measures should be taken to contain the problem of water shortage in the Prison.
- xv) The Jail authorities should facilitate frequent meetings of female inmates with their children who are not with them in the Jail within the jail premises.
- xvi) Some female inmates were found in a psychologically depressed condition. Services of a Psychiatrist for counselling of female inmates in depression needs to be provided. The local branch of Rotary club was willing to provide such services. The Club and other institutions may be contacted by the jail authorities for this purpose. Inmates also need to be properly counselled to mentally prepare them to join the mainstream society, after completion of their term in prison.
- xvii) An attempt must be made by the jail administration to understand and analyze the motive behind the crime, identify the line of correctional treatment and administer the prison inmates with sensitivity and compassion. There is a need for a sympathetic attitude towards inmates by recognizing them as individuals requiring corrections, counselling with understanding. Sensitization of the prison police officials in this regard can be a continuous exercise to be undertaken by State Governments.

## 6. Central Jail, Bangalore, Karnataka

- i) The Prison has, in total, 4579 inmates, out of which 119 are females. These comprise 77 under-trials and 42 convicts while 1 is on parole. Women prisoners are segregated in separate wards, which are guarded by female officers, but there is insufficient staffing. Women's representation in terms of number of officers and staff in the prison must be enhanced and adequate training/orientation should be provided to female officers/staff to enable them to update their skills and handle women inmates with sensitivity and motivate them to be prepared for integration into society.
- ii) The accommodation, cleanliness and sanitation provided to female inmates are as per standard norms. There are 18 toilets for female inmates and they are all in good condition.
- iii) Primary health care facilities are available in the Central Jail. Proper medical facilities and medical examination of women inmates is done by qualified lady doctors and nurses. Expectant mothers, in custody, are given special consideration by way of medical and nutritional care in a separate ward. Inmates with severe problems are referred to the government hospitals for availing services of Specialists. Overall, the jail has good medical facilities and doctors are available round the clock. However, the women suffering from contagious diseases need to be placed in isolated care or in a health facility until they recover and arrangements for this purpose need to be made by jail authorities
- iv) District Legal Service Authority (DLSA) does not appear to be fully geared for catering to the requirements of jail inmates. Only few lawyers from DLSA are available for providing legal aid. These lawyers do not come to the jail for discussion with the inmates about their cases but go directly to the Court. There is a need for ensuring speedy release of convicted inmates who have completed long years of imprisonment. A speedy procedure of considering cases of bail for elderly women needs to be put in place by providing quality Legal aid to the female inmates and organizing Jail Adalat every month, where cases of female inmates could be reviewed individually. IG (Prison) of the State should organise separate monthly meetings with advocates providing legal aid wherein concerned authorities from DLSA could also join. The meeting should review individual cases of female inmates to see whether all legal channels of relief to the inmates have been exhausted.



- v) The Jail has no training/skill learning facilities. Vocational training is available in jail only in traditional trades like stitching, knitting, gardening, etc. The women are also paid wages for this work/training. There is a need for engaging more NGO's to organise skill development programmes for the female inmates and to provide skill/vocational training in newer and more productive trades, useful for the prisoners during their stay in the prison and also after their release. Training could also be given in stitching schools uniforms, hospital clothes, etc so that this could make female inmates economically self-reliant to some extent.
- vi) Arrangements need to be made for conducting adult literacy classes since most of the inmates are illiterate. Literacy classes could be arranged through internal arrangements or by seeking help from the Adult Literacy Programmes of the Govt. Besides, jails should also have centres to tie up with Indira Gandhi Open University and National Open School, where women inmates could pursue further studies.
- vii) No school is available in the jail for children of female inmates instead Aganwadi worker teaches prisoner's children. Arrangement needs to be made for proper elementary education of children of the female inmates in the prison.
- viii) The jail has all the facilities for the inmates to meet their relatives and family members including children above six years of age. The children need to be allowed to meet female inmates more often on a daily/weekly basis.
- ix) Quality of food is also good. No separate kitchen for female inmates is available and food to them is provided from the main kitchen of the prison.
- x) There is no facility of purified drinking water in the female Ward. A filter machine needs to be installed to provide pure drinking water to the female inmates.
- xi) The recreational facilities need to be provided to the inmates, Yoga and meditation camps, medical camps can be arranged from time to time. Books/ reading materials need to be made available in female barracks and inmates encouraged to use them. Pursuit of painting, music, etc should be encouraged as part of correctional therapy and also as productive work linked to their income.
- xii) There is a need for having a sympathetic attitude towards female inmates and they may be recognized as individuals requiring correction and counselling with understanding and empathy. Sensitization of jail and police officials should be a continuous exercise. Attempt must be made by the jail administration to understand and analyse the motive behind the crime, identify the line of correctional treatment and handle female inmates with sensitivity and compassion.

## 7. Central Jail, Bhopal Madhya Pradesh

- i) Total number of inmates, in the prison are 2930 (male 2802 and female 128). The female wing of the New Central Jail is not crowded. Nine children below six years of age are staying with their mothers. The female Section of the Jail is spread over a large area with eight barracks, small ground with swings for children, a hall as common area, a classroom for children, community bathroom and a small kitchen. Of the eight barracks designated for female inmates, seven are being used for board and lodging and one barrack was exclusively used as Medical Inspection Room, where sick/advanced pregnant female inmates are housed. The toilet/bathroom facilities are clean, adequate and in working order.
- ii) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has also appointed a Law Officer for looking after the Legal Aid Cell of the Prison and a convict has been trained as a Para-Legal Volunteer. Both were present during inspection.
- iii) An NGO, the Prison Ministry India (PMI) has been working with the female inmates for last 3 years. They have trained female inmates in English language, basic use of computers, tailoring/stitching and have also provided them legal aid from time to time. The Jail Authorities have also collaborated with Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI), Bhopal, and introduced one year skill development programmes in cosmetology, stitching and geriatric care management for female inmates.
- iv) The New Central Jail is also operating a hospital for both male and female prisoners. In fact, this hospital is also serving as a referral hospital for nearby jails. The State Government has appointed a Medical Officer for looking after the hospital. He is assisted by a Lab. Assistant, Pharmacist and a Male Nurse along with some para-medical staff. Specialists visiting the prison include a Psychiatrist, Gynaecologist and a Dentist. The Central Jail has facilities for the treatment of inmates suffering from depression. However, there is no de-addiction Centre in the jail premises.
- v) There are nine children below the age of six years with their mothers. The creche is clean and functional with toys/games. A couple of women inmates also take care of the small children. These children are well cared for.
- vi) The jail has common kitchen facilities for both male and female inmates with vegetables (*sabzi*) and *dal* (pulses) being prepared in the kitchen located in the male ward and *Chapattis* and Rice being prepared in the kitchen of female ward.



Once cooked, these are transferred to the other section as per measures defined in the Jail Manual. Facilities in both the sections of the kitchen are clean and hygienic. The Inspection Team sampled the food and found it to be palatable.

- vii) Solar panels are in use for water heating, but they are not being used as an alternative source of energy for illumination and other purposes.
- viii) The inmates, both male and female, are going in separate vans for court hearings.
- ix) The women inmates are paid a daily wage of Rs. 62/-. The money is transferred directly to their accounts, which the inmates access by submitting an application to the Jail Superintendent. The remuneration needs to be revised to be at par with skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled jobs.
- x) Yoga classes for inmates have been made compulsory. The inmates assemble in the ground in the morning for yoga and meditation, followed by singing of the National Anthem.
- xi) The Jail Authorities have set up a group of inmates in the field of music and an orchestra group comprising inmates have been giving performances inside and outside the prison.
- xii) The main grievance of the women inmates is related to delay in hearing of their cases/bail applications. The Legal Service Authority team noted ten odd cases for further pursuing the matter.
- xiii) The lady members included in the Inspection Team inspected the washroom facilities and interacted with female inmates about their issues of personal hygiene and gynaecological problems. Washroom facilities are spread over a large area with adequate bathing chambers and separate latrines. The washroom area is clean and dry.
- xiv) For women convicts whose education has been affected due to their being incarcerated, the Jail Authorities are helping them to avail correspondence courses/distant education.
- xv) Solar power need to be used as an alternative source of energy. Given the number of industries in the district, CSR funds could be tapped for funding some activities.
- xvi) There are two medical colleges in Bhopal and the possibility of involving the fifth year interns/residents for conducting medical examination once a week needs to be explored. This, on one hand, would help the inmates and on the other,

would provide the interns/residents with practical field experience. This would specifically be of help in Gynaecological matters.

- xvii) Availability of Aadhar Card of inmates, particularly in case of inmates with small infants, would be helpful as it would make both the mother and the child eligible for benefits of Government Schemes launched for indigent children/women.
- xviii) The cotton sanitary pads can be disposed off in the solar incinerators, so that the by-product can later be used as manure or in the compost pit.

## 8. Central Jail, Imphal, Manipur

- i) The Prison has an authorized capacity of 230 inmates. The total number of female inmates is 32, in which there are 29 under-trials, 02 convicts and one is on parole. The female inmates are charged of offences under Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, murder, theft and other offences. One convicted inmate is undergoing life imprisonment. She has been in custody for more than 14 years. All the inmates are satisfied with the arrangement made by the jail authorities, except that they wanted to go back to their homes. The socio-economic profile of the inmates suggests that majority of them are poor and un-educated. There are no separate barracks for under-trials and convicted women inmates; the two category needs to be segregated.
- ii) The prison building is in a dilapidated condition, with seepages in the walls. The structure requires immediate renovation. The barracks are spacious and well lit. However, walls are damp with seepages. The jail compound is large, but not properly maintained. There is a pond near the entrance of the jail. The water of the pond is dirty; hence it has become a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Renovation of the building needs to be done on priority basis. The authorities expressed concern about non-availability of funds for repairing work. The situation needs to be addressed by the State Govt. with provisions for adequate funds in the Budget.
- iii) The toilet/bathroom facilities are adequate and in working order.
- iv) Each inmate has her own bed and is also given proper bed gear. They are provided with toiletries every 15 days. The women convicts need to be given a uniform to wear.
- v) The inmates are provided legal assistance by the Manipur State Legal Service Authority and they are also given legal aid classes. There is a space allotted for



Legal Aid Clinic and two para-legal volunteers visit the clinic thrice a week. During the visit, the woman convict who have served for more than 14 years, requested for remission. Her case may be referred to Manipur Legal Services Authority.

- vi) There are two infants (below one year) with their mothers. There is no crèche facility though they seemed to be happy and well taken care of.
- vii) There is one complaint/suggestion box. The key of the box was not found. The authorities broke open the box before the visiting team and found two complaints/requests from the inmates; one was dated 1.1.16 while the other was dated 19.5.17. Apparently the box has not been opened since 2016.
- viii) The medical facilities are inadequate and the jail needs a full-time Lady Doctor. There are provisions of three Doctors and one Lady Doctor. However, there is only one Doctor and no Lady Doctor. Depending on the needs, the inmates are taken to Specialists, including Gynaecologist. A female Doctor need to be appointed in the prison on priority basis.
- ix) The women inmates are given only embroidery, stitching and agarbatti-making classes. There should be more rehabilitation avenues for women inmates to explore so that they may be financially independent once they leave the jail. More skill development classes need to be introduced in association with local NGO's, besides tailoring/embroidery.
- x) The yoga classes/art of living classes for inmates are conducted by the Art of Living. There is a room for meditation and yoga and another for prayer.
- xi) Inmates may participate in the kitchen work – cutting vegetables and cooking. It keeps them engaged as well as it helps augment their earning.

## 9. Central Jail, Motihari, Bihar

- i) Central Jail, Motihari, East Champaran, Bihar is one of the oldest prisons of the country, established in the year 1935. The authorized capacity of the prison is 1885 inmates housed in 64 barracks, out of which 3 barracks are earmarked for women. The authorized capacity of female barracks is only 32 inmates; however, 77 female inmates are housed in the premises. The overcrowding of female wards need to be corrected and for this purpose, three more barracks need to be constructed. The authorized capacity of female wards should be increased from existing 32 to minimum 65. The female inmates beyond the authorized capacity

can, if permissible, be transferred to other jails or a review should be undertaken to ensure speedy trials and grant of bail to reduce the number of inmates. Release of inmates who have completed 14 years of imprisonment should also be considered to help in decongesting female barrack.

- ii) Out of total 200 sanctioned posts of warder, 89 positions are vacant and out of total 70 sanctioned posts of home guards, 43 positions are vacant. This situation of large numbers of vacancies is detrimental to the proper management of jail. The prison should function at its optimum level with full complement of its Officers/ Staff. As such, 132 vacant positions in different categories need to be filled up immediately.
- iii) The building of the jail is in a dilapidated condition and needs extensive repairs. The structure may collapse any time causing damage to life and property, if immediate repair is not done. This needs to be done in addition to the construction of new barracks.
- iv) The kitchen is in a very bad, dirty and unhygienic condition and is without regular supply of running water. One hand pump is available in the entire premise of female barrack to provide water.
- v) One toilet block, with 05 toilet seats, and one bathroom is available for female inmates. The toilets and bathrooms do not have regular supply of running water. The women have to get water from the hand pump for various purposes. Arrangements for regular supply of running water in the jail needs to be ensured. A letter has been written by Member, NCW to the Hon'ble Minister of Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Bihar for proper arrangements of water with clean and hygienic kitchen for the female inmates. This needs to be followed up by the jail authorities.
- vi) No beds are provided and inmates sleep on the floor. Pregnant female inmates face difficulty due to uncomfortable sleeping arrangements. The wards are full of mosquitoes. Soap, tooth-brushes and sanitary pads are provided to female inmates as per their requirement.
- vii) There is no segregation of convicts and under-trials in the female barracks and they are housed in common barracks. It is against the established principles and provisions in the jail manual. The Jail authorities need to ensure immediate segregation of under-trials from the convicts in the female ward.



- viii) About 80% of the inmates are either illiterate or educated only up to primary level. There is a need to arrange for literacy classes for those who are illiterate, while further education needs to be provided to those who are educated up to primary level, through the aegis of open school system. As advised during inspection, the literacy classes by the inmates who are educated should be started for those who are illiterate, with an inbuilt system of reward points for both the teacher and the taught for parole, leave, etc.
- ix) The children of female inmates are not being sent to school for education and no arrangements have been made for the same by jail authorities, despite request by the inmates.
- x) Non-availability of doctor in the female ward increases women's vulnerability to diseases. The only Gynaecologist posted in the jail is on maternity leave, due to which, the female inmates are facing a lot of difficulty. The doctors from the male wards are called for treatment in case of any emergency. There is only one nurse catering to 77 female inmates. It is detrimental to the health and safety of inmates. The jail authorities/State Government needs to ensure posting of a Gynaecologist in the female ward.
- xi) The prison does not have adequate facilities for recreation, leisure time activities and spiritual need. The jail authorities need to organize exercise and yoga classes every morning. Recreation, spiritual and motivational programmes also need to be organised for the female inmates on regular basis.
- xii) There is no vocational training/skill development programme organized for female inmates. The authorities concerned need to start such programmes in the jail so that the inmates can acquire skills, keep themselves gainfully occupied, earn wages and are able to lead a dignified life during their stay in prison and thereafter. The NGOs attached with the jail should visit the prison on regular basis and jail authorities should initiate/organize vocational, recreational activities and skill development programmes under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Scheme.
- xiii) Many psychological disorders like helplessness, depression, disruption of social relationships, damaged self image and self mutilation were found among the female inmates, for which jail authorities need to arrange counselling by Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Social Workers, etc. Although some NGOs are attached with the jail authorities to work for betterment and welfare of female inmates, they do not visit the jail regularly.

- xiv) Legal aid advocates deputed by DLSA visit the prison occasionally and inform female inmates about the options for bail, appeal, defence, parole, etc. available to them in accordance with law. Legal assistance is also provided to inmates. The activities and legal services being made available by DLSA need to be more focused and effective to help inmates obtain parole, bail and release/relief. Individual cases of each female inmate need to be reviewed by DLSA in the presence of jail authorities to decide further course of legal action that needs to be taken to provide relief to the inmate. The convict should be provided, as a matter of right, papers including the judicial pronouncements which form the basis of conviction with a view to file appeal, wherever feasible.

## 10. Shaheed Khudiram Bose Central Jail, Muzzafarpur, Bihar

- i) The Central Jail Muzaffarpur, Bihar is a prison of historical significance, where great freedom fighter Shaheed Khudiram Bose was hanged on 11<sup>th</sup> August, 1908. It consists of 44 barracks with authorized capacity of 1848 inmates. Four barracks are earmarked for women having authorized capacity of 144 inmates. The prison has in total 1453 inmates. There are only 65 female inmates as against the authorized capacity of 144 inmates. Feasibility of inmates of other jails in Bihar, where the number of inmates exceed the authorized capacity, being transferred to this jail, can be explored.
- ii) It is noted that out of total 200 sanctioned posts of warder, 98 positions are vacant and out of total 60 sanctioned posts of home guards, 26 positions are vacant. 07 posts of Head warder, 11 posts of cleaning staff and 03 posts of barber are also lying vacant. The number of vacancies in the prison is on a high side and the posts need to be filled urgently.
- iii) The building of the prison is in a dilapidated condition. Despite several reminders by the prison administration, PWD has not done any repair work. The structure may collapse any time and may cause damage to life and property. The Jail building needs immediate repairs.
- iv) No beds are provided to inmates and they all sleep on the floor. Pregnant female inmates face difficulty due to uncomfortable sleeping arrangements.
- v) The wards are full of mosquitoes, toilets and bathrooms are not clean, increasing the inmates' vulnerability to diseases. Arrangements must be made for ensuring cleanliness in the kitchen, bathroom and toilets. Soap, toothbrushes and sanitary pads are provided to female inmates, as per their requirement.



- vi) The convicts and under-trials are housed in common barracks with no segregation.
- vii) The jail needs to organize exercise and yoga classes every morning, with other religious, spiritual, motivational and recreational programmes periodically.
- viii) About 80% of the inmates are either illiterate or educated only up to primary level. There are only 06 inmates who have studied above 12<sup>th</sup> standard, out of which one female inmate is a graduate. Majority of the inmates are from extremely poor economic strata of society which reflects their inability to obtain good lawyers to defend themselves. The legal aid provided to the inmates is not adequate and sometimes even not available. In association with District Legal Services Authority, legal awareness camps are organized in the prison. Legal aid advocates deputed by DLSA visit the prison regularly and inform female inmates about the options of bail, appeal, defence, parole, etc. available to them under the law. Legal assistance is also provided to inmates as required by law. However, there is a need for review of individual cases of inmates to ensure that all possible channels of legal relief has been exhausted. Provisions should be made for speedy release of convicted inmates who have completed fourteen years of imprisonment. Similarly legal aid should be provided in all such cases where bail is feasible and in the cases where conditional bail has been granted but release has not been possible for various reasons. Jail authorities should facilitate and ensure release in such cases.
- ix) 16 children are also staying in the jail with their mothers. They are not being sent to school for education despite the expressed desire of their mothers to send them to school.
- x) Some officers deputed in the jail are not dedicated to their duties and are biased towards rich and powerful inmates. Even the Deputy Superintendent of the jail was favourably inclined towards the influential and powerful. Her response to the problems of inmates was found to be negative. She even allowed a goods supplier (unauthorized person) to attend the meeting of the inspection team and Jail authorities. It was not desirable as it could lead to the breach of confidentiality and security.
- xi) The female ward of the prison has no arrangements for recreational facilities such as TV, Newspaper, Classrooms, Workshop, Vocational Training Centre, Library or Indoor sports facility, etc.
- xii) Food for female inmates is prepared in a separate kitchen. The kitchen is in a very bad, dirty and unhygienic condition.

- xiii) Out of total 04 sanctioned posts of doctors, 02 positions are vacant. There is no sanctioned post of female doctor. No doctor is available for the treatment of female inmates. The doctors are called from male wards in case of an emergency. No nursing staff is available in the female ward. At least, one lady doctor needs to be appointed for the female inmates of the jail and health/medical service needs to be organized properly.
- xiv) There are many ill effects of being in jail, which include helplessness, depression, physical injury, disruption of social relationships, damaged self image and self mutilation. A Psychologist should, therefore, visit the female ward once in every fifteen days.
- xv) The inmates were found to be sitting idle and wasting their time. No training/skill development programme, recreational programme was organized for female inmates. The inmates need to be involved in the activities of the jail like cooking, etc. so that they could utilize their leisure time in a positive manner and also earn wages. In addition, the jail authorities should organize programmes of skill training, so as to enable them to have a productive life after release. Many NGOs are working in Muzaffarpur district. However, no NGO is attached with the jail and working for inmates. No visit has been made by any NGO in the jail during last one year.
- xvi) Facilities such as Classroom, Workshop, Vocational Training Centre, Library or Indoor sports facility, etc. need to be created for overall development of female inmates.
- xvii) Parole facility, which is being denied, should also be allowed for female inmates of the jail.

## 11. Central Jail, Faridkot, Punjab

- i) The Faridkot Central Prison has in total 97 female inmates, out of which 57 are under-trials, 36 convicts and 04 are on parole. All the convicts/under-trial female inmates were found to be aware about the status of their case. A majority of women are booked under the NDPS Act (approx 35.52%). High influence and spread of drugs in Punjab is an important factor for committing such crimes by women.
- ii) Head Matron and Matron is the in-charge of female prison. Female inmates are confined to separate barracks/building and are guarded by female guards. All



- vacant post as per sanctioned strength may be filled up immediately. Women representation in prison service must be enhanced and adequate training may be provided to female officers/guards to enable them to update their skills on how to deal with female prisoners with sensitivity and compassion.
- iii) The premises of the Prison are neat and clean with enough open space. There are 13 toilet seats, 10 wash basin and 15 taps for the inmates with hygienic living condition.
  - iv) Food is provided to women inmates and children as per the menu laid down by the jail Authorities. Separate kitchen/cooking space is available and food is cooked by female inmates. Quality of food is also good. No kitchen garden facility is, however, available in the jail premises.
  - v) Sensitization programme is organised periodically at different centres of Punjab for jail staff to create awareness about how to deal with the female inmates with dignity and to show empathy to them. There is a need to have sympathetic attitude towards prison inmates and to recognize them as individuals requiring corrections, counselling and understanding. Police officials/Prison authorities need to be sensitized in this regard with continuous exercises organized by the State Governments. An attempt must be made by the administration to understand and analyse the motive behind the crime, identify the line of correctional treatment and administer the prison inmates with sensitivity and compassion.
  - vi) The jail has facilities for inmates to meet their relatives. Family members including children, above six years of age, are allowed to meet female inmates' daily/weekly. Creche facility is available for children of female inmates and two teachers are available for education of their children.
  - vii) Primary Health care facilities are available in the Jail. Proper medical facilities and medical examination of women inmates is done by qualified doctors, female nurses, psychiatrists/psychologists. Vaccination and medicine are provided by Jail authorities. The jail has two ambulances and in case of emergency/severe problems, inmates are referred to specialised government hospitals for treatment. Overall, the jail has good medical facilities and services of doctors and nurses are available round the clock.
  - viii) Sanitary Pads and toiletries are provided to female inmates as and when required.



- ix) Aqua guard for clean drinking water has been installed. It was, however, not found to be in a working condition. There is water scarcity in the prison. New water purification system should be installed to provide potable drinking water to inmates and remedial measures taken to solve water shortage.
- x) Mosquito nets are not provided by jail authorities, which need to be made available to the inmates.
- xi) State Legal Service Authority/District Legal Service Authority is functioning properly in Jail. Legal counsel/para-legal staff are associated for providing legal aid to the female inmates. Secretary (DLSA) of CJM level visits jail for monitoring the situation of legal aid. However, legal awareness camps need to be organised regularly in the prison for female inmates.
- xii) Education and skill development programme is not running properly in the Jail. The Jail has no training/skill learning facilities for female inmates. Vocational training is available in trades like stitching, knitting, painting, etc. The women are also paid wages for this. But there is a demand for newer skills like computer courses, beautician courses, etc. which have a market that would enable the rehabilitation of female inmates after their release.
- xiii) Yoga and meditation camps should be organised. Involvement of more NGOs should be encouraged for providing training/education in jail for rehabilitation of the inmates once they are released. Sahara NGO, whose representative was associated with the team for inspection, was not very active. Inmates also need to be counselled to mentally prepare themselves to join society, after their release from prison.
- xiv) Recreational facilities, books, reading materials, Bhajan-kirtan for elderly female inmates and other religious/spiritual activities need to be organized for female prisoners. Pursuit of certificate course, like painting, music, computer, dance, etc may be encouraged.
- xv) Arrangements need to be made to familiarize children of the inmates in the jail with the world outside by arranging their meeting with their relatives, taking them for picnic, etc so that they are better prepared to get integrated with the society.



## 12. District Jail, Byculla, Mumbai, Maharashtra

- i) The jail has an authorized capacity of 262 female prisoners, against which 321 inmates are lodged. There are 8 barracks earmarked for these women inmates, accommodating 15 convicts and 270 under-trial female inmates. 19 children are also staying with their mothers in separate barracks. Most of the convicts serving long sentences are transferred to other jails, namely Yerwada Jail, Pune.
- ii) The quality of legal aid provided to the inmates is not adequate and is of poor quality. Most of the women inmates are very poor and are completely dependent on state funded legal aid. The women inmates have been in jail for years and in certain cases for as many as five years, waiting for their trial to begin or at least bail being granted to them. The District Legal Services Authority empanelled lawyers do not appear regularly in the court on the date of hearing. The legal aid is also not up to the mark as the cases are not argued seriously. Advocates assigned to the case do not meet the inmates and do not appraise them on their case status. It is recommended that the quality of free legal aid provided to the inmates requires urgent review. There need to be a monitoring mechanism that can periodically review the actual work done by the empanelled lawyers. The District Legal Services Authorities can develop online database with detailed information regarding court cases of each under-trial. This database can be used for flashing online alerts in cases where the inmate has been in the jail beyond the time line, as provided by law. Further, the remuneration provided to the advocates may be enhanced so that they start taking more interest in the court cases of the inmates.
- iii) A major problem faced by the inmates was due to their financial constraints in furnishing the bail bonds. The inspection team of the Commission came across an inmate, who was granted bail by the Hon'ble Court, but she was still languishing in the jail as she or her family could not arrange the bail amount of thirty thousand. The Police authorities may work in collaboration with the NGO(s) in arranging for funds in such cases, where the women inmate and her family are not able to furnish the bail bond.
- iv) Food that is served is good and inmates are satisfied with it both in terms of quantity and quality. Although a balanced diet to all the inmates is being provided, there is no comprehensive health and hygiene policy that mandates jail authorities to provide adequate nutrients; including health supplements to women inmates and pregnant and lactating mothers in particular. Such a policy needs to be worked

out. Similarly, basic minimum facilities of health, recreation, accommodation and nutrition should be provided to pregnant and lactating women with children in jails. The NCW team was, however, apprised that proper vaccination is provided to all children as prescribed by visiting pediatrician. The food for kids should be supplemented by reasonable quantity of milk, fruits, sweets, baby food and other nutritional components.

- v) There is only one Medical Officer posted in the jail and services of Gynaecologist, Psychologist and Paediatrician are provided on visit basis. Full time services of Psychologists, Psychiatrist, Gynaecologist, and Pediatrician within the prison needs to be provided.
- vi) The jail provides facility of separate barrack for women inmates with small children. Children of 3 years of age are sent to school, whereas the infants remain with their mothers, the whole day. It was noted that no creche facilities are available inside jail premises. Also there are no proper guidelines in place regarding taking the children out for picnics, which can facilitate their smooth integration with the mainstream society in the long run. It is recommended that a crèche should be set up for the young children who are not going to regular schools. It is important that conducive environment is created for the young ones for their holistic development. Children up to 5 years of age accompanying women prisoners may be allowed to be kept in specially organized creche outside the main prison building; improved facilities for higher education should be made available.
- vii) Most of the inmates lodged in the prison, being under-trials, are encouraged to engage themselves voluntarily in different recreational activities, such as painting, embroidery, etc. which has resulted in creation of beautiful paintings by the inmates. Various organizations like “Prayas” and “Freedom Foundation” work closely with the prison. As a matter of policy under-trials are not provided much of the skill development but if they are staying there for more than one year, they need to be provided good skill/vocational training to empower them to take care of themselves during their stay in the prison and after their release, as in most of the cases families do not take them back once the stigma of jail is attached to them. Jail authorities are instrumental in providing six month computer training and painting course to the inmates.
- viii) NGOs could also arrange recreational programmes not only for women prisoners but also for their children such as picnics, movies, sports activity, painting, song and dance competition, etc.



### 13. Central Jail, Yerwada, Pune, Maharashtra

- i) The Yerwada Central Jail, Pune was established in the year 1864. Several of the jail buildings carry the heritage tag. The father of nation and several other prominent freedom fighters were imprisoned by the Britishers in this jail. In modern times, the Jail came into news when execution of convicted terrorist Amir Ajmal Kasab took place. There is a clear demarcation between male and female sections, which are situated across a civic road. The women section came into being in the year 1871. Some renovation and modernization steps have been carried out towards making improvement in the facilities.
- ii) Earlier, Justice Anand Report pointed out that against the sanctioned capacity of 126 prisoners, it was holding 315 inmates of which 233 were convicts. It also stated that 32 children were staying with their mothers; four of them were more than 4 years of age, the limit prescribed in the prison manual of the State at that point of time. The Report of NHRC had observed adversely about vocational training facilities and that no separate diet scale for children staying with their mothers has been provided in the prison manual. Four cases had been singled out about women being still in jail despite completion of their sentence. The Report also spoke about delay in grant of parole in certain category of cases.
- iii) There are 282 inmates (164 convicts and 118 under-trials) with 10 children below six years of age. The State Manual had been amended since the NHRC Report to bring the position on par with the rest of the country. Further, following Mumbai High court order in 2017, diet scales for children have also been prescribed. All the cases listed by Justice Anand had since been sorted out. Moreover, in April 2010, policy regarding grant of parole had been brought out by the State Government. Thus, observations of Justice Anand Report had been taken care off. As regards vocational training facilities, this is being taken care of in subsequent paragraphs.
- iv) The present barracks are neat and clean, however, there was overcrowding in the female wing as jail authorities have no control over number of inmates (convict or otherwise). As such, the capacity needs to be augmented through new barracks (there being ample space for expansion) or through shifting of a few inmates to other nearby jails. This is, however, a policy call to be taken by the Government and the same has already been referred to them. The existing cells where some inmates could be accommodated need repair/renovation and electric wiring/installations at the earliest.

- v) The kitchen needs exhaust fans; particularly above the cooking cauldrons. The stone flooring, despite being old, was kept clean but needed to be repaired along with the roof. The roof immediately outside the kitchen had a few tiles broken and due to canopy of trees, twigs and leaf moulds over the entire structure, needed to be cleaned particularly before the onset of monsoons.
- vi) Children above three years of age were going regularly to Aanganwadi centre located outside the jail complex, which is run under the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).
- vii) The prime source of energy for illumination is electric power; while solar power is being utilized only for providing warm water to the women inmates (facility at present is available to women inmates only).
- viii) The NCW team inspected the old bathroom/washrooms as well as the newly constructed block of bathrooms for the inmates and found them to be hygienic and noted that the situation has improved from the time of the NHRC visit.
- ix) The Central jail has benefitted in terms of CSR paradigm, by having rice cookers drawing solar energy and a new stage for cultural activities.
- x) Several of the inmates were not able to find surety for the amount of bail. The DLSA advocates need to help such inmates by filing appeals for lowering the surety amount.
- xi) The health facilities provided to inmates are adequate; while washroom facilities are clean; a couple of inmates raised the issue of inadequate gynaecological facilities.
- xii) There are reputed medical institutions located in Pune and thus, the possibility of fifth year interns/residents conducting weekly health coverage of jail inmates could be explored. This, on one hand, would help the inmates and on the other, would provide the interns/residents with practical field experience. As part of National Health Mission, use of tele-medicine needs to be introduced/ implemented in a phased manner in coming years.
- xiii) Under the emphasis for greater use of e-facilities, video-conferencing between the court and the inmates, which at present is around 3000 per month, is proposed to be enhanced.
- xiv) Vocational training/Skill development are being provided not only in the traditional trades like embroidery, tailoring, knitting, etc. but new horizons are



being scaled by starting an assembly line for making security locks/keys for a vendor of Mahindra's. Similarly, women are also proposed to be brought into the existing venture with a multinational footwear company with the male inmates, under which the products are being sold to domestic and foreign markets. It was suggested that on the line of the famous bakery being run by the male inmates, role for women inmates could also be incorporated therein.

- xv) The first open women's prison in India is located here. An area of around 17 acres is marked for cultivation by women inmates. Around 30 women convicts were seen to be making use of these facilities. They go in the morning and report back to the jail authorities in the evening. An income of around Rs. 2.6 lakhs was reported to have been generated from there.
- xvi) Completion of latest state of art conversation facilities between inmates and their families visiting them is another welcome measure.

#### 14. Central Jail, Bishalgarh, Tripura

- i) The Kendriya Sansodhanagar, Bishalgarh, Sipahijila District, Tripura was established in 2013, with an authorized inmate capacity of 975, including 25 Females. Out of total 497 inmates in the prison, 29 are female inmates including seven children. The prison has been built on 32.62 acres of land. This jail is also referred to as a correctional centre. The female block of the prison is named as Jhanshi Rani Block. There is a need for constructing extra rooms for accommodating female inmates as their number is more than the authorized capacity.
- ii) The jail is well organized with various facilities like recreation hall with TV, newspapers, books, games, kitchen room with dining hall facility and a small kitchen garden providing seasonal vegetables like Cauliflower, Cabbage, Tomato, Carrot, etc and a video conferencing room.
- iii) Prison has a 10 bed hospital with two Medical Officers (one female), three Pharmacists (one female), four Staff Nurses (one female) and four General Duty Assistants (one female). The prisoners are provided with primary health-care facilities and, for further investigation, the patients are referred to Sub-Divisional Hospital, State Hospital and hospitals outside the State also. Health card of female inmates and children needs to be maintained to ensure timely vaccination/ Immunization of children and periodic medical check up of inmates.

- iv) The female prison has three barracks and one dormitory. Overall, these are in good condition with adequate ventilation. Facilities like drainage, water for cleaning/washing, kitchen and toilets are satisfactory. However, no hot water facility for bathing is available. Three toilets (Indian) and three Bathrooms are available. Construction of one western toilet is therefore suggested. Overall hygiene in wards is satisfactory. The female inmates are also very active in maintaining hygiene.
- v) The kitchen which is common for both female and male inmates is unable to properly cater to the requirement of female inmates and their specific needs in terms of nutrition, food to the children and lactating mothers. As such, a separate kitchen for female inmates should be provided. Till such time, a kitchenette/Pantry be provided in the female prison including storage facilities with fridge/freezer. Facilities for heating the food/milk should be made available in the kitchen/Pantry.
- vi) Inmates are regularly taken to court for attending the hearings and are represented by lawyers provided by the District Legal Service Authority. The lawyers are from time to time informing the decisions of the court and the action being taken.
- vii) The educational profile of inmates is very poor as only 24 out of 40 inmates can read and write. They need to be provided avenues for further education through distance mode. There is no crèche, no pre-school facility and no arrangements for proper education of children of female inmates in the Prison. No adult literacy classes are held for illiterate female inmates.
- viii) Out of 24 convicted inmates, 16 have been convicted for murder, which is comparatively a very high figure. This needs to be seen in the context of the poor educational profile of inmates. Further, their cases should be reviewed with a view to see whether all available legal channels for Review/Appeal had been exhausted and, thereafter, decide further course of action.
- ix) Female inmates are given training in tailoring, knitting, soft-toy making, gardening, etc. The wages paid to prisoners are, however, very low, ranging from Rs.24 to Rs. 33. The female inmates do not have bank accounts. The wages earned by them are deposited in the accounts of Jailor and ledger is being maintained. The wages of the female inmates need to be increased, as they are not commensurate with the inputs/labour of female inmates. Depending upon the hours of labour provided by the inmates, the wages should be linked to the minimum wages payable to



different category of labour e.g. un-skilled, semi-skilled and skilled. The wages may be transferred to the bank account of female inmates, which needs to be opened for all female inmates immediately. There is a need for increase in vocational/skill development programmes and for creating a market for the items produced by the inmates during the training and thereafter during their stay in the prison

- x) Services provided by Advocates of District legal Service Authority, were not found to be satisfactory by female inmates. The inmates requested for speedy justice. Moreover, DLSA is providing Advocates on rotational basis. Advocates need to be associated with the case on long term basis. The cases of female inmates need to be reviewed by a Senior Advocate to ensure that all possible channels of Appeal/ Review in their cases have been exhausted.

### **15. Sabarmati Central Jail, Ahemdabad, Gujarat**

- i) The Prison was established in the year 1891. Mahila Jail (Women Central Jail) was inaugurated on 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2018 with an authorized capacity of 200. At present, there are 126 female inmates and 10 children, all below 6 years of age, as prescribed in the jail manual. Out of 126 inmates, 46 were convicts, 75 were under-trials and 5 were on parole.
- ii) There are 05 Barracks, 02 Cells, one Isolation cell, 13 guard towers for the female inmates of the Prison. The condition of these guard towers is satisfactory, well lit and 12 of them were operational. The jail has all the required infrastructural facilities like safe drinking water, mattresses, though these are on the floor. Separate kitchen garden, 14 toilet seats, 6 bath spaces, and hot water facility during winters, Vocational Training Centre, library in an area of 1440 sq ft, yoga and prayer room have also been provided. Anganwadi is available in the Jail for female inmates and their children. Adequate Recreational facilities like TV in the hall, toys for children of inmates are also available in the Anganwadi.
- iii) Six Medical Officers (one female) and a Lady Gynaecologist with two Nursing Staff are available in the Jail. Emergency cases and cases which require special treatment are referred to Civil Hospital, Ahmadabad. For female inmates with medical conditions, health card is maintained from the time of entry and updated from time to time. Pregnant and lactating female inmates get proper immunization and medicines. To prevent from infectious diseases, the children have their vaccinations; like- BCG, Hepatitis-B, Measles, etc.

- iv) The menu of the food is standardized and is planned in advance, as per the prison manual. Three times meal and evening snack is provided to the female inmates and to their children. The food provided is nutritious and healthy. Ailing female inmates are provided with special food as per medical officer's prescription. During the month of Ramadan, the Muslim inmates are provided food for Sehri (early morning meal) and Iftar (evening meal). Hindu inmates who fast during Mahashivratri, Shraavan, Chaiter Navratri are provided with special food items. Religious festivals like Holi, Rakshabandhan, Budh Purnima, Diwali, Eid, Bakra-Eid are celebrated.
- v) A large number of female inmates are convicted for murder. This needs to be seen in the context of poor educational profile of inmates, where 40 female inmates were illiterate and forty five could only read and write. This suggests that the cases of all such inmates are required to be reviewed at a senior level to ensure that all legal remedies for Review/Appeal have been exhausted in their cases. In such cases, DLSA/ SLSA may be requested to provide services of a Senior Advocates, who could review such cases and suggest further course of legal action.
- vi) A number of NGO's are engaged with the Jail and they provide for Yoga, Skill training in Beauty Culture, Tailoring and Cutting, Spoken English, Manufacturing of Sanitary Napkins, etc. The female inmates are given certified vocational training on Beauty therapy and Industrial weaving. The prisoners are given coupons for Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 for their monthly expenses and the rest Rs 1000 is being deposited in their accounts.
- vii) A good number of other programmes/activities are organized in the jail like medical camps, Patriotic songs competition, legal aid clinic, etc.
- viii) The following facilities are also recommended in the Jail:-
  - a) Training on gardening for producing organic fruits and vegetables
  - b) One western toilet for the women
  - c) Light colour Sari as uniform to inmates in place of present white colour
  - d) Incinerator for disposal of sanitary napkins
  - e) Spiritual, Motivational, Religious Sessions
  - f) Yoga Classes



## 16. Central Jail, Vadodara, Gujarat

- i) The Prison was established in the year 1881, with an authorized capacity of 955, out of which, the authorized capacity for female is 210. At present, there are 65 female inmates with 05 children. There are 10 Barracks with 08 rooms for female inmates in the Prison. The rooms are well lit and clean. The number of toilet seats in the female barracks is 59, with running water facility. The toilets are in good condition. The inmates were provided with mattresses on the floor. Kitchen garden, Library and indoor sports facility is also available in the Prison. Vocational training is provided in tailoring. Anganwadi for children and a separate Counselling centre for the female inmates also exist.
- ii) There are 5 Medical officers (one female) and three Nursing staff (two female). Services of Lady Gynaecologist and Psychiatrist are also available once in a week. One Operation theatre is also available in the prison's vicinity.
- iii) The facilities available to the female inmates includes, TV, Yoga classes, Gardening, Outdoor playground, Soap and Comb on monthly basis, tooth powder on daily basis, sanitary napkins (one packet having 12 pieces), bank accounts, Adult literacy classes, Play school for children, etc.
- iv) Meals are provided three times daily. The quality of food was found to be good. During the month of Ramadan, the Muslim inmates are provided with food for Sehri (early morning meal) and Iftar (evening meal). Four convicted female inmates are assigned the role of cooking.
- v) Out of 46 inmates, 32 female prisoners are convicted for murder. This needs to be seen in the context of their poor educational profile with 20 of them being illiterate, which suggests the need for the review of their cases by a Senior Advocate in presence of the prison authorities to ensure that all possible legal channels of Review/ Appeal has been exhausted in their cases and decide further course of action if necessary.
- vi) A good number of NGOs are associated with the prison and they provide services like counselling, rehabilitation, home visits, vocational training, Spoken English, child education classes, etc. The female inmates get Skill Development Training in Tailoring and Garments.
- vii) The female inmates are given coupons for Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 for their monthly expenses and the rest Rs.1000 is being deposited into their accounts.

- viii) The following facilities needs to be provided in the female barracks:-
- a) One western toilet for the Female inmates
  - b) Light colour Sari instead of white Saris as uniform to female inmates
  - c) Incinerator for disposal of sanitary napkins
  - d) Social Worker and Psychologist for counselling of the female inmates.

## 17. Central Jail, Colvale, Goa

- i) The jail, established in 2015, has 13 Barracks/rooms earmarked for women inmates. The prison has an authorized capacity of 51 prisoners, whereas at present 21 inmates (8 are convicted and 13 under trials) are lodged in the jail. No children are present in the Jail premises. There is no problem of overcrowding and all inmates are being provided decent space for lodging. However, the fact remains that the services and infrastructure of the female ward of the Prison is not being optimally used. This situation needs a change when seen in the context of the fact that prisons are generally overcrowded. The feasibility of transferring inmates from other overcrowded prisons should be explored.
- ii) The quality of legal aid being provided to the female inmates is not up to the mark in terms of the quality and is a cause of resentment amongst the inmates, who felt that their cases were not being properly contested in the Courts. Most of the women inmates are very poor and are completely dependent on the state funded legal aid. Women inmates were also languishing in jails for years together, waiting for trial to begin or bail to be granted to them. The DLSA empanelled lawyers do not appear regularly for hearing and the cases were not worked upon seriously, nor did the assigned advocates meet the inmates and apprise them on their case status. (Inspection came across an inmate who was convicted for an offence under Negotiable Instrument Act. She was sentenced for 30 month imprisonment for the offence on cheque bounced for a sum of Rs 1 lakh. Since her husband had died and there was no one to take care of her minor daughter, her matter for remission is pending before the Appellate Authority. However, she apprehended that her matter is not being handled sensitively and on priority by her lawyer). The quality of free legal aid provided to the inmates requires urgent review. A monitoring mechanism to periodically review the actual work done by the empanelled lawyers needs to be developed and DLSA may develop on-line database, with detailed information,



- regarding court cases of each under-trial, which can be used for flashing online alerts in cases where an inmate is languishing in jail beyond a prescribed timeline as provided by law. Further, the remuneration of the legal aid advocates may be enhanced so that they take more interest in the court cases of the inmates.
- iii) Another problem often faced by the inmates is the financial constraint in furnishing bail bonds. These cases need to be taken up with the courts for review of the bail money. The jail authorities also need to explore the possibility of involving NGOs/Philanthropists to facilitate bail money.
  - iv) Most of the inmates, especially those from outside Goa, had not been visited by their family members despite the efforts made by inmates to stay in touch with their families through telephone and letters. The Jail authorities need to provide all assistance to the female inmates to stay in touch with their family members/relatives, which was essential to keep them in good mental state and to prevent them from various psychological problems like depression, etc.
  - v) The quality of food served in the prison is good, both in terms of quantity and quality and no complaints were received from inmates in this regard. Moreover, the food, before being served to the inmates, is regularly-sent for medical scanning.
  - vi) The ceiling fans in the prison are placed at a lower height giving rise to the possibility of inmates using them for harming themselves or even committing suicide. Height of the ceiling fans needs to be increased to avoid any untoward incident.
  - vii) The Central Jail, Goa is a model jail which has an in-house dental hospital. The Superintendent stated that the jail has one Medical Officer and four Nursing Staff. However, the services of specialists like Gynaecologist and Psychiatrist were provided only on visiting basis. Prison must have full time Counsellors, qualified social workers, Psychologists/Psychiatrists and Gynaecologists. Medical and diagnostic facility must be made available to inmates routinely within prison premises.
  - viii) Most of the inmates lodged in this jail are under-trials and, therefore, they are encouraged to engage themselves voluntarily in different recreational activities such as painting, embroidery, etc. The inmates created beautiful painting which is also a source of earning for them. Under-trials, as a policy, are not provided much of the skill development training but since their stay is getting invariably longer

and in some cases for more than a year, they also need to be provided such training to empower them during their stay in the prison and also when they are released.

- ix) NGO's like "Prison Ministry" and "Prem Rawat Foundation" work closely with jail authorities and are instrumental in providing counselling services, English speaking courses, yoga, etc. However, it is observed that Prem Rawat Foundation, which was primarily granted permission to conduct yoga classes, is disseminating religious discourses. The Jail Authorities are required to keep a vigilant check on the activities of the NGO(s) working inside the jail premises, so that no Denominational/Sectarian activities are carried out in the jail in the guise of social service.
- x) The Jail authorities, in collaboration with IGNOU, are encouraging inmates to pursue higher education for which required facilities should be made available.
- xi) There are no inmates with children in the Prison and there is no crèche facility available in the jail premises. However, establishment of a crèche needs to be considered for future up gradation of the jail.

## **18. Central Jail, Dimapur, Nagaland**

- i) Dimapur Central Jail is relatively a small jail. There are only three female inmates in the prison, thus the female wing of the Central Jail is not crowded. The number of under- trials was two and one convict was in prison for last 9 years.
- ii) Female Inmates are segregated in separate wards which are guarded by female officials. There is, however, insufficient staffing. The accommodation, cleanliness and sanitation provided to female inmates is as per standard norms. There is one toilet for the female inmate.
- iii) Women's representation in prison service needs to be enhanced and adequate training should be provided for female officers/staff to enable them to update their skills.
- iv) The main grouse of under-trial inmates is related to delay in fixing the dates for hearing by courts. These include cases relating to hearing of bail applications and also time required for trials. District Legal Service Authority is not functioning properly and appropriate and quality legal aid is not provided to inmates. The DLSA is required to be impressed upon for providing adequate legal aid to inmates. It is recommended that all cases should be monitored properly by IG (Prison)



personally by holding monthly meeting with the Advocates and concerned authorities from DLSA to work out proper course of legal action in each case.

- v) Primary health care facilities were not available in the Prison. Proper medical facilities and medical examination of women inmates was done only at the time of initial entry. Women suffering from contagious diseases need to be placed in isolated care until they recover fully.
- vi) Importance of menstrual health and hygiene management was emphasized during the inspection and the DG (Prison) was instructed to provide sanitary napkins to all women inmates.
- vii) Yoga/meditation camps and medical camps should be organized in jails on regular basis.
- viii) There is a need for proper health care services to be provided the inmates in the jail.
- ix) Even facility of purified drinking water for female prisoners is not available. Water purifiers should be installed to provide clean drinking water for female prisoners
- x) The jail has no vocational training/skill learning facilities for female inmates and vocational training is available only for stitching, knitting, gardening, etc., for which female inmates are paid wages.
- xi) The jail has all the facilities for visitors to meet their relatives. Family members of female prisoners are allowed to meet female inmates at regular intervals.
- xii) It is suggested that arrangements be made to provide training, education and literacy to inmates, as most of the inmates are illiterate. It was suggested during the inspection that adult literacy programme for illiterate prisoners should be provided internally by making use of educated prisoners. Arrangement should also be made to provide basic education to female inmates in the jail. Besides, jails should also tie up arrangement with Indira Gandhi National Open University and National Open School for further education.
- xiii) Recreational facilities, books and reading materials should be provided to female prisoners and they should be encouraged to use them. Pursuit of painting, music, etc should be encouraged as part of correctional therapy.
- xiv) It was suggested during the inspection that women prisoners could be given training in basket weaving and tailoring, as it will make them economically self-sufficient and capable of functioning independently in the society.

### 19. Puzhal Central Jail (Special Prison for Women), Chennai, Tamil Nadu

- i) The Prison is well managed and well maintained and it can be regarded as one of the best prisons in the country.
- ii) The sanctioned authorized capacity of the female inmates is 500, against which there are only 157 inmates in the Prison.
- iii) The present arrangement for cooking with a bank of LPG cylinders, entails wastage of LPG as dead stock at the bottom of gas cylinders. Installation of a gas pond can be considered.
- iv) Solar power needs to be used as alternative source of energy for illumination and cooking purposes. CSR funds for this purpose need to be explored.
- v) Female inmates are provided sanitary napkins regularly. A solar incinerator to dispose of the used ones should be provided.
- vi) Health facilities for female inmates were adequate with 2 GDMOs and nurses. Although there is a need for a Gynaecologist. The feasibility of fourth/fifth year interns/residents of medical colleges conducting a weekly medical examination of Jail inmates could be explored.

### 20. Tezpur Central Jail, Sonitpur, Assam

- i) The authorized capacity of female inmates in Jail is 105 against which there are 115 inmates. As such, overcrowding remains a problem in the female wing.
- ii) Out of 115 inmates, 92 were foreign nationals.
- iii) The health facilities provided to inmates are adequate; however there is no Gynaecologist in the jail. It is suggested that fourth/fifth year interns/residents of medical colleges in the nearby areas can visit the jail for medical examination of inmates.
- iv) Cooking was done over fire wood which is neither environment friendly nor is calorifically efficient. Cooking over LPG is a better option. Further, the Jail authorities could consider installation of gas pond to avoid wastage of LPG gas left in cylinders.
- v) Cleanliness of Prison is an area of concern. The area around washroom is overgrown with weeds. The issue needs to be looked as this may lead to many health issues.



- vi) The female inmates were regularly provided with sanitary napkins, but there was no proper arrangement for their disposal. It is recommended to use solar incinerators for this purpose.
- vii) Tezpur has lot of vectors but no mosquito meshing is provided.
- viii) Four children are presently staying with their mothers. There is no crèche facility or Aanganwadi available in the jail.
- ix) A few of the inmates who were of Indian origin, complained that they were not able to find surety for the amount of bail. In such cases, DLSA advocates could help them.
- x) Need for an ambulance and some computers for computer literacy classes was flagged by Jail authorities.

## OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON SCRUTINY OF PROFORMA OF VARIOUS CENTRAL/DISTRICT/ OTHER PRISONS

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>ASSAM</b>		
1.	CENTRAL JAIL, GUWAHATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female prison is under-utilized as there are only 67 female inmates against authorized capacity of 100.</li> <li>• Health-care services are not organized properly. Services of Specialists are not available in the Prison. No vaccination has been done during last one year.</li> <li>• Hard core criminals and first time offenders of petty crimes are not segregated.</li> <li>• No creche facility is available in the prison.</li> </ul>
2.	CENTRAL JAIL , NAGAON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health-care facility of Specialists is not provided in the Prison except that services of a psychiatrist are availed on need basis. No vaccination has been done during last one year.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to traditional skills of tailoring and weaving.</li> <li>• No creche and pre-schooling facility.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counseling/Skill Development, etc. is restricted to a single religious organization.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
3.	CENTRAL JAIL, SILCHAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only 17 inmates against the authorized capacity of 27.</li> <li>• Health services are not properly organized; vaccination has not been done during last one year. Services of Gynaecologist are available only on request.</li> <li>• Skill Development Programme is limited to tailoring and beauty parlor.</li> </ul>
4.	CENTRAL JAIL, DIBRUGRAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in female ward as the number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity (27 inmates against authorized capacity of 14).</li> <li>• Health Services are not properly organized. Services of specialists such as Gynaecologist are available only on request.</li> <li>• There is one vacancy of GDMO, against two-sanctioned positions.</li> <li>• No provision exists for Creche, adult literacy, and further education through Open Schools.</li> </ul>
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>		
5.	CENTRAL PRISON, VISHAKHA PATNAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity is under-utilized as there are only 53 inmates against authorized capacity of 80.</li> <li>• Facility of Specialists is not provided in the Prison; however, services of a psychiatrist and nurse are available.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for Skill Development Training, Adult Literacy Classes, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/Skill Development.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not satisfactory as complaints about delay in bail, etc. are received from inmates.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
6.	SPECIAL SUB JAIL NARASARAOPET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as only there are only 7 female inmates against authorized capacity of 10.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities/Doctors/Specialists are not provided in the Prison and only one medical officer visits twice a week from a local Govt. hospital.</li> <li>• No provision made for Skill Development and further education.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/ Skill Development.</li> <li>• There is no crèche in the prison.</li> </ul>
7.	SPECIAL SUB JAIL GURAZALA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity is under-utilized as there are only 6 female inmates against authorized capacity of 10.</li> <li>• Doctors and Specialists are not posted in the Prison; only a medical officer from local hospital visits the prison twice a week.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for Skill Development and further education through ODL mode.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/ Skill Development.</li> </ul>
<b>CHANDIGARH</b>		
8.	MODEL JAIL, SECTOR 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized, as there are only 55 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 120.</li> <li>• Health-care facility is provided in the Prison but services of psychologist and female nurse are not available.</li> <li>• No provision for Skill Development, Adult Literacy Classes and further education through Open Distance Learning mode.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to food preservation, baking and beauty parlor.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Brahma Kumari and Inner Wheel Clubs.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory and legal awareness camps are not organized regularly.</li> </ul>
<b>CHHATTISGARH</b>		
9.	CENTRAL JAIL, RAIPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in female ward as the number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity (217 against 80).</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are not organized properly; health cards are not prepared for all inmates and their periodic medical examination is not undertaken and prescribed vaccination is not arranged.</li> <li>• Skill training is limited to cooking and beauty parlour.</li> <li>• Legal aid is not satisfactory as inmates are not satisfied with the services of the counsel provided.</li> </ul>
10.	CENTRAL JAIL, DURG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Development Programmes are restricted to traditional skills of tailoring and embroidery.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organisations are not involved in Cultural Programs/Counselling/Skill Development.</li> <li>• Majority of inmates are illiterate.</li> </ul>
11.	CENTRAL JAIL, BILASPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the prison, as against the authorized capacity of 1838 inmates, 3526 inmates are housed in the prison. The number of female inmates is 227.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are provided with services of Specialists in the prison.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health cards are prepared for female inmates.</li> <li>• Provisions exist for Skill Development, Adult Literacy Classes and further education through Open and Distance Learning mode.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes are available for tailoring, apparel designing, computer hardware and toy making only.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Lions Club and religious organizations.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory as sufficient number of legal aid clinics have not been organized (only 2 organized during 2017).</li> </ul>
12.	CENTRAL JAIL, JAGADALPUR, BASTAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as 165 inmates are staying against the authorized capacity of 90.</li> <li>• Services of specialists are not provided in the Prison.</li> <li>• Two sanctioned posts of Medical officers are vacant.</li> <li>• Health cards are maintained only for sick inmates and prescribed vaccinations are not provided.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society.</li> <li>• Staff is not trained to deal with female inmates who may be depressed, anxious or uncooperative.</li> <li>• Only 2 legal aid clinics/camps were organized during 2017.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
13.	CENTRAL JAIL, AMBIKAPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The female ward is overcrowded as 221 inmates are housed against the authorized capacity of 90.</li> <li>• No female Doctor is posted in the Prison</li> <li>• No provisions exist for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to traditional skills.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society organisations for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/ Skill Development.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory.</li> </ul>
<b>DAMAN &amp; DIU</b>		
14.	SUB-JAIL, DAMAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only two inmates against the authorized capacity of 10.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities with services of Specialists are not provided in the Prison. Health cards are not maintained and vaccination is not provided.</li> <li>• No provisions for Skill Development, Adult Literacy and further education through Open and Distance Learning mode exist.</li> </ul>
<b>DELHI</b>		
15.	CENTRAL JAIL NO.6 SOUTH WEST DISTRICT, NEW DELHI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as numbers of inmates are 480 against the authorized capacity of 400.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities of Specialists are available; Health cards are provided and vaccination is administered.</li> <li>• Grievances of inmates are related to mainly maintenance of barracks and for better canteen facilities.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>GUJARAT</b>		
16.	CENTRAL JAIL, RAJKOT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 92 inmates against the authorized capacity of 80.</li> <li>• Services of medical specialists are not provided</li> <li>• The sanctioned post of Physician is vacant.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to tailoring, beauty parlour and computer training. Vocational training is also made available.</li> <li>• Crèche facility is available.</li> <li>• Information about availability of Legal aid has not been provided in the proforma.</li> </ul>
17.	LAJPORE CENTRAL PRISON, SURAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized. The numbers of inmates are only 88 against the authorized capacity of 210.</li> <li>• Services of Specialists are not provided in the Prison. Health Cards are maintained only for sick inmates.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to tailoring course, beauty parlor and basic computer skills.</li> </ul>
18.	CENTRAL PRISON, AHMEDABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proforma was scrutinised but meanwhile, since the inspection of the Prison has also been conducted, the observations are included in Annexure 1.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
19.	DISTRICT JAIL PALANPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized. There are only 4 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 8.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not provided.</li> <li>• Health cards of inmates are not maintained.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for Skill Development, Adult Literacy and further education through Open and Distance Learning Mode.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counseling/ Skill Development.</li> <li>• Legal aid services provided are not found to be satisfactory, as the inmates are not satisfied with the services.</li> </ul>
20.	Central Jail, Vadodara, Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proforma was scrutinised but meanwhile, since the inspection of the Prison has also been conducted, the observations are included in Annexure 1.</li> </ul>
<b>HARYANA</b>		
21.	CENTRAL JAIL-2 HISAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 45 inmates against the authorized capacity of 81.</li> <li>• Services of Specialists are not provided in the Prison. The only sanctioned post of the doctor is vacant and a temporary arrangement has been made.</li> <li>• Health card is maintained only for sick inmates.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes are restricted to tailoring, dress designing and beautician courses.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organisations are not involved for Cultural Programs/Counselling/Skill Development.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
22.	DISTRICT JAIL, KAITHAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there are only 11 inmates against the authorized capacity of 35.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not provided.</li> <li>• No Skill Development programmes are being made available.</li> <li>• Services of only one NGO are made available through DLSA for 10 days in a month.</li> <li>• There is no segregation of hard core criminals from first time and petty offenders.</li> </ul>
23.	DISTRICT JAIL, KURUKSHETRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized, as there are only 25 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 44.</li> <li>• Services of Specialists are not provided in the prison.</li> <li>• No provisions are made for Skill Development.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society except Brahma Kumaris.</li> <li>• Legal aid services do not appear to be satisfactory.</li> </ul>
24.	DISTRICT JAIL, JHAJJAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 32 inmates against the authorized capacity of 104 inmates.</li> <li>• Services of Doctors and Specialists are not provided in the prison. The two sanctioned posts of Medical officers are vacant.</li> <li>• Basic toiletries like Shampoo, tooth brush/paste, comb/Mirror are not made available.</li> <li>• No provisions have been made for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Development programmes are restricted to Beauty Parlor courses.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society.</li> </ul>
25.	DISTRICT JAIL FARIDABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as only 74 female inmates are there against the authorized capacity of 250.</li> <li>• All three sanctioned posts of female head wardens are vacant.</li> <li>• Proper health-care facilities are not available in the Prison.</li> <li>• 3 posts of Medical Officers out of 4 sanctioned posts are presently vacant.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to traditional training in tailoring, knitting and beauty parlor.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to India Vision Foundation and Rotary Club, Faridabad.</li> </ul>
26.	DISTRICT JAIL, BHIWANI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized. There are only 3 female inmates against authorized capacity of 40.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not provided. Gynaecologist visits weekly, while no service of psychiatrist is provided.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes are not being conducted.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to three e.g. Jan Sewa Trust, Bharat Vikas Parishad and Lion's Club.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
27.	DISTRICT JAIL, BHONDSI, GURUGRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as only 48 inmates are there against the authorized capacity of 192.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not made available except weekly visit by a psychiatrist.</li> <li>• Basic toiletries like shampoo, toothbrush/paste, comb, Mirror are not made available.</li> <li>• Skill development training is made available in tailoring, painting and beautician. A unit has been established in the Prison for manufacturing sanitary pads.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society organisations is limited to Art of Living/ Meditation.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory.</li> </ul>
28.	DISTRICT JAIL, SIRSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as the numbers of inmates is higher than the authorized capacity. There are 44 inmates against the authorized capacity of 35.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not provided.</li> <li>• Health cards are maintained only for sick inmates.</li> <li>• Skill development training is restricted to gift wrapping and decorations.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Brahma Kumari and Lions Club.</li> <li>• There is no segregation of young inmates with no past history of crime from hardcore criminals.</li> <li>• No arrangement has been made to take children outside the prison or to familiarize them with the world around.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
29.	DISRTICT PRISON NARNAUL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as the number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity. There are, currently, 57 inmates against the authorized capacity of 21.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not provided. No nursing staff is available.</li> <li>• Health cards are not maintained for all inmates.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for skill development training. One time training was provided in tailoring to 20 inmates.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Rotary Club, Narnaul.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not satisfactory.</li> </ul>
30.	DISTRICT JAIL, JIND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 22 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 40.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities/doctors/specialists are not provided.</li> <li>• Health cards are not maintained for all inmates.</li> <li>• Skill Development Programme is restricted to courses in painting and yoga.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to the Art of Living and Aggar Foundation.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
31.	DISTRICT PRISON KARNAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized. There are only 90 inmates against the authorized capacity of 192.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are satisfactory and services of specialists are provided.</li> <li>• Health cards are maintained for all inmates.</li> <li>• No provisions for skill development, adult literacy classes, further education through ODL mode, etc. has been made.</li> <li>• Skill Development Training is made available in areas relating to dress making, cutting and tailoring only.</li> <li>• Sufficient numbers of NGOs/Civil Society organisations are involved. These include Brahma Kumaris, Raj Vidya Kendre, Bharat Vikas Parishad, Divya Jyoti Jagran Sansthan and India Vision Foundation.</li> </ul>
32.	DISTRICT JAIL, YAMUNA NAGAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there are only 36 female inmates against authorized capacity of 160.</li> <li>• Services of doctors, specialists are not provided in the Prison. There is no sanctioned post of a Medical Officer.</li> <li>• Skill development training is made available in the field of tailoring, hair styling, beautician, weaving, fashion designing, computer training and data entry.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are involved such as the Art of Living, Lions Club, Rotary Club, Sarbat Da Bhala Unit and Jamuna Auto Industry.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
33.	DISTRICT JAIL ROHTAK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there are only 56 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 114.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need improvement by posting of regular doctors. At present two doctors are working on deputation basis.</li> <li>• Skill development training is made available on stitching, embroidery, beautician, pickle making.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society organizations is there. These include Om Shanti, Rohtak, Raj Vidya Kendra, Rohtak, Patanjali Yoga Peeth, Aadit System, Rampur (UP), India Vision Foundation, Delhi.</li> </ul>
34.	DISTRICT JAIL, SONIPAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 61 inmates against the authorized capacity of 100.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors and female nurses are not available.</li> <li>• No provisions have been made for skill development, adult literacy classes, and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to traditional skills such as cutting/tailoring.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Brahma Kumaris and Sonapat Sahaj Yoga Society, New Delhi.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory. Only 5 legal awareness camps were organized in the last 3 years.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</b>		
35.	CENTRAL JAIL, JAMMU, KOTBHALWAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under –trials are in the prison for almost 10 years.</li> <li>• Services of doctors and specialists are not provided.</li> <li>• No provisions have been made for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill development programmes are restricted to traditional skills.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society organisations for cultural programmes/counselling/skill development, etc.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory by inmates.</li> </ul>
36.	DISTRICT JAIL KATHUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Women Staff is inadequate.</li> <li>• Female barrack has water logging.</li> <li>• Building needs repairs/proper maintenance.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organisations are not involved.</li> </ul>
<b>KERALA</b>		
37.	WOMEN PRISON & CORRECTIONAL HOME, ATTAKULAN-GARA, THIRUVANATHAPURAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At present, there are no vacancies in Officer’s Grade.</li> <li>• In case of subordinate staff, 11 out of 25 sanctioned posts are vacant.</li> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 57 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 107.</li> <li>• The prison has 23 single beds while the remaining 34 inmates sleep on the floor.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prison has not submitted details of the toilets/bathrooms available to the 57 inmates, as required in the proforma.</li> <li>• Out of 57 inmates, 17 are illiterate. There is a need for adult literacy classes and arrangement for further education through open schooling which needs to be arranged by the Jail Authorities.</li> <li>• 7 inmates have been trained as Drivers during last one year.</li> <li>• There is a need for more skill development/vocational programmes in diverse fields and in particular those trades/ skills, which may be relevant to the local market/industry.</li> <li>• Linkage of inmates in the production process of the local industry, market, agriculture produce, forest produce needs to be explored to engage inmates in productive activities.</li> <li>• The Jail has not given any details about available health facilities and number of doctors available.</li> <li>• Availability of one Pharmacist and Nursing Assistant is of no use if OPD facility of a General Duty Medical Officer and specialists are not made available.</li> </ul>
38.	OPEN PRISON FOR WOMEN & CORRECTIONAL HOME POOJAPURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Services of specialist doctors are not available. Health cards are not maintained for inmates.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes are restricted to tailoring, mushroom cultivation, poultry and agricultural seed/Nursery.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to religious organizations like Jesus Fraternity, Christ Agape Mission.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
39.	WOMEN PRISON & CORRECTIONAL HOME VIYYUR, THRISSUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 8 out of 24 positions in officer's grade are vacant.</li><li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 45 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 75.</li><li>• Information about vacancies on staff side has not been indicated in the proforma.</li><li>• Number of inmates using two toilets each of 11.2 sq ft. area is 18 and 21, respectively. More toilets need to be constructed to provide toilets in the ratio of 1:5. Toilets do not have running water flush with an over head tank.</li><li>• No wash basins/showers are available which indicates that inmates may be using the small toilet of 11.2 sq ft for bathing purposes as well.</li><li>• More bathrooms and wash basins need to be provided.</li><li>• It appears that kitchen is totally managed by the inmates. There is a need to provide adequate wages for services rendered by inmates for which a scheme needs to be worked out.</li><li>• The area earmarked for Kitchen Garden needs to be increased and the services of inmates need to be utilized on wage basis or on linkage with production basis.</li><li>• 14 out of 45 inmates are illiterate. There is a need for Adult Literacy classes/programme and services of graduate inmate can also be utilized with incentives for parole to both the teacher and the taught.</li></ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 9 out of 17 inmates are convicted for murder. This, when seen in the context of poor educational profile of inmates, could possibly be linked to non-availability of proper legal-aid. There is a need for review of such cases with a view to ensure that all possible legal channels of are exhausted.</li> <li>• Prison is not having proper space for prayer/meditation, reading room/ library, which need to be provided.</li> <li>• Adequate recreational/cultural activities need to be organized by Jail authorities on periodic basis.</li> <li>• Information about available health services has not been indicated in the proforma. However, services of specialist/ gynecologist, on visit basis, need to be provided.</li> </ul>
40.	WOMEN PRISON AND CORRECTIONAL HOME, KANNAUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The information received in the Jail proforma is unsigned.</li> <li>• There are no Vacancies except one of a Training Instructor. The prison needs to function at optimal level, particularly when the staff is fully in position.</li> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are 15 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 24 inmates.</li> <li>• Only 12 single beds are available in the prison against the capacity of 24 inmates. Remaining inmates sleep on the floor.</li> <li>• Skill training is provided to inmates in tailoring, dairy services, umbrella making, etc.</li> <li>• No information has been provided regarding medical examination of inmates, availability of doctors in the Prison and availability of medicine. For services of specialist doctor, inmates are taken to nearby Government hospital.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
41.	DISTRICT JAIL KOTTAYAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as the number of female inmates is only 7 against the authorized capacity of 93.</li><li>No bed is made available in the prison to inmates and they sleep on the floor.</li></ul>
42.	DISTRICT JAIL, HOSDURG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as only one female inmate is there against the authorized capacity of four.</li><li>There is no arrangement for running flush with over head tank in toilets.</li><li>The pour flush arrangement is not satisfactory and needs to be replaced by running flush for toilets and running water for bathrooms.</li></ul>
43.	DISTRICT JAIL KOZHIKODE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Authorized capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only 10 female inmates as against the authorized capacity of 30 female inmates in the Prison.</li><li>All female inmates are accommodated on floor and there is no bed available in the prison for inmates.</li><li>The Prison has one Medical Officer with 3 other Paramedical/ Nursing staff. The services of GDMO are available only twice in a week.</li><li>Skill training/Vocational training is given for umbrella making and broom making but there seems to be no arrangement whereby the incumbents could be engaged in the productive process facilitating some earning to inmates during confinement and thereafter.</li></ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The involvement of NGO's/civil society is very negligible. NGO involvement is needed for cultural/recreational/religion activities and skill development in new areas.</li> <li>• Proper arrangement for transporting the female inmates to courts on the date of the hearing of their cases needs to be ensured for each date of hearing.</li> </ul>
44.	SPECIAL SUB JAIL MANJERI MALLPPURAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 2 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 12. The total number inmates are 89 against authorized capacity of 39.</li> <li>• Arrangements for medical treatment of inmates are made with civil hospital. There is a need for provision of services of a medical officer within the Prison.</li> </ul>
45.	SPECIAL SUB JAIL, KOTTARAKKARA, KOLLAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 142 inmates in prison as against the authorized capacity of 100 inmates. There are 11 female inmates, all of whom are under-trials, accommodated in one room/barrack.</li> <li>• There are only two toilets that are used by 11 inmates.</li> <li>• The building of the Prison needs repairs/white washing/painting.</li> <li>• The toiletry provided to inmates is restricted to the provision of soap. The quantity of soap provided (35gm per week) is much lower than the quantity provided in other prisons, which is around 125gm per week. Other items like tooth brush/paste, shampoo, sanitary pads need to be provided to female inmates.</li> <li>• There is a need for engagement of NGO/Civil Society, which, at present, is restricted to prayer for 1 hour on Sundays. Engagement needs to be increased for cultural, recreational and religious activities.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
46.	SPECIAL SUB JAIL PALAKKAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 11 female inmates, all of whom are under-trials, accommodated in one room/barrack.</li> <li>• The building of the prison needs repairs/white washing/paint.</li> <li>• The toiletries provided to the inmates are restricted to the provision of soap only. The quantity of soap provided (35gm per week) is much lower than the quantity provided in other prisons, which is around 125gm per week. Other items like tooth brush/paste, shampoo, sanitary pads need to be provided to the female inmates.</li> <li>• There is a need for more engagement of NGO/Civil Society, which at present is restricted to prayer for 1 hour in on Sundays. Engagement needs to be increased for cultural, recreational and religious activities.</li> </ul>
47.	BORSTAL SCHOOL THRIKKAKARA THIRVANTHA- PUARAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capacity of women wards in the jail is 17. Presently, 12 inmates have been accommodated and all of them are under-trials.</li> <li>• There is no provision of beds for the inmates and they are all accommodated on the floor.</li> <li>• There are only two small toilets having an area of 1.25 sq. meters each.</li> <li>• The toiletries provided to inmates are restricted to the provision of soap only. The quantity of soap provided (75gm per week) is lower than the quantity provided in other prisons, which is around 125gm per week. Other items like shampoo tooth brush, tooth-paste, comb, mirror, etc. are not provided and have to be purchased by inmates.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prison does not have proper space for prayer/meditation, reading room/ library.</li> <li>• NGOs/civil society engagement with the prison is not visible.</li> <li>• Adequate recreational, cultural religious, educational activity needs to be organized by Jail authorities on periodical basis in collaboration with the NGO's and Civil Society.</li> <li>• Arrangement for vocational/skill training is not adequate and are only in the area of paper bag making, tailoring and soap making.</li> <li>• Information about availability of medical services has not been provided in the proforma. It is understood that services of General Medical Officer, Specialist/ Gynecologist are not available even on visit basis.</li> </ul>
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
48.	CENTRAL PRISON, HOSHANGABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as numbers of inmates are much higher than the authorized capacity. Currently, there are 40 inmates against the authorized capacity of 16.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need to be properly organized. Presently, no medical officer is posted against 3 sanctioned posts.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors and female nurse are not available.</li> <li>• Vaccination of inmates and their children has not been done during last one year.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for adult literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill development programme is restricted to tailoring.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society except one society namely Society of St. George Hospital.</li> </ul>
49.	CENTRAL PRISON, SAGAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity (82 female inmates against authorized capacity of 48).</li> <li>• One under trial is in the prison for more than 2 years.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need improvement by making available services of a lady doctor and specialists, especially in the field of Gynaecology.</li> <li>• Female nurse and services of psychiatrist also need to be provided.</li> <li>• No provisions for Adult Literacy classes, further education through ODL mode, etc exists.</li> <li>• Skill Development programme is restricted only to 20 inmates in beauty parlor courses.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to only one organization namely Manav Vikas.</li> </ul>
50.	DISTRICT PRISON, INDORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity (130 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 76).</li> <li>• 09 under trials are in the jail for over 2 years.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health-care facilities need improvement as only one doctor has been made available for 10 days in a month. However, services of female Nurse/Psychiatrist are available.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for skill development, adult literacy classes and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes are restricted to training in rakhi-making, envelop and bag making.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory by inmates despite organization of legal camps.</li> </ul>
51.	CENTRAL JAIL, UJJAIN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as the number of inmates is much higher than the authorized capacity (108 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 60).</li> <li>• 34 posts of prison warders out of 150 are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need strengthening by providing services of female nurse, Psychologist/Social Worker.</li> <li>• Skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc. is not catered for.</li> <li>• Skill Development programme is restricted to traditional skills only.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society organizations.</li> <li>• Legal aid services offered by the Counsels provided by DALSA need to be improved.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>		
52.	CENTRAL PRISON, AMRAVATI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Out of total 47 positions, there were 15 vacancies and only 32 positions were filled. The vacancies need to be filled immediately.</li> <li>• There are 39 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 34 and they are all accommodated in one barrack which has an area of 1152 sqft. This makes the barrack very congested. Beds are provided on the floor and only 6 x 2.5 sq. ft area is available to one female inmate. There is no moving space available in the barrack for the inmates in between beds.</li> <li>• The female barrack needs to be immediately decongested by providing separate bed for each inmate with adequate moving space in between.</li> <li>• Minimal health facilities are available with only 1 GDMO and 4 Para-medics.</li> <li>• Services of specialists, including Gynaecologist, are available on call basis only.</li> <li>• Health services needs to be better organized and services of Specialist needs to be made available on weekly basis.</li> <li>• Home Collection services for Pathological investigations/tests prescribed by the Specialists needs to be availed/provided, obviating the need to carry the inmates out of the prison for such purposes.</li> <li>• The educational profile of female inmates is poor with only 2 graduates and majority of them being illiterate. There is a need for having adult literacy classes within the Jail and arrangement with Open School for further education of the female inmates needs to be made.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of female inmates are convicted for Domestic Violence and Murder and they have been in the jail for a period of 2-15 years. In case of under trials, the period of detention is not beyond 2 years. Keeping in view the poor educational profile of female inmates and their associated socio economic status, there is a need for review of the cases of female inmates convicted or charged for murder and provide them quality legal aid and ensure that all legal channels of Review and Appeal have been exhausted.</li> <li>• There are two female inmates, each having a child but no crèche or preschool facility is available.</li> <li>• The NGO's are associated with jails and their assistance is available on call basis. However, NGO's are not having any jail specific programme for education/skill training/counselling, etc., which needs to be organized by the Jail authorities.</li> </ul>
53.	CENTRAL PRISON, KOLHAPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Prison has large vacancies amongst Officers Grade. Out of total 27 sanctioned position of officers, 7 positions are vacant.</li> <li>• The jail is over-crowded as actual number of inmates was 1891 as against the authorized capacity of 1789 inmates. The female ward is much more over-crowded with 65 female inmates (with 5 children) against the authorized capacity of 34.</li> <li>• There are no beds and only floor beds are provided, without sufficient moving space.</li> <li>• The female barrack needs to be immediately decongested.</li> <li>• Only one Toilet and one Bath room is available for 33 inmates. Even the height of bathroom (8ft) is not very conducive. The situation needs improvement.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The available health services are very rudimentary with only one GDMO in position in the entire prison, as against 2 sanctioned positions. The services of specialists are available only twice in a month on visiting basis from government hospital.</li><li>• There is a need for full time specialists in Psychiatry and Gynaecology in the prison, keeping in view the number of inmates.</li><li>• No skill development programme is currently being organized by jail authorities.</li><li>• Two cultural programmes were organized in 2017 and only one in 2018.</li><li>• The involvement of NGO is only for distribution of provisions like sanitary napkins, blankets, etc. There is a need to utilize the services of NGO's in a more meaningful manner by organizing counselling, skill development.</li><li>• Inmates need to be involved in the production process of local industry to make them productive during their confinement in Jail and thereafter.</li><li>• The kitchen staff is not adequate. There are only 5 regular positions with 60 inmates helping the kitchen.</li><li>• It is not clear whether inmates are paid for the services rendered by them in kitchen.</li><li>• A large number of female convicts are charged with murder (24 out a total 49 convicts). Keeping in view, the poor educational profile of female inmates, it is imperative for DLSA/SLSA to arrange a review of their cases to ensure that all available legal avenues of Review/Appeal have been exhausted.</li></ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
54.	CENTRAL PRISON, NASHIK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The jail is overcrowded, particularly in women barrack, which has 106 female inmates, against the authorized capacity of 54 inmates. The space available for 54 inmates is 2140 sq. ft.</li> <li>• The inmates sleep on floor with very little moving space in between.</li> <li>• The female barrack/Ward of the Jail needs to be immediately decongested by providing a separate bed to each inmate with adequate moving space.</li> <li>• The number of toilets in female ward is not sufficient. There is acute shortage of toilet seats in the female barrack as on an average 15-20 inmates were using one toilet seat. The situation needs a drastic change without any delay.</li> <li>• The period of detention of some under trials is above 2 years.</li> <li>• A large number of female inmates are convicted for Murder/ Domestic Violence. Keeping in view their poor educational profile and socio-economic condition, it needs to be examined whether all channels of Review/Appeal have been exhausted in such cases.</li> </ul>
55.	NAGPUR CENTRAL JAIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of vacant positions of Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and other administrative positions is affecting functioning of the Prison. The vacant positions need to be filled urgently.</li> <li>• The female ward is not overcrowded and facilities are under utilised as there are only 69 female inmates (3 on parole) against the authorized capacity of 142.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need for separate bed for each female inmates as they are accommodated on the floor.</li> <li>• The educational profile of the female inmates is very poor. Majority of them are educated only up to 8<sup>th</sup> standard. As such, Adult Literacy classes and further education through open School system needs to be provided.</li> <li>• Out of 30 under-trials, 12 are charged for Murder/ Domestic Violence. Similarly out of 19 convicted female inmates, 10 are charged for murder. This situation needs to be seen in the context of poor educational profile of female inmates. Their cases need to be reviewed to ascertain whether all channels of Review/Appeal have been exhausted.</li> <li>• Skill Development Programmes are being organized in the prison for Beauty Parlor, Paper Bag making and Woollen Muffler making in collaboration with NGO's.</li> </ul>
56.	DISTRICT PRISON DHULE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in female ward as 31 inmates are accommodated against the authorized capacity of 9.</li> <li>• The structural condition of the building is average and demands attention.</li> <li>• There is no female medical officer in the prison.</li> <li>• There is no skill development programme.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Prajapita Brahma Kumari and Seeds of Hope.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
57.	DISTRICT JAIL, LATUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health-care facilities need to be organized with provisions for services of Specialists, maintenance of Health Card and vaccination of children.</li> <li>• There is no provision for skill development, adult literacy, and further education through ODL mode.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are not involved.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory.</li> <li>• Jail authorities should assist in providing counselling services.</li> </ul>
58.	DISTRICT PRISON, AKOLA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 14 inmates as against the authorized capacity of 22.</li> <li>• There is no female medical officer in the prison.</li> <li>• Health card is not maintained for all inmates.</li> <li>• No provisions have been made for skill development, adult literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to Samajik Sahara Amravati.</li> </ul>
59.	DISTRICT JAIL, KALYAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward, as the number of female inmates is 108 against the authorized capacity of 35.</li> <li>• There is no female medical officer in the prison and services of Specialists, like Gynaecologist, are not available. There is no Nurse in the Prison.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill development programme is in the area of painting, paper bag making, beauty parlor course and computer course.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is adequate in number, e.g., Seva Dham, Lash foundation, Sahara charitable Trust and Lion's Club.</li> </ul>
60.	DISTRICT PRISON JALGAON CL-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 32 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 14.</li> <li>• Health-care Facilities need to be organized with the services of specialist doctors available within the Prison.</li> <li>• Health Card of each inmate needs to be maintained with details of periodic medical examination of each inmate.</li> <li>• Skill development programme is restricted to traditional areas i.e., tailoring, embroidery and baking.</li> <li>• Involvement of Civil Society/NGO is limited to only two organizations, e.g., Brahma Kumari Asharam and Savitri Bai Phule Sikhshan Sansthan.</li> </ul>
61.	DISTRICT PRISON ALIBAGH CLASS – II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 17 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 02.</li> <li>• Health-care Facilities need to be better organized, with services of Specialists, maintenance of health Card and periodic medical examination of each inmate.</li> <li>• No provisions for Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode etc.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to fabric painting. There is a need for diversification and introduction of skills which are relevant to the local market/industry.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/ Skill Development is not adequate as only Civil Hospital Alibag is associated with the prison.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory and the jail authorities are not assisting in providing legal aid to the inmates.</li> </ul>
62.	MUMBAI DISTRICT, WOMEN PRISON CLASS-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 304 female inmates (including 19 children) against the authorized capacity of 262.</li> <li>• Services of specialist doctors, maintenance of health card of all inmates and their periodic medical examination should be provided.</li> <li>• Skill Development Programme is only in the areas of embroidery, painting and computer.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is only by two organizations Prayas and Freedom Foundation.</li> </ul>
63.	DISTRICT PRISON OSAMANABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only 14 inmates against the authorized capacity of 27.</li> <li>• Health-care Facilities are not available in the prison and there is no sanctioned post of medical Officer.</li> <li>• No provisions for skill development, adult literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counselling/ Skill Development is limited to religious organization of Prajapita Bharma Kumari Vishwavidyalaya, Osmanabad.</li> <li>• Legal aid camps are organized. Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory as per assessment of the inmates. The Jail Authorities do not assist in providing these services.</li> </ul>
64.	DISTRICT JAIL, SANGLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there 20 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 30. All female inmates are under-trials and there is no convict.</li> <li>• 9 out of 20 inmates are charged with Murder/Domestic Violence. Keeping in view the poor educational profile of these inmates, their cases needed to be reviewed for ensuring that adequate quality legal aid is provided and the cases are heard expeditiously.</li> </ul>
65.	CHANDRAPUR DISTRICT PRISONER, CHANDRAPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The numbers of female inmates is 23 against the authorized capacity of 11.</li> <li>• All inmates are under- trials and there is no convict.</li> <li>• The female inmates are not provided beds and are accommodated on the floor. A provision of bed for each female inmate needs to be made by the Jail Authorities.</li> <li>• Educational profile of the female inmates is poor, as 13 of the 23 inmates are illiterate or educated only up to 5th standard.</li> <li>• 11 out of 23 inmates are charged with murder/domestic violence. Keeping in view their poor educational profile, their cases need to be reviewed and adequate quality of legal aid provided for expediting trial.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The skill development programmes in the Prison are in tailoring, sewing, painting and dress designing.</li> <li>• There is a need to organize meaningful skill development programmes in the Prison in newer and relevant skills. Chandrapur being a forest area, Prison authorities may think of organizing skill development programmes related to minor forest produce, including medicinal plants.</li> <li>• Association of NGO's is restricted to Cultural, Yoga and Awakening programmes.</li> <li>• With only one GDMO in the prison, the medical facilities are sub-optimal. Services of specialist doctors are not available even on visit basis.</li> </ul>
66.	DISTRICT JAIL NANDED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorized Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only 15 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 30.</li> <li>• The prison has problem of drainage in the premises and overflow of water has been noted.</li> <li>• 8 under trials and 2 convicts are charged for Murder/ Domestic Violence. Keeping in view the poor educational back ground of the inmates, Legal-aid by Senior Advocates needs to be provided to review their cases to ascertain that all available channels of Review/Appeal have been exhausted and to decide the further course of legal action, if any.</li> <li>• Association of NGO's with the prison is only for a limited purpose of yoga/Art of living. There is a need for recreational activities, a comprehensive vocational/skill training for the inmates including Adult Literacy classes and further educational through open schools system.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
67.	DISTRICT JAIL, KOLHAPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Jail has total 16 female inmates, all of whom are under trials and are of very poor educational background being either illiterate or with education up to 8<sup>th</sup> Standard. In view of this, cases of the inmates, particularly those charged with Murder/ Domestic Violence, needs to be reviewed by a Senior Advocate under the scheme of Legal Aid and DLSA/SALSA needs to be requested for this purpose.</li> <li>• Medical services of Specialists are available only on visit basis. There is no female nurse.</li> <li>• There is no Vocational/Skill Development Programme in the Prison.</li> <li>• NGO's association is only for Yoga/ meditation.</li> </ul>
68.	BHANDARA DISTRICT JAIL CL.I,BHANDARA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are in total 12 female inmates out of which only 2 are convicts. Educational profile is poor with most of inmates having education of up to 12<sup>th</sup> standard and below.</li> <li>• There is overcrowding in the prison as there are 12 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 5. The Prison needs to be decongested with provisions for a separate bed for each female inmate.</li> <li>• There is no proper Skill Development training programme except that a 7 days programme in Agarbatti making was organized.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil society is through 4 organizations, e.g., Manshakti, Lion's Club, Patanjali and Brahma Kumari.</li> </ul>
69.	BULDHANA DISTRICTJAIL CL.II,BULDHANA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prison is overcrowded as there are 18 female inmates against the authorized capacity for 4. There are 3 children with female inmates inside the jail.</li> <li>• The female inmates are housed in a small barrack and are provided floor beds having little moving space between them.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
70.	SATARA DISTRICT PRISON CLASS II,SATARA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The prison is overcrowded as there are 18 female inmates as against the authorized capacity of 9. No beds are provided and they are all accommodated on floor. Prison Authorities need to provide separate beds to each inmate.</li> <li>• 8 out of 18 inmates are charged for Murder, which demands provision of quality legal aid by a Senior Advocate.</li> <li>• There seems to be no Skill Development Programme.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to only one organization, i.e., Aadhar Bahu Udeshiya Sanstha.</li> </ul>
71.	DISTRICT JAIL,PRABHERNI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are in total 14 inmates as against approved capacity of 12 inmates and all of them are under-trials.</li> <li>• 8 out of 14 under trials are charged for Murder/ Domestic Violence. Seeing the poor educational profile of inmates, where most of the inmates are illiterate, there is a need to review these cases with a view to ensure they get quality legal aid and their cases are expeditiously settled.</li> <li>• The prison lacks proper medical and health-care facilities. Services of medical officer are needed within the Prison.</li> <li>• No crèche and pre-schooling facility is available in the prison.</li> <li>• No programme of Skill designing.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society in the prison.</li> </ul>
72.	WASHIM DISTRICT JAIL, WASHIM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there is only one female inmate as against the authorized capacity of 28.</li> <li>• Skill development is available in the field of painting, tailoring, embroidery, paper bag making and computer course.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
73.	KALYAN DISTRICT PRISON CLASS I: KALYAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is overcrowding in the jail with 108 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 35. The space available for female inmates is not adequate. The jail needs immediate de-congestion.</li> <li>• All the 108 female inmates are under-trials and majority of them are in the lower age group of 18-34 (73 out of 108 are in this age group).</li> <li>• The educational status of the female inmates is also poor as most of them (66 out of 108) are illiterate.</li> <li>• It is noted that a large number of under-trials are charged for murder. Keeping in view the poor educational back ground of the inmates, quality legal-aid needs to be provided to them.</li> </ul>
<b>MIZORAM</b>		
74.	CENTRAL JAIL, AIZWAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is under-utilized as there are only 46 inmates as against the authorized capacity of 60.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need to be strengthened by providing services of specialists in the field of Gynaecology, Psychiatry and Psychology.</li> <li>• There is no provision for Adult Literacy classes and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Skill Development is restricted to training in tailoring.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory by the inmates.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>NAGALAND</b>		
75.	DISTRICT JAIL, DIMAPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The proforma was scrutinised but meanwhile, since the inspection of the Prison has also been conducted, the observations are included in Annexure 1.</li> </ul>
<b>ODISHA</b>		
76.	SPECIAL JAIL, ROURKELA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The posts of the jail superintendent, 2 wardens and 2 sub assistant jailors are vacant. 1 post of school teacher is also vacant.</li> <li>There is one female inmate who is mentally challenged but services of psychiatrist are not available.</li> <li>No skill development programme other than in the tailoring unit in the prison, are provided.</li> <li>No adult literacy facility is available despite a number of prisoners being illiterate.</li> <li>There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs, Counselling/ Skill Development, etc.</li> <li>No crèche facility is available.</li> <li>No separate kitchen is available for female inmates.</li> </ul>
77.	CIRCLE JAIL KORAPUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The number of vacancies of officers and staff is very high. Immediate steps should be taken to address this issue.</li> <li>No provisions for Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc has been made.</li> <li>Skill development programmes are restricted to traditional trade of tailoring.</li> <li>No involvement of NGO/Civil Society.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
78.	CIRCLE JAIL CUTTACK, CHOUDHWAR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 29 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 16.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for skill development, adult literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society for cultural programs/ counselling/ skill development.</li> </ul>
79.	SPECIAL JAIL, BHUVNESHWAR JHARAPADA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 13 illiterate female inmates, but no arrangement has been made for their education.</li> <li>• There is no facility for crèche and pre-school for children of female inmates.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are provided by the jail doctor but services of Specialist doctors is not available in the prison. The patients are referred to district hospital on the advice of jail doctor.</li> <li>• Skill Development programmes is restricted to traditional skills of tailoring and stitching provided by an NGO.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGOs/Civil Society for cultural programs/ counselling, etc. except for religious service of one hour once in a week, provided by Prajapita Bharam Kumaris.</li> </ul>
80.	DISTRICT JAIL, BHAWANIPAT- NA, KALAHANDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The post of Doctor and Sub-assistant Jailor is vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need improvement as health services are available only on emergency and services of specialists, particularly Gynaecologist and Psychiatrist, are not available.</li> <li>• There is no segregation of hard-core criminals from those charged for petty crimes.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No provision has been made for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are not involved.</li> </ul>
81.	SUB-JAIL, JAGATSINGHPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the female inmates is mentally challenged but services of a Psychiatrist have not been provided to her.</li> <li>• The posts of Assistant Jailor and Sub-assistant Jailor are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need improvement as only one contractual Medical Officer is available.</li> <li>• Crèche, de-addiction, Adult Literacy classes and sports facilities are not there.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are not associated.</li> </ul>
82.	SUB JAIL, KHORDHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jail Building and premises requires repair and renovation. The sewage system is not functional.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need to be augmented as there is only one contractual medical officer.</li> <li>• No provisions for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, have been made.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are not involved. The Counselling services provided for around 15-30 minutes in a week by a Civil Society 'Om Shanti' are not sufficient.</li> <li>• There is no indoor sports facility available.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
83.	NARI BANDI NIKETAN, SAMBALPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The services of a Psychiatrist for the mentally challenged inmates is not available.</li> <li>• No crèche/pre-school facility available in the prison.</li> <li>• No arrangements exist for sports and to take children outside the jail to familiarize them with the outside world.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities needs to be augmented as present arrangements are not adequate.</li> <li>• Facilities for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, except some arrangements for tailoring and craft are not available.</li> <li>• There is no involvement of NGO/Civil Society.</li> </ul>
84.	CIRCLE JAIL, SAMBHALPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The posts of Jail Medical Officer, Accountant, and Lady Prison Welfare officer are vacant.</li> <li>• A Medical Officer should be posted immediately.</li> <li>• No crèche facilities are available.</li> <li>• No provision has been made for skill development, adult literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• No involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/ Counseling/ Skill Development.</li> </ul>
<b>WEST BENGAL</b>		
85.	CENTRAL COREECTIONAL HOME, BERHAMPORE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 149 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 122.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are in disarray as both posts of Medical Officers are vacant.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information has not been provided regarding common area, facilities for visitors, involvement of civil society, provision for kitchen and areas of grievance of the inmates.</li> <li>• Skill Development Programme is limited to traditional trade of tailoring.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory by the inmates.</li> </ul>
86.	CENTRAL COREECTIONAL HOME, JALPAIGURI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 64 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 45.</li> <li>• Under-trials have been in the jail for 2-5 years.</li> <li>• No facility for storage of food material is available.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities are in disarray as posts of medical officers are vacant. Services of specialist doctors are not available.</li> <li>• Vaccination of children has not taken place during last one year.</li> <li>• No crèche and pre-school facility is available.</li> </ul>
<b>TELANGANA</b>		
87.	SPECIAL PRISON FOR WOMEN, HYDERABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 230 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 250.</li> <li>• The sanctioned posts of warden are 14 out of which 10 are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities for female specific problems are not available.</li> <li>• The children of female inmates drop out from schools. This problem needs to be addressed.</li> <li>• Jail authorities need to take extra efforts for rehabilitation/employment of female inmates and for reintegration with family after release.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
88.	DISTRICT JAIL MUZZAFARGARH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 80 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 30.</li> <li>• 5 under-trials are in jail for more than 5 years.</li> <li>• Most of the female under-trials are charged with the offence of murder. Keeping in view the poor educational background of the inmates, quality legal aid needs to be provided to them.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs to be better organized with maintenance of health card of all inmates, periodic medical check-up. Services of female nurse/psychologist should be provided.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for Skill Development, Adult Literacy, further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society for Cultural Programs/Counselling/Skill Development is restricted to only one organization.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found to be satisfactory by the inmates.</li> <li>• Common areas like library, indoor games, classroom, schools, etc. is not available.</li> <li>• Freezer and cold storage facility is not available in kitchen.</li> </ul>
89.	DISTRICT JAIL, MAHARAJGANJ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as 93 female inmates are there against the authorized capacity of 30.</li> <li>• Two under-trials are in jail for more than 5 years.</li> <li>• Most of the inmates are illiterate and under-trials are charged for the offence of murder. Keeping in view the poor educational background of inmates, quality legal aid should be provided to them.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health-care facility needs improvement. The only sanctioned post of doctor is vacant. Services of specialists should be arranged.</li> <li>• Health cards of all inmates should be maintained with their periodic medical check-up.</li> <li>• Skill training is only for bag making for which certificates are issued.</li> <li>• Common areas like library, indoor games, classroom, schools, etc. have not been provided for.</li> </ul>
90.	DISTRICT JAIL, BARAILLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female ward is under-utilized as there are only 101 inmates against the authorized capacity of 120 inmates.</li> <li>• One under-trial is in jail for last 5 years. The case needs to be expedited and quality legal aid provided.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs improvement. One sanctioned post of female nurse is vacant. Services of female nurse, Psychiatrist, Psychologist etc needs to be provided.</li> <li>• Health card of all inmates needs to be maintained and periodic medical check-up undertaken.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for skill development, adult literacy classes and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• NGO/Civil Society organizations are not involved.</li> <li>• There is no exclusive staff for kitchen and seven inmates are deployed in the kitchen.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
91.	DISTRICT JAIL, SAHAJAHAN-PUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 66 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 60.</li> <li>• Most of the inmates are illiterate.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs improvement. One sanctioned post of Pharmacist is vacant.</li> <li>• Health card of all inmates needs to be maintained and periodic medical check-up undertaken.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Involvement of NGO/Civil Society is limited to only by one organization namely Jansikshan Sansthan, Shahjahanpur.</li> <li>• Legal aid services are not found satisfactory by the inmates. No legal awareness camps have been organized.</li> </ul>
92.	DISTRICT JAIL, BADAYUN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 74 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 30.</li> <li>• No female staff has been sanctioned for the prison except for a female head jail warden. Sanctioned strength of women jail warden is 8. All posts are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facilities need to be improved and services of specialists such as Gynaecologist, Psychiatrist, and Psychologist, etc. need to be provided.</li> </ul>



Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skill training is provided in traditional skills of tailoring and weaving within the aegis of PNB welfare society.</li> <li>• Legal aid needs to be arranged as no information has been given in the proforma in this regard.</li> <li>• Freezer and cold storage facility is not available in kitchen.</li> </ul>
93.	DISTRICT JAIL, PILIBHIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female wards is underutilized, as there are only 33 inmates against the authorized capacity of 40 inmates.</li> <li>• No female staff is sanctioned for the prison except for a female head jail warden. Sanctioned strength of women jail wardens is 8. All posts are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs to be improved with services of specialists like Gynaecologist, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, etc.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• No crèche facility is available.</li> <li>• Freezer and cold storage facility is not available in kitchen.</li> </ul>
94.	DISTRICT JAIL, MORADABAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 88 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 52.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs to be improved with services of specialists like Gynaecologist, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, etc and a female nurse. Health card with periodic medical examination of inmates need to be maintained.</li> </ul>

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Observations based on information contained in proforma
95.	DISTRICT JAIL, RAMPUR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is over-crowding in the female ward as there are 27 female inmates against the authorized capacity of 20.</li> <li>• Sanctioned post of female head warden is two; both are vacant.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs to be improved with services of specialists like Gynaecologist, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, etc and a female nurse.</li> <li>• Health cards with periodic medical examination of inmates need to be maintained.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• No Pre-school facility for children is available.</li> <li>• Only one NGO viz. the Art of Living is involved.</li> </ul>
96.	DISTRICT JAIL, BIJNOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of female inmates is under-utilized as there are only 26 inmates against authorized capacity of 60 inmates.</li> <li>• One under-trial is in jail for more than 5 years. This needs review and trial expedited.</li> <li>• Health-care facility needs improvement with services of specialists like Gynaecologist, Psychiatrist, and Psychologist and female nurse.</li> <li>• Health cards with details of periodic medical examination of inmates need to be maintained.</li> <li>• No provisions exist for skill development, adult literacy and further education through ODL mode, etc.</li> <li>• Limited involvement of NGO/Civil Society in various activities.</li> </ul>

**Note: More proforma have been received subsequently and are under scrutiny.**



## **National Commission for Women**

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