

Report on the visit of Dr Vinod Aggarwal, Special Rapporteur ,Central Zone-1,NHRC to Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan Central Jail, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand.

I visited this central jail on 26th April, 17, to understand the living conditions of the prisoners and under-trials in this jail and see whether rights of theirs are being respected by the local jail administration or not. I also wanted to see the steps taken by the higher authorities at the State level. In course of my visit, I interacted with the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police of Hazaribagh and Jail Superintendent of Central Jail and other functionaries of this jail . The prisoners and the under-trials, also met me during the visit to various wards. The Inspector General of Prisons Mrs. Suman Gupta Kulkarni and Mr. Tarun Bodra, Prisoners's Welfare Officer also exchanged their views on conditions prevailing in the jails in general and Hazaribagh jail in particular. Based on the information furnished, and scrutiny of various related documents, I record my observations as follows:

1. History Of the Jail

This jail was established in the year 1832 and is one of the oldest jail of the country and this state, and converted in to a central jail for long. It was in this jail, where Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan was imprisoned during the the Bharat Chhodo Andolan in 1942. Earlier Khan Abdul Gaffar khan was also was kept here. After independence, the one of most dreaded Marxist Leninist revolutionary Charu Mazumdar was also an inmate in 1973-74 and an attempt of jail break was foiled by the authorities, at that time. The ward/cell , where lok Nayak passed some years is being converted into an heritage building and will be preserved by the jail administration for historical purpose.

2. Land, Campus and Buildings

The premises is spread over 100 acres and abundant land is available for expansion and renovation or new construction. Although Jail is maintaining a garden but shortage of personal and water, it is not expanding to the desirable size and not in best of the shape.

As such there is no congestion between the wards and the perimeter wall and located at the prescribe distance from the peripheral wall. But many buildings are more than 100 years old. And have lived their life. It is desirable that If funds permit many of the wards require they are dismantled and reconstructed in modern design as per BP R &D norms. The few building having historical significance may be preserved as heritage buildings but others need complete removal

The structures which are new also are not maintained well and they also need renovation. There are 42 wards and 102 special cells are in position. The wards are generally of standard size of 60 ft. By 18 ft., housing 25 inmates. Most of the cells seems to be out of use and a decision is required whether they should be retained or dismantled. As such problem of seepage, leakage was not there but one can understand old buildings require much more better planned and funded maintenance.

3. The Sanctioned strength and Average population.

The sanctioned capacity of the of prisoners in about 2000, 1990 to be exact(1872 males + 118 females). The actual strength on the day of the visit was 1649 (1570 males + 79 females) The no of under-trials, session trials, convicts and CCA detenue etc are mentioned in the enclosed inspection format. The daily average strength of inmates in the previous month was 1650. It was informed that after division of state in Nov. 2000, many new district and sub jails have been built, which has reduced pressure over this central jail. At the time of division of state it housed more than 3000 inmates. But during visit of various wards, it was felt, that some wards are kept locked for lack of

staff or because of state of disrepair and inmates were living in overcrowded condition. The wards meant for 25 inmates in actual there were 31-40 inmates. This position need to improved in next 2-3 months.

4. Administrative Staff

A statement showing the sanctioned strength and in position personal with vacancy is given below:

Sl. No.	Designation	Sanction Posts	In Position	Vacant
1.	Superintendent	01	01	0
2.	Jailor	01	01	0
3.	Asst. Jailor	08	00	08
4.	Clerk	03	01	02
5.	Chief Head Warder	01hh	01	0
6.	Head Warder	28	01	27
7.	Warders	193	74	119
8.	Female Warder	05	02	03
9.	Computer operator	01	01 Daily wages	01
10.	Video Conf. Operator	01	01 Daily wages	01
11.	Driver	02	03 Daily wages	02
12.	Barber	03	03 Daily wages	03
13.	Sweeper	16	16 Daily wages	16
14.	Medical Officers	03	01 on deputation	03
15.	Compounder	01	00	01
16.	Dresser	01	00	01
17.	X-ray Technician	01	01 Daily wages	01
18.	Tailor Master	01	00	01
19.	Carpenter	01	00	01
20.	Factory Overseer	01	00	01
21.	Task Taker	01	00	01

From the above table, it is quite clear that there is gross under-staffing and immediate measures are required by the State Government with the assistance of recruitment authority to appoint the personal on the vacant positions. The number of head warders, warders, assistant jailors are grossly inadequate. Sweepers are although in position but cleanliness left lot to be desirable level of cleanliness. The sweepers, barbers are required to be regular recruits as jail is a protected area. There the personal should be kept by a regular and permanent procedure,

not as daily wage workers. The posts of social workers under a senior sociologist and psychologist with some assistants are also now a need of the hour in this jail.

Similarly, Video conference operator, computer operator, tailor master, carpenter etc should be appointed on regular basis. As the jail has its own printing press and reeling activity along with large no of hand looms and few power-looms are there, it is requested that some more posts for such supervision may be keeping some vacant post of warders, head warders and asst. Jailors may be surrendered and such posts be created to train and get much more production from more than 1000 convicts with rigorous imprisonment. The service conditions of the personal is almost similar to other services of the State Government. Jail service rules have been framed. But morale of the staff because of large no of vacancies and daily wagers was in generally low and it had lot of impact on the efficiency of the jail administration.

The issue of lack of staff in the jails in general and specifically for Hazaribagh central jail was raised in the meeting with Inspector General of Prisons. Mrs Suman Gupta IGP Jails while accepting the gross shortage, informed that recruitment of 9(nine) Jail Superintendents, 4 Assistant jailors has been done and they are under training. Besides that process of appointment of 387 warders is in final stages. We may find out when these wardens are expected to be on duty in various Jails.

The human resource development of the jail personal is a subject under consideration of the Government and institutional arrangements for training of officers and other staff are being attempted. There are basic course of 6 months for wardens and Senior Leadership Course (S.L.C) course for the Head wardens. But I feel that training module for human resource development has to done in much more structured way and with home department taking lead for training in techniques to handle and reform the convicts to bring them into main stream of the society.

For rehabilitation of prisoners, the jail has provision of training in:

- i) Off-set printing press.
- ii) Hand-loom weaving.
- iii) Power-loom weaving and cloth making.
- iv) Power-loom for Jute weaving
- v) Steel furniture unit.
- vi) Carpentry works
- vii) Tailoring and stitching
- viii) Screen printing
- ix) Flyleaf Making unit

It would be of use that 6 month training imparted with formal certificates could be granted by the Jail Administration in following disciplines:-

- a) Printing, which could incorporate, offset printing, screen printing and fly leaf making as one training module.
- b) The other certificate program could be weaving whether on hand loom, power-loom or for jute weave.
- c) Tailoring and cloth designing could be a third program
- d) Carpentry and steel works could be 4 rth certificate program

For rehabilitation of prisoners, once they go back in the main stream of the society. It is felt, that sociologists and psychologists need to work with the profile of each of the convicts and once they go back to the society there could be pool of entrepreneurs who should also be encouraged to keep these as workers in their factories/units under the supervision of sociologists and psychologists, who should become a bridge between the reformed convicts on completion of their terms and their getting reabsorbed in the society in general and the confidence of entrepreneurs specifically to be won for at least 5 years after their release.

5. Rights of Prisoners

Rights of prisoners, is an evolving subject. In our Constitution, directly any rights have not been given to prisoners. But their rights emerge, through either rights to the citizens or through various judgements by the Hon'ble Supreme Court or various High Courts, who have passed certain judgements through which the rights of prisoners have arisen. In brief these rights could be:

- a) The right to get paid for work done. Various courts have said that, when a prisoner is sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the prisoner is supposed to do work, but that doesn't imply that he/she has to work free of cost. The prisoner is supposed to be paid minimum wages for the work done.
- b) The right of dignity, that an under-trials / prisoners, should not be chained ordinarily and even when taken out of prison normally not to be hand cuffed as per judgement.
- c) Right for reasonable facilities of food, lodge, clothing, medical facility.
- d) Female prisoners, right to have a child, delivery and care of newborn till 6 years of age.
- e) Rights of under-trials , for speedy trial,
- f) Right of bail for under-trials, and parole and remission for convicts,

Could be considered as rights of prisoners.

The table below gives a picture about the no. of under-trials lodged in this jail:

	Male	Female	Total
Under-trials(Sadar)	271	02	273
Under-Trials(Sessions)	316	17	333
Total	587	19	606

5.1 Right of Speedy Trial:

The jail administration is has given details of under – trials with various detention periods as per the table below:

Period of Detention	Males	Females
Upto 3 Months	165	03
3-6 months	117	02
6-12 months	102	02
1-2 years	60	06
2—3 years	48	05
3--- 5 years	72	00
Above 5 years	31	01
Total	595	19

About 65% male under-trials (384 out of total 595) have a detention period of less than one year. Only 6% of under-trials are under detention for more 5 years. Another 12 %(72 out of 614)are in the jail for more than 3 years but less than 5 years. It seems that their cases especially of more than 5 years can be studied by undersigned in next visit to the state. The cases of 3 years and above period of detention, a detailed report from the state administration can be also be called for. It is felt that the report may come out that most of the under-trials remained in jail because his/her case is pending for want of hearing or adjournments sought by the attorneys. Now on every working day more than 70-80 cases are being examined on video conferencing. This has almost revolutionised Jail administration and one more hall is being developed for video conferencing. It is felt that, costs and risk of taking an under-trial to the court is quite heavy and cumbersome and this single reform is going to be one of the greatest reform and will reduce the time an under-trial remains in jail as this has hastened the process of trial. But I have asked the details of contributory factors, from jail administration. Jail Lok Adalats has been arranged in the jail premises. Non of the under trials is in jail a because he/she is unable to arrange sureties. As such there is no problem

mentioned by jail authorities in providing escorts to under-trial for court appearances.

5.2 Right of an Under-trial to be Released on Bail:

The jail administration couldn't give information of no petitions pending in the trial court for disposal. It was also not known about the number of cases, where prayers for the bail have been rejected but the advocate concerned has not yet been communicated the reasons of rejections. It came to my knowledge that non of the under-trials, is in jail because he /she is unable to arrange the sureties. The cases where the bail amount is high and becoming hindrance in release of an under-trial came to my knowledge but I feel this information should be sought again and information gathered doesn't look reliable.

5.3. Right of convicts to appeal.

There are about 850 appeals are pending in the high court. The 5 oldest appeals are more than 17 years old. The year wise pendency detail has been sought in para 6.3 of the enclosed format. It is clearly suggests that the 50% appeals are of last three years duration but about 35% appeals are more than 5 years old. About 18% appeals are more than 10 years old. The matter may be brought out before the Commission and if they feel matter has special requirement and be further investigated, then it will be done from the jail, but I was informed that, there is gross under staffing. Only 1 clerk and almost nil assistant jailors are in place. Adjournments sought by the advocates seems to me, major reason for delay in disposal of cases where the Judges and advocates have to sit together to work on a system where adjournments are not granted on frivolous grounds.

5.4 Right of Convicts for Premature release/ parole/ Remission.

- a) The state government honours the right of convicts for their various rights and has constituted the state sentence review board headed by the Chief Minister in his capacity as

Home/ Jail Minister as Chairman, Home Secretary, Law Secretary as the member. The other members are District & Sessions Judge nominated by Jharkhand High Court, Chief Probation Officer and DG of Police as his representative, IG Prison is the Secretary on this Board.

- b) There are 6 cases are pending before the SSRB from this Jail.
- c) The appeal cases are old but new cases are pending not more than a year. The concerned authorities which are district SP, and Government pleaders, of various districts, who need to move at an accelerated pace for submitting required documents to SSRB.
- d) The Procedure as mentioned as per section 433 of CRPC and guidelines of NHRC is being followed but this need to be verified by going through at least 10 case records of SSRB, if state Govt. Is amenable to show them to the Special Rapporteur. The sensitivity of State Government is that, the Chief Minister is the Chairman of the Board.
- e) The meetings of the SSR Board are being held in the state. The dates of the last 3 meeting are as given by IG Prisons are 7th Feb, 2014, 13/20th May, 2016, 15-16th Sep, 2016. This suggests that from January, 2014 onwards till date, 3 meetings have been conducted. The last meeting was conducted in the September, 16, about 8 months have elapsed since last meeting was held. But it can also be inferred that, last 2 meetings have been held after change on Government in December 2014.
- f) During my visit to Jail, the convict prisoners mainly complained about meeting of SSRB couldn't be held in last 7-8 months. One of the prisoner, Dasrath Mahto said that, his actual confinement is more than 15 years, but his proposal is not being sent to the SSRB. I told Deputy Commissioner Hazaribagh to look into the matter and if there is injustice to the convict prisoner, than corrective

steps be taken. A report from State Government may be called out about this specific prisoner. Overall my impression about rights of under-trials and convicts is that documentation by the Hazaribagh jail, leaves much to be desired, whether only lack of staff is the reason for this apathy or the lack of interest at the level of jail superintendent and higher jail authorities and lack of supervision by the Deputy commissioner is the reason will be investigated in my later visits to the state.

- g) The state Government may be requested that they should conduct SSR , at an interval of 3 months without fail. If the Chief Minister is not able to find time, than they may reconstitute the SSR Board. If the failure is at other levels than, the Chief Secretary may be asked to conduct an enquiry about delay in preparation of required documents for SSRB meetings.
- h) Custodial Deaths. There are 19 custodial deaths which have been reported by the Jail authorities in the last 3 years. The report annexed at '**Annexure-III**', do not show any suicide and cause of death or deteriorating health. They were admitted to Sadar Hospital, Hazaribagh, Ranchi Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS). Although, about 6 cases were of beyond Age of 70 and 3 between 60-70, but 9 prisoners of less than 60 years have died, majority due to Cardio Respiratory failure, disease of Oesophagus, Brain Tumor, Diseases of Heart. It is felt when many young prisoners are dying due to Cardio Respiratory failure, then it should be investigated whether these cases are of suicide or Cardio Respiratory failure.

Out of these 19 cases, 6 custodial death case have been closed by NHRC, others are pending with NHRC. In one case described on Serial No. 17, Bipin Da, aged 47 years, the post mortem report has not been received even after six months. The date of death is 21.10.2016. These matters

show lack of concern and apathy which may need to be brought to the knowledge of the commission.

- i) There is no escape reported from the prison/ escorts in last 3 years.
- j) Women Prisoners. Against the sanctioned capacity of 118 inmates, at present there are 78 women prisoners, were there in jail, on date of my visit. There are 5 female warders out of which 2 are in position. There are 5 children with their mothers. Young women are kept separately for different care.

A four bedded indoor hospital situated in female enclosure. A lady doctor is deputed for them and 5 children from the Sadar hospital, who comes time to time into the jail. Literacy program is organized in the jail. Vocational training like fly -leaf making, screen printing and cloth weaving provided to female prisoners. No women prisoner is suffering from T.B. and psychiatric disorders

6. Right of food to convict and Under-trials Prisoners:

The scale of diet includes 250 gms. Rice, 250 gms. Wheat flour, 100 gms. Lentils, 100 gms of Gram flour/ gram/ sattu along with 100 gms. of potato and 200 gms. Of green vegetables and 200 gms of jaggery makes it a about 3500 calories on average with 100 gms of proteins which is reasonably a balanced diet, but why they have not given 10-20 gms of vegetable oil is a question coming to mind. Once a week curd, non vegetarians get 100gms of chicken or meat. The important part is that in actual practice the food to scale is provided or not, is to be seen by local Jail authorities, the local Deputy Commissioner and State Jail Administration. The look of food was alright, the 5 chapatis which are given on average to each prisoner is 50 gms each. No one complained, about quality of food.

- a) The storage of food grains and other such commodities was done in a separate godown, where losses because of pests

infestation was mentioned to be 4 -5%. But no official document was produced before me to confirm the loss percentage because of pests and thefts.

- b) A central kitchen has been established in the jail for preparing the food., with Roti making machine and LPG cooking by burners. The inmates are given 100 gms of chana(gram), Chura(bitten rice), Murhi(roasted rice) with tea in the breakfast around 6-8 am depending upon the sunrise time. During lunch, which is given around 11-12 am, 250 gms cooked rice along with 100 gms of lentils are given. The dinner, which was being prepared during my visit was to be distributed before sunset in form 5 chapatis of 50 gms each, along with potato subji and green vegetables. Food is prepared in the central kitchen with help of flour kneading machine which makes wheat flour into kneaded loaf, from which chapattis are made by chapatti making machine. There is one flour kneading machine, having a capacity of 50 kg / 30-40 minutes. With 1600 inmates at present the flour kneading, itself requires at least 4 hrs to knead the flour. Therefore, for the evening meal requires that the preparation should start by at least by 1 pm, so that 400 kg of Atta is kneaded by 5 pm. The Chapati making machine has a capacity of 1000 chapatis per hour/ machine. For 1600 inmates it required, about 8000 chapatis be prepared in about 3 hrs. Therefore for the evening meal of chapatis, preparation starts not later than 1 pm and food is served by 6.30 pm. The cooked chapatis were lying on the floor of the kitchen. The kitchen had some modern facilities, but washing of food articles was old practices. There were no wash basin on cooking plat form. The flour kneading machine is only one, requiring food preparation starts about 5-6 hours earlier, and this may not remain hygienic, as consumed much later.
- c) The central kitchen has chimney but whether adequate or not a report need to be obtained. Sufficient number of exhaust fans have been installed. **But fly proof automatic**

closing doors have not been installed. The 1000s of flies were seen in the kitchen where food was being cooked. The floor of kitchen was of impermeable material. Although a platform for washing, cleaning and cutting vegetables was constructed but no water point and washing bays were provided on the platform. That means washing and cleaning literally cannot be done on the platform. An electric kneader was there but one is not enough for 2000 inmate capacity jail. At least 1 more electric kneaders are required, if food is expected to be served within 3 hrs from the time its preparation begins. The 3 chapatti making machines, along with mixers and grinders are provided. But there was only one water point in the main kitchen, which seems to be totally inadequate. LP Gas stove and hot plates are provided. But containers of stainless steel to keep the cooked food prior to serving have not been procured till now. Cooking and serving utensils are old ones and not of stainless steel.

Although additional kitchens, one in hospital and one in ladies block are going to start in near future with modern gadgets but they will not take even 20 % load. Either these kitchens should serve nearby male wards, otherwise if the inmates other than hospitalised or not in ladies wards are going to be served by the main central kitchen than following things may be attempted.

- i) The platform for washing, cleaning and cutting vegetables, rice and potatoes should have basins for proper cleaning, with adequate no of taps.
- ii) Fly proof automatic closing doors must be installed within next few days.
- iii) Additional kneader may be procured or chapatti may be provided to 30-40 % of inmates in lunch time and 50-60% in dinner time and vice versa, instead of one time rice-dal and one time roti-subji. Otherwise mix of Rice and Chapati

format may be followed for both meals. Than optimum utilization of these equipments will happen and additional kneader may not be required.

- iv) There need of stainless steel storage and serving utensils must be made available along with modern facilities like hot case or almirah for keeping cooked food, fresh and safe.

7. Water Supply and right to water of the inmates.

One deep boring along with 13 hand pumps and 7 wells are working but supply of water is not sufficient. Although an assessment of water requirement has not been done but for 2000 capacity jail and 200 jail personal who reside in the campus, the requirement of 200 litres /day, minimum requirement 4400 k.Litres. A fresh proposal for water supply is under process, estimate for construction of over-head water tank, 7 water treatment plants are under process. At present water quality is not been tested.

Periodic cleaning of water storage tanks are done The water supply in the toilets and for bathing and cleaning of cloths is not available, although cleanliness around the source of water is being attempted but needs lot of improvement.

According to the jail manual water used for drinking and culinary purposes should be analysed once every quarter and bacteriological examination on request. No such test appears to have been done in recent past. Jail Supt. Should ensure that samples are periodically sent for required examination and analysis.

8. Sanitation, Personal Hygiene & Clothing.

The jail authorities have given information, that there are 175 cage latrines and 213 outside the wards and all are in working conditions,. If I have to answer the question whether sufficient cage latrines are there in place, my reply is no. Each ward which I visited had only 1 cage latrine which is normally used between Sunset to Sunrise, the time when the inmates

remain locked inside the wards. There are 30-35 inmates in each barrack and night time there is only one WC in the ward, the total no cage latrine is a misnomer in a way as many are attached each to the special cells which are not being used. Based on revised report on this subject received from Jail Superintendent on 8.5.2017, 140 cage latrines are not in use, Therefore, only 35 cage latrines are in use, which I feel are not sufficient in night time. Each ward should have at least 2 cage latrines instead of one. The cage latrines practically 35 are in working conditions. But only one can say, with shortage of water, the partition wall is only semi, the cisterns not provided. Water supply is scanty. As clarified, there are no flush latrines. Needs an improved version and increase in number of cage latrines is required need.

Although it has been ensured that toilets are placed on impermeable floor, higher than the surrounding ground and but the sun's rays can't easily enter the toilets, but the rain water is kept out. The latrines are designed that excreta and wash materials get into receptacles without falling on the sides in general, but shortage of water, the sweepers' training and training of inmates need to be improved. The outside latrine, there is no protection from rain water as they are open from above.

Only 10% latrines walls are having glazed ceramic tiles up to a height of one metre from the floor level. A proposal for fitting glazed tiles in remaining latrines is under process.

The prison don't provide for covered cubicles for bathing @ one for every 10 prisoners and don't have proper arrangement of privacy. Although shortage of water has been reported but on the other hand it has also been reported that prisoners take bath as frequently as necessary ,for better hygiene, according to climatic conditions. The Jail Supdt. specifically mentioned that inmates are taking bath twice in summer time.

Clothing are provided to each convict and under-trial inmate as per the jail manual scale. None of the prisoners complained about the non provision of clothing although few of convicts were found wearing other than jail cloths which was pointed out to jail authorities. The jail administration ensures that each prisoner washes his cloths once a week. But when only 2 sets of clothing are given how once a week washing should be considered enough especially in summer months. Accordingly each person need to wash one set daily and wear the other one. It seems that 2 sets of clothing are given them but should be 3 sets clothing should be provided. Washing soap once in 15 days and bathing soap is provided to each one of them.

There is no mechanized laundry in the jail. The jail authorities were requested to get a mechanised laundry installed so that the bedding and and other items like blankets and bed sheets are washed regularly.

9. Health & medical care

Jail has 120 bedded hospital with facilities of indoor, outdoor and emergency services. But 120 bedded hospital, if fully functional would require atleast 10 medical officers including medical, surgical, orthopaedic, ophthalmic specialities. Part time dental, anaesthetist, ENT surgeon are also required , along with general duty doctors. The arrangements for blood examination, xray machine, ecg, dental chair, ultra sound machine were available. In Jail Hospital. The xray machine was of 100 MA, good enough for chest xray and xrays of extremities, but for abdominal ray it is not sufficient. The ultra sound machine is useful that a prisoner need not to be taken out of jail in night, he can be investigated by empanelling the relevant specialist, with in jail campus. As scuh it has capacity of more than 6% of total capacity of jail. The hospital is sufficiently away from the jail wards. Floors and walls have glazed ceramic tiles and have uninterrupted supply of water and electricity.

Hospital kitchen has been done up and going to start in short time, but it also lacks with requisite number of taps on the platform. It has been claimed by the jail authorities that those inmates are admitted in the hospital are given diet as per approved scales. As there is inside lab which conducts requisite test and whenever required they get test done from outside. On day of visit 16 inmates came for Out Patient Department (OPD) treatment, 129 were hospitalized on day of my visit, and 30 samples were taken of the prisoners. To see that water is free from impurities and is potable, a water purification system in form of R. O. System has been installed in the jail hospital campus. The number of persons shown in hospital is even beyond the capacity. It may be seen whether people get admitted in hospitals on flimsy grounds because no. 129 was even more than 10% of the strength of total number of prisoner.

The shortage of medical officers and Para medicals has already been explained in para no. 5 of inspection format enclosed with the report. Daily average OPD of inmates is 50. There is no shortage of medicines reported by jail administration and the inmates. The visit of specialists is arranged as it has association with civil surgeon and district hospital. Already it has been segregated 8 patients with Tuberculosis and 2 from HIV/AIDS. It has been reported that medical examination of every prisoner on admission is being followed. With only one doctor on deputation it seems preposterous. To be able to conduct pre examination each new entrant to jail. Ambulance service is available. The jail administration reported that there is no drug addict among the inmates but this claim could not be verified. There is no drug de-addiction centre and counselling service as they felt as such there is no felt need.

Hospital administration is not maintaining no of patients are suffering from chronic renal failure, heart failure, cancer, leprosy and details of their treatments.

There are 20 mentally ill persons who are under detention. These details of detention are in Annexure III. The IG Prisons

has visited u/s 39(1) of mental Health Act 87, once in 2015 and again 2016 as per the statement of Jail Suptd. The records were not shown to prove the visit happened and IG met the mentally ill. There is a well known hospital for mental illness, which was established more than 75 years back in Ranchi, which is about 100 kms from here. The patients/ prisoners with mental illness are taken for treatment there as per u/s 39(4) of mental health Act., 1987. Incidentally a medical college is under construction at a near by location (5 Kms). Once this medical college comes up at Hazaribagh, majority of mentally ill prisoners may not be required to be taken to Ranchi.

10. Children living with Convicts (mother)

As per directions of Supreme Court in R.D. Upadhaya Vs. State of A.P. in criminal appeal No. 69 of 2009 decided on 1/11/2010 that children from 0-6 years can be allowed to stay with their mothers. Every such child staying with mother has a right to proper food, as prescribed in jail manual. This jail is providing food, crèche and nursery education which have been developed in the women ward. As per norms each of these children are allowed to go out of jail premises for playing and mixing with general population. The sports goods or such desirable equipments are also provided to such children. The details provided by Jail Superintendent of the inspection format para 9.

11. Industrial production and payment of daily wages to the prisoners.

This central jail has printing press, hand loom, power-looms, screen printing, carpentry, steel furniture making as opportunity for the prisoners who have to undergo rigorous imprisonment. As a welfare measure Jail administration has fixed rates of Daily wages for such prisoners who work, according to the Jail Administration as an encouragement. The rates are given below in the table.

Trainee	91 Rs
Semi skilled worker	113 Rs
Skiled workes	144 Rs.

Besides these daily wage rates, the jail administration also provides for piece rate, generally prevalent in tailoring. The annual production of the jail is about Rs 6 Cr. and the wages are paid to prisoners through their bank accounts. It has come to my knowledge that wages thus earned by the prisoners are being used by them to pay for their fees to lawyers, whose appeals are pending in higher court; some are sending money to their families for their up keep. Some money is used by them to eat a samosa or have an additional tea from the canteen which also being run by prisoners under supervision to have a snack or soft drink between the meals.

Seeing the availability of space and expertise already gained with life convict and other rigorous imprisonment prisoners, it should be endeavour of jail administration that they can raise their production to much higher level as no of prisoners with rigorous imprisonment are around 1000 and production that way is much lesser. If 1100 prisoners work for 300 days a year and on average earn RS. 120 per day, the annual expenditure on wages should be

$1100 \times 300 \times 120 = 39600000$, than annual wage bill be Rs.3.96 Cr. and with material cost the total output should be 20-25 crore. Although those inmates who are not supposed to work can also be encouraged to work from among the under-trials and convicts with simple imprisonment. As per the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the convicts are to be provided with minimum wages, but I think it has not been implemented fully.

12. Interview facility provided to prisoners.

As per jail manual and also e mulakaat (video -conferencing facility through pragya Kendra) and telephone booth facility available to the prisoners. The V.M.S. system is available to the

relatives for granting interviews, about 100 such requests are received daily which are disposed of as per jail manual. It has been mentioned by jail authorities that very few of the requests have been turned down. It has been gathered that under trial can meet once in 7 days and convicts once in 15 days. Whereas, the request is more than that in any case than the requests are turned down.

13. Visits/Inspections during last one year.

It has been informed that the judicial authorities visit every month and among the non judicial authorities D.C. Hazaribagh has visited once in last one year. The visit of local N.G.O. or social activists in jail is almost nil. The board of visitors was last constituted in 2004. The official visitors of the board frequently visits the jail and record their observations or send their inspection reports. The reports are complied with wherever funds and recruitment of personal is not in hand of the local jail administration.

General Remarks

This is a central jail with almost a capacity of about 2000 inmates. The major problems according to me are 4:

1. Shortage of personal is the biggest problem. Recruitment of personals is an important issue. There is need for creations of posts of sociologist, social workers, psychologist, medical officers. Besides these, we need to upgrade skill and production centre, for which supervisor in hand looms ,power-looms, printing , carpentry are required to upgrade skills and 2 to 3 fold increase in production can be achieved.
2. The major part of building, wells have lived their life. Otherwise also newer structure should come up as wards are becoming obsolete. Many cells are already obsolete and not in use. Therefore, it is suggested that, overall assessment be made and demolition of very old structures and construction of new wards in the place of

old is an immediate requirement. Water supply also need to be augmented.

3. Documentation of records is very poor. The shortage of staff may not be the only reason.
4. SSR, instead of annual meetings, must meet after every three months.

INSPECTION FORMAT

1. NAME OF THE PRISON- Loknayak Jaiprakash Narayan Central Jail, Hazaribag
2. SANCTIONED CAPACITY OF THE PRISONERS 1990 (Male- 1872, Female- 118)
3. Prisoners Profile
- 3.1 Actual Strength of the prisoners- 1649 (Male- 1570, Female-79)
- 3.2 The details of the prisoners including undergoing life imprisonment and under death sentence.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| Under-trial | - 271 + 02 = 273 |
| Sessions | - 316 + 17 = 333 |
| Convicts | - 964 + 59 = 1023 |
| Simple Imprison. | - 04 + 01 = 05 |
| Death Sentence | - 06 + 00 = 06 |
| CCA Detenue | - 09 + 00 = 09 |
- Lifers - 702
Death Sentence - 06
Rigorous Imprisonment - 1023
Simple imprisonment - 05
Detenue- 09
- 3.3 Daily Average Strength Of the Previous Month - 1650
4. ACCOMMODATION
- Area of the jail Approx. - 100 Acres
- Age of the buildings Old Buildings Approx. 180 years, New Wards constructed after Year 2000
- Status of Buildings- to what extent Good
- The provisions of model prison manual have been complied with in terms of location away from Congested locations location of Various blocks at a prescribed Distance from the perimeter wall Separate enclosure for the female Ward etc. keeping the principles of Safety and security uppermost in Mind ? No congestion between Wards & Perimeter wall. All wards located in prescribe distance from the perimeter wall.
Separate enclosure available for female prisoners.
- Problem of seepage, leakage etc. Lighting and ventilations Proper lighting and ventilation available.
- Institutional arrangements for repair And maintenance Repairing and maintenance work done by Building Division, Hazaribag
- Number of wards/Barracks 46 prisoners Ward & 153 Cells are available. At present these cell are not use.
- Number of Special Cells 58 Special cells
- Any other provision

4.1 ARRANGEMENT OF SEPARATION OF -

Under trial-	Yes
Young prisoners-	Yes
Women prisoners-	Yes
Mentally sick prisoners-	Yes
Drug addicts-	20
Suffering from infectious diseases	Drug Addicts not confined in jail
Like T.B etc.	Yes
	Yes

5. STAFF

Administrative & Security Staffs

Sanctioned strength (in various categories)	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacant
	Superintendent	01	01	00
Actual strength (in various categories)	Jailor	01	01	00
	Asst. Jailor	08	00	08
Adequacy of otherwise of sanctioned and Available staff	Clerk	03	01	02
	Chief Head Warder	01	01	00
	Head Warder	28	01	27
	Warder	193	Jail Warder - 21	119

Ex-Army Warder- 53

(Out of 21 Jail Warders 03 Warders are deputed in other jail & out of 53 Ex-Army Warders 05 Ex-army warders are deputed in other jails, i.e. at present 18 Warders and 48 Ex-army Warder are posted in this jail)

Female Warder	05	02	03
Computer Operator	01	01 (Daily Wages)	01
Video Conf. Operator	01	01 (Daily Wages)	01
Driver	02	03 (Daily Wages)	02
Barber	03	03 (Daily Wages)	03
Sweeper	18	18 (Daily Wages)	18

Medical Staffs

Medical Office	03	01 (On deputation)	02
Compounder	01	00	01
Dresser	01	00	01
X-ray Tech.	01	01 (Daily Wages)	01
Lab Technician	00	01 (Daily Wages)	00

Manufacturing Deptt.

Tailor Master	01	00	01
Carpenter	01	00	01
Factory Overseer	01	00	01
Task Taker	01	00	01

Steps taken to fill up vacancies.

Term & conditions of service & employment of All categories of personnel keeping the service And morale in view - has any objective and dispassionate assessment of the service condition vis-à-vis operational efficiency been made if so, what are the finding and what corrective measures have been taken.

Q

5.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Institutional arrangements For training of officers and Staff in various Categories. Duration of training for each category.

Jail Training Institute available for training of Staffs in various categories.
1. Basic Training - 06 months
2. S.L.C. Course (Senior Leadership Course) _ 9 months

Arrangements of the content quality and Impact of training on correctional behavior inside and on rehabilitation of the convicts after release need for further strengthening.

For rehabilitation of prisoners various type of training available for prisoners
1. Off-set printing press, 2. Hand-loom for cloth weaving, 3. Power loom for Cloth, 4. Power loom for Jute Mate, 5. Steel Furniture Unit, 6. Carpentry Unit, 7. Tailoring Unit, 8. Screen Printing (Male & Female Both), 9. Fly leaf Making unit (Male & Female Both)

6 RIGHT OF PRISONERS:

6.1 RIGHT TO SPEEDY TRIAL

No. of UTPs lodged in prison

What is the average Duration for which they Have been lodged in prison?
What are the contributory factors to delay in disposal of cases of UTPs?
Specific suggestions to reduce this duration?

	Male	Female	Total
Under-trial (Sadar)	- 271	+ 02	= 273
Under-trial (Sessions)	- 316	+ 17	= 333
Total	- 587	+ 19	= 606

14 Days
Related to Court
Speedy Trial

6.2 RIGHT TO BE RELEASED ON BAIL

No. of petitions pending In the trial court Disposal.

Matter is related to the court but almost everyday prisoners are released from the court.

No. of cases where prayers for the bail has been rejected but the advocate concerned has not yet communicated the reasons for rejections.

Advocates could not convey after rejection of bail petition.

No. of cases where the prisoners are unable to arrange sureties.

NIL

No. of cases where the bail amount is high what are specific suggestions to improve the situation and register expeditious disposal of pending bail applications.

1. It is related to the Hon'ble court.
2. Police should provide charge sheet timely to the court.

6.3 RIGHT OF CONVICTS TO APPEAL:

No. of cases where appcal petitions are pending in the High Court. 850

(Handwritten mark)

No. of years for which these petitions are pending	Year	No. of Petition
	1999	04
	2000	01
	2001	02
	2002	08
	2003	19
	2004	24
	2005	16
	2006	23
	2007	32
	2008	29
	2009	38
	2010	37
	2011	25
	2012	49
	2013	64
	2014	48
	2015	106
	2016	220
	2017	105
	Total	850

Contributory factors
Specific suggestions for
expeditious disposal

No. of holidays in courts should be curtailed, Transfer of judges etc., Court should be given a time frame for disposal of cases.

6.4 RIGHT OF CONVICTS FOR PREMATURE RELEASE/ PAROLE/REMISSION

What is the composition
of the State Sentence
Review Board.

Last meeting was held on 15.09.2016.

Member of State sentence Review Board are held under the Chairmanship of Home Minister of Jharkhand and members are Home Secretary, Law Secretary, Dist. & Sessions Judge nominated by Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court, Chief Probation Officer, Director General of Police or his representative, Inspector General of Prisons (Secretary)

No. of cases pending for review. 06

Duration for which they are
pending & reasons for pendency
Specific suggestions to expedite
disposal .

Concern papers was not submitted timely by the concerned authorities

Procedure followed as per
guidelines of NHRC and section
433 CrPC. Yes

Whether meeting S S R Board is
being held. mention dates 07.02.2014, 13-20.05.2016, 15-16.09.2016

6.5 RIGHT TO FOOD: Scales of diet for various categories of prisoners.

Scales of diet (Copy Attached) set as per I.G. Prisons Jharkhand's memo n 1449, Dt. 21.08.2012 & Special Secretary Govt. of Jharkhand's letter n 3702, Dt. 14.08.2002

(Handwritten mark)

Storage of articles.

Articles stored in Food grain Godown.

Arrangements of cooking and distribution of food.

A Central Kitchen is established in this jail for making prisoners food with LPG Cooking System. Electric dough Kneading machine, Peda cutting machine and Chapatti making machines are also available in Central Kitchen. Separate L.P.G based kitchen available in Hospital for Sick prisoners. And in Female ward a separate L.P.G. based kitchen is constructed but due to non-availability of no-objection for I.O.L. it is non- functional. It will be started soon.

Mean and mode of preparation of food.

Foods prepared on LPG cooking System. Chapatti making machine available for making Chapattis,

Menu of food provided to the inmates Procurement of eatables etc.

Menu of Food attached

Does the kitchen have the following-

- | | |
|---|--|
| i. A modern chimney regardless of the type of fuel used; | Modern Chimney installed in Hospital & Female Kitchen. |
| ii. Sufficient number of exhaust fans; | Sufficient numbers of exhaust fans available. |
| iii. Fly proof automatic closing doors; | No. |
| iv. Floors made of an impermeable material; | Yes |
| v. A platform for washing, cleaning and cutting vegetables; | Yes |
| vi. An electric kneader for preparing paste out of atta prior to making chapattis; | Yes |
| vii. Chapatti making machines/ mixers and grinder; | Yes |
| viii. Adequate number of taps inside the kitchen; | No |
| ix. LPG and hotplates; | Yes |
| x. Container made of stainless steel to keep the cooked food not prior to being served; | No |
| xi. Cooking & serving utensil to be made of stainless steel. | No |

6.6 RIGHT TO WATER:

Whether sufficient, clean and purified drinking water is supplied in the jail Source of water.

One deep boring is working 13 hand tube wells, 7 wells and supply water available. In prison water facility is almost sufficient.

A fresh proposal for water supply scheme is in under process, estimate f construction of Over-head water tank 7 Water Treatment plant are under proce from Executive Engineer, Drinking Water 7 Sanitation Division, Hazaribag.

Whether periodical cleaning of water storage tanks are done. Yes.

(Signature)

Whether sufficient water supply is provided in toilets and for bathing and cleaning of cloths purpose. Yes.

General cleaning around source of water. Yes

6.7 RIGHT TO SANITATION:

Does every barrack use for sleeping have sufficient number of WCs, urinals and washing places at the ratio of 1 unit for every 10 prisoners? Yes, 388 Toilets (104 Cage Latrine and 213 outside ward) situated inside jail and all Latrines are in working condition. but due to non use of some special cells Total 140 Cage latrines are not in use. Urinals not available in jail.

Are the latrines of sanitary type with Arrangements for flushing? In few places.

Is it ensured that toilets are places on in Impermeable basis, higher than the surrounding ground and are so built that the sun's rays can easily enter the latrines and that rainwater is kept out? Yes

Is it ensured that the latrines are so designed that all excreta and wash materials get into receptacles without foiling the sites? Almost

Have the inside walls of the latrine been fitted with glazed ceramic tiles up to a height on one meter from the floor level as far as possible. Some latrine rooms are fitted with glazed ceramic tiles up to a height of one meter from the floor level. A fresh proposal for fitting glazed tiles in all latrine room are under process. Estimate for fitting glazed tiles are under process from Executive Engineer, Building Division, Hazaribag.

6.8 RIGHT TO PERSONAL HYGINE:

Does the prison provide covered cubicles for bathing @ one for every 10 prisoners with proper arrangement to ensure privacy? Covered cubicles for bathing space not available.

Is it ensured that every prisoner takes bath as frequently as necessary for better personal hygiene according to climatic conditions? Yes

Is it ensured that prisoner washes his clothing at least once a week? If so, have you ensured that use of necessary washing materials (soap, washing powder, detergent etc) has been authorized for both Yes, 01 washing Soap provided to prisoner every 15 days.

M

male & female prisoners?

Is there a mechanized laundry to wash items of clothing and bedding at the time of return of these items to the clothing store?

No.

6.9 RIGHT TO CLOTHING:

The Model Prison Manual provides this right and the manner of exercise of this right both for the Convicts as well as UTPs.

Yes, Cloths are provided to every convict & Under-trial prisoners as per Jail Manual's Scale.

U.T. Prisoner (above 06 months) - Kurta 02 pc, Pajama- 02 pc, Ganji- 02 pc, Gamchha- 02 pc, Chadar - 01 pc, Jute mat- 01 pc, Blanket- 01 pc
U.T. Prisoner (Below 06 months)- Blanket- 01 pc, Jute mat- 01 pc

Is it ensured that these provisions are being complied with?

Yes

6.10 RIGHT TO HEALTH & MEDICAL CARE:

The Model Prison Manual provides this right and the manner of exercise of this right both for the Convicts as well as UTPs.

A 120 bedded Separate Hospital available in this jail having facilities of indoor, outdoor and emergency service for convict & UT prisoners. Pathological equipment, X-ray machine, ECG Machine, Dental Chair, Ultra Sound Machine are available. 129 prisoners are ledged in Hospital on 26.04.2017

Is hospital accommodation available on the scale of 5% of the daily average of the inmate population?

Almost

Is the location of the hospital sufficiently away from the barracks?

Yes

Are the floors and walls of the hospital of impermeable material?

Yes

Is there arrangement for uninterrupted supply of potable water and electricity?

Yes

Is there a hospital Kitchen with arrangement for proper upkeep and maintenance?

Yes, Old kitchen with LPG facility is renovated and likely to be started within a week.

Is it ensured that ailing prisoners who have been admitted to the prison hospital get their diet (including milk) according to approved scales?

Yes

Are samples being sent to

It is being done accordingly advised by doctors.



approved laboratories for test?
If so at what intervals & with what findings?

What preventive and corrective measures been taken to ensure that water is free from impurities & is potable.

Water Purification System (R.O. System) has been installed in different locations inside the jail.

7. **DETAILS OF PATIENTS AT THE PRISON HOSPITAL & FACILITIES BEING PROVIDED TO THEM**
- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| No. of doctors | Men- 01 (On Deputation) | Women- 01 (On deputation) |
| No. of para-medical Personnel | 01 X-ray Technician and 01 Lab Technician working as daily wages staff | |
| Daily average of O.P.D | 50 approx. | |
| No. of beds | 120 | |
| Availability of medicines- Adequate/inadequate | Adequate | |
| Visits by specialists | Yes; at our request, on the recommendation of Civil Surgeon. | |
| Isolation/ segregation of patients suffering from infectious diseases. | | |
| No. of prisoners suffering from T.B. | 08 | |
| No. of prisoners suffering from HIV/AIDS | 02 | |
| Arrangements for detection and prevention of HIV/AIDS | Yes | |
| Are instructions about medical examination of every prisoner on admission being followed?
Ambulance service. | Yes | |
| No. of prisoners suffering from other chronic disease like heart, cancer irreversible kidney failure, cardio respiratory, leprosy etc. and details of their treatments.
Drug de-addiction and counseling services | No | |

8. **MENTAL ILLNESS:**

Al

How many mentally ill persons have been detained in the jail and for what duration? 20 (Details attached)

How many times the IG of Prisons has visited them u/s 39 (1) of mental Health Act 87? In 2015- One Visit, in 2016- One Visit.

What are the main observations?

How many times these persons have been visited by Psychiatrist or where a psychiatrist is not available by a medical officer empowered by the State government u/s 39 (4) of Mental Health Act, 1987? Frequently mentally ill prisoners sent to RINPAS Kanke, Ranchi, Jail Doctor visits almost daily to them.

9. CHILDREN STAYING WITH MOTHERS (CONVICTS):

What checks & safeguards are being observed to promote health, safety, education, nutrition, immunization of children in 0-6 group while allowing them to stay with their mothers (convicts) in terms of the directions of the Supreme Court in R.D.Upadhyay Vs. State of Andhra Pradesh & others, WP No.559 of 1994 with Criminal Appeal No.69 of 2009 decided on 01/11/2000.

Up to 6 year aged children may resides with their mother inside the jail. Every child has provided proper food as per jail manual and Hon'ble Supreme Court Order. Crèche and Nursery wards constructed for children. All children vaccinated as per National child Health program. Education facility available in Female ward for child. Every child goes to outside from jail premises for walking and playing every week. Playing items have been provide to children. All facilities are being provided to the children inside the jail as per direction of the Supreme Court of India.

10. INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT:-

Classification Institutional routine Education Vocational training and work Spiritual development Organized recreation Rehabilitation assistance Canteen facilities

Vocational training are being provided to the convicts, Brahma Kumari, Gayat Parivar's also conducted to other communities.

11 DAILY WAGES PRESCRIBED BOTH TIME RATE AND PIECE RATE

FOR:-

Trainees
Semi skilled workers
Skilled workers
Mean and mode of payment of

Rate of Wages are

91/- per day

113/per day

144/-per day

Prisoner's wages deposited in his/her Bank Account.

(Signature)

wages

12 CONDITIONS OF UNDERTRIALS:-

Detention period	Men	Female
Up to 3 month	165	03
3-6 months	117	02
6-12 months	102	02
1-2 years	60	06
2-3 years	48	05
3-5 years	72	00
Above 5 years	<u>31</u>	<u>01</u>
	595	19

Are under trials kept Separate from Convicted Prisoners? Yes

No. of under trials granted bail but unable to Seek release because of Failure to arrange sureties Is there any problem of providing escorts to under trials for court appearance? No

Holding of Lok Adalats in Jail premise Yes, Jail Adalat arranged in Jail premises.

13 CUSTODIAL DEATH:- ANNUAL STATEMENT OF DEATHS FOR LAST 3 YEARS

Year	Total no Death	Natural	Un-natural	Remark
2014	03	03	00	Details attached
2015	05	05	00	
2016	09	09	00	
Total	17	17	00	

Annual statement of Escape from the Prisons/escorts for the last 3 years. NIL

Have these deaths been investigated? If so What are the finding & general observations? Copy attached

What checks & safeguards have been adopted to prevent suicides of prisoners? 1. Whenever they want to talk to us we gave them proper time to listen b problem.
2. When physically found depressed they are shifted to jail for close observatic and further send to RINPAS, Kanke Ranchi for treatment.

14 WOMEN PRISONERS:- Sanctioned Capacity

- | | |
|---|---|
| Actual strength | 78 |
| Details of staff | Female Warder - 05 |
| No. of children with women Prisoners and their age-group | 05 |
| Are women prisoners kept in separate accommodation? | Yes |
| Facilities for special care, education and Recreation of young children staying with Women prisoner. | Yes |
| General comments on health facilities for Women prisoners and children staying with them will special mention of availability or otherwise of a separate female ward in prison hospital and inoculation programme for the children. | A four bedded indoor hospital situated in Female enclosure. A lady Doctor is deputed for female prisoners and their children from Sadar Hospital, She comes time to time in jail. All children vaccinated as per National Child Health programme. Time to time ANM coming from Sadar Hospital, Hazaribag for vaccination of children. |
| Facilities of vocational training for women Prisoners. | Literacy programs organized in jail. Vocational Training like Fly-leaf making, Screen Printing and cloth weaving provided to female prisoners. |
| No. of women prisoners suffering from T.B. and psychiatric problems | NIL |
- 15 **BASIC AMENITIES:-**
Letters (receiving, Dispatching and distribution system feed back by the senior officers and records maintained in this regard, if any Whether prisoner's right has been displayed in the prison. Yes
- 16 **INTERVIEWS OF THE PRISONERS** Interview facility is being provided to prisoners as per Jail manual and also e-mulakat (Video Conferencing facility through Pragya Kendra) and Telephone booth facility available for prisoners.
- 16.1 **INTERVIEWS OF THE PRISONERS BY JAIL/DISTRICT OFFICIALS**
Mean and mode of Interview Details of redressed of complaints, if any One complaint box available inside prison for giving complaints by prisoner Key of complaint box is deposited to Principal District Judge, Hazaribag
- 16.2 **SYSTEM OF INTERVIEWS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS AND LAWYERS**
What is the procedure Which is in vogue for Grant of such V.M.S. System is available for granting such interviews. Every Conv prisoner's interview granted after 15 days and U.T. prisoner's after 07 days.

interviews?

Approx 100 request received

How many such requests on an average are being received?

Very few, when VMS System rejected to prepare visitor slip due to non-due date of interview.

How many requests have been turned down & Reasons thereof?

17. NO. OF VISITS/INSPECTIONS DURING THE LAST ONE YEAR BY:

Judicial authorities

Every Month by Judicial authorities.

Non-Judicial authorities

D.C. Hazaribag 01 time, I.G. Prisons 01 time, AIG Prisons 02 times

18. INVOLVEMENT OF NGOs AND SOCIAL ACTIVISTS IN PRISON ACTIVITIES:

NIL

18.1 FUNCTIONING OF BOARD OF VISITORS:

When was the Board of visitors last constituted? Year 2004

What is the frequency of visits of the Jail by the BOV?

Official Visitor of the Board frequently visits the jail and the record the observations or send the inspection note.

Are the observations recorded by the BOV Soon after visit?

The recommendations of the such visit/inspection are compiled with

What is the current status of compliance with these observations?

19 GENERAL REMARKS:

On the functioning of the Prison Administration, Problems & Grievances and Suggestions for Improvement.

Problem - Shortage of Staffs

Grievances :-

1. Recruitment of Staffs in vacant post.
2. Installation of New X-ray Baggage Machine.
3. Increase the number of CCTV Cameras.
4. Upgradation of Jammer's (from 2G to 4G) It is must.
5. Man power should be increased.
6. Promotional avenues should be increased.

Superintendent,
L.J.N. Central Jail, Hazaribag

Memo no. -2017/NHRC Insp/ 2485
Copy forwarded to

Hazaribag, dated 08 May, 2017.

1. Dr. Binod Kumar Agrawal, Reportier, National Human Rights Commission, NewDelhi
2. Inspector General of Prisons, Jharkhand Ranchi
For information.

[Signature]
Superintendent,
L.J.N. Central Jail, Hazaribag
08/05/17

लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण केन्द्रीय कारागार, हजारीबाग में संसीमित विकृतचित्त (सिद्धबोध / विचाराधीन) बंदियों से संबंधित सूची।

क्र.	बंदी का नाम, पिता का नाम एवं पता	उम्र	वार संख्या एवं धारा	दस कारा में प्रवेश की तिथि	कारा अस्पताल में भर्ती होने की तिथि	कारा चिकित्सक की अभ्युक्ति
1	गणेश कुमार पांडित पं. स्व. मुरलीधर पांडित, ग्राम- पाण्डरपाला, धाना- भुली, जिला- धनबाद।	28 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 24/09, धारा- 302 भा.द.वि.	09.10.2011	07.03.2013	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है। उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
2	शिवजी झा पं. स्व. सुधीर झा, ग्राम- सेक्टर 12बी, क्वार्टर नं. 2016, धाना- बी.एस. सिटी, जिला- टेकोरी।	35 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 409/98, धारा- 364 भा.द.वि.	21.11.2010	07.12.2010	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
3	कैलाश साव पं. स्व. होरिल साव, ग्राम- बेलरू, धाना- कोरेडारी, जिला- हजारीबाग।	56 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 40ए/02ए, केरेडारी धाना काण्ड संख्या-	17.07.2013	09.09.2011	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
4	कैलाश राणा पं. चेतो राणा, ग्राम- जोकमटांड, धाना- बड़कागांव, जिला- हजारीबाग।	28 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 18/09, बड़कागांव धाना काण्ड संख्या- 123/08, धारा- 302,34 भा.द.वि.	27.08.2008	01.09.2008	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
5	विरन्ध कुमार झा पं. तुमू झा, ग्राम- लक्ष्मीर कॉलोनी, धाना- हरला, जिला- बोकारो।	42 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 242/08, धारा- 302, 34 भा.द.वि.	03.05.2009	07.05.2009	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
6	विमल रक्षित पं. श्रीपति रक्षित, नगर दयारो, शेरपुर, धाना- गोविन्दपुर, जिला- धनबाद।	33 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 105/10, गोविन्दपुर धाना काण्ड संख्या- 276/09, धारा- 302 भा.द.वि.	10.10.2013	22.10.2013	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
7	जगदीश यादव पं. तुलसी यादव, ग्राम- डंडाईह, धाना- जयनगर, जिला- कोडरमा।	50 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 98/99, धारा- 3/4/5 विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम एक्ट	28.09.2003	12.10.2011	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।
8	हनु उर्फ सिरित सिण्डा पं. अनंश सिण्डा, ग्राम- धैवायोल, धाना- माराफारी, जिला- बोकारो।	42 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 276/02, धारा- 376, 511, 302 भा.द.वि.	25.09.2005	27.02.2008	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनापस, कॉक्रे, राँची भेजा जाता है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	मनेश महतो पं. पारसनाथ महतो, ग्राम- तेवरदाग, थाना- रामगढ़ प्रोजेक्ट, जिला- रामगढ़।	31 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 468/04, रामगढ़ थाना काण्ड संख्या- 123/04, थारा- 304बी, 34 भा.द.वि.	21.05.2004	13.03.2006	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
10	भुवनेश्वर गंझू पं० स्व० बाली गंझू ग्राम- कजरी, थाना- माण्डू (चरही), जिला- हजारीबाग।	31 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 307/04, थारा- 302 भा.द.वि.	16.03.2007	17.03.2007	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
11	मिन्दु कुमार सिंह पं. सुखनन्दन सिंह, ग्राम- बकरी हट, थाना- झरिया, जिला- धनबाद।	30 वर्ष	झरिया थाना काण्ड संख्या- 243/09, जी.आर.- 2943/09, थारा- 380, 411 भा.द.वि.	20.12.2015	04.01.2016	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
12	संजीत ठाकुर उर्फ संजीत शर्मा पं० ठाकुरी ठाकुर उर्फ जगदीश हजाम, ग्राम- नावा खापू, थाना- कटकमसांडी, जिला- हजारीबाग।	29 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 95/14, कटकमसांडी थाना काण्ड संख्या- 130/13, थारा- 302 भा.द.वि.	18.06.2013	03.03.2014	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
13	सुरेश चौधरी पं० गणेश चौधरी, ग्राम- विष्णुगढ़, थाना- रिजव गार्ड, झारखण्ड पुलिस, जिला- हजारीबाग।	44 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 197/11, थारा- 307, 302 भा.द.वि. एवं 27 आर्स एक्ट	29.09.2010	04.11.2010	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
14	मो. अमजद उर्फ देना पं. स्व. मो. अलीबक्श, ग्राम- चक्कापुरा, थाना- सदर (मु.) जिला- हजारीबाग।	28 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 60/15ए, सदर थाना काण्ड संख्या- 829/14, थारा- 302/34 भा.द.वि.	14.08.2014	25.01.2016	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
15	सुरेन्द्र प्रसाद केशरी पं० सुखदेव केशरी, ग्राम- इंद्रप्रस्त रोड, कुम्हारटोली, थाना- सदर, जिला- हजारीबाग।	54 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 36/16, थारा- 302, 34 भा.द.वि.	12.09.2015	05.01.2016	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।
16	सुरेश महतो उर्फ प्रकाश महतो पं० मोहन महतो, ग्राम- कुरहा टोला कराम, थाना- गिदी, जिला- हजारीबाग।	31 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या-438/14, गिदी थाना काण्ड संख्या- 26/14, थारा- 304(बी), 34 भा.द.वि.	13.06.2014	29.06.2015	उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी में नियमित रूप से चल रहा है एवं चिकित्सक के अनुशंसानुसार जाँच एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉके, रौंवी भेजा जाता है।

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	बलराम केबट पं. मन्दू केबट, ग्राम-केडो, केबट टोला, ग्राम-पिण्डुजोरा, जिला-बोकारो।	30 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 90/15, पिण्डुजोरा ग्राम काण्ड संख्या- 34/14, ग्राम-302, 324ए 34 भा.द.वि.	18.03.2016	15.10.2016	मंडल कारा, चास में संसीमन अवधि के दौरान उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची में नियमित रूप से चला रहा था एवं इस कारा में प्रवेश पाने के पश्चात् उसे जॉब एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची भेजने की प्रक्रिया की जा रही है।
18	जगदीश राय उर्फ चरका पं. चण्डु राय, ग्राम-नवादा, ग्राम-धनसार, जिला-गिरिडीह।	30 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 129/10, धनवार ग्राम काण्ड संख्या- 209/09, ग्राम-302, 120बी, भा.द.वि.	07.09.2016	26.10.2016	मंडल कारा, गिरिडीह में संसीमन अवधि के दौरान उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची में नियमित रूप से चला रहा था एवं इस कारा में प्रवेश पाने के पश्चात् उसे जॉब एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची भेजने की प्रक्रिया की जा रही है।
19	सुबोध सिंह पं. स्व. बाजो सिंह, ग्राम-बरवाडीह, ग्राम-कोडरमा, जिला-कोडरमा।	32 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 32/15, कोडरमा ग्राम काण्ड संख्या- 140/14, ग्राम-307 भा.द.वि.	05.10.2016	24.10.2016	मंडल कारा, कोडरमा में संसीमन अवधि के दौरान उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची में नियमित रूप से चला रहा था एवं इस कारा में प्रवेश पाने के पश्चात् उसे जॉब एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची भेजने की प्रक्रिया की जा रही है।
20	गोपेश कुमार चौहान पं. देवनन्दन चौहान, ग्राम-बरसा कोला, ग्राम-झरिया, जिला-धनबाद।	28 वर्ष	सत्रवाद संख्या- 328/14, धिया ग्राम काण्ड संख्या- 67/14, ग्राम-302 भा.द.वि.	18.11.2016	12.12.2016	मंडल कारा, धनबाद में संसीमन अवधि के दौरान उक्त बंदी का ईलाज रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची में नियमित रूप से चला रहा था एवं इस कारा में प्रवेश पाने के पश्चात् उसे जॉब एवं दवा हेतु रिनपास, कॉर्के, राँची भेजने की प्रक्रिया की जा रही है।

01/03/17

सिक्किन्सा पदाधिकारी
लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण
केन्द्रीय कारागार, हजारीबाग

01/03/17

अधीक्षक
लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण
केन्द्रीय कारागार, हजारीबाग
01.03.17

लोकनायक अयुष्काश: नारायण केन्द्रीय कारागार, हजारीबाग में संसिमित बंदियों जिसकी मृत्यु 01.01.2014 से 31.12.2016 तक हुई है से संबंधित विवरणी

क्र.	मृत बंदी का नाम, पिता का नाम एवं पता	उम्र	वाद संख्या एवं धारा	सजावधि	हस कारा में प्रवेश की तिथि	मृत्यु की तिथि	मृत्यु का स्थान	मृत्यु का कारण	अवधि
1	जगेश्वर महतो पं. बंशी महतो, ग्राम- पहरमा, टोलना- धरहरवा, थाना- अहिल्यापुर, जिला- गिरिडीह।	60 Yr	S.T- 445/89, Ahilyapur Ps- 37/88, U/s- 148, 341, 307, 149, 302/149 IPC	Life	14.09.2010	19.02.2014	सरर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Lung pathology	Pending
2	बंशु पंडित पं. आरू पंडित, ग्राम- नारो, थाना- हुमरो, जिला- गिरिडीह।	86 Yr.	S.T- 82/93, U/s- 147, 302/149 IPC	Life	13.09.2008	31.05.2014	सरर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Shock and internal hemorrhage on brain cause by Cerebra Vascular disease.	Pending
3	जयनन्दन महतो पं. मदन महतो, ग्राम- लोआरा, थाना- माण्डू, जिला- रामगढ़।	54 Yr.	Ramgarh (Mandu-Kujin) Ps- 92/11, G.R- 1395/11, U/s- 414, 420, 120B IPC & 30(ii) C.M. Act & 35 I.F. Act.	Under Trial	24.10.2014	12.12.2014	सरर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure	Pending
4	शिवु राय पं. स्व. हवलदार राय, ग्राम- शिया, थाना- सनबाद, जिला- पनबाद।	72 Yr.	S.T- 101/00, Dhanbad Ps- 752/99, U/s- 302 IPC	Life	20.03.2005	06.03.2015	रिस्म, रौंसी।	Death is Due to septicemia consequent upon multiple disease affecting heart, lungs, spleen, kidney and peritoneal cavity.	Pending
5	युधिष्ठिर रजवार पं. मेघु रजवार, ग्राम- परबहाल, थाना- चन्दनक्यारी, जिला- बोकारो।	90 Yr.	S.T- Chandankyari Ps- 30-97, U/s- 148, 427, 436/149 IPC	07 Yr.	21.08.2011	27.04.2015	सरर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure as caused by Chronic lung and liver	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 25-11-2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6	उमगावो राय पे. किस्रो राय, ग्राम- लोधहरिया, घटवार देला, थाना- निरसा (कालूबथान), जिला- धनबाद।	50 Yr.	S.T- 89/03, Nissa Ps- 145/02, U/s- 302 IPC	Life	25.06.2006	06.07.2015	सदर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to of disease Esophagus, Ling & Liver	Pending
7	देव कुमार शर्मा पे. आशुतोष शर्मा, ग्राम- लोयाबाद पावर प्लान्ट हाऊस, थाना- पुटकी, जिला- धनबाद।	60 Yr.	S.T- 186/95, Punki Ps- 34/93, U/s- 302 IPC	Life	20.03.2005	01.08.2015	सदर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure by heart attack	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 01-11-2016
8	मनोहर गोप पे. रामलाल गोप, ग्राम- औबाटा, थाना- पिप्राजोरा, जिला- बोकारो।	75 Yr.	S.T- 86/06, Pindrajora Ps- 97/05, G.R- 895/05, U/s- 302, 307, 325, 341 IPC	Life	03.02.2008	06.09.2015	सदर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure due to myocardial infections.	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 25-02-2016
9	नन्धु सिंह पे. स्व. दुर्बी सिंह, ग्राम- केन्दुजा सोहर, थाना- सदर, जिला- चतरा।	65 Yr.	N.D.P.S. Case no.- 07/2003, Sadar Ps- 11/03, G.R- 63/03, U/s- 20 N.D.P.S. Act.	10 Yr.	02.04.2015	08.11.2015	सदर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 15-02-2017
10	कैलाश महतो पे. स्व. नयन महतो, ग्राम- ब्राह्मणडीह, थाना- लोपवाणी, जिला- धनबाद।	45 Yr.	Dhanwar Ps- 457/15, G.R- 2035/15, U/s- 420, 466, 471, 120B IPC	03 Yr.	27.09.2015	09.01.2016	सदर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure	Pending
11	महेन्द्र गिरि पे. निशि गिरि, ग्राम- जुनरी, थाना- नाथाडीह, जिला- बोकारो।	43 Yr.	S.T- 200/98, Nawadh Ps- 63/96, U/s- 307, 302/149 IPC & 27 Arms Act	Life	26.08.2012	14.01.2016	रिमा, राँची।	Death is Due to disease of Brain (Brain Tumor)	Pending

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12	लाल मोहन सिंह पं. गोपाल सिंह, ग्राम- सोनाटोड़, माराफरी, जिला- बोकारो।	86 Yr.	S.T- 517/94, B.S. City Ps- 252/93, U/s- 148, 302/149, 307/149 IPC	Life	30.12.2004	05.02.2016	सर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Shock Result from Anemia Due to vasovagal Attack.	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 27-02-2017
13	हेना मंडी पं. स्व. रामदास मंडी, ग्राम- बिरसा नगर, दुनुआ, धाना- गुरुकुंडा, जिला- हजारीबाग (रामदा.)	51 Yr.	S.T- 194/97, Patrahu (Bhunkunda) Ps- 180/96, U/s- 302 IPC	Life	01.10.1996	03.04.2016	सर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Disease of Heart	Pending
14	विजय स्वामी पं. स्व. धनु स्वामी, ग्राम- मंडुरा बस्ती, धाना- बरोरा, जिला- धनबाद।	72 Yr.	S.T- 35/09, Baghmara Ps- 255/08, U/s- 376 (2) (f) IPC	10 Yr.	07.10.2012	02.08.2016	रिम्स, रौंघी।	Death is Due to Diseases of Liver (Metastatic Adenocarcinoma) and Kidney (Tubular Cell necrosis)	Pending
15	हरि प्रसाद साहू पं. स्व. मुनीलाल साहू, ग्राम- लभगवाँ, धाना- खगड़िया, जिला- खगड़िया (बिहार)।	50 Yr.	Giridih Ps- 212/93, G.R- 1491/93, U/s- 409, 420, 468, 471 IPC	03 Yr.	31.07.2016	28.08.2016	सर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure	Pending
16	सोमर कुमार पं. स्व. झारे कुम्हार, ग्राम- पुरहारा, धाना- बस्ती, जिला- हजारीबाग।	68 Yr.	S.T- 302/08, Barhi Ps- 20/06, U/s- 449, 364, 32/34, 201/34 IPC	Life	08.08.2013	24.09.2016	सर अस्पताल, हजारीबाग।	Death is Due to Cardio Respiratory failure	Pending
17	विपिन दा उर्फ शेषना मंडी पं. चरकु मंडी, ग्राम- गंगपुर, धाना- कनारस, जिला- धनबाद।	47 Yr.	S.T- 475/96, Katras Ps- 29/95, U/s- 396 IPC	Life	09.07.2011	21.10.2016	रिम्स, रौंघी।	P.M. not received from rims.	Pending

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18	बाबुलाल मुर्मू पे. स्व. विशुण मुर्मू ग्राम- बदवान, थाना- खैरा, जिला- जमुई (बिहार)।	45 Yr.	S.T- 101/04, Tisri Ps- 44/03, U/s- 148, 307, 333, 353, 302 IPC	Life	16.03.2008	23.11.2016	रिम्स, राँची।	Death is Due to Diseases of Lungs and complications of Fun gating Mass.	Pending
19	तरुण. कुमार पे. स्व. नागेश्वर राम, ग्राम- पदमा (बबली महल्ता), थाना- बरही (पदमा), जिला- हजारीबाग।	50 Yr.	Barhi (Padma) Ps- 33/15, G.R- 504/15, U/s- 406, 420, 379, 323, 504/34 IPC	Under Trial	05.05.2016	02.06.2016	रिम्स, राँची।	Death is Due to Cerebra-Vascular Accident associated with disease of liver.	Case Closed by N.H.R.C. Dated 01-02-2017

कारा चिकित्सक
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केन्द्रीय कारागार, हजारीबाग

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08/05/17

अधीक्षक

17/05/2017