

Report on the visit of Sri Damodar Sarangi, Special Rapporteur [East Zone-1] NHRC to District Jail, Bhabanipatna on 21.1. 2009, 23.1.2009 and 24.1.2009.

I visited Bhabanipatna district jail on 21.1.2009, 23.1.2009 and 24.1.2009 for the verification of the living conditions of the inmates and to determine if their human rights are being properly respected and adequately protected by the jail and other authorities. Sri Dasarathi Sarangi, superintendent of the prison, attended to my visits to the wards and other units in the prison premises and assisted me in the collection of necessary information/data required for the preparation of my visit report. He also facilitated my interactions with the prisoners and the staff.

2. Land and building

The district jail is located on a piece of land measuring 11.577 acres. The details of land and buildings are as follows.

a) Jail garden (outside the perimeter walls)	4.869	Acres
b) Jail tank	do	0.388 Acres
c) Bandha etc	do	0.327 Acres
d) Jail buildings (inside perimeter wall)	2.341	Acres
e) Open space	do	0.957 Acres
f) Administrative block	do	0.461 Acres
g) Staff quarters and open space (out side the perimeter wall)		2. 234 Acres

Total		11.577 Acres

There are in all 12 male wards and two female wards in the prison. Besides, there is a hospital ward, one ward for aged prisoners, and two cells and three rooms for higher division prisoners. A new building has been constructed for the jail school and library. There are four workshops and a firewood godown inside the prison. Construction of a general kitchen and a dining hall is in progress. The overall available accommodation in the wards is 22633.288 sqft i.e. approximately 55 sqft per prisoner, which is considered adequate.

The following quarters are available for the accommodation of the officers and staff of the prison.

Sl.no	Types of the quarter	No of quarters
1	'D' Type quarter for superintendent	One
2	'D' Type quarter for jailor	One
3	Old quarter earmarked for jailor	One
4	'F' type quarters	08 nos.(Flats)

5	'F' type quarters	02 no. (single storied)
6	'E' type quarters	03 nos (single storied)

18 other quarters meant for lower subordinates are in bad state of repairs. The lone warders' barrack is totally dilapidated and has been abandoned. Part of the jail land, close to the residential quarters is under unauthorized occupation of outsiders. The state govt should provide a barrack for bachelor accommodation immediately, besides ensuring the construction of additional quarters and repairs of the existing ones for family accommodation. It is distressing to find that the jail administration has not been able to retrieve the land under unauthorized occupation of outsiders who have managed to raise houses and other structures on the same. Even at this late stage, the possibility of regaining this land should be explored.

3. Staff

The sanctioned and actual strength of the staff of this jail are reproduced below.

Name of the post	Sanctioned strength	The staff actually in position
Superintendent	01	01
(Jailor)	01	01
Asst. Jailor	01	01
Sub- Asst. Jailor	02	02
Chief Head Warder	01	01 (On leave)
Head Warder	05	05
Warders	30	24+6 (undergoing training at OJTS Jamujhari, Bhubaneswar)
Home Guards	05	05
Female warders	02	01+ 01 under going training at O.J.T.S.
Temp. Female warder	--	01 (On daily wage)
Clerk-cum-Typist	01	01
School teacher	01	01
Carpentry instructor	01	01
Dying and weaving mistry	01	Vacant
Sweepers	05	05
peon	01	01
Jail medical officer	01	On study leave since 31.5.08
Pharmacist	01	01
Prison welfare officer	01	Vacant since 11.10.2008
Clerk-cum-Typist	01	01
Peon	01	01

The posts of 6 male warders 1 female warder, one dying and weaving mistry, the jail medical officer and the prison welfare officer are lying vacant. 6 male warders and a female warder recruited against the above vacancies are undergoing basic training and with the completion of their

training period these vacancies will get filled up. The vacancies in the post of the MO, the prison welfare officer and the dying and weaving mistry, are seriously affecting the welfare of the prisoners, as would be discussed in the course of this report. These posts should be filled up without further delay. The officer and guarding staff of the prison have been given induction training for 6 months and 9 months duration respectively at OJTS, Berhampur. During the training period they have been given instructions in drill, PT, judo, karate, weapon training, first aid, law, accounts, Orissa jail manual, sociology, psychology and correctional services.

The superintendent informed that refresher courses are periodically conducted at OJTS and that orientation courses have also been organized by the NISD. These courses require to be organized more frequently.

IG prisons has already submitted a proposal to the commission for organizing a training course on Human Rights for the officers of the jail department of Orissa. CCT NHRC may place the proposal before the commission for approval so that the course could be organized in the next financial year, that is 2009-10.

4. Prison population

The sanctioned capacity of this prison is 355 (338 male and 17 female). As on 21.1.209, 404 prisoners (228 convicts and 176 UTPs) were lodged in this prison. In an average 406 prisoners were daily confined in this prison during the previous month i.e. December 2008.

Of the 228 convicts as many as 140 have been sentenced to life imprisonment. Two (one male and one female) have been awarded death sentence which is yet to be confirmed by the High court. Except for two convicts who are serving simple imprisonment, all the remaining convicts are serving rigorous imprisonment. The prison is marginally over crowded. With the opening of two additional wards in the new building, construction of which was completed on 26.3.2007, overcrowding has considerably eased.

ii. The period of detentions of UTPs is reflected in the following table

Sl.no	Detention period	Numbers		Total
		Male	Female	
i)	Upto 3 months	61	02	63
ii)	3 months to 6 months	48	--	48
iii)	6-12 months	27	--	27
iv)	1-2 years	21	--	21

v)	2-3 years	14	--	14
vi)	3-5 years	03	--	03
Total		174	02	176

Of the 176 UTPs 3 are detained for more than 3 years, 14 for more than 2 years and 21 for more than a year. 5 UTPs have been granted bail but continue to languish in prison for their inability to provide surety. There are very few professional criminals in this jail. Most of the prisoners, whether convicts or UTPs are wanted/convicted either in rape or in murder cases.

iii. One three months old child, born to convict Chitralkha Das is presently living with her mother in the jail. She is the only such child in the jail. Her mother has been awarded the death penalty which is yet to be confirmed by the High court. The child is in good health and is being well cared for by the jail administration.

iv. There are a number of old and infirm prisoners in this jail who are unable to bear the rigors of prison life. Six of them have been accommodated in a room close to the hospital. This room has 5 raised platforms. The sixth prisoner sleeps on the floor. There is a toilet inside this ward which does not have any gate. Part of a blanket is hung in front to provide some privacy. This should be replaced by a half door. One of these six prisoners i.e. Fakir Sahoo is 85 years old. He is wanted in a murder case. Bail has been granted to him. But his children are reluctant to take him home. Convict Bahadur Singh Majhi has already served 8 years in prison. He is already 75 years old. During my interactions with him he requested for his transfer to Khariar sub jail which is nearer home. Sub jails may not have any arrangement for the detention of convict prisoners. His request for jail transfer may however be examined by IG prisons. The IG may also examine the possibility of opening a geriatric ward in one or more Circle jails for the accommodation and care of such aged prisoners.

5. Food

Per head daily expenditure on food for labouring and non-labouring prisoners has been fixed at Rs35/- and Rs34/- respectively. A statement showing the scale of diet provided to the prisoners per diem starting from morning tea to evening meal, additional protein diets supplied with 9 meals in a month, and the current market price of the same is enclosed with this report (Annexure 1).

ii. Special diets have also been prescribed for children and expectant mothers. The superintendent is also authorized to spend Rs5/- per day per prisoner in excess of the ceiling mentioned above on special

occasions like the republic day, independence day, Utkal divas, Gandhi jayanti, Ganesh puja, last thursday of the month of Margasir, birthday of prophet Mohammad, Id-ul-Fitre, good friday and Guru Nanak's birth day. Special diets are also provided to the indoor patients as prescribed by the medical officer, for which no ceiling has been prescribed.

iii. During my interactions with the prisoners many of them however complained that,

- a. The quality of vegetables cooked for them is not good. Neither is the quantity adequate.
- b. Only cabbages and potatoes are cooked for them. They requested for serving other vegetables like vindi ,barbati, parval, brinjals etc.
- c. Dal served to them is very watery.

On paper the scale of diet prescribed for the prisoners appear to be quite impressive. But what is actually being cooked and served to them may not be confirming to these standards. Frequent visits including surprise visits by supervising officers should help in improving the quality of diet.

Fire wood is used as fuel. The kitchen is full of charcol soots. There are no ventilators. There is an opening in the tiled roof for exhaust of smoke, which does not adequately serve the purpose. The jail authorities may switch over to gas cooking early.

Cooked rice before distribution is piled on marble platforms. This is not hygienic. Bamboo baskets may be used instead. 12 convict prisoners cook food for the inmates. They get Rs100/- as monthly wage. Some of them complained that no remission is being granted to them for working in the kitchen. This may be looked into by IG prisons.

6. Clothing and beddings

As reported by the superintendent, each male convict prisoner is supplied with two blankets, one durry, one jute mat, one mosquito net, one pillow with cover, two pyzamas, two janghias, two kurtas, one gumcha, one chadar, one aluminum plate, and two cups. Each UT prisoner is supplied with two blankets, one jute mat, one pillow with cover, one aluminum plate and two aluminum cups. During winter, one extra blanket is provided to each prisoner. Clothes are also supplied to indigent UTPs. During my interactions with the prisoners many of them complained that they are being issued only 1 set of pant and shirt and that supply of uniform is quite irregular. Holding of regular kit parades, condemnation of old and unserviceable items and issue of replacements are suggested for addressing these grievances.

7. Sanitation

There are 17 caged latrines and 32 day latrines for the use of prisoners. The prisoner latrine ratio is fairly satisfactory. There are no separate bath rooms. 4 nos. of bathing platforms with water vats are available. Pipe water supply by the PHD is available but irregular. Ground water is also pumped to over head tanks from bore wells as a supplementary arrangement. There are two wells from which the prisoners have to pull water for use in the toilets which do not have pipe supply of water.

One life buoy soap weighing 100 gm is supplied to each convict prisoner every month. UTPs are provided with a 50gm cake of soap every fortnight. 5gms of coconut oil is issued to each male prisoner per day and 29gms of oil is issued to each female prisoner per week for inunctions/ hair dressing. It is difficult to comprehend why oil supplied to female patients should be less than what is issued to male patients. 40gms of detergent powder and 14 ½ gm of washing soap are supplied to each male and female prisoner for washing their clothes once a week. 1 packet of sanitary napkins is supplied to female patients during their menstrual cycles. Five sweepers are sanctioned and posted. There is no govt supply of mosquito nets. The local collector has provided such nets to the prisoners from his own resources. Many areas in Orissa, including Kalahandi are affected by malaria. The state govt should seriously consider providing mosquito nets to all the prisons of the state for the use of the inmates.

8. Health and Hospital

There is a six bedded hospital in this jail with a sanctioned strength of one MO and one pharmacist. The post of the MO is lying vacant since 31.5.08. The CDMO is sending a doctor in rotation from the district hospital for attending to patients in the jail for an hour everyday. This is not a very satisfactory arrangement. During the year 2008, 589 patients were treated in the indoor and 13344 patients were treated in the outdoor. It is obvious that the inmates have been repeatedly reporting for treatment both as indoor and outdoor patients. This should raise serious questions on the quality of treatment available in the hospital. As would be discussed in course of this report there have been a few cases of custodial death in recent months in which there has practically been no medical intervention. The state govt must take immediate measures for filling up the post of the MO. There is no sanctioned post of nurse or GDA in the hospital. Three convict prisoners have been trained as attendants and have been attached to the jail hospital.

As provided in Rule 1123 of the jail manual, the prior approval of the district magistrate is required for sending patients to referral hospitals. This arrangement may lead to avoidable delays in shifting patients to the district hospital and therefore requires a review. 7 patients were admitted in the hospital on the date of my visit. One of them, Bhaskar Tandi, a patient of polio was lying on the floor. Two UTPs,

Rajkumar Naik and Govinda Dalai complained of severe pain on their body due to alleged assault by other prisoners/ scuffle with them. There were however no visible injuries on them. Assaults on newly admitted prisoners are not unknown in our prisons. The superintendent should enquire into these allegations to identify the culprits and to verify the motive.

UTP Kalicharan Raju was admitted with high fever suspected to be due to malaria. No blood test has been done till now. There are 2 patients of pulmonary tuberculosis. Both are getting Category III treatment. 17 convicts and one UTP are suffering from psychiatric disorders. There is no psychiatrist doctor in any of the hospitals of the district. The psychiatrist from circle jail Sambalpur visits this prison occasionally. During the last four years he has visited this prison only five times, the last such visit was on 21.2.08 i.e. almost a year ago. This jail has not been visited by any IG after February 2001. It therefore follows that the psychiatric patients have not been periodically visited by the IG as is required under section 29(1) of the mental health act. Nor have they been adequately attended to by the psychiatrist. This is highly unsatisfactory. There is no HIV patient in this jail.

There is no shortage of medicine. Besides supply from the authorized contactor based on annual indents, the superintendent is also authorized to make local purchases up to Rs 500/ in each case. Diet to the patients is provided as per the recommendations of the MO and there is no cap on the expenditure. There is no ambulance or any other transport for shifting patients to outside hospitals in emergencies. The govt may consider providing one ambulance with 2 drivers to this prison. Both the doctor and the pharmacist have quarters in the prison premises.

9. Custodial death

2 cases of custodial deaths were reported in the year 2006. There were no such death in 2007. Four cases were reported in the year 2008. This year, already one case has been reported. The facts and circumstances of these deaths are as follows.

i) Convict no 9941/A Padlam Harijan, aged 43 years.

He was admitted to prison on 22.2.2001. On 22.9.2006 he developed a fever and was admitted to the jail hospital. On 23.9.2006 at 10 am his blood pressure was found to be falling fast. He was sent to the district hospital where he died at 1146pm. The autopsy surgeons have reserved their opinion on the cause of death pending the receipt of viscera reports. Sri Jyotirmaya Nayak, deputy collector held the magisterial enquiry. The subject was a psychiatric patient and had an enlarged spleen as is revealed in the PM report. The magisterial enquiry is silent regarding the treatment, if any, provided to the subject. There is

nothing in the report regarding the history of treatment provided to the subject, the probable cause of death or the health condition of the subject at the time of admission. The subject died the very next day he was admitted in the hospital. The magisterial enquiry is clearly perfunctory. The case is being dealt in the commission in case file no 354/18/2006-07. The commission had asked for the viscera report and the cause of death in their letter no NHRC (N) 53/87-44420 dt 27.9.2008. The superintendent may send the above reports along with the history of treatment and a copy of the medial examination report at the time of admission, to the commission which will help in the judicious disposal of the case.

ii) UTP Gorudhan Bag, aged 35 years

He was admitted to this prison on 29.7.2006. As per the preliminary report of the superintendent, the subject had no serious complt regarding his health before 30.10.2006. That day he developed high fever and started vomiting. He was removed to DHH, Bhabanipatna the same day where he died early next morning. In the PM report the cause of death was mentioned as "massive pericardial effusion may be of tubercular in origin". No record of treatment is available. Magisterial enquiry was held by Sri Jyotirmaya Nayak. The enquiry report merely gives the sequence of events leading to the death of the subject. Prima facie it appears that timely medical attention was not given to the patient and it was only a few hours before his death that any treatment worth the name was provided. All the relevant reports in this case have been sent to the commission, where the case is being dealt in case file no 418/18/2006-07.

iii) UTP Saukat Ali aged 50 years.

The subject was admitted in prison on 22.1.2008. The health screening report prepared at the time of admission reveals no ailment. On 24.4.2008 at 0600 hrs when the wards were being unlocked he was found unconscious on his bed and was removed to DHH, Bhabanipatna where he was declared brought dead. As per the PM report death was due to 'Cardiac arrest'. As per the pharmacist's version the patient was otherwise hale and hearty. The day previous to his death his bail petition was rejected. That according to the pharmacist could lead to the heart attack. In this case the subject died without any treatment. All the relevant reports like the IR, PMR and the MER have been sent to the commission on 20.8.2008. The law /Investigation division of the commission may critically analyze these reports to come to a conclusion regarding the actual cause of death.

iv) Convict no 9897/A Bhubaneswar Sahoo aged 85 years.

He was admitted to this prison on 31.10.2003. On 23.7.2008 at 11am he developed chest pain and had difficulty in breathing. He was rushed to

the hospital where he died at 1210 pm. He was earlier admitted in the district hospital for specialized treatment and was also given blood transfusion. All the connected reports including the MER have been submitted to the commission on 15.1.2009. The case is being dealt in the NHRC in case file no 300/18608/09 JCA- Group-2.

v) Convict no 26/A Purusottam Majhi, aged 65 years.

The subject was admitted to the prison on 5.2.2003. On 28.12.2008 at about 5.55 pm the subject suddenly collapsed inside the jail and was rushed to DHH, Bhabanipatna where he was declared brought dead at 6.10 pm. Inquest and post mortem reports have not been received. The NHRC file no. is not available. Magisterial enquiry should be held quickly to verify the cause of death. The subject died without any medical intervention.

vi) Convict no 9754/A Bhubaneswar Suna aged 43 years.

He was admitted to prison on 23.4.98. On 19.12.2008 he was sent to the district hospital with CRE and severe anemia for treatment. On 21.12.08 at 1.40 pm he was referred to VSS Medical College, Hospital Burla where he was diagnosed to be suffering from chronic ailment of the kidney. While undergoing treatment there, he expired on 29.12.2008 at 8.15 pm.

vii) UTP Mana Thapa aged 32 years.

He was admitted to this prison on 21.12.2008 in connection with GR case no 690/08 u/s 302/ 34 IPC. He developed fever on 22.12.2008 and administered Crocin tablets. On 23.12.08 he was admitted to the jail hospital. On 24.12.2008 he was given fevistic injection to control fever. From 25.12 2008 to 27.12.2008 he was given ARH injections for malaria. On 28.9.2008 he was given antibiotic and antipyretic injections. On 30.12 2008 he was administered calaiguard for hyper tension. Before his admission to prison he had taken treatment at Kesinga for malaria. The pharmacist claims that a pathological investigation report, suggesting presence of malaria parasites , was with him but has reportedly been taken away by the subject's mother after his death. The subject was shifted to the district hospital on 30.12.2008. Tests held there did not find any malaria parasite. He was further shifted to Burla Medical College on 2.1.2099 at 8.30 am, but died on the way. The wife of the deceased has complained of neglect in treatment. It appears that the subject was kept in the jail hospital for a little too long and given symptomatic treatment without proper investigation and by the time he was sent to the district hospital, it was already too late.

10. Jail industry

There are provisions in the jail for weaving of clothes, bed sheets, gumcha, dusters and durries of different size. There are also provisions for tailoring, carpentry, gardening and dairy farming. Works in the

weaving section has almost come to a standstill, due to short supply of dyes and thread and the vacancy in the post of the weaving instructor. Work in the carpentry section has also been seriously affected due to lack of supply of timber. Earlier the board of visitors had requested the DFO to sell seized timbers to the jail. But no such timber has been received from the forest department.

In an average 56 convicts are engaged in these industries/ farming (weaving workshops-38, tailoring-2, carpentry-4, gardening-10 and dairy farming-2). Skilled and unskilled workers are entitled to get wages at the rate of Rs12/- and Rs 10/- respectively per day. These rates are no doubt very low compared to the prevailing rates of minimum wages in the state which start from Rs 70/- per day upwards. Even if one takes the expenditure on diet, uniform and other facilities provided to the prisoners, these rates are still considered low and should be enhanced to at least to Rs20/- and Rs18/- per day.

Most of the workers, I examined during my visits to the workshops do not know at what rates they are paid. They however confirmed that they are paid some money periodically. The superintendent informed that they have been paid only up to December 2007. No payment could be made thereafter due to paucity of funds under the head 'Incentive'. Some prisoners complained that they are not being granted adequate remissions in their sentence for giving labour. These grievances may be looked into by the IG. He may also ensure that the arrears due to the workers are paid early, the supply of raw materials improves and the post of weaving instructor filled up early. It will be desirable to display a chart every month in the notice board listing the total days on which each prisoner has worked and the wages due to them for the same.

11. Education, Recreation & Welfare

Though a new hall has been constructed for accommodating the school, the library and other recreational and cultural activities, the quality of these services, as available at present, leaves much scope for improvement.

The library is defunct. All the books are locked in almiras dumped inside a godown, earlier used as a division ward, together with broken furniture, utensils, hay for cows etc. The librarian is working in the jail office. No book has been issued from the library either to the inmates or the jail staff in recent times.

As has been mentioned above, the school teacher is working in the jail office and education of the inmates has been left to a convict prisoner. No convict has passed any board examination from this prison in recent years. There are twenty matriculates, 5 graduates and one master degree holder among the inmates of this jail. One of them (Surath Sahoo) was working as the assistant head master of Chandrasekhar High School before his recent admission to the prison. It should be possible to

organize regular classes for the prisoners with the assistance of qualified co-prisoners. TV sets have been provided. But these TVs were purchased out of funds mobilized by the surrender of non-vegetarian meals by the prisoners. Carom, ludu and chess boards are available. Volleyball, ring ball and kabadi are also played. News papers are subscribed for reading by the prisoners.

12. Interview

Prisoners are allowed interviews with friends and relatives as also with their lawyers, on each day excluding sundays. In an average 18 interviews are held per day. There is no interview room or sitting arrangement for the conduct of these interviews. Friends and relatives stand outside the walls of the prison office and permitted to interact with the prisoners across netted windows. This arrangement is highly unsatisfactory. A proper interview room should be provided inside the jail's administrative office with sitting arrangements, toilets and drinking water facilities for the visitors.

13. Parole and release

Convict prisoners, sentenced to more than one year but less than five years are eligible to avail parole after under going actual imprisonment of one year. Those sentenced to more than 5 years are eligible for parole on competition of two years of actual imprisonment. In either case parole could be granted for a maximum period of 30 days, once in a year by the district magistrate subject to the approval of the state government, for attending marriages in the family or construction/repair of dwelling house. The opinion of the superintendent of police is also taken before allowing such prayers. The present procedure involves delays, which at times frustrate the purpose of such release. During the year 2008 only four convict prisoners were granted parole. 49 convict prisoners were granted short leave by the IG during the same year. Two of them i.e. 9812/A Duryodhan Sabar and 9837/A Prasku Laku have not reported back though their leave expired in April and September 2008 respectively. Many prisoners have serious grievances relating to the denial of leave and parole to them. The number of prisoners granted parole and short leave has no doubt been low compared to the number of convict prisoners confined in this jail. IG prisons may look into this. It may also be examined if the probation officers could be entrusted with field enquiries in place of the police to avoid delay in the receipt of such enquiry reports.

During the year 2008, only one life convict, Laxman Suna was prematurely released.

Proposal for the release of the following 10 convicts are pending with the govt. All of them have completed 14 years of actual

imprisonment and are otherwise eligible for release. Three of these proposals are pending since the year 2007.

Sl. no.	Name of the convict	Proposal sent to this prisons Directorate vide Letter No. & Date	Total sentence served in jail.		
			Year	Month	Day
1	Con. no. 9887/A Radha Charan Bagh	No. 345/ 22.12.08	14	10	04
2	Con.no. 9405/A Ubha Tandi	No.30/ 11.01.2008	15	2	11
3	Con.no. 9425/A Bidu Sabar	No.319/ 26.5.2008	14	10	19
4	Con.no. 9385/A Gandharba Tandi	No.809/ 10.10.2007	15	06	01
5	Con.no. 9404/A Jagabandhu Tandi	No.320/ 26.5.2008	15	00	00
6	Con.no. 137/A Radhakrushna Gantayat	No.29/ 11.6.2008	15	03	25
7	Con.no. 9398/A Parsu @ Parsuram Majhi	No.650/ 10.7.2007	15	00	01
8	Con.no. 9438/A Amruta Harijan	No.808/ 10.10.2007	15	02	08
9	Con.no. 238/A Makardhawaj singh Thakur	No.387/ 27.6.2008	14	06	07
10	Con.no. 230/A Narendra singh Thakur	No.389/ 27.6.2008	14	06	07

The state govt may finalise their cases early. The name of convict 296A Sitaram Majhi does not appear in the above list As would appear from para 16 (viii) of this report, he claims to have completed 16 years of actual prison term and has applied for premature release. IG prison should examine his case on merits.

14. Appeals

39 appeal petitions submitted from this jail by convict prisoners are pending in the High court. A list of these petitions is enclosed with this report (Annexure 2). 24 of these appeals are pending for more than 5 years and 8 of them for more than 8 years. Most of these appellants are poor and are in no position to engage advocates at their own cost. They have been provided advocates by the legal aid authority. The jail

authorities have practically no clue regarding the causes for such inordinate delay in the disposal of these petitions. In 3 cases even the appeal numbers are not known. In most cases the advocates provided by the legal aid authority have not contacted the appellants. The absence of a welfare officer has further compounded the problem. IG prison may bring the matter to the notice of the Legal Aid Authority and the registrar of the High court for listing of these appeals for timely hearing.

15. Board of visitors

The Board of visitors was last constituted on 31.1.07. The Board has not paid a single visit to the jail after it was constituted. Two of its non official members, Sipra Banerjee and Manmohan Mathur have however paid periodical visits. The last Board had paid a formal visit to the prison on 30.08.06. The recommendations of the Board and the present position as to the actions taken/initiated for their compliance are given below

i) Overcrowding.

The Board had advised for early handing over of the newly constructed 100 bedded ward by the Orissa Police Housing board to the prison authorities for the accommodation of the prisoners. The Board had fixed 2.10.06 as the deadline. This Ward has been made functional since 26.03.07. The Board had also requested IG prison not to send convict prisoners from other districts to this jail in view of its limited capacity. It appears that this has not been possible till now. The problem of overcrowding persists in spite of the commissioning of the new 100 bedded ward.

ii) Renovation of the old Nurial tile roofed constructions in the prison.

Nurial tiles have been replaced by asbestos sheets since March 2007.

iii) Renovation of the jail tank and construction of the boundary wall around the jail garden.

Construction of boundary wall is in progress. The renovation of the tank is yet to be taken up.

iv) Construction of a dining hall for the prisoners

This work is in progress. The roof of the dining hall has already been cast.

v) Literacy drive in jail and improvement of the jail library.

The jail library is defunct. A convict prisoner is in charge of the education of the inmates. Progress in this front has not been quite satisfactory.

vi) Special arrangement for the treatment of psychiatric patients.

The Board had suggested that such patients should be transferred to Sambalpur central jail. This has not been done.

vii) Improvement of sanitation, Hygiene and renovation of septic tanks and improvement of water supply.

The Board had requested the SDO PHD to submit detailed plan and estimate for the renovation of 26 septic latrines and the construction of overhead tanks for the storage of water. It was proposed to mobilize funds from MP LAD and MLA LAD for taking up these works. 12 septic latrines have been constructed in the meanwhile. 5 overhead tanks have also been constructed.

viii) Strengthening of the security system

The Board had found the security arrangements unsatisfactory and recommended that the same be strengthened. This has not been done. 1/4 AP guards were sent for 10 days to strengthen the arrangements, but were withdrawn due to lack of proper accommodation.

ix) The Board had suggested for the installation of an aqua guard for circulation of pure drinking water. Two aqua guards have already been installed. One more aqua guard received from Vedant Alumina is about to be installed.

x) The Board had suggested that a phenyl manufacturing unit should be installed in the prison, the carpentry unit should be activated for which the DFO should issue seized timbers to the jail and that Floriculture should be taken up on experimental basis in the jail garden. None of these suggestions have been implemented.

xi) The Board had suggested that a shopping complex may be constructed in the jail land and leased out to interested parties for generating income and preventing encroachments. This in my opinion is not a very healthy suggestion. No action has however been taken so far in this regard.

xii) The Board had recommended that the jail gate which opens to the National Highway should be shifted to another convenient location without further delay. A new gate was constructed on the left side boundary wall but due to structural defects could not be put to use. The Board recommended for rectification of the defects. The gate has still not been restructured and remains permanently closed.

xiii) The Board had recommended that a Yoga Sikhya Kendra should be opened in the jail for the inmates. The superintendent reports that such

a Kendra was opened. The concerned building was later demolished for new construction leading to the closing of the Kendra. He further reports that 30/40 inmates are practicing Yoga on their own.

16. Interactions with prisoners

i) Convict no 135/A Khageswar Mohananda

He was sentenced to 5 years RI in sessions case no 39/33/08 u/s 376/511 IPC on 27.8.2008. Earlier he was detained as UTP in the said case from 8.9.07 to 26.5.2008. Back home, he has left behind a blind old mother, his wife and a 7 months old daughter. He is a landless tribal and in his absence there is no one to support his family members. Claims that he has been falsely implicated in the case. He has appealed to the High Court against the conviction order. Requests that pending disposal of his appeal petition he may be released on bail.

ii) Convict no 141/A Ladu Harijan.

He was sentenced to RI for 7 years in sessions case no 77/07/98 u/s 376 IPC on 25.1.2003. Earlier he was detained in prison from 4.9.98 to 3.1.99 as an UTP in the said case. One of his two children is disabled and has a certificate to that effect issued by the collector. Prays for some assistance from the govt for her upkeep, as he has no one back home to support his wife and children.

iii) Convict no 770/A Gura Gaud.

He has been sentenced to RI for life on 21.8.2006 in sessions case no 157/03 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained in prison as an undertrial from 2.12.2003 to 20.8.06. He is already 63 years old. He has left behind his old wife back home. He is a landless labourer. He has a son aged 19 years who is unemployed. Prays for old age pension for his wife.

iv) Convict no 89/A Bali Suna.

He was sentenced to RI for life in sessions case no 89/A u/s 302 IPC on 21.1.2006. His son Kausik Suna was allegedly murdered by Sesadev, Hemanta Lal, Kishan Lal and Sankar Suna on 17.2.2001 at 0800 hrs. He had lodged a complaint at Rampur police station the same day at 0945 hrs. He appeared as a witness in the sessions court during the trial of the above case on 25.3.2003. Even as he was deposing in the court, Kishan Lal, one of the accused persons, who was standing in the dock collapsed to the floor. He was immediately shifted for treatment to the local hospital in a rickshaw under the orders of the Magistrate. 3 days after, he died of brain malaria. His opponents took the dead body, placed it close to the fence of the paddy fields of Purna Chandra Sahoo and lodged a complaint at the local police to the effect that Kishan Lal has been murdered by Bali Suna (the subject) and his associates.

He and his son were convicted in the above case on the basis of fabricated evidence. His son was in college at the time of the alleged incident. Pleads for reinvestigation of the case.

v) Convict no 9938/A Angad Karkaria.

He was sentenced to RI for life on 13.2.2002 in sessions case no 19/99 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP from 8.6.97 to 12.2.2002. Thus he has already served 12 years in prison. He had appealed against his conviction 7 years back. Neither his appeal petition is being heard, nor his application for bail is being entertained. Requests for bail pending disposal of his appeal petition.

vi) Convict no 350/A Senapati Mahakud

He was sentenced to RI for life on 23.11.2004 in sessions case no 7/1/01 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained in the prison from 2.4.2000 to 22.11.2004 as an UTP. His appeal petition is not being heard. There is no one in his family to look after his wife and three children. Pleads for sanction of govt loan to his wife for starting some trade for supporting the family.

vii) Convict no 407/A Judhistir Pradhan

He was sentenced to RI for life on 27.7.2007 in sessions case no 78/54/04 u/s 302/34 IPC. Earlier he was detained in prison from 6.4.2004 to 26.7.2007 as an UTP in the said case. He was found guilty for the murder of one Jagdish Biswal of his village on 31.8. 2002. Claims that he was away from the village since 27.8.2002 and on the date of the incident was staying in the house of his brother's father- in- law at Banpur, which was 40 km away from his village. Many villagers of Banpur had given statements to the police to that effect. But he was convicted on the basis of fabricated evidence and the learned court did not accept his alibi. He has left behind his old and invalid parents, the widow of his elder brother and her four minor children without any means of livelihood. Pleads for retrial of his case.

viii) Convict no 296/A Sitaram Majhi

He was sentenced to RI for life on 15.2 97 in sessions case no 84/94 u/s 302 IPC. He has already completed 16 years in prison. He had applied for premature release, but is in the dark regarding the present position of his prayer. His contemporaries have already been released prematurely. He is already above 60 years old and pleads for his early release.

ix) Convict no 9840 / A Chandra Majhi

He was sentenced to RI for life on 20.12. 2002 in sessions case no 58/7/01 u/s 302 IPC. Claims to be 81 years old, and unable to bear the rigors of prison life. Pleads for premature release.

x) Convict no 1/A Ajari Rout

He was sentenced to RI for life on 19. 11. 2004 in sessions case no 37.11.04 u/s 302 IPC. He has already served more than five years in prison including the UTP period. Claims to have been convicted on the basis of false and fabricated evidence.

He has already filed an appeal petition before the High court from this prison (JCRL no 88/2006). It is hoped that the Hon'ble High court will consider his pleas at the time of hearing of the appeal.

xi) Convict no 9958/A Hrusikesh Jagat

He was sentenced to RI for life on 13.8.2004 in sessions case no 61/5/03 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained in the prison from 17.7.2002 to 12.8.2004 as an UTP in the said case. Claims that his opponents have applied witchcraft on him for which he has been suffering from psychosis and depression. He also requests for copies of judgments in his case. His written petition was quite incoherent. He is listed as a psychiatrist patient and requires proper treatment.

xii) Convict no 283/A Makardhwaj Singh Jhakar

He was sentenced to RI for life on 7.12.94 in sessions case no 52/93 u/s 302/34 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP from 24.4.93 to 16.9.93. He has already served prison term for more than 14 years and otherwise eligible for being considered for premature release. Earlier he was temporarily released on parole and his conduct during such leave/ parole, as claimed by him, has been exemplary. But the local police is raising objections to his premature release. The superintendent of police may be requested to look into the matter. It needs to be emphasized that the district administration should examine such cases with a positive mindset with the intention of helping the subjects unless there are compelling reasons for giving an adverse opinion.

xiii) Convict no 687/A Anandram Sahoo.

He was sentenced to RI for life on 28.1.2006 in sessions case no 16/7/04 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP in the said case from 20.8.03 to 27.1.03. Requests for a dwelling house for his family members under the Indira Awas Yojana. The District Magistrate may consider his case sympathetically.

xiv) Convict no 9779/A Sankar Majhi

He was sentenced to RI for life on 29.11.2001 in sessions case no 31.2.2000 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP from 29.11.99 to 28.11.01. He had filed an appeal petition in the High court and had engaged a lawyer at his own cost. Though more than 7 years have past, his lawyer has not taken any step for early hearing of the appeal. He requests for a lawyer under the Legal Aid Scheme as he is left

with no means to engage another lawyer. He has a 10 year old son at home. Following his detention in prison the education of his son has been discontinued. Prays for assistance from the govt for his son's education. The superintendent may look into his grievances. The probation officer, who is at present looking after the duties of the welfare officer may hold a field enquiry to verify the bonafides of the petitioners grievances.

xv) Convict no 9845/A Bhuban Majhi

He was sentenced to RI for life on 10.1.2003 in sessions case no 20.8.2002 u/s 302 IPC. He is homeless. His family members including a marriageable daughter are spending their time in utter hardship in the absence of a dwelling house. Requests for a house under Indira Awas Yojana. The DM may verify his eligibility for getting such a house.

xvi) Convict no 9933/A Bidya Meher

He was sentenced to RI for life on 31.3.2004 in sessions case no 61/63/2001 u/s 302 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP from 15.4.2001 to 22.3.2004 in the said case. He too requests for a dwelling unit under the Indira Awas Yojana for the accommodation of his family members. The district magistrate may verify his eligibility to get a housing unit.

xvii) Convict no 175/A Debendra Kumar Patel

He was sentenced to RI for 7 years on 9.12.08 in sessions case no 67/49/ 2008 u/s 376 IPC. He was the only earning member in his family. Following his detention in prison his family has been destituted. He has two school going children whose education has been seriously affected. Requests for their admission to some residential school with assistance from government. The welfare officer may verify his economic conditions and try for rehabilitation of the family with the help of the govt/NGOs.

xviii) Convict no 139/A Kirtan Nayak

He was sentenced to RI for life on 17.9.2008 in sessions case no 70/07 u/s 302 IPC. He claims to have been falsely implicated in the case and convicted on the basis of fabricated evidence. In his absence his wife has allegedly been raped by one Chakmakia Sethia of his village. The accused has been arrested and lodged in Dharmagarh Subjail. His wife has been kept in 'Sudhansu Ashram', Bhabanipatna. His old parents and four minor children are left behind without any care and protection. Requests for residential education of his children at government cost.

xix) Convict no 9988/A Aniruddha Takri.

He was sentenced to RI for life on 25.3.2003 in sessions case no 32/02 u/s 364/302 IPC. Earlier he was detained as an UTP from 22.3.98

to 24.3.2003. He had filed an appeal petition in the High court in the year 2003 and was provided with a lawyer by the Legal Aid Authority. He was first told that Miss Tapaswini Sihna has been engaged as his lawyer. Later he was informed that Sri Ramesh Chandra Mohanty is his lawyer. He contacted both of them without any response. He further complained that no parole is being granted to him on the ground that his appeal is pending in the High court. His name does not appear in the list of pending appeals. The superintendent should immediately verify if any appeal has at all been filed and if so who is his lawyer. He is confined in prison for the last 11 years. Refusal of parole on the ground of pendency of an appeal, which is lying unheard for 6 years is prima facie unfair.

xx) Convict no 9825/A Hemalal Goud

He was sentenced to RI for life on 9.12.2008. He has left behind his wife, two unemployed sons and a daughter back home. Requests for some loan for starting some trade for the maintenance of his family. His prayer may be sympathetically considered by the collector.

xxi) Convict no 112/A Bishikeshan Barma

He was sentenced to RI for life on 27.11.04 in sessions case no 1/04 u/s 302 IPC. In his absence his agricultural land has been forcibly occupied and is being cultivated by one Baij Hiyal, to whom he had mortgaged the same. His family members are presently working as coolies. Requests for restoration of his land. The district magistrate may initiate an enquiry into his grievances.

xxii) UTP Juban Kumar Das

He is detained in prison since 21.4.2006 in sessions case no 112/06 u/s 302 IPC. In his absence his house was burnt by his opponents. His wife along with a disabled son is living in the verandah of a local school. Requests for a dwelling unit and a cycle for his son. His grievances may be verified by the prison welfare officer.

xxiii) UTP Sadan Nayak.

He is detained as an UTP in case no 48/2005 for more than two years. Trial has not started despite a direction from the High court to the effect that the same should have been completed by June 2008. Nor is he being granted bail.

xxiv) UTP Nilamani Harijan

He is a dalit and his family has been displaced due to "Red Project". He is a disabled person having been afflicted by polio. He met a road accident prior to the incident in connection with which he has been arrested by the police. He spent 2 ½ month in a local hospital where he had under gone an operation and was brought home only 13 days before

the incident. The police dragged him from his bed and arrested him on 19.9.08 in the case. Requests for bail.

xxv) UTP Padmanav Choudhury

Claims to have studied medicine at Apollo Medical College Hyderabad. He was working as an assistant to an ENT specialist. He was associated with the Green Kalahandi movement which was led amongst others by Medha Patekar. Claims to have been maliciously implicated by the police in a dacoity case to weaken the above movement.

17. Interactions with the members of the staff

During my interactions with the staff, some of them complained about unsatisfactory service conditions, delay and denial of promotion, lack of proper residential accommodation, sanitation etc. Some requested for transfer to stations nearer home. These are matters which fall within the jurisdiction of their departmental superiors and the commission is in no position to issue any direction for mitigation of individual grievances, except for bringing their grievances to the notice of the state govt./IG prisons for such action as is deemed fit. As regards their requests for equalization of pay and allowances with the members of the police force in corresponding ranks, and improvement of their general living conditions, the state govt may consider the same sympathetically as the morale of the staff has a direct bearing on their concern for the rights of the prisoners.

i) Benudhar Naik, asst Jailor

He was last promoted in the year 1994 to his present rank. He has been repeatedly superseded by his juniors. The adverse remarks in his ACRs have long since been expunged. He heads the gradation list of asst jailors. His case for promotion is not being considered by the authorities.

ii) Dwijabar Mallick, sub asst jailor

He was recruited in the year 1981. He has not earned a single promotion in his entire service career. Claims his ACRs are good, but has been ignored by the department allegedly due to his forthrightness.

iii) Govinda Chandra Sur, sub asst jailor

His wife is working as a staff nurse in Phulbani district. He himself hails from Khurda district. Requests for a transfer to Khurda district. He also complained that general category candidates are being given promotion against vacancies in the SC quota.

iv) Prabhakar Dalai, pharmacist

He has joined as a pharmacist and is doomed to retire in the same rank as pharmacists have no scope for promotion.

v) Birendra Mangaraj, head warder

He has 21 months to retire. Requests that he be permitted to serve in this prison till retirement.

vi) Sambhunath Panigrahi, warder.

The quarter allotted to him is 10' x 10' in dimension in which he is required to stay along with his sick mother. He is from Sambalpur. Requests for posting nearer home. Also requested for equalization of salaries and perquisites with police constables.

vii) Nihar Ranjan Jena, warder

Hails from Jajpur. Requests for posting nearer home.

viii) Ramachandra Sethi

Requested for equalization of pay with their counter parts in the police. Complained regarding small quarters and irregularities in water supplies.

ix) Prabir Kumar Behera, teacher

His mother is paralytic. Hails from Khurda district. Requests for posting near home.

x) Sudarsana, Head warder.

He has four years of service left. Requests for a posting to Bolangir district enabling him to look after his mother.

18. Summary and Recommendations.

The living conditions of the inmates, the state of various prison services, steps initiated for improvements in the same, the morale of the prison staff etc have already been discussed in course of this report. Further action required for better protection of the rights of the prisoners has also been suggested. Some of the more important findings and recommendations are summarized below.

i) The jail buildings were constructed in the year 1936 and are quite old. A new block of wards (ward 1&2) has come up in the year 2007. The quarters available for the staff are inadequate. 18 old quarters meant for the subordinates are unfit for occupation. The warders' barrack is dilapidated. Part of the jail land is under unauthorized occupation. Repair of the old buildings, construction of residential quarters and barracks for the warders should be taken up early. There is a proposal to construct a shopping complex in the jail land on the ground that this would stop further encroachment and earn revenue. The proposal is clearly absurd and should not go through.

ii) The sanctioned capacity of the jail is 355 (338 males and 17 females). As on 21.1.2009, 404 prisoners were lodged in the prison (convict 228, under trial prisoner-176). Two of the convicts (including a woman) have been awarded the death penalty which is yet to be confirmed by the High Court. They have been accommodated in common wards which is not in order. The jail administration should make arrangements for their segregation. The prison is marginally overpopulated. Construction of additional barracks and sanction of additional staff commensurate with the actual prison population should be considered.

iii) There are a number of very old and infirm inmates in this prison. They find it extremely difficult to bear the rigors of prison life. Shifting them to an open jail / opening of a separate geriatric ward with facilities that could ensure reasonable comfort, could be considered.

iv) Fire wood is being used in the kitchen, whose walls and ceilings are full of charcoal soot. Switching over to gas ovens is recommended. Cooked rice is piled over a tiled platform. This is not hygienic. Bamboo baskets may be used to store cooked rice. Rs 35/- per day per head is sanctioned for prisoners' diet. Hospital diet is as per the MO's recommendations. The diet scales are satisfactory. Closer supervision by the supervising staff is required to ensure that the quality and quantity of diet actually served to the prisoners confirm to the prescribed scales.

v) Issue of uniforms is not quite regular. Periodical kit inspections, condemnation of unserviceable items and issue of replacements will help in improving the situation.

vi) a. The post of the prison doctor is lying vacant since 31.5.2008. The CDMO is sending one doctor for an hour everyday to attend to the patients in the absence of the regular doctor. At other times it is the pharmacist who runs the hospital. There is no ambulance or any other transport in the prison. Sick prisoners are shifted to outside hospitals only with the approval of the collector. In emergencies such approval is obtained over phone. This procedure involves avoidable delay. There have been at least 2 cases of custodial deaths during the last three years, in which the subjects died on way to better hospitals. The existing procedure for shifting inmates to better hospital requires review. Perhaps the superintendent could be authorized to send patients outside for treatment on the recommendations of the MO. The state government may take immediate measures for filling up the vacancy in the rank of the MO, and sanction at least one nurse/GDA for the jail hospital. An ambulance may also be sanctioned for the hospital.

b. There are 18 mentally ill prisoners in the jail. There is no psychiatrist in the entire district. A psychiatrist from the medical college in Sambalpur, visits them once in six months. This is a blatant violation of the provisions of the Mental Health Act 1987. The state government may either post a psychiatrist to the local district hospital or transfer these patients to Sambalpur Central jail. IG prisons should also visit them periodically and supervise their welfare and treatment as is required under the Act.

c. Some of the recent custodial deaths appear to be the result of neglect in treatment. Magisterial enquires into the facts and circumstances of such deaths require to be more incisive.

vii) The weaving and carpentry units in the prison are lying idle due to dearth of raw materials. The local forest officials are reluctant to supply timber to the jail. Consequently the prisoners, some of whom are very good workmen are being deprived of wages and remissions.

viii) Some TV sets have been gifted by outsiders. A machine for supply of safe & cold water has been accepted from Vedanta Alumina Ltd. Items in aid of entertainment, welfare, games and sports should be provided by the department. Dependence on private industries in particular may not be desirable. The library is defunct. Available books are locked in an almirah and dumped in a godown. The teacher appointed for the jail is working as a clerk. A convict prisoner is in charge of education of the inmates. No one has passed any board examination from the jail in recent years. The sanctioned school teacher should be relieved of office work to concentrate on literacy and primary education of the inmates.

ix) PHD water supply is irregular. On half of the days the taps are dry. Prisoners pull water from the wells. Alternative arrangements for pumping and storing of water should be made.

x) Grant of parole has been few and far between. Those, whose appeals are pending, are not granted parole. Many appeal petitions are pending for years. Refusal to grant parole during the pendency of such appeals therefore appears to be unfair. IG prisons may initiate a review of the existing procedures and practices in this regard.

xi) Interview

There is no interview room. Visitors have to interact with the inmates standing on the road through netted windows on the jail office wall. A proper interview room requires to be constructed early.

xii) The post of prison welfare officer is vacant. Six posts of warders are also vacant. These posts should be filled up soon.

Sensitization of the investigating officers to the human rights of the accused could help in minimizing such possibilities.

xiv) 5 prisoners have been granted bail but have not been able to find sureties apparently due to penury. The assistance of public spirited persons/institutions may be enlisted for their release.

xv) Most of the prisoners lodged in this prison are very poor .They are not professional criminals and have mostly been convicted of crimes committed impulsively .In most cases they have not been able to put up a proper defense due to lack of adequate means and awareness. Following their detention in prison their family members in many cases have been destituted. There have also been cases in which they have been assaulted and abused by their opponents. The state govt must take adequate measures for the protection and wherever warranted the rehabilitation of such families under various welfare schemes launched by the central and the state govt. The state govt should also give adequate stress on the improvement of the standard of general education including adult education of the local population which will go a long way in reducing the commission of such impulsive crimes in the district.


Damodar Sarangi

Cost of Diet per prisoner per day in respect of District Jail,
Bhawanipatna.

-0-

1. Morning Tea

Tea - 1 1/2 gms @ 188/-	-	Rs. 0.28	
Sugar - 10 gms @ 22/-	-	Rs. 0.22	
Milk-30 gms @ 20/-	-	Rs. 0.60	
Total	-	Rs. 1.10	Rs. 1.10

2. Morning Tiffin

Suji - 0.080 x 22/-	-	Rs. 1.76	
Sugar - 0.020 x 22/-	-	Rs. 0.44	
Ghee - 0.004 x 60/-	-	Rs. 0.24	
Salt - 0.001 x 4/-	-		
Total	-	Rs. 2.44	

Semiya - 0.035 x 60/-	-	Rs. 2.10	
Sugar - 0.015 x 22/-	-	Rs. 0.33	
Ghee - 0.003 x 60/-	-	Rs. 0.18	
Salt - 0.001 x 4/-	-		
Total	-	Rs. 2.61	

Chuda - 0.090 gms x 22/-	-	Rs. 1.98	
Sugar - 0.020 gms x 22/-	-	Rs. 0.44	
Ghee - 0.003 gms x 60/-	-	Rs. 0.18	
Salt - 0.001 x 4/-	-		
Total	-	Rs. 2.60	

$$Rs. 2.44 + Rs. 2.61 + Rs. 2.60 = Rs. 7.65 + 3 = Rs. 2.55$$

3. Ghuguni

Peas - 0.040 x 30/-	-	Rs. 1.20	
Condiments - 0.003 x 110/-	-	Rs. 0.33	
M. Oil - 0.002 x 78/-	-	Rs. 0.16	
Salt - 0.001 x 4/-	-	Rs. -	
Total	-	Rs. 1.69	Rs. 1.69
			Rs. 4.24

4. Night Diet

Loaf - 0.100 x 40/-	-	Rs. 4.00	
Biscuit - 0.85 x	-	Rs. 3.83	+ 2 Rs. 3.91

5. Mid-day and Evening Meal

	<u>Labour</u>	<u>Non-Labour</u>
Rice/Att - 0.615 gms @ 12/-	Rs. 7.38	-
-do- - 0.515gms @ 12/-	-	6.18
Dal - 0.100 gms @ 38.30	Rs. 3.87	3.87
M.Oil - 0.015 @ @ 78/-	Rs. 1.17	1.17
Salt - 0.025 " @ 4/-	Rs. 0.10	0.10
Onion - 0.005 " @ 18/-	Rs. 0.09	0.09
Tamarind -0.004 " @ 30/-	Rs. 0.12	0.12
Chillies - 0.001 0.001 " @ 90/-	Rs. 0.09	0.09
Corriender - 0.001 gms @ 110/Rs	Rs. 0.11	0.11
Turmeric 0.001 " @ 80/-	Rs. 0.08	0.08
Garlic 0.001 " @ 20/-	Rs. 0.02	0.02
Jeera 00.001 " @ 160/-	Rs. 0.16	0.16
Leafy vegetable 0.024 gms @ 16/-	Rs. 0.39	0.39
Vegetables 0.075 " @ 18.50	Rs. 5.08	5.08
Firewood - 1.750 @ 135/-per QTL	Rs. 2.36	2.36
	Rs. 21.02	19.82

Protein Diet

Meat - 0.120 x 180/-	Rs. 21.60
Oil - 0.010 x 78/-	0.78
Condiments-0.05 x 92/-	0.46

Rs. 22.84 x 3 weeks - Rs. 68.52

Chicken - 0.100 x 120/-	Rs. 12.00
Cil - 0.010 x 78/-	Rs. 0.78
Condiments-0.015 x 92/-	Rs. 0.46

Rs. 13.24 x 5 weeks Rs. 66.20

Egg - 2nos x 2.75	- 5.50
Condiments-0.005 x 92/-	0.46
Oil- 0.010 x 78/-	0.78

6.74 x 1 week

Rs. 6.74

Total

Rs. 141.46/31 days - Rs. 4.5

For Labouring

Tea -	Rs. 1.10
Morning tiffen -	4.24
Midday & evening meal including protein	- 25.58
Night diet	- 3.91
	- 34.83 or Rs. 35/-

For Non-labouring

	Rs. 1.10
	Rs. 4.24
	Rs. 24.38
	Rs. 3.91
	Rs. 33.63 or Rs. 34/-

Sushratha Suman

Superintendent, 21/1/09
Dist. Jail, Bhawanipatna.

LIST OF CONVICTS WHOSE APPEAL IS PENDING WITH THE HON'BLE HIGHCOURT OF ORISSA : CUTTACK IN RESPECT OF
 BHAWANIPATNA DISTRICT JAIL AS ON 21.01.2009.

Sl. No.	Registration No.	Name of the Convict.	Case No.	Appeal No.	Name of the Advocate appointed by Legal Aids Service.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01.	9634/A	Kamakshya Biswal	S.C.No.43/98	JCHL No.82/2000	Mrs.Pramila Mohanty	
02.	9700/A	Hiranya Rana	S.C.No.5/9 of 1999-2000	JCHL No.188/2000	Mr.Arjunendra Mohanty.	
03.	9737/A	Paramananda Gahir	S.C.No.46/11 of 1999-2000	JCHL No.29/2001	Sri Soubhagya Ketan Nayak.	
04.	9736/A	Pitabas Lohar	S.C.No.46/11 of 1999-2000	JCHL No.28/200	Sri R.N.Nayak.	
05.	9752/A	Dasarath Paharia	S.C.No.69/99	JCHL No.47/2001	Sri Soubhagya Ketan Nayak.	
06.	9753/A	Iswar Bisoi	S.C.No.23/99	JCHL No.46/2001	Smt. Mina Kumari Das	
07.	9749/A	Sidhe Bariha	S.C.No.22/7/ 1999-2000	JCHL No.79/2001	Sri A.K.Acharya.	
08.	9747/A	Uderam Bariha	-do-	-do-	-do-	
09.	9779/A	Sunkar Majhi	S.C.No.31/23 of 2000	JCHL No.13/2002		
10.	9715/A	Bhujabal Baghel	S.C.No.12/14 of 1999	JCHL No.43/2002	Smt.Usharani Padhi.	
11.	9815/A	Pitambar Goud	S.C.No.15/2001	JCHL No.55/2002	Sri Prafulla Kumar Rout.	
12.	9845/A	Bhuban Majhi	S.C.No.20/8/2002	JCHL No.53/2003	Sri Manmaya Basu	
13.	9856/A	Debicharan Sunani	S.C.No.46/6/02	JCHL No. 65/2003	Sri Sanjeev Chakrabarty.	
14.	9867/A	Rupan Rout	S.C.No.126/3/02	JCHL No.83/2003	Sri Prasanna Kumar Patra.	
15.	9894/A	Rajkumar Patel	S.C.No.115/15 of 03	JCHL NO.123/03	Sri Umesh chandra Mohapatra	

2/1/09/2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	9910/A	Trilochan Singh	S.C.No.95/2001	JCHL No.04/2004		Sri Sanjaya Kumar Dash
17.	9933/A	Bidya Meher	S.C.No.SA61/63 of 2001	JCHL No.69/2004		Sri Bijaya Kumar Bagada.
18.	9947/A	Kuma Majhi	S.C.No.81/12/03	JCHL No. 109/2004		Sri Arunendra Mohanty.
19.	9948/A	Maniram Majhi	..	..	..	..
20.	9949/A	Parsu Majhi	..	..	..	..
21.	9960/A	Satya Prasad Naik	S.C.No.122/16/03	JCHL No. 138/2004		Sri Sunan Modi
22.	9961/A	Sanjay Kumar Naik	..	..	..	..
23.	9962/A	Baikuntha Chandini	..	..	..	..
24.	9918/A	Anupram Yadav	S.C.No.74/9/2003	JCHL No.141/2004		Sri Ramesh Ch.Mohanty.
25.	59/A	Rupa singh Ma jhi	S.C.No.23/2003	JCHL No.87/2005		Sri Debi Prasad Mohanty
26.	88/A	Dhanama li Nag	S.C.No.70/2003	JCHL No. 130/05.		Sri Sumanta Satapathy.
27.	42/A	Laxman Mangaraj	S.C.No.88/2003	JCHL No. 129/2005		Sri Suryakanta Das Mohapatra.
28.	128/A	Karbi Ma jhi	S.C.No.104/2003	JCHL No.144/05		Sri Sanjaya Kumar Dash.
29.	87/A	Labanya @ Jadubal Patra.	S.C.No.35/2004	JCHL No.		
30.	176/A	Ma hesh Ma jhi	S.C.No.18/18/05	JCHL No.		
31.	144/A	Sani Ma jhi	S.C.No.43/2003	JCHL No. 30/2006		Sri Miss Rati Mohanty.
32.	267/A	Bharat Sahu	S.C.No.112/2004	JCHL No.76/2006		Mr. Gopabandhu Sahu
33.	236/A	Srikrishna Niwarty Hingole	S.C.No.3/2005	JCHL No.83/2006		Mr. Sidhartha Sankar Sadangi.

(34. 270/A Guru @ Gura Goud S.C.No.157/03 JCHL No.85/2006 Mr Rashmiranjan Dash
35. 234/A Gobardhan Pradhan S.C.No.75/05 JCHL NO.87/2006 Sri Anupam Rath.
36. Anjori Rout S.C.No.37/11/04 JCHL No.88/2006 Mr.Saswat Dash.
37. 301/A Neki @ Laki Majhi S.C.No.94/44/05 JCHL No.
38. 15/a Hema Dharua S.C.No.94/001 JCHL No.99/2007 Akshya Kumar Sahu
39. 199/A Lakhnu Majhi S.C.No.1/2006 JCHL No.100/07 Lokanath Dora.

Sanjay Kumar Saran
21/11/09
Superintendent,
District Jail, Bhawanipatna.