

**REPORT ON VISITS TO PRISONS IN TIRUNELVELI,
RAMANATHAPURAM, THOOTHUKUDI AND KANYAKUMARI
DISTRICTS IN TAMIL NADU**

----- S. Jalaja, Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC

I visited five jails in four districts of Tamil Nadu during my visits from 21-01-2018 to 26-01-2018 to the state with a view to assess the situation prevailing in the aftermath of Ockhi Cyclone . As a part of my program I visited Central Jail, Palayamkottai, Special Sub jail for Women, Kokkirakulam Tirunelveli, District Prisons Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, and Kanyakumari. Report on Special Sub Jail For Women, Kokkirakulam, Tirunelveli forms Part VII of this report. Given below are general observations /recommendations concerning four prisons (Part-1 of this report). Also included are specific observations/ recommendations in respect of each of the prisons (Parts II, III, IV, V, VI & VII), in order to facilitate follow up action by prison authorities concerned.

PART-1

General Observations/ Recommendations

Prisons in Tamil Nadu

The state of Tamil Nadu has an extensive net work (total 136) of prisons. As per data published by the Prison's Department, prisons in Tamil Nadu comprise of 08 Central Prisons for confining casual offenders, 01 Central Prison for habitual offenders and 03 Special Prisons for Women, 01 Borstal School for Youth Offenders (Aged 18 to 25 years), 03 Open Air Jails, 09 District Jails, 02 Special Sub Jail for Men, 87 Sub Jails for Men, 03 Special Sub Jails for Women and 08 Sub Jails for Women, 11 Borstal Schools for keeping pre- convicted adolescent offenders.

The capacity of Central Prison ranges from 723 to 2517, Special Sub Jails from 84 to 224, District Jails from 200 to 405, Sub Jails from 18 to 143, Special Prison for Women 469 to 600. The sanctioned capacity of Open Air Jail is 150, Farm jail- 10 and that of Borstal School - 40. Against a total sanctioned capacity of 22101 (male 19778; female 2323) in jails in the state, actual population reported was 13949 (13334 male; 615 female).

1. **Prison Infrastructure**

Out of four prisons visited, two jails, namely Nagercoil and Ramanathapuram were originally sub jails. Sub Jail, Nagarcoil was upgraded as district jail on 8-10-2005 and Ramanathapuram on 17-4-2011. District Jail, Thoothukudi is a new jail that was established on 30-8-2017. Set up in 1880 during the British period, Central Jail, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli is one of the oldest prisons in India. All three district jails have good infrastructure. However, in Central Prison, Palayamkottai most of the old structures are retained. A comprehensive plan ought to be prepared (if not already done) which could be implemented in phases, depending on availability of funds.

2. **Jail capacity**

Against a sanctioned capacity of 1332, 1133 prisoners are lodged in Central Jail, Palayamkottai; In Sub Jail, Kanyakumari, against a sanctioned capacity of 230 (all male), occupancy reported was 150; in District Jail, Thoothukudi, against a sanctioned capacity of 200, occupancy reported was only 177; in District Jail, Ramanathapuram, against a sanctioned capacity of 200, occupancy was only 108 (all male). No over-crowding was noticed in any of the jails.

3. **Shortage of Manpower**

The four jails visited reported only some shortage of staff. In Central Prison, Palayamkottai, out of 325 posts sanctioned, 305 have been filled up. Posts vacant include that of Medical Officer and technical personnel. Out of 44 posts sanctioned 33 are filled up in Thoothukudi, *but the posts of Superintendent, Medical and Welfare officer are reportedly vacant.*

In District Jail Kanyakumari *Posts of Superintendent and Medical Officer are vacant and in Ramanathapuram also the post of Superintendent is vacant. Thus in three out of four prisons, the post of Superintendent is vacant. Post of Medical Officer is also vacant.*

Since more than 100 prisoners are lodged in these jails, a regular Superintendent needs to be posted.

4. **Living conditions**

In all four prisons, Cells/ halls wherein prisoners are lodged, were in found to be in good condition. Basic facilities like safe drinking water (RO system), regular power supply, bathing and toilet facilities, items of daily use are available to

inmates in all four jails. Food supply appeared to be generally satisfactory, although variation in diet would be desirable.

5. Under trial prisoners

All three district jails are remand jails. As far as Central Jail, Palayamkottai is concerned out of 1133 prisoners, 388 (34%) are under trials.

6. Access to justice

Legal Aid

Easy access to justice is one of the most important rights of prisoners. In all four prisons barring three / four cases there were no under trials who have stayed for more than one year in jail. In District Jail KanyaKumari some of the prisoners who had spent more than one year mentioned that they had no lawyers and no legal aid was received by them.

Non-sanctioning of legal aid is a violation of the orders of the Supreme Court, which held that legal aid to a poor is a constitutional mandate, not only by virtue of Article 39A, but also Articles 14, 19, 21, which cannot be denied by the government.

Video-conferencing

It is learned that video-conferencing facility is being utilized in all prisons except District Jail, Tuticorin . It was stated that the system is not functional as broad band facilities are not available. Attention needs to be paid on efficiency of daily production and the quality of time spent by each prisoners before the courts.

Lok Adalat

Tamil Nadu is one state where system of Lok Adalats has been utilized efficiently to provide speedy justice to under trial prisoners. In two of the prisons other than District Jails Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari there were no under trials who had stayed for more than one year in jail. When I visited Kanyakumari district, I could meet the District Judge and CJM who were holding Lok Adalats in jails. This needs to be emulated by other states.

Tracking of cases

- Progress in individual cases also needs to be tracked.
- Data on appeals filed by prisoners ought to be maintained properly.

Want of surety

It was reported that in Central prison, Palayamkottai 06 prisoners, after securing bails, were languishing in jail for want of sureties. 09 such cases were reported in District Jail, Tuticorin. This issue could be taken up with the courts concerned/ or in Lok Adalat, to explore the possibility of releasing them on personal bonds. *No data was available from District Jails Kanyakumari and Ramanathapuram on this issue.*

It may be pointed out that prisoners can be released on personal bonds in petty cases *if only they confess to having committed the offence.* Prisoners are reluctant to confess to commitment of crimes/offences. Normally bails are sanctioned pending final disposal of the case. Therefore, the requirement of confession ought to be done away with, instead an undertaking to appear before the court whenever required could be taken from the prisoner, pending final disposal of the case by the court. Commission may like to consider this issue.

7. Parole & Furlough

Since three out of four jails visited are Remand jails, the question of sanctioning of Parole and Remission does not arise. It was mentioned that they are sanctioned as per rules in Central Jail, Palayamkottai.

8. Overstay

It is noted that 400 convicted prisoners in Palayamkottai have completed 10 years in jail; 180 convicted prisoners 14 years. Old age prisoners number 60-65, many of whom having completed *20 years in jail.* I have submitted a separate note for consideration of the Commission on the implication of the directions of the Apex Court regarding the time to be spent by LI prisoners in jail. If they are uniformly applied to all prisoners, including women, the aged and the disabled they could cause them considerable hardship. The State Government could sanction remissions in deserving cases liberally to overcome the problem, but this will help only limited number of prisoners. Commission may like to take up the matter with the Apex court

9. Custodial deaths/jail break/custodial violence

No custodial deaths due to unnatural causes were reported in any of the four prisons visited, in the last three years. No incident concerning jail break or violence was reported in any of the jails recently.

10. Status of women prisoners

It is seen that unlike in central/district jails in rest of the country, no women prisoners are lodged in these jails. It was mentioned that *in the State of Tamil Nadu women prisoners are lodged in separate prisons, specially constructed for them, managed by women only staff.*

12. Mentally ill prisoners

Central Prison, Palayamkottai reported identification of 32 under trials and 10 remand prisoners suffering from depression. No prisoner has been identified as mentally ill in District jails, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari. One prisoner was identified in Tuticorin jail.

It may be pointed out that as per directions issued by the Commission mentally ill prisoners ought to be shifted to a mental health facility for proper treatment and care. Although services of psychiatrists are available, for long term treatment, those affected need to be shifted to mental hospitals. The purpose is to provide them a suitable environment which helps their healing. Periodic screening of prisoners is also necessary.

14. Right to education

It is seen that jail authorities (except in Central prison, Palayamkottai) have not given adequate attention to basic education/literacy among the prisoners. All three district jails have only limited facilities for imparting basic education, perhaps because they are Remand jails. Regular teachers are not available for teaching prisoners. Basic education ought to be provided to all prisoners, *however short their stay be.*

15. Right to Health

Only Central Prison, Palayamkottai has a Dispensary (mini hospital) for health care of its inmates. Other prisons depend on nearby District/General Hospitals for indoor treatment of patients. Facilities like pathology lab, X-ray are not currently available in district jail campuses. Every time a patient falls ill he or she has to be taken out, police escort is not ordinarily available. Besides, it is difficult to get

timely and satisfactory treatment in over-crowded government hospitals. Patients are attended by a Medical Officer deputed from the nearest hospital. Posts of Para medical staff have not been created in all prisons or they have not been posted in these jails. A proper, well-equipped hospital should be set up in Central Prison, Palayamkottai, having separate isolation wards. Posts of medical officers need to be filled up, so also those of supporting staff, wherever vacancy exists. Posts need to be created where none exist.

- Health cards of prisoners should be maintained; they need to be computerized and updated from time to time. Some of the convicted prisoners could be trained in this item of work.
- **AYUSH medical services** should be provided in district jails, especially to older patients. A regular AYUSH doctor ought to be posted at least in central prisons.

16. Vocational training

Vocational training facilities are available in Central Jail, Palayamkottai. There is need to upscale and diversify the activities in the jail with the help of reputed NGOs. Since other jails are Remand prisons no vocational/industrial training is being organized for the inmates.

17. Prisoner Welfare

Welfare measures, including liberal sanction of parole, telephone facility, facilities for meeting with family members and canteen facilities help in improving the quality of prisoners' lives.

Communication with family members is very important for prisoners. Only coin box telephone facilities exist in these jails. (no facilities are available in District jail, Thoothukudi). *A modern telephone management system ought to be introduced in all jails without any further delay.*

Facilities for visitors are available in both central and district prisons. Entry by visitors ought to be regulated by token systems, as in the case in banks. *E-Mulakat System ought to be introduced, starting with central prisons.*

No Board of visitors has been constituted in three of the prisons visited (except Tuticorin). It is generally seen that even when the Board is notified, Members do not visit the jails regularly. This system should be made more efficient.

Canteen facilities are available in Central Prison, Palayamkottai, but was not in other jails. Gym facilities are not available in four of the jails. Sports facilities (both indoor and outdoor) are available in only in the central prison. Only indoor facilities are available in district prisons. Prisoners are allowed to follow their own religious practices. Yoga and other programs are being practiced. It was stated that cultural programs are organized in all four prisons.

18. Complaints Management

A fairly good complaint management system is available in the central prison but not in other jails. There appears to be a need for having an efficient and open complaints management system put in place in all four jails. A complaint Box is installed to receive complaints which is opened in the presence of the District and Sessions Judge. A similar complaint Box for general complaints not related to legal or court-related matters could also be installed to be opened by the Collector/SDO who are not a part of the prison hierarchy. *As District Magistrates are the custodians of prisons they ought to visit the jail and have regular communication with prisoners.* Necessary instructions need to be issued to all District Collectors by the State Government in this regard. Prisoner's Durbars need to be jointly organized by DM/SP from time to time.

It was learned that in Tamil Nadu District Level Committee headed by the District Judge, with DM and SP as members meets every month. Prisoner's complaints, if any, ought to be discussed in that forum. Besides, other issues like sanction of legal aid ought to be reviewed.

19. Rehabilitation

Preparing prisoners for their eventual release from jail, equipping them with necessary life skills to enable their rehabilitation, giving emotional support for facing the outside world are onerous tasks for the jail administration. It is seen that good efforts are being made by the Central Prison, Tirunelveli, wherein convicted prisoners are lodged. Convicted prisoners are trained in a variety of trades. They are also managing a petrol pump and Food Court on the Highway. An Ayurveda clinic is also run by them. Some others are involved in raising nurseries and gardening work. Every convicted prisoner who expects to be released within next 5 years ought to be involved in item of his choice so that it helps his rehabilitation after release from prison.

20. Prison Administration

- A comprehensive **modernization plan** (modern equipment/computers/e-governance) for each prisons needs to be put in place wherever needed. Filling up of vacant posts / creation of critical posts should get priority.
- **Delegation and decentralization in jail administration** are very much needed. Items which can be delegated to Superintendents of prisons should be identified and delegated.
- All equipment, including the video-conferencing system, should be maintained. AMCs should be signed with supply agencies.
- Efforts should be made to reduce chances for corruption at vulnerable points by the use of technology, wherever feasible.

21. Use of Solar energy /water harvesting

Efforts need to be made for harnessing solar energy for lighting/heating purposes as the prisons are located in water scarcity areas. Water harvesting and recycling ought to be made mandatory in all jails.

23. Services of NGOs

It is seen that services of NGOs have been put to limited use in all jails visited. Since NGOs have the flexibility and prisoner- friendly approach, their services could be effectively utilized in counseling/teaching/training/vocational training and in a variety of other activities.

24. Budget

Budget allotment is considered to be adequate by the jail authorities of all four prisons. According to Prison Statistics of India 2014-15, prison expenditure in Tamil Nadu per year was Rs.44.26 crores compared to less prosperous states like Bihar (237.83 crore). Average expenditure per inmate reported in Tamil Nadu for the same year was Rs.31346/- whereas in Bihar it was Rs 83691.40. States like Bihar ought to study how Tamil Nadu is able to manage prisons more efficiently with less expenditure.

25. Prison reforms

Prison administration and management in Tamil Nadu appears to be governed by archaic Acts and rules. It is understood that Tamil Nadu is still following the Tamil Nadu Prison Manual, 1982. A Model Prison Manual ought to be notified in its place, based on the Model Manual of 2016, circulated by the Home Ministry and relevant UN resolutions. Moreover, salient provisions of the new Manual ought to

be shared with the prisoners. Jail staff should be properly trained in implementing the provisions of the Manual.

General

Tamil Nadu has taken a lead as far as prison administration in the state is concerned by introducing certain far-reaching reforms. Improvements in the all three wings of Criminal Justice System-the police, courts and the prisons have made the reforms sustainable.

- Central Jail, Palayamkottai (perhaps other Central Jails too) has integrated correctional administration with prisoner management making a clear shift from punitive to correction and reform in the approach to prisoners.
- By bringing all district jails and sub jails in the neighborhood under the overall control and supervision of Central Jails and segregating convicted and under trial/Remand prisoners (convicts confined to Central Prisons only) focused attention could be given to both categories.
- Much attention has been paid to prison infrastructure so much so that prisons in the state appear to have excess capacity!
- It has been able to provide all basic services, better living conditions and a clean environment to the prisoners.
- By regulating unwarranted detention and by having an impressive system of *Lok Adalat* whereby prisoners get speedy relief, administration has been able to limit under trial population in these jails.
- Incarceration of women is limited-there are altogether only 615 women prisoners in the state. Women prisoners are cared for -especially their safety and security. Separate prisons with women only staff is unique to the state.
- Administration has also taken into consideration the needs of prison staff by providing rent free quarters , better promotional avenues, payment of risk allowance, feeding charges, night meals and tea for warders on duty, ex-gratia payment for death and accidents while and duty, extra time remuneration, and Group Insurance.

Despite these singular achievements, the prisons in the state are lagging behind in certain matters. i) The State Government ought to bring out a Model Jail Manual based on UN Standard Minimum Rules, replacing archaic Manual of 1982. ii) Up gradation of educational and health facilities, iii) installation of modern telephone management system iv) putting in place an effective and efficient complaint

management system v) modernizing security and vi) introduction of e-governance in all aspects of prison administration will go a long way in bringing more improvements in prison administration in the State.

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PART-11

**REPORT ON VISIT TO CENTRAL PRISON, PALAYAMKOTTAI,
TIRUNELVELI, TAMILNADU ON 25-01-2018**

-- S. Jalaja, Special Rapporteur, NHRC

Profile of the district

Tirunelveli district lies in the southern part of the state of Tamil Nadu. With a population of 30.77 lakhs (2011 Census) the district ranked 8th among the districts in the State, in terms of size of the population.

Crime profile of the district

As per report of the National Crimes Record Bureau of (NCRB), 2013, with a record of 11,890 crimes Tirunelveli district in Tamil Nadu stood 32nd in all crime records in 2013. Tirunelveli has a crime rate of 386.39 compared to National crime rate of 218.67 in 2013.

Jail Profile and history

Central Jail, Palayamkottai is one of the eight Central Prisons in Tamil Nadu and is the higher prison to house convicted prisoners from Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Thoothukudi districts.

Originally set up as District Prison in 1880, before the formation of Tamil Nadu state, Central Prison, Palayamkottai is one of the largest prisons in the state. It was converted to a Borstal school in 1929. It started functioning as central prison from 1-4-1968 onwards.

Land and infrastructure

The prison is spread over an area of 74.94 acres with a built up area of 41.41 acres. Garden area constitutes 18.25 acres. Staff quarters occupy an area of 12.25 acres.

The jail has a sprawling campus with a large infrastructure comprising of 41 dormitory blocks and 295 Cells. For the purpose of administration the prison is divided into Blocks and Cells. Jail infrastructure comprise of 10 new buildings in Dormitory Block, 14 Quarantine Blocks, 02 Intensive Reformatory Block, Convict's block, Old Age Prisoner's Shed, Hospital Ward, 10 Annexe sheds. 1-7 Blocks, Block-8 A, B, and C are divided into Cells. 02 Hospital Blocks are on the backside. 54 Quarantine Cells are also available.

Manpower

According to approved staffing pattern for the prison, jail staff are divided into different categories, including Ministerial (20), Correctional (02), Medical (06), Technical (07), Educational (03), Vigilance (01) and others (07). It is seen that against a total sanctioned staff strength of 325, 305 posts are filled up; only 20 posts are stated to be vacant. The vacant posts include that of 02 Medical, 03 Technical, (01) correctional and Ministerial staff each. The post of Sub-Inspector (Vigilance) is also reported to be vacant.

Jail capacity and occupancy Against a sanctioned capacity of 1332 prisoners, 1133 (all male) prisoners are lodged in this prison.

Category-wise details of prisoners

Out of 1133 prisoners, 98 are convicts; 01 condemned prisoner (death penalty); 04 'A' class prisoners; 556 are life convicts; 388 are under trial/Remand prisoners and 86 are TPDA (Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act, 1982- also called Gooda Act) prisoners. Convicted and under trial/remand prisoners are segregated and are lodged in separate wards. There is no over-crowding in this jail.

Under-trial Prisoners Unlike in other jails visited, under trial prisoners constitute only about 34 % (388) of the prison's population, as convicted prisoners from jails in the neighborhood have been transferred to this jail for purpose of safe custody. According to data provided by the prison administration regarding length of stay of under trial prisoners only one under-trial prisoner has stayed for more than one year.

Mentally ill prisoners

Prisoners generally suffer from a variety of mental illnesses like Schizophrenia, depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, dementia etc. 32 under trial and 10 Remand prisoners are identified as suffering from depression. They are said to be under treatment of a Psychiatrist from the General Hospital who visits the jail once in a week.

Condition of prisoners.

I went around the different blocks and had interactions with some of the inmates. Quarantine Blocks 1 & 11 were used by the British for quarantine purposes. They were converted to a Borstal school. Now they house Remand and TPDA prisoners. A new building also accommodates Remand and TPDA prisoners.

Capacity of each of the halls was mentioned as 200 against which occupancy reported was 180. Each block has 10 dormitory halls. Quotations from Tirukural are displayed on the walls of the prison everywhere for inspiration of the inmates. There are altogether 10 blocks-five upper and five lower. These blocks have very large halls with windows which provide enough ventilation. The halls were found to be generally clean. Lights and fans were in working condition. Tube lights are seen fitted on the veranda, not inside halls. Fans were found in running condition. The condition of toilets inside was satisfactory. Drinking water (from RO system) was available. TV sets have been provided not inside the halls but in common places, just outside the halls. Toilets for night use were available inside the wards. A mosquito repellent plant is installed to ward off mosquitoes from the prison premises.

It was reported that *no one except one under trial prisoner has spent more than one year in the jail.* On perusal of the list of Under trials/ remand prisoners it is seen that only 10 under trials have completed one year of stay in the jail. One UT prisoner Pandi was admitted on 22-9-15 in a case filed u/s 302 IPC. Sriram booked under 302 and other sections of IPC was admitted on 4-1-2016. Ponkumar, admitted on 13-2-2016 is booked under sec 506 and other sections of IPC. Laxmanan admitted on 22-2-2016 has a murder charge against him. Dhinkaran is booked u/s 341 IPC and 506 IPC was admitted on 9-3-2016. Baburaj admitted on 7-4-2016 is facing a case u/s 506 IPC and various sections of POCSO. Moses admitted on 20-4-2016 is facing a murder charge. UT Shanmukaraj came to the jail

on 23-4-2016. He stated that he was involved in a land dispute. He has been provided legal aid. Muthuraj, admitted on 19-3-2016 is facing a case u/s 379 IPC. Mariyappan with a case filed against him u/s 454, 380 and other sections under IPC was admitted on 30-6-2016. Mariyappan admitted on 16-9-2016 has a case against him u/s 448,506 and other sections of IPC. Revan with cases booked u/s 392, 506 and other provisions of IPC was admitted on 7-10-2016.

The convicts are seen housed in cellular jails. The Cells were small and were located in old buildings. When asked why new spacious halls could not be constructed to accommodate all of them, the response was that the convicted prisoners preferred to live in individual cells and not in common halls. In fact, the Cells, over years, have become their homes.

There are 400 convicted prisoners who have completed 10 years and 180 prisoners 14 years in the prison. I spoke to several of them. They said that they had no complaints. Sankaranarayanan is a condemned prisoner. He was booked under various provisions of SC/ST (POA) Act and IPC. His only regret is that he dragged his wife also into the case. His appeal is said to be pending in court now.

Old age prisoners numbering in 60-65 are accommodated in a separate block. I spoke to the inmates of the cells. They stated that they had no complaints. Some of them have completed 20 years in jail. Their only plea was that those who have completed 14 years ought to be released from jail.

Women Prisoners

Unlike in central jails in rest of the country, no women prisoners are lodged in this jail. It was mentioned that *in the State of Tamil Nadu women prisoners are lodged in separate prisons, specially constructed for them, managed by women only staff.*

Correctional administration

It is good to see an entire block dedicated for correctional activities located in the front part of the jail. Space is also seen provided for conducting Lok Adalat in one separate part of the building. Dr. Jayanti, Psychologist, is in charge of this unit, assisted by two Counselors. This was reported as a regular arrangement.

Correctional Administration Unit inter-alia takes up Individual and group counseling, induction level counseling and pre-release training. For remand prisoners it provides orientation, screening as well as individual counseling and also group counseling. It also attends to alcohol dependence, behavioral problems, TPDA cases etc.

Psychiatric prisoners attend mental health and skills development program, learn life skills, social skills and undergo occupational therapy. Studies by the unit show that most of the prisoners are below 30 years, first time offenders having completed or discontinued their education. They work as either drivers or construction workers with a monthly salary below Rs.15,000/-. They are mostly from broken families. They commit crimes due to peer pressure, emotional imbalance, influence of alcohol, loss of control, feeling of inferiority/ guilt and they need psychological support and life skills training. The unit plans to have a De-addiction Center, Research Department, Individual Treatment Centers and educational institutions for inmates.

Video-conferencing

Video-conferencing facility is available in the jail. Daily around 30 prisoners are stated to be produced before the courts through this facility. Video courts at Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Kanyakumari are connected.

Legal Aid It was stated that legal aid is being provided to prisoners. District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is stated to be active. A separate Welfare Officer assisted by other officials takes care of legal aid and other welfare measures. Two advocates from DLSA visit the jail and provide counseling and legal aid. 02 Para legal volunteers aid the prisoners in legal matters. It was stated that around 500 prisoners have been provided with legal assistance.

Lok Adalat

Tamil Nadu perhaps is the only state having institutional arrangements for conducting Lok Adalat. Lok Adalat is conducted in a permanent building, once in a week. Many cases are regularly taken up and they get disposed of without any delay.

Sanction of bail

It was stated that 06 prisoners are languishing in jail after getting bail, for want of sureties. This could be taken up with the courts concerned/ or in Lok Adalat, to explore the possibility of releasing them on personal bonds.

Parole/ Furlough/ Remission

It was stated that emergency /ordinary leaves are allowed for specified periods for convicted prisoners. The Jail Superintendent is authorized to sanction emergency leave in 04 spells of 15 days per year (one spell of 06 days and other three spells of 03 days each) and ordinary leave of 01 month, in two years, by DIG (Prisons).

Ordinary Remission of 02 days per month is sanctioned to prisoners by the Jail Superintendent. They are also entitled to Work Remission of 2/3 days per month. Good Conduct Remission of 15 days in 07 years is also sanctioned. Special Remission of 30 days per year could be sanctioned by the Superintendent and 60 days in 02 years by ADGP, as per rules.

Custodial Deaths /violence

It is reported by jail authorities that no unnatural custodial deaths were reported in the jail in the last three years.

Escape of prisoners/jail break

It was stated that no jail break incident has taken place in the jail in recent times.

Basic amenities

Water supply and Sanitation

It was mentioned that water is being supplied to the jail from Tamarabharani river bed through a separate pipe line under a river project. There are 8 nos. of deep bore wells, 07 Nos. of open wells, 02 over head tanks and 05 sumps installed for supply of water to the prison. Safe drinking water is supplied from a RO plant. Taps are seen installed in all wards and common places in the jail.

As far as sanitation facilities are concerned every barrack has a cage toilet (total 331). 251 toilets are available for day use of prisoners. Ratio of toilets to prisoners is reported as 6:1. Water was available in the toilets. Toilets were generally clean and well maintained. Bathing space is also adequate.

Power Supply

24 hour power supply is available in the jail. A generator is installed as back up.

Food supply

The jail kitchen is located in an old building. The kitchen has a hall and adjoining cooking space. Cooking is done with water from RO plant. LPG facility is available. The kitchen has sufficient ventilation. Exhaust fans are fitted on the walls.

A large store is available in which rice, dal and other materials of daily use are kept. Rice, wheat and sugar are supplied by cooperative societies run by the State Government.

Rice and Sambhar are served for lunch. For diabetic patients Chapati is served. Cooking is done with the help of a boiler. A Boiler Attendant runs the boiler. Boiled ground nut is a part of regular diet.

14 prisoners are working in the kitchen. Besides two regular cooks also work here. Prisoners work in two shifts in the kitchen. Skilled workers are paid Rs.200/day ; semi-skilled Rs.160; Unskilled workers are paid Rs.120/- Vegetables for use in the kitchen are produced in kitchen gardens (20 acres) maintained in the jail campus. Excess vegetables are supplied outside the jail. It was learned that a new kitchen is planned to be constructed shortly.

Education

Education ought to be pursued in the prison as an important means of reformation. Four teachers (two male;02 female) have been engaged for teaching. Efforts are also made to provide opportunity for higher education through TN Open University.

Apart from formal education, prisoners also need to be trained in social skills and urged to take up good personal habits like personal hygiene, good house - keeping, use of library and reading news papers, good communication, self discipline and having a helpful attitude etc. The same could be taken up subordinate jails too.

Health care

No full-fledged jail hospital is seen set up, instead only a 10- bedded dispensary (mini hospital) with two Medical Officers, a Pharmacist, one Staff Nurse and two Nursing Assistants. One of the Medical Officers has served the Army earlier.

The dispensary/ mini hospital is located in an old building. The hospital appeared to be clean and well maintained. The hospital is housed in two halls which were somewhat congested. Both halls were well lighted with lights and fans functional. Lab facilities are available. Tests are carried out every Tuesday and Thursday. A semi-auto analyzer is provided. Isolation ward is available. An ambulance is available for transporting patients to hospital. X-ray and ECG facilities although available are not functional at present.

The OPD is attended by 150-200 prisoners daily. Fever, hyper tension, substance abuse, psychiatric disorders are commonly reported. No Malaria or dengue were reported. 2-3 TB cases and 04 cases of HIV/Aids were also reported.

I spoke to some of the patients admitted in the hospital. Sasikumar 48 is suffering from TAO, a heart condition was said to be very serious. It was pointed out that he was saved only due to the efforts by Tirunelveli Medical College Hospital and MO of the jail hospital. Patturaja 45 is suffering from Rheumatoid Arthritis. Sudhakaran 26 is suffering from alcohol- related problems, Ayyakutty 57 is an accident case. He is getting better. Prisoners stated that they had no complaints.

As regards AYUSH facilities, it was stated that a Siddha doctor comes thrice a week to the hospital . It was, however, pointed out that Siddha medicine was very expensive.

PCOs/Telephone facility/waiting room/visitors

It is seen that telephone facilities/PCOs (coin box) are available to prisoners. Unlike other prisons I have visited, booths have been established *at different points* for the convenience of prisoners wherein a prisoner could speak to his friends and relatives for about 09 minutes five times a month. These booths are seen located before Quarantine Blocks 1&11, New block, near Meditation hall in two places to cover the remaining areas. The decentralized telephone system which helps to reduce crowding and maximize convenience of prisoners is a praiseworthy step.

A separate visitor's room is set up for prisoners' meeting with visitors. Sunday is reserved for school children to meet their parents/guardians lodged in jail. It was learned that special program is organized every year on the occasion of 'Pongal' to enable prisoners undergoing their sentences to meet their families.

Board of visitors

It was learned that visitor's Board has not been constituted for the jail. Probably it is planned to be set up in December, 2017. The Board needs to be set up without any further delay..

Complaints management

It was learned that Tuesday is the grievance day in all central jails of Tamil Nadu. On that day entire team comprising the Superintendent, law officers, CMO is present to hear grievances of prisoners. It was stated that the District and Sessions Judge and the CJM and Secretary, DLSA visit the jail once a month and listen to complaints from the inmates.

It is seen that a complaint boxes have been installed in every block to receive complaints from prisoners, to be opened in the presence of the District and Sessions Judge, Tirunelveli. The Superintendent of the prison listens to their grievances every Tuesday .There is every need to have prisoner's Durbar in which the District Collector and SP participate. They ought to have periodic interaction with the prisoners.

Library

Two libraries with around 3000 books is available in the jail for use of prisoners. Books are borrowed from the District Library twice on monthly basis.

Recreation

FM and TV facilities are available in the prison for entertainment of the inmates. A large garden full of trees, shrubs , flowering and vegetables plants has been developed due to the efforts of the inmates. A herbal garden has also been developed with the help of prisoners. Vermi composting is also practiced in the prison..

Cultural programs

It was learned that cultural programs are being regularly organized in the jail. A Music club formed by prisoners is very active. The club members gave a sample performance during my visit to the prison.

Sports

Outdoor games like volley ball and badminton are played by the prisoners. Indoor facilities for playing chess and carom are available.

Religious activities

It was stated that prisoners are allowed to follow their own religious practices. Facilities for worship are available in the prison.

Yoga/Gym

Facilities for practicing Yoga are available. Yoga is practiced daily by prisoners. Art of Living and ISHA Foundation are involved in Yoga training. Two Warders along with two prisoners have been trained as instructors.

Jail Canteen

It is seen that canteen facilities are provided to the inmates in the jail. A canteen card is issued to the inmates with the name of the prisoner, account number, and issue date like a debit card. A category cards are issued items up to Rs.750/-and B category Rs.450/-.Most items are manufactured in the prison itself.

Vocational Training

It was reported that vocational training is being provided to prisoners--07 prisoners in computer management, 04 prisoners in welding and 06 prisoners in cutting. Vocational training ought to be up-scaled and diversified.

A Charkha unit is also established. 25 charkhas are provided to the unit.

Employment

Employment is being provided to 191 prisoners in the Administrative section (30 prisoners as Warders, 17 as sweepers, 30 for kitchen work, 26 as Orderlies, 65 in

the garden and others managing works like sanitation, canteen, washing, hair cutting etc. Under the Manufacturing section 194 are provided employment, which includes 140 prisoners in hand-made paper industry; 39 in weaving industry and 15 in tailoring unit. The tailoring unit stitches shirts for outsiders, rain coats and mosquito nets.

It is interesting to note that a barber shop is seen run by the inmates themselves. Sanitary and maternity napkins produced by inmates are sold at Rs.2.40 per pad. It is also seen that a petrol pump on the highway is run by the prisoners, so also a Food Court and Ayurveda clinic.

Drug De-addiction program A Drug De-addiction program is being organized in the jail. Dr. Anpuraja from Peace Health Center is involved in de-addiction programs.

Role of NGOs

It was stated that services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are being utilized at present. Art of Living and ISHA Foundation Manavali Kalai Manram, SKY, Bhrama Kumaris and ISKON are involved in various activities

Inspections It was stated that regular inspections are conducted by District and Sessions Judge as well as by the CJM. Inspections are also stated to be conducted by senior prison officials. Last inspection was by the DIG on 16-12-2017.

Security

It was stated that structural and procedural aspects of security have been taken into consideration while planning for prison security. The prison is protected by outer and inner walls. Prison walls are reinforced with live wires. A dynamic spy system is also available. 06 CCTVs have been installed and all are stated to be in working condition.

Equipment like baggage scanner, Hand Held Metal Detector, DMD, scanner, mobile jammer etc are seen provided.

Solar Lighting/water harvesting Water harvesting facilities are said to be available but not solar power. Water harvesting facilities need to be enlarged by

constructing soak pits and other water harvesting facilities, wherever feasible, to collect waste water from kitchen etc.

Many jails in the country have shifted to alternate energy uses for a variety of purposes. Solar lighting/heating need be introduced in the jail.

Training

It is learned that regular training programs are being organized for prison officials and staff/

Budget

It was confirmed that sufficient funds are available for jail activities. Expenditure on salaries reported was approximately Rs.11.20 crores and non-salary items was Rs.3.98 crores in 2017-18.

Regular auditing of funds received ought to be carried out. Civil construction works ought to be closely monitored.

Modernization

It was stated that several initiatives have been taken for modernization of the prison. The Prison Department of Tamil Nadu has launched a program through which data is collected on prisoners across the state on prisoners. Efforts to convert the jail into an e-prison and courts into e-courts by digitalizing all procedures is taken up. CCTVs are to be installed for additional security. Modernization of kitchen is also planned to be taken up.

Observations/ Recommendations:- Central Prison, Palayamkottai is one of the largest prisons in Tamil Nadu and is also one of the best jails I have visited so far. After having visited a number of jails in different parts of the country wherein jail reforms are slowly being adopted, in this jail one witnesses the smooth interweaving of the core value of prison administration--correctional rather than punitive approach to prison management--into the daily life of prisoners. This is seen in the full-fledged set up for correctional administration with a dedicated team of psychologists and counselors who try to analyze the state of mind of those who commit crimes, educate and train them with empathy and understanding. The administration has been able to ensure timely production of under trial and remand

prisoners before courts, extending legal aid to the needy, having a fairly good video-conferencing facility and reporting no unnatural deaths or any untoward incidents. Living conditions appeared to be faultless, halls with large living spaces lighted and airy, Cells for convicted prisoners, having a separate establishment for aged prisoners, safe drinking water, clean toilets and bathing spaces, Apart from providing basic minimum facilities to prisoners, prison administration has been able to provide a hassle free telephone management system, a pro active and interactive complaint management system, FM radio for prisoner's entertainment, organizing meetings between prisoners and their children, organizing vocational /industrial training to enable their rehabilitation, involving them in developing the environment around the prison etc. It is seen that programs have also been taken up for the mental well being of the inmates with the help of reputed organizations. As the controlling prison, this jail ensures/ encourages replication of these programs in subordinate jails of Tutucorin, Ramanathapuram and Kanyakumari. The present Superintendent and his team have shown considerable initiative and enthusiasm in successfully running these programs.

General recommendations/suggestions have been included in part-1 of this report. The only areas of improvement I could think of are 1) Drawing up a comprehensive plan for having modern infrastructure in the place of the old and time worn buildings, in a phased manner 2) provide for a full-fledged jail hospital which could take care of serious cases in subordinate jails too 3) Better educational facilities 4) up gradation and diversification of vocational training and 5) planning a rehabilitation program for those nearing release. With little more efforts Central Prison Palayamkottai could become a true model/modern prison in India.

PART-111

REPORT ON VISIT TO DISTRICT JAIL RAMANATHAPURAM, TAMIL NADU ON 22-01-2018

----- S. Jalaja, Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC

Ramanathapuram (Ramanad) is a district of Tamil Nadu situated on the south eastern part of the state, 120 kms away from the city of Madurai. It has an area of

4123 km² and a population of 13.53 lakhs. It is a place of religious significance and an important destination for pilgrims.

Crime profile of the district

As per report of the National Crimes Record Bureau of (NCRB), 2013, with a record of 3,583 crimes, Ramanathapuram district stood 225 th in all crime records in India. It reported a crime rate of 264.73 compared to National crime rate of 218.67 in 2013.

Jail Profile and history

Established as sub jail under the Revenue Department during the British period, it was made a regular sub jail on 20-04-1983 and was upgraded to District jail on 17-04-2011 under the control of Central Jail, Palayamkottai.

Land and infrastructure

The jail has an area of only 2200 sq.m.. Most of the area is occupied by jail buildings that very little land is available around it. The jail infrastructure comprises of 10 buildings in which there are 08 blocks accommodating 200 male prisoners (25 per block).

Manpower The jail, at present is manned by staff numbering 36. *The post of Superintendent of the prison is reported as vacant.* Additional Superintendent is in charge. Besides the AS, the other staff include 01 Jailor, and Deputy Jailor each, 03 Asst Jailors, 05 Chief Warders, 03 I st Grade Warders, 17 Warders, clerical and class IV staff.

Jail capacity and occupancy

Against a sanctioned capacity of 200, only 108 male prisoners are lodged in the jail. There are no female prisoners in the jail, as in Tamil Nadu they are lodged in special women prisons, managed entirely by women staff.

Category-wise details of prisoners

Only under trial/ Remand prisoners are lodged in district jails. Convicted prisoners are usually sent to the Central Jail which is the controlling jail for all other jails in the neighboring districts.

Under trial prisoners

According to jail administration the inmates are mostly petty offenders, detained for ganja peddling or ordinary crimes. Length of stay of majority of prisoners was reported as less than one year.

High Security Prisoners

It was reported that no high security prisoners are reported to be lodged in this prison.

Extremist prisoners

No extremist prisoner is lodged in this prison.

Mentally ill prisoners

No mentally ill prisoners are kept in this jail.

Condition of prisoners.

I visited some of the different blocks (halls) wherein the prisoners are lodged and had interactions with the inmates. 08 blocks are located in 10 buildings. Out of 08 blocks Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are not occupied. The halls were large (long) and well lighted. There was no overcrowding seen in any of the halls. The halls were generally clean and were seen fitted with grilled doors and windows which let in air. Lights and fans were in working condition. Tube lights were seen fitted outside the hall. All wards were seen provided with RO water, fans and exhaust fans. The condition of two toilets inside for night use and 06 toilets for night use was satisfactory. Bathrooms are also available. Drinking water was available. TV sets are seen provided in common areas. Prisoners were provided with indoor games facility. It was mentioned that the inmates are also provided all essential items of daily use like clothing, linen, blankets, mat, towels, soaps etc.

It was seen that against a sanctioned capacity of 25, 22 prisoners are lodged in Hall No.1. Only remand prisoners are lodged here. All have spent less than three months in jail.

Hall No.11 had only 18 prisoners. Only three prisoners have spent above one year in jail. The rest were remand prisoners who have spent less than three months in jail. All of them confirmed that they have assistance of lawyers.

I spoke to some of the inmates. Vijayan 44 is booked in a case u/s 302 IPC and has been in jail for last 22 days. He stated that he has not committed any crime. Tamim Ansari has a case under POCSO filed against him. He has spent an year in jail. He has been sanctioned bail, but for want of sureties he continues to remain here.

Hall No. 111 accommodates 20 prisoners. Only one prisoner namely Govindaraj 25 has stayed for more than an year in jail. He is booked u/s 302. He has not got any bail so far.

Hall No. 1V had 22 inmates. Balu, a UT prisoner has spent little less than an year in jail. He is booked in a case involving atrocities on SC/ST. Suresh Palanichami 48 has a case against him u/s 302 IPC and has spent one year in jail. He stated that services of a lawyer are available to him. Soman 26 is also booked u/s 302 IPC. He has been in this jail for less than 03 months, but has been transferred from Madurai for assaulting a fellow prisoner. **Hall No. V** 22 prisoners are lodged here. All inmates in this hall have spent less than an year in jail. They confirmed that they are being produced before the courts regularly. All have assistance of a lawyer.

None of the prisoners had complaints.

Women Prisoners

No women prisoners are lodged in this jail

Custodial Deaths /violence

Only one custodial death was reported in the jail. The death was attributed to natural causes. The prisoner died in the General Hospital, Ramanathapuram.

Escape of prisoners/jail break

One incident of jail break incident by scaling the prison wall was reported in 2011. Security has been tightened after the incident.

Basic amenities

Water supply and Sanitation

It was mentioned that pipe water is being supplied to the jail. A bore well is also available. RO system is seen installed. As far as sanitation facilities are concerned

it was stated that every hall has a two toilets (total 08) and bathrooms (total 08) for night use. 06 toilets and 06 bathrooms are available outside for day use. Water was available in the toilets. Toilets were generally clean and well maintained.

Power Supply

24 hour power supply is available in the jail. A generator is installed as back up.

Food supply

The jail kitchen although small was in good condition. It has two rooms-one is used in cooking the other for stacking cooking utensils and vessels. Ventilation is sufficient as windows are. Exhaust fans are fitted on the walls. Tap water supply (RO) is available for cooking purposes. LPG is available for cooking.

It was mentioned that the inmates are provided three main meals, including breakfast, lunch and dinner. Food supplied is on calorie basis. Per head cost of food was reported as Rs.60/- only, which is indeed very low. Rice and *sambhar* were being served for lunch.

Education

Not much attention has been paid to the area of education in the prison, probably because it is a remand jail.. Although no teachers are posted, classes are conducted by Warders who have good education.

Health care

No regular hospital facilities are available in the jail. Only a dispensary has been set up. A Medical Officer from local General Hospital visits the jail daily. No Para- medical staff is available. A Psychiatrist from the hospital also reportedly visit the jail. The jail also has no pathology laboratory. The jail depends on the nearby Govt. Hospital for indoor treatment of patients. Ambulance service is available for transporting patients to the hospital.

Medicines are reportedly supplied by Tamil Nadu Medical Supplies Corporation. In emergency local purchases are also made. At present no shortage of medicines was reported.

Since more than hundred prisoners are lodged in this prison, it is essential to post a medical officer on regular basis. A post of MO ought to be created for this purpose on long term basis..

Video-conferencing

Video-conferencing facility is available in the jail. It is connected to court in Madurai. 07 prisoners are produced daily before the courts on the average. A separate room is set up for this purpose. Prisoners are produced before courts using this facility.

Legal Aid

It was stated that legal aid is being provided to prisoners. District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is stated to be active. 02 advocates visit the jail twice a week and provide counseling and legal aid. DSLA needs to be actively involved in cases concerning prisoners who are languishing in jail, for want of sureties..

Lok Adalats

It was stated that two *Lok Adalats* are being organized in the jail. 05 prisoners were released the previous Friday by the Adalat.

Parole/ Furlough/ Remission parole /furlough and remission are not applicable as all are under trial/Remand prisoners.

PCOs/Telephone facility/waiting room/visitors

It is seen that telephone facilities/PCOs (coin box) are available to prisoners for communicating with their families.

Every under trial prisoner is allowed to meet their family members once in a week. A waiting room is seen set apart for visitors.

Board of visitors

It was learned that Visitor's Board has not been constituted for the jail. The Board needs to be set up without any further delay..

Complaints management

Two complaint boxes have been installed to receive complaints from prisoners which are to be opened by the Session's Judge, It was stated that JFMC Court also visit the jail every working Saturday. District & Sessions Judge and the CJM also visit the jail regularly.

Library

A library with around 1010 books is set up in the jail for use of prisoners.

Cultural programs

It was stated that cultural programs organized once a week in jail.

Sports

For want of sufficient space, outdoor games are not being organized for prisoners. Indoor facilities for playing chess and carom are available.

Religious activities

It was stated that prisoners are allowed to follow their own religious practices. A small temple is available for worship. As for Christians a priest visits the jail on Sundays. Muslim prisoners offer *namaz* in their halls.

Yoga/Gym

Facilities for practicing Yoga are available. Yoga is practiced daily by prisoners.

Recreation It is seen that color TV sets have been provided for the entertainment of prisoners..

Jail Canteen

It is seen that canteen facilities are not available to the inmates.

Vocational Training

Since this is a remand prison no vocational training is seen taken up .

Drug De-addiction program

No Drug De-addiction program is being organized in the jail. Since drug addiction is common among prisoners, it would be necessary to conduct a special drive to

30

find out the number of prisoners involved. Those involved ought to be provided necessary counseling and treatment.

Role of NGOs

It was stated that services of PMI (GOI) are being utilized, especially for counseling.

Inspections

It was stated that regular inspections are conducted by IG (Prisons), DIG (Prisons) and other senior officials. Last inspection was conducted by DIG (Prisons) on 5-1-2018. Superintendent of the jail conducted inspections on 12-11-2016 and 10-06-2017. District Judge and CJM visit the jail regularly.

Security

Security of the jail is maintained by 03 1st Grade and 17 Grade 11 Warders. No state police is involved. Two watch towers have been installed. It is seen that security equipment including , CCTVs, mobile detector, metal detector, 13 mobile jammers etc are not available

Solar Lighting

Many jails in the country have shifted to alternate energy uses for a variety of purposes. Solar lighting/heating have been not yet been introduced so far in the jail.

Training

It is very important to train jail officials and subordinate staff in dealing with prisoners and human rights issues concerning them. It is learned that no regular training programs are being organized for prison officials and staff.

Budget

It was confirmed that sufficient funds are available for jail activities.

Observations/ Recommendations:-

Since the jail essentially is a remand prison and that basic facilities are seen provided to the prisoners no suggestions or recommendation seems to be necessary. However, attention ought to be paid to those prisoners who have remained in jail for more than 01 year and those who have got bail but are forced to remain in jail for want of surety. Assistance of a lawyer and regular production before courts need to be ensured.

(PTO)

PART-111

REPORT ON VISIT TO DISTRICT PRISON, PERURANI, THOOTHUKUDY (TUTICORIN) ON 23-01-2018

----- S. Jalaja, Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC

Thoothukudi (Tuticorin) district is situated in the coast of Bay of Bengal in the extreme Southeastern corner of Tamil Nadu. It was carved out of Tirunelveli District and notified as a separate district on 20th October 1986. The district has an area of 4,745 km² and a population of 17.50 lakhs.

Crime profile of the district

As per data provided by district police, Thuthukudi district reported 6287 cognizable crimes under IPC (81 Murders, 253 Attempts to Murder, 21 Rapes, 19 Kidnapping and Abduction, 284 burglaries, 59 Robberies and 432 thefts and others 4893) in 2015-16.

Jail Profile and history

District Prison, Perurani in Thoothukudy was initially established as a sub jail, but was up graded as a district jail on 30-8- 2017. A new building for the prison was constructed in 2017.

Apart from 02 district jails (controlling jail) there are 07 sub jails, 01 Sub jail for Women and 01 Borstal school in Thoothukudi. The prison admits prisoners from the courts of Tirunelveli and Tuticorin. Women's Sub Jail and Borstal School, Perurani come under this jail, but are stated to be not functional at present.

Land and infrastructure

The jail has a total extent of 4.74 acres land. 53 Nos. of staff quarters occupy 4.40 acres. The jail has 11/2 acre of open space around it. The entire jail campus is well maintained.

Manpower

According to approved staff pattern, Jail staff are categorized as Executive (Jailor, Deputy Jailor, Asst jailor, Chief Head Warder (CHW) , First/Second Grade Warders), Ministerial (Assistants, Typist and Record Clerk), Correctional/Educational, (Welfare Officer, Educational Staff, Secondary Grade Teacher) Medical (Medical Officer) and others (cooks/sanitation staff). Against a sanctioned staff strength of 40, only 33 posts are seen filled up. Post of Superintendent is vacant; Additional Superintendent is in charge. Out of 32 Executive posts one post each of Additional Superintendent and Jailor and 03 posts of CHW are stated to be vacant. Among Correctional Staff, the critical post of Welfare Officer (01) was reported as vacant. One other important post vacant is that of the Medical Officer. Although the doctor's post is sanctioned, no appointment has been made against it. A Male Nursing Attendant's (MNA) post is likely to be sanctioned shortly.

Jail capacity and occupancy

Against a sanctioned capacity of 200 , 177 (all male) prisoners are lodged in the jail. The sanctioned capacity of Women's Sub Jail and Borstal School each is reported as 35. As the prison population does not exceed the capacity sanctioned, there is no over- crowding noticed in this jail.

Category-wise details of prisoners

The prison population comprises only of under trial/Remand prisoners. No high security or extremist prisoners are lodged in this jail. There are 07 UT prisoners above the age of 60 years lodged in this prison

Mentally ill prisoners

Prisoners generally suffer from a variety of mental illnesses like Schizophrenia, depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, dementia etc It was reported that screening for mental illness is conducted at the time of admission and that no mentally ill prisoners are kept in this jail, although one case was reported later. It

was stated that screening for mental health is done at the time of admission. but it needs to be conducted on a regular basis, with the help of a team from nearby Mental Hospital.

It was stated that two regular psychiatrists along with two counselors engaged on payment of honoraria to attend to prisoners in Central Jails. They also visit the district jails .

Condition of prisoners. It is seen that prisoners are accommodated in 04 blocks- Blocks 1-4. I visited all four blocks and had interactions with the inmates. All four blocks are large and spacious. The sanctioned capacity of each of the Block is stated to be 32 prisoners in Blocks 1&3 and 33 for block-2 and 4 against which on the average 34 prisoners are accommodated. The halls were generally clean and they have a good number of windows which let in air and light. Lights and fans were in working condition. All wards were seen provided with RO water. It was mentioned that the inmates are also provided all essential items of daily use like clothing, linen, blankets, mat, towels, soaps etc. The condition of two toilets inside was satisfactory. But none of the halls were seen fitted with TV sets.

It was learned that there were no under trials having spent more than 01 year in this jail. I spoke to Arumai Nayakan 35 is booked in a case u/s 302 IPC and has been in jail for more than a year. He has engaged a private advocate.

One of the prisoners was identified as mentally ill. Screening was done at the Medical College Hospital, Thoothukudi. A psychiatrist from the Hospital is said to be treating him.

Custodial Deaths /violence

No custodial death was reported in the jail in last three years.

Escape of prisoners/jail break

It was stated that no jail break incident has taken place in the jail so far.

Basic amenities

Water supply and Sanitation

It was mentioned that pipe water is being supplied to the jail . RO system is seen installed. As far as sanitation facilities are concerned every barrack has toilets. inside for night use. Toilets outside for day use are available in adequate numbers. The prisoner to toilet ratio was reported as 1:8. Water was available in the toilets. Toilets were generally clean and well maintained.

Power Supply

24 hour power supply is available in the jail. A generator is installed as back up.

Food supply-The jail kitchen is located in a separate block. It is housed in a large hall. Besides, it has a store room and work area. Water from the RO plant is used for cooking. There are 02 regular cooks and 02 prisoners for help. Cost per day of food supplied was stated as Rs.60/-.Rice sugar and salt are provided by the Civil Supplies Dept and other items from Government run cooperatives. Adequate ventilation is available in the kitchen. Exhaust fans are fitted on the walls..LPG is available for cooking.

Education

Not much attention has been paid to the area of education in the prison, probably because it is a remand jail. At least efforts ought to have been made in selecting volunteers among prisoners who could teach others. One teacher who had been an ex-service man is engaged as teacher.

Efforts ought to be made to provide opportunity for higher education and degree accreditation through Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) and other universities, *however short the prisoner's stay in the jail be*. Some of the jails have reported that apart from imparting formal education, prisoners are also trained in social skills and urged to take up good personal habits like personal hygiene, good house - keeping. use of library and reading news papers, good communication, self discipline and having a helpful attitude etc. This could be introduced in this jail too.

Health care

No regular hospital facilities are available in the jail. Only a dispensary has been set up. No Para- medical staff is available, including a Pharmacist A Medical

Officer from Mudivaithanenthal PHC visits the jail twice a week. The jail also has no pathology laboratory. The jail depends on the nearby Govt. Hospital for indoor treatment of patients. Medicines are reportedly supplied by the Tamil Nadu Medical Supplies Corporation. At present, no shortage of medicines was reported.

Since more than 175 prisoners are lodged in this prison, it is essential to post a medical officer on regular basis

Video-conferencing

Video-conferencing facility is available in the jail. It was stated that *it is not functional* as broad band facilities are not available.

Legal Aid

It was stated that legal aid is being provided to prisoners. List of legal rights of prisoners is prominently displayed. District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is stated to be active. One Advocate visits the jail on rotation basis once a week and provide counseling and legal aid. A para-legal volunteer also provides assistance to prisoners. It was stated that this month 10 bail applications were followed up. Every month a status report is sent to CJM.

Sanction of bail

It was stated that there are 09 prisoners are languishing in jail after getting bail, for want of sureties. DLSA ought to look into these cases.

Lok Adalats

It was stated that *Lok Adalats* are being regularly organized in the jail. 03 prisoners were reportedly released and five cases disposed of on 10-1-2018 in Lok Adalat organized on that day.

Parole/ Furlough/ Remission Parole /furlough and remission are not applicable as this is a remand prison.

PCOs/Telephone facility/waiting room/visitors

It is seen that no telephone facilities/PCOs (coin box) are available to prisoners for communicating with their families. Only the office phone is made use of by prisoners. Telephone facilities ought to be installed without any delay.

Every under trial prisoner is allowed to meet their family members thrice in a week. 03 interview halls have been set up, one each for this jail, the Women's Sub Jail and the Borstal school. 20/30 interviews reportedly take place daily.

Board of visitors

It was learned that a visitor's Board has been constituted for the jail on 14-10-2017. Regular visits to the jail by the Board members ought to be ensured.

Complaints management

No Complaints Management System has been put in place in the jail. However, a complaint box is set up for receiving complaints from the inmates. The box is opened in the presence of the District Judge. One more box needs to be kept to be opened in the presence of the District Collector for receiving complaints of general nature, which are not case/court related.

Library

Although no independent library has been set up in the jail for use of prisoners books are borrowed from the Central Library Thoothukudi, and Central Prison Tirunelveli for their benefit.

Cultural programs

It was learned that cultural programs are being organized in the jail once a month.

Sports

Facilities for outdoor games are not available. Indoor facilities for playing chess and carom are available.

Religious activities

It was stated that prisoners are allowed to follow their own religious practices.

Yoga/Gym

Facilities for practicing Yoga are available. Yoga training is conducted in a multi-purpose hall with the help of a trained Warder.

Recreation It is seen that no TV sets have been provided for entertainment of prisoners. However, FM Radio services are available.

Jail Canteen

It is seen that canteen facilities are not available to the inmates.

Vocational Training

Since this is a remand prison no vocational training is seen taken up .

Drug De-addiction program No Drug De-addiction program is being organized in the jail. It was stated that those who are found to be drug-users are referred to the Central Jail for treatment. Since drug addiction is common among prisoners, it would be necessary to conduct a special drive to find out the number of prisoners involved. Those involved ought to be provided necessary counseling and treatment.

Role of NGOs

It was stated that services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are not being utilized at present. However, PMI, is engaged in counseling the prisoners.

Inspections

It was stated that routine inspections are conducted by the Superintendent regularly. DIG (Prisons), Madurai and other senior officials also inspect the jail. Last inspection was conducted by DIG (Prisons) in March. 2017. District Judge/CJM visit the jail every month..

Security

32 officials and staff including 01 Deputy Jailor, 04 Assistant Jailors, 07 Chief Head Warders 04 Warders Grade-1 and 14 Warders are engaged in providing security to the jail. 03 watch towers are available. It was mentioned that 14 CCTVs are being fitted in the jail, of which 10 have already been installed.

Solar Lighting

Many jails in the country have shifted to alternate energy uses for a variety of purposes. Solar lighting/heating have been not yet been introduced so far in the jail.

Training

It is very important to train jail officials and subordinate staff in dealing with prisoners and human rights issues concerning them. It is learned that training programs are being organized for prison officials and staff. It was mentioned that all Warders have completed their training.

Staff quarters

While infrastructure of the jails receive attention, the housing and other requirements of jail staff usually remain neglected by the State Governments. However, Tamil Nadu Government has taken initiative to provide better living conditions for its jail staff. It is seen that for accommodating all staff (40 nos.) 45 quarters have been provided, which is a good achievement.

Budget

It was confirmed that sufficient funds are available for jail activities. It was reported that out of the grant sanctioned for the period 2017 -18 a sum of Rs.15.31 lakhs - has been provided for non-salary items against which expenditure reported so far was Rs.10.65 lakhs and a provision of Rs.90.60 lakhs has been made for payment of salary..

Regular auditing of funds received ought to be carried out. Civil construction works, if any, ought to be closely monitored.

Modernization

A proposal for purchase of security equipment like HH Metal detector, Door Frame Metal Detector, Public address system and CCTV cameras is said to have been sent to higher authorities for sanction.04 computers are also requisitioned for storing prisoner's data. According to jail authorities E-prison system, if installed, will help all three arms of the Criminal Justice System to share information.

Observations/ Recommendations:-

General recommendations/suggestions have been included in part-1 of this report. However, specific recommendations in respect of this jail are summarized below:-

1. Posting a regular Jail superintendent, Medial Officer, Nurse and Welfare Officer
2. Up gradation of facilities
3. Up-gradation of hospital/Lab facilities
4. Screening for mental illnesses
5. Improve facilities for education
6. Setting up modern Telephone Management System/introduction of E. mulakat
7. Put in place a Complaint Management System
8. Involvement of additional NGOs in various activities
9. Training of jail officials and staff in human rights issues concerning prisoners
10. Installation of solar lighting/heating facilities/set up water harvesting/recycling facilities

----- (PTO)

PART-111

REPORT ON VISIT TO DISTRICT PRISON NAGARCOIL KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT ON 24-01-2018

----- S. Jalaja, Spl. Rapporteur, NHRC

Kanyakumari district is the southernmost district in Tamil Nadu state and mainland India. It has an area of 1,684 km and a population of 18.70 lakhs.

Crime profile of the district

As per data provided by district police, Kanyakumari, the district reported 2617 cognizable crimes under IPC (15 Murders, 90 Attempts to Murder, 03 Rapes, 05 Kidnapping and Abduction, 85 Burglaries, 08 Robberies and 184 thefts and others 2162) in 2016-17.

Jail Profile and history

Originally set up as a sub jail under the control of the Revenue Department, it was brought under the control of Central Jail, Palayamkottai in 1983. It was upgraded as district jail on 08-10-2005.

Land and infrastructure

The jail is constructed in land with an area measuring 0.32 Ha.. The jail infrastructure comprises of the office block, old jail building which is used for storage, rooms for Arms and ammunition and condemned articles and prisoner's block with 06 old and 10 new Cells.

Manpower

The post of Superintendent of the prison is reported as vacant and Additional Superintendent is in charge. Besides, 01 Prison Officer, Deputy Prison Officer. Assistant Prison Officer, 05 Head Constables (First Grade), 04 Head Constables, 12 Second Grade Constables. 01 Assistant, 01 Junior Assistant and 01 Cook are posted. Three posts vacant are that of 01 Addl. Superintendent, 01 Jailor and Warder Grade-11.

Jail capacity and occupancy

Against a sanctioned capacity of 230, 84 Remand and 66 Under trial Prisoners (Total-150 all male) are lodged in the jail.

Category-wise details of prisoners**High Security Prisoners**

No high security prisoners are reported to be lodged in this prison.

Elderly prisoners

There are 15 UT prisoners above the age of 60 years lodged in this prison

Extremist prisoners

No extremist prisoner is lodged in this prison.

Mentally ill prisoners

Prisoners generally suffer from a variety of mental illnesses like Schizophrenia, depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, dementia etc. It was reported that screening for mental illness is conducted at the time of admission and that no mentally ill prisoner is currently lodged in the jail. It was stated that a psychiatrist visits the jail. Although it was stated that screening for mental health is done at the time of admission it needs to be conducted on a regular basis, with the help of a team from nearby Mental Hospital.

Condition of prisoners.

I visited the Cells wherein the prisoners are lodged and had interactions with some of the inmates. 06 Cells are in the old section and 10 in the new building. Capacity of the old cells together is 30 (6x5=30). Total sanctioned capacity of each Cell in the new building was mentioned as 10 (Total 10x 20=200). The Cells were large and spacious, with windows fitted with bars that allows light and air. All three fans and lights were found working. It was mentioned that the inmates are also provided all essential items of daily use like clothing, linen, blankets, mat, towels, soaps etc. TV sets are seen provided. The inmates also are benefitted by FM Radio service. Prisoners were provided with indoor games facility

I spoke to some of the inmates. Yobu Das 57 is a TNPD (Tamil Nadu Prevention of Public Property Act, 1984) detainee for causing destruction to Government property. He allegedly broke the glass windows of a government bus during a fight. He has not been able to avail bail so far probably because of want of security. Maria Das 32 is booked in a case u/s 457 and 380 IPC and has been in jail for *last two years*. He was allegedly involved in a housebreaking case. He stated that he does not have a lawyer. Charges have not been filed in his case so far. Vincent 28 is a construction worker. He is booked u/s 307. He has a lawyer to represent him. It was pointed out that in an earlier case he was booked under the PD Act. There were some more cases against him under the Goonda Act. He stated that his wife is 07 months pregnant and is at home. Rajan 56 is booked in under the POCSO Act. He has been in jail for last 14 months. He confirmed of receiving legal aid.

Booked u/s 380 IPC Nishan 26 who worked as a coolie stated that he has been in jail for more than an year. Jail authorities pointed out that he has been booked for allegedly stealing a mobile phone. A case is booked against him u/s 380 IPC. It was pointed out that there were 05 cases against then of which 03 have been disposed of. He claimed that they were false cases. Mehboob 38 also has a case filed u/s 302 IPC against him and has been in jail for last 11/2 years. He too stated that he had no lawyer, and that no legal aid is provided to him. Vasu Kumar 28 has a case u/s 379 against him and has been in jail for almost one year. He too stated that no lawyer has been engaged in his case. No legal aid is sanctioned. Vishakha Kumar 38 was working in a government program. He has been in jail for the last 19 months. He stated that he has no lawyer and no legal aid was provided to him. He claimed that a false case has been filed against him.

Vijayaraja 48 has a case against him u/s 302 IPC. He has been in jail for the last 18 months. He also has no lawyer. He confirmed that no legal aid is sanctioned to him. *It is not clear why many of the prisoners do not have lawyers and why they have not been provided legal aid.* Moreover they have spent more than one year in jail. Some are involved in petty cases. These cases ought to be taken up by the DSLA. They also ought to be brought up before the Lok Adalat.

Custodial Deaths /violence

It was stated that no unnatural custodial death or violence was reported in last three years. Only one natural death was reported last year.

Escape of prisoners/jail break It was stated that no jail break incident has taken place in the jail so far.

Basic amenities

Water supply and Sanitation

It was mentioned that pipe water is being supplied to the jail. RO system has also been installed. As far as sanitation facilities are concerned every barrack has toilets inside for night use. Toilets outside for day use are available in adequate numbers. Water was available in the toilets. Toilets were generally clean and well maintained. Prisoner to toilet ratio was mentioned as 1:5. Bath rooms are available.

Power Supply

24 hour power supply is available in the jail. A generator is installed as back up.

Food supply

The jail kitchen is located in the old building but was generally clean. It has two rooms-one is used in cooking the other as store. Ventilation is available. Exhaust fans are fitted on the walls. RO water is available for cooking purposes. LPG is utilized for cooking. The kitchen needs renovation

It was mentioned that the inmates are provided three main meals, including breakfast, lunch and dinner. Usual diet comprise of Ragi, Rice, Sambhar, curd, tea and chicken every Sunday. Quality of food was satisfactory.

Education

It appears that not much attention has been paid to the area of education in the prison, probably because it is a remand jail. No teachers are seen posted. At least efforts ought to have been made in selecting volunteers among the prisoners who could teach others. It was stated that PMI (Govt. of India) counsels the prisoners every Saturday.

Efforts ought to be made to provide opportunity for higher education and degree accreditation through Indira Gandhi Open University (IGNOU) and other universities, however short the prisoner's stay in the jail be.

Health care

No regular hospital facilities are available in the jail. Only a dispensary has been set up. A Medical Officer from District Hospital, Kanyakumari visits the jail on rotation basis, thrice a week. No Para-medical staff is available including a Pharmacist. The jail does not have a pathology laboratory. The jail depends on the nearby Medical College Hospital for indoor treatment of patients. It was confirmed that an Ambulance is available for transporting patients to hospital.

It was stated that no Malaria or Leprosy cases were reported. Medicines are reportedly supplied by the local govt. hospital. Since around 150 hundred prisoners are lodged in this prison, it is essential to post a Medical Officer on regular basis. A post of MO ought to be created for this purpose on long term basis.

Video-conferencing

Video-conferencing facility is available in the jail.

Legal Aid

It was stated that legal aid is being provided to prisoners. District Legal Services Authority (DLSA) is involved in providing legal aid to the inmates. Advocates from DLSA visit the jail and provide counseling and legal aid. Despite these claims made by the administration, it is seen that in a number of cases prisoners do not have any lawyers and that they were not provided legal aid. DLSA needs to be actively involved in legal counseling and assistance to the inmates.

Sanction of bail

DLSA ought to look into these cases involving prisoners who are languishing in jail after getting bail, for want of sureties.

Lok Adalats

It was stated that two *Lok Adalats* are being organized in the jail. Details regarding prisoners who were released in Lok Adalat were not furnished by administration.

Parole/ Furlough/ Remission parole /furlough and remission are not applicable as this is a remand jail.

PCOs/Telephone facility/waiting room/visitors

It is seen that telephone facilities/PCOs (coin box) are available to prisoners for communicating with their families.

Every under trial prisoner is allowed to meet their family members once in a week. Visitors are allowed to meet their visitors from 10 am to 1pm and 2pm to 5pm. A separate visitors room is available.

Board of visitors

It was learned that Visitor's Board has not been constituted for the jail. The Board needs to be set up without any further delay..

Complaints management

Only one complaint box has been installed to receive complaints from prisoners which is opened in the presence of the District & Session's Judge. A second box also needs to be installed in a common area. In fact apart from the District & Sessions Judge/it should be the concerned DM (being independent, local) who ought to have the keys and not the officials in the prison hierarchy.

District & Sessions Judge visits the jail once in a month and listen to their problems. However, there is every need to have Prisoner's Durbar in which the District Collector and SP participate. They ought to have periodic interaction with the prisoners.

Library

It was stated that library facilities are available to prisoners.

Cultural programs

It was learned that cultural programs are being organized in the jail.

Sports

No facilities for playing outdoor games are available. Indoor facilities for playing chess and carom are available.

Religious activities

It was stated that prisoners are allowed to follow their own religious practices.

Yoga/Gym

Facilities for practicing Yoga are available. The class room next to the cells is used as the venue. Training is conducted by the prison staff.

Recreation It is seen that TV sets have been provided for entertainment of prisoners. FM Radio services have also been provided. News papers are being supplied to prisoners.

Jail Canteen

It is seen that canteen facilities are not available to the inmates. This ought to be set up.

Vocational Training/ employment

Since this is a remand prison no vocational training/ is seen taken up .

Drug De-addiction program

No Drug De-addiction program is being organized in the jail. Since drug addiction is common among prisoners, it would be necessary to conduct a special drive to find out the number of prisoners involved. Those involved ought to be provided necessary counseling and treatment.

Role of NGOs

It was stated that services of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are not being utilized at present.

Inspections

It was stated that regular inspections are conducted by IG (Prisons), DIG (Prisons) and other senior officials. District Judge and CJM visit the jail regularly.

Security

Prison staff, including 05 First Grade Head Constables, 12 Head Constables (Second Grade) are engaged in providing security to the jail. All modern equipment ought to be provided to the jail for maintaining security.

Solar Lighting

Many jails in the country have shifted to alternate energy uses for a variety of purposes. Solar lighting/heating have been not yet been introduced so far in the jail.

Training

It is very important to train jail officials and subordinate staff in dealing with prisoners and human rights issues concerning them. It is learned that regular training programs are being organized for prison officials and staff . A class room is available next to the cells where the inmates are lodged. Training programs are arranged here.

Budget

It was confirmed that sufficient funds are available for jail activities.

Modernization

There appears to be no modernization plan before authorities.

Observations/ Recommendations:-

General recommendations/suggestions have been included in part-1 of this report. However, specific recommendations in respect of this jail are summarized below:-

1. To post a regular Jail Superintendent
2. Plan for modernization/e-governance
3. Reducing under trial population/regular production before courts- / Provide legal aid to all prisoners-Disposal of petty cases
4. Up-gradation of hospital/Lab facilities
5. Screening for mental illnesses
6. Posting of regular Medical Officer/ Nurse
7. Setting up modern Telephone Management System/introduction of E. mulakat
9. Put in place a Complaint Management System
10. Sanction of untied funds
11. Regular inspections and follow up action
12. Involvement of NGOs in various activities
13. Training of jail officials and staff in human rights issues concerning prisoners
14. Installation of solar lighting/heating facilities/set up water harvesting/recycling facilities

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VISIT TO SPECIAL SUB JAIL FOR WOMEN, KOKKIRAKULAM, TIRUNELVELI ON 25-01-2018

Women prisoners in Tamil Nadu are lodged in separate/special prisons with a view to ensure their safety and security and also to provide them freedom of movement to the extent possible, within the confines of a prison. The state has set up 03 Special Sub Jails and 08 Sub Jails for Women accommodating for 615 women prisoners.

During my visit to Tirunelveli district on 25-01-2018, I was informed of the existence of a Special Sub Jail for women, very close to the Collectorate, Tirunelveli. I, therefore, made a surprise visit to the jail.

Jail profile

Special Sub Jail for Women, Kokkirakulam was established as a sub jail under the control of Revenue administration way back in 1945.

Infrastructure Land-3.10 Acres; Lock up-12 Cells; Office; Room for Video Conference 01, Kitchen 01, Advocate room-01, Class room-01 and Children's room- 01.

Capacity/category Sanctioned capacity 84 prisoners; Actual (average): 30-35 prisoners. All are remand prisoners. No mentally ill prisoner.

Staff pattern 01-Deputy Jailor,01 Chief Warder,04 Head Warder,11 Warder Grade-11, 01 Assistant,01 Pharmacist and 01 Cook. **Vacancies:**01 Asst. Jailor, 01 Record Clerk, 01 Driver,01 Sanitary worker (daily wage). **Staff quarters:** Superintendent-01, Warders-05

Basic facilities

Drinking water:-Pipe water supply from Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation- plus one well with motor pump-01 bore well- water for daily use. No RO system reported

Toilets :Internal toilets in all 12 Cells-07 toilets and 09 bathrooms outside

Power supply :24x7. Back -up generator available .

Food supply: Kitchen and Store available. Raw ration supplied from Central Jail, Tirunelveli -Food served thrice-food quality satisfactory.

Hospital facility: MO from Medical College Tirunelveli visits once a week- medicines received from Central jail-Pharmacist dispenses medicines.

Educational facility: nil

Video-conferencing: Facility available- utilized when escorts are not available.

Legal Aid: Lawyers available-Free Legal Aid Committee-Para-legal volunteers

Counseling: By Psychologist from Central Jail, Palayamkottai

Custodial deaths: Not reported

Untoward incident: Not reported

Vocational training; Sewing/basket making-one sewing machine

Entertainment: TV (2 sets)-newspapers- books from District Library, Tirunelveli

Religious activity: Free to practice own religion

Telephone facility: Nil

Visitors: Allowed- one visitor's room available

Security: Provided by Grade 1 and 11 Warders on rotation

Modernization Plan: Nil- But tiled roof being replaced with concrete roofing

Interaction with prisoners: On the day of visit only 22 inmates were present. Only 06 prisoners were admitted in 2017. The rest have come to jail only in 2018. I spoke to all the inmates. The women stated that they have engaged lawyers/ provided legal aid to defend them. They Stated that they had no complaints.

General Observations and suggestions:-

As mentioned, the Special Sub Jail for Women is located conveniently close to the Collectorate. It also has the advantage that the jail is mentored by the Central Jail, Palayamkottai. Being an old jail, buildings are old but were generally

58

maintained well. Basic facilities are seen provided. *It is seen that no prisoner had stayed in jail for more than one year.* Both legal and psychological counseling are being provided to them. The suggestions are

1. Upgrade jail infrastructure
 2. Tracking individual cases of women prisoners/ More active role by DSLA
 3. Correctional administration wing of the Central Jail Palayamkottai ought to take up issues relating to women prisoners
 4. Provide educational facilities, however short the stay of prisoner be
 5. Upgrade health facilities- have minimum indoor facility--post a woman Nurse in the jail
 6. Implement directions of the Apex Court in R.D Upadyay vs State of Andhra Pradesh dated 13-04-2006 reg. care of women prisoners and their children residing with them
 7. Provide a modern telephone system
 8. Have an efficient Complaint Management System
 9. Keep prisoners engaged in useful work
 11. Provide worship facilities
 12. Help their rehabilitation
 13. Upgrade security arrangement
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