

THESIS REPORT ON

“DISTRICT JAIL AND REFORMATION CENTER : BORDIPET GUNTUR A.P.”

A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF:

BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

BY:

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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B.B.D. UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW

SCHOOL OF PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE

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SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING

BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY

LUCKNOW (U.P.)

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY,
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CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “DISTRICT JAIL AND REFORMATION CENTER : BORDIPET GUNTUR A.P.” under the supervision, is the bonafide work of the students and can be accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor’s degree in architecture, school of Architecture and Planning, BBDU, Lucknow.

Prof. Mohit Kumar Agarwal
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CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “**DISTRICT JAIL AND REFORMATION CENTER : BORDIPET GUNTUR A.P.**”, prepared by Mr. **SURAJ KUMAR SAHU** under my supervision, is the bonafide work of the student and can be accepted as a partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor Degree in Architecture, School of Architecture BBDU, Lucknow. **AR. SAURABH SAXENABBDU, Lucknow** (THESIS GUIDE)

AR. SAURABH SAXENA
BBDU LUCKNOW
(THESIS GUIDE)

AR. MOHIT KUMAR AGARWAL
(DEAN, Dept. of Architecture)

RECOMMENDATION:

ACCEPTED :

NOT ACCEPTED:

EXAMINER 1

EXAMINER 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I am grateful to The Almighty God for establishing me to complete this report.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Mohit kumar Agarwal, Principal/ dean of the college, for providing me with necessary facilities. My heartfelt gratitude to my guide Prof. Mohit Kumar Agarwal & Ar. Ramakant for the help, untiring succour and patience as well as for the invaluable comments.

I would like to thank AR. SAURABH SAXENA for guiding me for my dissertation

I sincerely thank and express my love for my family and friends for their unending motivation, encouragement, and help without which my dissertation would have been incomplete.

A special thanks to Mom & Dad for the never ending support they provided behind this work done.

I am thankful to my friends cum family for cooperating with me in my crucial time, and acting as pillars while doing this work.

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Sign of student:

Date:-

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SY NO. 87,91,92 : JAIL,
BROADIPET, GUNTUR



Internal view of
Subject Property



Internal view of
Subject Property



Internal view of
Subject Property

.Google Coordinate: 16.302938, 80.437129



■ Google Coordinate
16.3052363, 80.3633112





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Date: 05.12.2020

CORRIGENDUM - 11

Providing Comprehensive Architectural and Engineering Consultancy Services for Development of 6.00 acre Property at Survey no. 87, 91, 92, Jail, Brodipet, Guntur including development of Jail Complex with built up area of approx. 0.5 Lac. sq ft at Sy no. 595 3B, Nallapadu, Guntur Andhra Pradesh or at any suitable alternate location at Guntur as informed by the Govt. of AP., for relocating existing occupants under AP Land Monetization Phase I

NIT No. NBCC/CGM/DBG(S)/CHN/2020/24 dated: 24th Nov. 2020

With reference to above NIT dated 24th Nov. 2020 this is to inform you that:

- 1) All the bidder are exempted for payment of EMD suggested in above said NIT
- 2) Bidders are instructed to submit the EMD/Bid Security declaration as per Annexure-I for qualification in bid.
- 3) Amendment-03 to GCC 2019 EPC works as per Annexure-II
- 4) Revised date and time as detailed below:

Description	Earlier date & time	Revised date and time
Date & time of opening of Technical bid	09.12.2020 at 11.45 AM	16.12.2020, till 11:30 AM.
Last date & time of submission of bid (on line)	Before and up to 11.00 AM on 09.12.2020	Before and up to 11.00 AM on 16.12.2020
Period during which EMD, Cost of Bid Document, e-tender processing fee and other documents (all original) in hard form shall be submitted	Before and up to 11.00 AM on 09.12.2020 Office of the Chief General Manager (Engg.), NBCC (India) Limited No 26, 2nd Floor, 2nd main Road, Mahalaxmi Nagar, Adambakkam, Chennai 600088	Before and up to 11.00 AM on 16.12.2020 Office of the Chief General Manager (Engg.), NBCC (India) Limited No 26, 2nd Floor, 2nd main Road, Mahalaxmi Nagar, Adambakkam, Chennai 600088
Date & time of Design Concept Presentation	24.12.2020 from 10.00 AM onwards at SBG Chennai	31.12.2020 from 10.00 AM onwards at SBG Office Chennai
Date & time of opening of Financial Bid	24.12.2020 at 05.00 PM	31.12.2020 at 05.00 PM

All other Terms & Conditions of NIT shall remain unchanged.

**CGM (Engg.)
SBG Chennai**



Climate

Hyderabad has a tropical wet and dry climate, bordering on a hot semi-arid climate.

- The annual mean temperature is 26°C
- Monthly mean temperatures are 21–32°C
- Summers (March–June) are hot and humid, with average highs in the mid 30s
- Maximum temperatures often exceed 40°C between April and June.
- Winter lasts for only about 2½ months, during which the lowest temperature occasionally dips to 10°C in December and January.
- May is the hottest month, when daily temperatures range from 26 to 38.8°C
- January, the coldest, has temperatures varying from 14.7 to 28.6°C
- Temperatures in the evenings and mornings are generally cooler because of the city's moderate elevation.
- Heavy rain from the south-west summer monsoon falls between June and September, supplying Hyderabad with most of its annual rainfall of 812.5mm
- The highest total monthly rainfall, 181.5mm occurs in September.
- The heaviest rainfall recorded in a 24-hour period was 241mm on 24 August 2000.
- The highest temperature ever recorded was 45.5°C on 2 June 1966, and the lowest was 6.1°C on 8 January 1946.
- The city receives 2,731 hours of sunshine per year.
- Maximum daily sunlight exposure occurs in February.

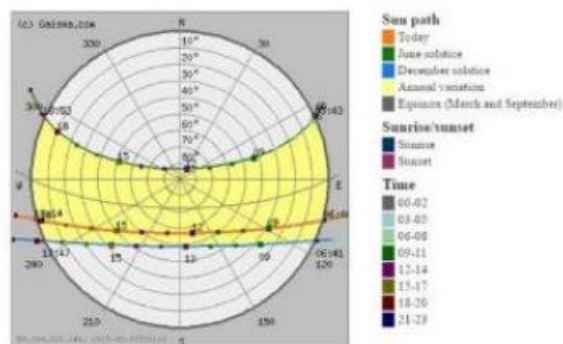
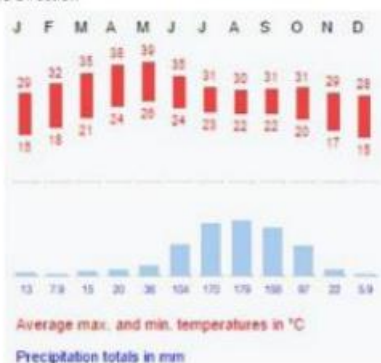


Fig. 82 Wind Direction



INTRODUCTION

Prison is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedom under a authority.

The project I have selected for my thesis topic is the district jail which has been designed and is being built in the society, at this time. The facilities will probably include following spaces; jail cell for adult men, office spaces, departmental spaces, kitchen facilities for prisoners and staffs, hospital facilities etc.

Prison are the most commonly used within a criminal justice system, people changed may be imprisoned until they are brought to trial; those pleading or being found guilty of crime at trial may be sentenced to a specify period of imprisonment.

"people always think about what a prison is. What prison really is.- it's not physical challenge, it's mental:"



WHY JAIL?....

I have selected 'PRISON' problem for the following reasons;

- ✚ The environment of the district jail is a critical environment and will demands great sensitivity to the emotions of persons directly involve with the facility.
- ✚ The facility is relatively small, set extremely complex, the district jail will have wide range of spaces sizes and space activities and furthermore the relation between the space activities should be UN usually complex and problematic.
- ✚ In addition to the complexity of the spaces and the activities there is considerable equipment such as security equipment the communication equipment.

LITRATURE STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Jail is a place for the confinement of the people accused or convicted of a crime. Jail/ prison is a facility in which inmates are forcibly confined and denied a variety of freedom under a authority.



prison are not simply about detaining those who break the law : they also function to inculcate social rule in those who have not been sucessfully disciplined in other institution.

WHY JAIL?

completely ignored
in terms of
ARCHITECTURE

OVERLOOKED
when it comes to design

FUNCTIONING
like still according to
BRITISH TIMES

prisoners are looked out for only untill their sentence. THE MOST SENSITIVE PERIOD, AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THEIR SENTENCES.

managing the prisoners at the prison is earlier compare to managing them aftert there release.

PUNISHMENT MORE THAN REFORMATION

whereas reformation has been more sucessful and beneficial to the society than punishment.

SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT once & had **SUFFERED ENOUGH** PHYSICALLY,MENTLY & EMOTIONALLY implies that heals not to be subjected to worse once again

currently **LACK of INFRASTRUCTURE, HYGENE** etc. these inhabitable conditions indirectly disturb the mental health of the prisoners

architectural spaces have power to influencing one psyche currently its about fitting in people rather than accomodating them we do not means luxury, but dignity and human environment is something that they are

our country spends **MOLLIONS** of rupees on the jail of india without getting anything in **RETURN**

to tackle **SERIOUS AND UN-FRIENDLY SUBJECT** head on! opporchunity to **EXPLORE AESTHETICS** in this department.

PSYCHOLOGY of prisoners

society lacks a proper knowladqe about prisoners and the tyepe imprisonments due to tyepe of judicial system. for society if anyone has over been to a prison is a cruel uncivillised. they spread them from society leading to more adverse effects.

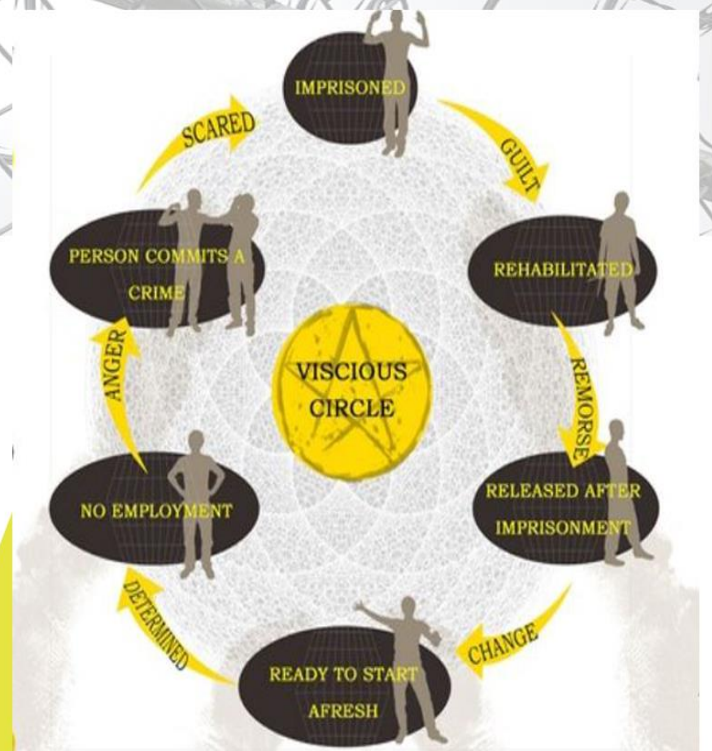


EFFECTS OF INCREATION ON THE INMATES

1. they are loose their identity in the crowd of unknowns all around them.
2. these are the prone to physical and mental assult by other inmates.
3. due to isolation from the society and family leads to depression, dilusion stress, panic, nightmares and other psychological effects.
4. quilt, shame, suicidal tendencies of fear of becoming homosexual.
5. social withdrawal and isolation.
6. emotional over controlled, allenation and psycoloqi-cal distancing.



LIFE through the eyes of the prisoners



PRISONERS VS SOCIETY



the people of the society are not open accepting ex-prisoners back beacuse of the social stigma which pre-vails amongs them against the ex-prisoners

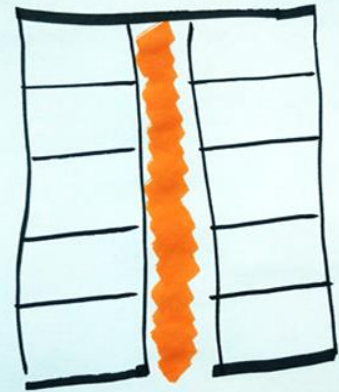
society creates a barrier and deny accepting back what came out of prison.

society lack of proper knowladqe about prisoners and the tyepe of imprisonment due to tyepe of judicial system. for society if anyone has ever been to a prison is a cruel chose acterless prison.

beneth the truly horrible statistics for the rate of reof-fending their lie use that society refuse to enqage in.

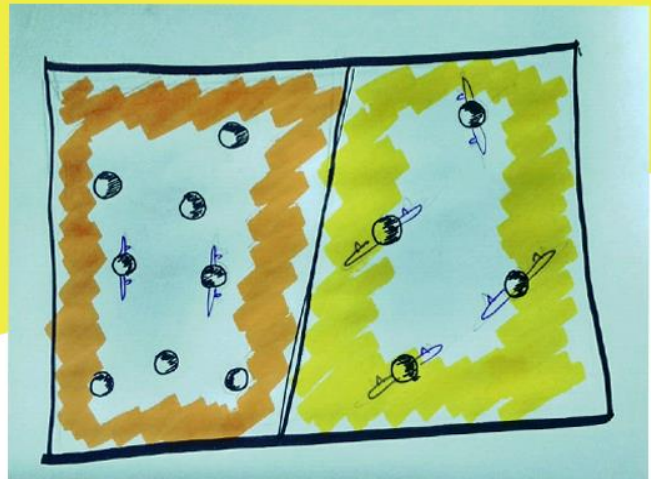
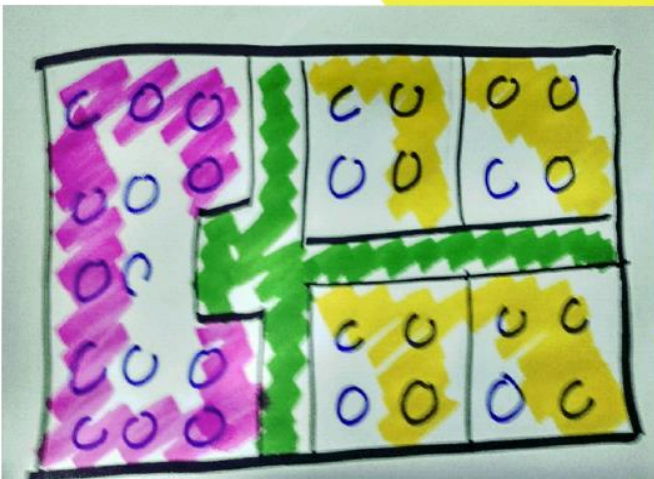
PRISON ARCHITECTURE

In prison what is commonly observed is that there is no design differentiation for gender based classification. all spaces are designed similar manner leaving the characteristics of the gender or the end user in place.



the most important thing which is required for a prisoners inside a prison is that he/ she should have a peaceful environment so that they could have time to think about themselves and recover

another problem found in prison that of over crowding leading to unhealthy and unhygienic conditions in the complex.

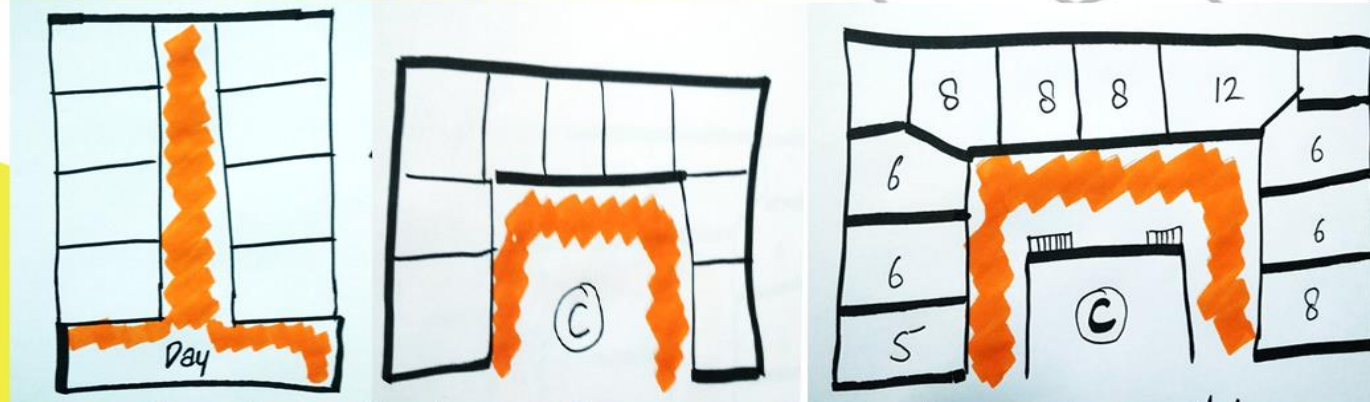


gathering of large group in a place gives indiscipline and other factors while in small group it is seen that they are arranged and civilised which is the most important factor.

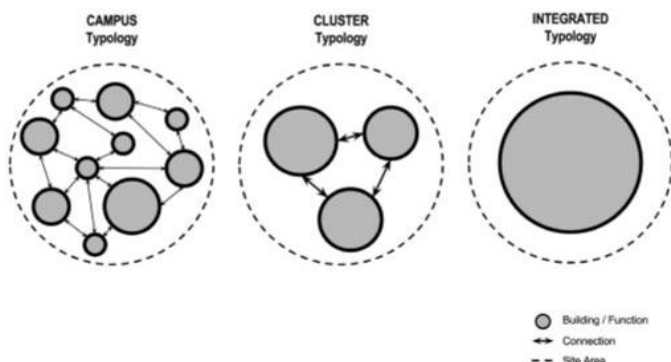
ALL PERSON DEPRIVED OF THEIR LIBERTY SHALL BE TREATED WITH HUMANITY AND WITH RESPECT FOR THE INHERENT DIGNITY OF THE HUMAN PERSON

-(UNICCPR.1966)

PRISON GENERATION WISE



TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR PRISON PLANNING



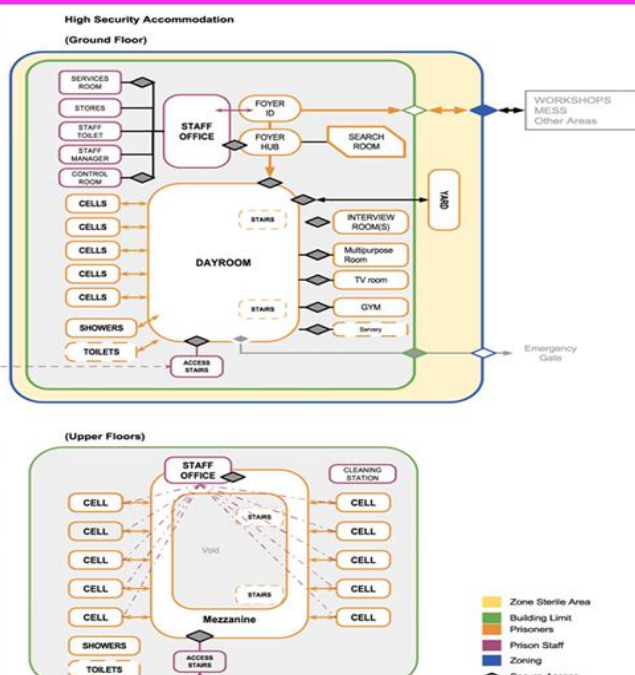
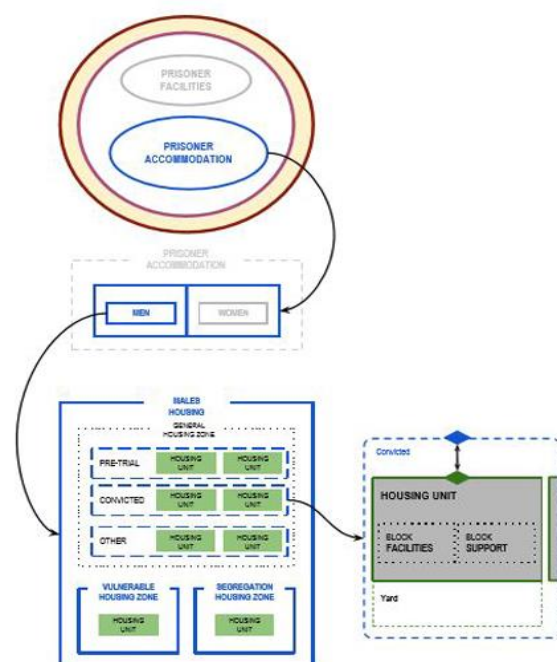
Master Control	Booking	Housing-General	Housing-Special	Housing-Work Rel.	Health Care	Food Services	Laundry	Visiting	Exercise	Programs/Services	Commissary	Administration	Public	Staff	General Storage	Mechanical	Maintenance
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2

MATRIX KEY:
 4 = Adjacent, direct visual link
 3 = Adjacent
 2 = Nearby, direct visual link
 1 = Nearby, no visual link
 0 = No relation
 -1 = Acoustical, physical separation
 -2 = Acoustical, visual, physical separation

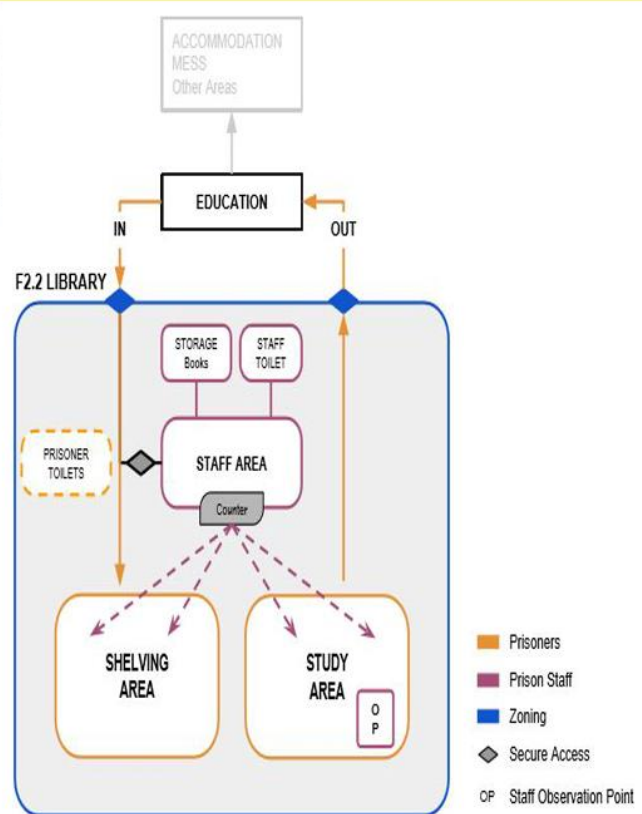
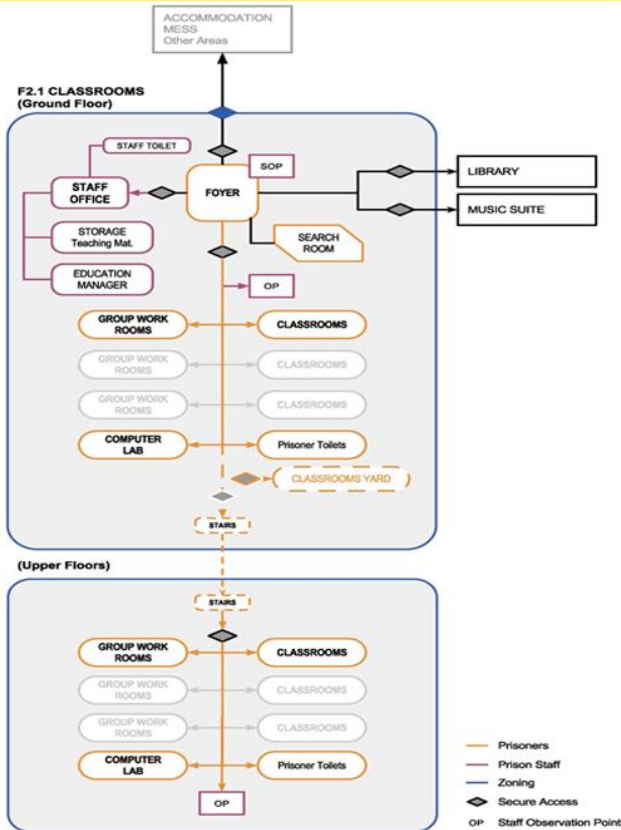
EXAMPLE OF MATRIX USE:
 The relationship between "Visiting" and "Public" is "1", or "Nearby, no visual link". The relationship between "Visiting" and "Master Control" is "2", or "Nearby, direct visual link."

TYPICAL JAIL RELATIONSHIP MATRIX

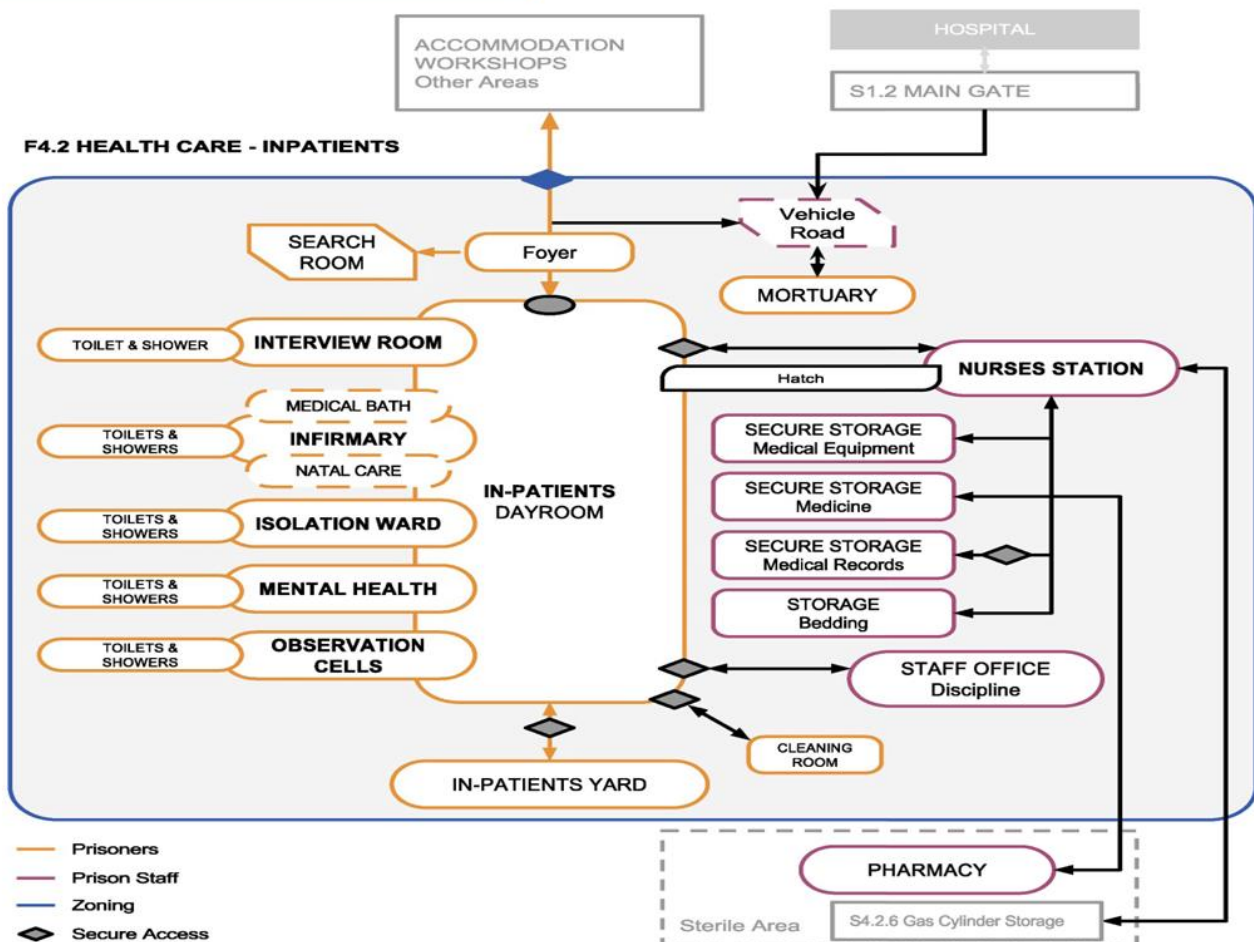
PROSONERS ACCOMMODATION



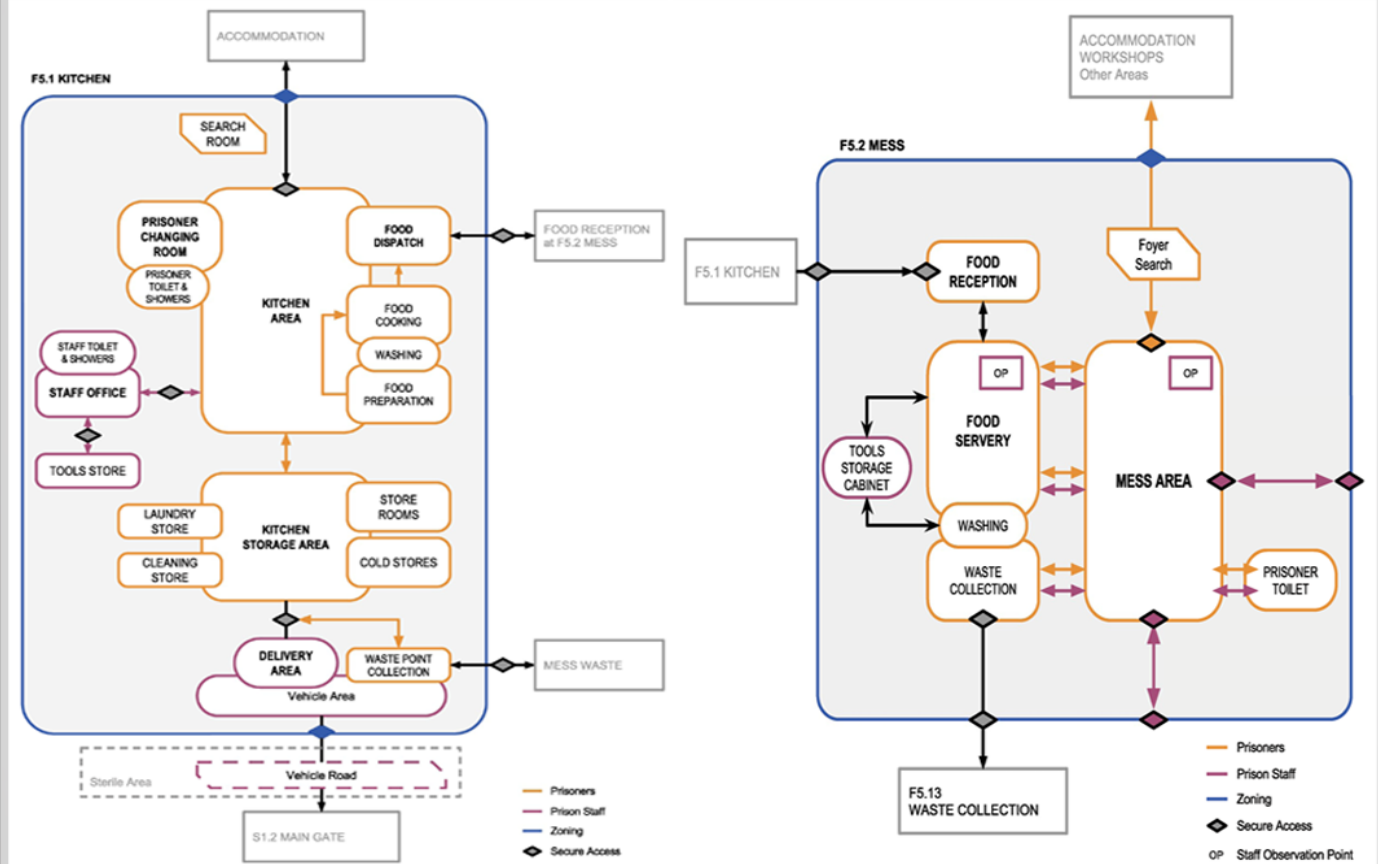
CLASSROOM & LIBRARY



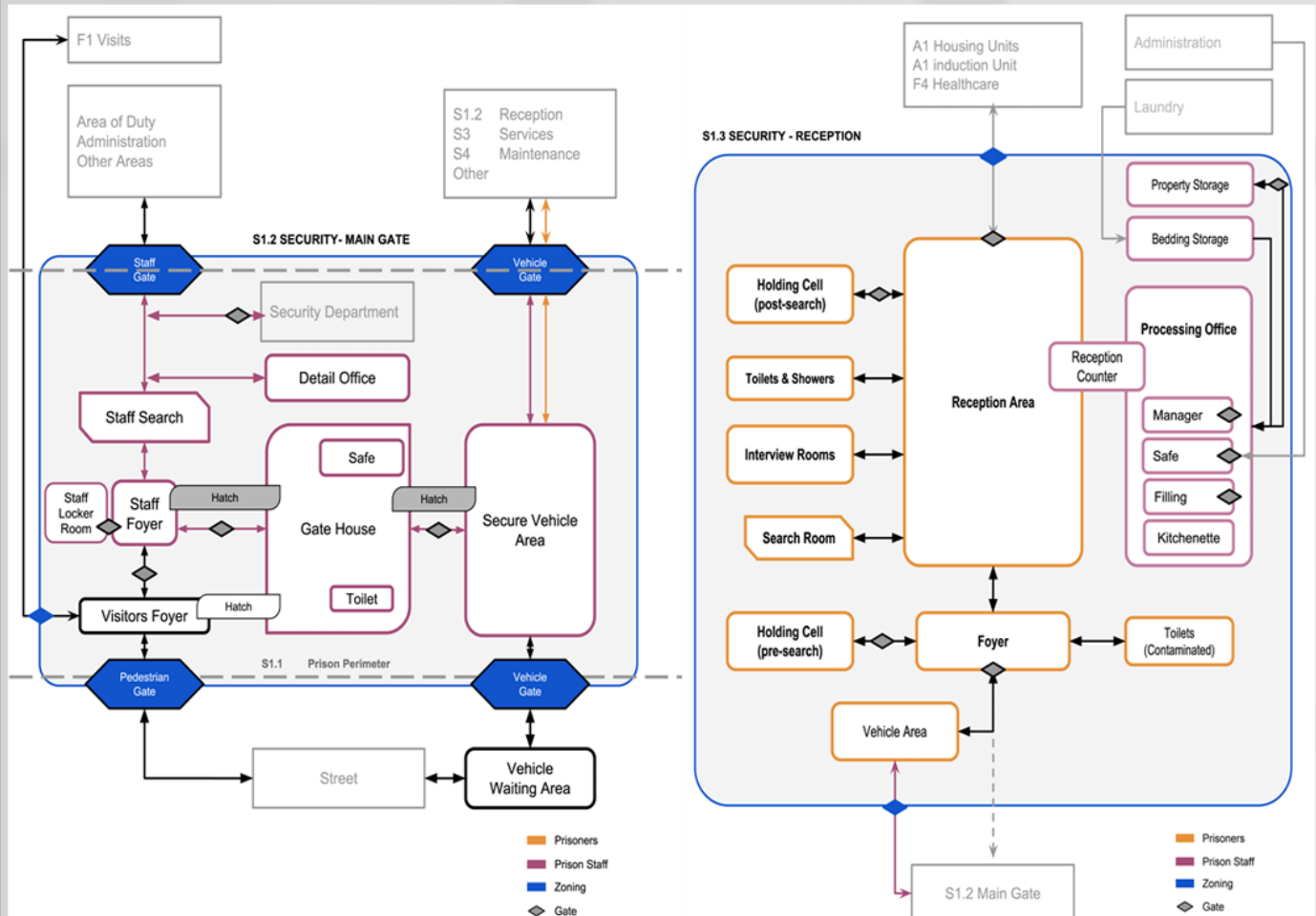
HEALTHCARE



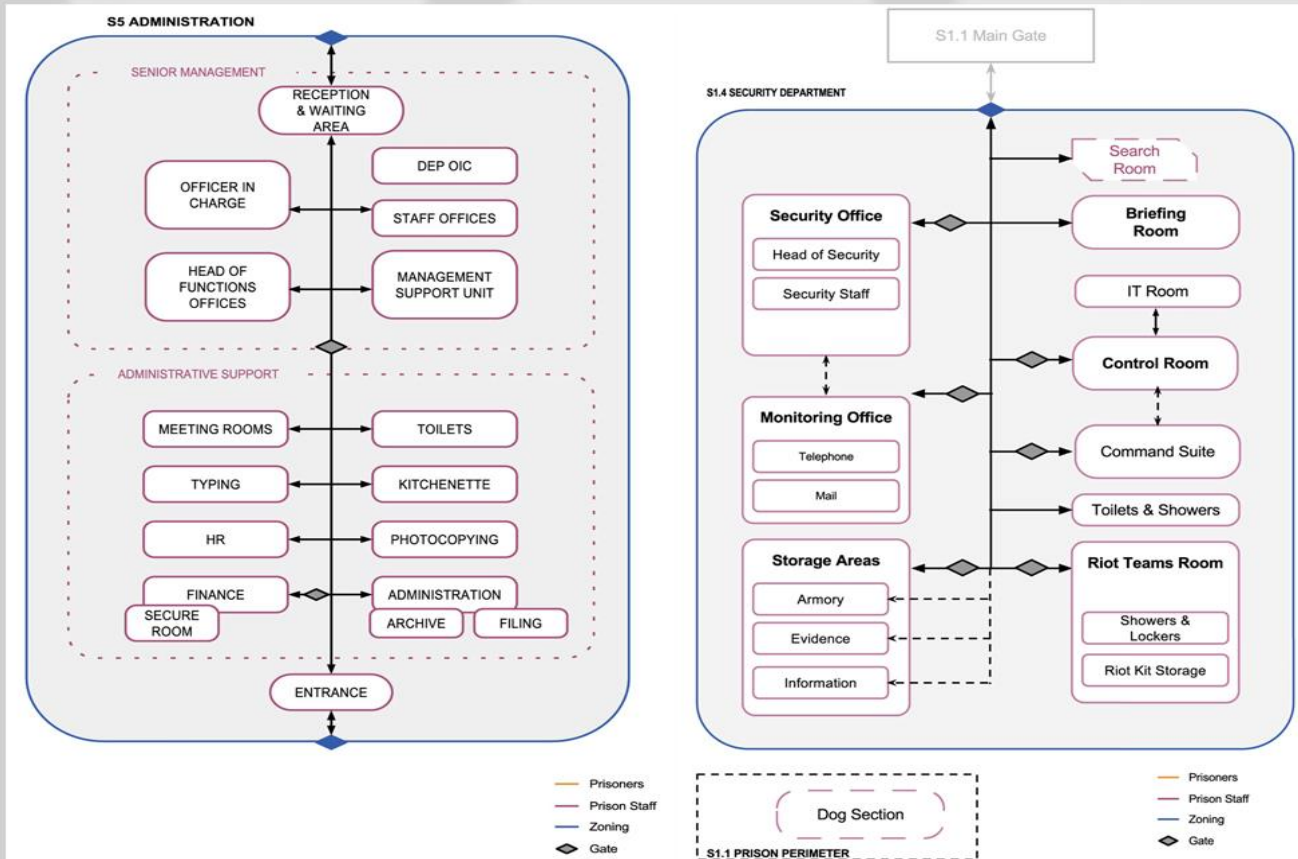
KITCHEN & MESS



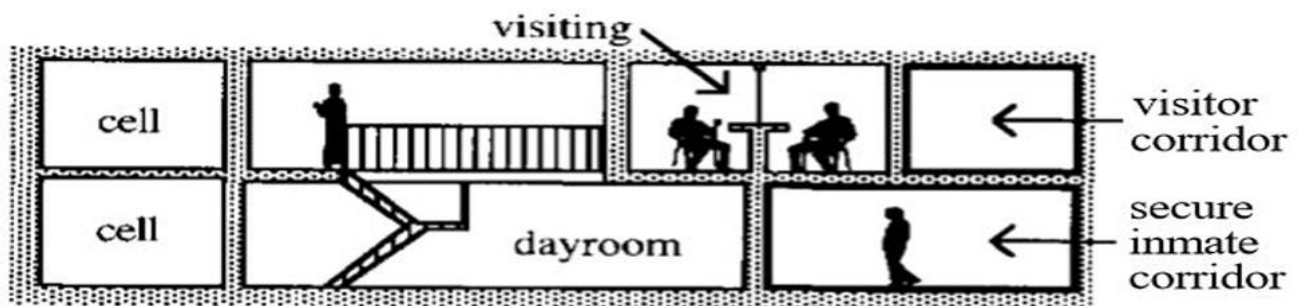
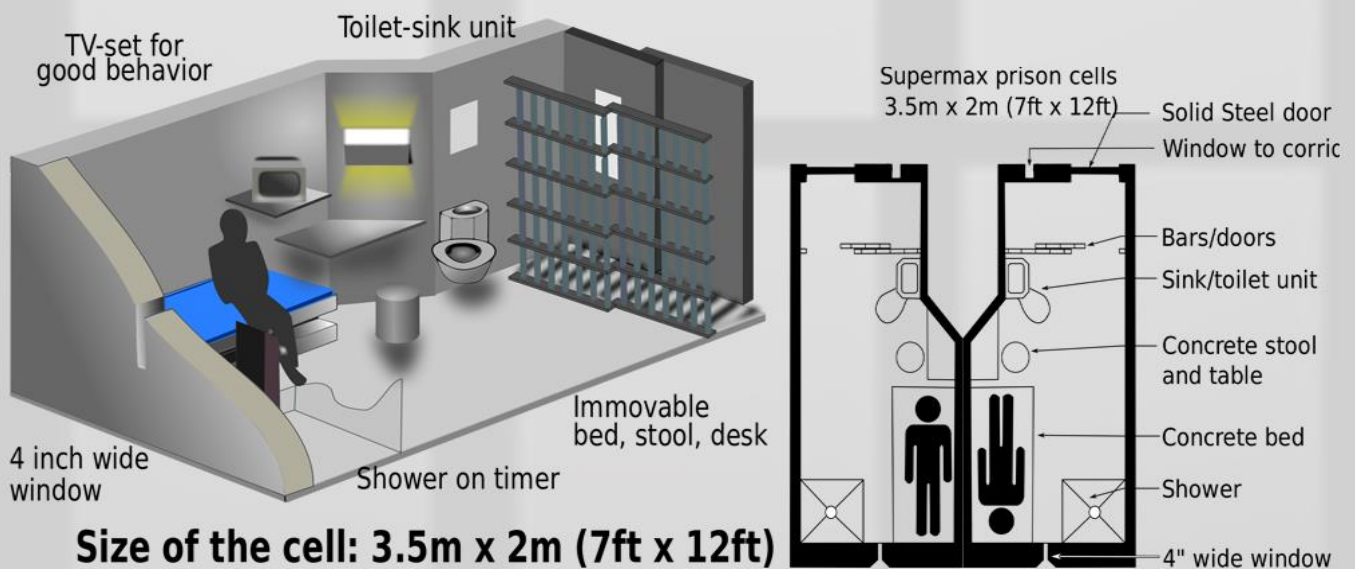
MAIN GATE & RECEPTION



ADMINISTRATION & SECURITY



PRISON CELLS & BARRACK



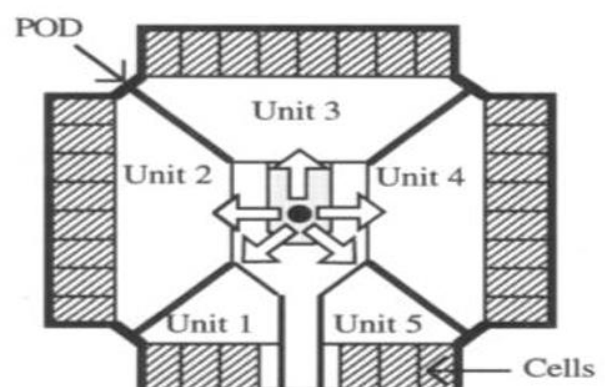
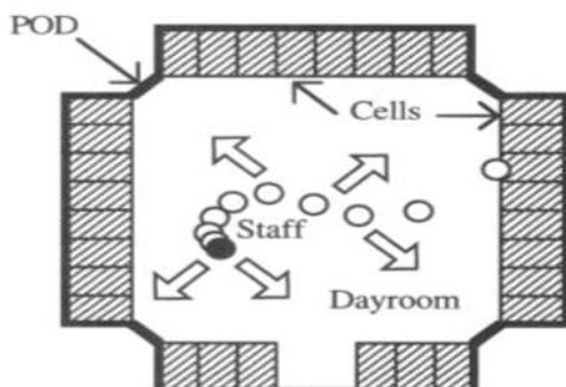
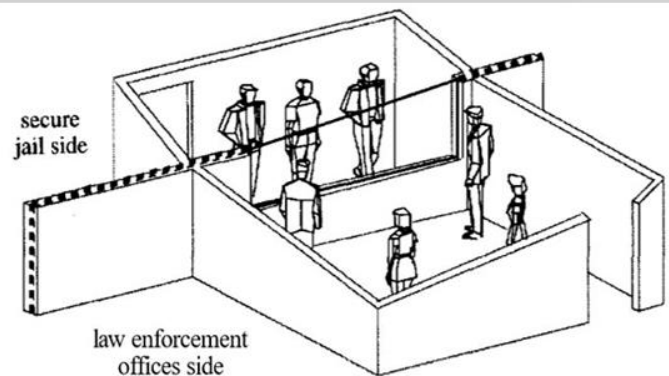
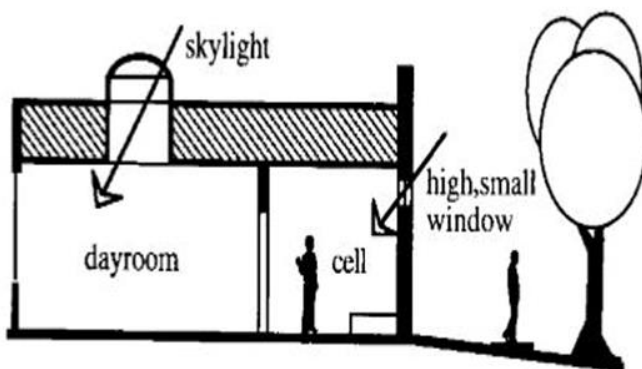
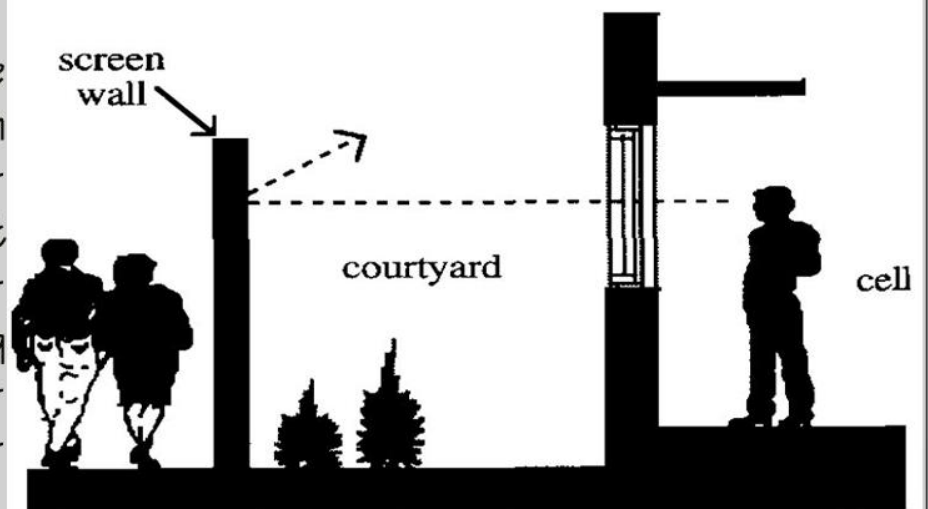
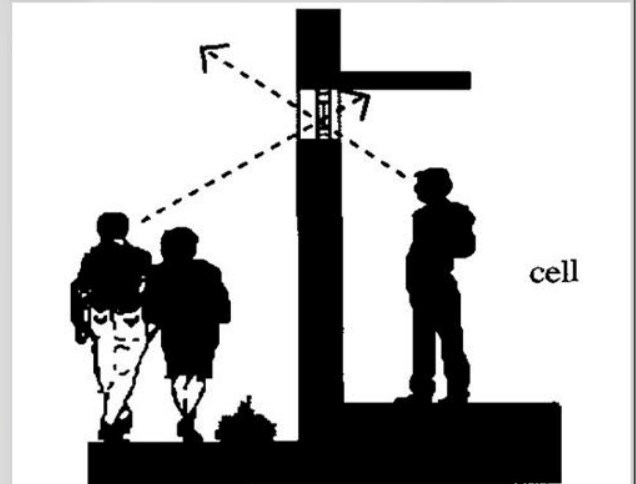
VIEW CONTACT

Creating window sill heights well above floor levels

Creating a heavily landscaped visual buffer, recognizing that trees and shrubs take time to grow

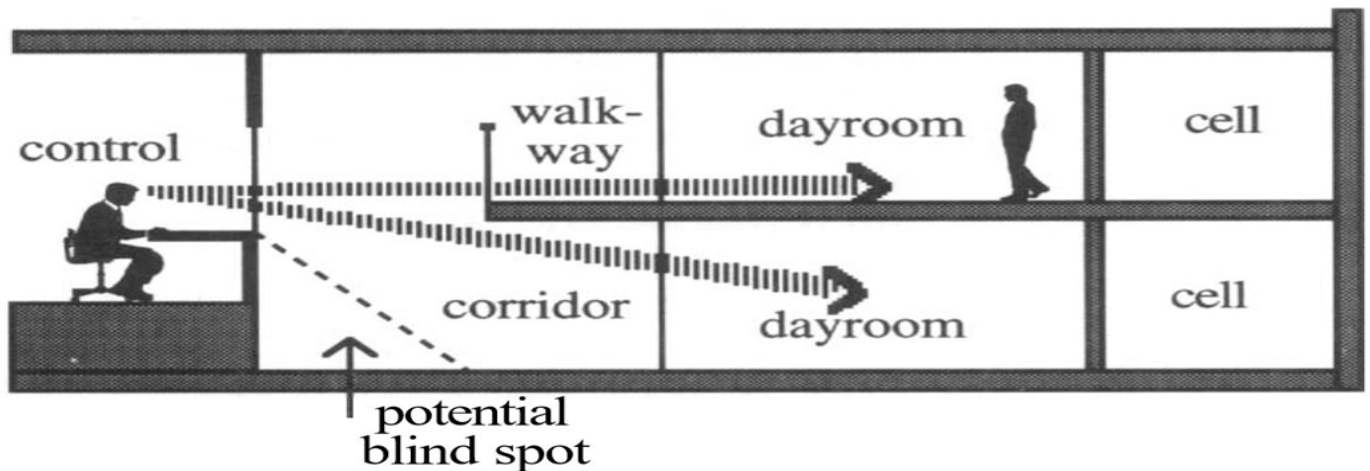
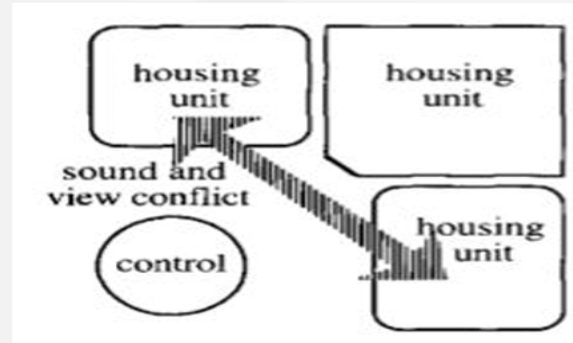
Placing windows to look out onto controlled exterior spaces, such as courtyards or walled-in areas.

Using tinted or reflective glass in windows, with night lighting on the exterior of the building to limit exterior-to-interior visibility while preserving inmate view and to discourage outside approaches to the building.

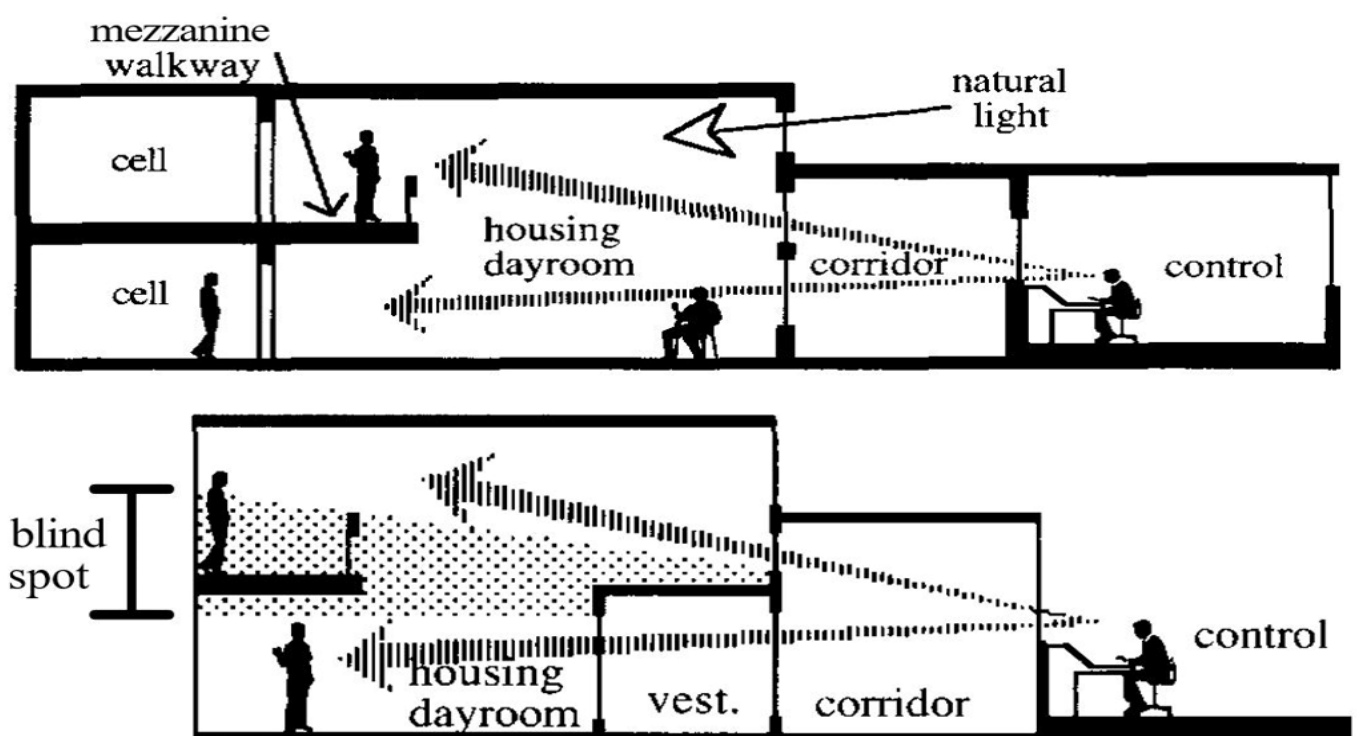


SECURITY AND SERVILLANCE

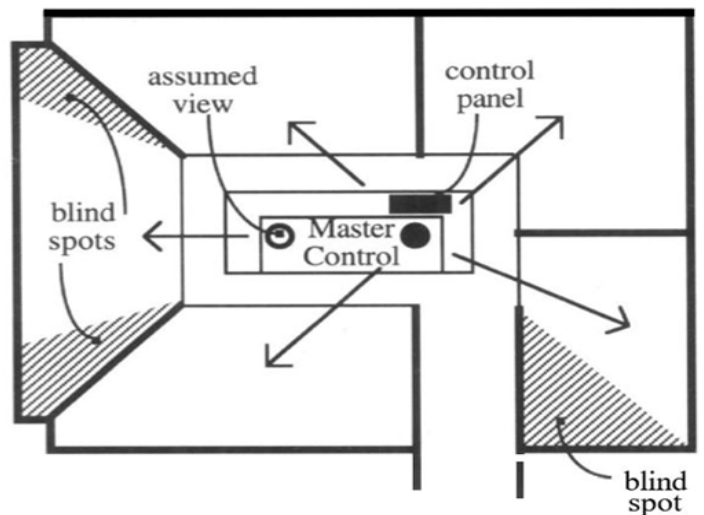
Remote surveillance designs, in which a series of housing units is clustered around a fixed control position, pose the greatest challenge since visual and perhaps acoustic conflicts can occur between individual housing units as a by-product of the clustering design.



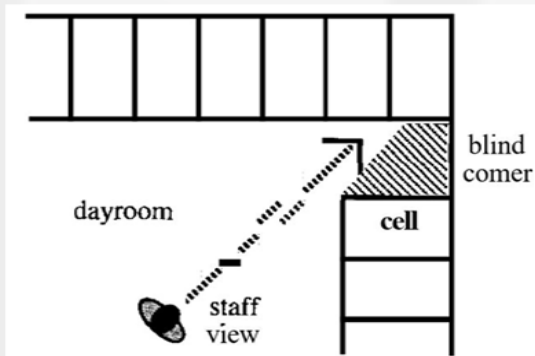
The direct-supervision method is a very effective approach for managing the behavior of inmates. Direct supervision allows staff to be in total control of all spaces and activities within the jail. Inmates are under constant staff supervision. Its principal effects on classification are both positive and potentially negative in the small jail.



If Master Control is to provide backup or principal monitoring of an area, a direct line of sight to that area should be created wherever possible in lieu of reliance on CCTV monitoring. This is more effective and has the secondary benefit of letting inmates know they are under observation.



A difficulty with providing direct visual observation of various activities from Master Control arises if Master Control is expected to observe too many things. When this occurs, Master Control can become an overly large and unwieldy space in order to be next to, or in view of, everything.



Although the officer is positioned within the housing unit or program area, it is still wise to provide a good view of the entire area being supervised. "Blind corners" and out-of-the-way pockets of space are problematic to direct-supervision officers and are a threat to inmate safety.

FOYER TYPES

Commonly referred to as sally ports, foyers perform various functions depending on their location and operational requirement. Foyers may serve more than one function at a time, which may be classified into five broad types:

1. search

Prisoners either entering or leaving a building may need to be searched in an adjoining room. A member of prison staff may position themselves in the foyer to prevent prisoners from passing through the area without a search.

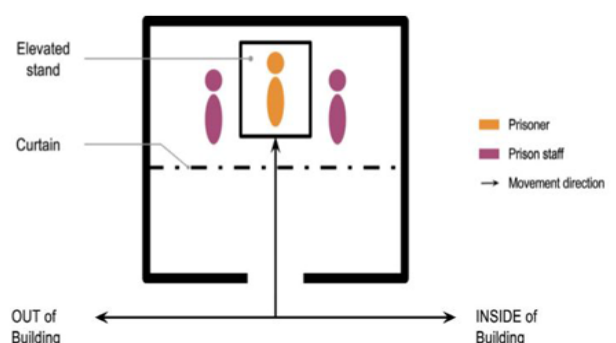
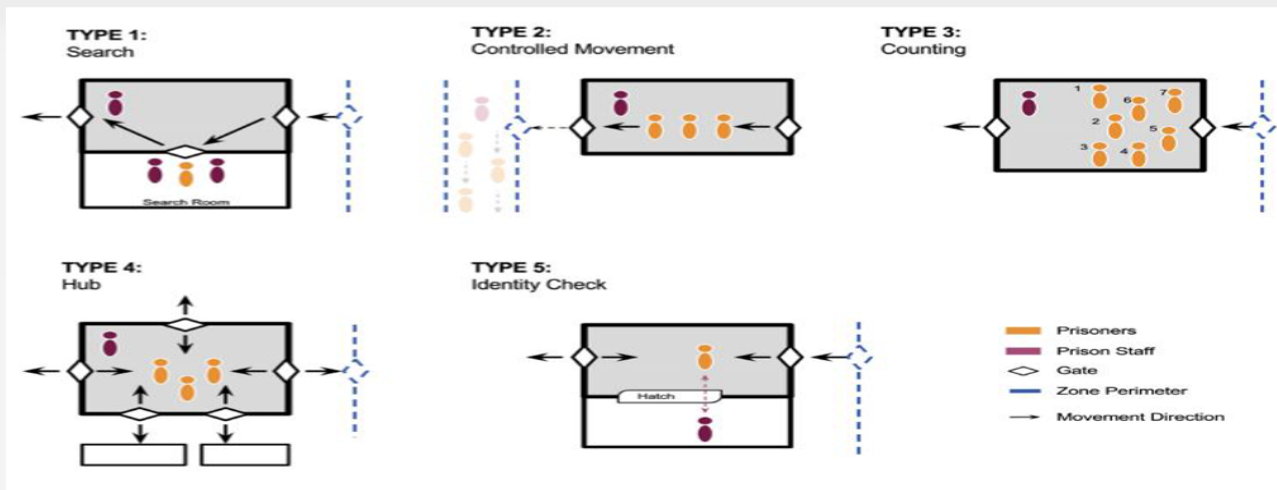


Figure 10: Example of a search room-foyer



2. controlling movement

Subject to the type of prison regime, different categories of prisoners may need to be moved from one part of the prison to another during the course of the day, and without contact with other prisoner categories, as with men and women, for example. A foyer can function as a holding place for prisoners until clearance is given that it is safe and appropriate for the group to proceed.

3. counting

It is essential for prison staff to know exactly where prisoners are at any given time during the day. Foyers can act as a useful enclosed area for a member of staff to count a group of prisoners and ensure they are all present, before moving them to another part of the prison

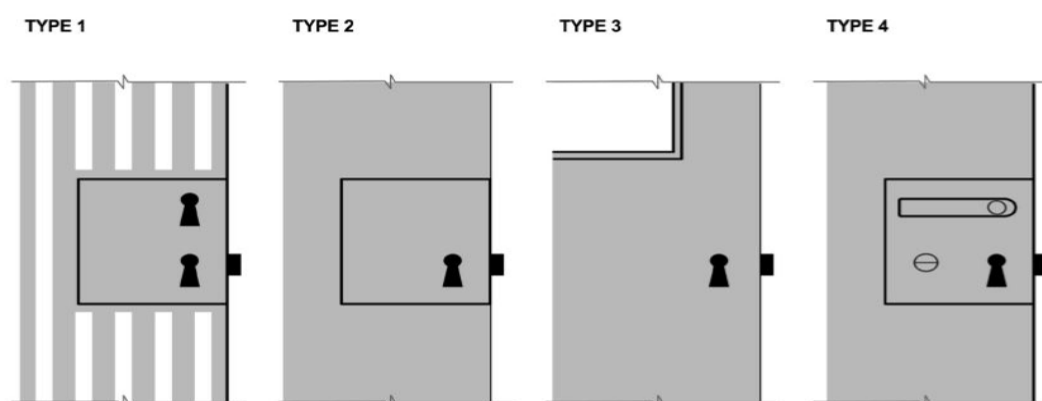
4. hub

Prisons can be complex environments that operate numerous activities at the same time, and in close proximity to one other, as in education areas, for example. In such instances, foyers can act as hubs to direct prisoners on towards their final destination

5. identity check

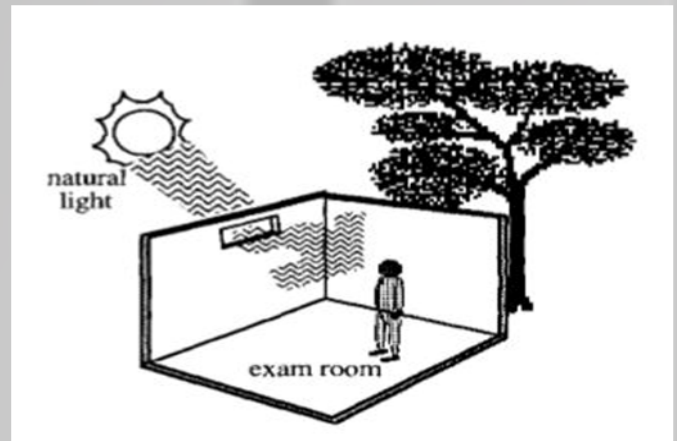
Foyers at spaces such as the main gate can be used to verify the identity of people entering and leaving the prison, and ensure they have the authority to do so.

TYPES OF DOOR LOCKING



EXAM ROOM

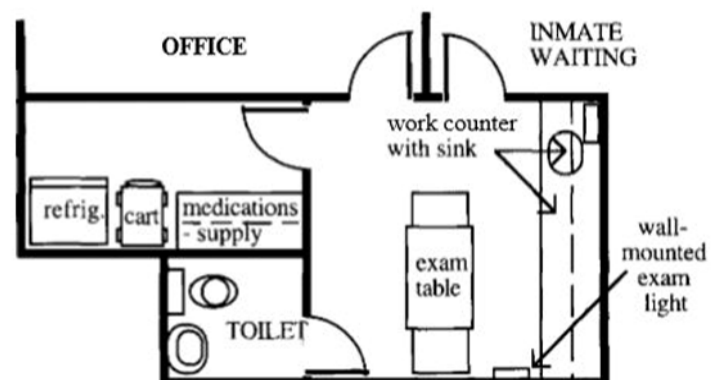
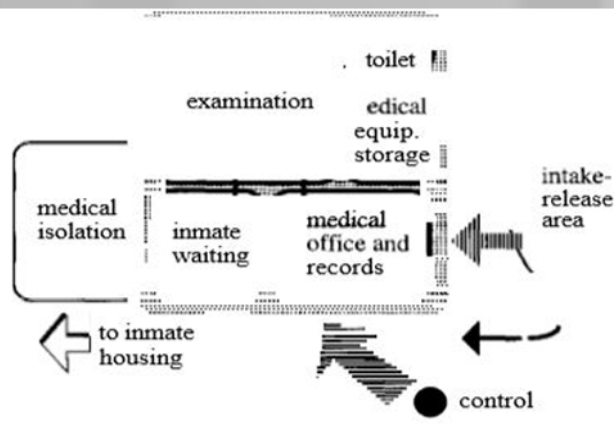
Lighting should be sufficient to conduct required exams, record keeping, etc. Special examination lights may not be required, depending on the nature of the exams and the equipment requested by the health care provider.



Natural light is a pleasing feature in an examination room, especially if medical staff will also use this space as an office. If natural light is provided, care must be taken to provide security as well as visual privacy.

Acoustic privacy is required so that confidential health care discussions remain private and a professional atmosphere is created. Insulating walls and ceiling plenums, using acoustically treated hollow metal or solid-core wood doors, and preventing sound travel through duct systems can help in this regard.

Temperature levels should be comfortable and, perhaps, controllable within the space. Ventilation should meet all required codes to ensure proper conditions and prevent re-circulation of contaminated air.

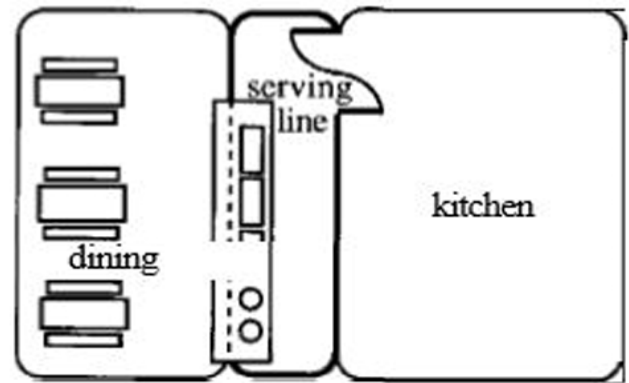


If x-rays are done in the examination area, even on a small scale, proper precautions must be taken in the design of the room to protect health care personnel, staff, and inmates.

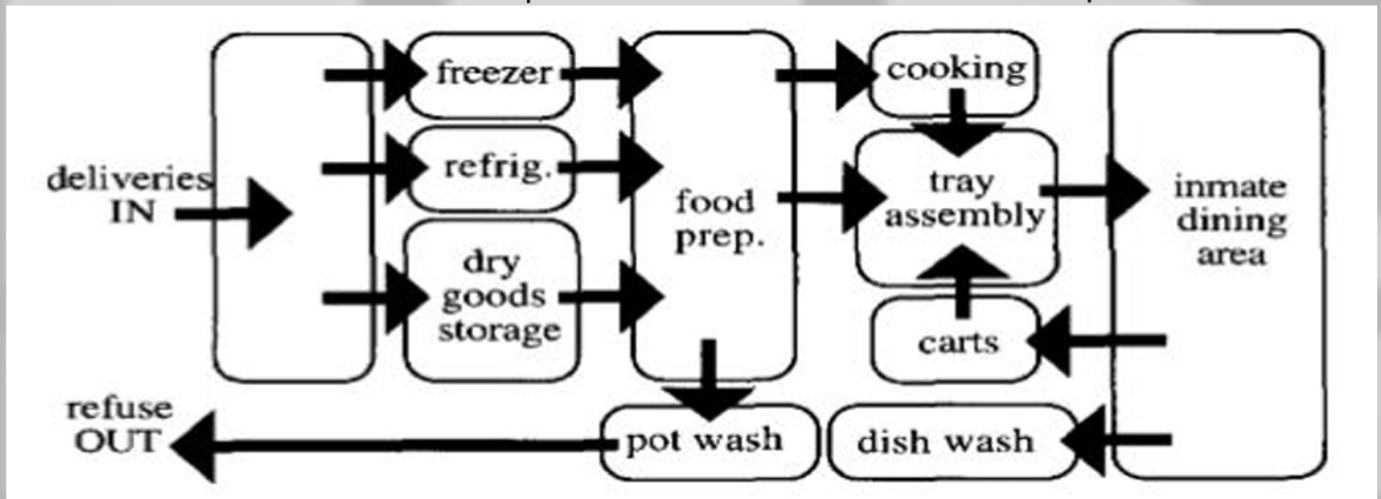
Cleanliness of the area is essential and can be enhanced by the proper selection of materials and finishes. A janitor's closet should be easily accessible for routine cleaning and occasional spills.

KITCHEN

A centralized dining area has the potential advantage of using a serving line and dining space adjacent to the kitchen. This location eliminates the need for tray assembly time and food carts, provides the quickest delivery of hot foods, and simplifies cleanup.



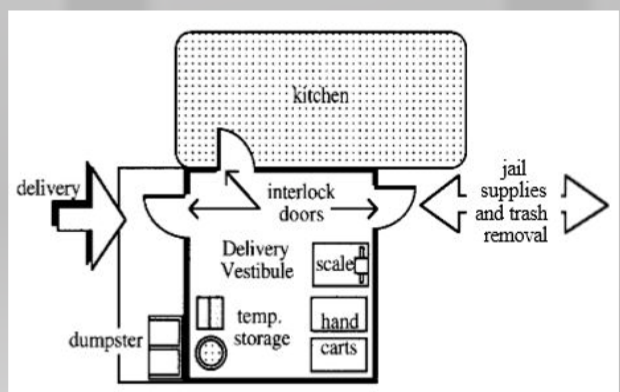
The design of the kitchen should emphasize efficient production and assembly of food from storage to preparation, cooking, and serving. This production flow for food preparation should be reflected in the design layout and should minimize cross traffic patterns for maximum efficiency.



The jail should have a delivery area that functions like a security vestibule. Controlled by Master Control, food deliveries are unloaded into this room. Before the delivery person leaves, the food service staff verify the contents of the delivery, weigh items sold by weight, test the temperature of frozen and chilled items, and check containers for damage and contamination. When the exterior door is secured, food service staff coordinate the transfer of foodstuffs to storage areas by inmate workers.

In sizing and designing the delivery vestibule, the following issues should be considered:

1. the method of delivery to determine if a raised dock or lift is required,
2. temporary storage requirements during delivery,
3. the need to store handtrucks and pallets, and
4. the type and size of access door(s) needed (overhead, double swinging, etc.)



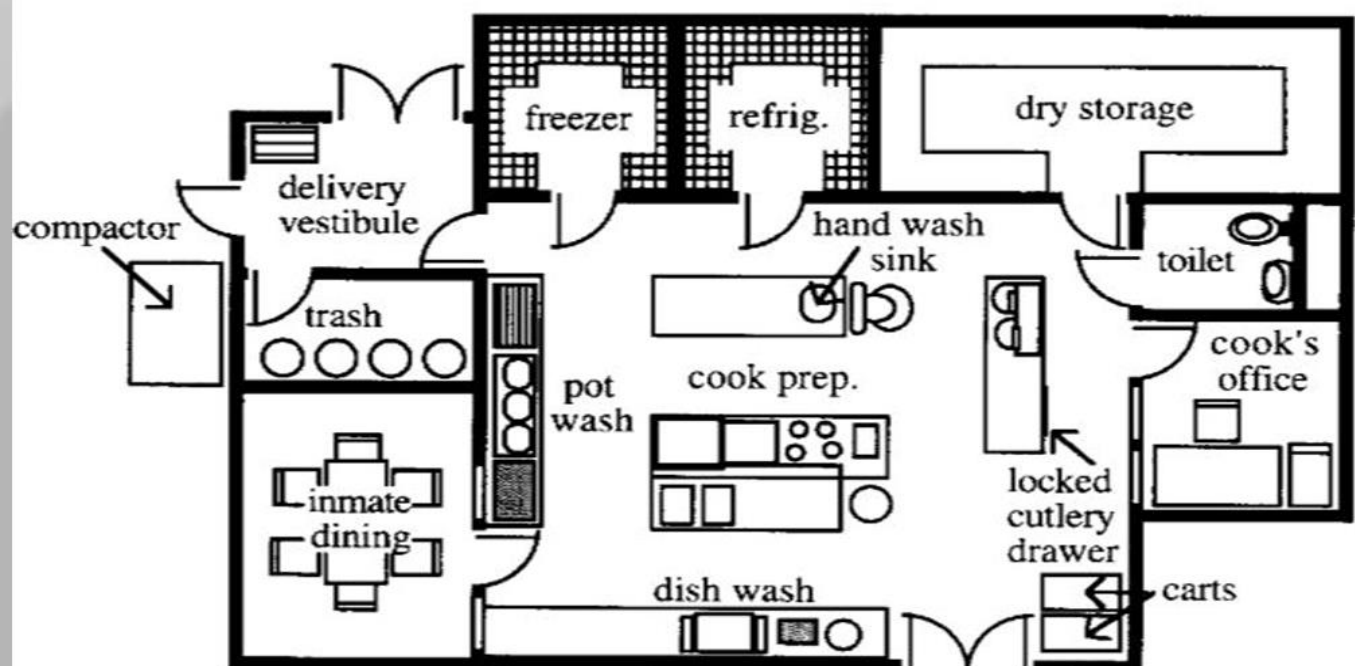
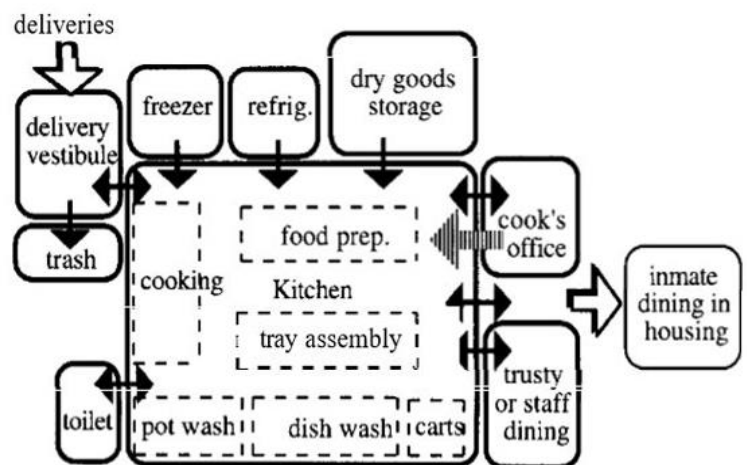
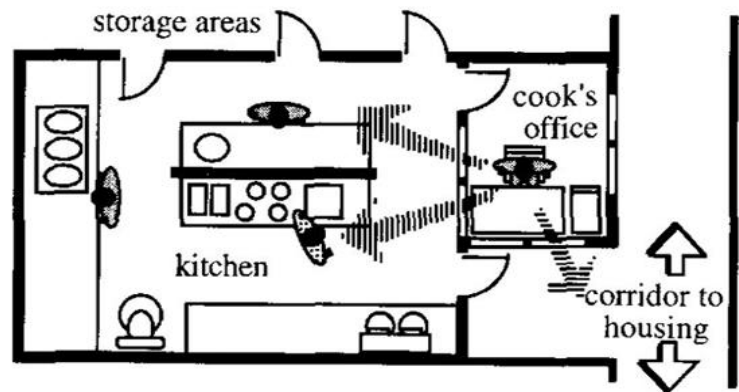
The food preparation and cleanup areas should be visible from the food service director's work area/office, if possible. Also, the arrangement of counters and equipment should minimally obscure the food service director's and/or the security staff's view, depending on who has the principal responsibility for directly monitoring food service area activities.

General security precautions for the kitchen area should include alarm and/or audio monitoring, and possibly CCTV monitoring, from Master Control and/or vision panels at main corridors to allow staff observation. Kitchen staff should be able to easily summon assistance via portable radio, personal alarm, or panic button.

Some of the typical spaces that might be found within the food service component follow.

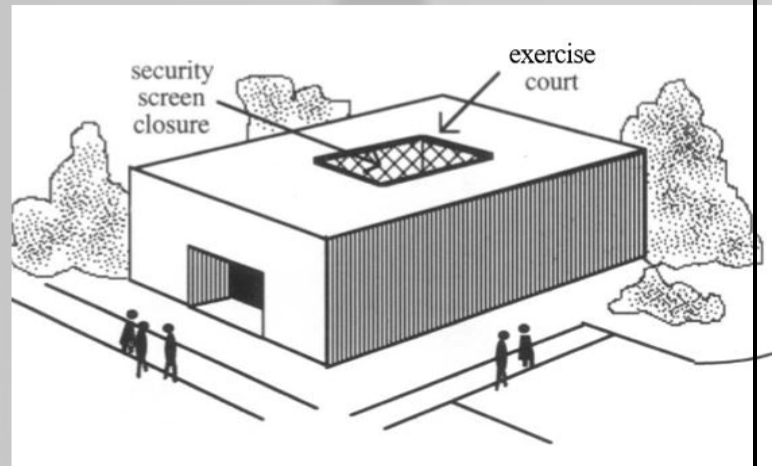
Delivery vestibule Food storage

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| - dry | Inmate worker/staff dining |
| - refrigerated | Staff locker area |
| - frozen | Staff toilet |
| Food preparation | Inmate worker toilet |
| Tray assembly | Waste disposal |
| Cook's work area/office | Temporary garbage retention |
| Cart storage | |
| Cleanup (pot wash, dish wash) | |
| Central dining | |



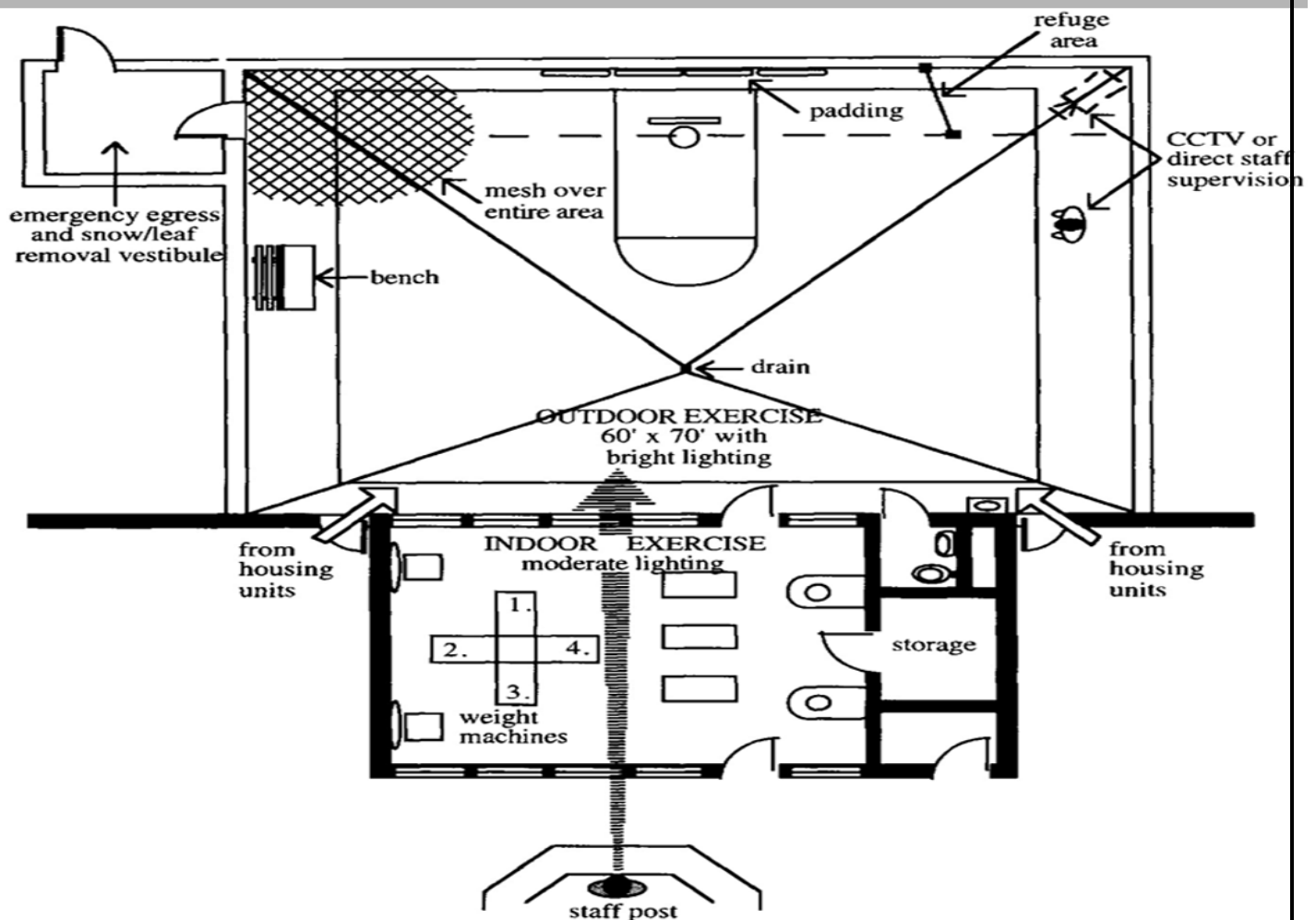
RECREATIONAL(gym,sports)

Activities should be chosen on the basis of what is most useful and productive for the inmates and the staff alike. Different activities require different amounts of space. Additionally, each space may have secondary areas to accommodate other activities concurrently (such as weightlifting and basketball),



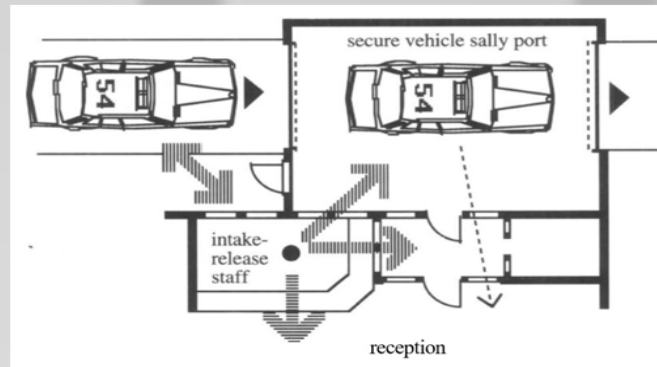
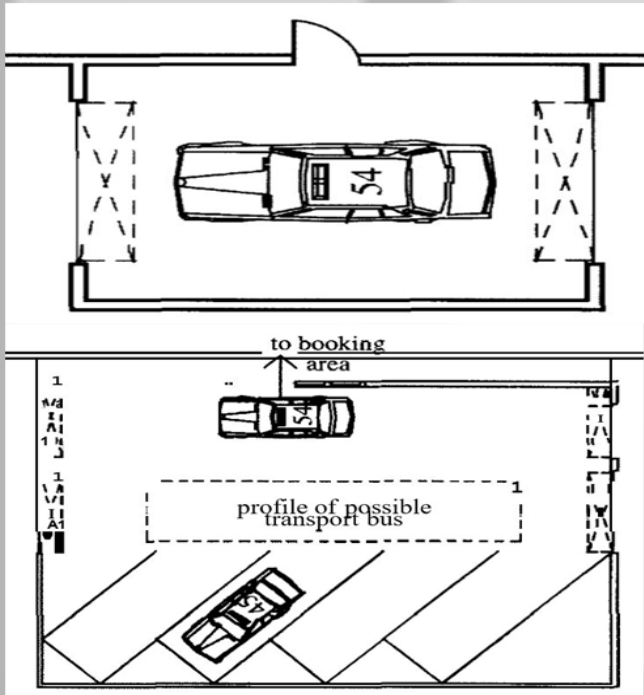
To help solve staff surveillance problems, locate outdoor areas where they can be seen from a constantly staffed post. CCW monitoring in lieu of staff surveillance or supervision fails to provide the necessary ability to detect and respond to escape attempts and fights between inmates.

Another physical detail to control is drainage. Openings in walls for exercise area drainage or snow removal can provide a natural route for contraband passage if they are adjacent to public areas and are not properly screened or protected.



PARKING

A drive-through type sally port for ease of operation, versatility, and traffic flow. This means a vehicle enters through one door/gate and exits through a second door/gate.



Sufficient height and width in door/gates and adequate floor-to-ceiling clearance to accommodate squad cars, 4 x 4s, vans, buses, and/or emergency vehicles, including the height added by antennas, lights, and sirens and the extra width of ambulance and other emergency vehicles including mirrors. Door/gates 10 to 12 feet high and 12 feet wide are normally appropriate.

Sufficient height and width in door/gates and adequate floor-to-ceiling clearance to accommodate squad cars, 4 x 4s, vans, buses, and/or emergency vehicles, including the height added by antennas, lights, and sirens and the extra width of ambulance and other emergency vehicles including mirrors. Door/gates 10 to 12 feet high and 12 feet wide are normally appropriate.

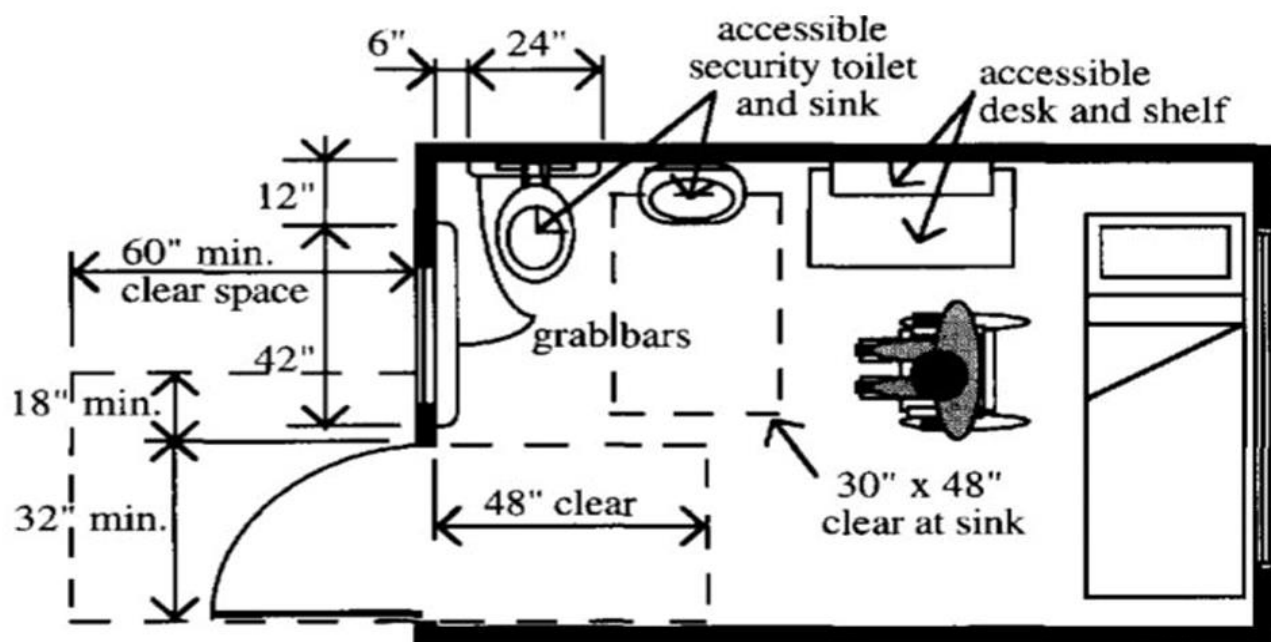
A location adjacent to the secure vestibule entry to the jail, if a vestibule is provided.

A pedestrian entry into the vehicle sally port from the outside, also controlled by Master Control, to allow officer access after parking the squad car and to allow access in the event that overhead doors are in disrepair. Direct visual or CCTV monitoring inside and outside the sally port by Master Control. (Direct monitoring of as much as possible of the entry activity is valuable even if not all of the sally port can be seen without CCTV help.)

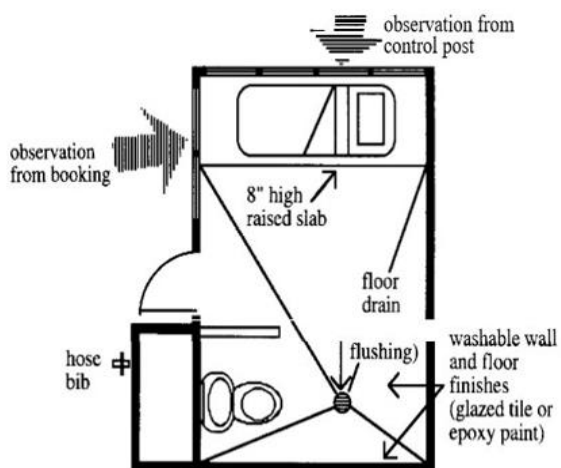
Weapons lockers in the vehicle sally port to keep handguns outside of the intake-release area.

Sufficient artificial lighting for night-time use and sufficient ventilation to exhaust vehicle fumes.

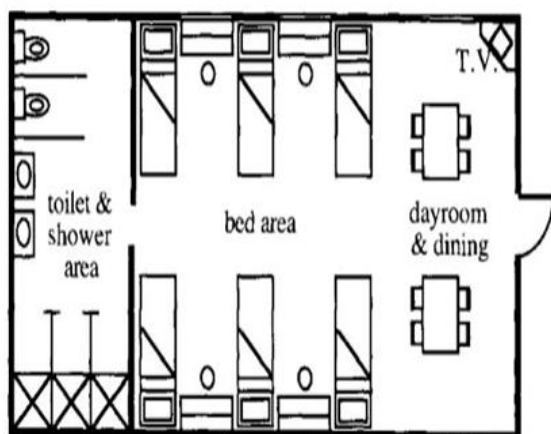
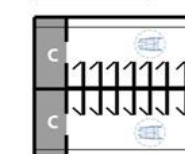
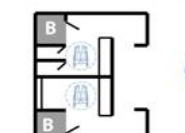
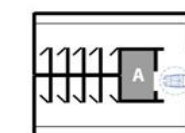
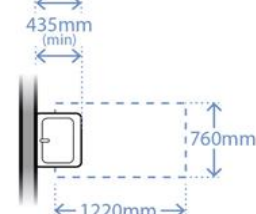
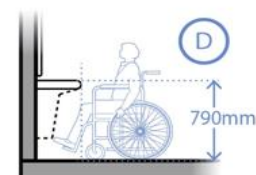
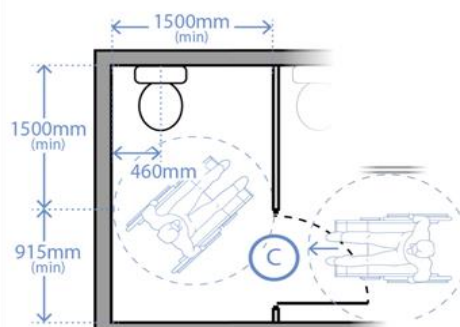
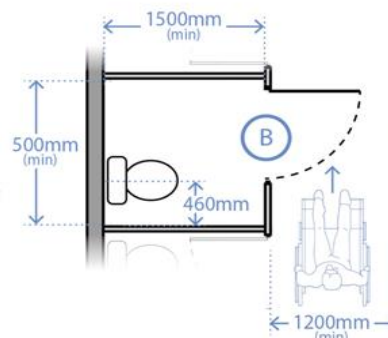
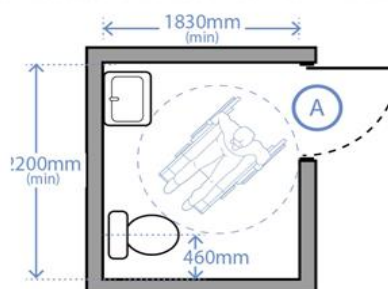
OTHERS



CELL FOR PHYSICALLY DISABLED



CELL FOR SUICIDAL/MENTALLY DISTURBED/INTOXICATED



TIHAR JAIL

Tihar Prisons, also called Tihar Jail and Tihar Ashram, is a prison complex in India and the largest complex of prisons in South Asia.[2] Run by Department of Delhi Prisons, Government of Delhi, the prison contains nine central prisons, and is one of the two prison complexes in Delhi, along with a district prison at Rohini Prison Complex.[3] It is located in Tihar village, approximately 7 km from Chanakya Puri, to the west of New Delhi, India. The surrounding area is called Hari Nagar.

The prison is styled as a correctional institution. Its main objective is to convert its inmates into ordinary members of society by providing them with useful skills, education, and respect for the law. It aims to improve the inmates' self-esteem and strengthen their desire to improve. To engage, rehabilitate, and reform its inmates, Tihar uses music therapy, which involves music training sessions and concerts.[4] The prison has its own radio station, run by inmates.[5] There is also a prison industry within the walls, manned wholly by inmates, which bears the brand Tihar.[6] As of December 2012, Tihar jail has 10,533 inmates against the sanctioned capacity of 5,200. Though the figure is down from around 12,000 in 2006, the prison remains seriously overcrowded.

JAIL NO.	CAPACITY	POPULATION
CENTRAL JAIL NO.1	565	2230
CENTRAL JAIL NO.2	455	873
CENTRAL JAIL NO.3	740	2361
CENTRAL JAIL NO.4	740	2722
CENTRAL JAIL NO.5	750	641
CENTRAL JAIL NO.6	400	579
CENTRAL JAIL NO.7	350	871
CENTRAL JAIL NO.8 & 9	1250	2050
DISTRICT JAIL ROHINI	1050	1881
TOTAL	6250	14185



educational facilities

Both adult and formal education arrangements have been made for prisoners. Educational activities are looked after with the help of Government resources as well as NGO's participation. Study Centres of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Delhi are established at Tihar Prisons in which about 2640 and 1900 inmates students are enrolled respectively. Computer training centres are also working in the Prisons for imparting computer education to the prisoners. The most important aspect of the education system in Tihar Jail is that educated prisoners voluntarily teach less educated prisoners. An illiterate person landing in Tihar Jail can look forward to being literate if his stay is more than a week. Library with the support of Non-Governmental Organisations has been created in each jail.

recreational facilities

The prisoner's participation in games and sports activities within the prisons took a big jump with the organization of inter-ward and inter-jail competitions twice a year for the last over five years. In all the prisons, sports like volleyball, cricket, basketball, kho-kho, kabbaddi, chess, carom etc. are organised during winter sports festivals, which are popularly known in the jail as "Tihar Olympics". Inter jail cultural meets titled "Ethnic Tihar" are held during spring season every year in which competitions in music, dance, sher-o-shairi, quawali, painting, quiz etc. are organised for inmates. Eminent personalities from the field of sports and culture are invited on these occasions to encourage the prisoners to take part in the sports and cultural events, to foster their physical, mental and cultural development and inculcate discipline.



recreational facilities

The study of the problems faced by the prisoners after release and the reasons for committing crime guided Tihar Jail Admn. to initiate steps, which can go a long way in rehabilitating the prisoners after their release. Various trades are taught to convicts in the Jail Factory itself in Jail No. 2.

yoga and meditation centre

For cleansing and disciplining mind, Yoga and meditation classes were started in a big way with the help of various voluntary organisations. In the year 1994 Tihar Jail created a history by organising a Vipassana Meditation camp for more than one thousand prisoners. Since then a permanent Vipassana center has been opened in Tihar Jail No.4,



creative art therapy

Creative Art Therapy, which is psycho-therapeutic in nature, is used in several settings. In respect to prison settings, the therapy serves as a reformatory process in several ways. Firstly and most importantly, it helps to express, channelise and ventilate himself. One has to keep in mind that anyone convicted or otherwise exiled from the rest of the world is initially bound to have tremendous anger, aggression, sense of helplessness, hopelessness and emotional problems.

societal participation

As a part of community participation in the reformation and social integration of prisoners after release, a large number of respectable members of non-Governmental organisations, Retired Major General, Professors of I.I.T Delhi, Eminent Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Principals and Teachers of various educational institutions have been conducting various activities in the Prisons. These NGOs have had very sobering and positive impact on the psyche of the prisoners, who have been shown the positive and constructive approach to life after interaction with them.



INSIDE THE JAIL



CASE STUDY

ETAWAH DISTRICT JAIL

site is located 123 KM from etawah railway station at phoolpur villege in etawah district, uttar pradesh india.

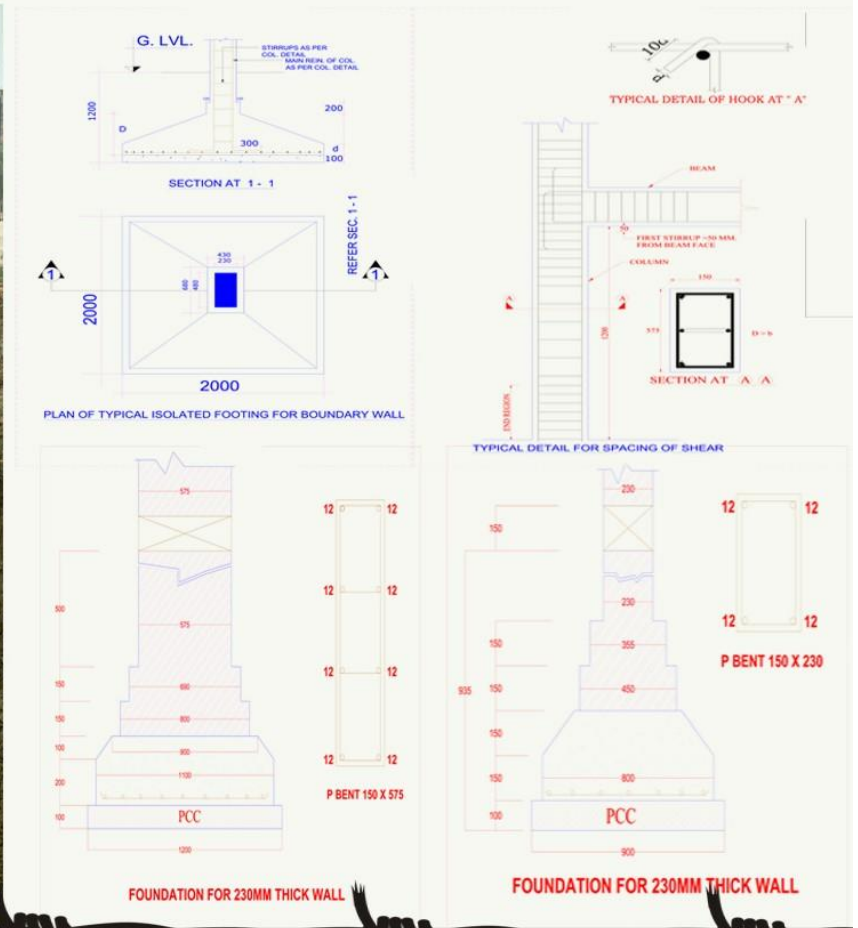
AREA ANALYSIS-

site area-206022 sqm
building footprint-30105 sqm
built-up area- 39507 sqm
agricultural land-20256 sqm
circulation-67500 sqm



the amount of 12500 cr. rupees is sanction for this project, this project is under construction and construction is done by U.P.R.N.N.L. a high security jail in u.p. it have the capicity of 24000 prisoners in which 2200 male 120 female & 60 underaged prisoners, with facilities of-





LUCKNOW DISTRICT JAIL

LOCATION

site is located at outskirts of the city on mohanlalganj-gosainganj at NH-56B lucknow, uttar pradesh, india.

MSL-197m

site spread across 81ha. the new jail complex in lko with womens prison, a modern jail and a district jail was being completed at cost of about 326 crore rupees , the construction was being done by U.P.R.N.N.L.

SITE PLAN



AREA ANALYSIS-

site area-267954 sqm

building footprint-34556 sqm

built-up area- 43688 sqm

agricultural land-105452 sqm

circulation-7600 sqm



60 METER WIDE ROAD

NH-56B

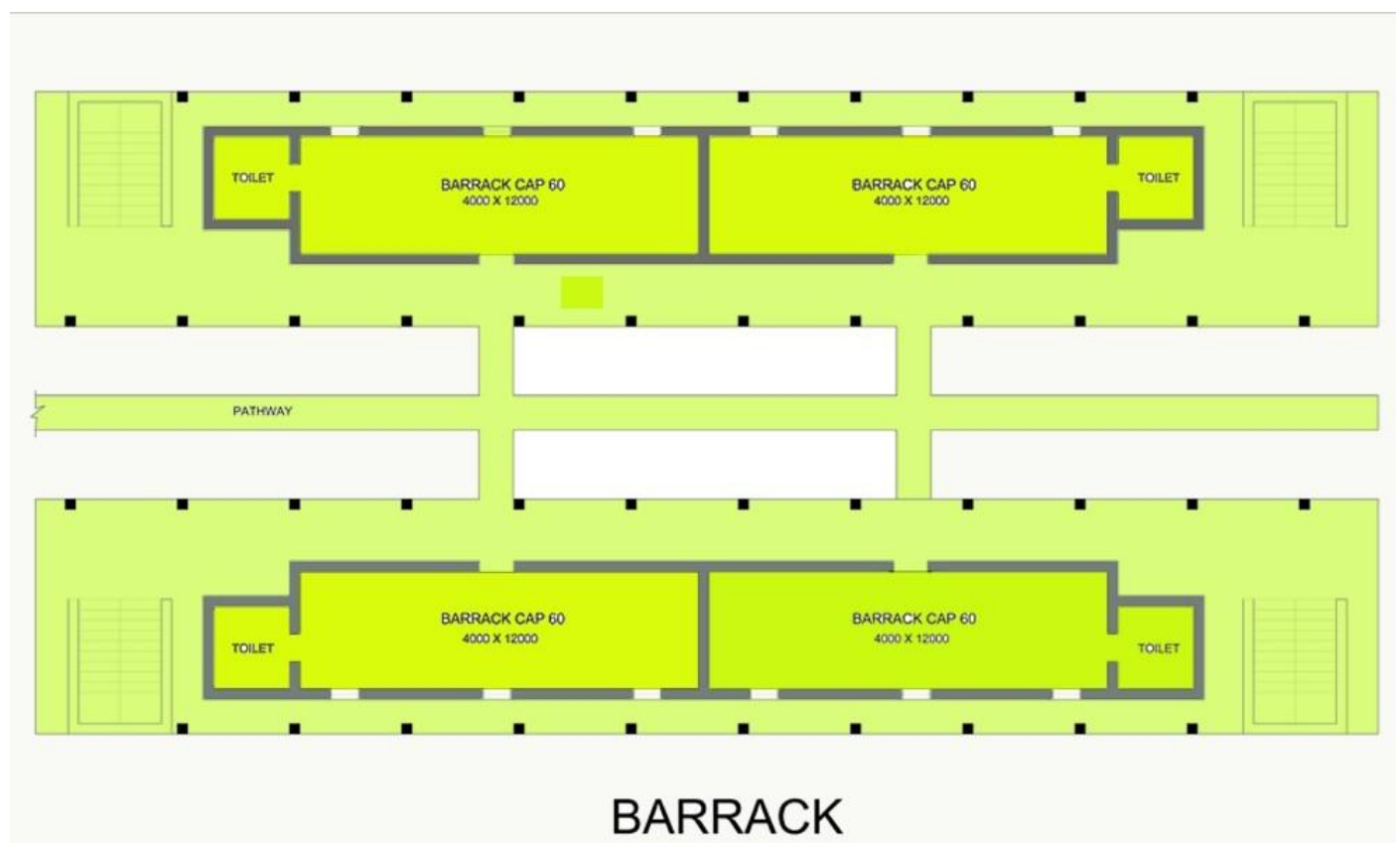
MOHANLALGANJ-GOSAINGANJ HIGHWAY

Every circle have 5 division , with every division they have 4 barrack buildings, every circle have school and 2 mess for food provision inside every circle althrought only one of these two mess are functional now. every circle have division office and watch tower for each respective circle over the office

OTHER FACILITIES OF THIS JAIL-

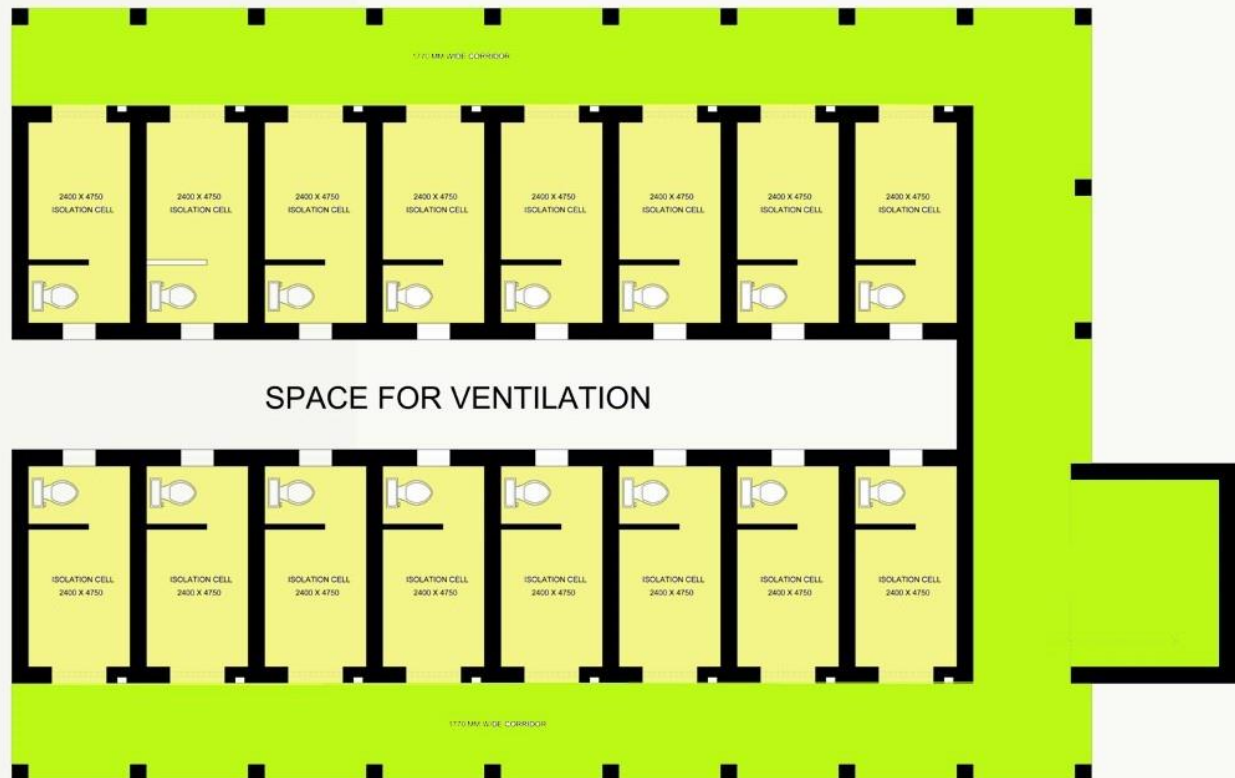
modern kitchen, 120-bedded hospital, safe meeting place, multipurpose hall, school building for each circle, canteen, visitors shade, x-ray scanning, CCTV cameras, video conferencing room, central watch tower , police outpost, isolation cells, barracks, high security cells.

BARRACKS

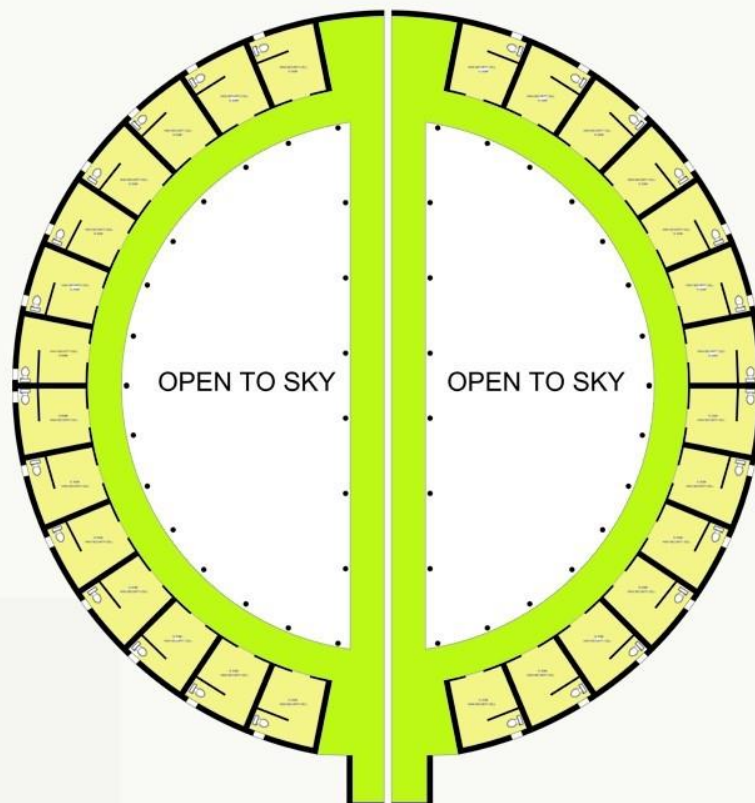


CELLS

ISOLATION CELLS



HIGH SECURITY CELLS



THE KITCHN



COMPARITIVE ANALSYS

the minimum dimentions of the main gate and second gate of all the closed prison will be 3 meter in width and 4 meter in hight

each gate have a wicket gate which have .6m in width and 1.5m in hight.

the gate will cover with iron sheet from outside up to the hight of 2.5m the wicket-gate will have a peepholes covered with lead at eye level.

the space between gates will not be ;less than 16m in lenght of facilitate operations. it will have facilities of 1.) a cabin 2.) gatekeeper 3.) search.

entry of prisoners will only be through a single point, that is main gate, at all other entry point if existing, will be close permanently.

there will be a properly designed administrative block for each categorie prison, the administrative block will be located adjecent to the main gate will have office room, record room, conference room, common room control room, cabin, jailor room etc.

a court hall may also be set up to dispose of cases of under-trial involves petty offences.

the reception unit will have necessary facilities for proper implimentation admission-quarantine orientation-classification programme.

INFRENCES

in general kitchen will ardinarry be located at central place icside the prison so that the distribution of food among may be finished quickly. the kitchen will not be built close to the sleeping barracks.

it is desired that no single kitchen caters for more than 250 prisoners. cooking and serving untensil will be made of stainless steel. management of kitchen or cooking of food on caste or religeous basis will be totally banned in prison.

kitchen will be modernized by introducing LPG and hot plates kneading machines, roti making machine, mixer and grinder will also be introduced.

there will be a provision for covered dinning space in prison so that prisoners may take their meal under a roof or platform.

there will two shifts of workers in kitchen.

the minimum spce required in the kitchen will be 150sqm/ 100 prisoners it will facilate sufficient space for storage of provision article, vegetable, dressing and cutting food, containers and untensils etc.

the wall of the kitchen will be provide skirting by tiles upto 2 meters for easy cleaning.

in every prison there will be a separate hospital with the necessary no of beds for indoor treatment with separate wards for man and women a central and district prison will provide hospital accommodation of 5% of authorised inmates population.

skill development and teaching should be provided to prisoners for the upliftment for the social character of theirs and skill helps them in earning living.

both the sites have lack of recreational facilities and reformation system only agricultural activity is being present.

there is no provision of sport activity, cultural activity, skills development programme etc.

BUILDING NORMS

there will be three types of accommodation mentioned below.

1. the barrack with accommodation not more than 30 prisoners.
2. single room accommodation for prisoners needing privacy
3. cells for segregation of prisoners for the purpose of security and disease.

a barrack will have only one door of 2.2×1 m and will have one shutter, the door of barrack will have clear opening of 1 meter. the iron angle will be made of iron angle of minimum 10mm thickness.

the measurement of each berth on ground floor will normally be 2.0×2.75 m with a height of .45 meter.

a fix or built-in shelf will be provided for each inmate so he may keep his belongings there.

sufficient artificial light will be provided to enable the prisoners to work and read without difficulty in their barrack after dusk.

the minimum accommodation of dormitory/barrack, cell cottage and hospital per person will ordinarily be according to following scale.

SLEEPING BARRACK			CELLS			HOSPITAL	
Sqm ground area	Cubic meter air space	Sqm of lateral ventilation	Sqm ground area	Cubic meter air space	Sqm of lateral ventilation	Sqm ground area	Cubic meter air space
3.71	15.83	1.12	8.92	33.98	02.23	5.58	23.75

Sl no.	particulars	Case study-1 (area in sqm)	Case study-2 (area in sqm)	standard	remarks
01.	Male barrack (120 cap.)	1235	1235.24	10.30sqm/ person(inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
02.	quarantine barrack (120 cap.)	1235	1235.24	10.30sqm/ person(inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
03.	Female barrack (120 cap.)	1250	1260.86	10.50sqm/ person(inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
04.	Young adult barrack(120 cap.)	1235	1235.24	10.30sqm/ person (inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
05.	High security barrack(12 cap.)	300	233.91	21.00sqm/ person (inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
06.	Isolation cells (24 cap.)	290	315.16	12.50sqm/ person(inmates)	Adopted area is more than standard
07.	Hospital block (150 bd.)	840	841.95	5.60sqm/ person(inmates)	Same in both case studies
08.	Single seated room (10 cap.)	190.77	190.77	19.00sqm/ person(inmates)	Same in both case studies
09.	Armory block	41.13	41.13	Minimum 40.00sqm	Same in both case studies
10.	Toilet and bath	26.16+6.00	26.16+5.98	1.6sqm/ person(inmates)	Same in both case studies
11.	Watch tower	94.71	94.71	30.00sqm/ person(guards)	Same in both case studies
12.	Godown	400	286.65	6.00sqm/ person(inmates)	They are different because no.of prisoners are more in case study-1
13.	School	1200	1217.00	10.00sqm/ person(inmates)	Approx. Same in both case studies
14.	Multipurpose hall	800	763.45	6.60sqm/ person	Approx. Same in both case studies
15.	police chowki	90	92.45	Minimum 90sqm	Approx. Same in both case studies
16.	Conference hall	200.00	200.00	6.00 sqm/ person	Same in both case studies
17.	Kitchen	435.00	435.00	3.60sqm/ person(inmates)	Same in both case studies
18.	Superintendent visit room	40.00	40.00	Min 24.00sqm	Same in both case studies
19.	O.H.T.	300kl	200kl	35lit per day/ person	hey are different because no.of prisoners are more in case study-1
20.	Identification room	120	148.66	3.00sqm/ person(inmates)	Large in case study-2
21.	Visitor shade	120	125.34	3.00sqm/ person	Approx. Same in both case studies
22.	Warden barrack	180	200.00	6.00sqm/ person	Large in case study-2
23.	Legal room/ salon	275.00	315.00	1.60sqm/ person(inmates)	Large in case study-2
	ADMINISTRATION	1425	1070.39		
24.	Superintendent office	20.00	21.00	Minimum 18.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
25.	Control room	16.00	18.00	Minimum 15.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
24.	Superintendent office	20.00	21.00	Minimum 18.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
25.	Control room	16.00	18.00	Minimum 15.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
26.	Enquiry office	16.00	18.00	Minimum 15.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
27.	Release/ admission room	16.00	18.00	Minimum 15.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
28.	Jailor room	20.00	21.00	Minimum 21.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
29.	Dy. Jailor room	20.00	21.00	Minimum 18.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
30.	Search room	22.00	24.00	Minimum 21.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
31.	Conference room	76.00	76.00	Minimum 75.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
32.	Record room	16.00	18.00	Minimum 16.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard
33.	Mulaquat hall	240.00	200.00	Minimum 200.00sqm	More in case study-1
34.	Canteen	18.00	21.00	Minimum 18.00sqm	More in case study-2
35.	Toilets	25.00	26.00	0.80sqm/ person	Adopted area is more than standard
36.	CCTV control room.	16.00	18.00	Minimum 15.00sqm	Adopted area is more than standard

THE CONCEPT

ENHANCING PRISON DESIGN BY, TREATING INMATES AT PHYSICAL AND SUB – CONSCIOUS LEVEL, KEEPING IN MIND CIRCULATION AND SECURITY MEASURES.

Physical attribute includes ---rehabilitation by treating and learning

Sub-conscious level includes—psychologically at micro level.

VARIABLE IDENTIFIED-

1. Monotonous environment
2. Isolation from society
3. Over-crowding
4. Segregation from nature
5. Mental pressure
6. Psychological effects
7. Age and sex segregation
8. Special differentiation of spaces.

COULD BE SOLVED BY-

- + Landscape design (incorporating nature)
- + Removing rigidity from design(removing monotony)
- + Segregation in small groups
- + Social interaction
- + Color therapy
- + Rehabilitation of prisoners
- + Teaching and educating prisoners.

LANDSCAPE

Since landscape could act as link of those inmates toward nature. This help in healing and treating sub-consciously. Here we can enhance a space using the small shrub and tree by effecting the inmates on their senses i.e, touch smell, hearing and vision.

Creating garden likebutterfly garden which attract butterflies, birds etc.






HERBAL SHRUBS

-  Lavender
-  Marigold
-  Peppermint
-  Rosemary
-  Ivory wood

BUTTERFLY PLANTS

-  Powderpuff
-  Ficus pacemoca
-  Ivory wood
-  Queens wreath
-  Indian caper

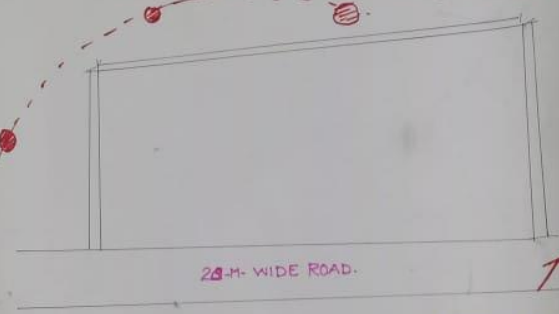
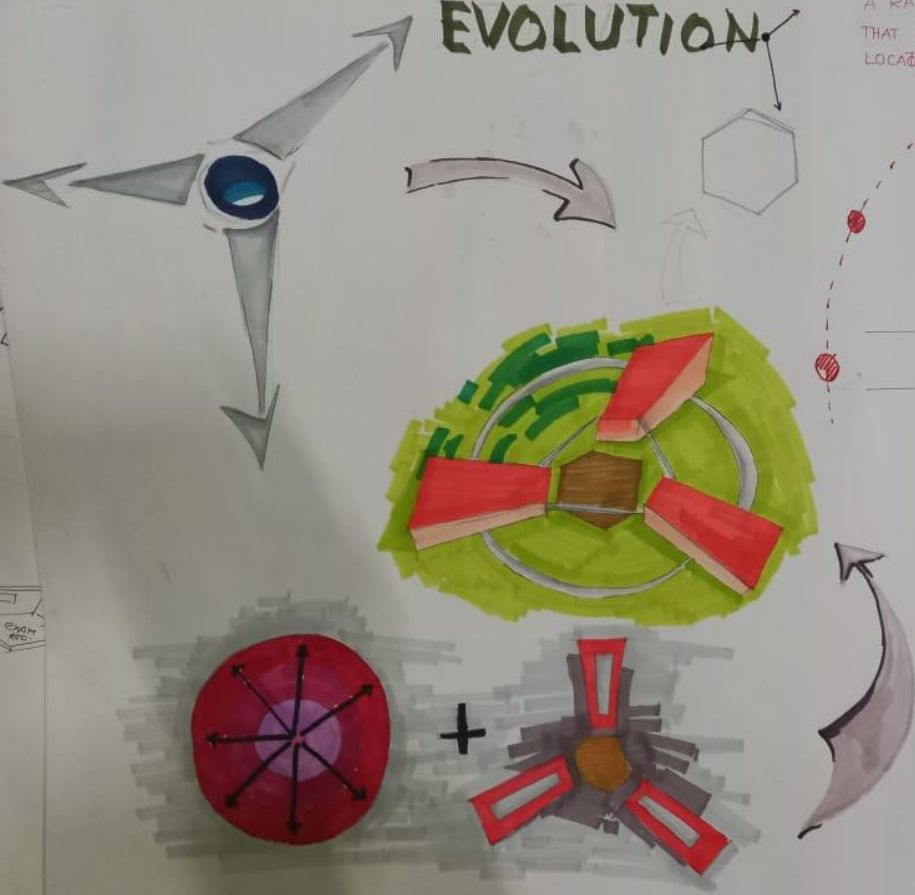
BIRD ATTRACTING PLANT

-  Powderpuff
-  Snap dragon
-  Zinnia
-  Cup and saneer bush
-  Indian caper

FORM

EVOLUTION

A RADIAL FORM CONSIST OF OF LENIOR FORM. THAT EXTENDED OUT WORD FROM A CENTRALLY LOCATED CORE ELEMENT IN A RADIATING MEMBER.



RADIAL FORMS CAN GROW IN TO A NETWORK OF CENTERS LINKED BY LINEAR ARMS.

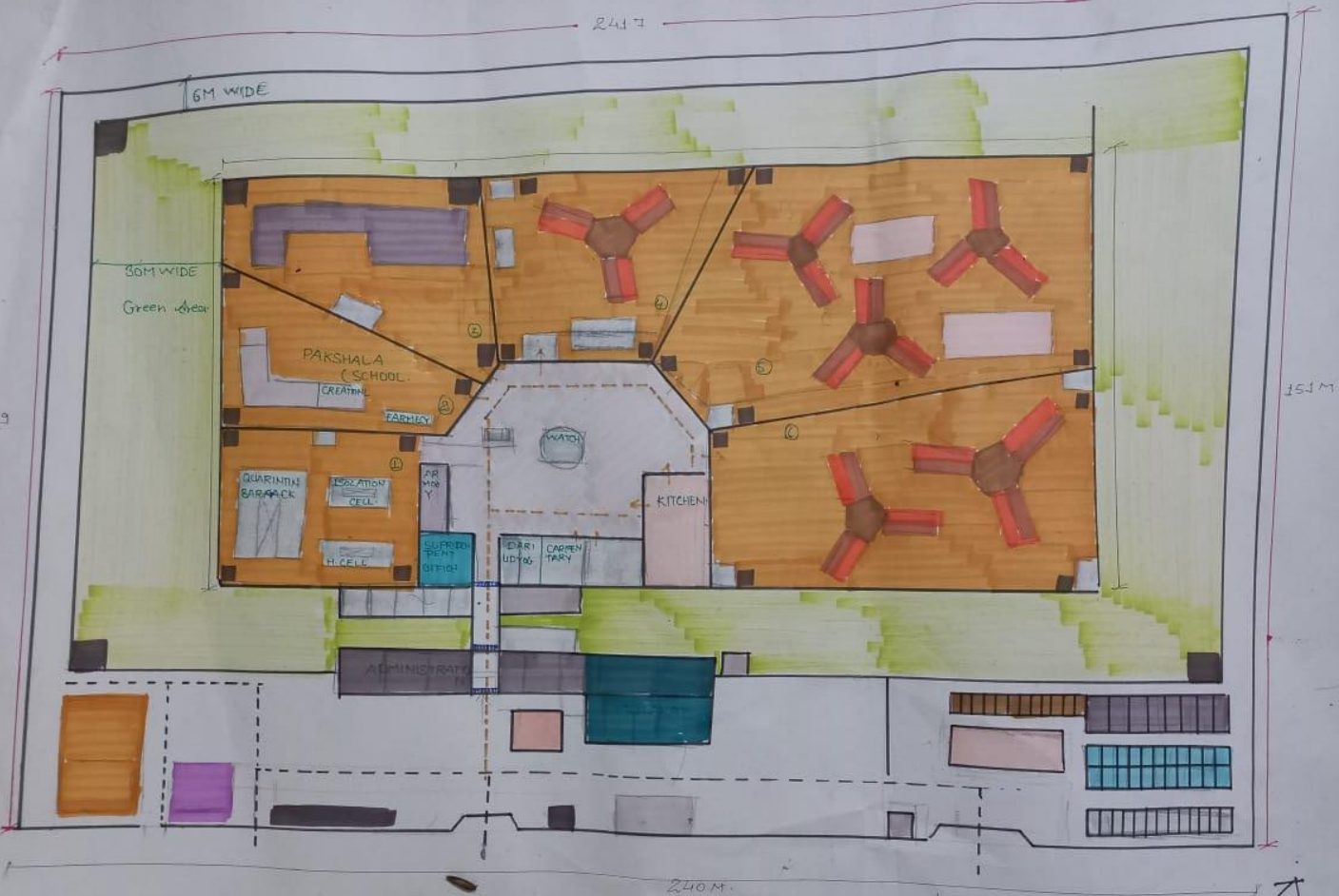
SITE LOCATION

JAIL AND Reformat Center

Total area - 33050 sq. m.
F.A.R. - 1.5.
Ground Coverage - 35%

COLOUR THERAPY





CONCEPTUAL LAYOUT

ZONE-B

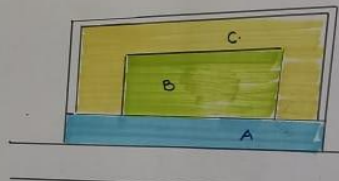
ZONE-B - COMPRISES OF SEMI PUBLIC AREA.

THIS ZONE IS LESS NOISY.

ADMINISTRATION AREA, ENTRY, EXIT, POLICE CHAUKI. PRISON CELLS.

ZONE - SITE IS DEVIDE IN THREE PARTS:-

- ZONE - A PUBLIC
- ZONE - B SEMI PUBLIC
- ZONE - C PRIVATE



ZONE-A

ZONE A COMPRISES OF PUBLIC

ZONE. THIS ZONE IS VERY NOISY.

PARKING-, MEETING AREA. RESIDENCE AREA.

ZONE-C

ZONE-C COMPRISES OF PRIVATE AREA.

AGRICULTURE AREA, LIBRARY, HIGH SECURITY CELLS.