



THESIS REPORT
ON
“DISTRICT JAIL NARELA, DELHI”

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

**BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE
BY**

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THESIS GUIDE

(PROF.MOHIT KR. AGARWAL)

SESSION

2022-2023

**TO THE
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY,
LUCKNOW (U.P.).**

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING
BABU BANARASI DAS UNIVERSITY, LUCKNOW (U.P.).

CERTIFICATE

I hereby recommend that the thesis entitled “**DISTRICT JAIL NARELA, DELHI**” under the supervision, is the bona fide 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.

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4. Degree for which the thesis is submitted : **Bachelor Of Architecture & Planning**

5. Faculty of the University to which the thesis is submitted:

6. Thesis preparation guide was referred to for preparing the thesis. Yes/No

7. Specifications regarding thesis format have been closely followed. Yes/No

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9. The thesis has been prepared without resorting to plagiarism. Yes/No

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to sincerely thank all those who helped me with their valuable support during the entire process of Architectural Thesis. I am furthermore grateful to my dean **Prof. Mohit Kr. Agarwal** for providing me the opportunity to work on this topic and taking it forward.

I got a very good opportunity that my dean is my guide and I extend my deepest appreciation to my thesis supervisor, **Prof. Mohit Kr. Agarwal** for their unwavering guidance, expertise, and invaluable feedback. Their mentorship has been pivotal in shaping my research and design process, and I am truly grateful for their dedication and support.

I would like to thank my family and friends for their unwavering support, understanding, and encouragement throughout this challenging endeavor. Their belief in my abilities and their constant presence have been a source of strength and motivation.

Above all I am highly grateful to my senior faculty **Ar. Keshav Kumar** for always being available for discussion & guidance. I would also like to thank to the officers and employees of the prison department who fully supported me for the case study. And I would like to thank some of my close friends who are always available for me and believing in me and supporting me during the entire thesis.

Purnima Gautam

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

The term prison is derived from the **Latin term which means to seize**. According to Oxford English Dictionary prison means a place properly efficient and equipped for the reception of persons who by legal process are committed to it for safe custody while pending of trial and punishment.

There is not much difference between the central jails and district jails. District jails are the main jails for those states and union territories where there is no central jail. There are total 379 district jails in India.

The inmates are kept for 3 months to 1 year.

1.1 ABOUT THE JAIL

One of the many functions of a society is to punish an individual who breaks the law that upholds the common good. The individual that goes against the law is usually sentenced to serve in a prison for a period of time depending on the degree of crime committed. The offender is usually incarcerated in a facility called a prison where the offender is legally detained for committing a crime and is later rehabilitated, preparing them to adjust back into the society.

- 1) All type of criminals are imprisoned in District Jail like Male Female Children Under 18 Years and Transgenders and Differently able People. And all the criminals of this group are kept like 18 to 30, 30 to 50 and above 50 year.
- 2) All these prisoners are not kept together in district jail. All the prisoners are divided according to their gender. For example, female barracks for women, young adult barracks for children and male barracks for men are made.
- 3) And for those who are high level criminals, a special security cell is made.
- 4) District Jail has in a way secure accommodation facilities for all the criminals.
- 5) The main purpose of making district Jail is to reform the criminals by keeping them away from the general public.



6) According to the old times, the criminal was reformed in the District Jail in a punitive manner, but at present there has been a change in their rehabilitation.

7) Counselling is an important part of the rehabilitation process for offenders. Many inmates who are sentenced have mental health issues that need to be addressed by mental health professionals in facilities.

8) Rehabilitation home for all crimes is a major activity. It provides all the amenities one needs to live in a home.

Rehabilitation program mainly include –

- **Clinical Treatment**
- **Schooling**
- **Vocational Training**
- **Recreation Activities**
- **Skill Development Program.**

1.2 AIM AND OBJECTIVE -

Now certain laws regarding prisons have changed and considered as a correctional and resettlement, Centre for the prisoners so layouts of the jails now needs to be changed because it can impact prisoners psychology in a positive direction as change in the environment and atmosphere of it can have a huge influence on prisoners mind-set. So the basic purpose of this paper is to redesigning prison's infrastructural architecture in such a way both internally and externally so that environment of it can help prisoners to reform their inner-self and to look and think about the outside society in a better way thus contributing towards society's progress.

There is an urgent requirement of redesigning jails internally and externally in such a way so that prisoners who come out of the jail can contribute to the society in a positive way and **stop recidivism**.

The proposed development will cover rapid and time bound urban infrastructure construction, improvement, & maintenance of ecological features. New District Jail with provisions of having all the basic amenities and facilities for the creation of good quality spaces and environment within the jail.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT -

- **Promote safety, security, ease of supervision, and circulation.**
- Propose clear guidelines for a dynamic, participatory approach that includes everyone involved in and affected by the prison planning, design and construction processes
- There were no norms and facilities for transgender before, but as the crime rates for transgender are increasing, so it has become important to re- design or renovate or rehab incorporating facilities for transgender.

- Redesigning by incorporating all the norms for differently able people.
- For developing rehabilitation and skill development places for the criminals.
- Redesigning the place including age friendly norms for children, youngers and old age people.

1.4 NEED OF THE PROJECT -

I have select '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 plan of an institution will be based on a careful analysis of inmate population, age group, custodial requirement, diversified work, educational program etc.
- The reason of designing a jail to keep the society far from terrible people. additionally give justice to people who has faced any form of injustice.
- The existing six Central Jails in Delhi are presently highly overpopulated. Currently, Delhi's prison complexes(Tihar, Rohini and Mandoli) house 19,669 inmates against their total capacity of 10,026.
- On an average about 800-900 prisoners visit attend various courts every day. about two hundred prisoners are newly admitted and approximately the equal number are released. as a result, in a 12 months about 50000-60000 prisoners visit the six prisons. the distance congestion to three times has created unparalleled issues of fitness, sewerage, control manipulate, discipline and many others. This has severe negative effect on human rights of folks. All efforts are, consequently, being made to lessen prison populace on the one hand and construct New Narela District jail .

IMPROVING PRISONERS PSYCHOLOGY VIA ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

CHAPTER-2

2.1 CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS

The most important segregation of inmates in prison is between under-trial and convicted inmates.

Pre Trial Prisoners- Pre trial prisoners are the accused, detained who are under the custody of the state for the purpose of interrogation and investigation based on FIR or evidences found during the investigation. They are in the custody of state for very limited period.

Inmates Under-trial- Under trials are people who are innocent unless proved otherwise. Therefore, it makes one wonder whether they should be a part of a prison community.

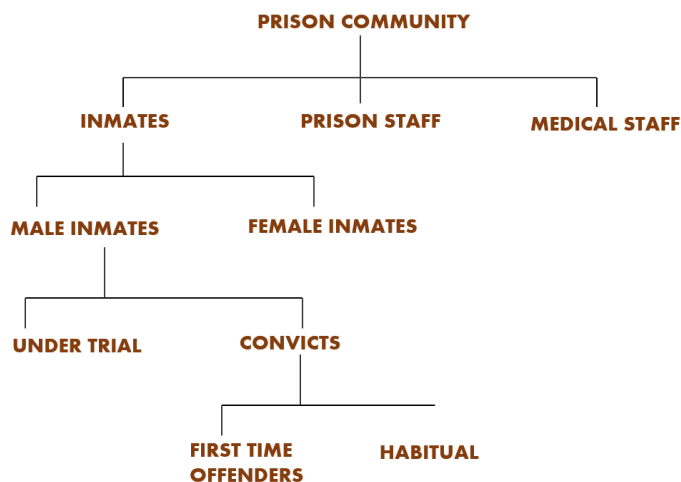
Convicts- These are primarily classified as first time offenders and habitual criminals.

First time offenders- they easily become the victim of the crimes being held in the prison. They would also find it difficult to enter into the life of A prisoner. The first time offenders are more introspective in life as compared to A career criminal. Therefore they could easily be manipulated and further rehabilitated through surrounding environment.

Habitual Criminals- these are generally criminals who have made prisons as their second home. Such criminals are deviated from their path willingly and are stubborn not to change. These are the criminals who act violently, form groups and spread the act of homosexuality and try to control the environment of prison.

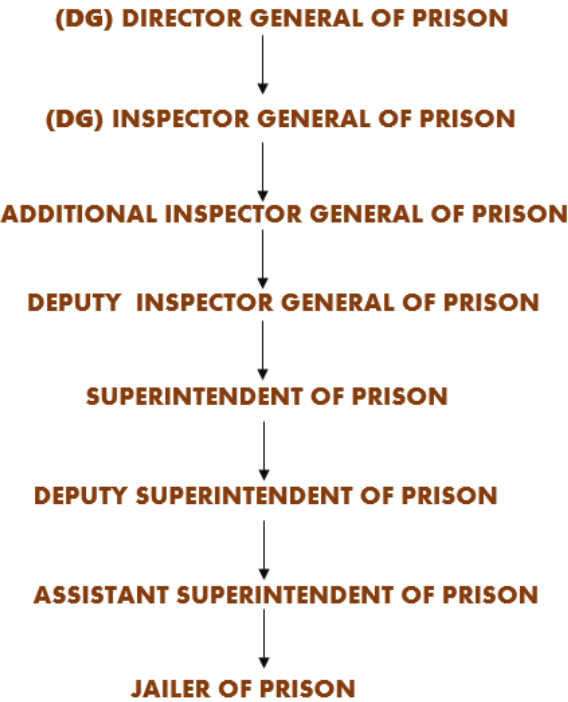
2.2 PRISONER PSYCHOLOGY

An insight into the behaviour of any prisoner who is also A member and an indirect client of A prison, might lead to certain direct or subtle architectural ramifications. Before proceeding any further, it should be brought in notice that most of the prisons in India house both prisoners under trial and convicts who have already been sentenced.



Prisoners' psychology can be complex and influenced by various factors. Imprisonment can lead to adjustment issues, institutionalization, aggression, and substance abuse. Additionally, pre-existing or developed mental health disorders, lack of trust, and coping mechanisms play significant roles in prisoners' psychological behavior.

2.3 ORGANIZATION SET UP OF PRISON IN INDIA



CHAPTER-3

3.1 BACKGROUND HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF PRISON

Although use of prisons was present since the ancient times, the modern age of prisons started in the medieval England. As the centuries went on, legal system of many countries advanced and final shape of modern prisons was formed during 20th century.

From the birth of modern civilization in 3rd millennia BC, almost every major ancient civilization used concept of **prisons** as a mean to detain and remove personal freedoms of incarcerated people. In those early periods of history, prisons were often used as a temporary stopgap before sentencing to death or life of slavery, but as time went on and our civilization developed, prisons started morphing into correctional facilities that started implementing the concept of rehabilitation and reform of prisoners. In addition of holding convicted or suspected criminals, prisons were often used for holding political prisoners, enemies of the state and prisoners of war.

The earliest records of prisons come from the 1st millennia BC-



1st Millenria BC- Mesopotamia and Egypt underground dungeons



600 BC- Ancient Rome Cistern for water



1166 BC- English king henry II commissioned the construction of first prison



1215 BC- King John Signed Magna Carta



400s- England Establish Houses of Correction.

1



2



3



4



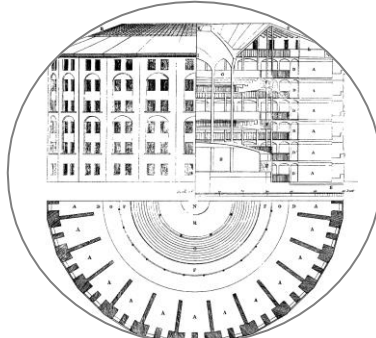
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1. In historic instances prisoners were dealt with very badly in terms of punishment as humans than failed to agree with in correction of the prisoners. Prisoners were kept in basements of court docket buildings where hardly mild or ventilation centers were furnished.
2. From the start of early civilized groups, incorrect doers had been punished as a result or kept imprisoned. For approximately 6000years for the reason that first early communities, 'the mood and temper of the general public.
3. In medieval prisons the usual locations of detention were the citadel keeps or dungeons. Europe has many such citadel prisons and their numbers elevated for the duration of 15 and 16th century. (the primary correctional Centre became the Bride nicely residence of Corrections in London wherein handiest ladies and kids have been stored. earlier it was a king's fort which became made right into a prison for the duration of sixteenth century. different correctional Centre also got here at some point of this century, for homeless, minor offenders and undisciplined nearby terrible.)
4. it's far attributed to the Catholic Church the primary current-type prison shape, the prison of San Michele in Rome, designed through architect Carlo Fontlana in 1704.
5. In 17th century B.C. Greece prisons were simply big rooms or underground chambers for the detention of prisoners expecting trial.
6. Invented in the 18th century by way of English logician and social theorist Jeremy Bentham, the jail typology's core precept was tracking the most range of prisoners with the minimal number of guards. The morphology consisted of a circular array of cells with a watchtower within the center of the structure. The guards should for this reason study each inmate at any time, unseen with the aid of the prisoners.
7. In penal approach of the nineteenth century in which folks worked throughout the day and were kept in solitary confinement at night time, with enforced silence always. The silent system evolved at some stage in the 1820s at Auburn jail in Auburn, N.Y., as an opportunity to and amendment of the Pennsylvania device of solitary confinement, which it progressively changed inside the united states of America.
8. After centuries of brutality, squalor and corruption in prisons at some stage in the sector, reforms throughout the 18th and 19th century caused gradual improvement in prison design at the complete. In 1842, the sizeable example pf Pennsylvanian system in England. the Pentonville prison got here into lifestyles. This become an advanced radial jail which accompanied the layout of the jap prison; Cherry Hill. This plan ruled the jail architecture for subsequent 50 years.



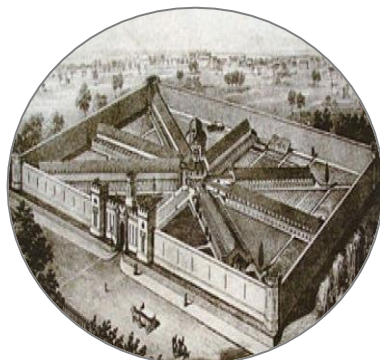
(3) Bride well house of corrections in London



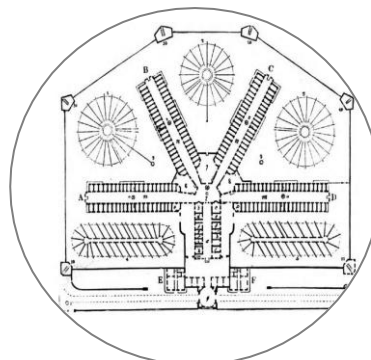
**(4) Panopticon
(Prison of sun Michele)**



**(6) Pennsylvania
Prison System**



(7) The Auburn system



(8) The Pentonville Prison

3.2 EVOLUTION OF PRISON SYSTEM IN INDIA

1) ANCIENT INDIA -

In the ancient time, in India prison was only a place of detention where an offender was detained till his trial and judgment and the execution of the judgement. In ancient time, the structure of society was based on the principles pronounced by Manu and explained by Yagnavalkya, kautilya and others. Imprisonment was the easiest kind of penalty known importantly in ancient Indian Penology among the various kinds of bodily punishments such as branding, hanging, mutilation and death.

This type of punishment was suggested in Hindu scriptures that the wrongdoer or evildoer was put into prison to set aside him from the society. The main aim of imprisonment was to keep away the wrongdoer and not corrupt the members of society. These prisons were totally dark holes, cool and damp, unlighted and unwarmed.

In ancient times fine, imprisonment, banishment, mutilation and death sentence were the modes of punishment. Fine was the most common punishment and when a person who was not able to pay the bill, was condemned to bondage until it was paid by his labour. Fines for murder of a Brahmin were 1000 cows, for murder of Kshatriya 500 cows, for murder of Vaishya 100 cows and for murder of Sudra or women of any caste.

2) MEDIAEVAL INDIA

The legal system in the mediaeval India is similar to Ancient India and existing Muslim rulers seldom. During the Mughal period source of law is the Quran. Crimes were divided into three groups that is crime against god, crime against state, crime against private person. The punishments for these crimes were divided into four categories that is Hadd, tazir, qisas and tasir. Imprisonment was not considered as a punishment in the case of ordinary criminals.

It was mostly used as a means of detention only. There were fortresses which were situated in different parts of the country in which criminals whose trial and judgement was pending, were detained. There were three Noble prisons or Castles in Mughal India. One was at Gwalior, second was at Ranathambore and the last one was at Rohtas.

The only redeeming feature of the prisoners was that the order for his release was issued on special occasions. In 1638 AD Shahjahan issued the order of release of prisoners on the occasion of the celebrations of recovery from illness of the favourite Princess Begum Sahib. There were some rooms which were reserved for prisoners and culprits who committed serious crimes. These rooms were known as Bhandhikhanas or Adab khanas.

- ❑ **During the ancient and medieval periods, the prison system in India had no specific rules for the maintenance and proper functioning of the prisons. There were no services for prisons. Even there was no arrangement of any food for the prisoners.**

3) BRITISH PERIOD

During the British rule in India, the prison system was used as a mode of punishment for criminals. This form of punishment abolished the old barbarous forms of punishment. However, the condition of the jails was still the same as it was during the Mughal era.

In the year of 1835, Lord Macaulay suggested the Legislative Council of India appoint a committee to look after the conditions of the jail. The Legislative Council of India appointed a committee named.

The Prison Discipline Committee The committee submitted its first report in 1838. The report pointed out the drawbacks of the jail administration in maintaining discipline among the prisoners. It also pointed out the ill condition of the jails. It rejected all forms of punishment that involved religious and moral schooling. The report created a landmark change in the prison system of India. This led to the penal administration in India.

In 1870, an initial draft of the prison act was passed, which stated that the jails should have a Superintendent, a medical officer, a jailor and if required any subordinate officers. It also stated that the female, male, and children prisoners should be kept separately. The Act also stated the duties and powers of the prison officers. In 1877 and 1894 an inquiry committee was constituted. On their proposal, the Prisons Act 1894 was passed. This eventually led to huge progress in the prison system in India.

MODERN INDIA

The present prison system of our country is a gift of the British rule. It was a creative creation of the colonial rulers our local penal system with the motive of making imprisonment a terror to wrong doers. There was a great leap in the history our penal reforms as it makes possible the abolition of our old system of barbarous punishment and substitution of imprisonment as the chief form of punishment for crimes.

Central Prison was established at Agra in 1846. This was the first Central Prison in India after that a central prison was established at Barilley and Allahabad in 1848, at Lahore in 1852, at Madras in 1857, at Bombay in 1864, at Alipore in 1864, at Banaras and Fatehgarh in 1864, and at Lucknow in 1867.

In 1919 the British government appointed a joint commission of officials which investigate about the management of jails and suggest improvement in the maintenance of jails. This commission gave recommendations related to the separate institution like Borstal school for juvenile delivements. Offenders whose trial is pending should be kept separate from the convicted offender, there should be classification of habitual and casuals offenders between the adults.

3.4 PROBLEMS FACED IN INDIAN PRISONS

- Overcrowding
- Delay in trial
- Torture and ill treatment
- Neglect of health and hygiene
- Insufficient food and inadequate clothing
- Prison vices
- Deficiency in communication
- Streamlining of jail visits
- Management of open air prisons

CHAPTER -4

4.1 INDIAN PRISON SYSTEM

Prisons in India are administered and managed by the state government, governed by the 1900 prisons act and the prison manuals of each state. The states have responsibility and authority over the law, rules and regulations of the prison. The model prison manual is a guiding principle with which the Indian prisons are governed. The central government only helps in the improvement of the prisons around the country.

The supreme court of India has laid down three broad principles regarding imprisonment and custody:-

- A person does not become a non-person.
- A person in prison is entitled to all human rights within the limitations of imprisonment.
- There is no justification for aggravating the suffering already inherent in the process of incarceration.

4.2 RECIDIVISM IN INDIA

Recidivism is a tendency to lapse into a previous pattern of behaviour, especially a Pattern of criminal habits. A recivist is a person who has embraced criminality as a Mode of life and commit crime with bouldness and courage. Reformative-measures of treatment completely fail in case of such offenders and imprisonment is the only alternative that prevents them from repeating the crime.

4.3 CAUSES OF RECIDIVISM

- Short comings of law enforcements in India the rate at which the criminal cases are solved is comparatively slower compared to other countries, hence the slow crime solving rate paves way for recidivists.
- The convict finds it difficult to adjust in the society after their release from Prison. This gives rise to a shut down in social connections, near to no job opportunities. This leaves the person with no other option but to resort to crime for making a living.
- Drugs and alcohol are also some of the reasons people resort to crime.
- Rejection by the society. After their release offenders are treated very badly by the society, the society does not accept them which in turn put them down.
- Lack of proper after-care and rehabilitation programs in the prison.

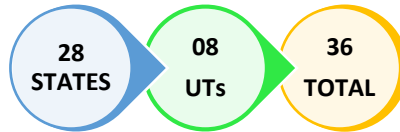
4.4 MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT RICIDIVISM

- When the offender is sentenced, it should be made sure that along with the sentence that they are to serve, they should also be given proper rehabilitation to prevent them from going back to their criminal lifestyle.
- They should be placed under constant surveillance and maximum security.
- The after-care treatment is the most essential, for it prepares the offender to live an upright life. This should help give the offender hope, some confidence so that the offender can lead a normal life and blend right in the society.
- Speedy trials and punishment can be effective on keeping check on the offender. In case of immediate conviction after the incidence of crime will help dissuade the offender from repeating the crime.

CHAPTER -5

5.1 CRIME RATE IN INDIA

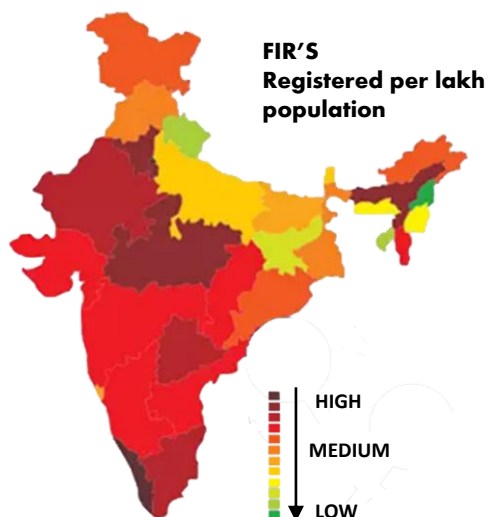
There are 28 states and 8 Union territories in the country.



• NCRB releases three reports annually: **Crime in India**, **Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India**, **Prison Statistics in India**.

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), is an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and **analyzing crime data** as defined by the **Indian Penal Code (IPC)** and **Special and Local Laws (SLL)**. NCRB is **headquartered in New Delhi** and is part of the **Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India**.

• While 2020, a year marked by months of a national **lockdown** due to the **pandemic** saw **fewer traditional crimes** such as those committed against women and children, among others, it witnessed a **big spike in civil conflicts**.



A JUMP IN NUMBERS

OFFENCES	2019	2020	% increase
Communal riots	438	857	96%
Caste riots	492	736	50%
Agrarian riots	1,579	2,188	38%
Andolan/Morcha riots	1,442	1,905	33%
Promoting Enmity Between Groups	1,058	1,804	70%
TOTAL RIOTS (including other causes)	45,985	51,606	12%

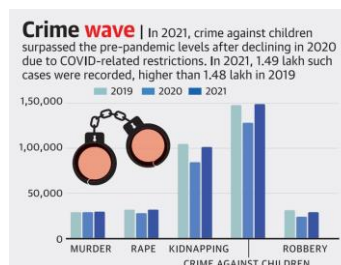
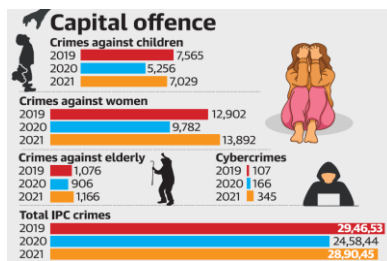
Offences Against The State decreased by 27%, but UP only major state where they increased

A total of 9,52,273 cognizable crimes comprising 6,30,937 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes and 3,21,336 Special & Local Laws (SLL) crimes were registered in 19 metropolitan cities during 2021, an increase of 3.1% over 2020 (9,24,016 cases).

5.2 GRAPHS OF CRIME RATE

- Among Union Territories, **Delhi had the highest rate of crime against women** in 2021 at 147.6%.

- Registered violent crimes such as **rape, kidnapping, crimes against children and robberies** increased again across India in 2021

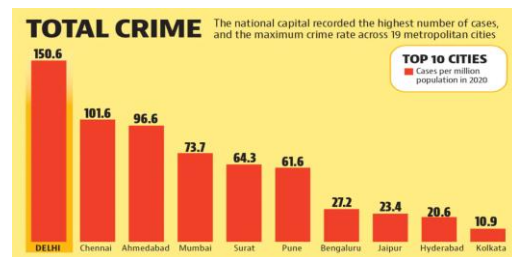


CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

STATE WISE DATA:-



METROPOLITAN CITY:-



CRIME RATE ACROSS INDIA IN 2021, BY MAJOR CITY-

The rates were calculated by National Crime Records Bureau as the number of incidents per 100,000 of the population.

Release date

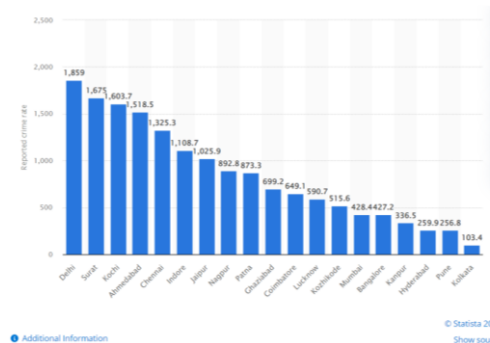
August 2022

Region

India

Survey time period

2021



5.3 PRISON STATICS INDIA 2021

Recently the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has released the 'Prison Statistics Report in India, 2021'.

The data released by NCRB shows that there has been an unprecedented increase in the number of under-trials. This increase is attributed to overcrowding in prisons.

The national average occupancy rate is 130.2%, an indicator of overcrowding in Indian prisons.

Overcrowded prisons adversely affect the hygiene, management and mental and physical health of prisoners.

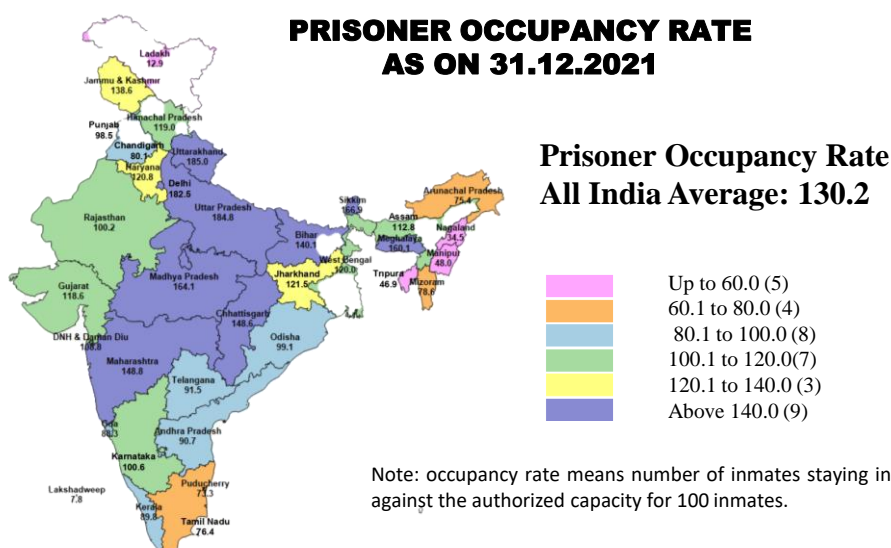
PRISONS – TYPES & OCCUPANCY - As per data provided by States/UTs.

Year	No. of Prisons	Actual Capacity of Prisons	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	Occupancy Rate at the end of the year
2019	1,351	4,00,934	4,81,387	120.1%
2020	1,306	4,14,033	4,88,511	118.0%
2021	1,319	4,25,609	5,54,034	130.2%

State/UT wise Number of prisons, Capacity and Inmate Occupancy rate in the Country as on 31st December, 2021

- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- Note: Figures as on 31st December of the respective year.

- The total number of prisons at national level has increased from 1,306 in 2020 to 1,319 in 2021, having increased by 1.0%.
- The 1,319 prisons in the country consist of 564 Sub Jails, 424 District Jails, 148 Central Jails, 88 Open Jails, 41 Special Jails, 32 Women Jails, 19 Borstal Schools and 3 Other than the above Jails.
- The highest number of jails was reported in Rajasthan (144) followed by Tamil Nadu (142), Madhya Pradesh (131), Andhra Pradesh (106), Odisha (92) and Uttar Pradesh (75). These Six (6) States together cover 52.3% of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2021.
- Delhi has reported the highest number of Central jails (14) in the country. States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Islands, DNH & Daman Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have no central jail as on 31st December, 2021.



According To The States, Indian Prisons Are Seeing Unprecedented Overcrowding-

States	Original capacity	Prison population, as per 2019 NCRB data	Prison population, as of July 17, 2022	Occupancy rate
Haryana	19,306	20,423	43,277	224.16%
Uttar Pradesh	60,340	101,297	119,963	198.81%
Delhi	10,026	17,534	19,719	196.67%
Maharashtra	24,095	36,798	43,476	180.43%
Madhya Pradesh	28,718	44,603	48,635	169.35%
Punjab	23,488	24,174	30,370	129.30%
Bihar	42,222	39,814	69,409	115.02%

Note: Data was drawn from the NCRB report and the National Prisons Portal.

Prisoners – Types & Demography

Share of Convicts, Undertrial Inmates, Detenuess and Other Inmates as on 31st December, 2021

Year	No. of Convicts	No. of Undertrial Prisoners	No of Detenuess	No. Of other Inmates	Total No of Prisoners
2019	1,44,567	3,32,916	3,223	681	4,81,387
2020	1,12,587	3,71,848	3,590	484	4,88,511
2021	1,22,852	4,27,165	3,470	547	5,54,034

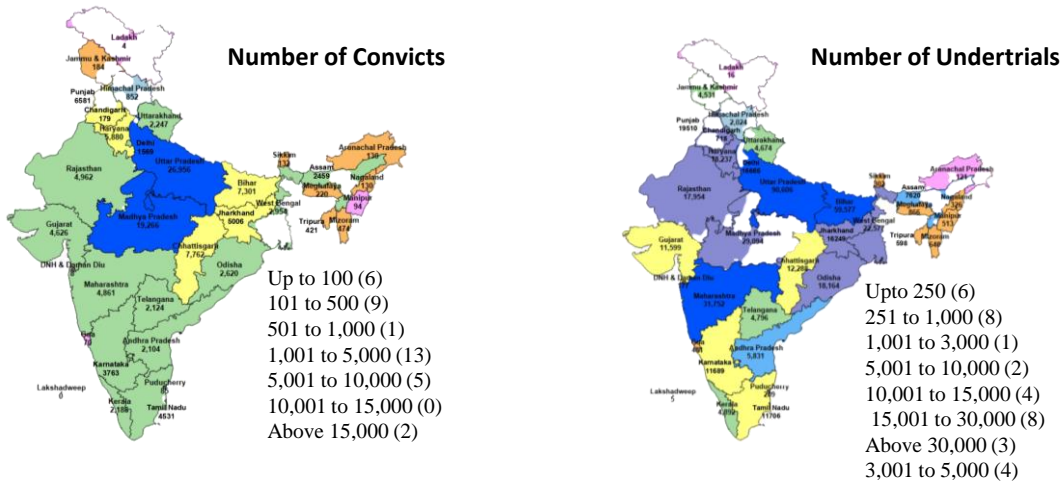
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- Figures are as on 31st December of each year

Foreign Prisoners-

Year	No. of prisoners at the end of the year	No. of Foreign Prisoners	Share of Foreign Prisoners
2019	4,81,387	5,203	1.1%
2020	4,88,511	4,926	1.0%
2021	5,54,034	5,565	1.0%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.
 - Note: Figures as on 31st December of the respective year.
-
- The number of prisoners of foreign nationality (as on 31st December of each year) has increased from 4,926 in 2020 to 5,565 in 2021, having increased by 13.0% during this period.
 - Among 5,565 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2021, 4,646 were Males, 906 were Females and 13 were Transgenders.
 - Among these foreign national prisoners, 19.4% (1,080 inmates) were Convicts, 74.6% (4,150 inmates) were Undertrials and 0.7% (38 inmates) were Detenues.
 - Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (46.8%, 505 convicts) followed by Nepal (26.0%, 281 convicts), Nigeria (6.8%, 73 convicts) and Pakistanis (5.8%, 63 convicts) at the end of 2021.
 - West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign convicts lodged in their jails (30.5%, 329) followed by Uttar Pradesh (23.8%, 257) and Delhi (5.6%, 61) at the end of 2021 .
 - West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign undertrial lodged in their jails (28.4%, 1,179) followed by Delhi (14.2%, 589) and Maharashtra (12.1%, 502) at the end of 2021.

CONVICTS IN JAILS AS ON 31.12.2021



OTHER KEY FIGURES IN THE REPORT-

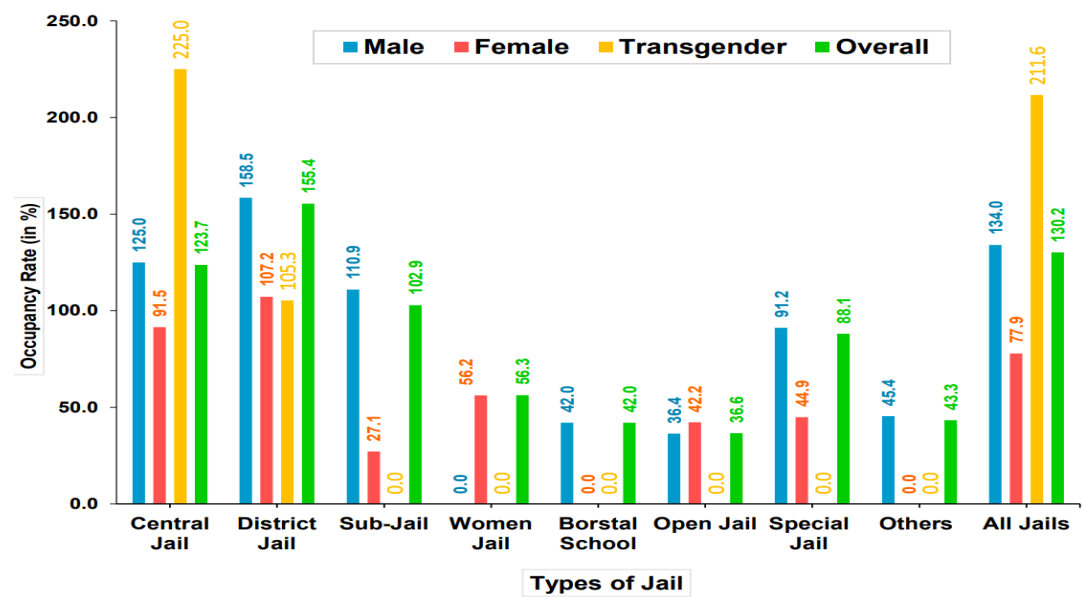
- 77% of the prisoners in Indian jails are under-trial.
- More than 80% of the under-trials are from the deprived sections of the society.
- Majority of the prisoners (6%) are in the age group of 18-30 years.
- the total prisoners, 5% belong to SC, ST and OBC communities.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of under-trials in jails. It is followed by Bihar and Maharashtra.
- There is no separate place for transgender prisoners in Delhi jails.

Number of Jails, Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate at National level as on 31st December 2021

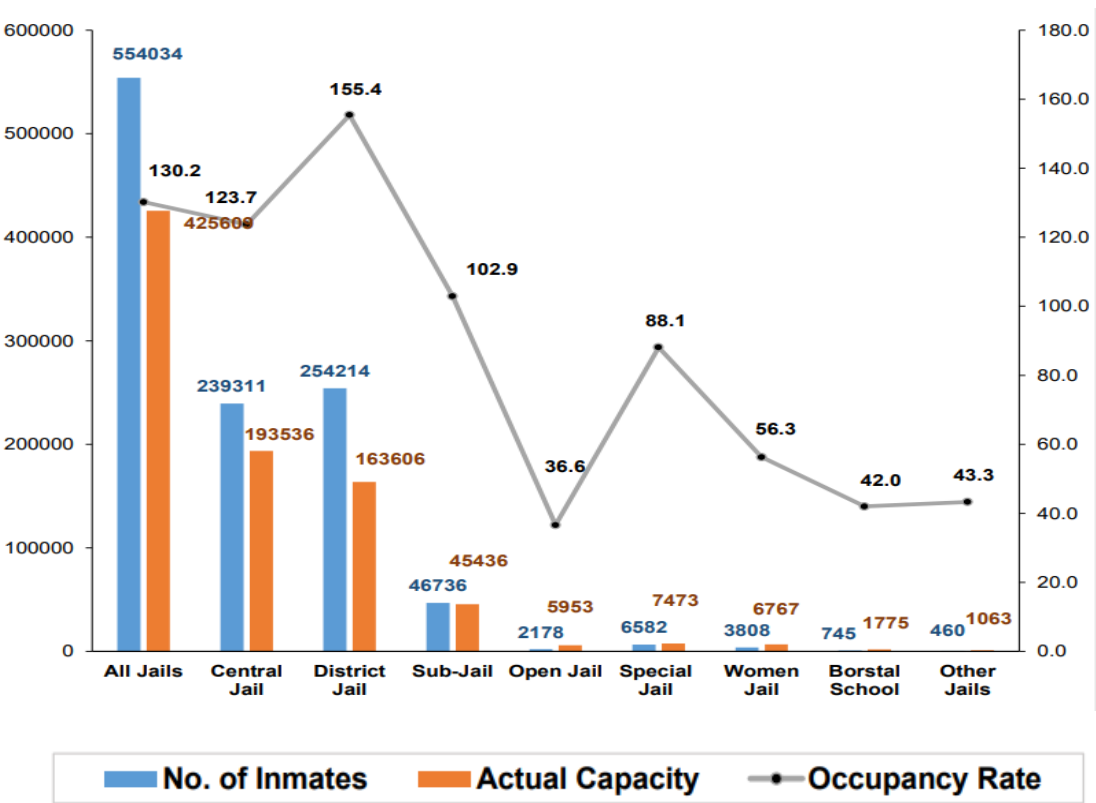
Sl. No.	Type	Number of Jails	Capacity	Population of Inmates	Occupancy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	CENTRAL JAIL	148	193536	239311	123.7
2	DISTRICT JAIL	424	163606	254214	155.4
3	SUB-JAIL	564	45436	46736	102.9
4	SPECIAL JAIL	41	7473	6582	88.1
5	OPEN JAIL	88	5953	2178	36.6
6	WOMEN JAIL	32	6767	3808	56.3
7	BORSTAL SCHOOL	19	1775	745	42.0
8	OTHERS	3	1063	460	43.3
9	TOTAL	1319	425609	554034	130.2

As per data provided by States/UTs.
Note: Figures as on 31st December 2021.

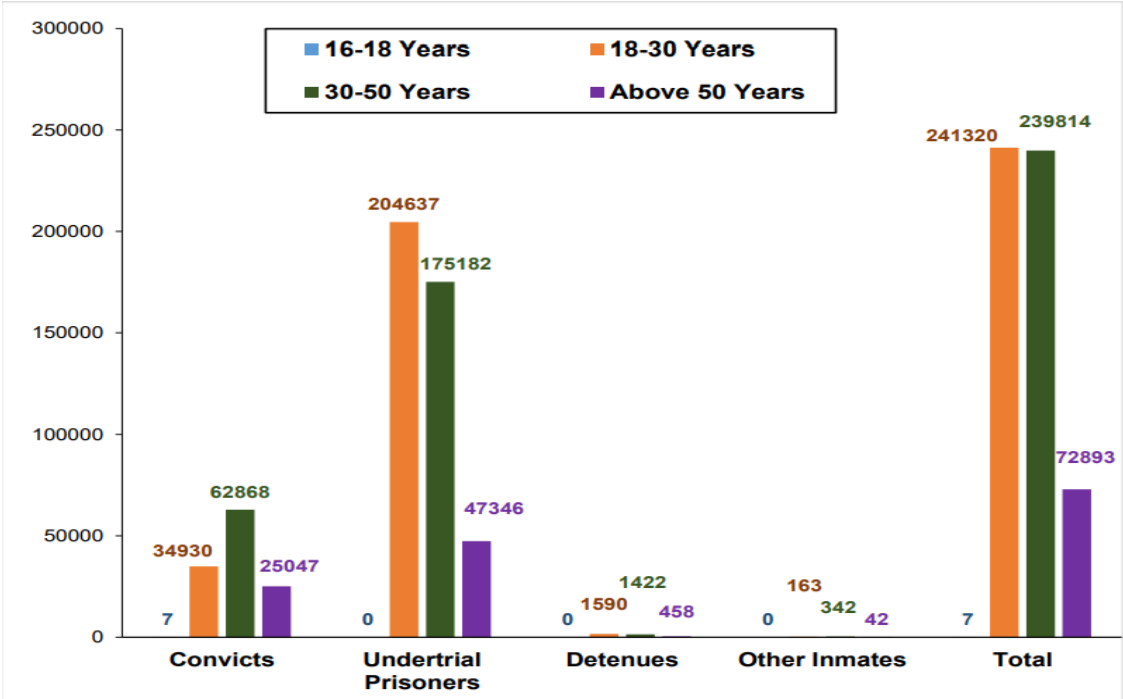
Male, Female and Overall Occupancy Rate in Different types of Prisons in India as on 31st December, 2021



Occupancy Rate of Various types of Prisons at National Level as on 31st December, 2021



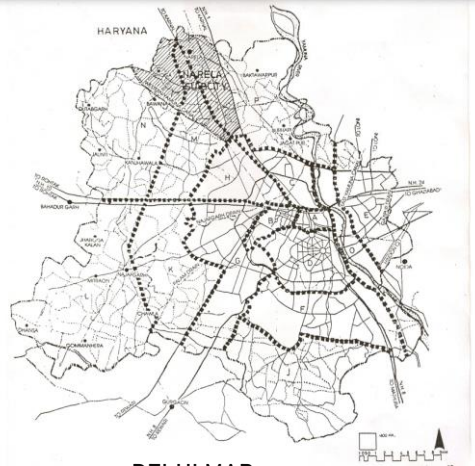
Age-group wise Type of Prisoners as on 31st December, 2021



CHAPTER -6

6.1 INTRODUCTION TO SITE

Narela sub-city is a tehsil , Narela is a locality in the northern region of New Delhi, sharing border towards the north with the town of Kundli in Sonapat, Haryana. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road and is one of 12 zones of the Municipal Corporation of New Delhi (MCD). The area is mostly rural. its location made it an important market town for the surrounding areas, during the 19th century, which it still retains.

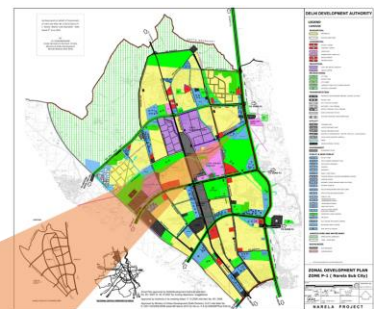


DELHI MAP
LOCATION PLAN OF NARELA SUB-CITY (ZONE P-I)

6.1 LOCATION – NARELA, DELHI –ZONE P1

Narela is located in district **North West Delhi**, India.

Site is located at at Khampur Village, Tikri Khurd, Narela, Delhi. Proposed site zonal development plan of zone **p-1**.



Country



State



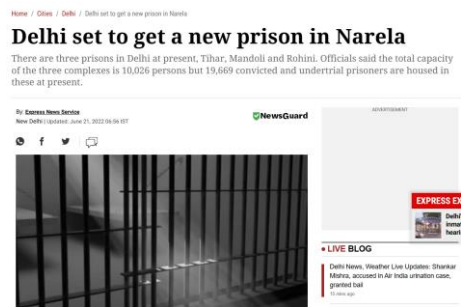
Region

ZONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF
NARELA SUB-CITY (ZONE P-I)

The total area of the zone is **9866 Hac.** of which urbanisable area of the zone is **7365 Hac.** The remaining 2501 Ha. is under Green Belt towards Northern border of NCTD as per the land use plan of MPD2021.

6.2 SITE JUSTIFICATION

1. The site is published in newspapers as a proposed site for district jail.



2. The Zonal Development Plan for Zone P-I has been approved by Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, vide letter no. K12011/23/2009-DDIB dated the 8th March 2010 under section 11-A of DD Act, 1957 and notified under section 11 by DDA on 30.07.10.

3. According to the Zonal Development Plan Zone P-1(Narela Sub City) Authenticated on behalf of Government of india letter no. K-2011/3/zone P1, Narela (Narela Sub-city)/2010-DDIB Dated 9 june,2010.

sd- (U. VISWANADHAM) Under secretary to the government of India ministry of urban development Nirman bhawan new delhi.

6.3 WHY NARELA SITE IS SELECTED

Delhi officially known as the country wide Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi, is a metropolis and a union territory of India containing New Delhi, the capital of India. it is bordered by using the state of Haryana on three sides and via Uttar Pradesh to the east. Narela is located on the north Delhi.

Narela is nearest to the Rohini jail complex, Distance among Narela and Rohini prison complicated 17.7 Km .

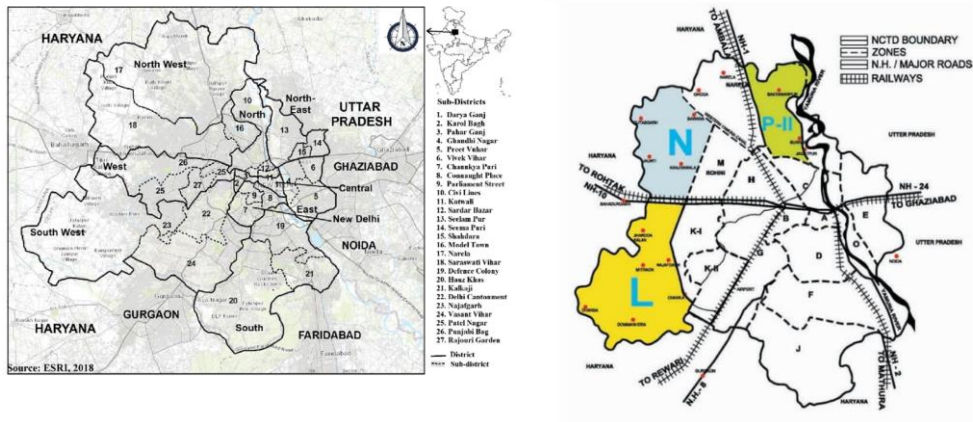
Site is located outer town area of the delhi. Positioned in the north-west of NCTD .

Narela has many upcoming initiatives like residential, commercial, and educational as well as business venture and all india radio relay station and so forth.

The proposed website is surrounded by way of farming land which lies in khampur, shampur Village and front of tikri khurd Village.

SITE PICTURES





6.4 SITE ACCESSIBILITY

1. It is approximately 15.1 Kms from Rohini and 7.8 Kms from Kundli, both known as excellent real estate destinations.
2. Its nearby towns are Alipur, Mukmelpur, Bawana, and Rai. The sub-city has its railway station, Narela Railway Station.

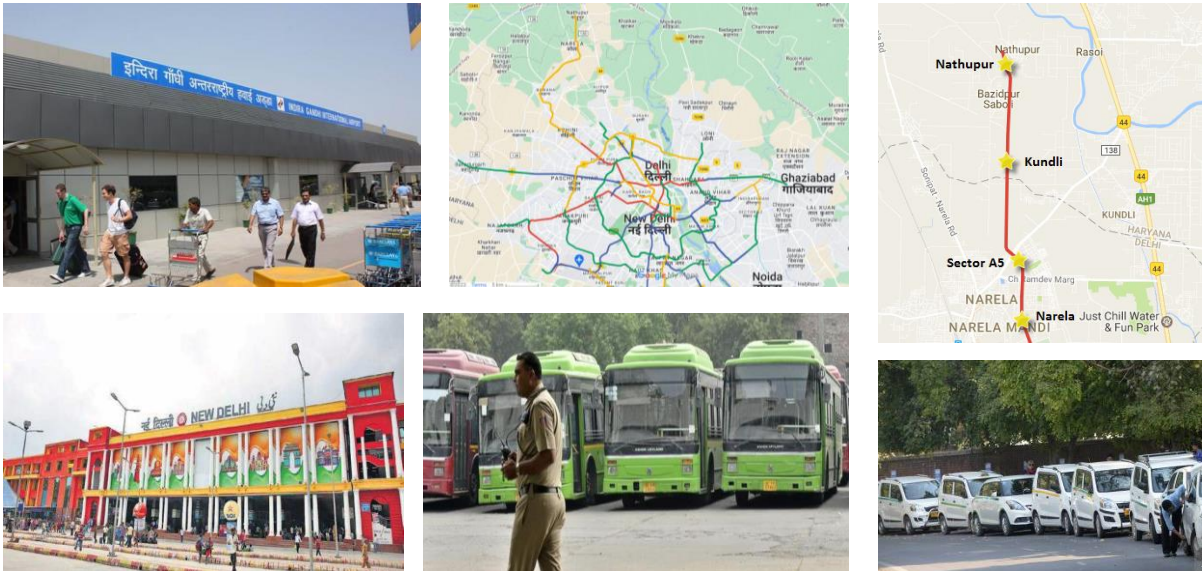


3. The metro's nearest and most convenient connectivity is Jahangir puri station on the Red Line. An ongoing project of Delhi Metro's Master Plan Phase IV which will go through Narela, is under construction.

Station Names: Narela Sector 5, Kundli and Nathupur.

4. The Indira Gandhi International Airport (DEL) is approximately 53.7 km or 97 minutes away.

5. The New Delhi Railway Station is 36.6 km or 63 minutes away, and the Old Delhi Railway Station is 33.2 km or 57 minutes away.



District Jail Narela is accessible by all forms of public transport, its situated on the east side of grand trunk karnal Road NH1 , Near Tikri Khurd Village.

6.5 SITE AND SURROUNDING



CHAPTER -7

7.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES AREA

P-i zone is located in the north-west of nctd & the boundaries are as under-

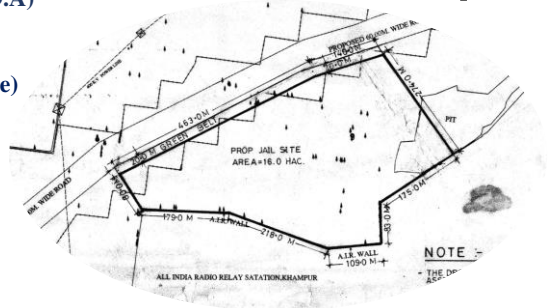
- North- NCTD boundary
- South- boundaries of sub-zones c and h
- East- g. T. Karnal road (nh-1)
- West- western yamuna canal



BUILDING TYPE- INSTITUTIONAL
CLIENT- DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY(D.D.A)
CONSTRUCTION AGENCY- DELHI PRISON
AUTHORITY & PWD
PROPOSED JAIL SITE AREA-16.0 Hectare (40.43Acre)
BUDGET-128 Crores.

7.2 BUILDING BYELAWS

F.A.R – 3.0
GROUND COVERAGE- 50%
PARKING- 2 ECS/100 SQ.MT FLOOR AREA.
LANDUSE- PUBLIC AND SEMI PUBLIC.
HEIGHT – NO RESTRICTION.
SITE TOPOGRAPHY- THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE IS PLAIN.



DISTRICT JAIL, NARELA COORDINATES-
Latitude- 28°49'48.28" N
Longitude- 77°07'29.08"E

7.3 REQUIREMENT OF THE PROJECT-

(CONVICT PRISONERS AND UNDERTRIAL TOTAL CAPACITY OF PRISONER - 1350)

CIRCLE -1

Male - 960 Cap.

Barrack-1 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-2 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-3 = 30 Cap.
One Prisoners Block
Capacity = 240 Ground Floor

Female - 120 Cap.

Barrack-1 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-2 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-3 = 30 Cap.
One Prisoners Block Capacity = 120
Ground Floor

Young Adults - 120 Cap.

Barrack-1 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-2 = 30 Cap.
Barrack-3 = 30 Cap.
One Prisoners Block Capacity = 120
Ground Floor

Transgender - 60 Cap.

Barrack-1 = 60 Cap. (G+1)

Differently Abled- 40 Cap.

Barrack-1 = 40 Cap. (G+1)

HIGH SECURITY CELL
24 CAPACITY

HOSPITAL BLOCK
80 CAPACITY

ADMINISTRATION .

- ENTRANCE LOBBY/ VEHICLE SALLYPORT – 76.50 SQMT.

STAFF OFFICE

- SUPERINTENDENT – 26.50 SQMT.
- DEPUTY – SUPERINTENDENT – 15.75 SQMT.
- JAILER – 13 SQMT.
- DEPUTY – JAILER (NIGHT DUTY) – 14.50 SQMT.
- STAFF ROOM – 14.5 SQMT.
- RECORDS AND FILE STORAGE – 30.00 SQMT.
- MEETING ROOM – 16.00 SQMT.
- CCTV CONTROL ROOM – 40.00 SQMT.
- MEDICAL CHECK UP FOR STAFF – 14.50 SQMT.
- VCR ROOM – 13.50 SQMT.
- COURT ROOM (NAWALAT/ADALAT) – 14.5 SQMT.
- DAK RECEIVING/DISPATCH – 14.5 SQMT.
- ACCOUNT ROOM/ ADMISSION/RELEASE ROOM – 13.5 SQMT.
- PANTRY – 12 SQMT.
- FEMALE TOILET FOR STAFF – 12 SQMT.
- MALE TOILET FOR STAFF – 15 SQMT.
- MEDICAL EXAMINATION ROOM WITH ATTACHED TOILET – 45 SQMT.
- PRISONERS SEARCH ROOM – 10 SQMT.

CANTEEN

- STORE – 30 SQMT.
- CANTEEN RECORD – 10 SQMT,
- OFFICE/SALE COUNTER – 20 SQMT.

MULAQAT GHAR

- INTERVIEWERS AREA – 100 SQMT.
- MALE PRISONERS – 92.50 SQMT.
- FEMALE PRISONERS – 7.60 SQMT.

CIRCLE 1- (240+240 +240 +240) = 960 Cap.

- NO OF BARRACK = 16 Nos.
- THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN 1 BARRACK =30 CAP.
BARRACK 1= G+1- AREA 157.95+157.95=315.9 SQMT.
BARRACK 2= G+1- AREA 157.95+157.95=315.9 SQMT.
BARRACK 3= G+1- AREA 157.95+157.95=315.9 SQMT.
BARRACK 2= G+1- AREA 157.95+157.95=315.9 SQMT.
- PER 16 PRISONER - 1 W.C
- FOR 240 PRISONER -15 W.C
- DAY BATH- OPEN
- KITCHEN – 160 SQMT.
- SCHOOL(PATHSALA)- 460 SQMT.
- LIBRARY- 20 SQMT.
- LEGAL CELL – 30 SQMT.
- FACTORY/VOCATIONAL TRAINING -78 SQMT.
- MEDITATION HALL – 78 SQMT.

- **CENTRAL TOWER -144 SQMT.**
- a) COMMON AREA/ BLOCK -144 SQMT.
- b) GUARD ROOM – 15 SQMT.
- c) VC ROOM – 10 SQMT.
- d) INMATES CALLING SYSTEM -10 SQMT.
- e) CANTEEN-10 SQMT.

SINGLE SEATED ROOM -10 (CAPACITY)

AREA – 10 SQMT.

TOTAL AREA =100 SQMT.

TOILET =1.8 SQMT.

- STAFF DUTY ROOM WITH TOILETS = 1 Nos.
AREA=15 SQMT.
- GUARD ROOM WITH TOILET AT
ENTRENCE OF WARD -20 SQMT.
- STORE ROOM- 30 SQMT.
- STORE OFFICE- 30 SQMT.
- STORE RECORD ROOM- 30 SQMT.
- ACTIVITY/ COMMON ROOM- 60 SQMT.
- FM ROOM- 10 SQMT.
- AATA CHAKKI – 30 SQMT.
- LOUNDARY - 20 SQMT.

FEMALE BARRACK 120 CAPACITY

- NO OF BARRACK = 4 Nos.
THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN 1 BARRACK =30 CAP.
BARRACK 1= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 2= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 3= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 4= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
- PER 16 PRISONER - 1 W.C
- DAY BATH- CLOSED
- KITCHEN - 140 SQMT.
- SCHOOL(PATHSALA)- 460 SQMT.
- LIBRARY- 20 SQMT.

YOUNG YADULTS BARRACK 120 CAPACITY

- NO OF BARRACK =4Nos.
- THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN 1 BARRACK =30 CAP.
BARRACK 1= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 2= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 3= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
BARRACK 4= GROUND FLOOR - AREA 157.95 SQMT.
- PER 16 PRISONER - 1 W.C
- DAY BATH- OPEN
- SCHOOL(PATHSALA)- 460 SQMT.
- LIBRARY- 20 SQMT.

- ARMOURY / GAURD ROOM – 42 SQMT.
- MEETING HALL – 120 SQMT.
- PLICE CHAUKI-92.42 SQMT.
- CANTEEN – 60 SQMT.
- MULTIPURPOSE HALL = TOILET BLOCK – 468 SQMT.
- VIDEO CONFERENCING ROOM - 76.22 SQMT.
- CORNER TOWER - 52.48 SQMT.
- HOSPITAL 80 BEDDED AREA= 1300 SQMT.
- HIGH SECURITY CELL (24 Cap.) – 235.00 SQMT.

TRANSGENDER BARRACK

- NO OF BARRACK = 1 Nos.
- THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN 1 BARRACK =30 CAP.
BARRACK 1= G+1- AREA $157.95+157.95=315.9$ SQMT.
- PER 16 PRISONER - 1 W.C
- DAY BATH- OPEN
- SCHOOL(PATHSALA)- 460 SQMT.
- LIBRARY- 20 SQMT.

DIFFERENTLY ABLED BARRACK

- NO OF BARRACK = 1Nos.
- THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN 1 BARRACK =20 CAP.
BARRACK 1= G+1.. AREA $107.25+107.25=3214$ SQMT.
- PER 16 PRISONER - 1 W.C
- DAY BATH- OPEN
- SCHOOL(PATHSALA)- 460 SQMT.
- LIBRARY- 20 SQMT.

CHAPTER -8

8.1 ON SITE CONDITION

Electricity- **Tata Power Delhi Distribution Limited**(TPDDL, formerly known as North Northwest Delhi Distribution Company Limited) distributes electricity in the North areas of Delhi.

400 KV SUB STATIONS- **14 km. from the site** Station Bawana, Sector-5, DSIIDC Bawana, Bawana, Delhi-110039.

220 KV SUB STATIONS- **9.9 km.** near H- Block J.J. colony, Bawana Hanuman Mandir, Bawana-110039

220 KV SUB STATIONS- **6.0 km.** Piyo Maniyari Road, Near Kanya Gurukul, Narela, Delhi-110040

Water Availability- **The Delhi Jal Board** (DJB) constituted under the Delhi Jal Board Act, 1998, is responsible for the production and distribution of drinking water as also for collection, treatment and disposal of domestic sewage in the Capital.

Drainage- The river Yamuna bordering north east part of the district, controls the entire drainage system.

Depth Of Water Table- Pre-monsoon Depth to water level during May'2012- **2.23 to 16.32 mbgl.** Post-monsoon Depth to water level during Nov'2012- **1.32 to 17.21 mbgl.**

Basin/Sub-Basin- The district falls in Yamuna sub-basin and forms part of the Ganga basin. The entire district is covered by Yamuna River water shed.

Soil Type And Bearing Capacity- Major soil types of the district are sand and clay (Alluvial). This means that all structures on site would have to **raft foundations**.

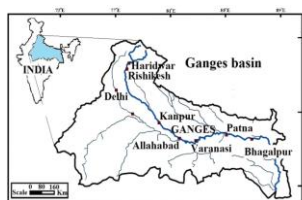
Solid Waste Management- Total Solid Waste : 840 tons / day. The process of disposal to be through Sanitary landfills, composting and incineration depending upon the quality of the refuse.



400 KV TOWERS



DELHI JAL BOARD



MAP OF BASIN



WATER TABLE GRAPH

8.2 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE-

(1) CPJ COLLEGE OF HIGHER STUDIES & SCHOOL OF LAW



(2) KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NARELA



(3) SYDNEY GRAND HOTEL & RESORT.



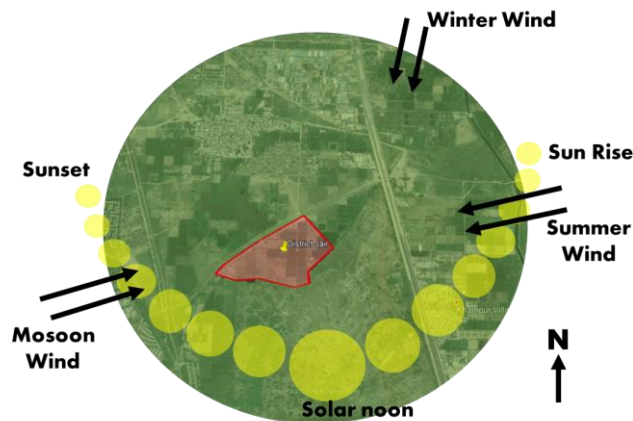
8.3 DEMOGRAPHY

The total population of the district (North Delhi) is 36,51,261 as per the census, 2011, which is the highest in Delhi. average population density is 8,298 persons per Sq. Km.

CHAPTER -9

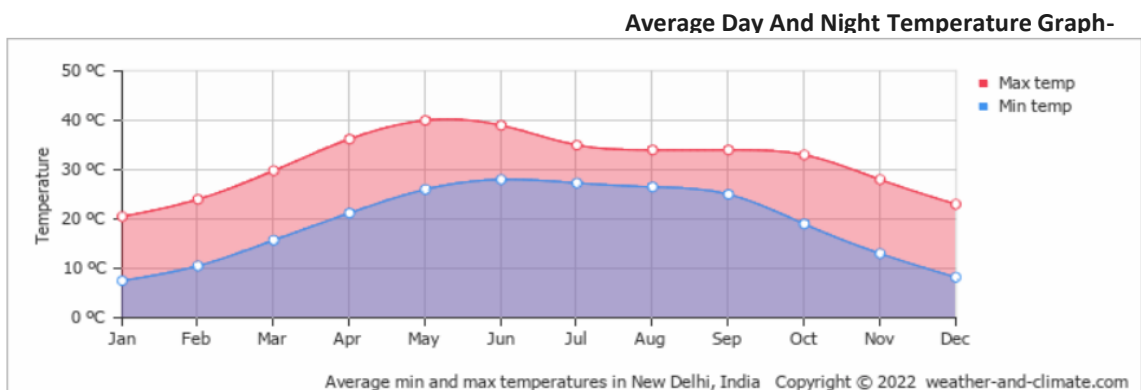
CLIMATE ANALYSIS

This site is in Delhi. Delhi lies in the landlocked Northern Plains of the Indian Subcontinent. Its climate is greatly influenced by its proximity to the Himalayas and the Thar Desert, causing it to experience both weather extremes. Delhi has 5 distinct seasons, viz. Summer, Rainy, Autumn, Winter and Spring. Broadly speaking, Delhi has long and scorching summers- sub-divided into summer and monsoon seasons, short and cold winters, and two bouts of pleasant transition seasons. Two most important wind patterns influencing Delhi's climate are the Western Disturbance and south-west winds



9.1 TEMPERATURE-

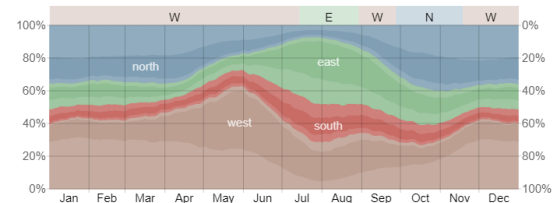
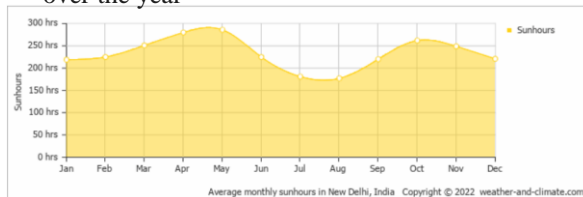
- **January** is the coldest month with the mean daily **maximum temperature at 21.3°C** and the mean daily **minimum temperature at 7.3°C**.
- **May and June** are the hottest months. In May and June, maximum temperature may sometimes reach **46** or **47°C**.



9.2 HOURS OF SUNSHINE IN DELHI

- In Delhi, the month with the most daily hours of sunshine is July with an average of 10.69 hours of sunshine. In total there are 331.54 hours of sunshine throughout July.
- The month with the fewest daily hours of sunshine in Delhi is January with an average of 4.68 hours of sunshine a day. In total there are 144.96 hours of sunshine in January.

The average monthly total hours of sunshine over the year



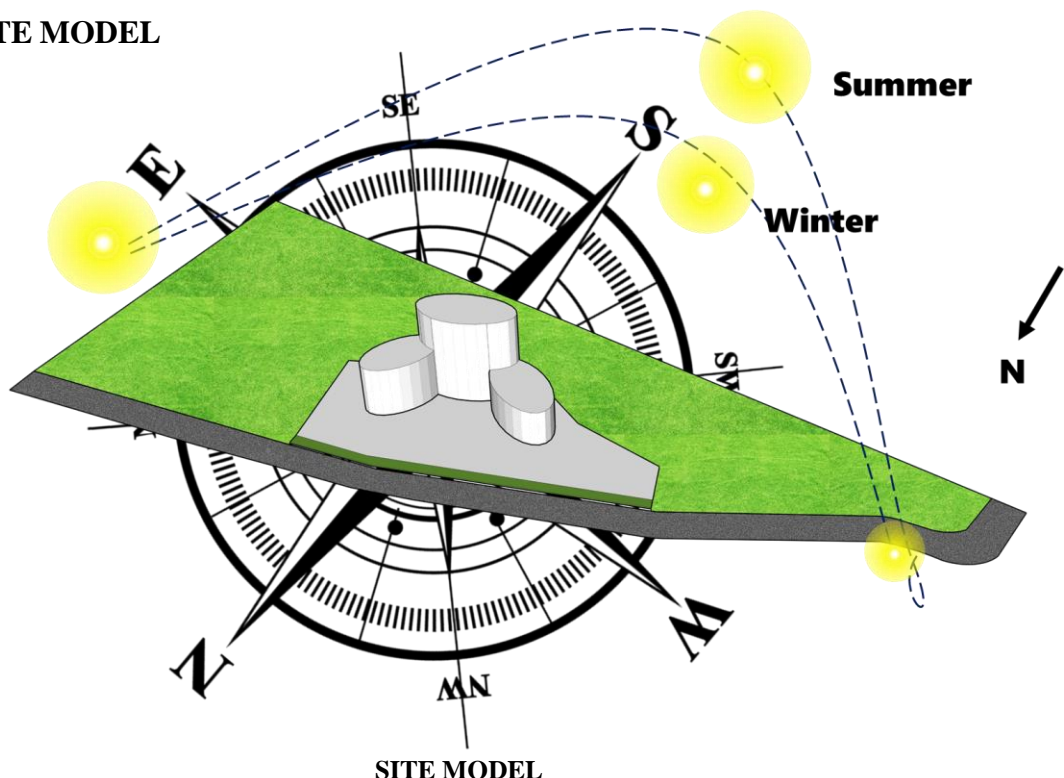
9.3 WIND

The wind is most often from the east for 1.5 months, from **July 14 to August 29**, with a peak percentage of **41%** on July 30. The wind is most often from the west for 4.1 weeks, from **August 29 to September 27** and for **7.9 months**, from November 18 to July 14, with a peak percentage of 34% on August 30. The wind is most often from the north for 1.7 months, from September 27 to November 18, with a peak percentage of 40% on November 4.

9.4 RAIN FALL

The average annual rainfall of the district is 581 mm at Narela. About 81% of the annual rainfall is received during the monsoon months of July, August and September.

9.5 SITE MODEL



CHAPTER -10

LITERATURE STUDY

- A district jail can have maximum of 1000 inmates.
- Each jail complex has a maximum capacity of 250 inmates.
- Each duty room should take care of maximum 60 inmates.
- A segregation in the kitchen areas of various inmate groups, depending on the severity of their crime, is required.
- Each kitchen can serve a maximum of 250 inmates.
- Proper recreational areas like ground, auditorium, indoor games area, etc. must have provided.
- Each cell or barrack must have direct access to open area.
- Soothing materials with light colours should be used.
- There should be sufficient light in all cells and indoor spaces.

STAFF OFFICE -

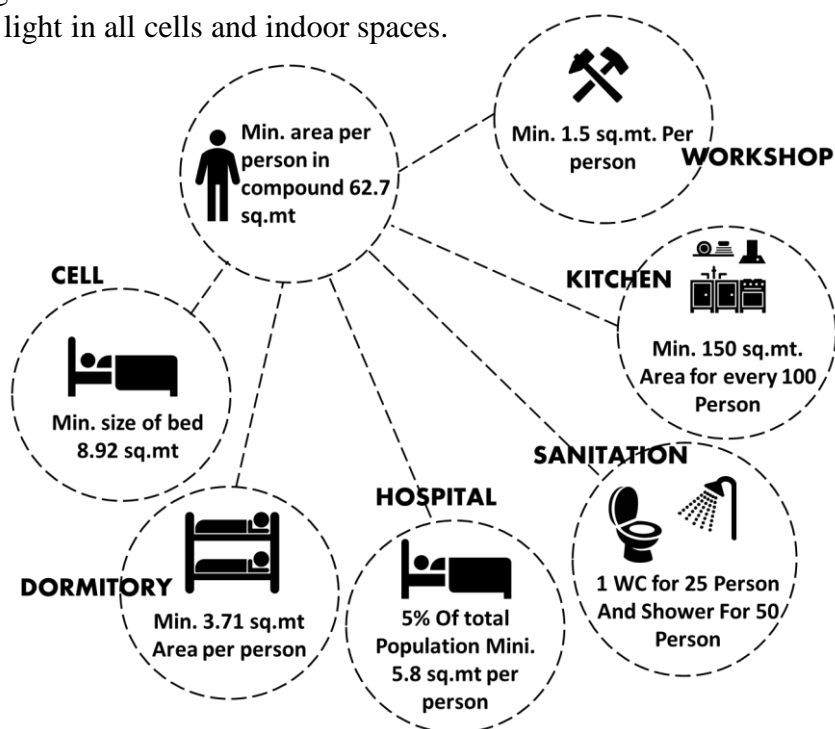
At least 2.5m x 3m.

VISITOR SEARCH ROOM

Not less than 3m x 4m.

VISITOR WAITING AREA-

Not less than 1m² per visitor,
with a minimum area of 12m²



DORMITORIES-

Floor area (net) (ICRC)	3.4 sq.mt per person for dormitories containing single beds; 2.6 sq.mt per person for dormitories containing double bunk beds; and 2.3m2 per person for dormitories containing triple bunk beds.
Height of the room	At least 2.45m, but more may be needed in warmer climates or if triple bunks are used (ICRC).
Distance b/w walls	At least 2.15m (ICRC)
Min. vertical space between beds	1.2m (ICRC)
Ventilation area	At least 4% of the net floor area (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1 sq.mt/person.
Day lighting area	Total clear glazed window area, at least 8% of the net floor area. (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1 sq.mt /person.

YARD -

Yard area- At least **4m²** per prisoner. The total combined area for the yard and the dayroom is at least **8m²** per prisoner.

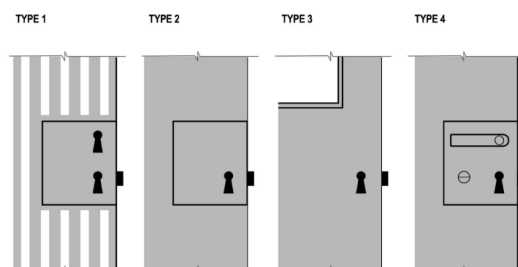
TOILETS AND BATHING FACILITIES (FOR PRISONERS WITH DISABILITIES)-

Number of accessible toilets: 10% of cells are to contain accessible toilets.

Dimensions of combined facilities: 2.2m x 2.8m

GATES AND LOCKING-

Gates should be made of steel, and their thickness should fit the risk profile of prisoners to prevent prisoners from being able to cut through bars with a makeshift blade.



TYPE OF LOCKING

SINGLE AND SHARED CELLS-

Floor area (net)	At least 5.4 sq.mt , for single cell accommodation (ICRC) At least 3.4 sq.mt per person, for shared accommodation.
Distance b/w walls	At least 2.15m (ICRC).
Height of the room	At least 2.45m , but more may be needed in warmer climates (ICRC).
Ventilation area	At least 4% of the net floor area (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1sq.mt /person.
Day lighting area	Total clear glazed window area, at least 8% of the net floor area. (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1 sq.mt /person

DAYROOM -

Dayroom area- At least **2m²** per prisoner. The total combined area for the yard and the dayroom is at least **8m²** per prisoner.

ISOLATION CELLS -

Floor area (net)	At least 5.4 m² , for single cell accommodation (ICRC) At least 3.4 m² per person, for shared accommodation.
Distance b/w walls	At least 2.15m (ICRC).
Height of the room	At least 2.45m , but more may be needed in warmer climates (ICRC).
Ventilation area	At least 4% of the net floor area (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1m²/person .
Day lighting area	Total clear glazed window area, at least 8% of the net floor area. (IBC) Where infeasible, must be greater than .1 m²/person

PRISONER WAITING AREA-

- Not less than 1m² per prisoner, with a minimum area of 12m² . Fixed seating made from blockwork/ concrete or a steel frame that is bolted down. At least one toilet and hand basin should be provided.
- The toilet should have low walls and a door to allow some measure of privacy while allowing staff to observe the prisoner

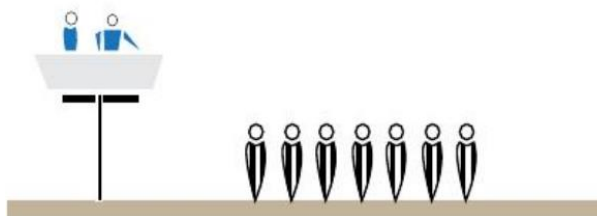
PRISONER SEARCH ROOM-

At least 2.5m x 3m.

10.1 FUNCTION REQUIREMENT

MAXIMUM SURVEILLANCE WITH MINIMUM PERSONNEL

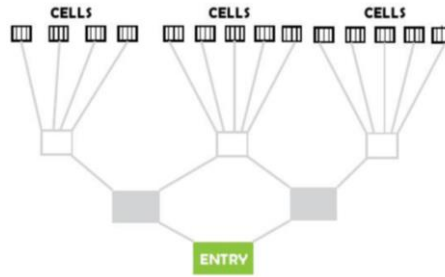
In jails, it is important that there is constant surveillance where the staff have a constant visual of the inmates.



MINIMUM PERMEABILITY BY INHABITANTS

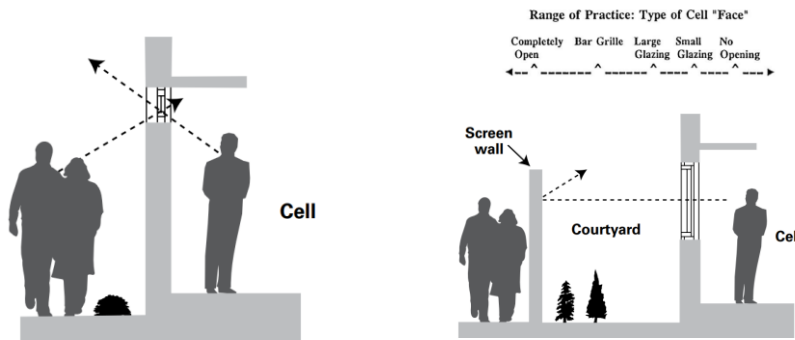
In a branch special structure, the choices for the inhabitants are constrained , as there is only one direction of movement. On the other hand, for an outsider, there are multiple choice.

A space designed in such a manner ensure that the users quickly adapt to it.



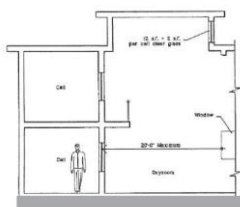
CELL FACADES/FACES

When designing cell, **faces** the level of security of the inmates and the mode of supervision of each housing unit should be considered.

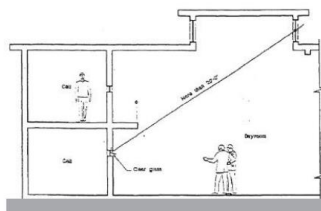


NATURAL LIGHT

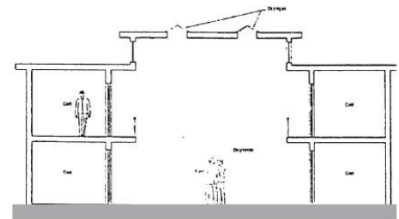
Natural lighting is an important component for human comfort in a closed environment. Jails require minimal opening which are preferable not in reach for the inmates. The following are various methods employed to allow natural light into the common area.



+Maximum view to outside
-Lower level of security



+Good lighting in common room
-Minimum view outside and minimum lighting in cells.



+Maximum Natural Lighting
-No view to outside

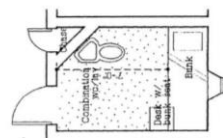
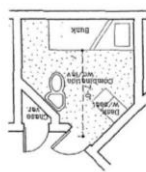
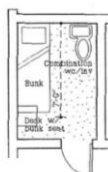
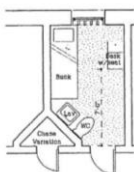
SINGLE OCCUPANCY CELL

The requirements area-

- Bed of size:- 570 mm X2000 mm
- Storage space
- Study area

PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS

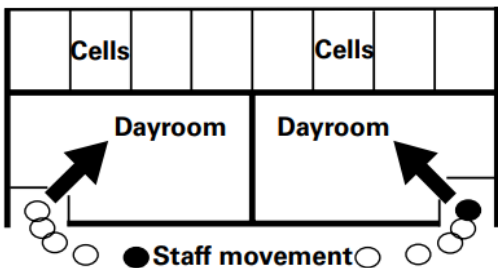
- Use of larger cell windows
- Using light walls and ceiling colours.
- Avoiding long narrow cells that disproportionately accentuate room length.



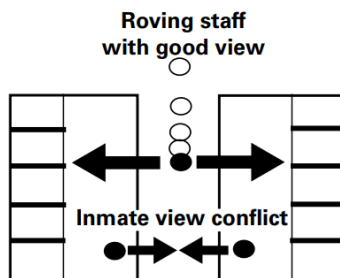
Various single cell configurations

SECURITY AND SURVEILLANCE

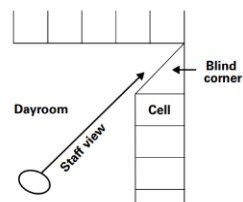
ENTRY POCKET TO PREVENT INMATE VIEW CONFLICT



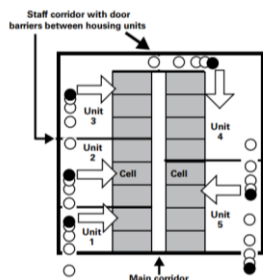
INMATE VIEW CONFLICT



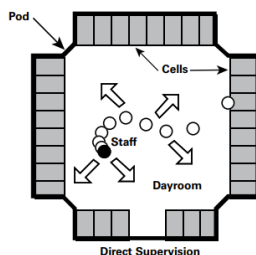
BLIND CORNER



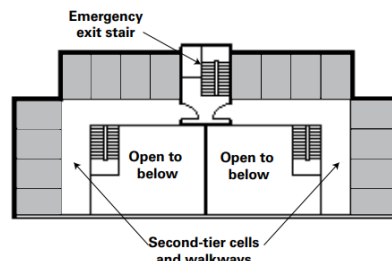
TRADITIONAL BACK-TO-BACK CELLBLOCK



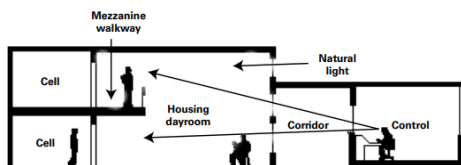
DIRECT SUPERVISION HOUSING UNIT



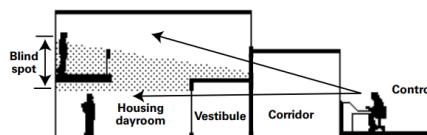
EMERGENCY EXIT STAIR FOR SECOND-TIER EGRESS



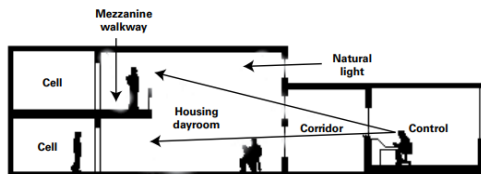
UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF TWO TIERS OF CELL



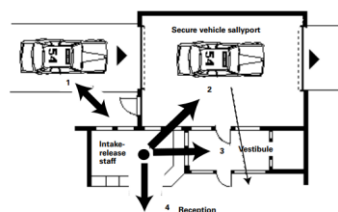
VERTICAL VIEW INTO TWO-TIER HOUSING OBSCURED BY SINGLE-LEVEL VESTIBULE



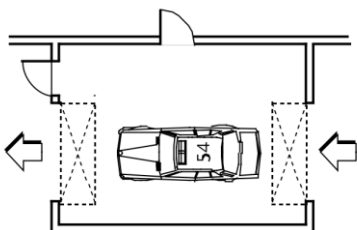
UNOBSTRUCTED VIEWS OF TWO TIERS OF CELLS



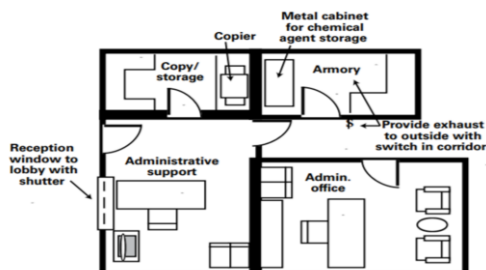
DETAILED VIEW OF INTAKE-RELEASE AREA IN A SMALLER JAIL



VEHICLE SALLYPORT SHOWING DRIVE THROUGH DESIGN



COMPONENTS OF ADMINISTRATION AREA



CHAPTER -11

CASE STUDY

11.1 DISTRICT JAIL LUCKNOW

The District Jail Is Located At **Mohanlalganj-Gosainganj** At **National Highway 56B**, **Mohari Kala** Outer Edge Of The City Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India.



SITE BERIEF -

BUILD DATE- 2009

BUDGET- 327 Crores (Total)

SITE AREA- 200 Acres/ 81 Ha. (District Jail, Model Jail And Nari Bandi Niketan)

CLIENT- STATE GOVERNMENT UTTAR PRADESH,

DEPARTMENT OF HOME, & PRISON AUTHORITY U.P.

CONSTRUCTION AGENCY- UPRNN.

CAPACITY - 4,670 (Total).

CAPACITY DISTRICT JAIL – 1350.

PESENT CAPACITY – 1) DISTRICT JAIL- 3500.

2) MODEL JAIL- 400.

3) NARI BANDI NIKETAN - 90.

DISTRICT JAIL SITE DETAIL-

SITE AREA- 73 Acres/ 30 Ha.

BUDGET - 100 Crores

CLIENT- STATE GOVERNMENT UTTAR PRADESH,

DEPARTMENT OF HOME, & PRISON AUTHORITY U.P.

BUILTUP AREA- 43688 SQ.MT.

AGRICULTURE LAND – 105452 SQ.MT.

CIRCULATION – 7600 SQ.MT.

BUILDING FOOTFALL – 34556 SQ.MT.

CLIMATE – COMPOSITE

DISTRICT JAIL, LUCKNOW COORDINATES-

Latitude- 26°44'43" N

Longitude- 81°03'55"E

APPROACH TO THE SITE-

23 Km Away From Polytechnic Chauraha (NS).

ACCESSIBILITY OF THE SITE-



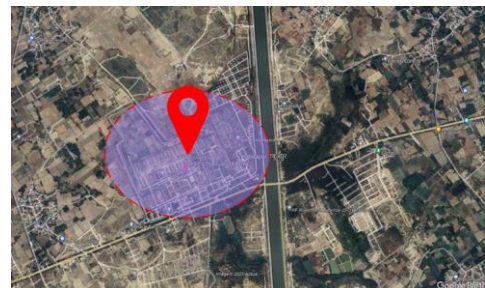
Chaudhari Charan Singh Airport -24Km.



Charbagh Railway Station -22 Km.



Alambagh Bus Stand -25 Km.



SITE AND SURROUNDING-

COLLEGES

- 1) C.P.L Public Inter Colleg Laxmanpur Lucknow.
- 2) Parivartan College

GOVT HEALTH CENTERS

- 1) Shivlar , Sub Centre , Sultanpur Road , Jail Road
- 2) Main Center, MLG-2 , UPKENDRA MAU 1 , MAU , Rural
- 3) Mahura Kala , Sub Centre , Sultanpur Road ,

ABOUT THE DISTRICT JAIL -

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 although these 2 mess are functional now. every circle have division office and watch tower for each respective circle over the office.

SERVICES / FACILITIES-

Modem 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. And provide all basic amenities to the inmates.

TEMPLES

Shivalaya

Mohari Khurd- 1.0 KM distance

Bhawani Mata Mandir

Mohari khurd;
1.2 KM distance

MOSQUES

Jama Masjid Khujhuli

Khujauli;
2.9 km distance

Airtel Business

NH230; Mohari Kala;
0.9 KM distance

RESTAURANTS

Lucknow Haat Restaurant and Lawn

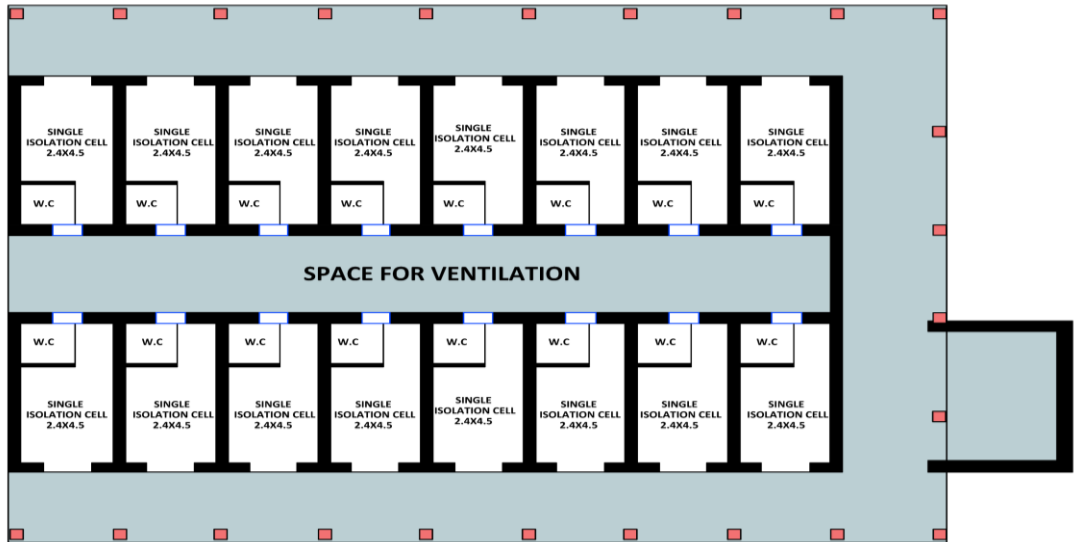
Sapphire residency; NH 56;; kasimpur
viruha; uttar pradesh 226501; india
7.6 KM distance

GOVERNEMENT OFFICES

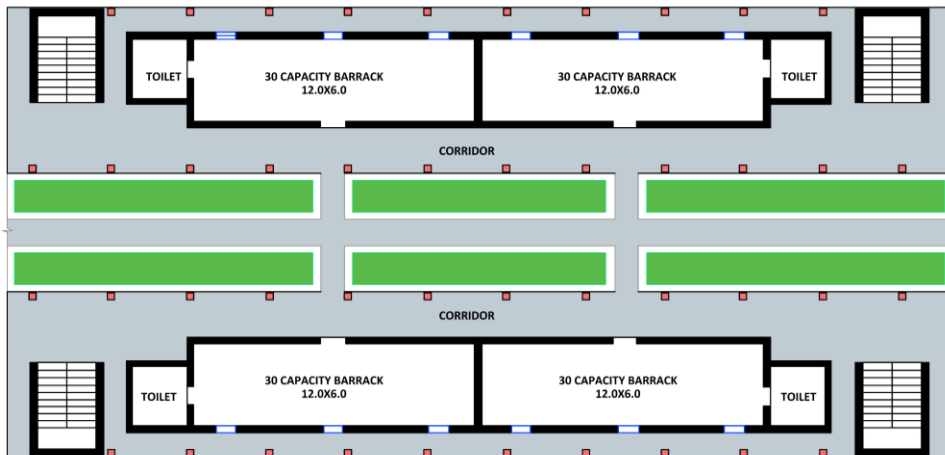
Block Office Gosaiganj

Gosainganj;
8.7 KM distance

FLOOR PLANS

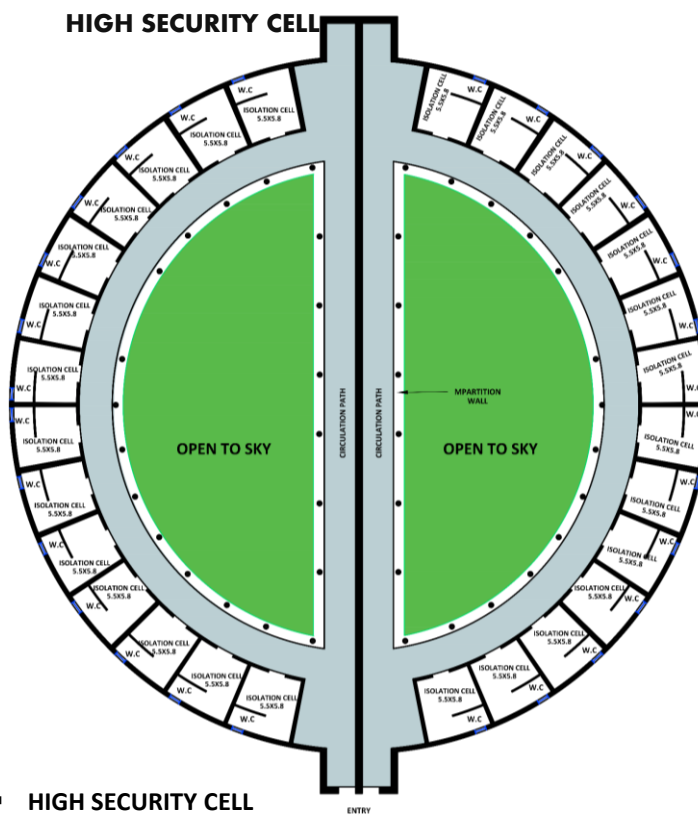
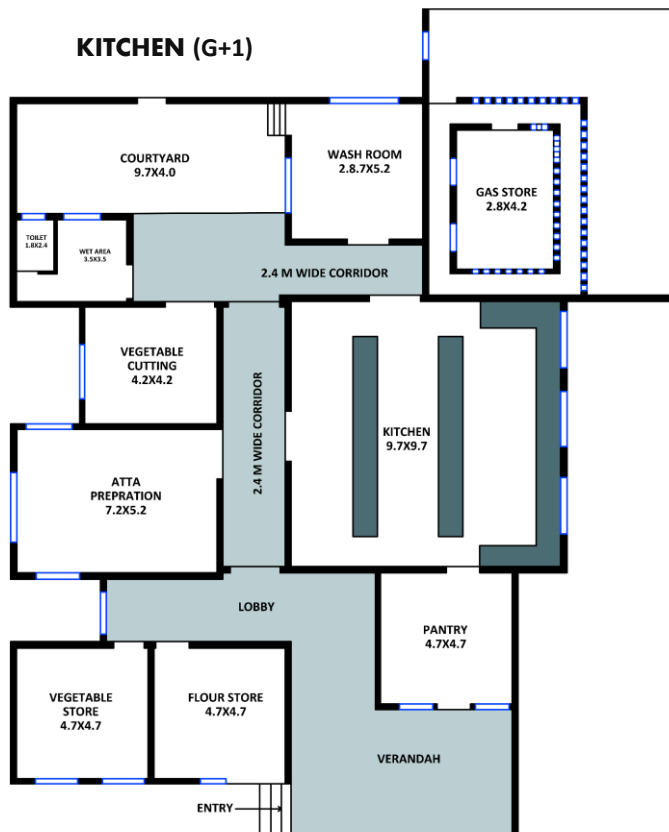


- SINGLE SEATED ISOLATION CELL
- G+1
- MALE / FEMALE



120 CAPACITY BARRACK

- 1 BARRACK IS 60 CAPACITY
- WITH ATTACHED TOILET
- DAY TOILET / BATH OPEN PLATFORM
- G+1



- HIGH SECURITY CELL
- SINGLE ROOM WITH TOILET
- 14 CELL ON GROUND
- NO OF FLOOR G+3
- TOTAL NO OF CELL = 112 NOS.

PHOTOS OF DISTRICT JAIL,LUCKNOW



SITE PLAN OF DISTRICT JAIL LUCKNOW



CIRCLE-1

- 6 MALE BARRACK (EACH 120 CAPACITY)X6=720
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (2 NOS.) = 24 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL
- KITCHEN

CIRCLE-2

- 6 MALE BARRACK (EACH 120 CAPACITY)X6=720
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (2 NOS.) = 24 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL
- KITCHEN

CIRCLE-3

- 6 MALE BARRACK (EACH 120 CAPACITY)X6=720
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (2 NOS.) = 10 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL
- KITCHEN

CIRCLE-4

- YOUNG ADULT BARRACK (1 NOS.) =120 CAPACITY
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (1 NOS.) = 5 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL

CIRCLE-5

- 2 MALE BARRACK =240 CAPACITY
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (1 NOS.) = 10 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL
- KITCHEN

H.SECURITY CELL

- TOTAL CAPACITY OF HIGH SECURITY CELL = 96
- ATTACHED TOILET IN ALL THE CELL

MODEL JAIL

FEMALE BARRACK

- 2 FEMALE BARRACK =120 CAPACITY
- SINGLE SEATED ROOM (1 NOS.) = 5 CAPACITY
- PATHSHAL
- KITCHEN

HOSPITAL BLOCK

- HOSPITAL BLOCK=120 CAPACITY
- SINGLE SEATED ISOLATED CELL= 10 CAPACITY

MULTI-PUPOSE HALL

- TOTAL=250 CAPACITY
- STORE

ADMIN. BLOCK

- INTERENCE LOBBY
- SUPERINTENDENT OFFICE
- JAILOR OFFICE
- EO ROOM
- VCR ROOM
- CCTV CONTROL ROOM ETC.

RESIDENTIAL AREA

RESIDENCE DIVISION IN DIFF. CATEGORIES

- RESIDENCE TYPE-I
- RESIDENCE TYPE-II
- RESIDENCE TYPE-III
- RESIDENCE TYPE-IV

SECURITY DEPART.

- ARMOURY AND EQUIPMENT
- ARCHIVE ROOM
- POLICE CHOUKI ETC.

AREA STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT JAIL LUCKNOW

AREA STATEMENT CAPTIVE CAPACITY -1350				
PRISON COMPLEX , DISTRICT JAIL LUCKNOW				
S.NO-	DISCRIPTION	NO.OF FLOOR	NO.OF BLOCK	AREA (SQ.MT)
1	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-1	G+1	6	7411.44
2	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-2	G+1	6	7411.44
3	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-3	G+1	6	7411.44
4	Young Adult Barrack (60+60=120 Captive Capacity) - CIRCLE-4 [Day Toilet + Bathing Plate Form+ S.F (Mumty)]	G	2	1172.00
5	Male Barrack (60+60 = 120 Captive Capacity) - CIRCLE-5	G	2	2470.48
6	Mesh (60+60 = 120 Captive Capacity) - CIRCLE-1	G	2	2470.48
7	Mesh (60+60 = 120 Captive Capacity) - CIRCLE-2	G	2	2470.48
8	Mesh (60+60 = 120 Captive Capacity) - CIRCLE-3	G	2	2470.48
9	Female Barrack (60+60=120 Captive Capacity)	G	2	2470.48
10	High Security Barrack (96 Captive Capacity)	G+4	1	2826.00
11	Administrative Block	G+1	1	1070.6
12	Hospital Ward (120 Capacity)	G+1	1	841.95
13	Isolation Cell (24 Capacity)	G	1	320.10
14	Single Seated Room For Male (10 Capacity)	G	1	190.77
15	Single Seated Room For Female (05 Capacity)	G	1	95.35
16	Single Seated Room For Young Adults (05 Capacity)	G	1	95.35
17	Community Centre	G	1	510.10
18	Leagle Room/Vocational Lab/Saloon/Loundary	G	1	316.14
19	Reserved Warden Barrack	G+1	1	200.00
20	Main Kitchen	G	1	435.57
21	Visitor Shed	G+1	1	125.34
22	Identification Room	G+1	1	148.66
23	Video Conferencing Room	G	1	78.20
24	Police Chouki	G	1	93.42

AREA STATEMENT CAPTIVE CAPACITY -2600				
PRISON COMPLEX , DISTRICT JAIL LUCKNOW				
24	Garage	G	1	108.40
25	Superintendent Visitor Room	G	1	40.00
26	Bakery And Store	G	1	63.55
27	Multipurpose Hall And Toilet Block	G	1	763.45
28	School [Young Adults]	G	1	158.50
29	Pump House	G	1	23.26
30	Godown [2 No.]	G	1	288.60
31	Barrier Check Post	G	1	10.85
32	Corner Watch Tower	G+3	1	52.48
33	Central Watch Tower, Canteen & Co-office [3 No.]	G+3	1	94.71
34	Hospital For Ladies, creche & Kitchen [No-01]	G	1	74.40
35	General Room & Sub Station	G	1	114.16
36	Sanitary Post	G	1	7.07
37	Armoury/Guard Room	G	1	34.06
TOTAL(A)				44,939.76

TOTAL BUILTUP AREA OF THE DISTRICT JAIL NAINI (A+B) = 44,939.76 SQ.MT.

PHOTOS OF DISTRICT JAIL,LUCKNOW



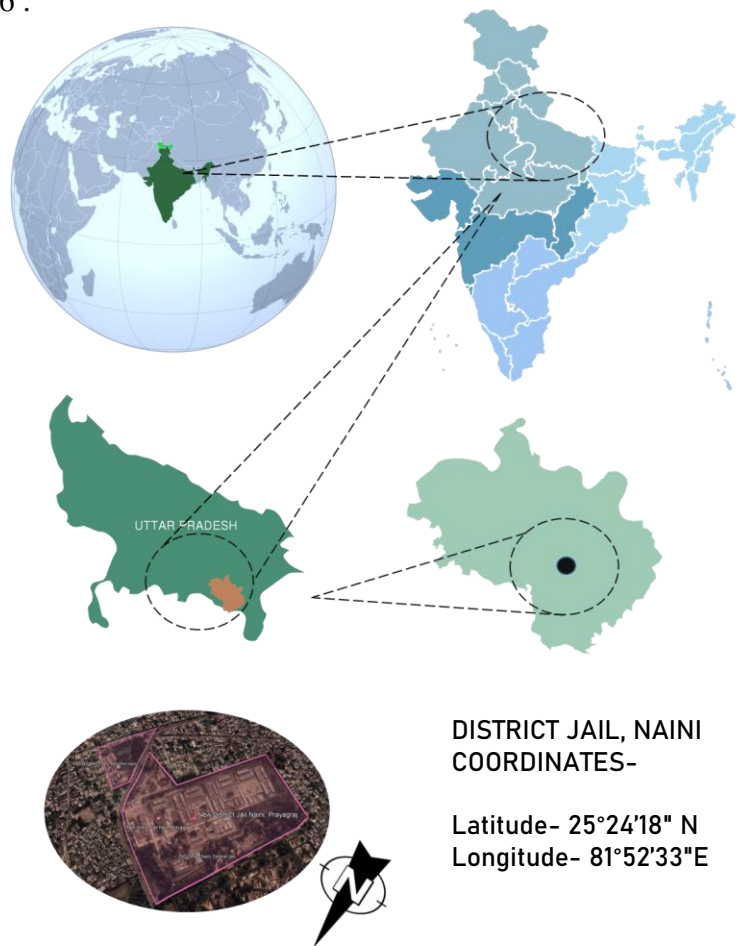
11.2 DISTRICT JAIL NAINI PRAYAGRAJ

PRISON COMPLEX FOR 2600 INMATES AT NAINI PRAYAGRAJ

LOCATION

Naini is located in district Prayagraj , Tehsil- Meja, State -Uttar Pradesh, India.

Site is located at about 900 m away in SSE direction of NH - 27 (Allahabad – Rewa Road) and NH - 76 (Allahabad – Mirzapur Road) from their junction point which is in west and adjoining to NH 76 .



APPROACH TO THE SITE-



6 km away from Naini Bridge(NW).

9.3 km away from Railway Station Prayagraj (NW) .



Naini Railway Station - 3.3 Km, (NW)

Cheeki Railway Station - 4.7 Km, S



Prayagraj Bus Stand - 8.0 Km, NW

SITE CONTEXT-

MAJOR ROADS-

- **NH – 27 (Allahabad - Rewa Road) – 1.34 Km, N**
- **NH – 76 (Allahabad - Mirzapur Road) – 1.46 Km,NW**
- **Naini Jail Road – 0.79 Km NW**

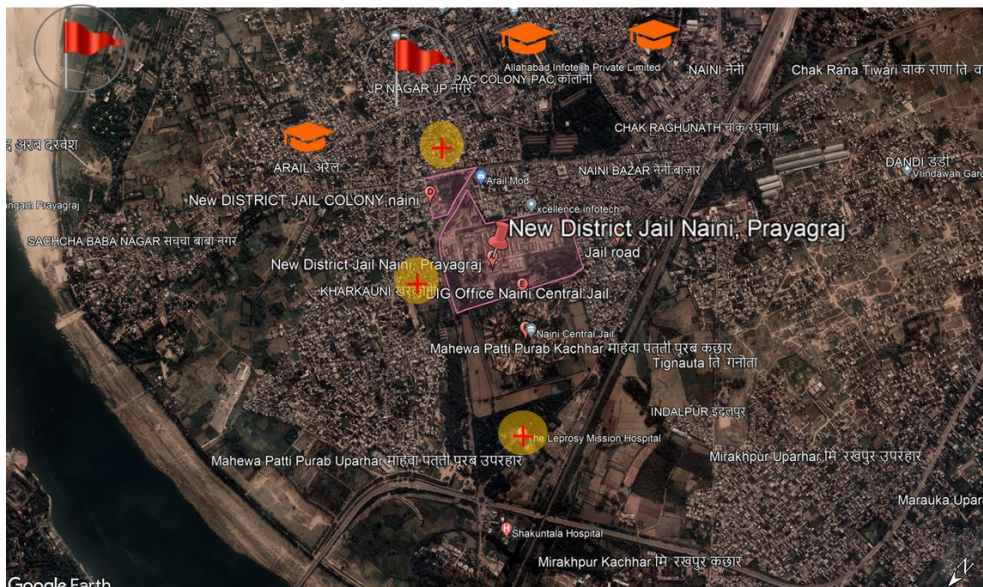
RIVERS-

- Ganga River – 3.57 Km, E
- Yamuna River – 2.7 Km, N

MAJOR LANDMARKS-

- Naini Junction
- Cotton Mill, Naini
- Shail Shiksha Niketan Inter College
- Hazrat Baba Qamruddin Shah Dargah

SITE AND SURROUNDING-



Hospitals- Distances and direction

- Sapna Hospital - 1.35 Km, SE
- Leprosy Mission Hospital - 0.54 Km, NW
- Shikha Hospital - 0.50 Km, NW



Places of Worship Distances and direction from Naini Jail-

- Someshwar Mahadeo Ghat- 3.21 Km, E
- Om Namah Shivaya – 0.61 Km, SW
- Sai Mandir - 2.57 Km, SE
- Naini Jama Masjid - 1.61 Km, S



Schools -Distances and direction from Naini Jail

- Shri B.P.Singh Balika High School - 1.77 Km, SE
- Naini Public School- 2.20 Km, S
- Maharishi Vidya Mandir - 1.77 Km, SW



SITE BERIEF

BUILD DATE- 2021

BUDGET- 160.11 Crores

SITE AREA- (63+37)100 Acres/40.46 Ha.

**CLIENT- STATE GOVERNMENT UTTAR PRADESH,
DEPARTMENT OF HOME, & PRISON AUTHORITY U.P.**

CONSTRUCTION AGENCY- UPRNN.

DESIGN TEAM- ARCH EN DESIGN

CAPACITY - 2600

BYELAWS-

F.A.R- 1.5

GROUND COVERAGE - 35 %

LANDUSE –INSTITUTIONAL AND RECREATION

GROUND COVERAGE - 11475.44 SQ.MT.

BUILT UP AREA- 16018.63 SQ.MT.

HEIGHT- G+3

PARKING -

Total ECS required = 126

Required Parking Area = 2898 SQ.MT.

Provided open Area, Parking Area & Road Area = 175851.91 SQ.MT

SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY - 3 NOS. BORE WELLS.

OVER HEAD TANK - 200 KL, RESIDENCE CAMPUS.

ELECTRIC LOAD – 630 KVA, TRANSFORMER

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF WATER- 604.60 KLD

RAINWATER HARVESTING PITS -03 NOS. OF PITS

LANDSCAPING / GARDENING - 67625.64 SQ.MT.

SITE TOPOLOGY- PLAIN

LIST OF RAW & BUILDING MATERIALS

A) FOR CIVIL CONSTRUCTION

1. Cement
2. Concrete
3. Reinforcement Steel
4. Sand
5. Brick
6. Marbles/Granite
7. Plaster Of Paris
8. Steel
9. Stone
10. Paint & Polishing
11. Electrical Fitting & Fixture
12. Aluminum Windows
13. Stone Aggregate
14. Fly Ash
15. Water Proofing Compound
16. Tile

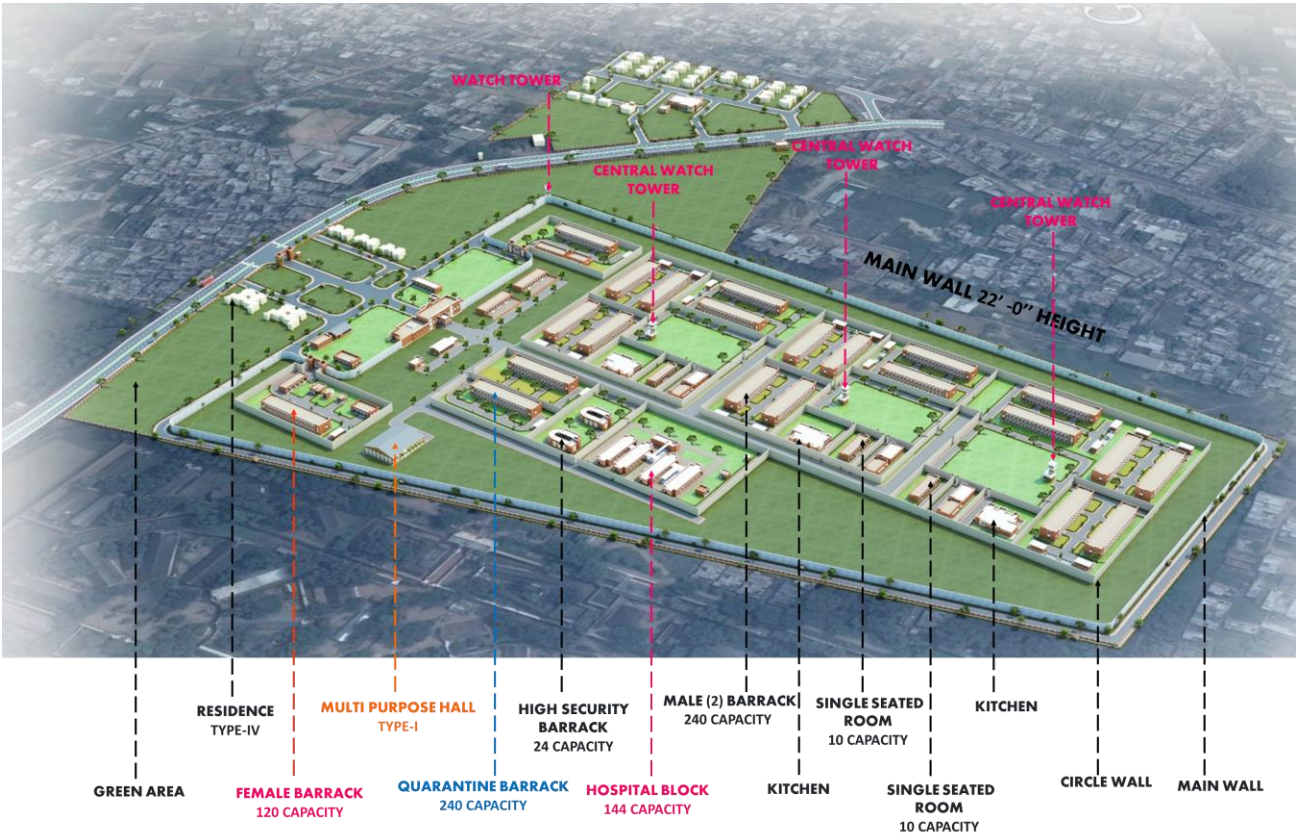
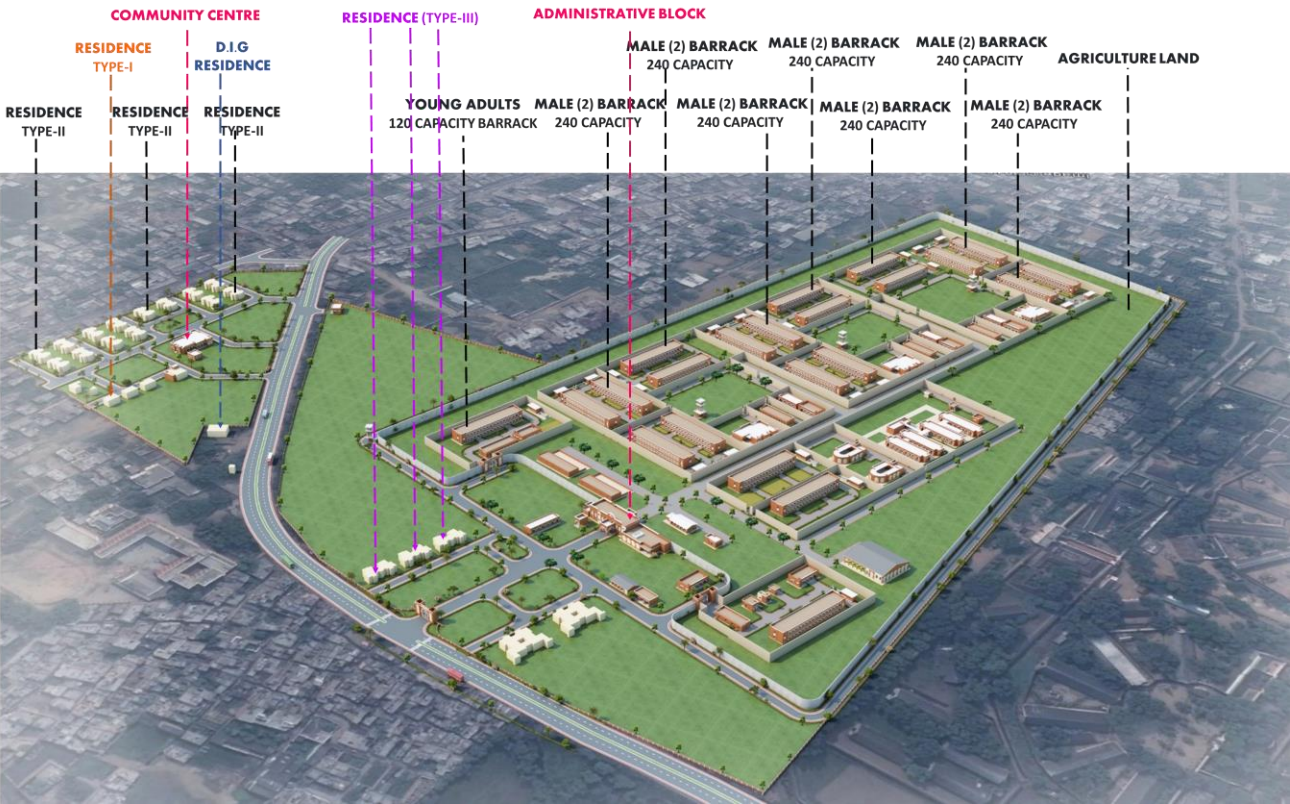
B) FOR FURNISHING

1. Wooden Planks And Doors
2. Gypsum Board False Ceiling
3. Glass
4. Sanitary Fittings & Fixtures

C) Electrical And Mechanism Equipment

1. PVC Wires/Cables
2. Polycarbonate Switches/sockets
3. MS Boxes/Panels
4. UPS, Transformers
5. Fire Fighting System
6. MCB, DBS

SITE DETAIL VIEW

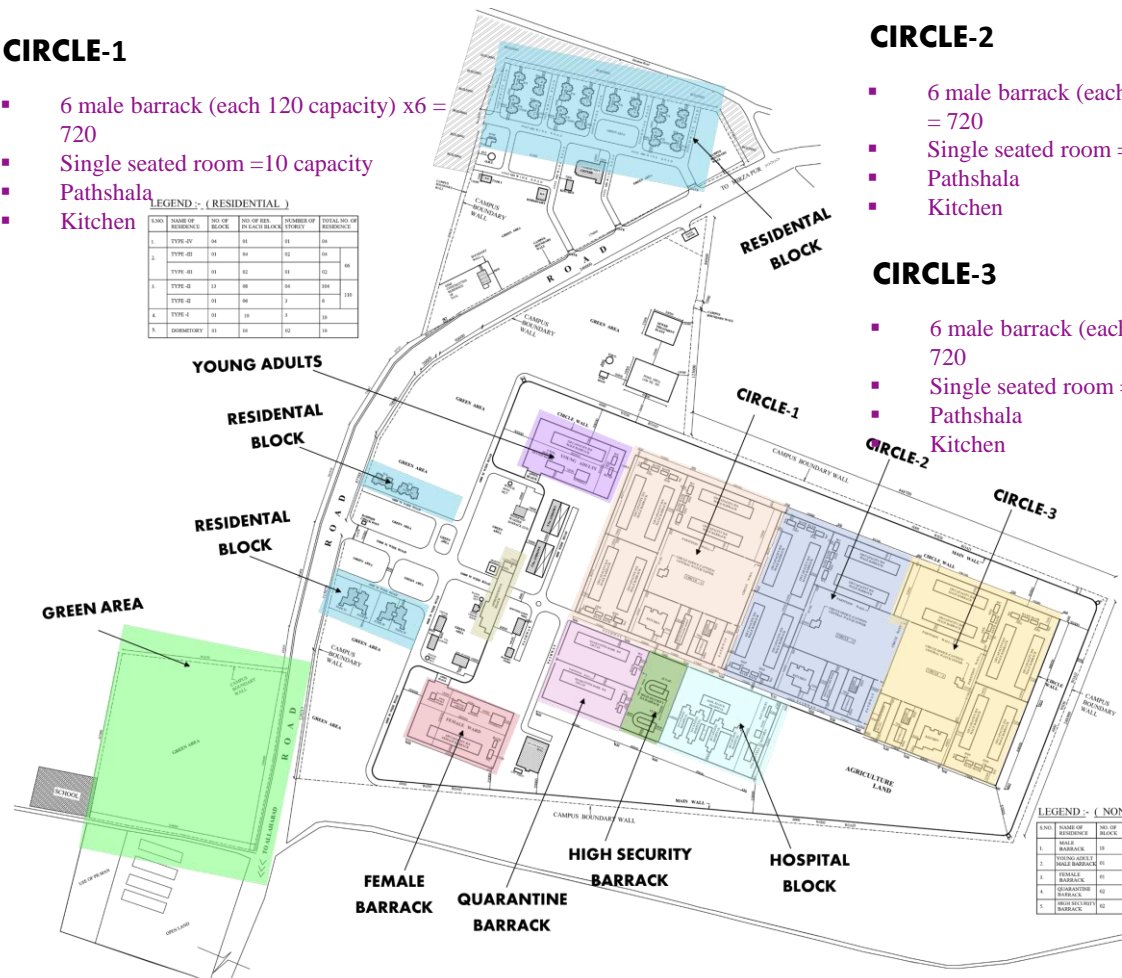


SITE PLAN OF THE DISTRICT JAIL NAINI

CIRCLE-1

- 6 male barrack (each 120 capacity) x6 = 720
- Single seated room =10 capacity
- Pathshala
- Kitchen

LEGEND :- (RESIDENTIAL)				
S.NO	NAME OF BUILDING	NO OF BARRACK	NO OF BARRACK CAPACITY	TOTAL NO OF PERSON
1.	TYPE-01	06	120	720
2.	TYPE-02	01	10	10
3.	TYPE-03	01	10	10
4.	TYPE-04	01	10	10
5.	TYPE-05	01	10	10
6.	TYPE-06	01	10	10
7.	TYPE-07	01	10	10
8.	TYPE-08	01	10	10
9.	TYPE-09	01	10	10
10.	TYPE-10	01	10	10



CIRCLE-2

- 6 male barrack (each 120 capacity) x6 = 720
- Single seated room =10 capacity
- Pathshala
- Kitchen

CIRCLE-3

- 6 male barrack (each 120 capacity) x6 = 720
- Single seated room =10 capacity
- Pathshala
- Kitchen

LEGEND :- (NON RESIDENTIAL)				
S.NO	NAME OF BUILDING	NO OF BARRACK	NO OF BARRACK CAPACITY	TOTAL NO OF PERSON
1.	TYPE-01	01	10	10
2.	TYPE-02	01	10	10
3.	TYPE-03	01	10	10
4.	TYPE-04	01	10	10
5.	TYPE-05	01	10	10
6.	TYPE-06	01	10	10
7.	TYPE-07	01	10	10
8.	TYPE-08	01	10	10
9.	TYPE-09	01	10	10
10.	TYPE-10	01	10	10

YOUNG ADULT-

- MALE BARRACK CAPACITY = 120 nos.
- 2 nos. Double seated room
- Day toilet

FEMALE WARD-

- MALE BARRACK CAPACITY = 120 nos.
- 2 nos. Double seated room
- Day toilet
- Hospital
- Pathshala

AMENITIES-

- Over head tank 200kl (jail campus) dsr 2023 = 200000 ltr.
- Over head tank 200kl (residence campus) dsr 2023 = 200000 ltr.
- Tube well for drinking water = 2 nos.
- Tube well for agriculture works = 1 nos.

ENTRY

- GATE IN MAIN WALL – 02 Nos.
- GATE IN CIRCLE WALL – 09 Nos.
- GATE IN CAMPUS WALL – 05 Nos.

AREA STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT JAIL NAINI

AREA STATEMENT CAPTIVE CAPACITY -2600				
NON RESIDENCIAL BUILDING				
S. N 0-	DISCRIPTION	NO.O FFLO OR	NO.O F BLOC K	AREA (SQ.M T)
1	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-1	G+1	6	7411.44
2	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-2	G+1	6	7411.44
3	Male Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-CIRCLE-3	G+1	6	7411.44
4	Female Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)	G+1	1	1245.76
5	Quarantine Barrack (240 Captive Capacity)	G+1	1	2491.52
6	Young Adult Barrack (120 Captive Capacity)-B Class Frame [Day Toilet + Bathing Plate Form+ S.F (Mumty)]	G+1	1	1245.76
7	High Security Barrack	G+1	1	233.91
8	Administrative Block	G+1	1	1070.39
10	Hospital Ward 96 Capacity	G+1	1	1263.44
11	Isolation Cell (24 Capacity)	G+1	1	315.16
12	Single Seated Room (10 Capacity)	G+1	1	190.77
13	Double Seated Room For Female (2 Capacity)	G+1	1	76.30
14	Double Seated Room For Young Adults (2 Capacity)	G+1	1	76.30
15	Dormitory (16 Capacity)	G+2	1	213.44
16	Community Centre	G+1	1	500.01
17	Leagle Room/Vocational Lab/Saloon/Loundary	G	1	315.16
18	Reserved Warden Barrack	G+1	1	200.00
19	Main Kitchen	G+1	1	435.57
20	Visitor Shed	G+1	1	125.34
21	Identification Room	G+1	1	148.66
22	Video Conferencing Room	G	1	76.22
23	Police Chouki	G	1	92.42

AREA STATEMENT CAPTIVE CAPACITY -2600				
NON RESIDENCIAL BUILDING				
24	Garage	G	1	107.57
25	Superintendent Visitor Room	G	1	40.00
26	Bakery And Store	G	1	63.55
27	Multipurpose Hall And Toilet Block	G	1	763.45
28	School [Male + Female + Young Adults]	G	1	1217.08
29	Pump House	G	1	22.26
30	Godown [2 No.]	G	1	286.65
31	Barrier Check Post	G	1	10.85
32	Corner Watch Tower	G+3	1	52.48
33	Central Watch Tower, Canteen & Co-office [3 No.]	G+3	1	94.71
34	Hospital For Ladies, creche & Kitchen [No-01]	G	1	74.40
35	General Room & Sub Station	G	1	114.16
36	Sanitary Post	G	1	7.07
37	Armoury/Guard Room	G	1	41.13
38	Ladies Administrative Building	G	1	75.88
TOTAL(A)				35,117.94

AREA OF THE RESIDENCE BUILDING

RESIDENCIAL BUILDING		NO.OF FLOOR	AREA (SQ.MT)
1	TYPE- I Residence (G.F+F.F+S.F)	G+3	380.52
2	TYPE- II Residence (G.F+F.F+S.F)	G+3	512.96
3	TYPE- III Residence (G.F)	G	158.00
4	TYPE- III Residence (G.F+F.F)	G+1	341.68
5	TYPE- IV Residence (G.F)	G	178.50
TOTAL(B)			1571.66

TOTAL BUILTUP AREA OF THE DISTRICT JAIL NAINI (A+B) = 36,689.6 SQ.MT.

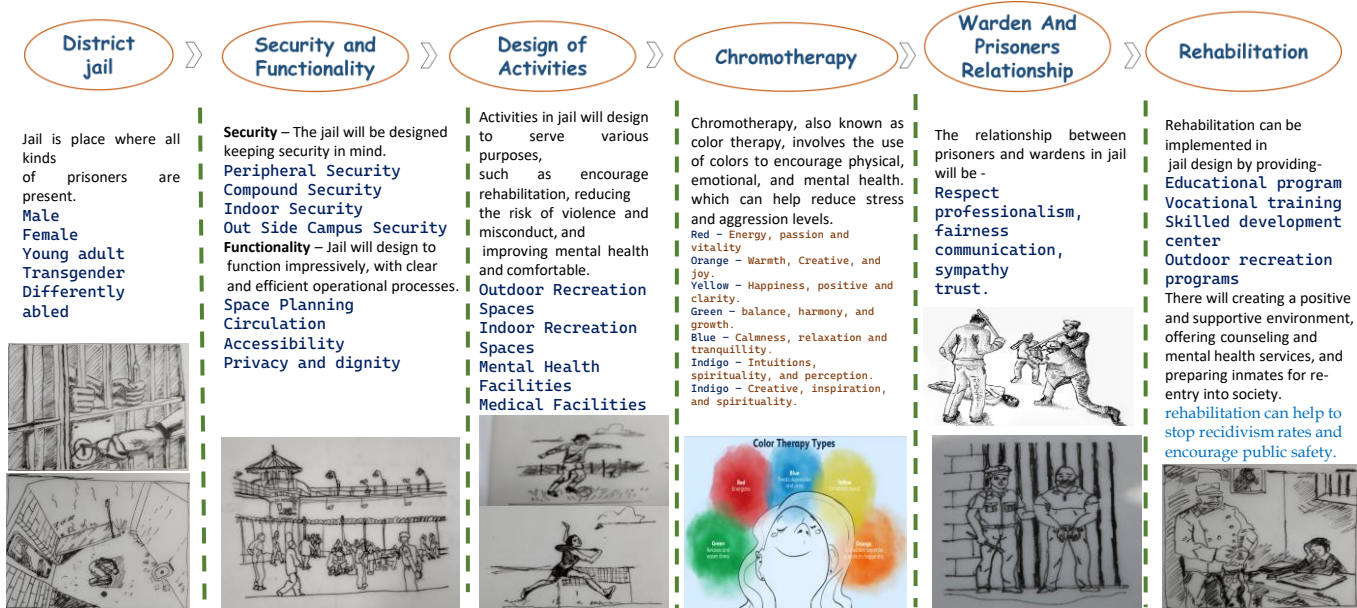
PHOTOS OF DISTRICT JAIL,NAINI PRAYAGRAJ



CHAPTER -12

12.1 CONCEPT

I HAVE TAKEN SOME IMPORTANT TERM TO DESIGN THE JAIL.



DESIGN STRATEGY -

- The main purpose of my design is to stop recidivism.
- Providing a comfortable, Economical and healing environment to give an positive thoughts for prisoners.

AIM –

- “Feeling of oneness”.
- Maintaining order and discipline with the facility.
- Creating an environment of positive social interactions and reducing incident of violence and conflict among prisoners.

SOME IDEOLOGY FUNCTION USE IN JAIL DESIGN -

a) Segregation Of Prisoners

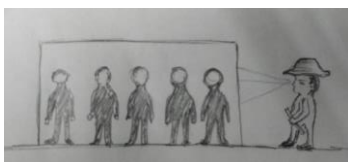
Large group of prisoners



Large group of prisoners

- Overcrowded
- Can't monitor easily
- Security issues (Violence and Riots)
- Can't maintain clean and healthy environment.
- Lack of Privacy

Small group of prisoners

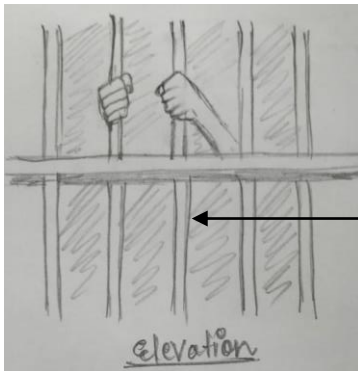
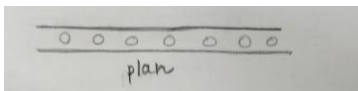


Small group of prisoners

- Better Social Interaction
- Monitor easily
- Maintain Security
- Maintain clean and healthy environment.
- Easier Re-entry

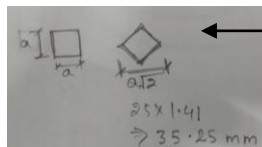
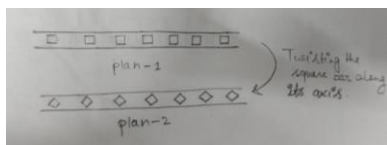
b) Window design -

I. When taking a circular bar



- Due to the circular shape of the bar, It fit perfectly in the hand, which make easy to bend.
- Because of this I will not take circular bar in my design

II. When taking a square bar

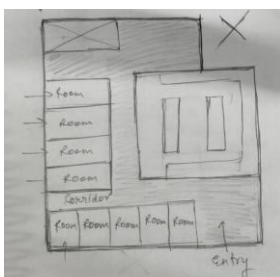


- Diagonal length will increase
- Increase the strength



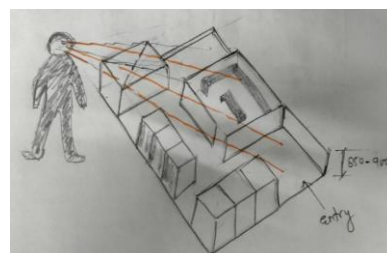
- Due to the circular shape of the bar, It fit perfectly in the hand, which make easy to bend.
- Because of this I will not take circular bar in my design
- Due to increase a diagonal length it will not be able to be fully set in hand. That's why there are less chances to bend it completely.

c) Kitchen design -

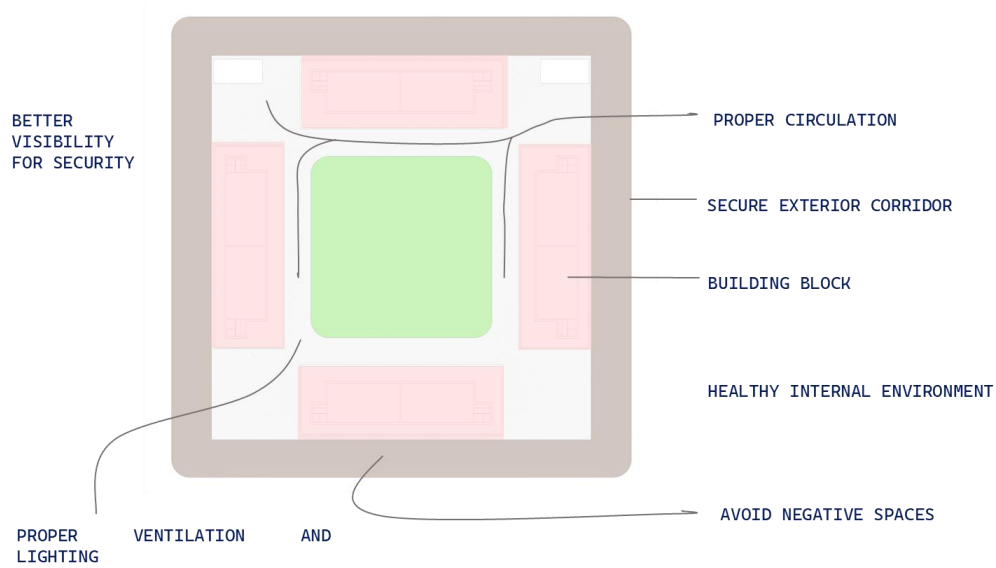


- In this kitchen design. When the height of the wall be till the ceiling. So there will be no visibility of security in the kitchen.

- When the height of the kitchen is made up to the sill level. Then the staff from out side will be able to see inside comfortably.

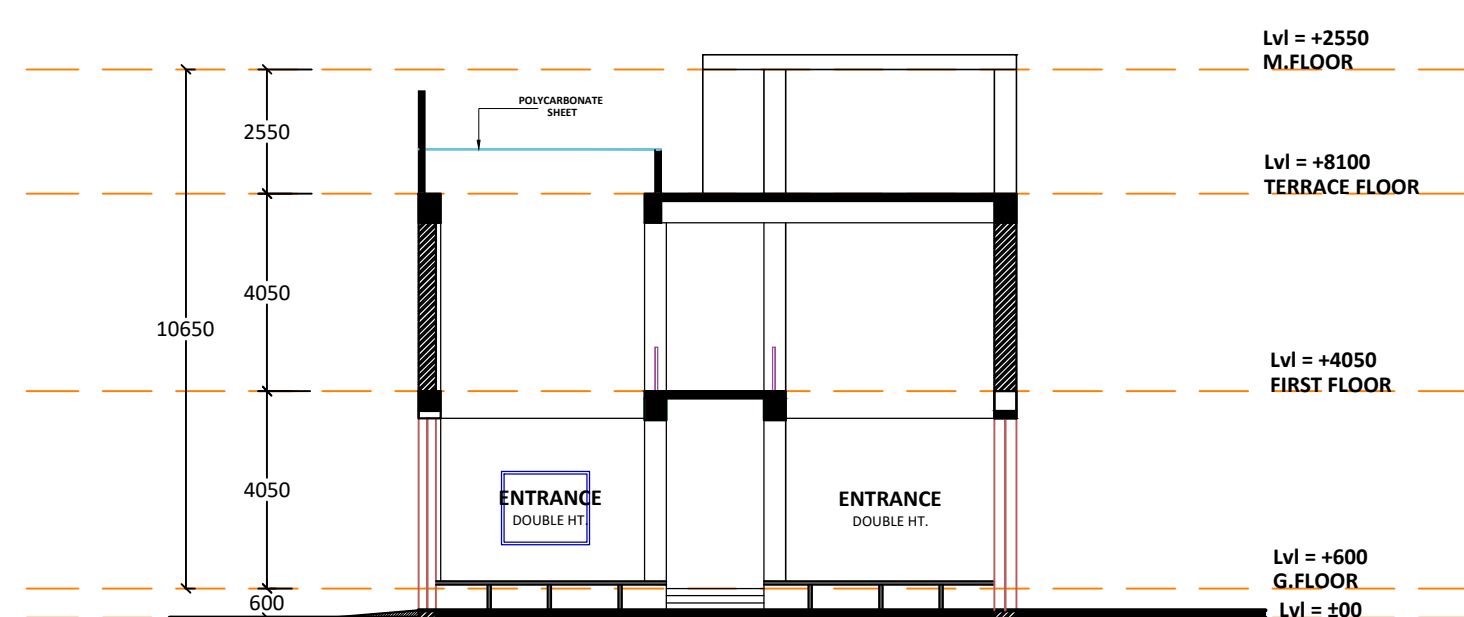
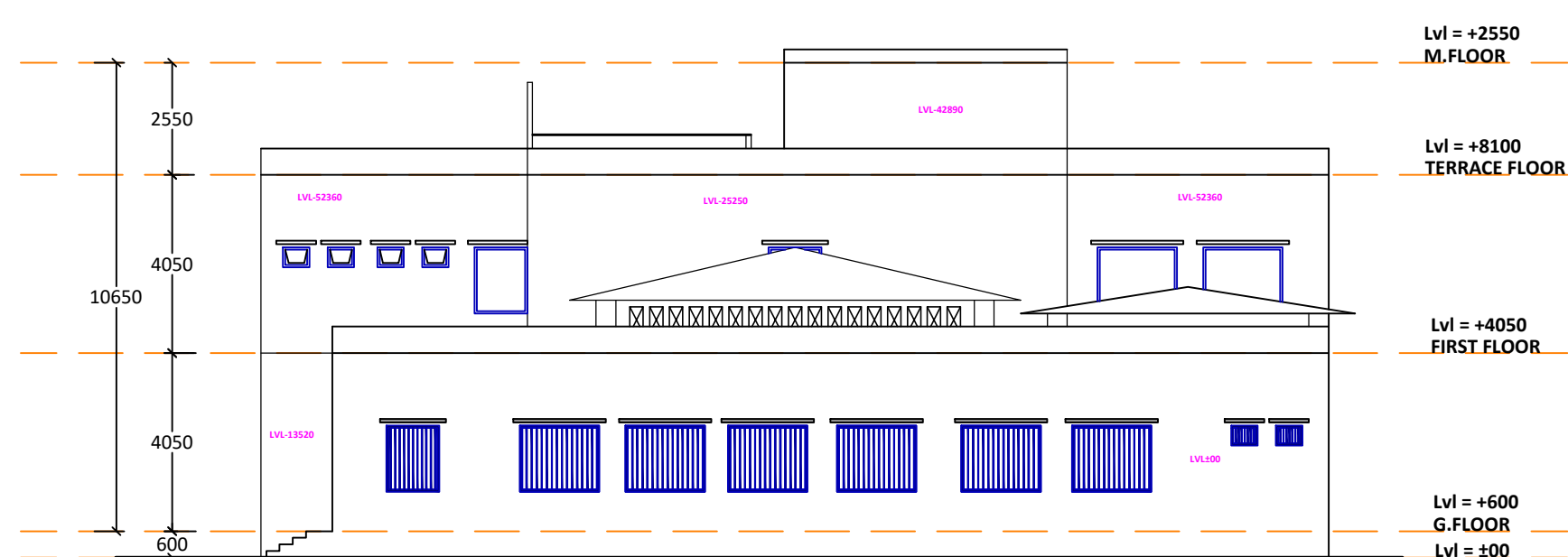
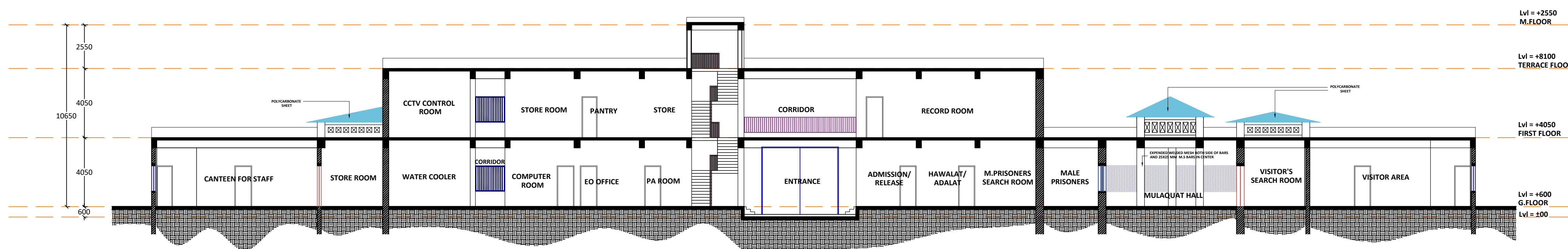
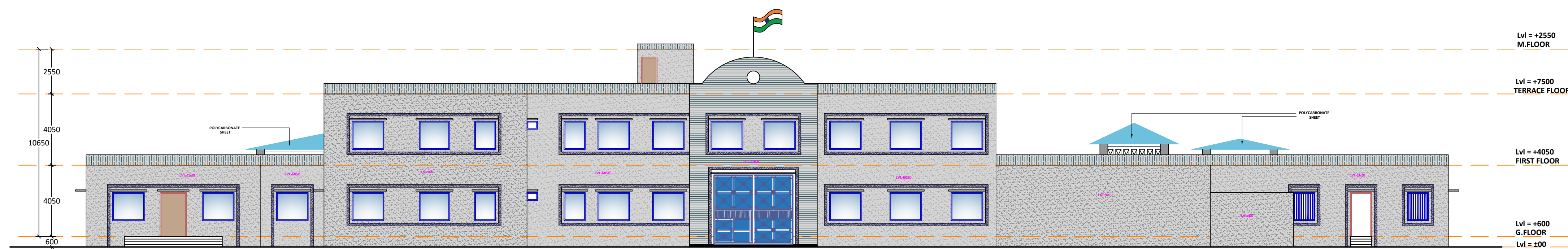
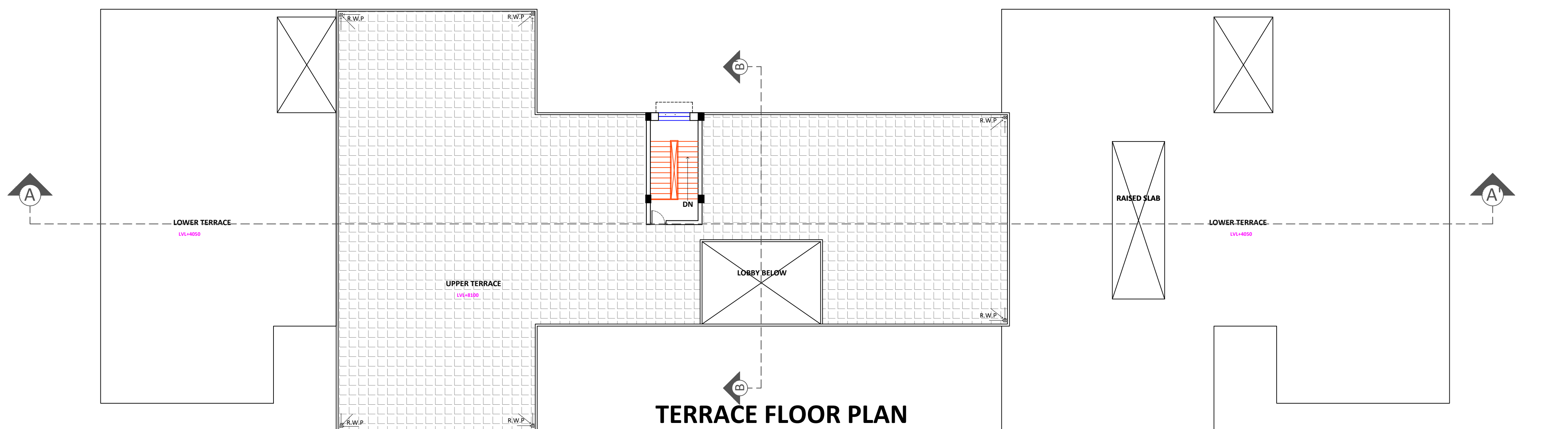


IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY TERM, I AM FOLLOWING INTROVERT PLANNING



CHAPTER -13

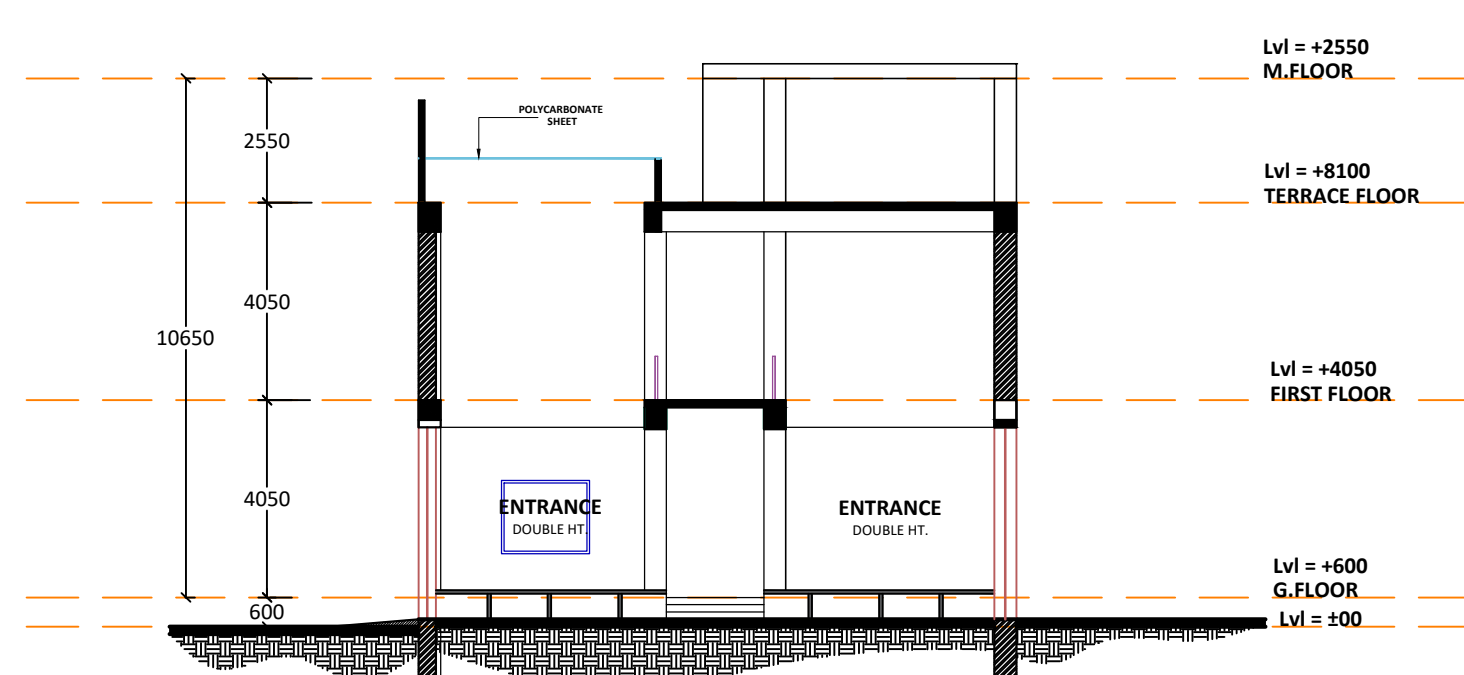
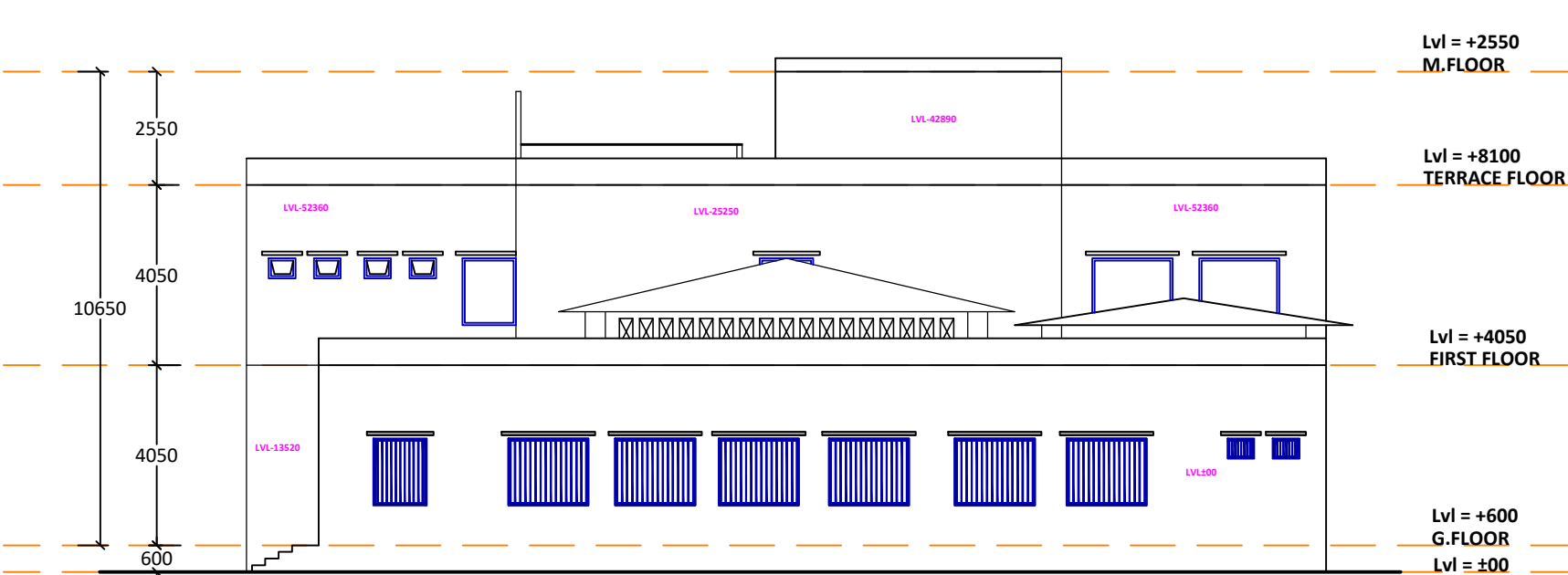
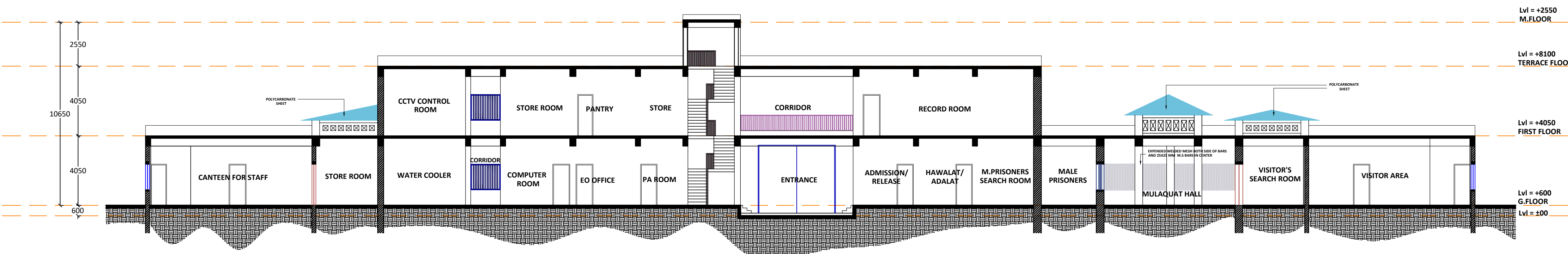
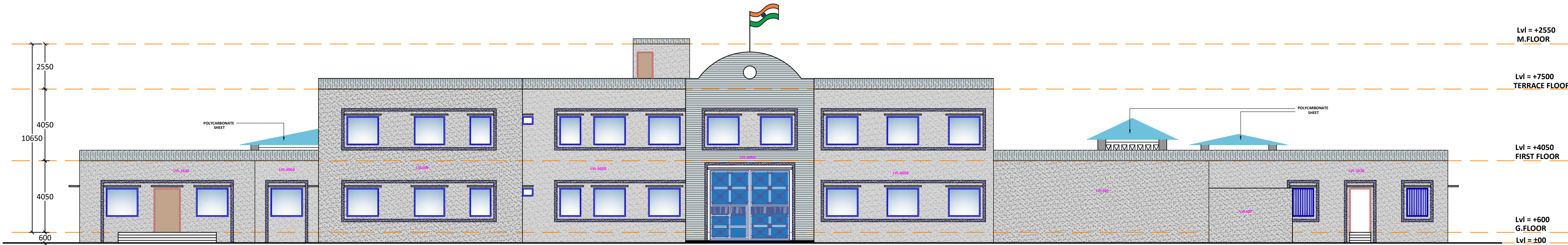
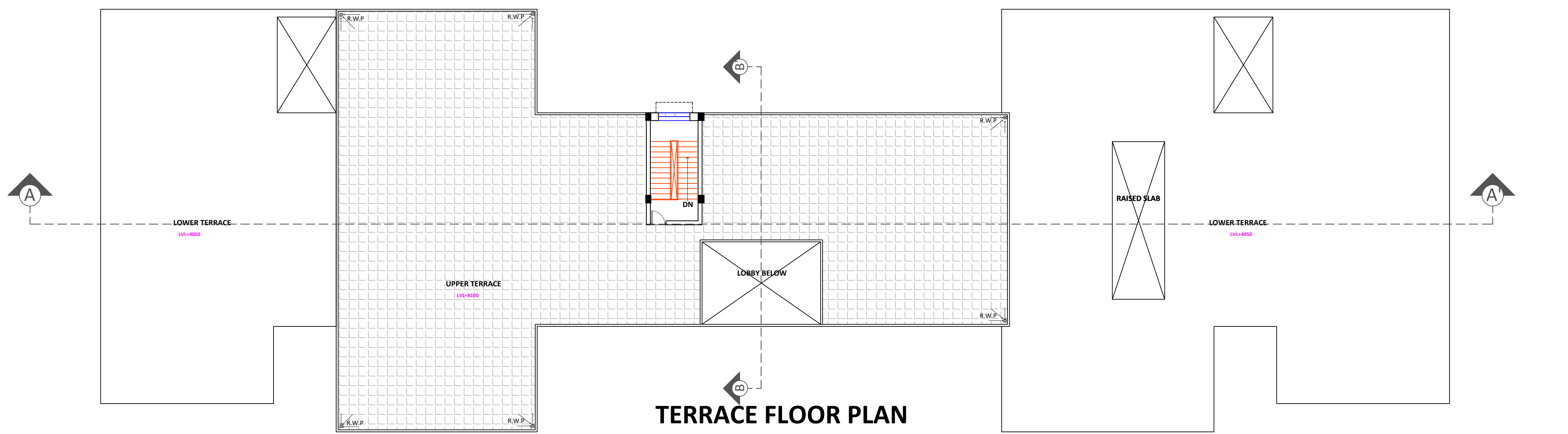
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK



AREA STATEMENT

GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA=1521.4 SQMT.
FIRST FLOOR COVERED AREA= 612.1 SQMT.
BUILTUP AREA =2154.3 SQMT.
FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHT =4.050 M

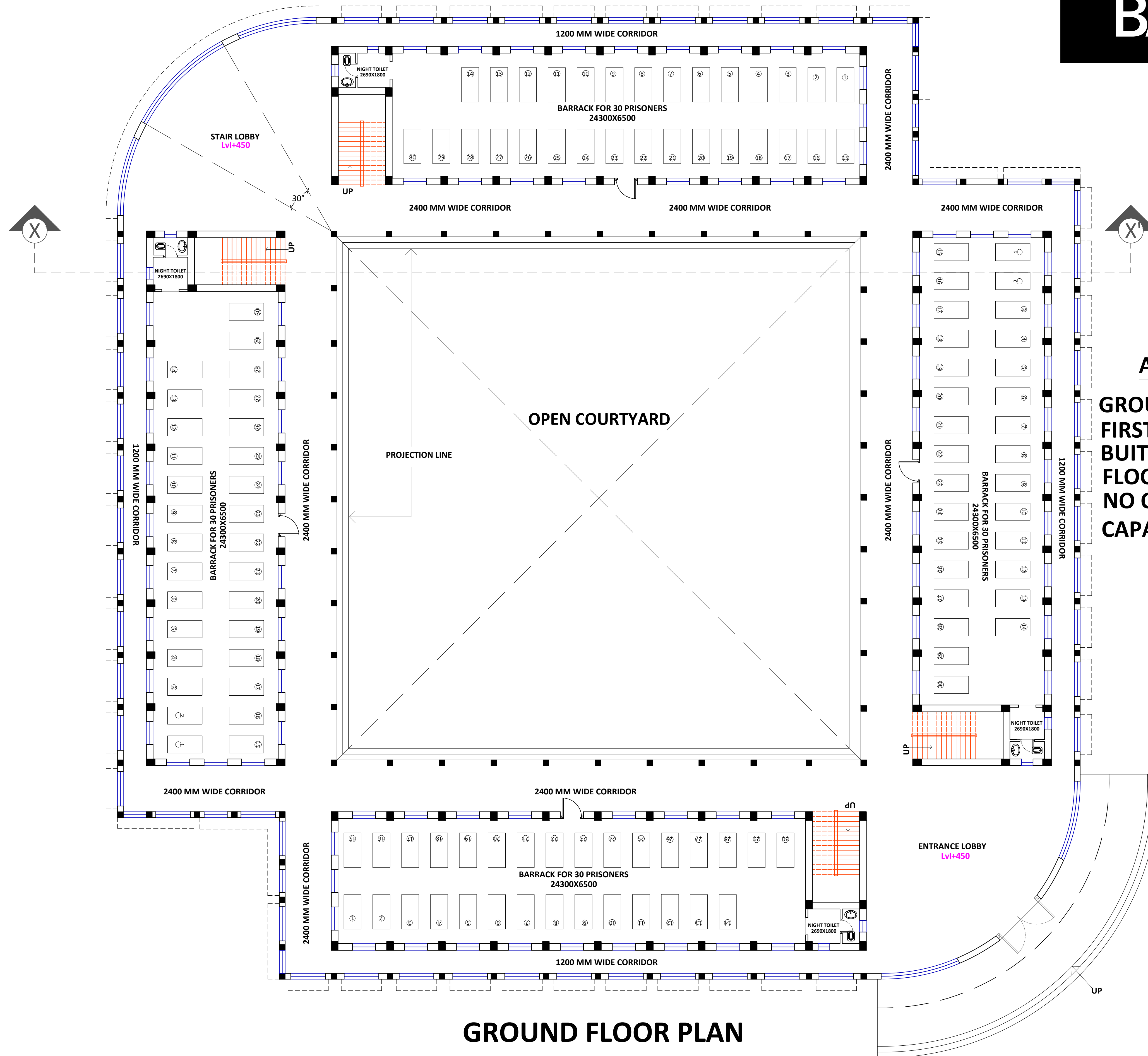
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK



AREA STATEMENT

GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA=1521.4 SQMT.
FIRST FLOOR COVERED AREA= 612.1 SQMT.
BUILTUP AREA =2154.3 SQMT.
FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHT =4.050 M

BARRACK 240 CAP.



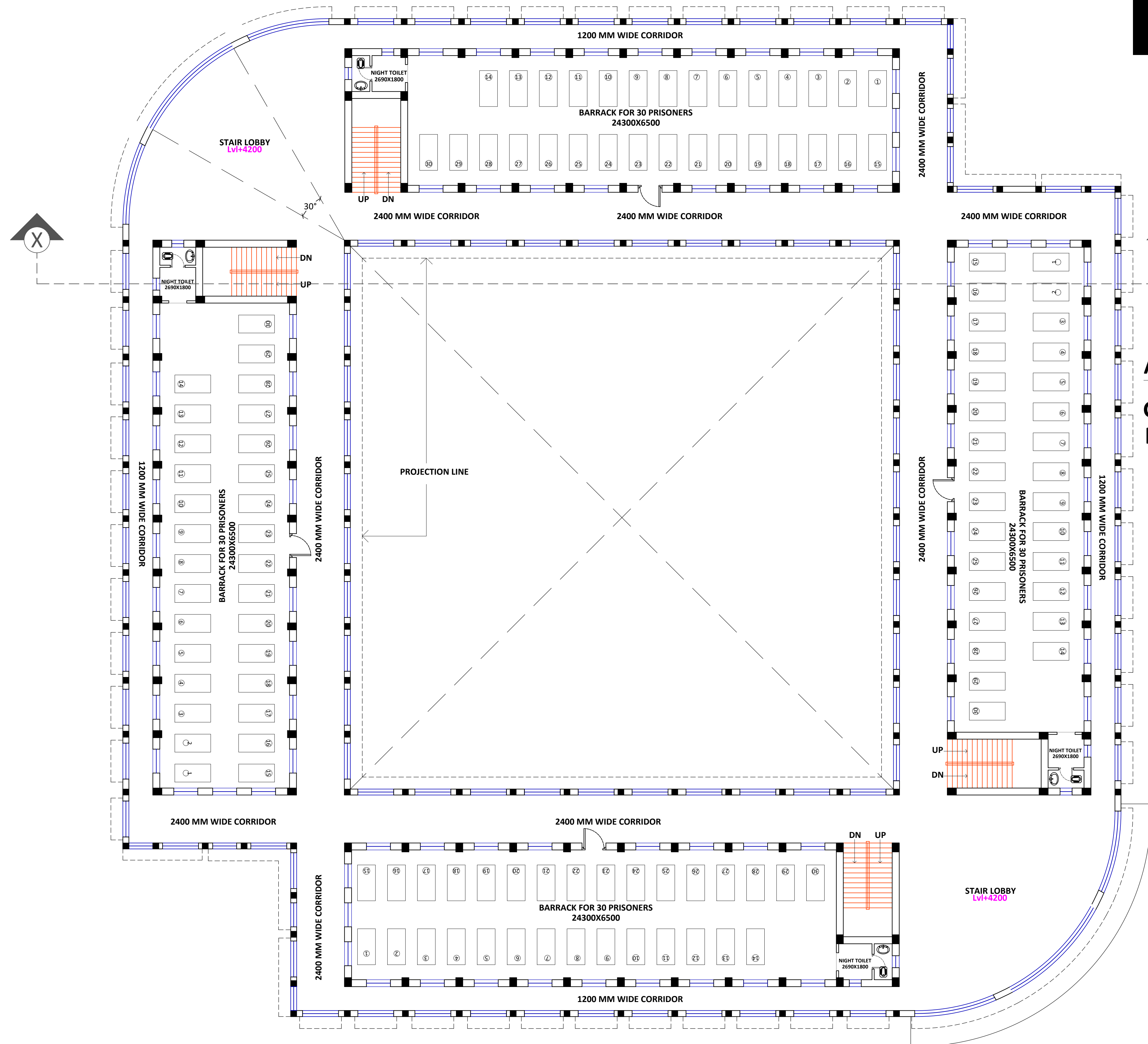
AREA STATEMENT

GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA=1657.9 SQMT.
FIRST FLOOR COVERED AREA=1574.7 SQMT.
BUILTUP AREA =3232.6 SQMT.
FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHT =4.200 M
NO OF BARRACK ON GROUND FLOOR = 4 NOS.
CAPACITY OF INMATES IN GROUND FLOOR=
120 NOS

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THESIS PROJECT
2022-23

BARRACK 240 CAP.

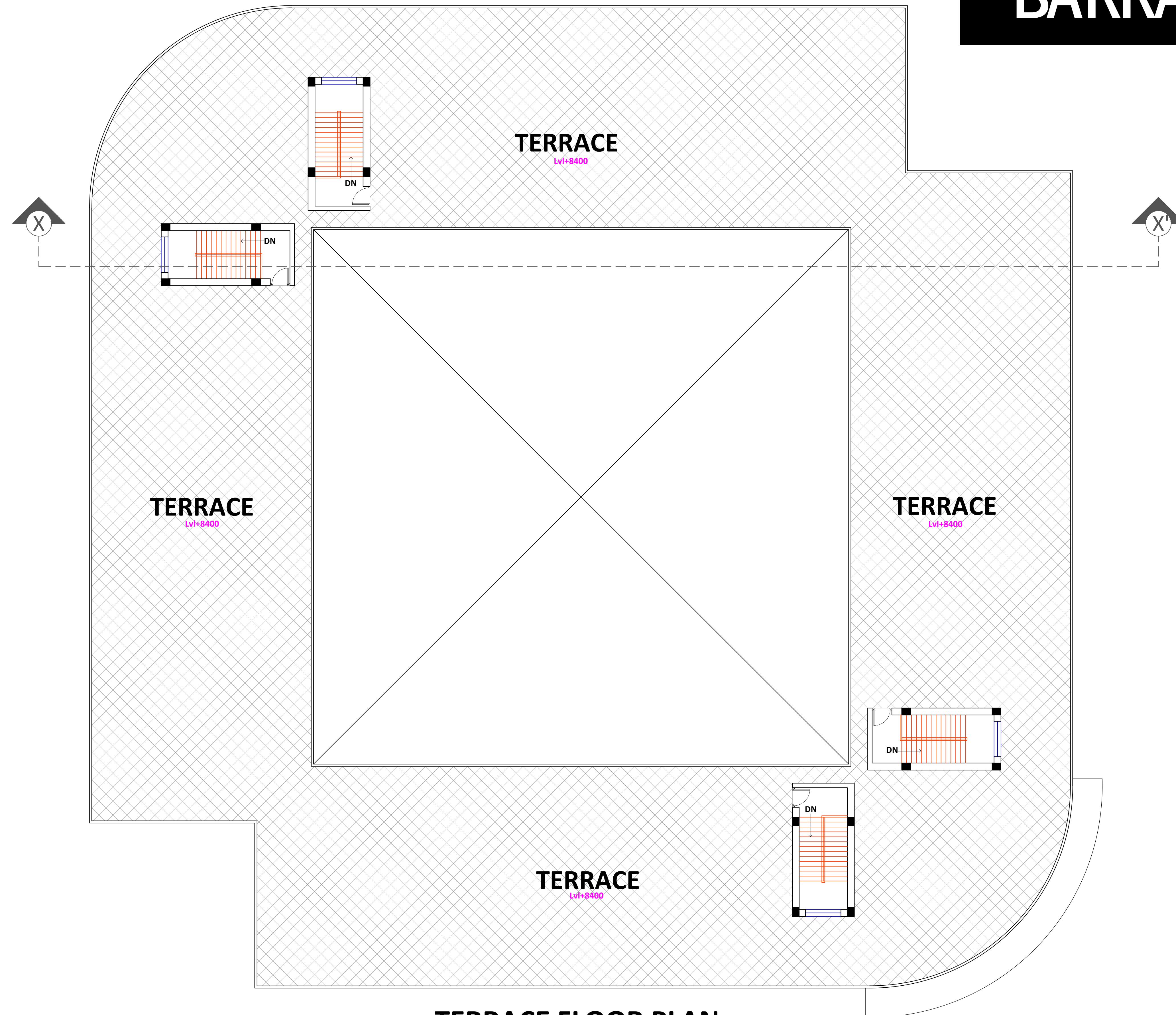


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

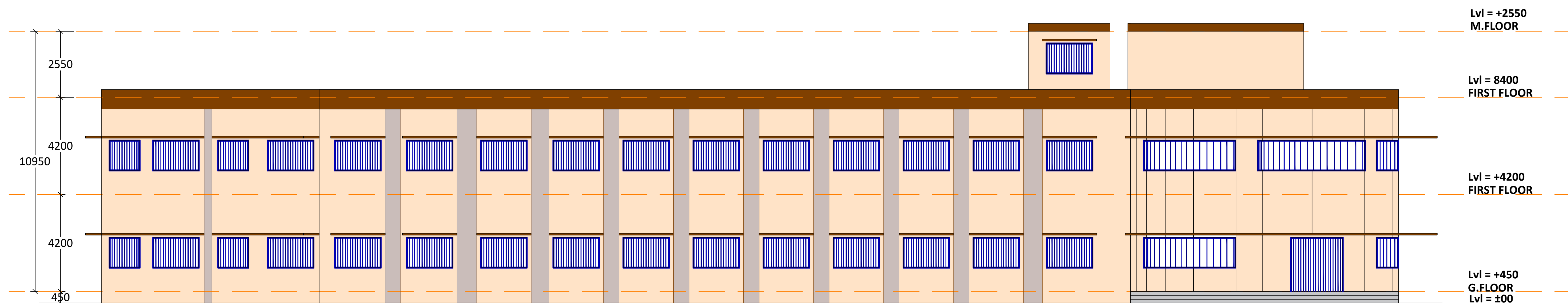
AREA STATEMENT

**GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA=1657.9 SQMT.
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120 NOS**

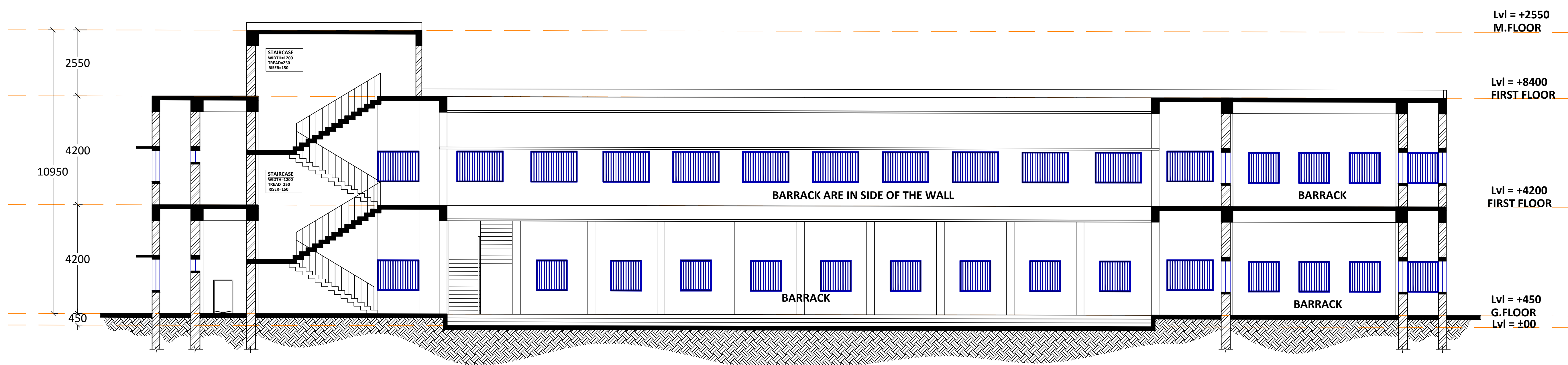
BARRACK 240 CAP.



TERRACE FLOOR PLAN

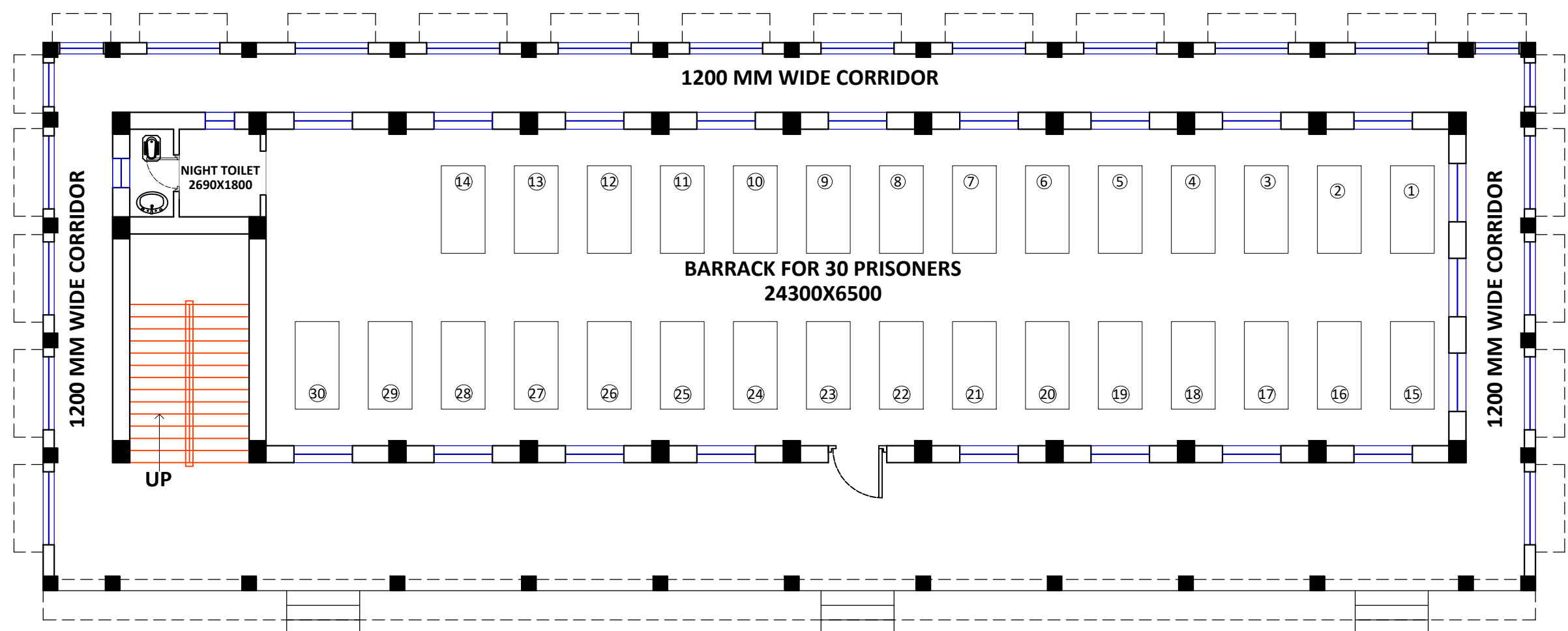


FRONT ELEVATION

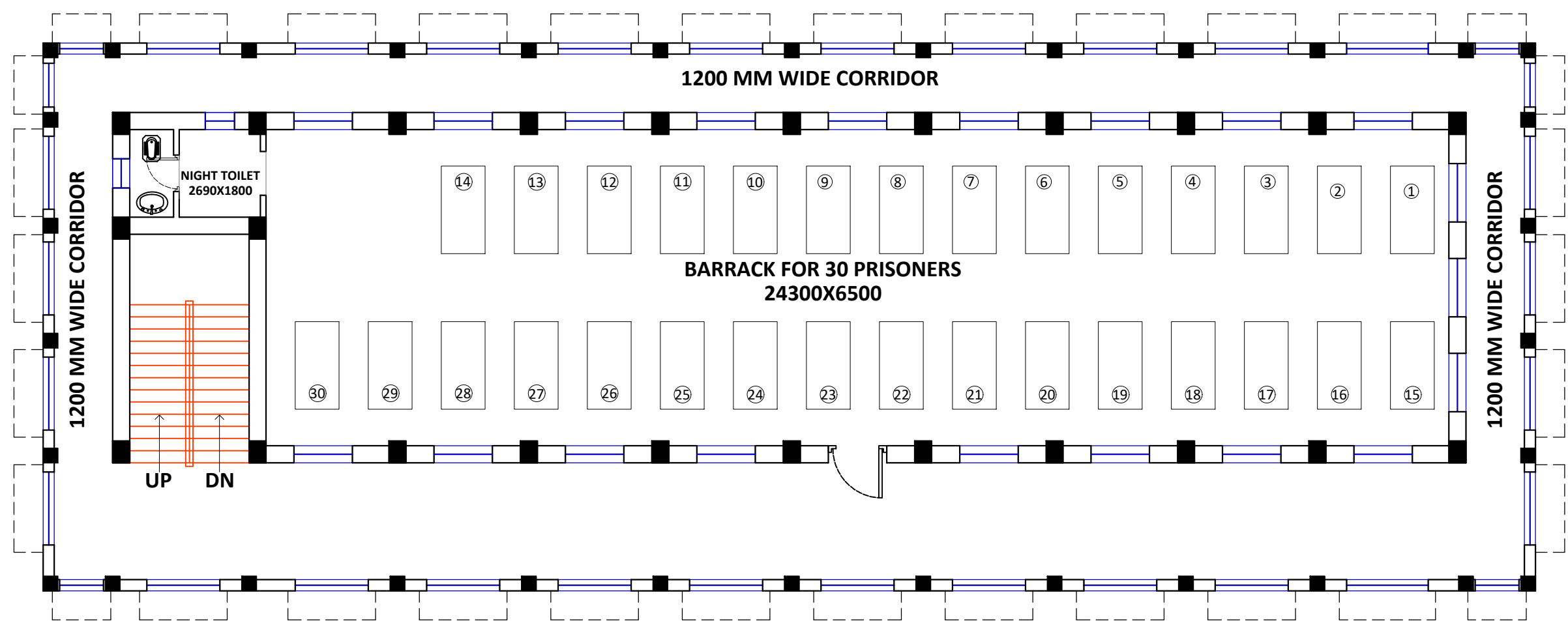


SECTION AT XX'

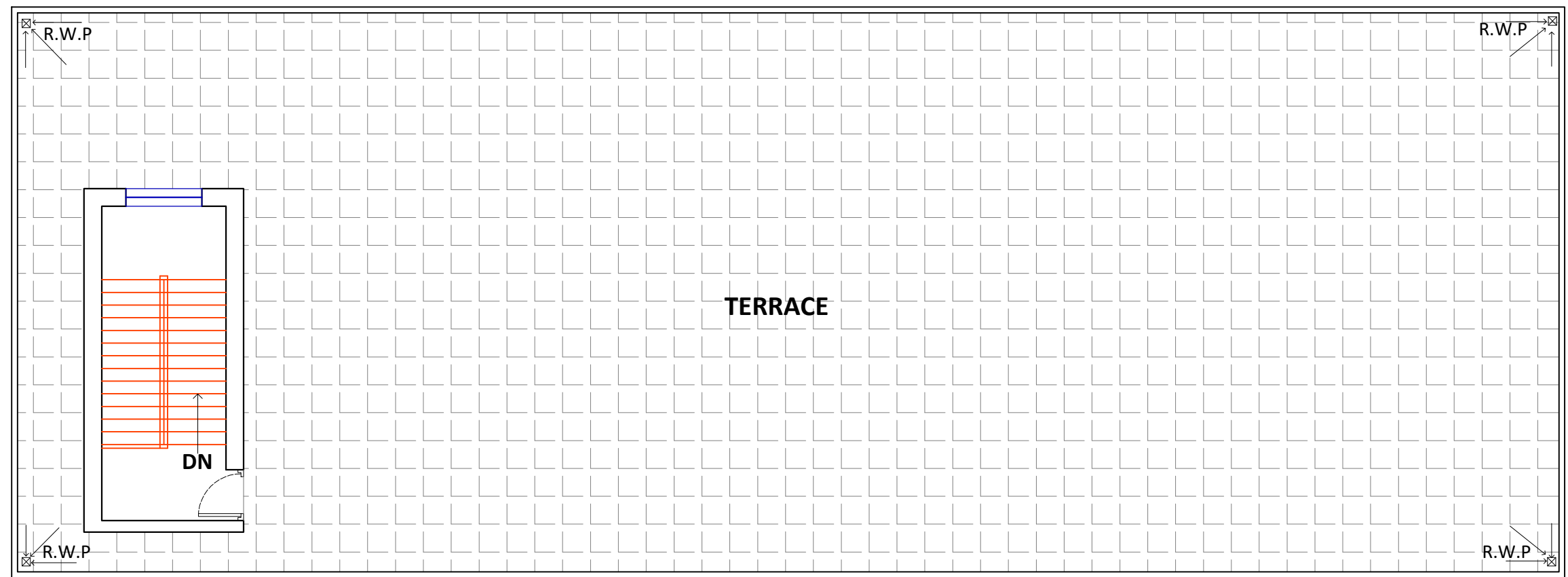
TRANSGENDER BARRACK 60 CAPACITY (G+1)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

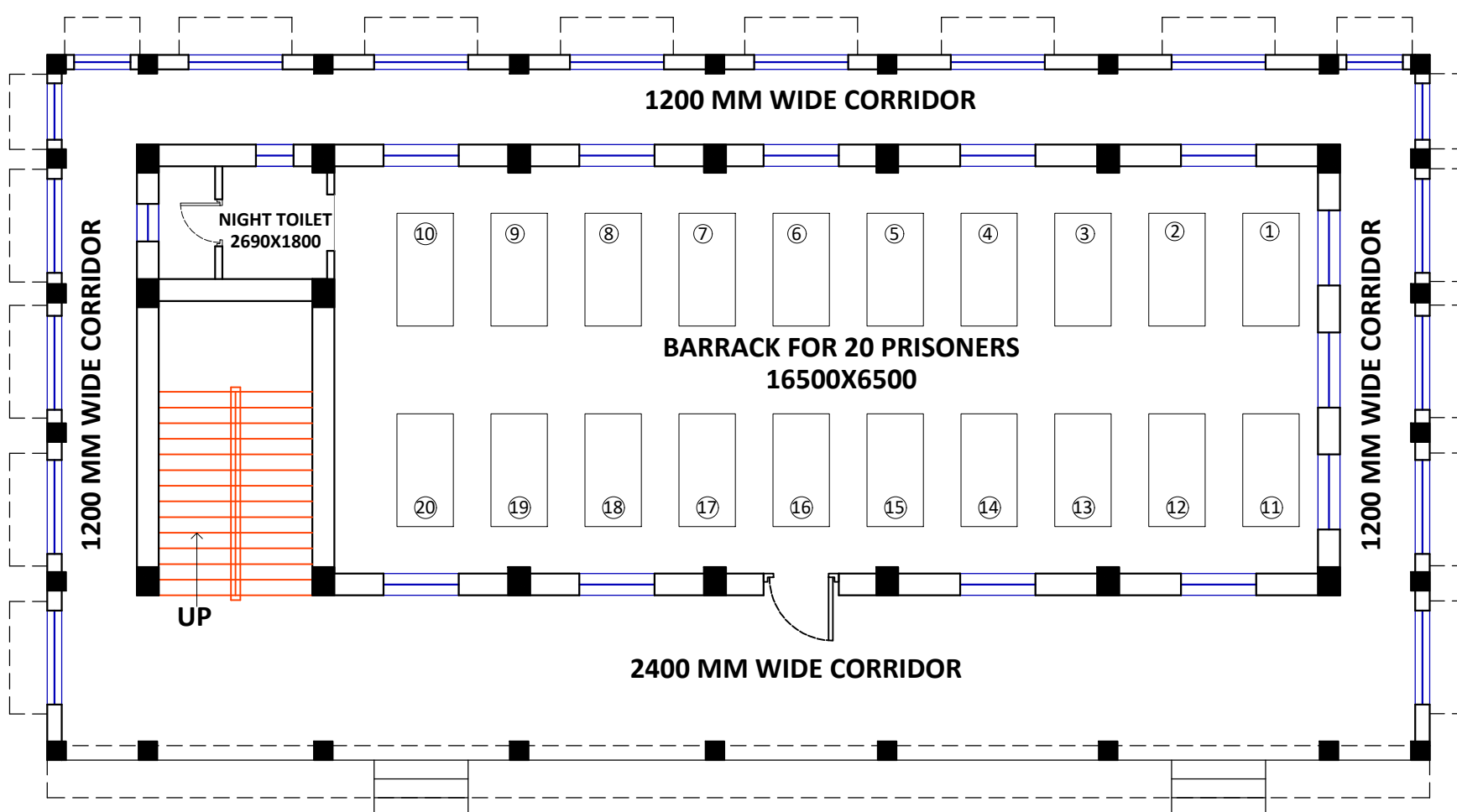


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

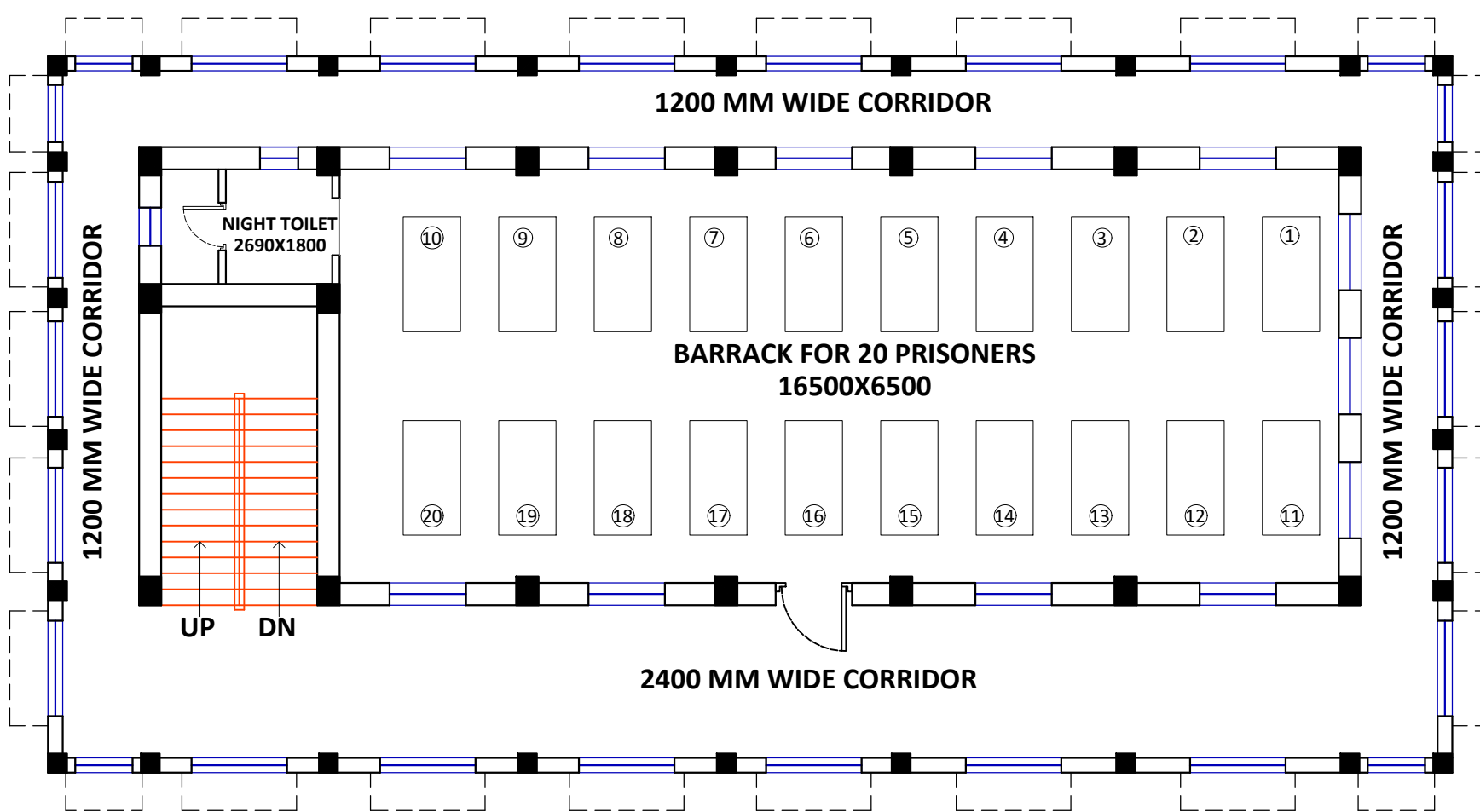


TERRACE FLOOR PLAN

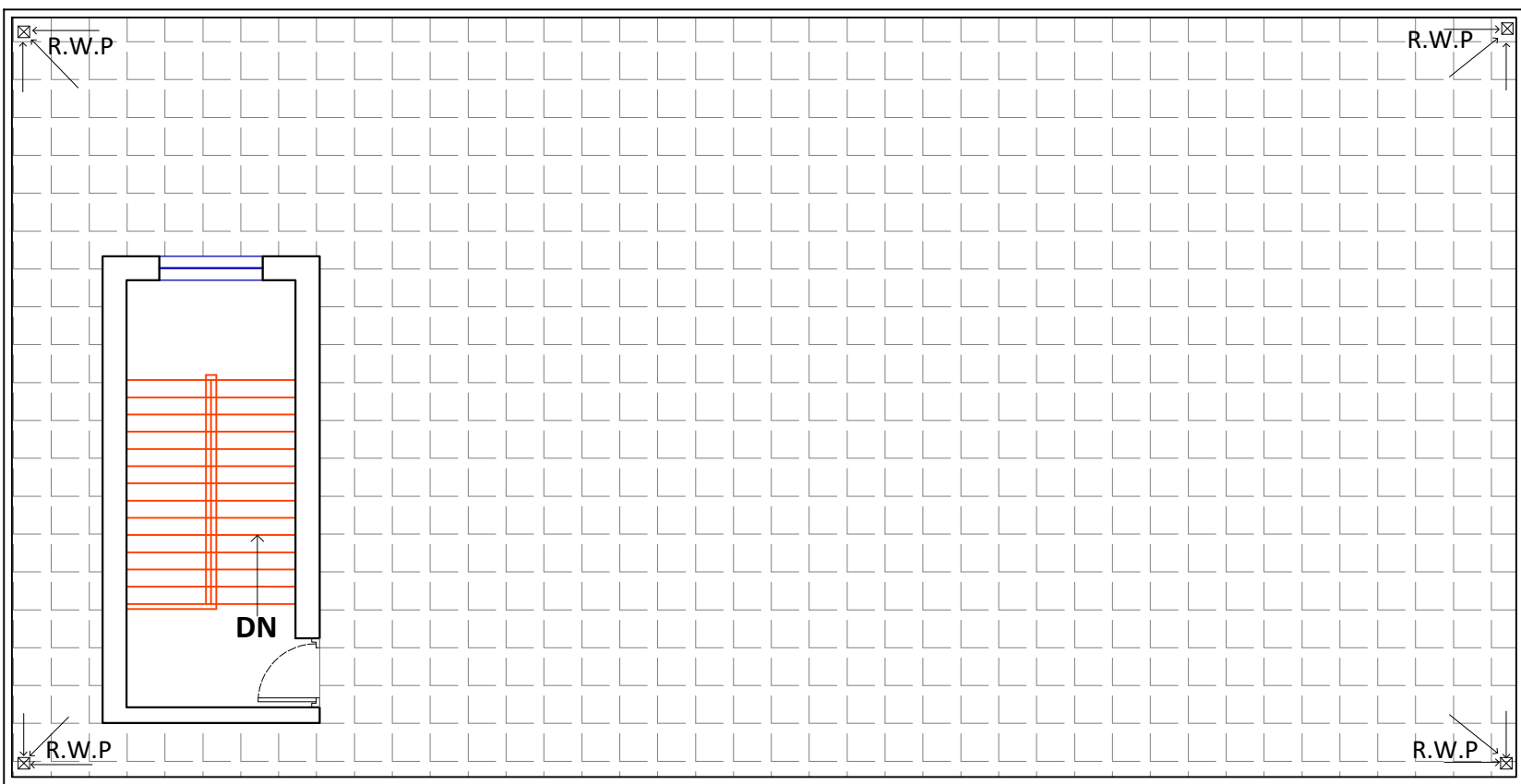
DIFFERENTLY ABLED BARRACK 40 CAPACITY (G+1)



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

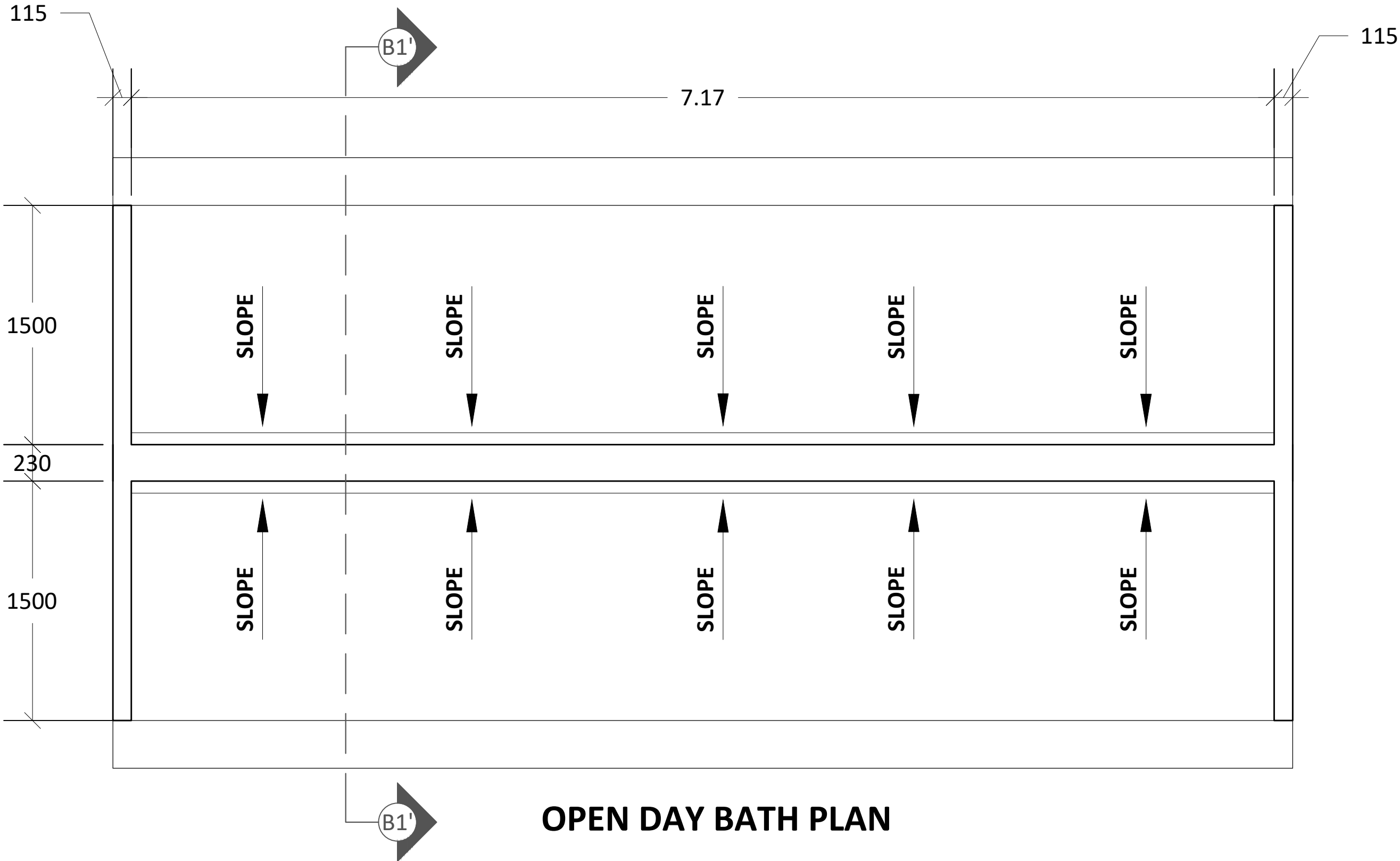


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

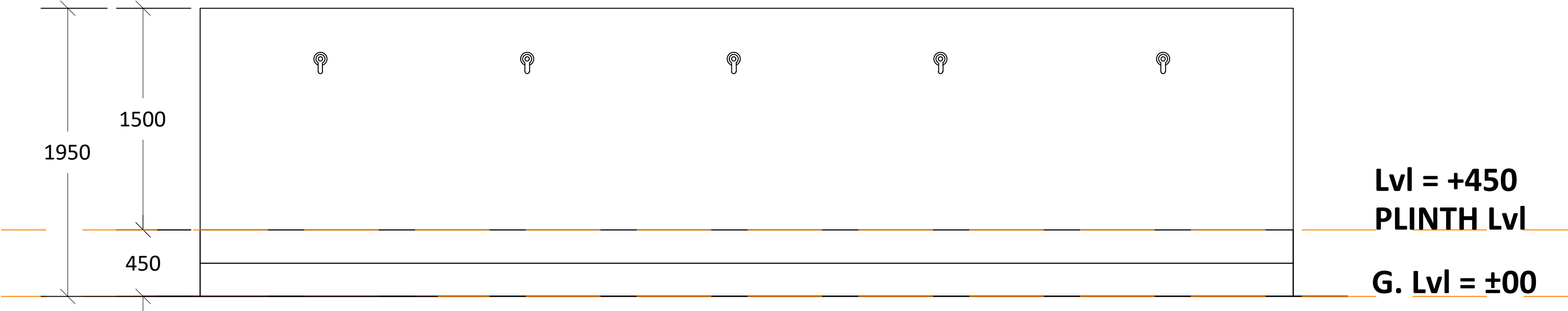


TERRACE FLOOR PLAN

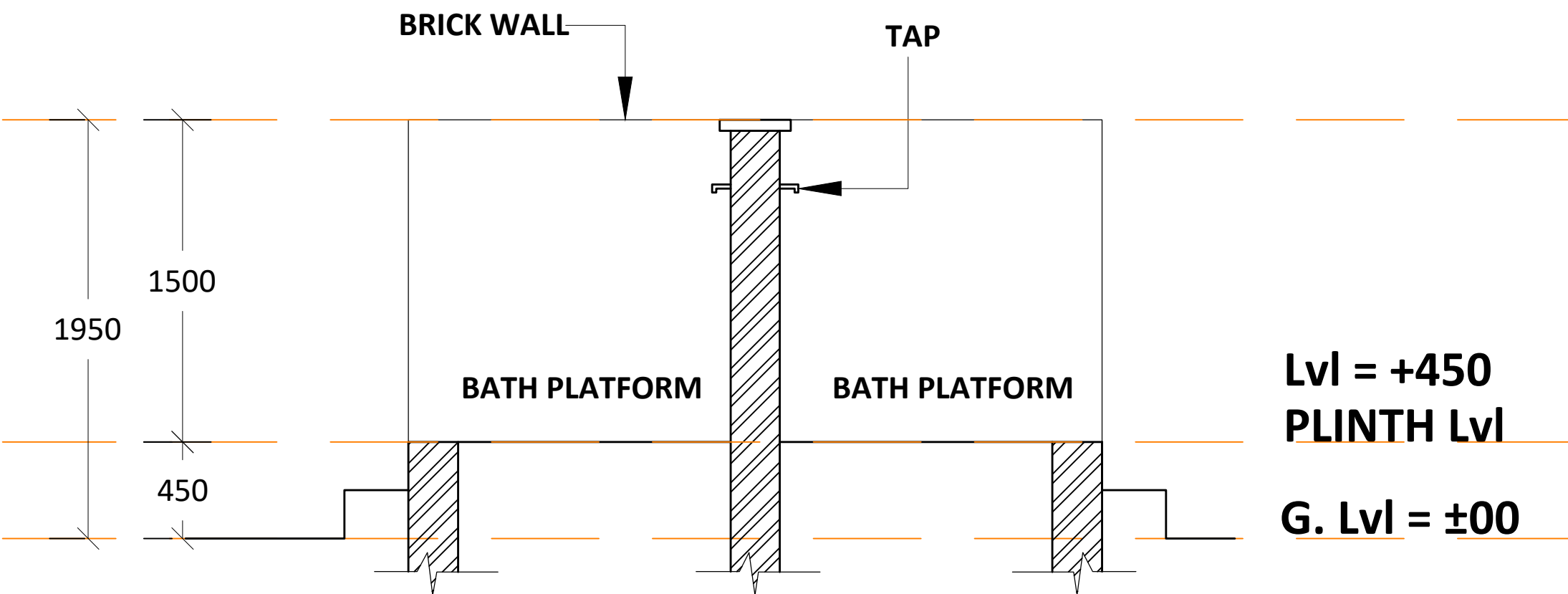
OPEN BATH FOR MALE PRISONERS



OPEN DAY BATH PLAN

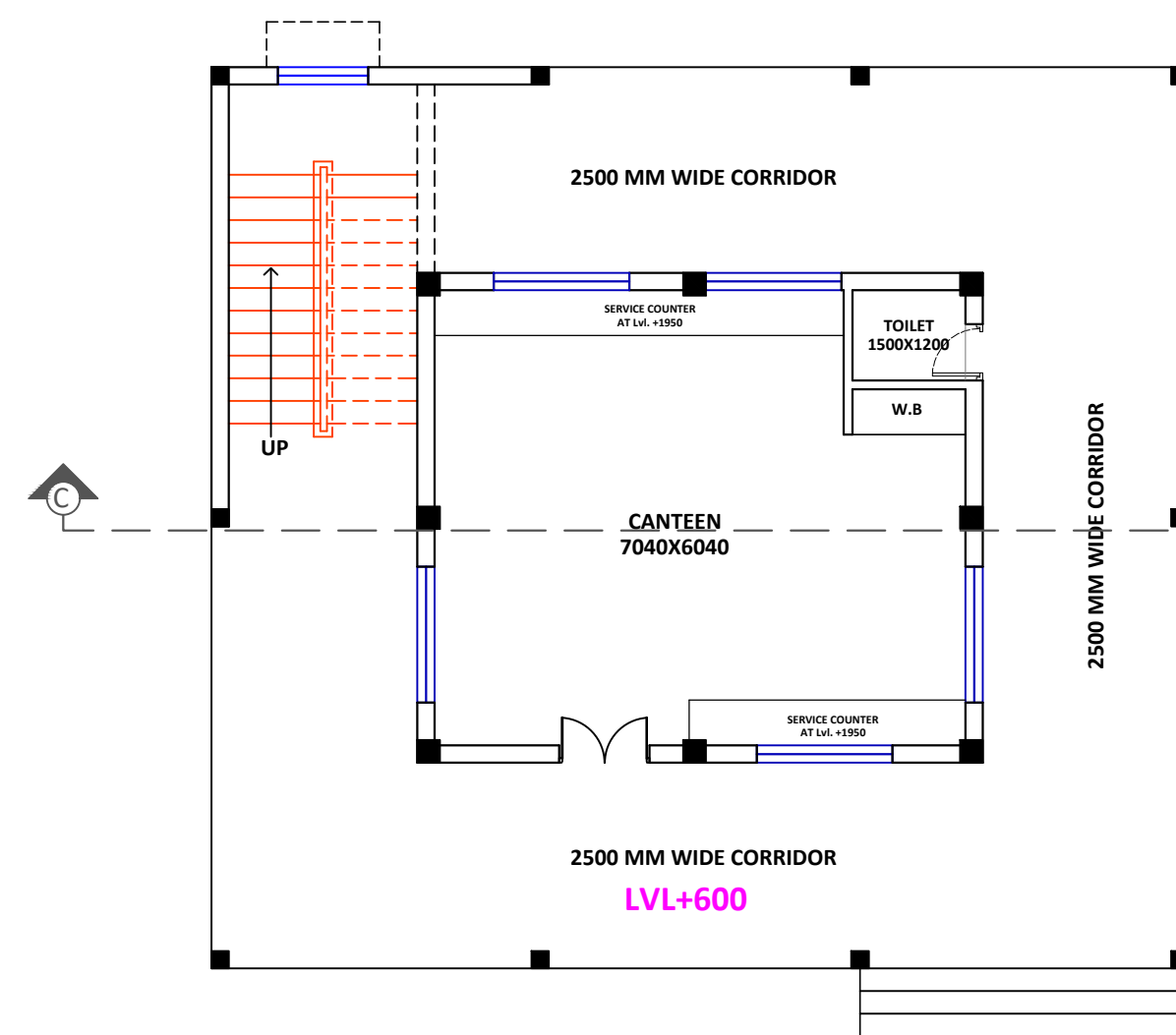


ELEVATION OF DAY BATH

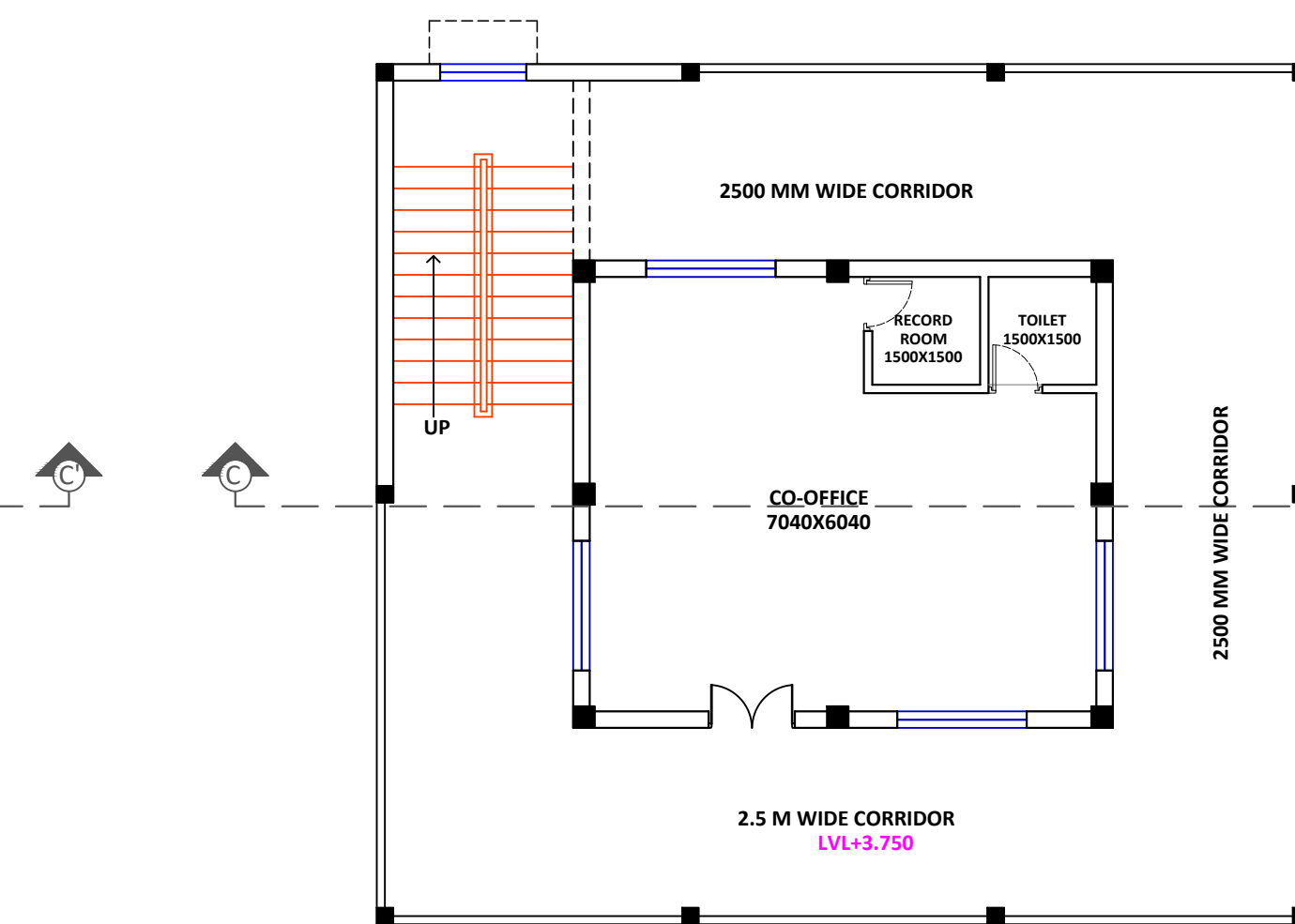


SECTION AT BB'

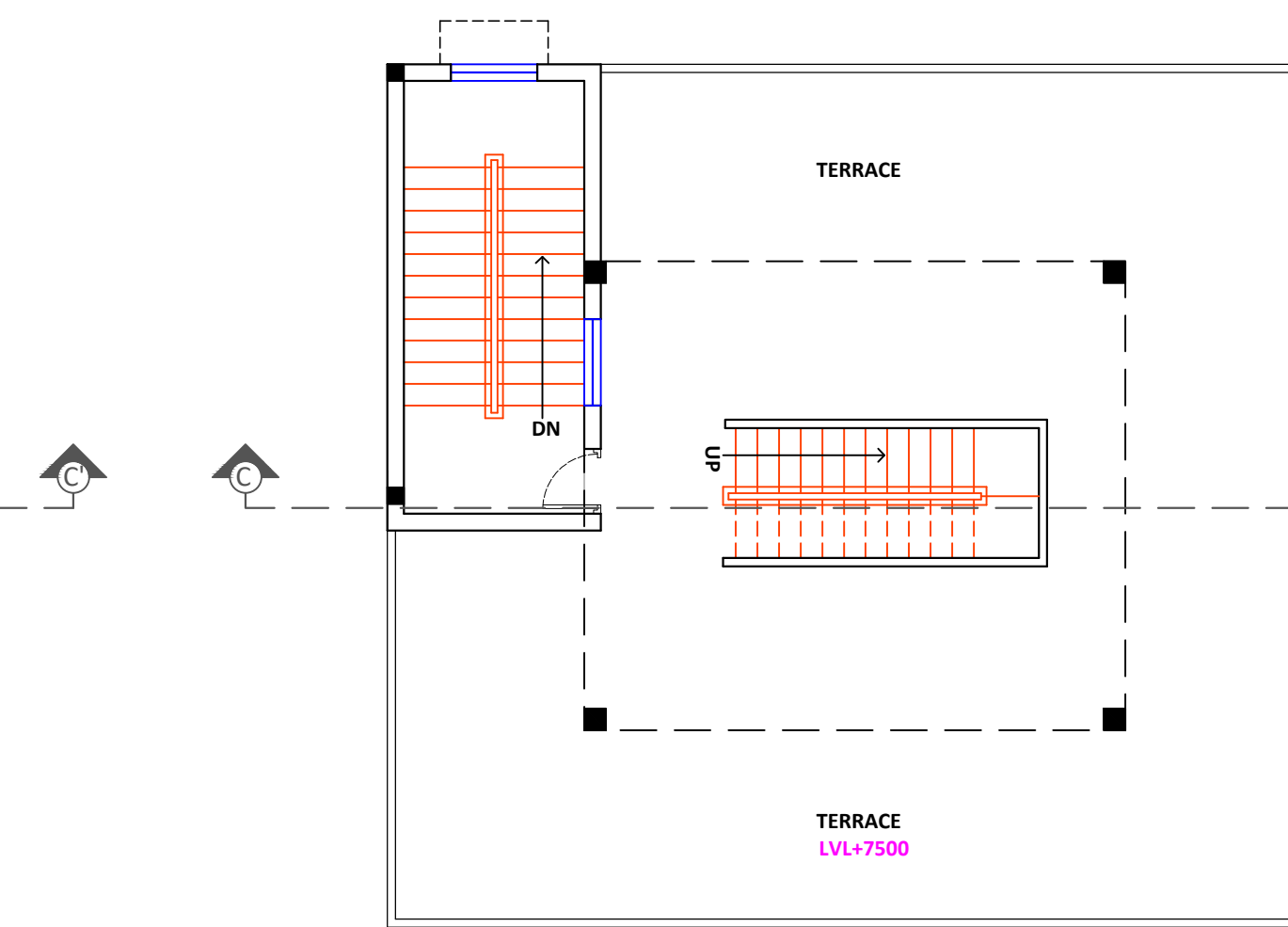
CENTRAL WATCH TOWER



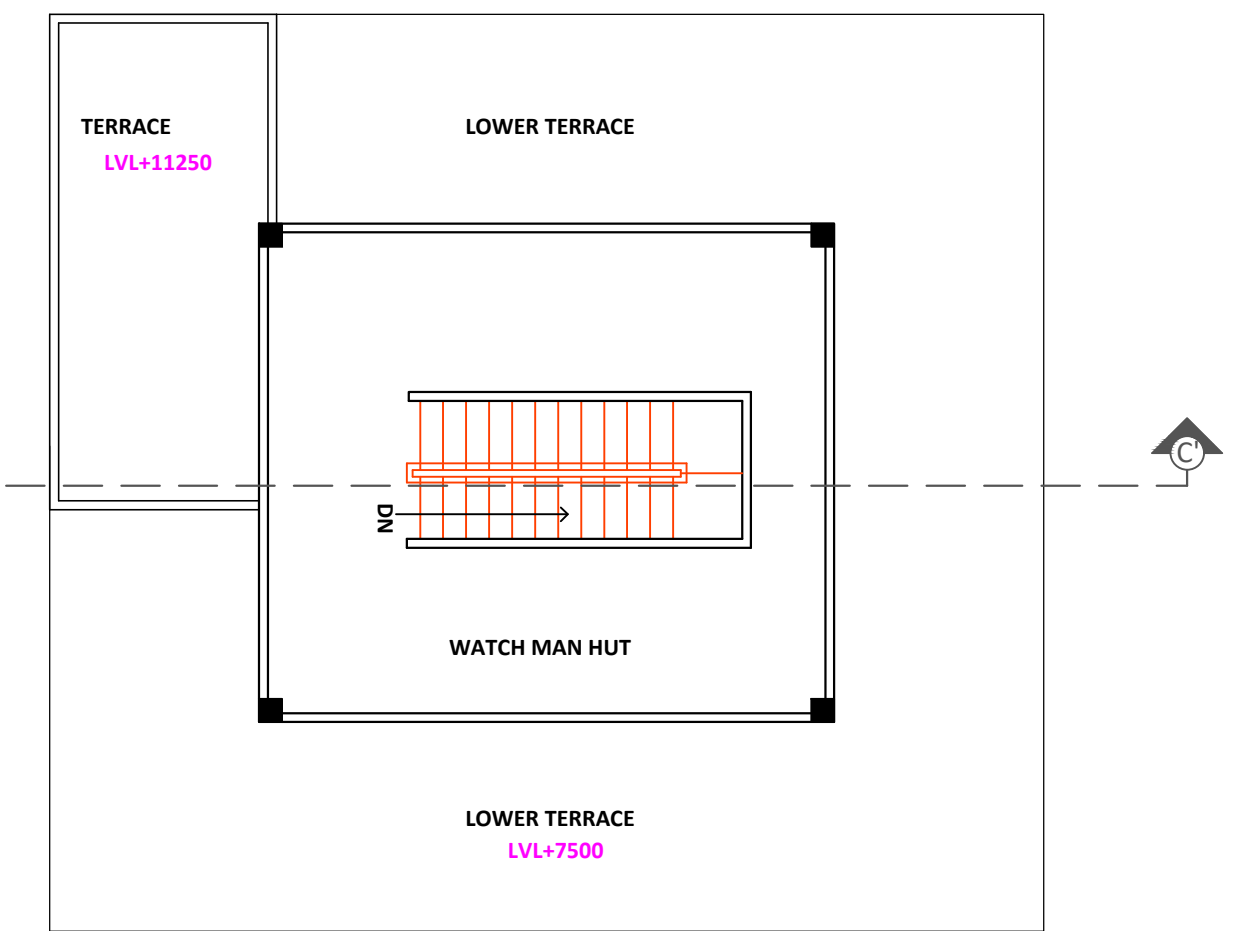
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



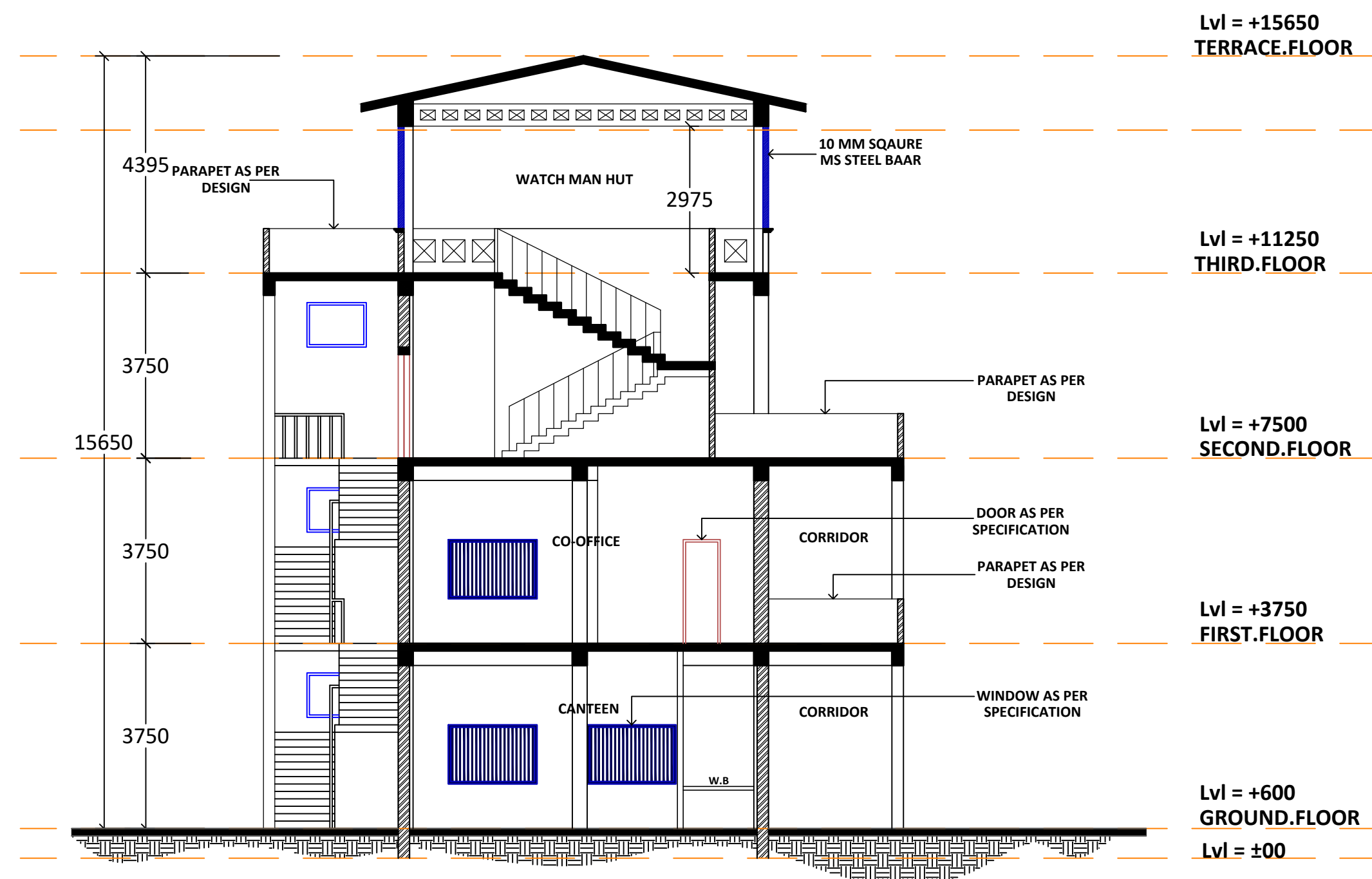
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



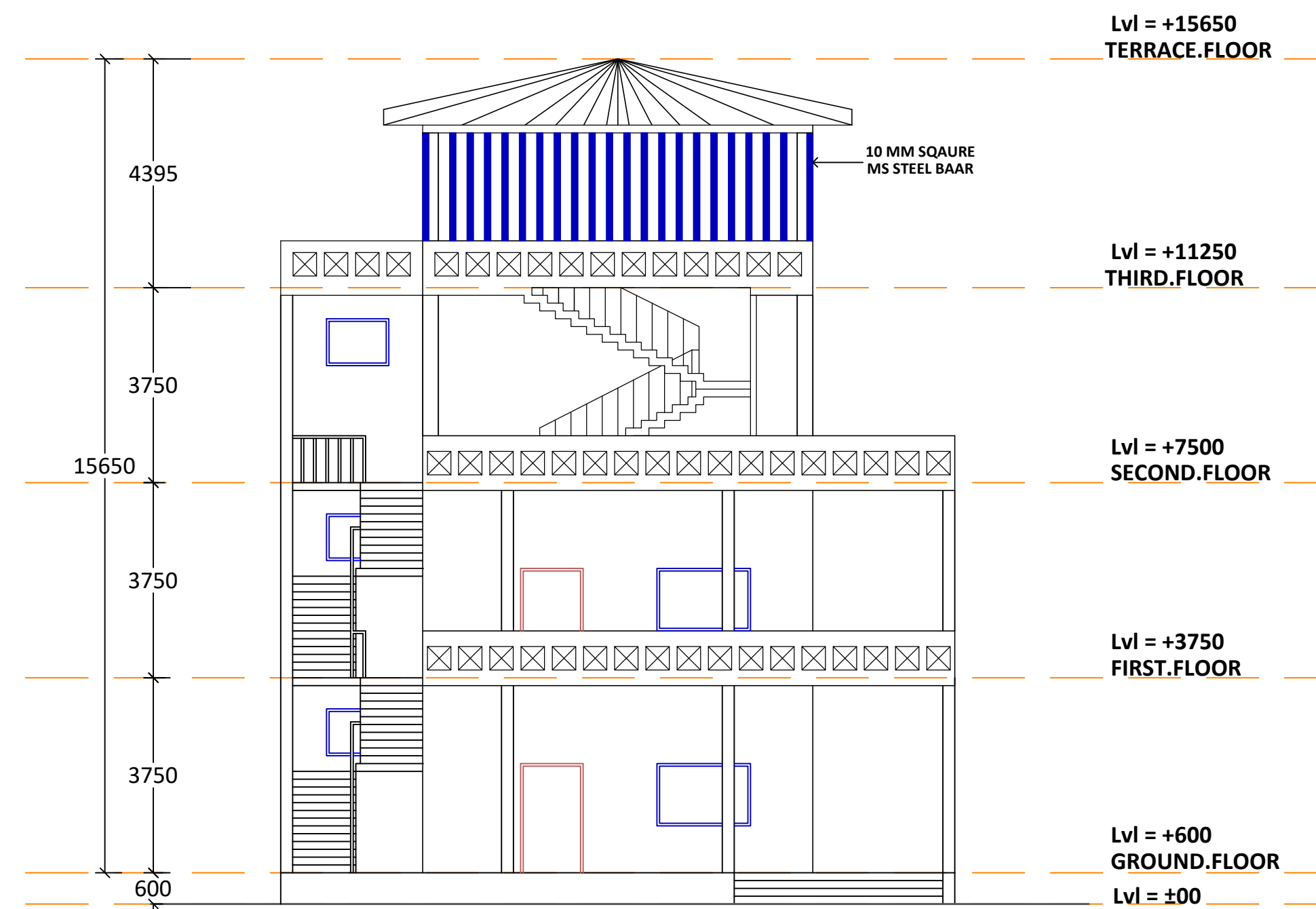
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



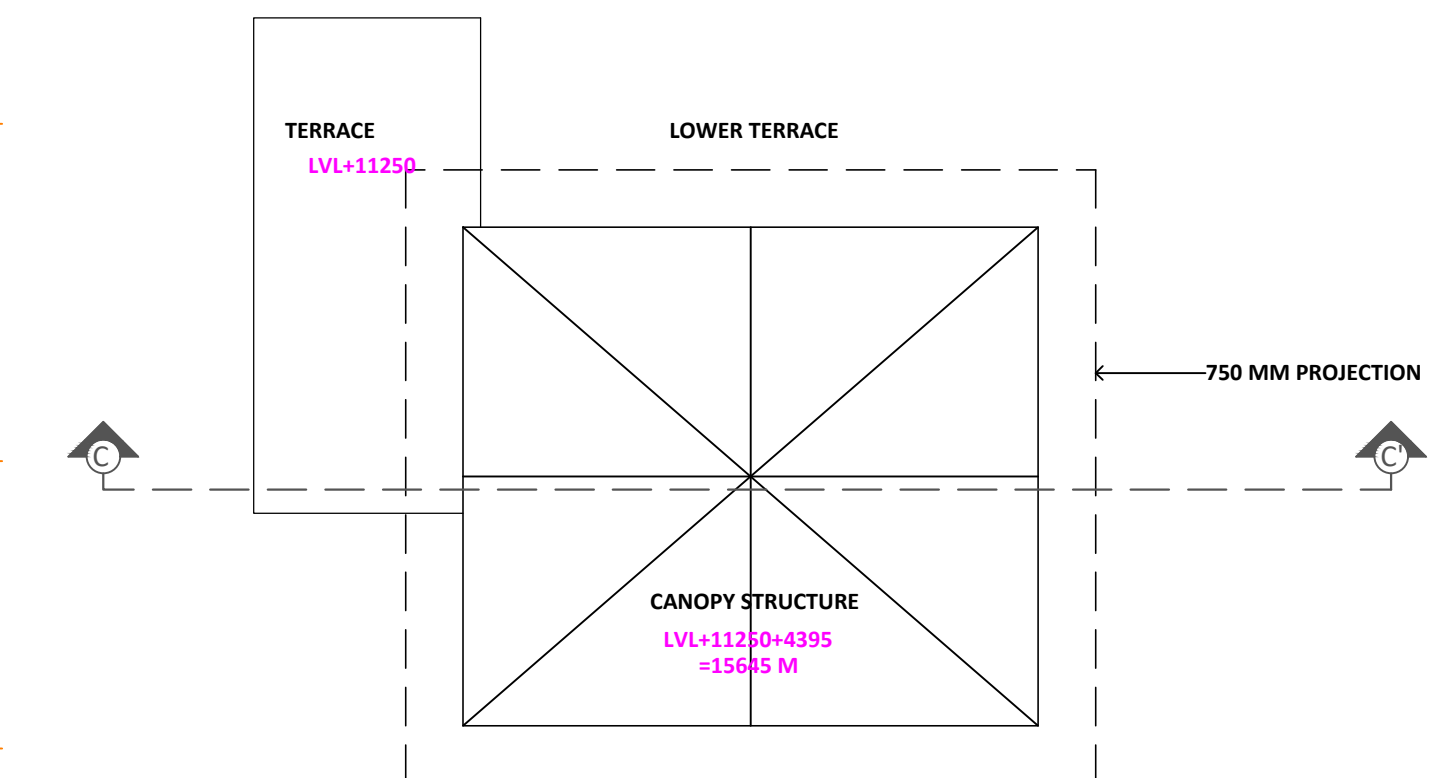
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



SECTION AT CC'

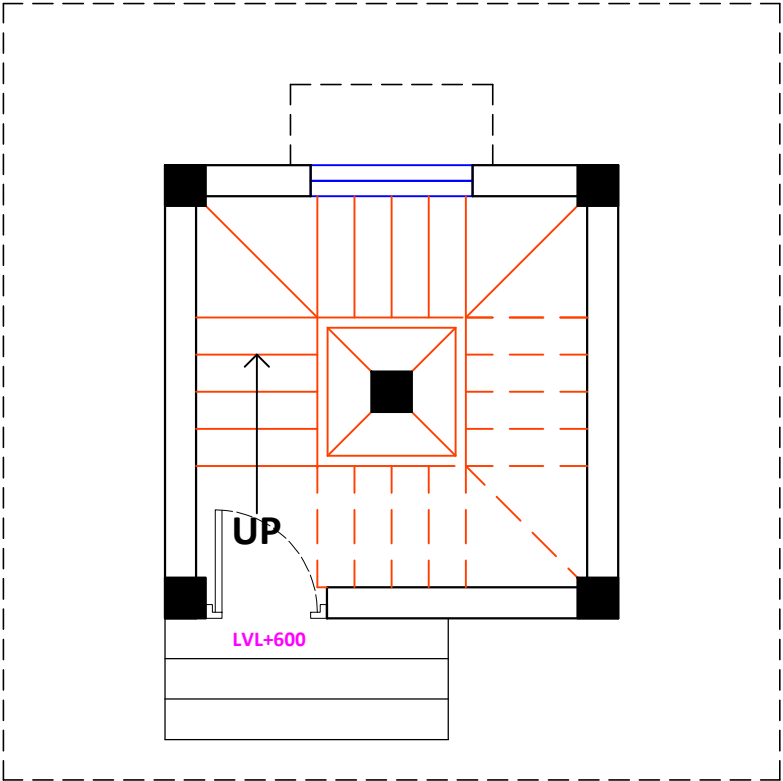


FRONT ELEVATION

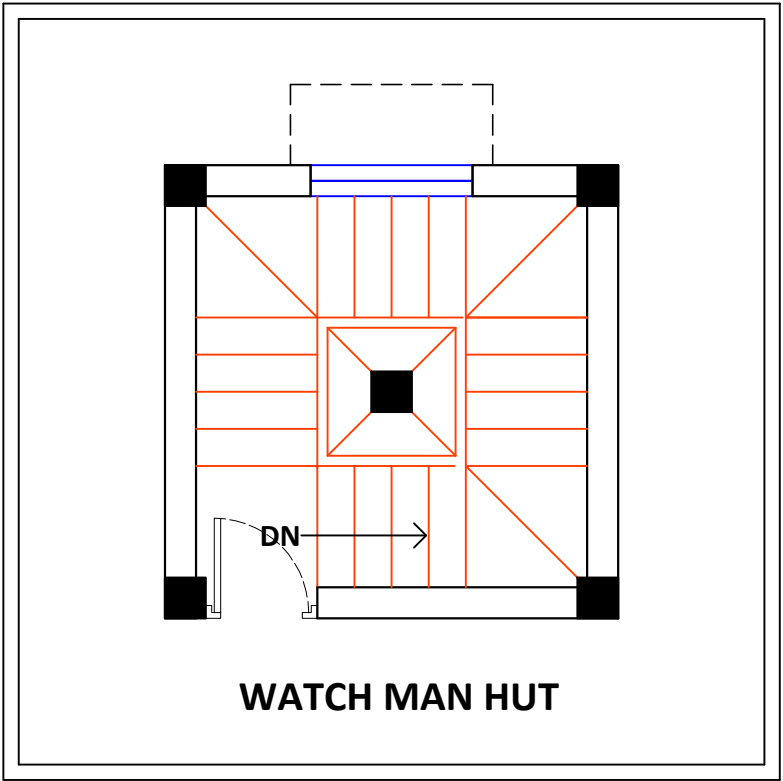


TERRACE FLOOR

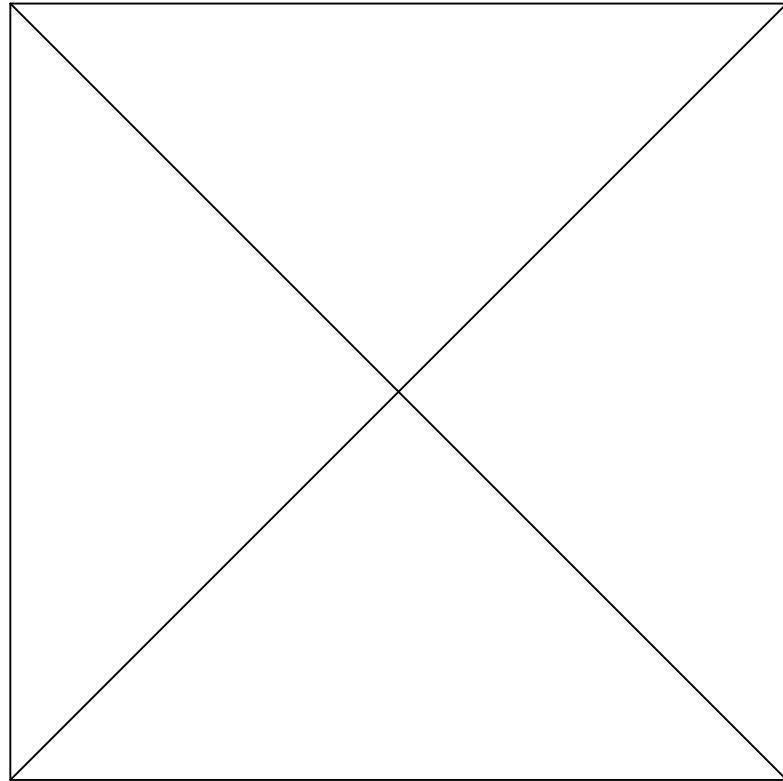
CORNER WATCH TOWER



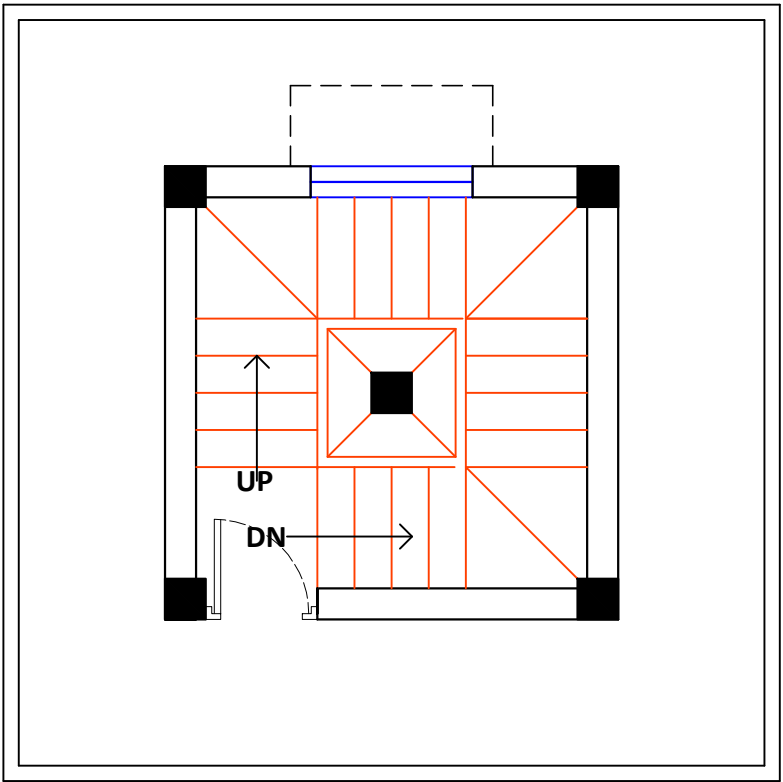
GROUND FLOOR PLAN (HT. - 3750 MM)
CORNER WATCH TOWER



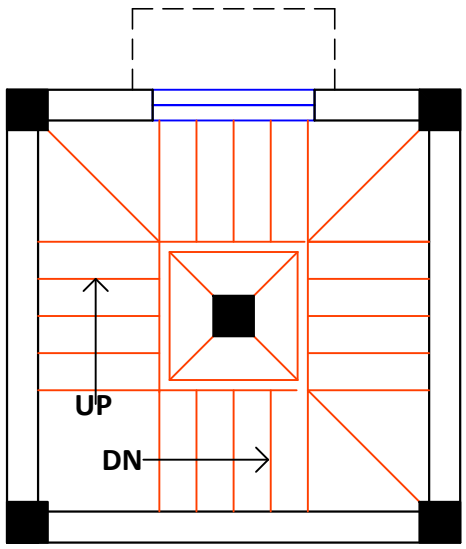
THIRD FLOOR
CORNER WATCH TOWER



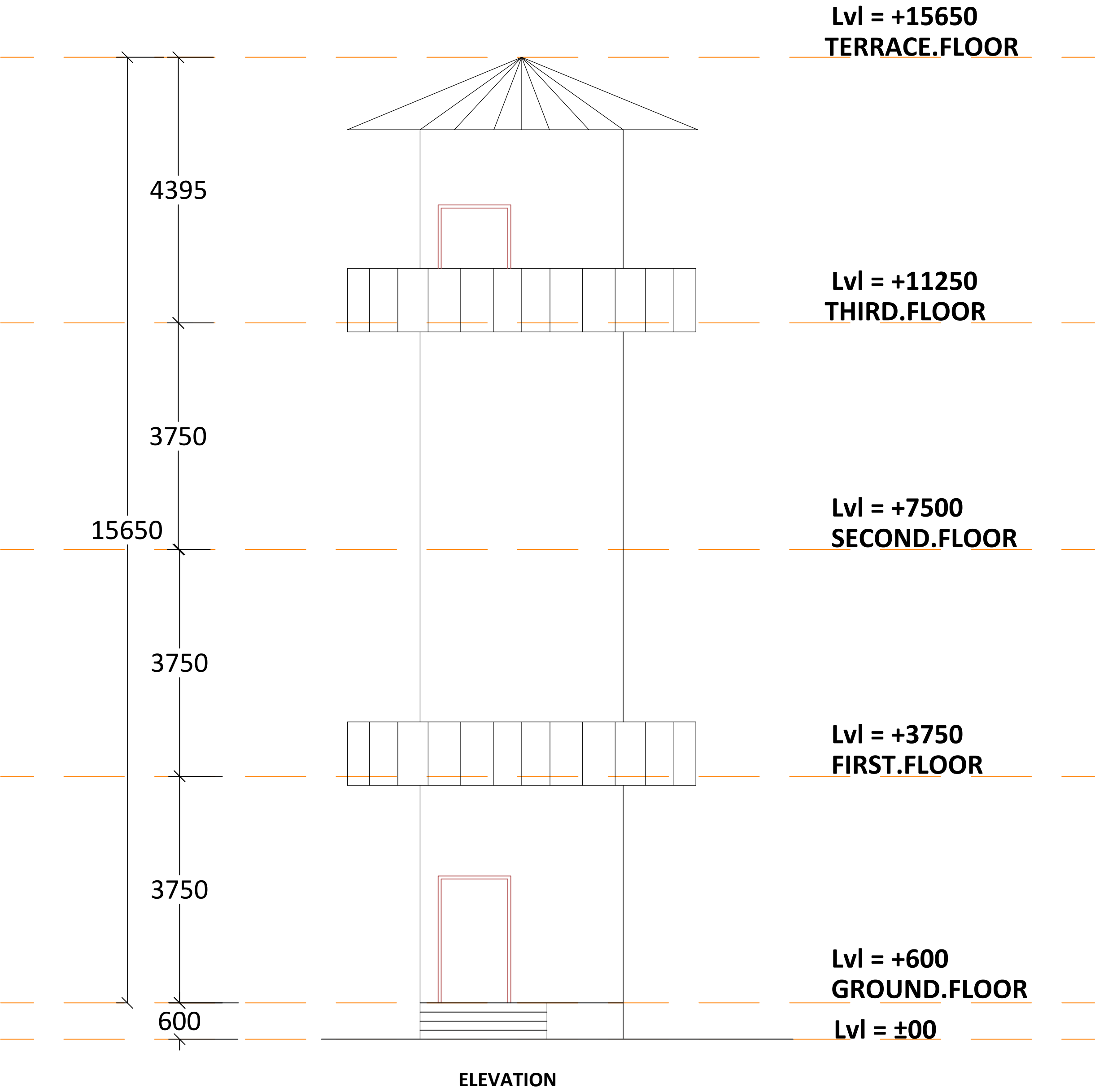
TERRACE



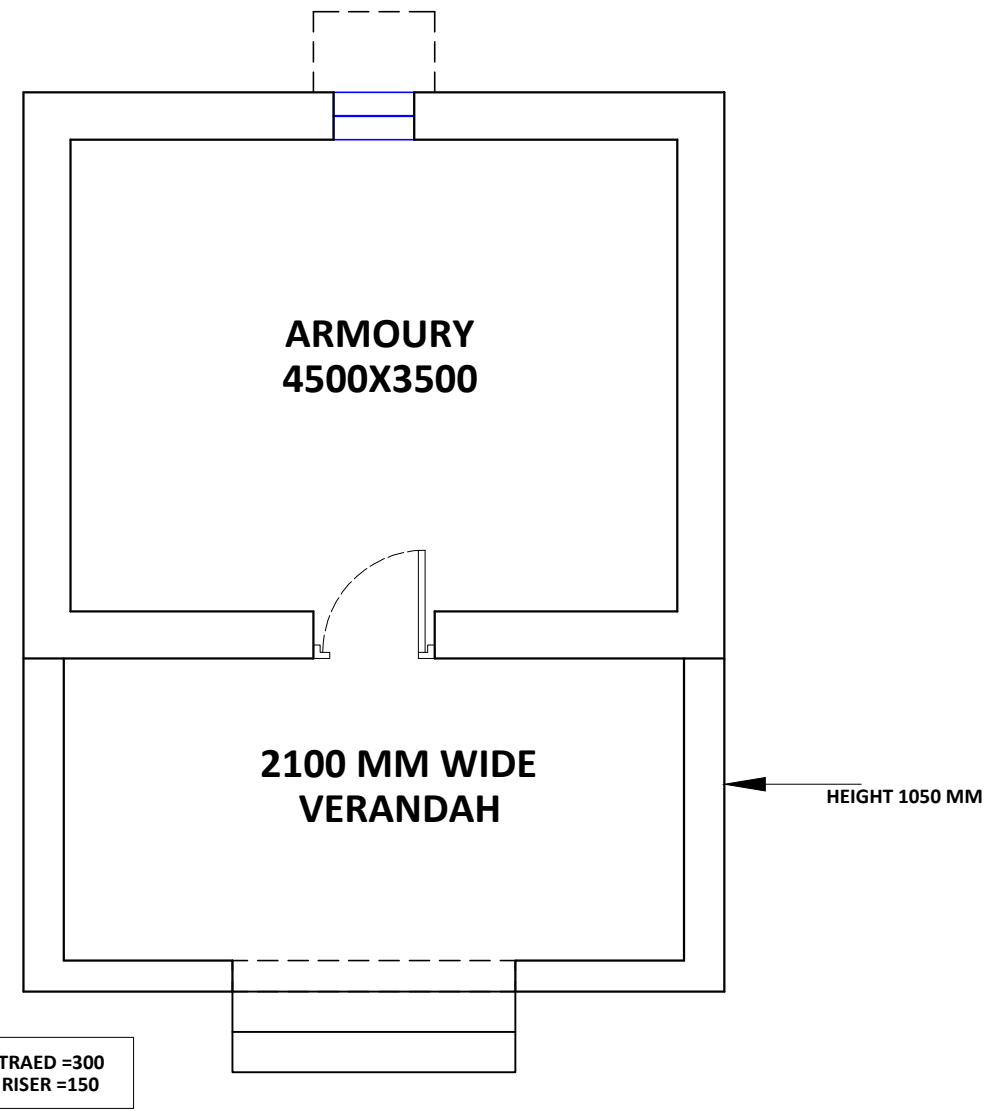
FIRST FLOOR
CORNER WATCH TOWER



SECOND FLOOR
CORNER WATCH TOWER

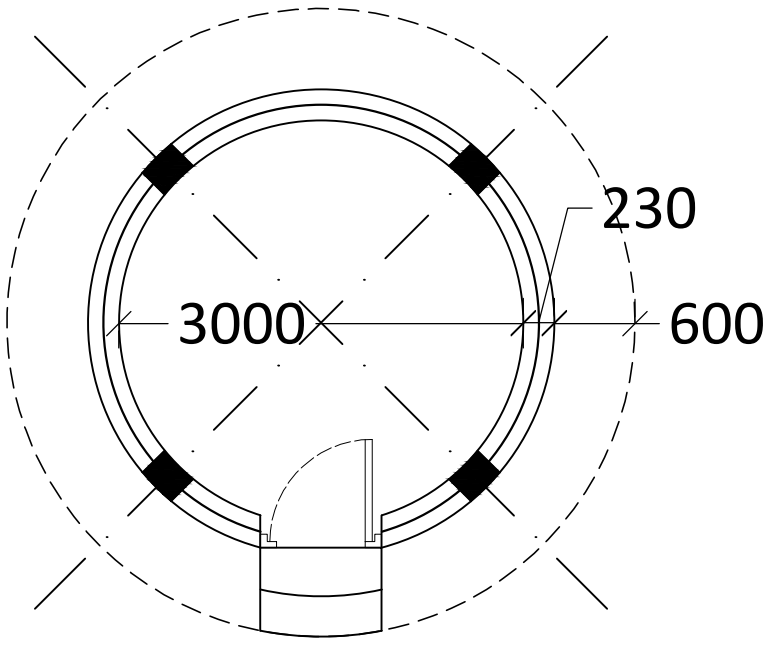


ARMOURI

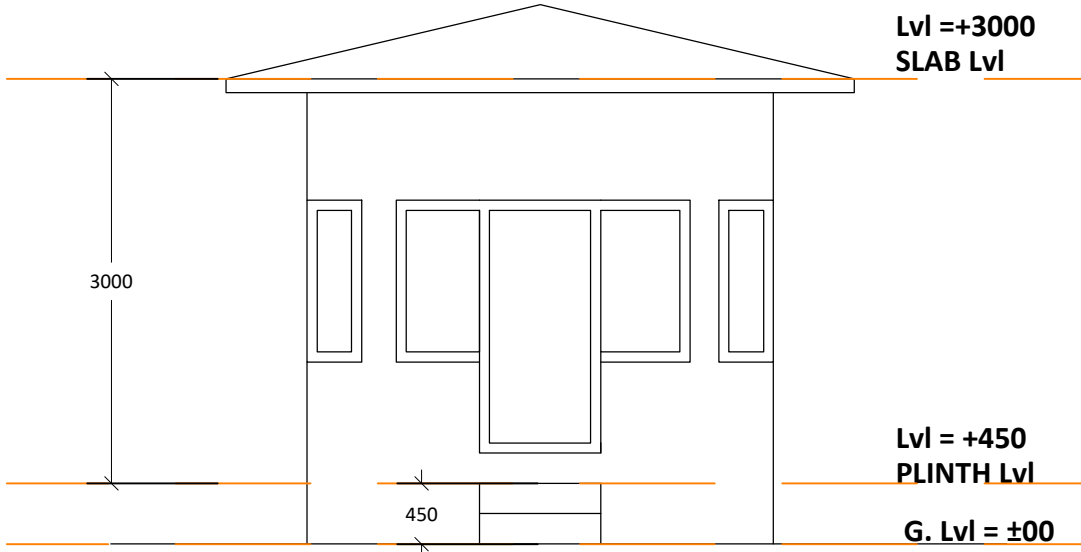


PLAN

WATCH MAN HUT



PLAN

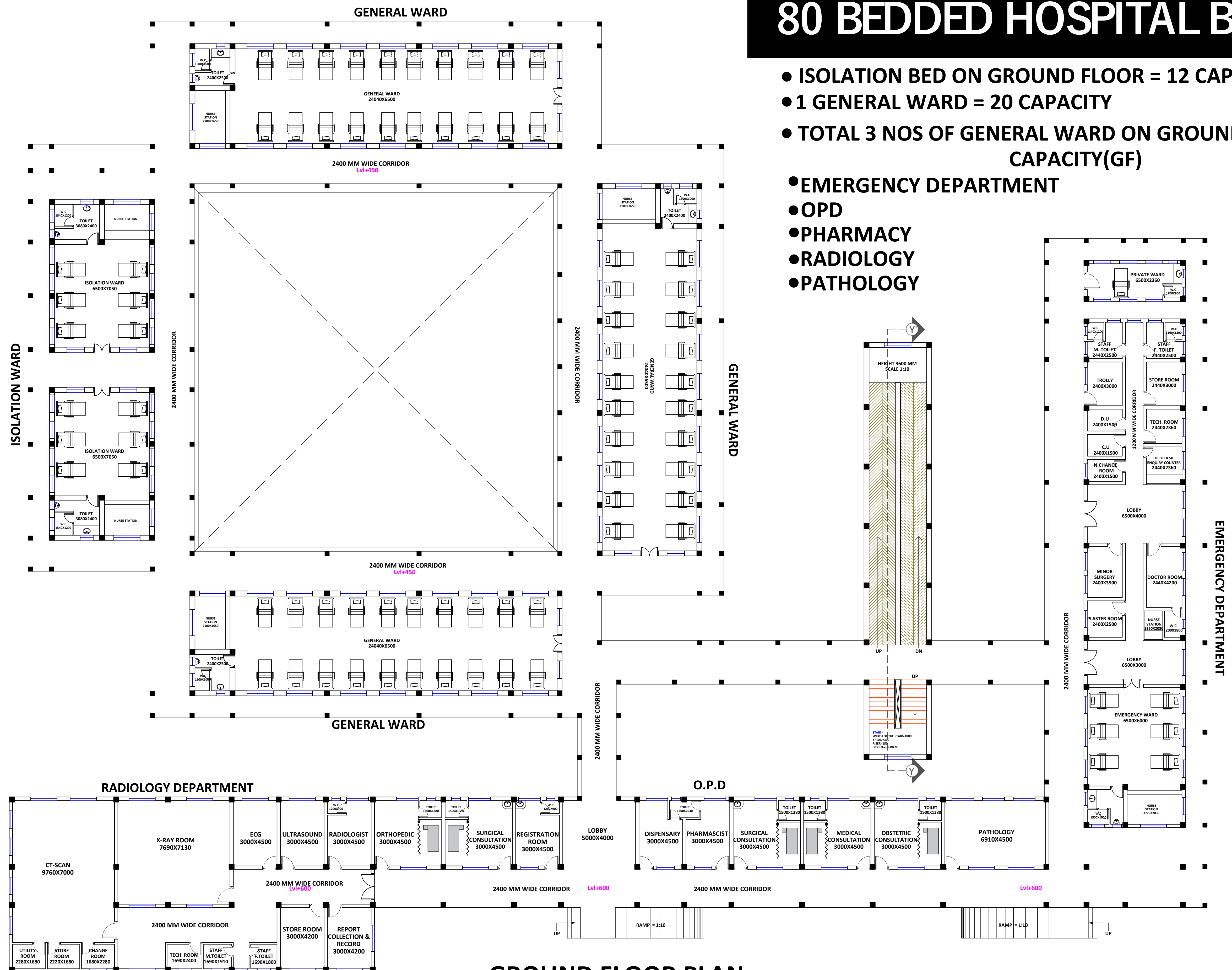


ELEVATION

80 BEDDED HOSPITAL BLOCK

- ISOLATION BED ON GROUND FLOOR = 12 CAPACITY
- 1 GENERAL WARD = 20 CAPACITY
- TOTAL 3 NOS OF GENERAL WARD ON GROUND FLOOR= 60 CAPACITY(GF)

- EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
- OPD
- PHARMACY
- RADIOLOGY
- PATHOLOGY

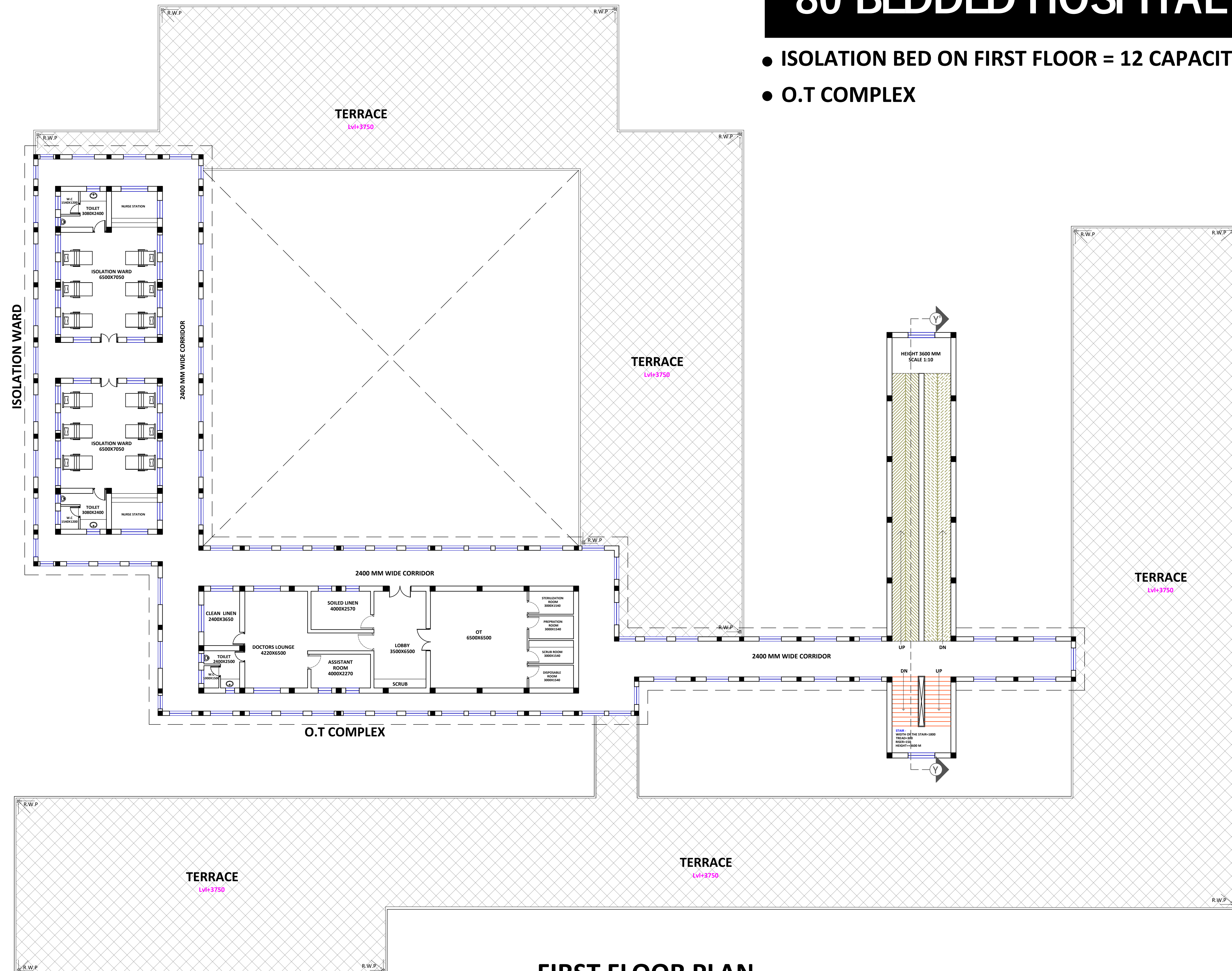


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

THESIS PROJECT
2022-23

80 BEDDED HOSPITAL BLOCK

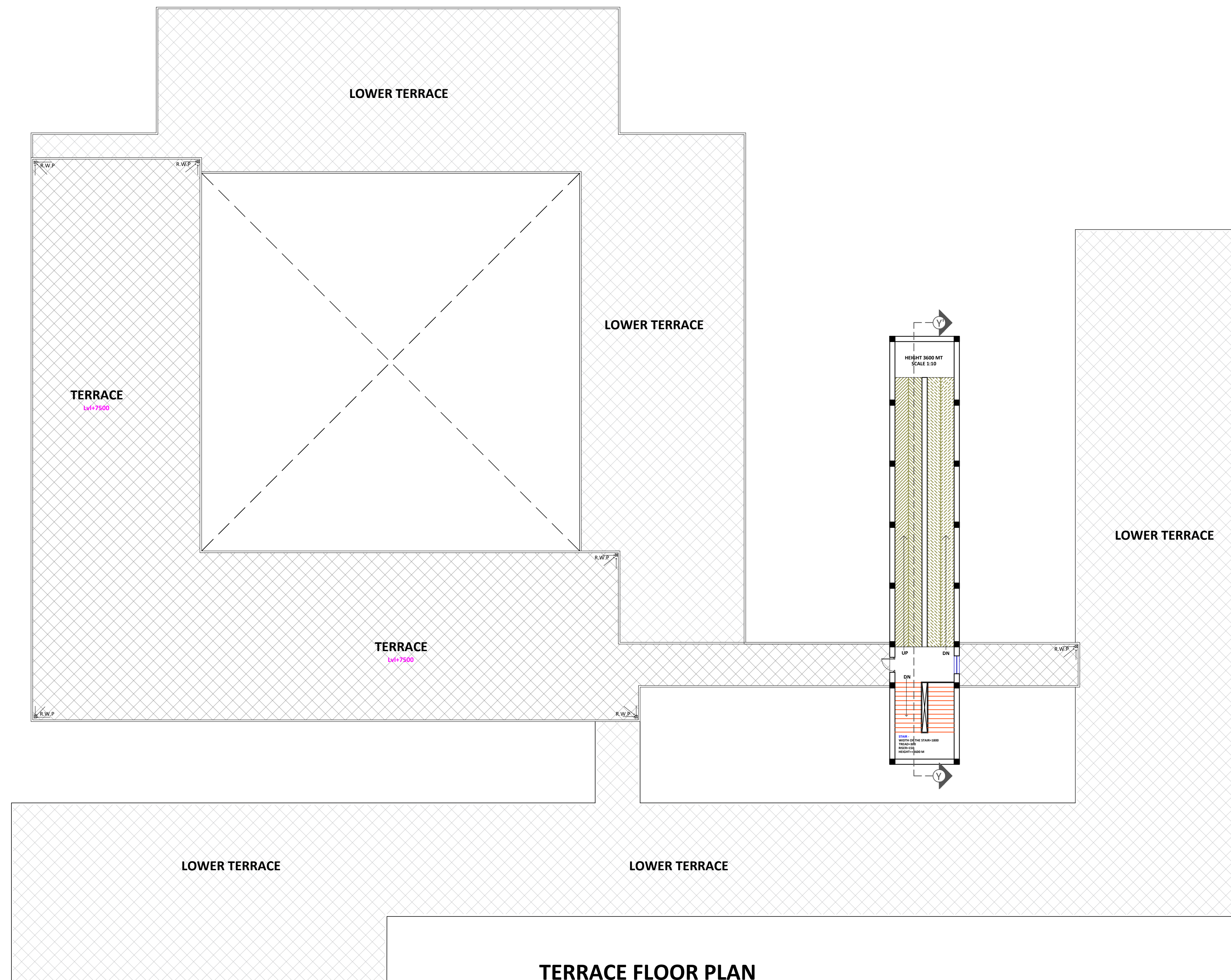
- ISOLATION BED ON FIRST FLOOR = 12 CAPACITY
- O.T COMPLEX



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

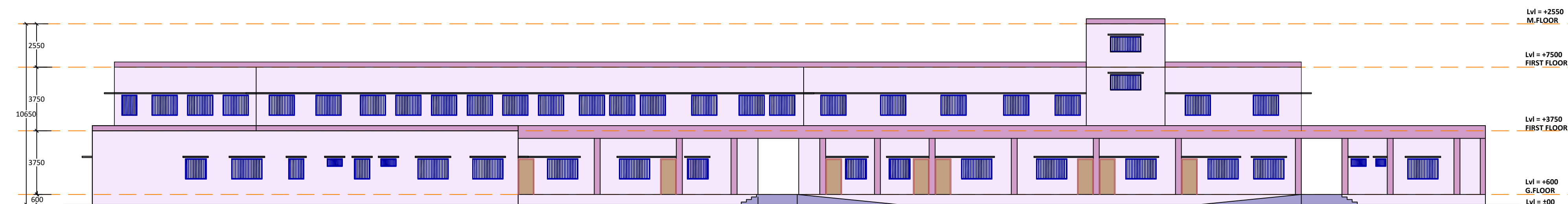
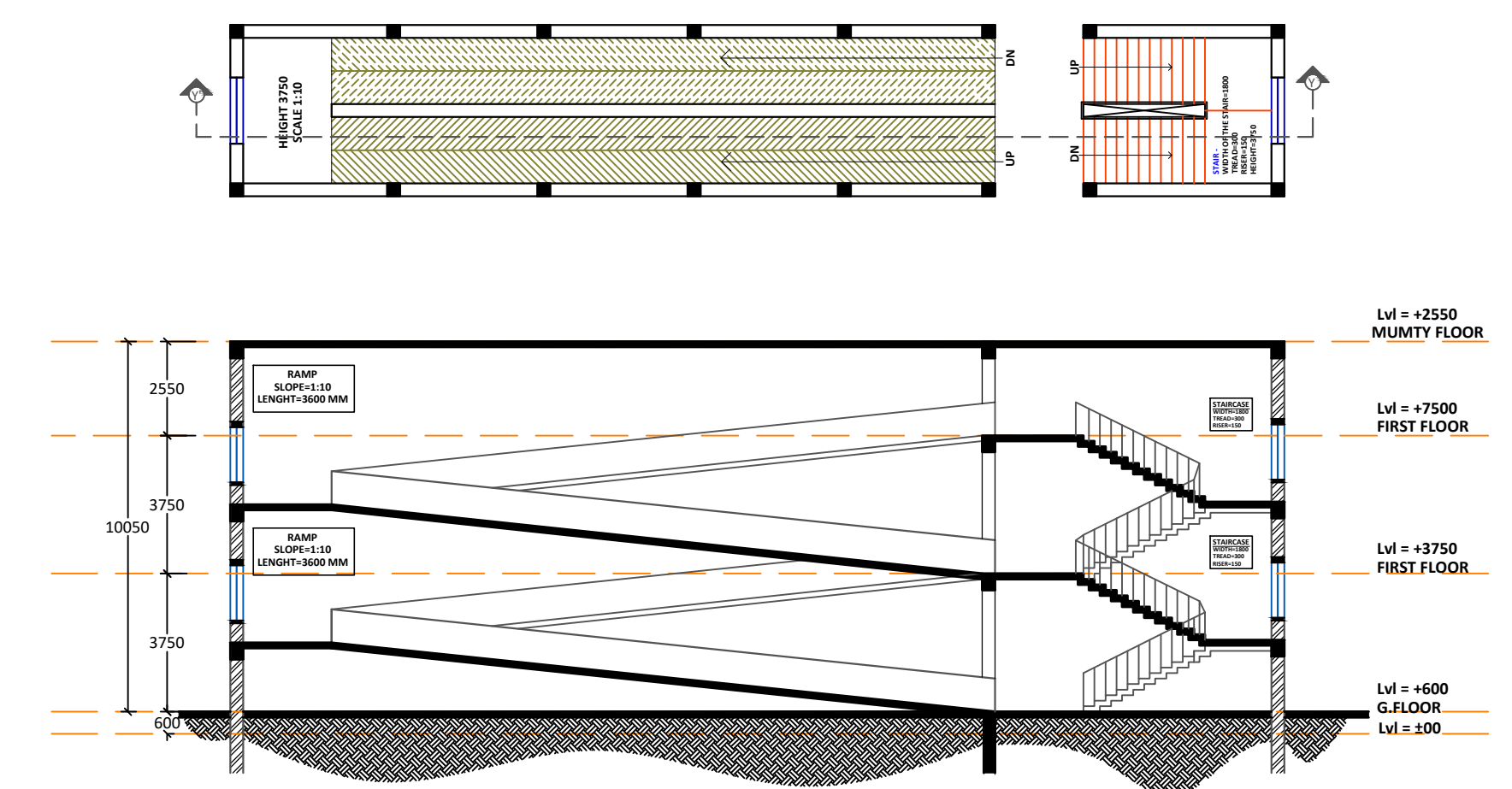
THESIS PROJECT
2022-23

80 BEDDED HOSPITAL BLOCK



AREA STATEMENT

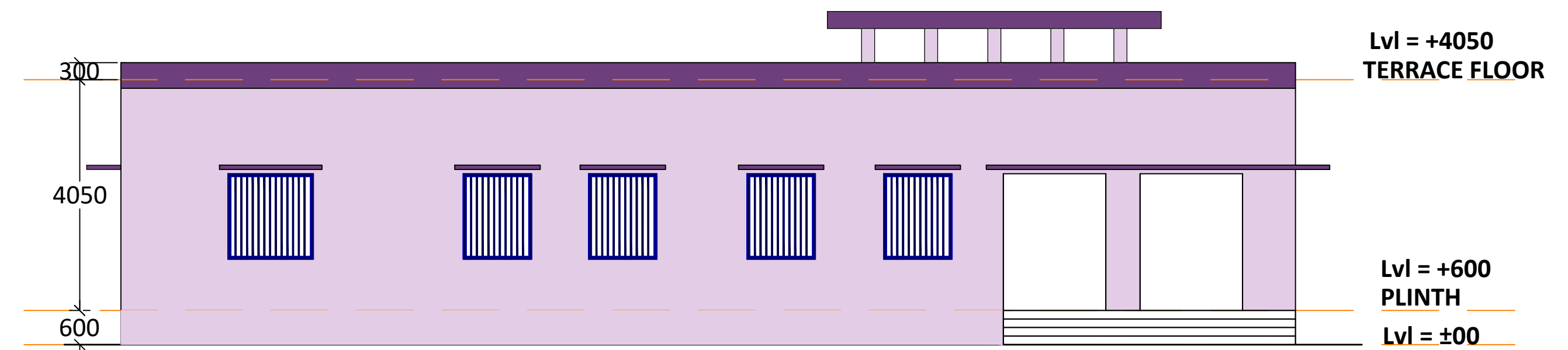
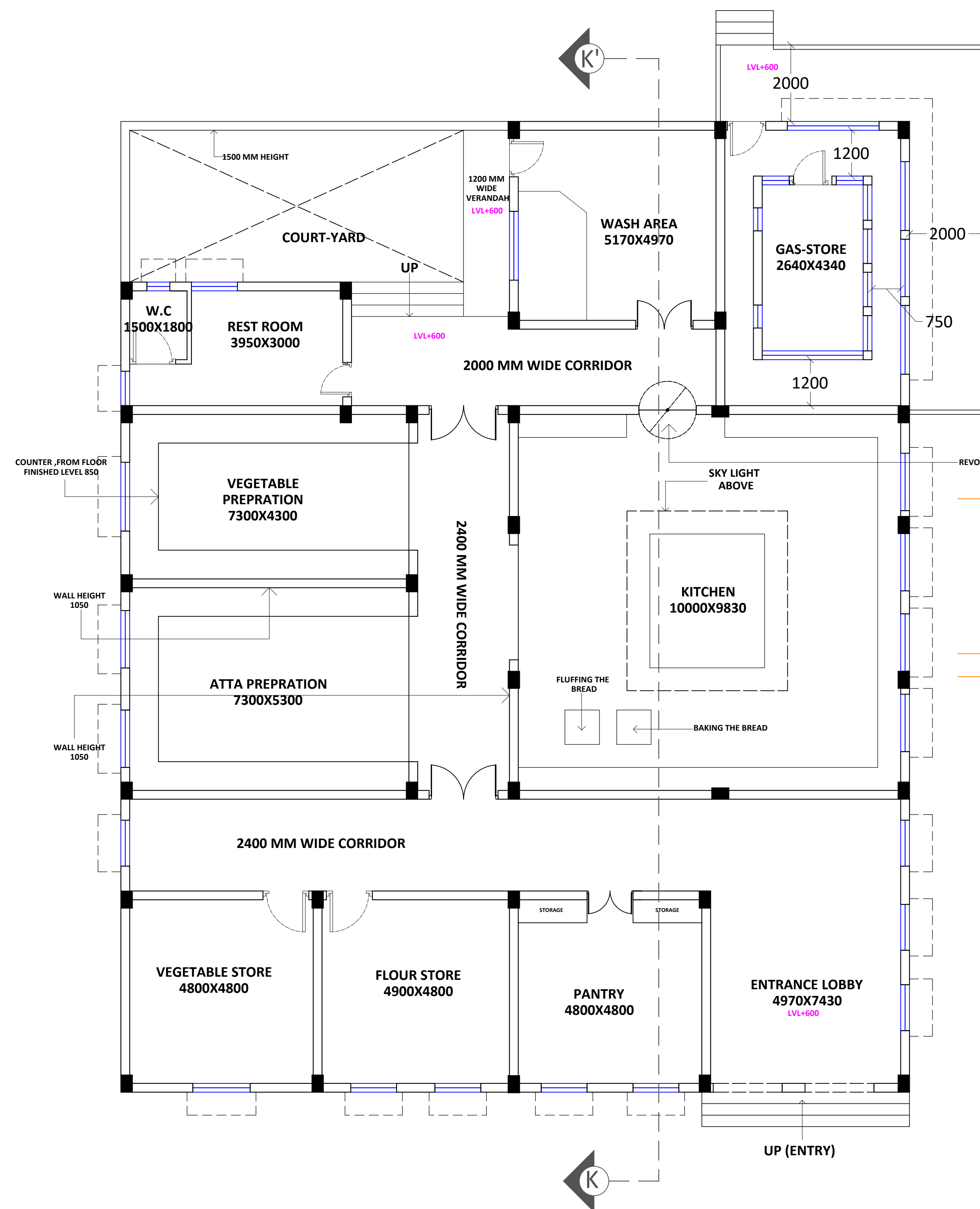
GROUND FLOOR COVERED AREA=2752.9 SQMT.
 FIRST FLOOR COVERED AREA=877.1 SQMT.
 TOTAL BUILTUP=3761.6 SQMT.
 FLOOR TO FLOOR HEIGHT= 3.750 M
 TOTAL NOS OF FLOOR = 2 NOS (GF+FF)



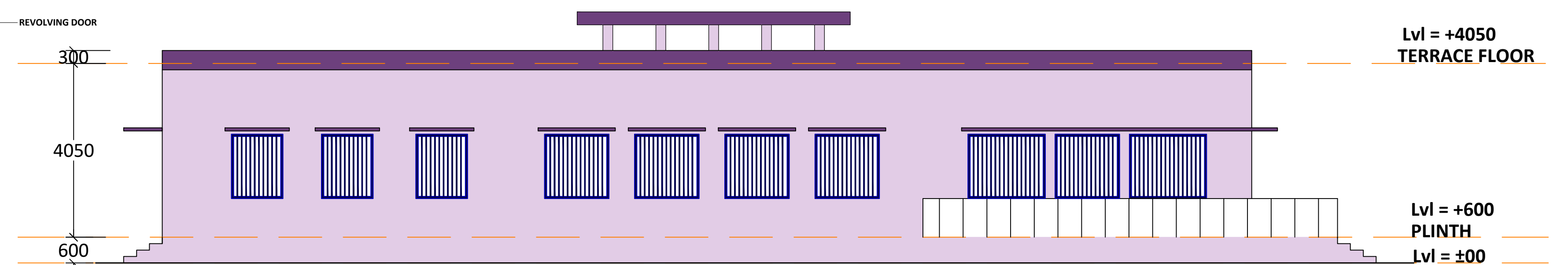
FRONT ELEVATION

THESIS PROJECT
2022-23

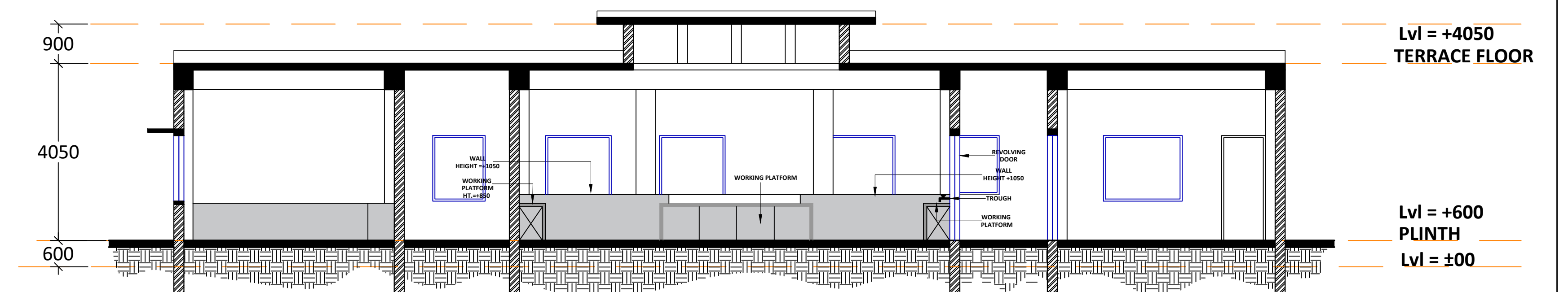
KITCHEN



FRONT ELEVATION



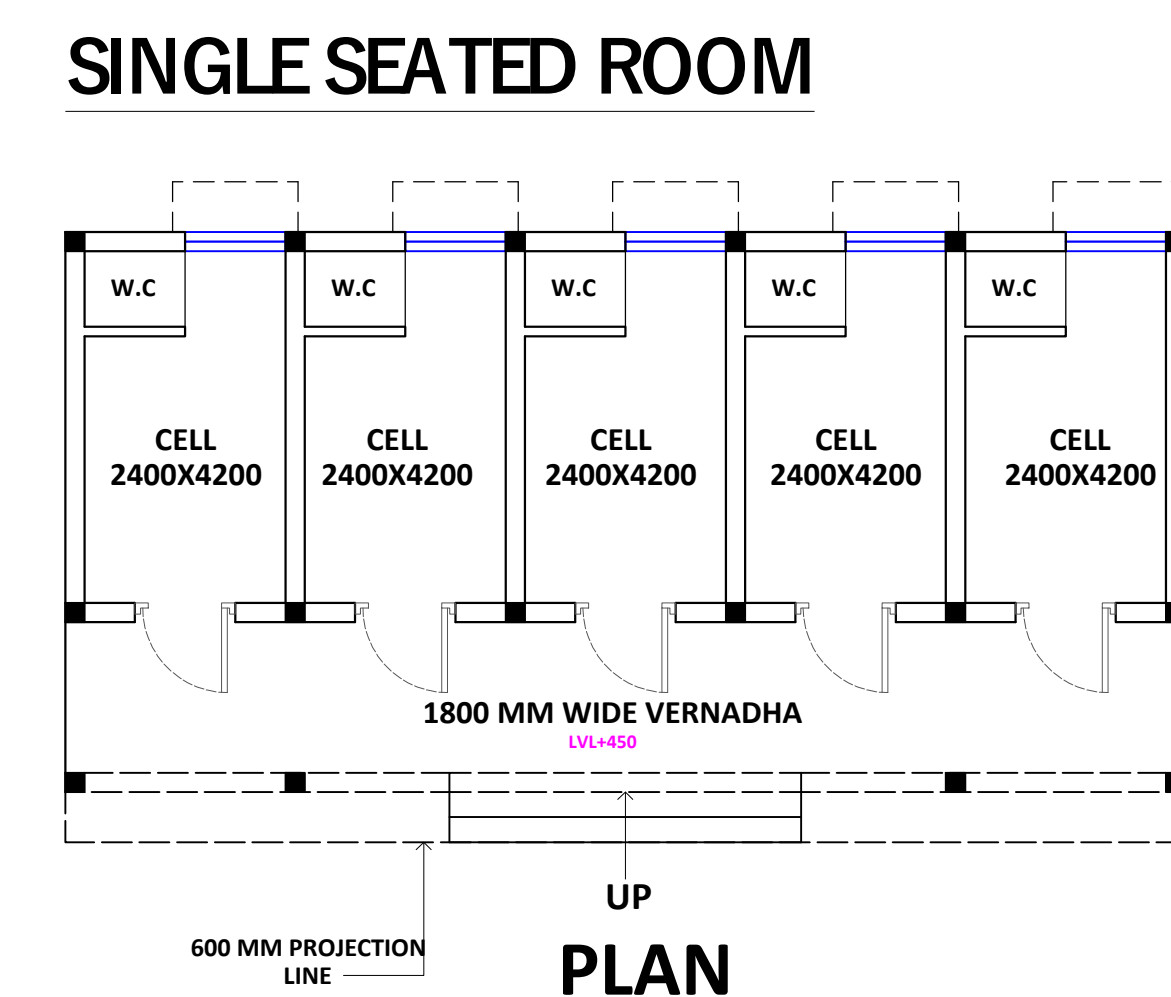
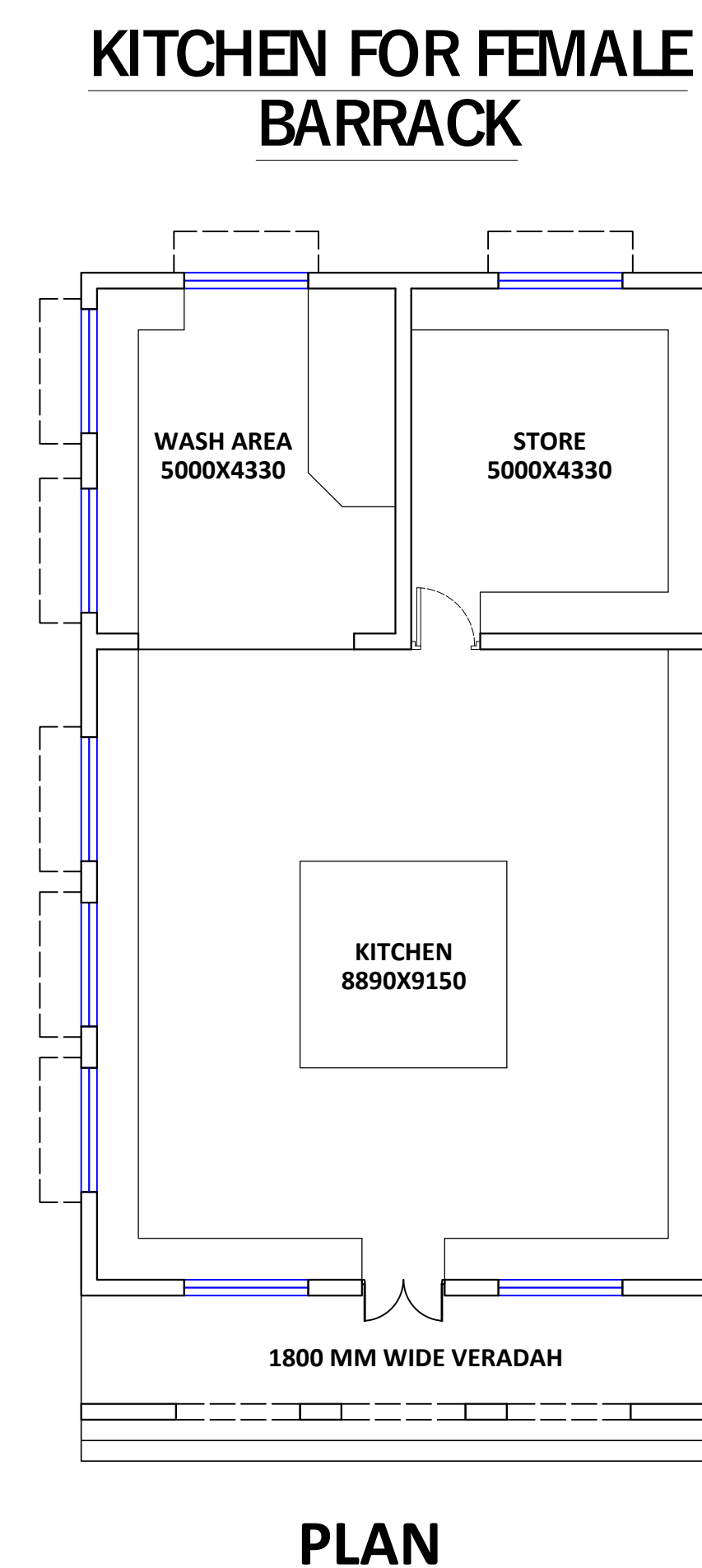
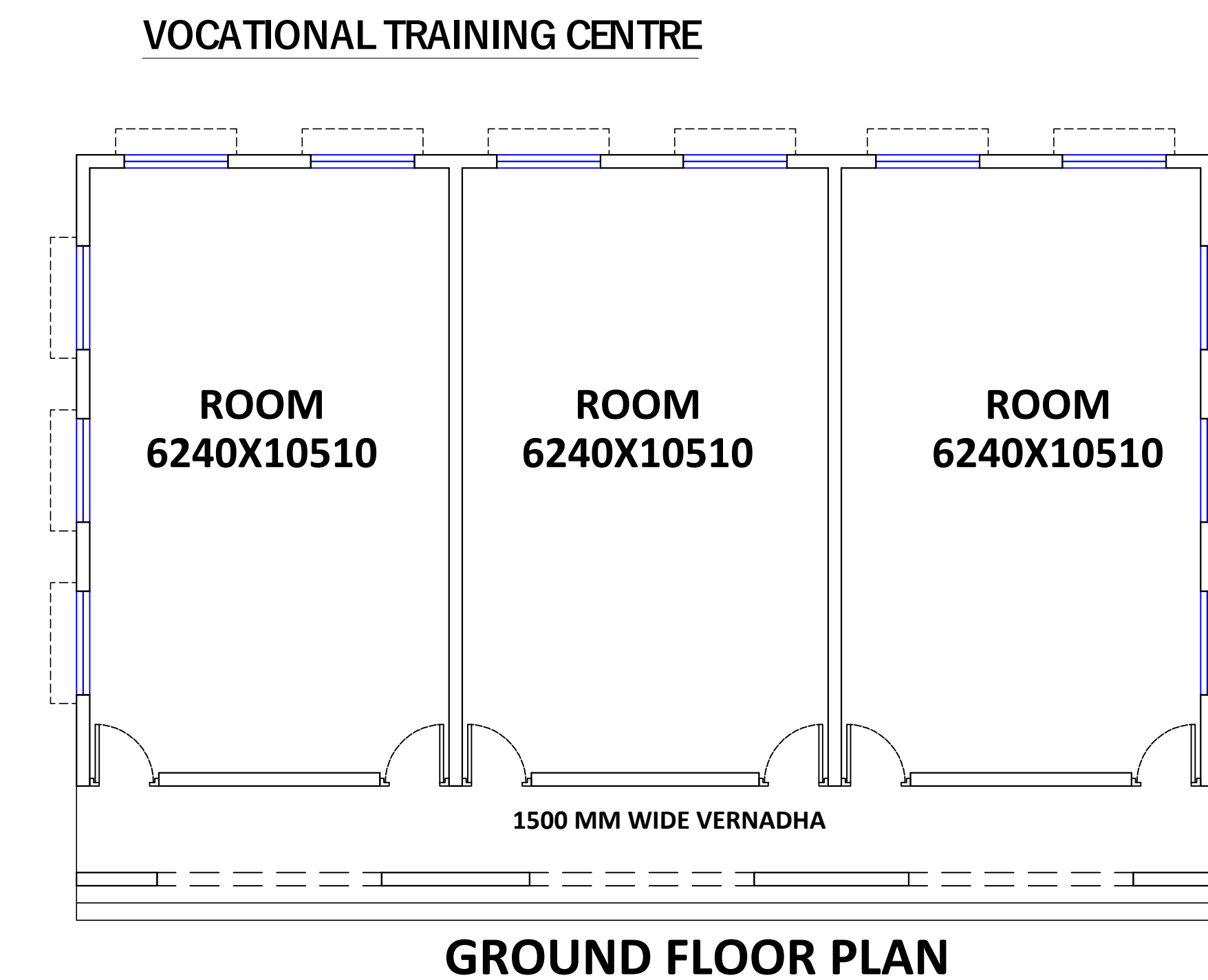
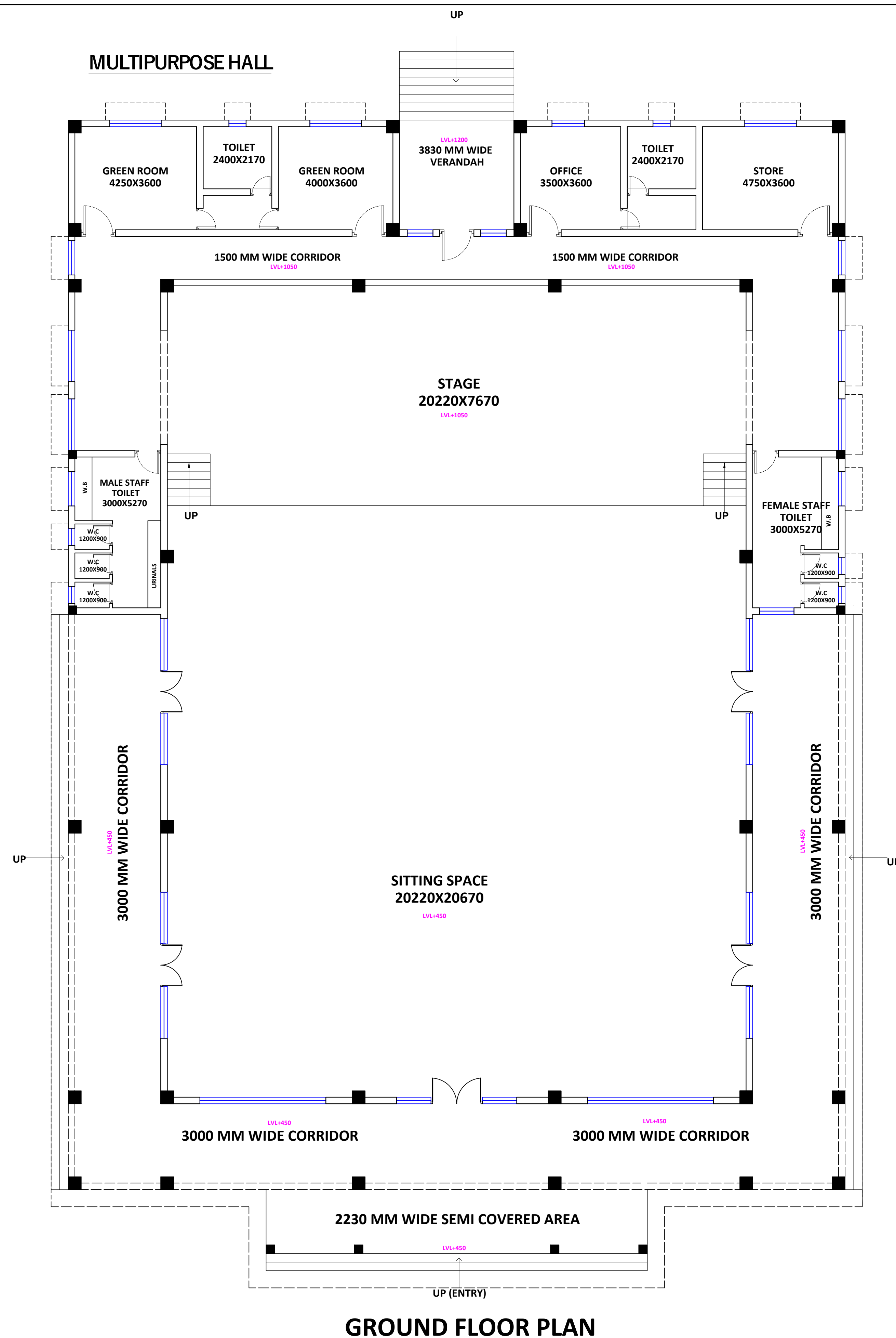
RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION



SECTION KK'

COVERED AREA=559 SQMT.
FLOOR HEIGHT =4050 MM
SILL LEVEL = 1050 MM
LINTEL LEVEL=2400 MM

THESIS PROJECT
2022-23



AREA STATEMENT

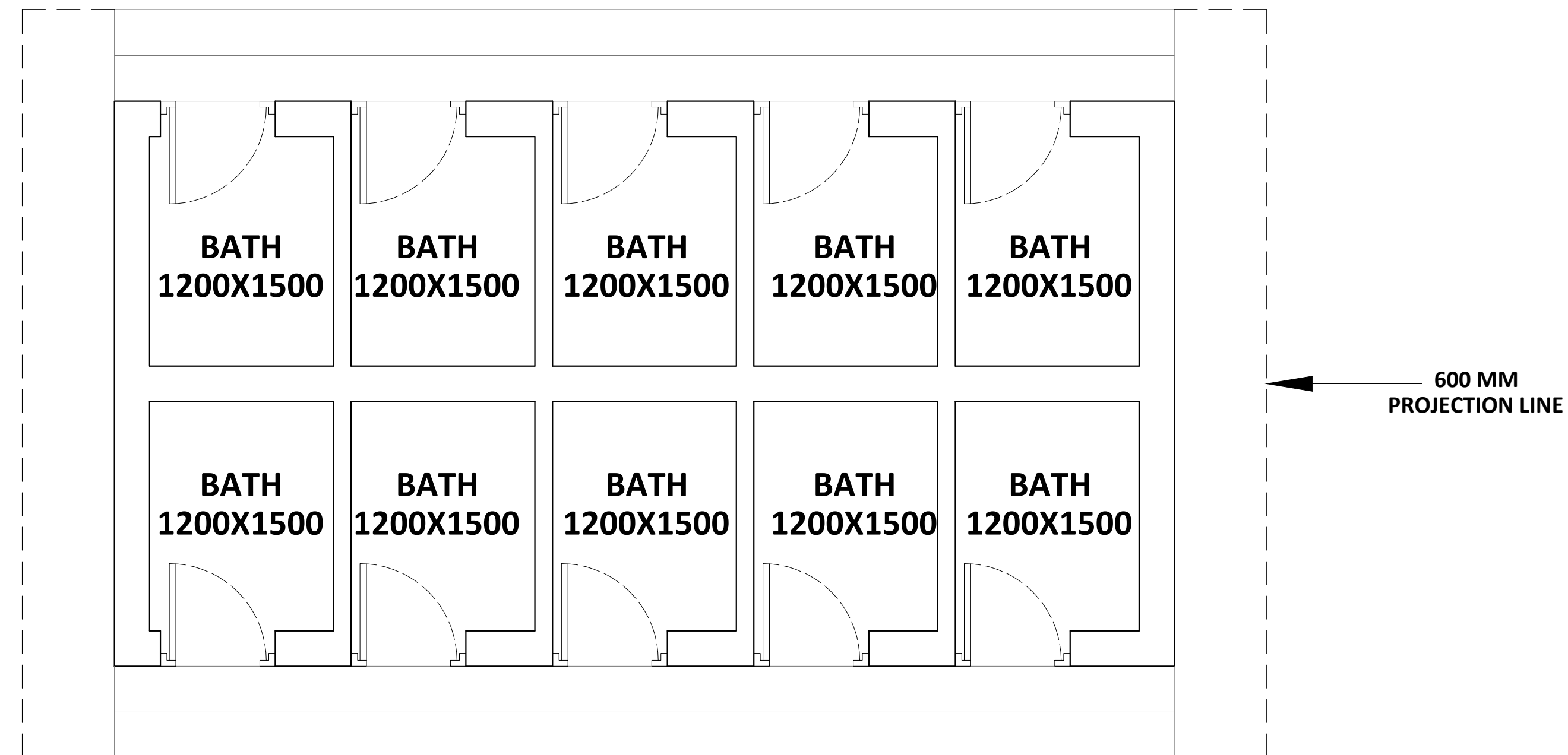
MULTIPURPOSE HALL = 1084.8 SQMT.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER= 262.6 SQMT.

FEMALE KITCHEN =161.2 SQMT.

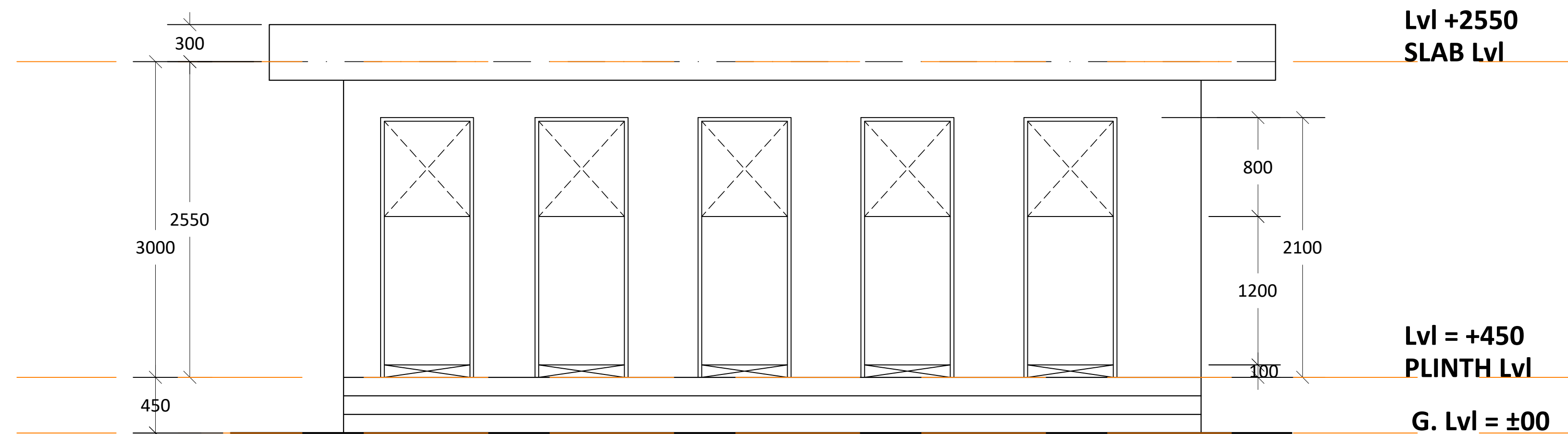
SINGLE SEATED CELL=89.5 SQMT.

DAY BATH FOR FEMALE PRISONERS



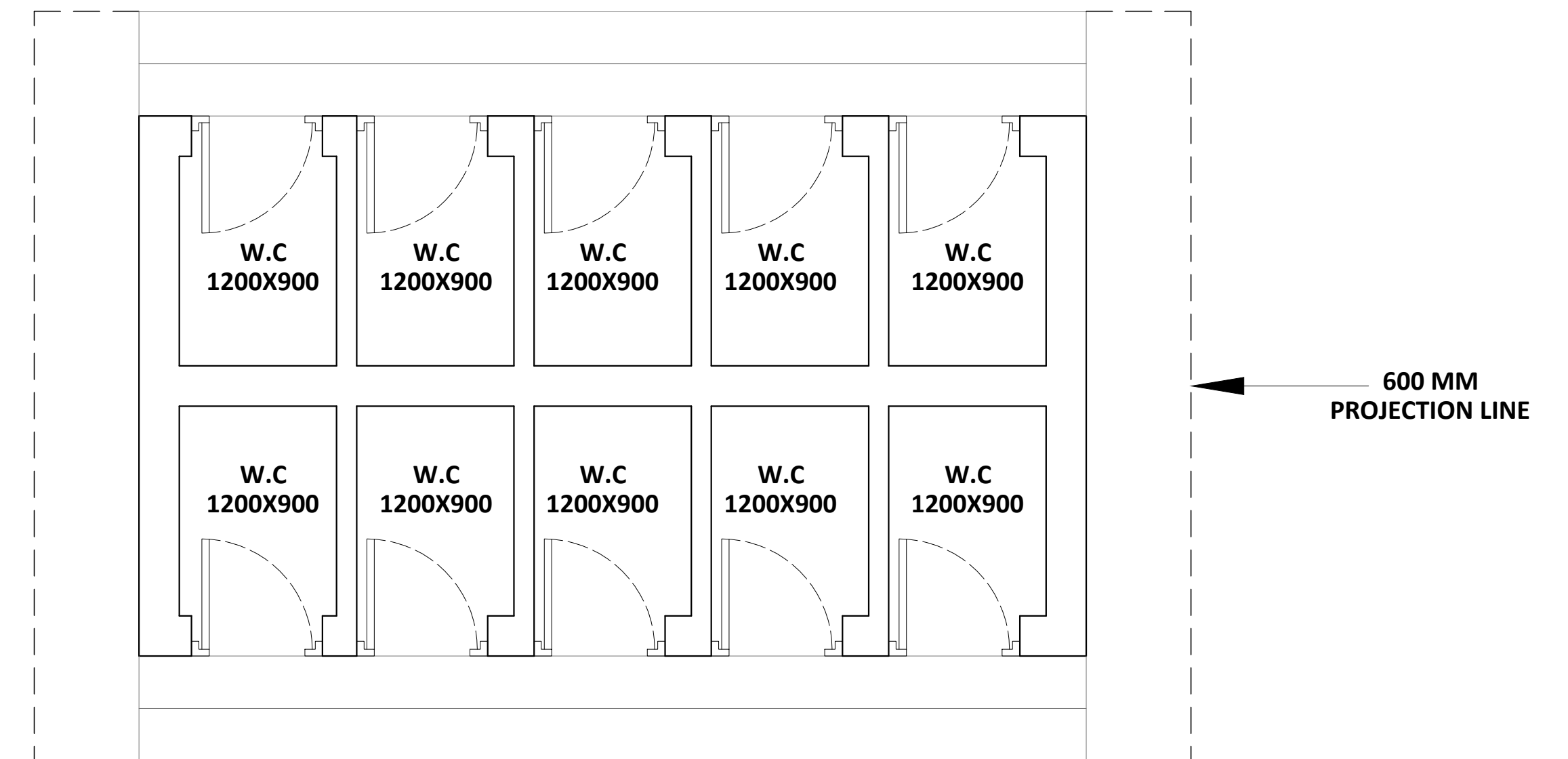
TRAED =300
RISER =150

PLAN



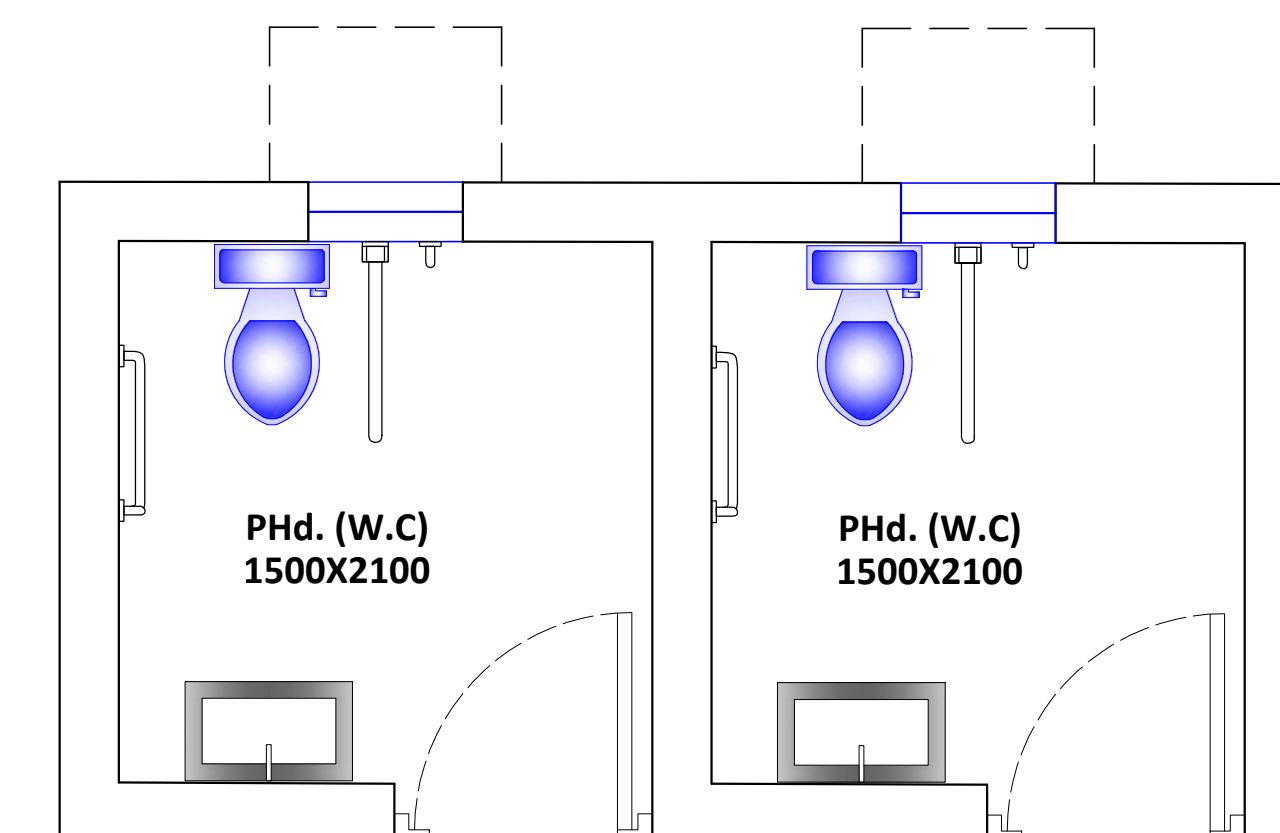
ELEVATION

DAY TOILET FOR TRANSGENDER



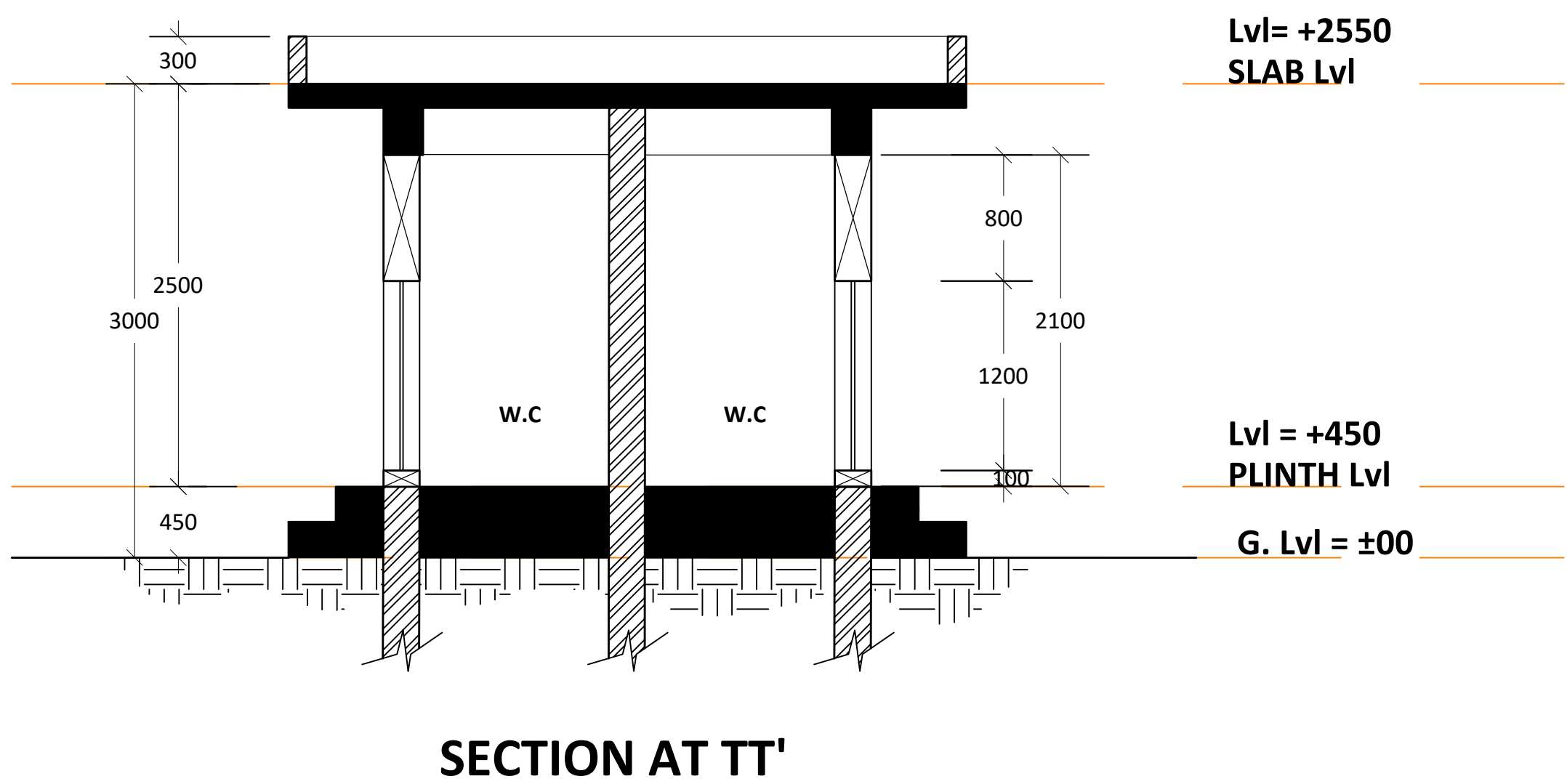
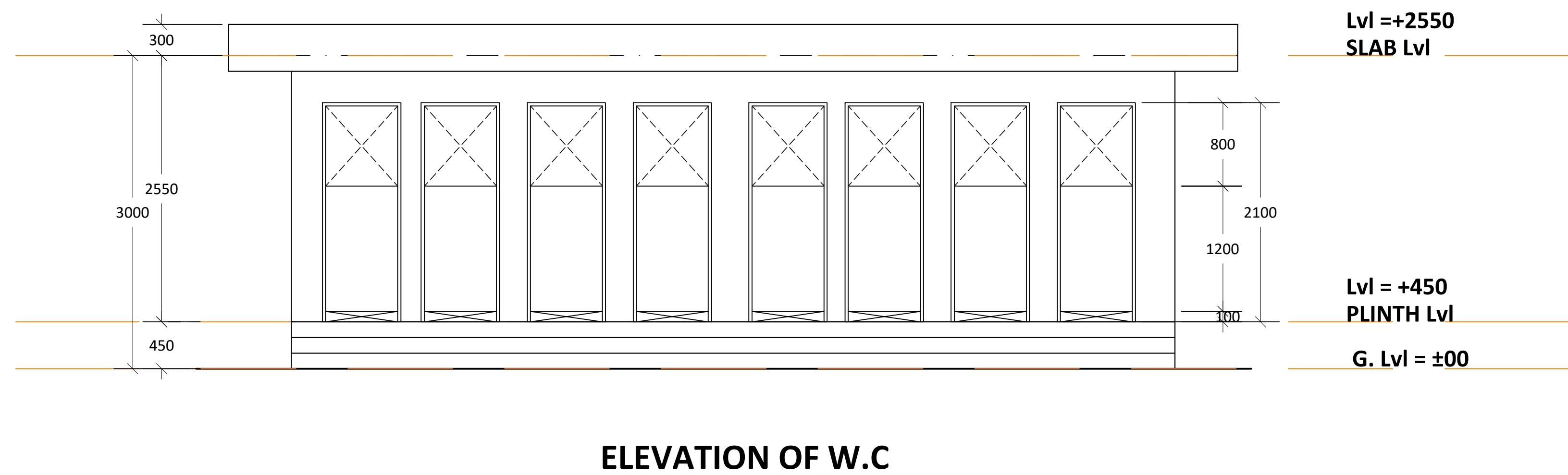
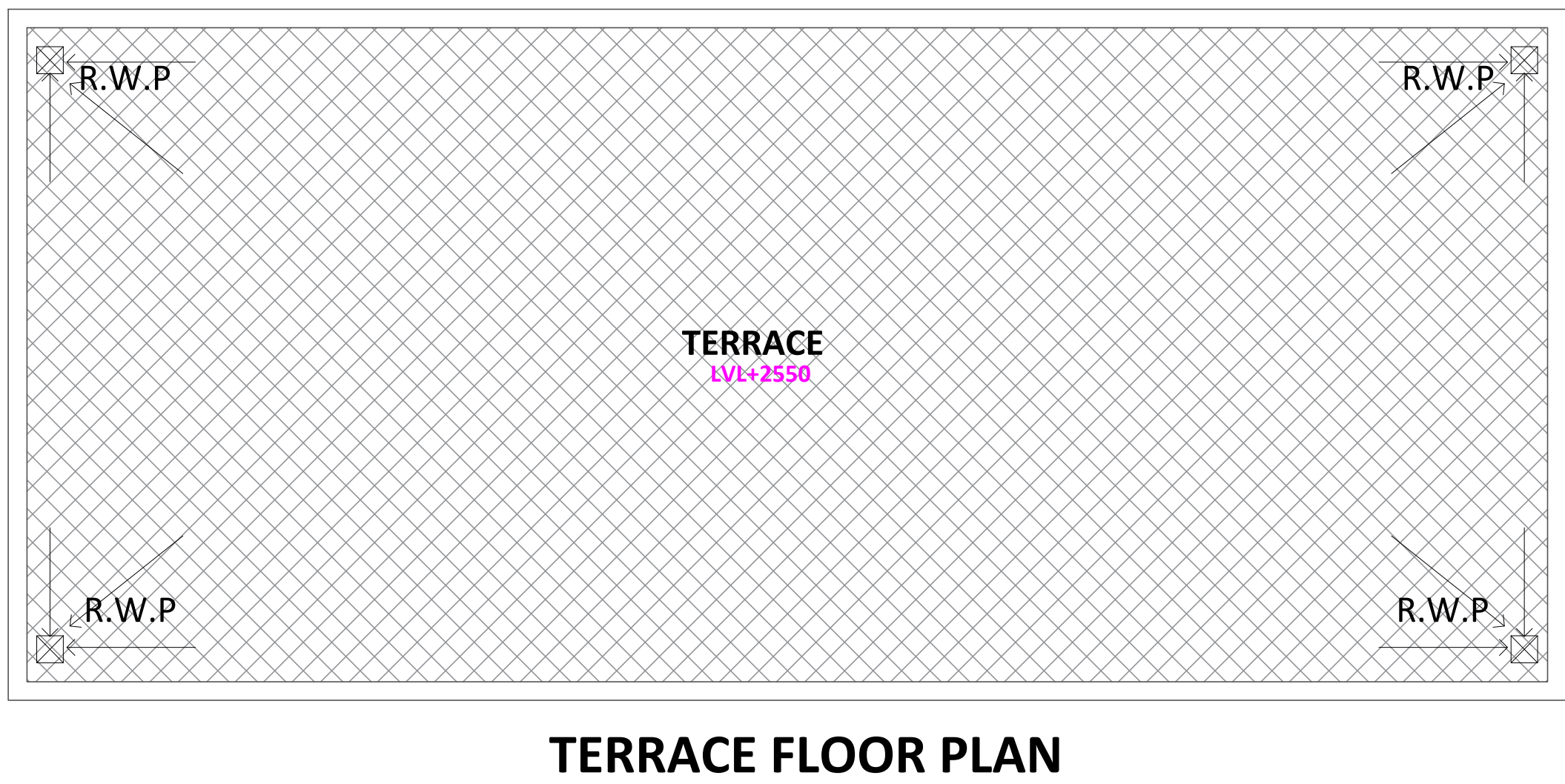
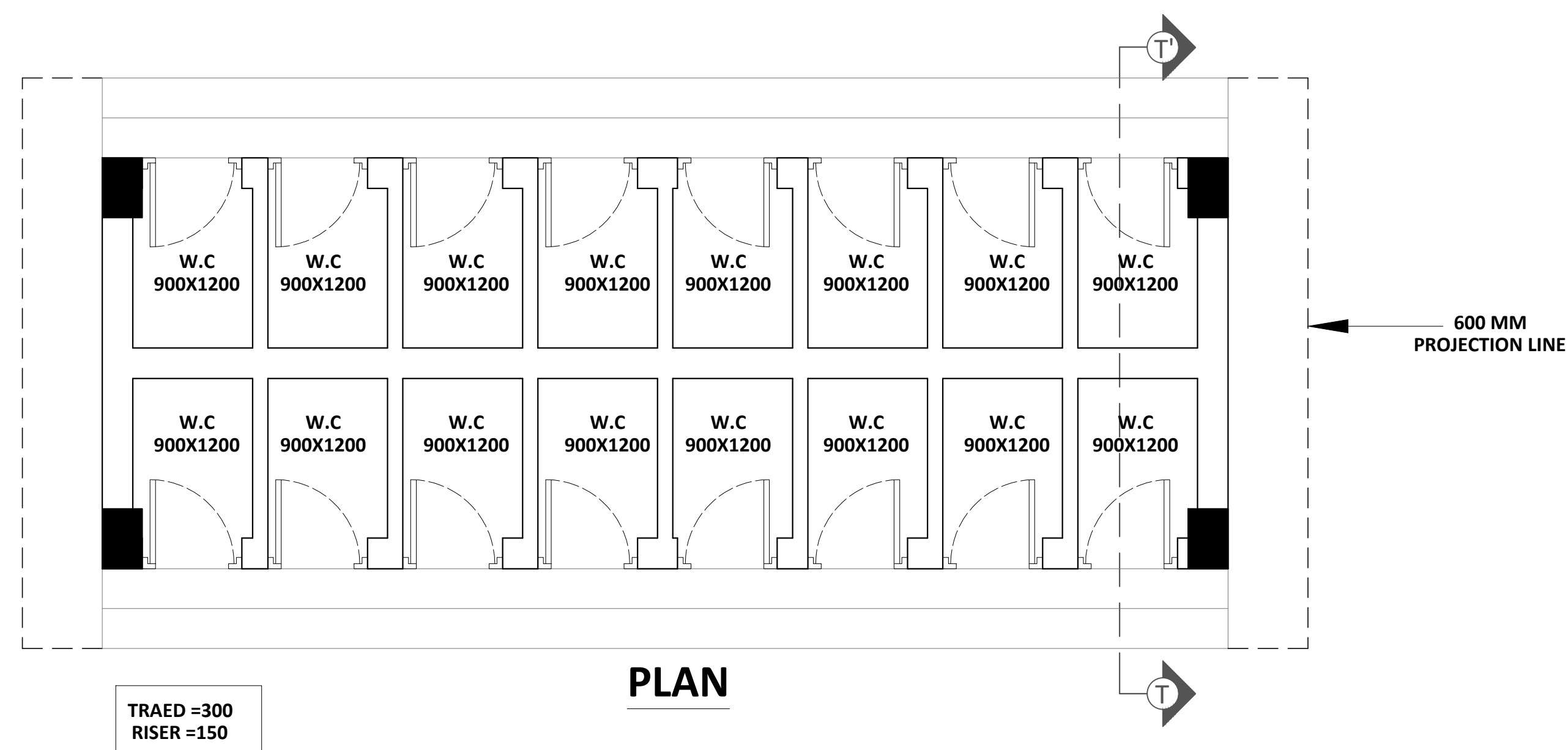
PLAN

DAY TOILET FOR DEFFERENTLY ABLED

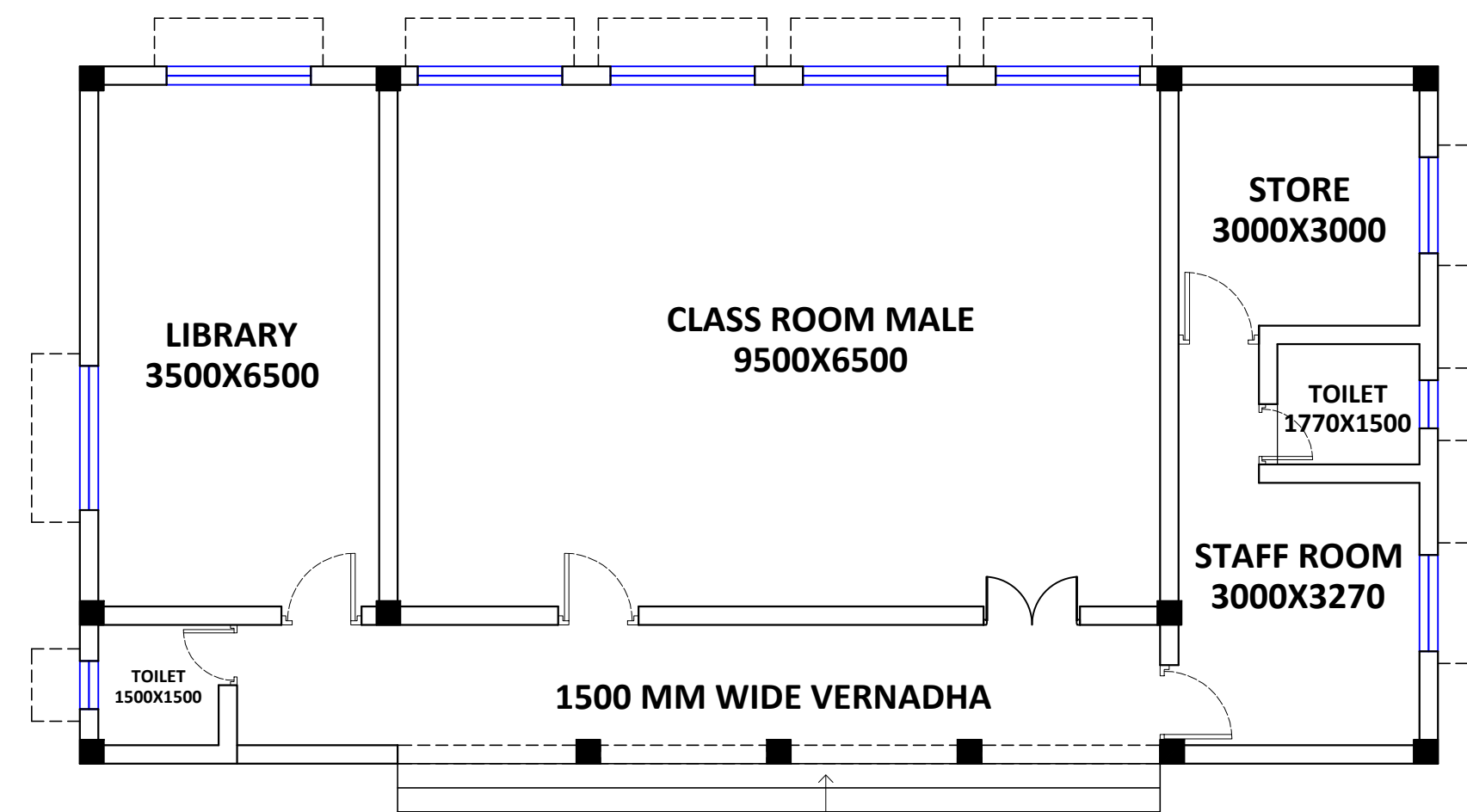


PLAN

DAY TOILET FOR MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS

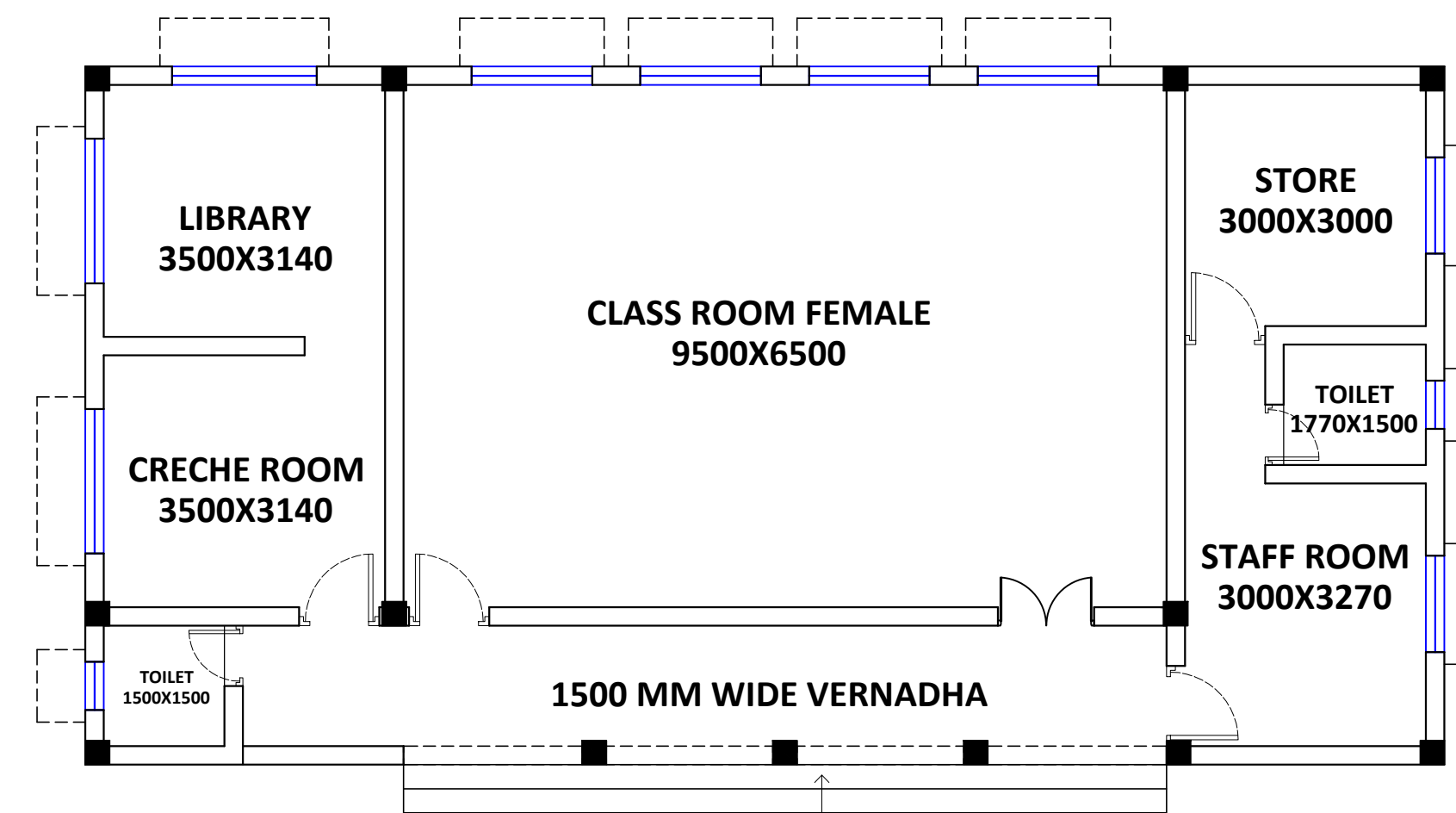


CLASS ROOM FOR MALE PRISONERS



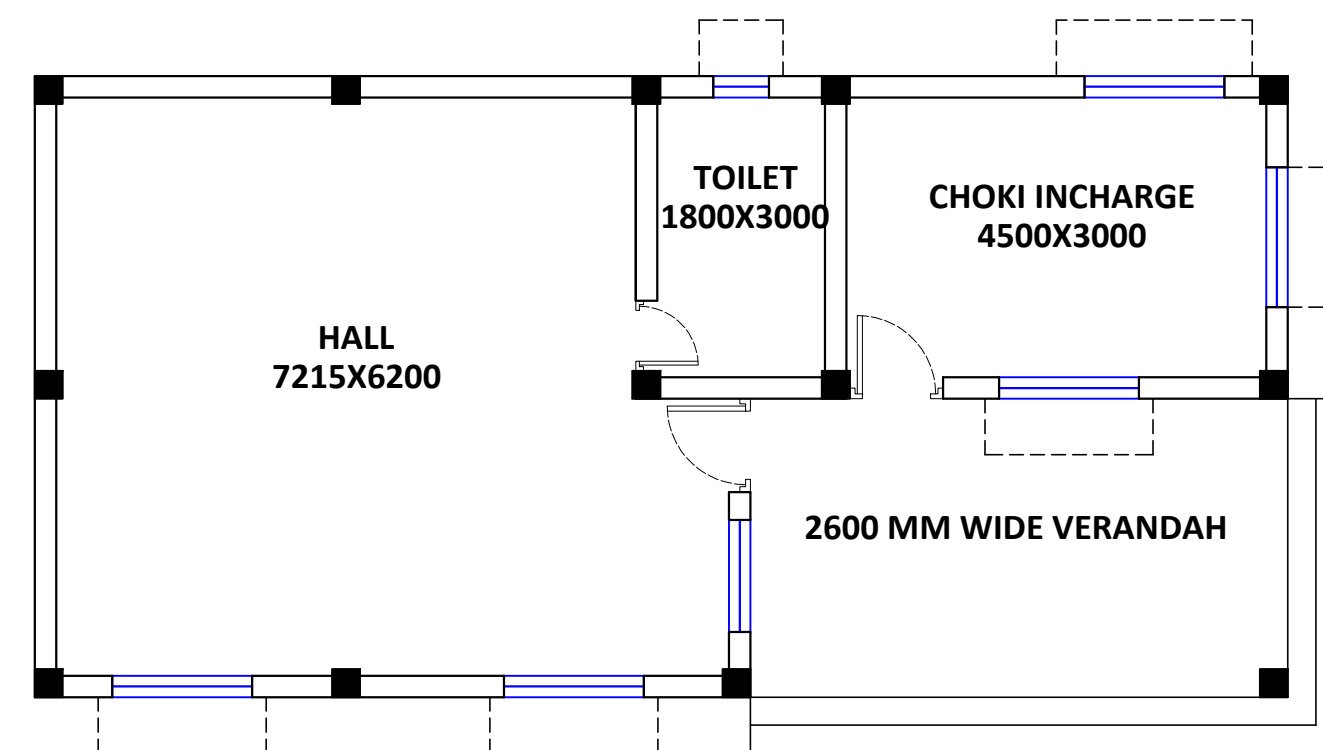
GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CLASS ROOM FOR FEMALE PRISONERS



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

POLICE CHOKI

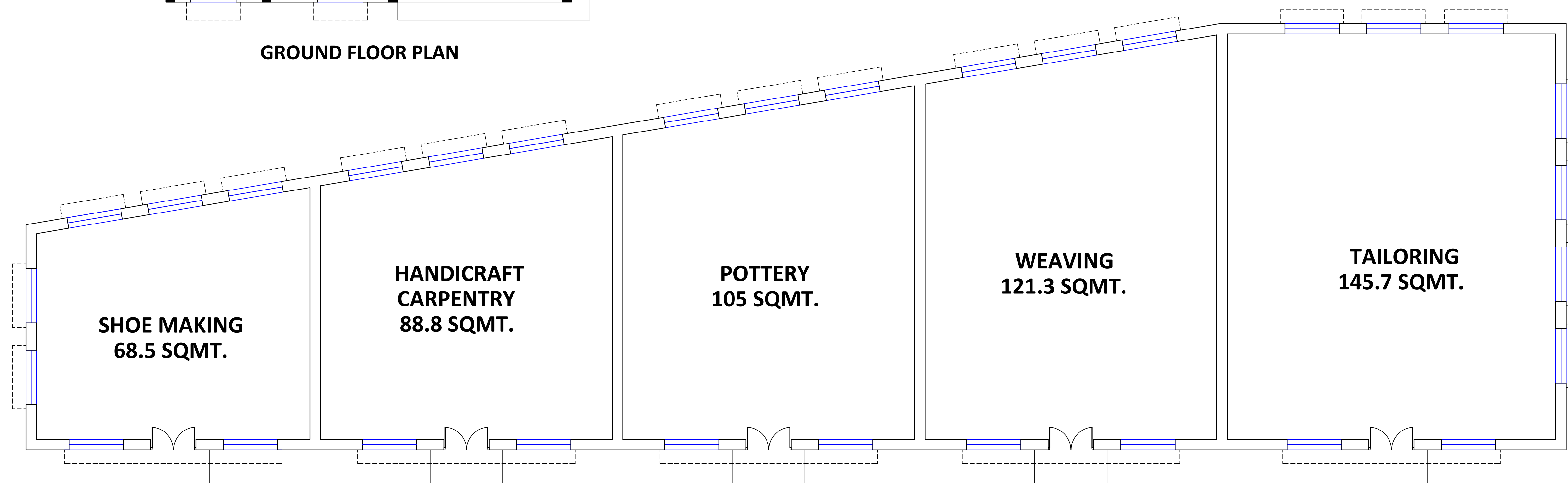


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

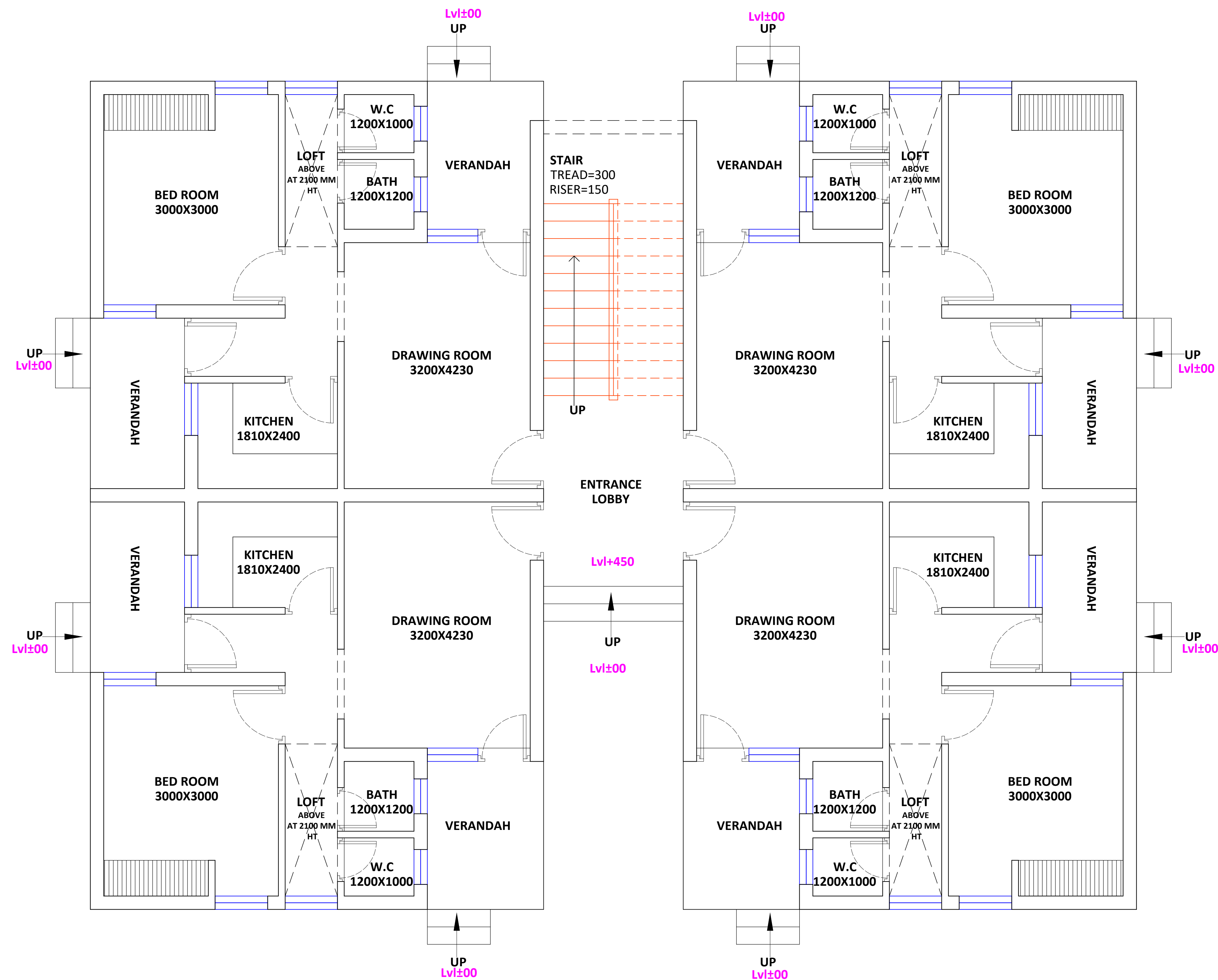
AREA STATEMENT

CLASS FOR MALE PRISONER = 147 SQMT.
 CLASS FOR FEMALE PRISONERS = 147 SQMT.
 SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTER=587.6 SQMT.
 POLICE CHOKI =95.20 SQMT.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

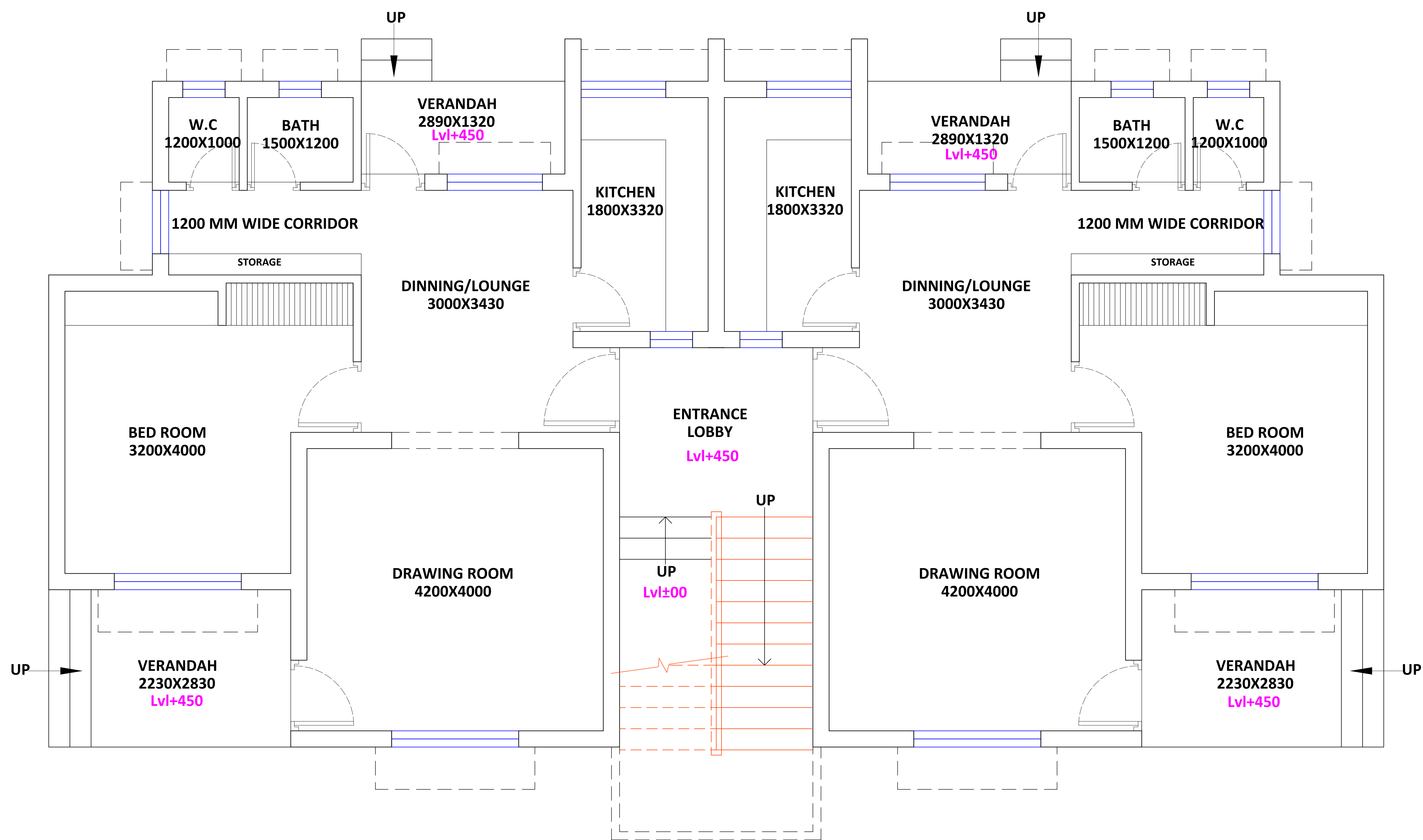


RESIDENCE TYPE -1

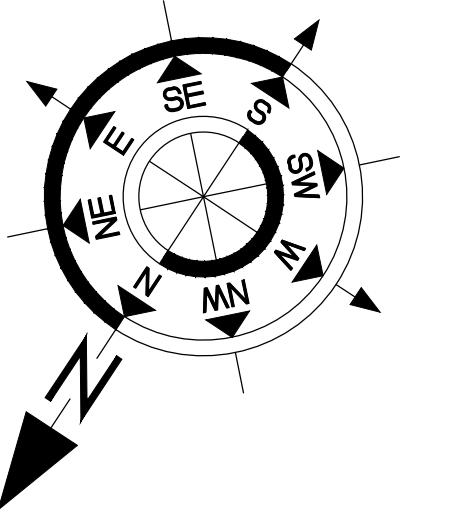


GROUND FLOOR PLAN

RESIDENCE TYPE -2



GROUND FLOOR PLAN



SPECIFICATION

CLOSED CIRCUIT CAMERA(CCTV) -

CCTV (Closed-Circuit Television) camera refers to a video surveillance system that uses cameras to capture and record video footage in a specific area or location. These cameras are connected to a monitoring system or recording device, allowing for real-time monitoring or later playback of the recorded footage.

A standard CCTV camera equipped with night vision capabilities can cover a distance of up to 30 to 40 meters (98 to 131 feet) in complete darkness. This range can vary based on the camera's infrared range, lens quality, and the power of the IR illuminators. CCTV cameras generally have a fixed angle of view, typically ranging from 90 to 180 degrees, depending on the lens used.



CCTV

PTZ CAMERA

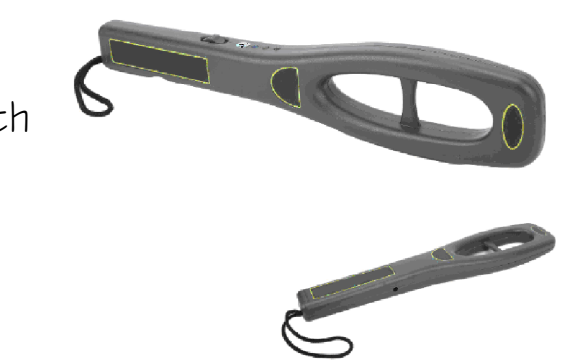
A camera that can be remotely controlled to pan (rotate horizontally), tilt (rotate vertically), and zoom, commonly used for surveillance and video applications. PTZ cameras typically have a pan range of 360 degrees, a tilt range of 90 degrees, and a zoom capability for adjusting the focal length.



PTZ CAMERA

HAND HANDELED SCANNER

The handheld scanner detector typically consists of a small, handheld unit with a scanning surface or sensor. The device emits electromagnetic waves or pulses and analyzes the reflected signals to identify metallic objects or substances. The device can quickly identify metallic items such as weapons, knives, or other prohibited items.



HAND HANDELED SCANNER

PASSIVE INFRARED DETECTOR

X-RAY MACHINE FOR BAG SCANNER

An X-ray machine for bag scanning is a security device used to examine the contents of bags, luggage, or packages for potential threats or prohibited items. It employs X-ray technology to create detailed images of the bag's contents, allowing security personnel to identify any suspicious objects without physically opening the bag.



X-RAY MACHINE FOR BAG SCANNER

PASSIVE INFRARED DETECTOR

A passive infrared scanner, also known as a PIR scanner, is a device that detects and measures infrared radiation emitted by objects in its field of view.



PASSIVE INFRARED DETECTOR

OCCUPIED CAR SCANNER

An occupied car scanner is a device that detects if a person is inside a parked car.



OCCUPIED CAR SCANNER

CLOSED CIRCUIT CAMERA(CCTV)

PTZ CAMERA

DOOR FRAME METAL DETECTOR

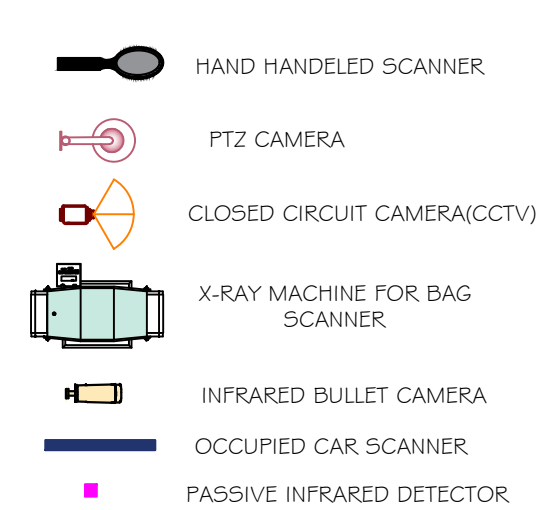
OCCUPIED CAR SCANNER

HAND HANDELED SCANNER

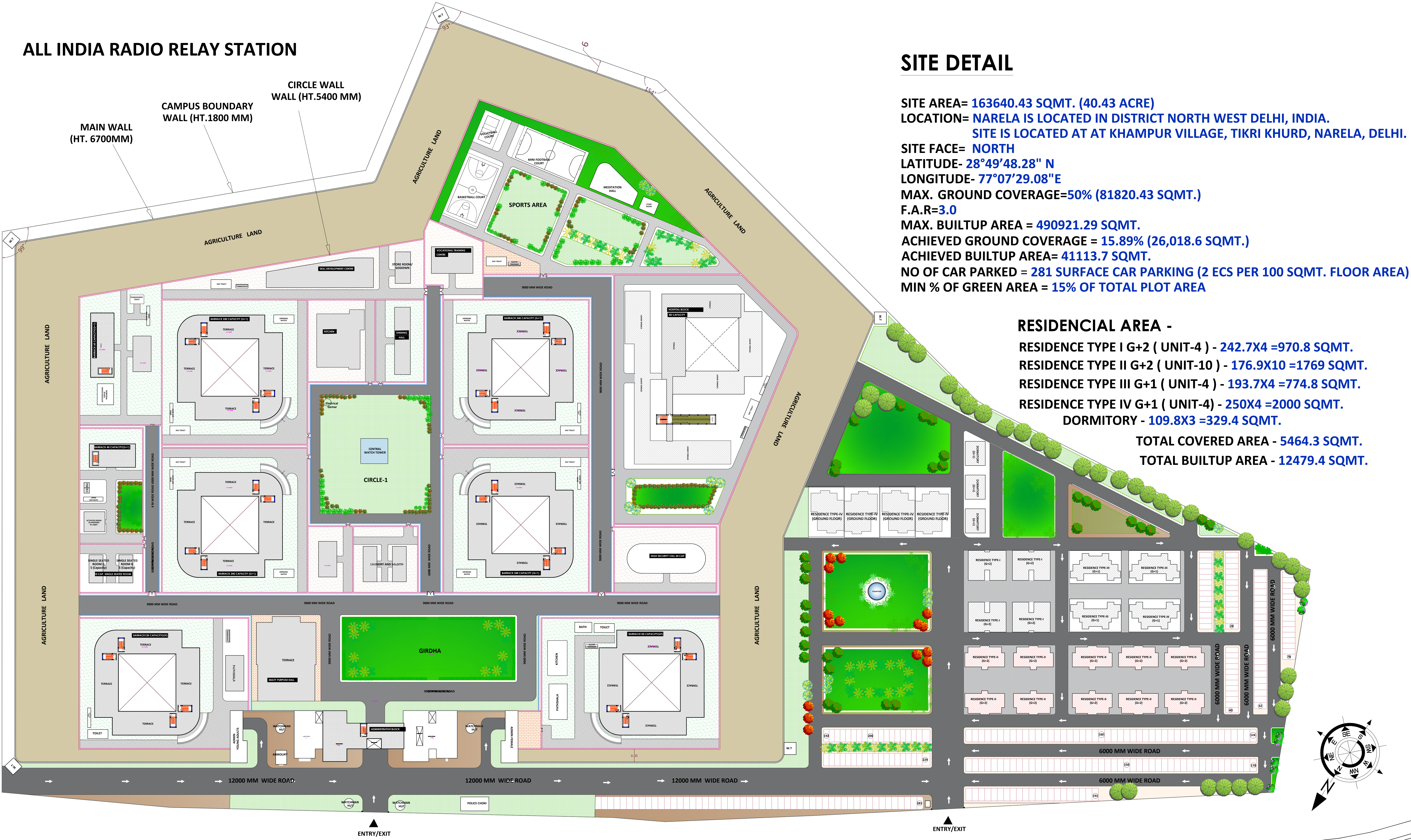
X-RAY MACHINE FOR BAG SCANNER

OCCUPIED CAR SCANNER

LEGEND



ALL INDIA RADIO RELAY STATION



SITE DETAIL

SITE AREA= 163640.43 SQMT. (40.43 ACRE)
LOCATION= NARELA IS LOCATED IN DISTRICT NORTH WEST DELHI, INDIA.
SITE IS LOCATED AT AT KHAMPUR VILLAGE, TIKRI KHURD, NARELA, DELHI.
SITE FACE= NORTH
LATITUDE- 28°49'48.28" N
LONGITUDE- 77°07'29.08"E
MAX. GROUND COVERAGE=50% (81820.43 SQMT.)
F.A.R=3.0
MAX. BUILTUP AREA = 490921.29 SQMT.
ACHIEVED GROUND COVERAGE = 15.89% (26,018.6 SQMT.)
ACHIEVED BUILTUP AREA= 41113.7 SQMT.
NO OF CAR PARKED = 281 SURFACE CAR PARKING (2 ECS PER 100 SQMT. FLOOR AREA)
MIN % OF GREEN AREA = 15% OF TOTAL PLOT AREA

RESIDENCIAL AREA -
RESIDENCE TYPE I G+2 (UNIT-4) - 242.7X4 =970.8 SQMT.
RESIDENCE TYPE II G+2 (UNIT-10) - 176.9X10 =1769 SQMT.
RESIDENCE TYPE III G+1 (UNIT-4) - 193.7X4 =774.8 SQMT.
RESIDENCE TYPE IV G+1 (UNIT-4) - 250X4 =2000 SQMT.
DORMITORY - 109.8X3 =329.4 SQMT.
TOTAL COVERED AREA - 5464.3 SQMT.
TOTAL BUILTUP AREA - 12479.4 SQMT.



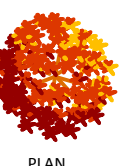





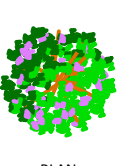



SITE PLAN

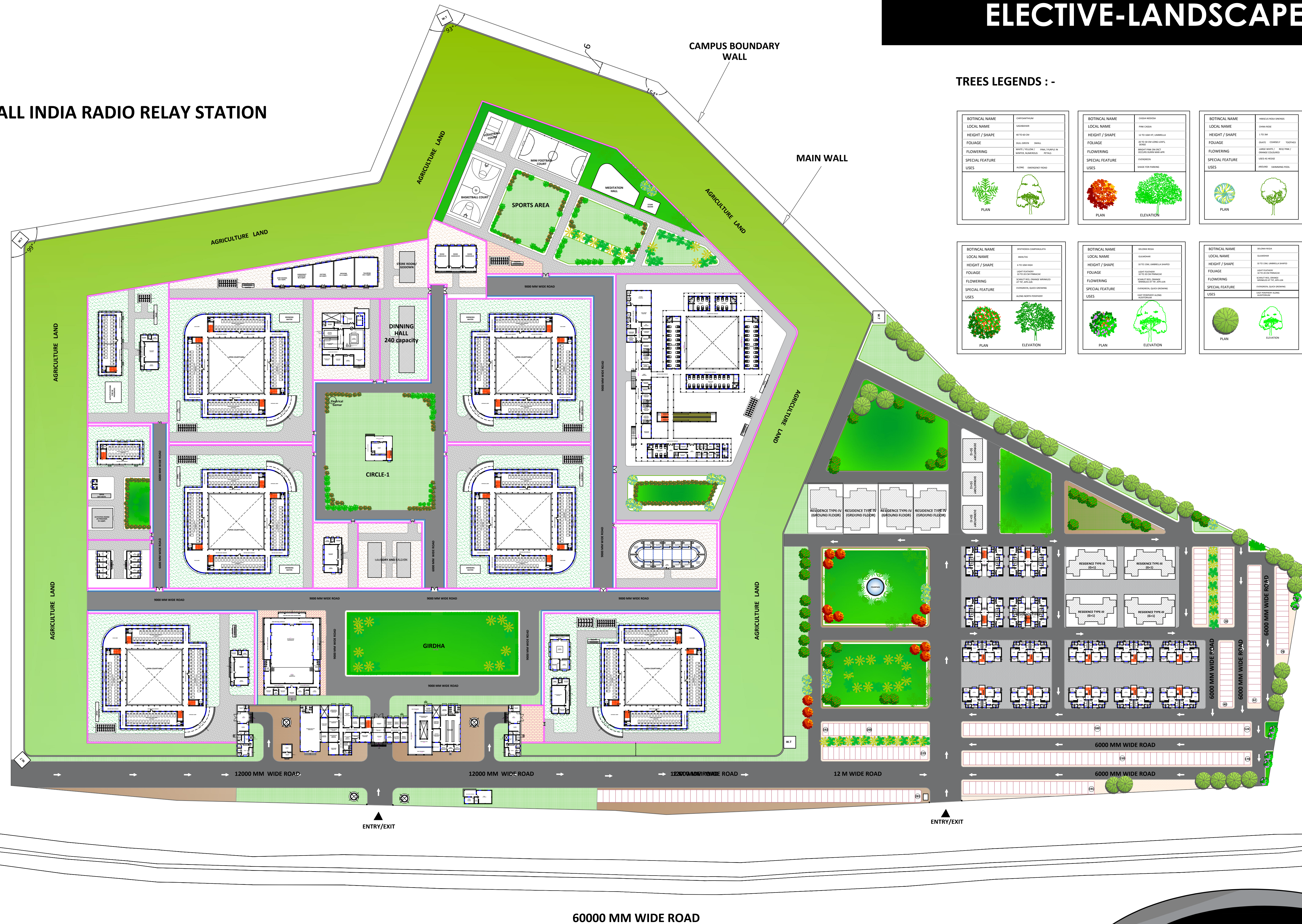
6000 MM WIDE ROAD

ELECTIVE-LANDSCAPE

ALL INDIA RADIO RELAY STATION

TREES LEGENDS :-

<div><div>BOTANICAL NAME LOCAL NAME HEIGHT / SHAPE FOLIAGE FLOWERING SPECIAL FEATURE USES</div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>PLAN</div></div>	<div><div>BOTANICAL NAME LOCAL NAME HEIGHT / SHAPE FOLIAGE FLOWERING SPECIAL FEATURE USES</div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>PLAN</div></div>	<div><div>BOTANICAL NAME LOCAL NAME HEIGHT / SHAPE FOLIAGE FLOWERING SPECIAL FEATURE USES</div><div><div></div><div></div></div><div>PLAN</div></div>
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3D VIEW

