

- Special Courts organized on monthly basis at Tihar Court Complex for the minor offenders languishing in jail. Till 31.12.2010 one hundred & nineteen Courts have been organized and cases of 4941 prisoners settled.
- During the year 20006 male prisoners and 108 female prisoners were provided Legal Aid.
- **During this year total 20,006 male prisoners and 108 female prisoners were provided Legal Aid through visiting advocates and Para-legal Aid.**

Legal Aid is also being provided through Video Conferencing to the prisoners as all the 10 Jails of Delhi are having video linkage with District courts complexes and Delhi High Court. This has been facilitated with the support of Delhi High Court legal services committee & Delhi Legal services authority



14. Women prisoner and welfare of their children



One central jail is exclusively meant for lodging women prisoners. This jail has a sanctioned capacity to lodge 400 prisoners against which 505 prisoners, which include 401 undertrials and 104 convicts were lodged as on 31.12.2010. This figure includes 53 foreign women prisoners. Women prisoners are allowed to keep their children with them in the jail till they attain the age of six years. There were 52 children (27 male and 25 female) below the age of six years lodged in the jail along with their mother prisoners.

No child in Delhi prisons is treated either as an under trial or convict during its stay with its mother. The children lodged in prisons are provided with clothes, diet, bed, medical care and education by the Prison Department.

There is a separate Crèche and a Nursery run with the assistance of an NGO. There are proper recreational and educational facilities for the children. There are trained workers and nursery education is provided to them in the crèche. When the child is more than 6 years of age, with the consent of the mother prisoner, the child is admitted in a boarding school with the assistance of NGOs.



Supreme Court guidelines given in Writ Petition (Civil) No.559/1994 in the matter R.D. Upadhyay Vs. State regarding mothers and children lodged in Jails are being followed in their letter and spirit.

15 Hospital and medical facilities

There is one 150 bedded hospital in Central Jail No.3 and dispensaries in each jail for round the clock health care of the prisoner. There is a separate dispensary with MI Room for the female prisoners. During this year Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensary has been started in Central Jail No.8/9. A new MI Room has also been added in Central Jail No.1. The main features of health services in Delhi Prisons are as under:-

- 150 bedded Hospital with Medical, Surgical, Tuberculosis and Psychiatric Wards.
- As on today 78 Doctors and 155 paramedical staff deputed for prison health care.
- Round the clock casualty services in CJ Hospital.
- A 120 bedded drug de-addiction centre (ISO Certified) functioning in Central Jail Hospital.
- Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) for the first time in any jail of South Asia running in Central Jail Hospital
- Various specialists - Medicine, Ophthalmology, Orthopedics, Chest & TB, Skin, Psychiatry and Pathology are available.
- A minor O.T. in Central Jail Hospital.
- Investigation facility for Biochemistry, Pathology, X-Ray, ECG available in all Jails.
- Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensary are working in Central Jail No.8/9.
- A new M.I. Room has also been added in Central Jail No.1.
- DOTS Centre for T.B.
- Integrated Counseling and Testing Centre (ICTC) for HIV functioning in Central Jail Hospital.
- Physiotherapy Unit has been commissioned at Central Jail No.2, Tihar.
- Special diet for HIV/AIDS, Tubercular and HCV patients and seriously sick patients.
- Complete Dental Unit in Central Jail Hospital, Central Jail -4, Central Jail -6 and District Jail, Rohini.
- Prisoners are referred to various specialty and super specialty hospital for providing medical care.
- The prisoners suffering from various contagious diseases are kept separately.
- Pulse Polio immunization program carried out regularly as per Pulse Polio schedule of Delhi Government, in Central Jail -6 (female jail).



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- ANC screening facility in Central Jail No.6.
- Geriatrics OPD services in Central Jail No.6
- Various NGO's also working with Tihar Prisons and contributing toward medical and rehabilitation services.
- Cases of seriously sick prisoner are taken up with the concerned court for their bailing out/early disposal of case. All seriously inmates are reviewed by a committee every week.
- Regular Health Check up of inmate.

Major achievements

Regular Health camps were organized in Central Jail.

- Dental Camp from 28.12.2009 to 26.01.2010 at CJ-4
- Dental Camp (From 16.01.10 to 29.06.2010 at CJ-4.
- Eye camp on 15.04.2010 at CJ-8/9.
- Ortho Camp on 27.04.2010 at CJ-1.
- Eye Camp on 27.04.2010 at CJ-1.
- Gynae Camp on 29.04.2010 at CJ-6
- Eye camp on 02.05.2010 at CJ-3 Hospital.
- Ortho Camp on 02.05.2010 at CJ-3.
- Health camp at Central Jail Hospital on 30.09.10 by Fortis Escort Heart Institute.
- Health Screening camp for Hepatitis-B, Jail No. 1,2,3,4,6,8 & 9 and Dist. Jail Rohini details as under:-

During the year 2254 inmates have been tested for HBsAG out of these 66 prisoners were found to be Hepatitis B +ve, out of these 1399 inmates were also tested for HIV in ICTC and 27 inmates were found to Be +ve.



Number of Inmates Provided Medical Attendance	279055
Number of Inmates Referred to out side Hospitals	20004
Number of inmates admitted in Jail Hospital	1855
Number of female admitted in M.I. Room of female jail.	258

16. Treatment of drug users and HIV prevention

Delhi Prisons have taken a major initiative in the field of management of drug abusers/ addicts by setting up a 120 bedded De-addiction Centre (DAC). All inmates, who are reported to be drug addicts, are identified on the very first day of their admission and directly sent to DAC where they are initially treated for withdrawal symptoms and after detoxification process is over, they are sent to specially earmarked ward, namely, "Aasra", for further counseling and rehabilitation. Opioid Substitution Treatment (OST) launched for the first time in any prison in South Asia to treat drug users at Drug De-Addiction Centre. Total 2271 prisoners were treated at DAC during the year.



Further Delhi Prisons are considered best in taking measures to prevent HIV with the opening of Integrated Counseling & Testing Centre (ICTC). A sizeable percentage of inmates are drug dependents who indulged in high risk behavior for transmission and spread of HIV, e.g., Injectable Drug users/ illicit and unsafe sexual relationships etc. at the place of their habitation. Further a number of prisoners attend medical facilities only in Prisons and never outside. Keeping this in view, ICTC was inaugurated in Central Jail, Tihar in June 2008. The main purpose behind setting of this centre was to identify the HIV positive prisoner. Earlier the prisoners were being referred to outside hospitals for counseling, screening and testing HIV and with the introduction of this facility in the Prison, the health status of a prisoner is taken care of from the beginning of his admission to the prison.

From June 2008 to December 31st 2010, 5271 inmates have been tested for HIV in the ICTC Centre. Out of this number 308 prisoners were found to be HIV + ve. Out of these 187 Prisoners, were injectable drug users (IDU). At present 72 HIV +ve prisoners are lodged in Delhi Jails.

17. Tihar inmates phone call system

The 'Tihar inmates Phone Call System' has been introduced in all the jails to facilitate prisoners communication with their family/friends. The following instructions have been issued by the Prison Head quarters for its proper application and usage by the prisoners :

- The telephone facilities will be available to the all the inmates twice in a week and shall be of five minute duration.
- This facility will be made available to only those inmates who will maintain good conduct during their incarceration period. This can be withdrawn temporarily or permanently if any jail offence is committed by a prisoner during incarceration period, or if the telephone facility is found to be misused.
- Prisoners who are involved in offences against the State, terrorist activities, MCOCA, NSA, PSA and otherwise involved in multiple heinous offences such as robbery, dacoity, murder, kidnaping for ransom etc., habitual jail rules offenders and who are frequently involved in assaulting co-inmates in the prison are be eligible for this facility in the interest of public safety and order.
- However, Superintendents Jail are empowered to take appropriate decision in individual cases.
- As and when a new prisoner is admitted to the jail, his finger prints are scanned and stored in the system. The prisoner will be asked to provide two phone numbers of his/her close relatives like husband, wife, mother, father, sister, brother etc. on which he will like to make calls.

Whenever a prisoner has to make a call, he can go to the phone booth and identify himself by putting his finger print on the biometric scanner.

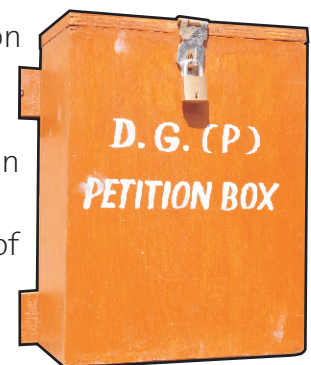
- The system will match the scanned finger print with the stored finger prints. In case of a match it will display the name of the prisoner alongwith the two phone numbers on which prisoner is allowed to make a call on the attached touch screen monitor.
- A prisoner has to touch one of the numbers to proceed with a call. The System has the provision to redial/disconnect the number.
- The system records 100% of conversation and stores the recording along with date and time and name of the prisoner for the purpose of later retrieval if required.
- The system also monitors the total duration of the call and warns the prisoner to disconnect the call when the time limit is about to be exhausted. If the prisoner does not disconnect, it disconnects on it own.
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18. Grievance redressal mechanism

There is complete transparency in the functioning of the prisons as the jails are being regularly visited by Ld. Addl. Sessions Judges, NGO's, NHRC officials etc. Ld. Addl. Session Judges who have been allotted a jail to visit and hear the problems of prisoners and issue directions accordingly. A report on their visit is being sent to the Hon'ble Delhi High Court and the Government of NCT of Delhi to whom the Prison department submit the compliance report. In addition to this the complaint boxes have been installed in every ward of the jail which are opened by the Session Judges at the time of their visit. Sealed mobile petition box of Director General (Prisons) is taken to the Jails in which the prisoners are at liberty to drop their petitions for redressal of their grievances. Instant disposal of grievances is made by the Director General (Prisons) at the Prison headquarters. Senior officers regularly and routinely visit the Jails to interact with the prisoners and to hear their problems. The salient features, in a nut shell, are as under:-

- Visits by Judges of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, Session Judges and Representatives of NHRC to see the living conditions and interact with prisoners.
- Complaint/suggestion/ feedback boxes available in each ward for Session Judges, Deputy Commissioners and Director General (Prisons).
- Mobile petition box of Director General (Prisons) for quick redressal of grievances.
- Active participation of prisoners in "Prisoners Panchayats".



19. Prison welfare services

Prison Welfare Services are providing support (financial and social) to convicts and their dependents. The unit runs under the control of Chief Probation Officer, Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. The Prison Welfare Officer looks after all the Jails and undertakes the following schemes for the welfare of prisoners.

1. Counselling and Guidance- This is the most important service which provides relief from mental stress to the prisoners. The Prison Welfare Officers pay visits to first time offenders ward in the jails and provide the inmates counselling and guidance for their adjustment in the prison atmosphere. The Welfare Officers also motivate the family members and relatives of prisoners to come to the jail and meet the prisoners.
2. Financial Assistance - Under this scheme financial assistance is being provided to the families of prisoners who fulfill the requirements of the scheme.
3. Rehabilitation Grant to the released convict-Released convicts are getting funds for restarting their life in the society so that they can stand on their own. The amount of rehabilitation grant has been substantially revised by notification dated 06.09.2010 as under :
4. Submission of Social Investigation Report for Sentence Review Board- The Prison Welfare Officer submits the social investigation report of cases after proper interviews and investigation.
5. Follow up of released Prisoners- The Prisoners released by Sentence Review Board are contacted and followed up to ensure that they adjust in society. In addition, Prison Welfare Officer visits their homes to check and see that proper utilization of grants given for rehabilitation to the Prisoner by the Department of Social Welfare is done.



20. Community participation in correctional activities

How prisoners are treated in jails is an indicator of the state society is in. If the society wishes to have fewer criminals then it is incumbent upon it to help government agencies in reformation and rehabilitation programmes so that an offender returns to the social milieu as a law abiding citizen. Delhi Jails have taken pride in successfully experimenting with the involvement of NGOs in their correctional programmes and the results are encouraging making them trendsetters for others. It is heartening to note that NGOs are dedicating their time, resources and energy in conducting various reformatory programmes in the field of counseling, health, running of a creche rehabilitation, yoga, meditation, education, vocational training, drug de-addiction, legal aid and moral upliftment etc.