

## Chapter – 12

### Prison - Budget and Infrastructure

#### A. Prison Budget

Provision of adequate fund is prerequisite in effective functioning of prison institutions. In this context, information on prison budget with details of sanctioned budget, plan expenditure, non-plan expenditure and other expenditures have been collected and presented in this chapter. Besides, information on cost of maintenance and development of various infrastructures in jails have also been presented separately.

#### Sanctioned Budget

The sanctioned budget for the year 2021-22 (Rs.7,619.2 crores) has increased by 13.0% in comparison to the year 2020-21 (Rs. 6,740.6 crores) at All-India level. The details can be seen in **Table 12.1**.

Tripura has reported maximum increase (162.0%) in budget provision during 2021-22 over 2020-21, followed by Arunachal Pradesh (107.6%), Karnataka (46.1%), Jharkhand (40.1%) and Bihar (35.8%).

However, the sanctioned budget in seven States/UTs, namely, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Puducherry and Uttarakhand have declined during the financial year 2021-22 over the previous financial year 2020-21. The highest such decline was reported in Uttarakhand (85.3%) followed by Puducherry (17.8%), West Bengal (16.4%), Andhra Pradesh (5.4%), Assam (2.7%), Telangana (2.1%) and Chhattisgarh (0.4%).

The allocated annual budget was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1,204.5 crores) during 2021-22 among all the States/UTs, followed by Bihar (Rs. 797.3 crores), Karnataka (Rs. 467.3 crores), Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 462.4 crores) and Delhi (Rs. 461.2 crores). The details may be seen in **(Table 12.1)**.

#### Expenditure (Planned & Non-planned)

Expenditure on specific planned activities under the Five Year Plan is termed as **Planned expenditure**.

Expenditure made for meeting day-to-day expenses and running establishments like payment of salaries, wages, rent, etc. come under the **Non-Planned expenditure**. Non-Planned expenditure may also include activities for development of existing infrastructure and bringing about improvements in the prisons.

Details of State/UT-wise Plan and Non-Plan budget with actual expenditure for the year 2021-22 are presented in **Table 12.3**.

#### I. Planned

The highest Plan expenditure was reported in Haryana (Rs. 350.3 crores) followed by Karnataka (Rs. 193.1 crores) and Jharkhand (Rs. 115.0 crores) during 2021-22.

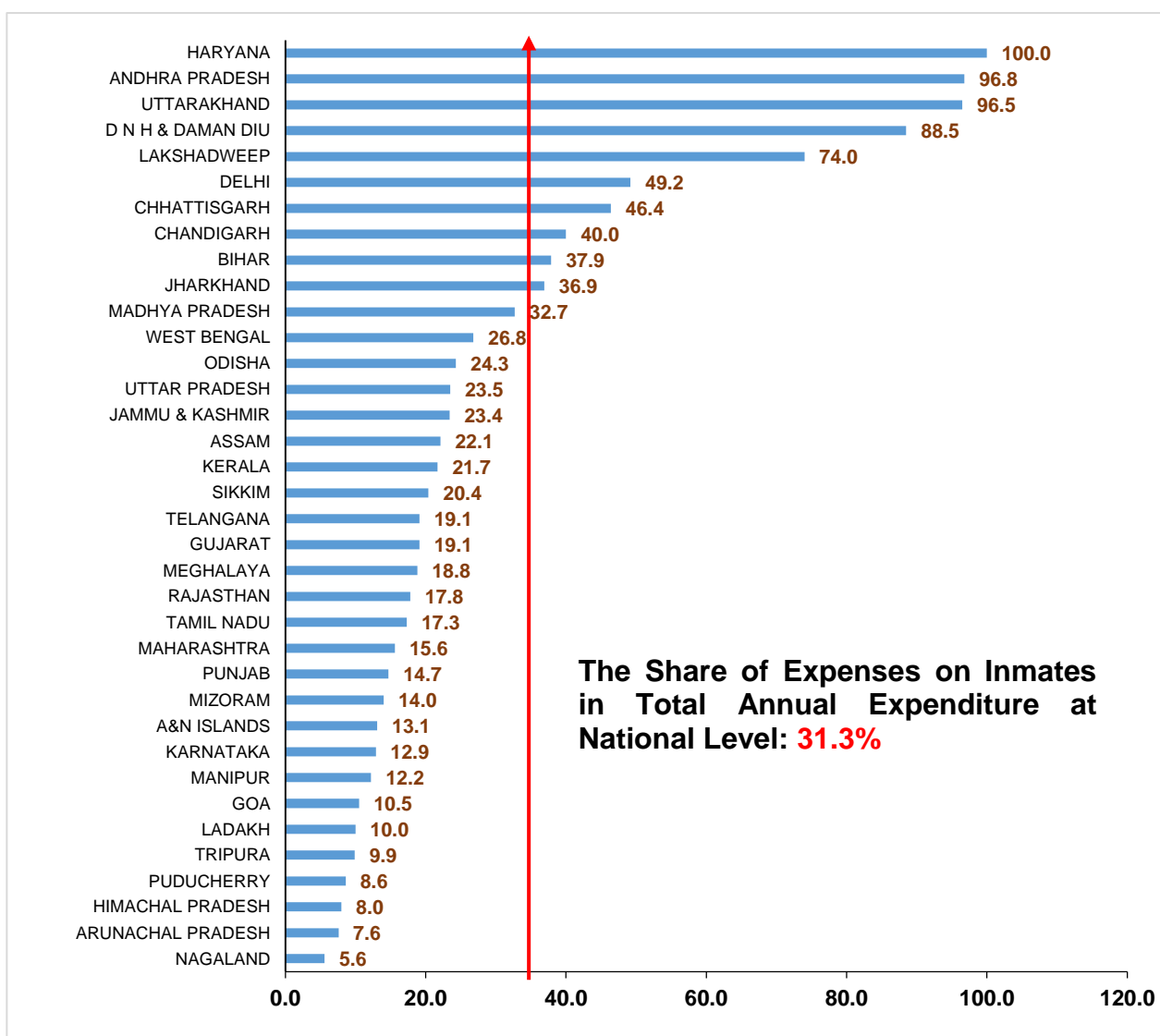
#### II. Non-Planned

The highest Non-Plan expenditure was reported from Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 928.6 crores) followed by Bihar (Rs. 541.0

crores), Delhi (Rs. 440.8 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (416.1 Crores). The total sanctioned budget and actual expenditure was equal in case of Tamil Nadu (Rs. 390.2 crores), Kerala (Rs. 173.5 crores), Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 18.5 crores), Mizoram (Rs. 25.8 crores), Chandigarh (Rs. 23.8 crores), A &N Islands (Rs 10.6 Crores) and DNH & Daman Diu (Rs 0.8 Crores). In all the States and UTs, the total expenditure incurred was less than their sanctioned budget except Telangana State.

### Expenses on Prison Inmates

The share of Expenses on inmates in Total Annual Expenditure for each State/UT during financial year 2021-22 is shown in **Chart 12.1**. The comparison has been made on the basis of share of expenses on inmates to total annual expenditure of the respective States/UTs. Haryana has reported the highest share of expenses on inmates (100.0%) out of the total annual expenditure followed by Andhra Pradesh (96.8%), Uttarakhand (96.5%) and DNH & Daman Diu (88.5%).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

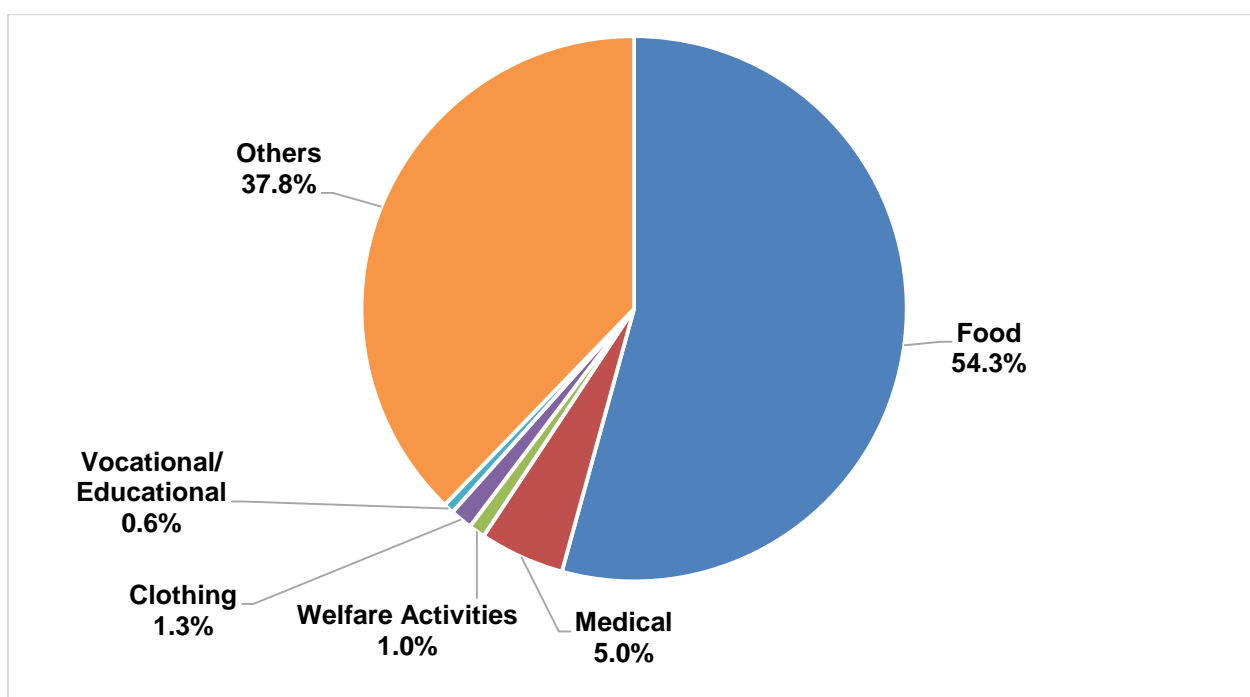
Note: % Share is calculated based on the expenditure figure in Rupees.

#### % Share of Expenses on Inmates in Total Annual Expenditure

**Chart – 12.1**

The share of expenses on inmates in total annual expenditure at National level is 31.3%. States which are spending significantly less than the National Average are Nagaland (5.6%), Arunachal Pradesh (7.6%), Himachal Pradesh (8.0%), Puducherry (8.6%), Tripura (9.9%), Ladakh (10.0%), Goa (10.5%), Manipur (12.2%), Karnataka (12.9%), A & N Islands (13.1%), Mizoram (14.0%),

Punjab (14.7%) and Maharashtra (15.6%). Share of expenditure on prison inmates spent for food, clothing, medical, vocational, educational facilities, welfare activities and other expenses for the year 2021-2022 has been presented in **Chart 12.2**. State/UT wise such details have been presented in **Table 12.4**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on Various Items on Prison Inmates during 2021-2022**  
**Chart – 12.2**

### I. Food

Approximately, 54.3% of the total money spent on prison inmates was for Food only. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest food expenditure of Rs.205.00 crores followed by Bihar (Rs.177.36 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs.93.66 crores) during the financial year 2021-22.

### II. Medical

Delhi has reported the highest medical expenditure of Rs.28.01 crores

during 2021-22 followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs.13.50 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (Rs.12.58 crores).

### III. Welfare

West Bengal has reported the highest expenditure (Rs.10.32 crores) on welfare activities of prison inmates followed by Kerala (Rs.4.77 crores) and Jharkhand (Rs.2.67 crores) during the financial year 2021-22.

#### IV. Clothing

Bihar had spent considerable amount of Rs.5.67 crores on clothing during the financial year 2021-22. Some of the other States/UTs which spent considerable amount on clothing were Madhya Pradesh (Rs.5.00 crores) and Jharkhand (Rs.3.98 crores).

#### V. Vocational / Educational

Out of 20 States/UTs, which reported vocational/ educational expenses on inmates for the financial year 2021-2022, the highest expenditure was reported from Chandigarh (Rs.4.65 crores) followed by Karnataka (Rs.3.71 crores) and Chhattisgarh (Rs. 2.43 crores).

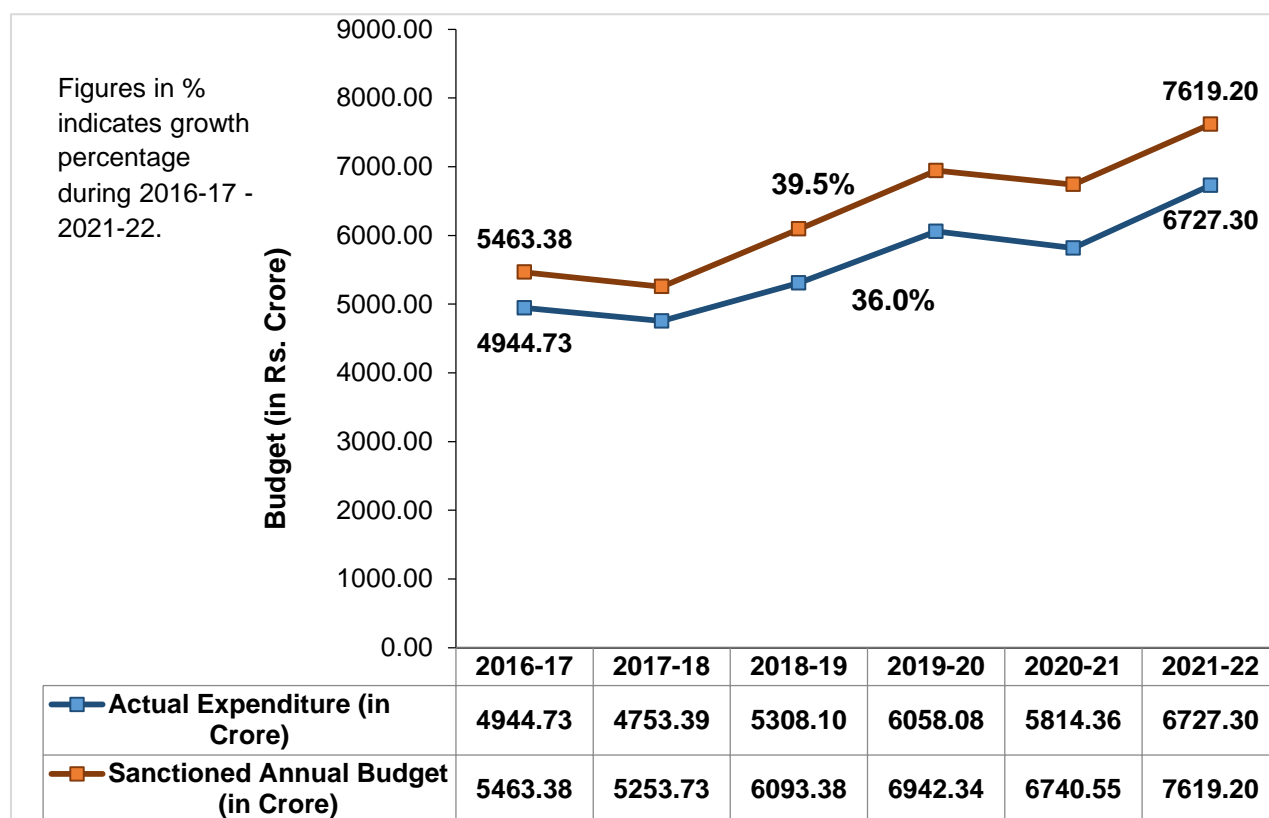
#### VI. Other Expenses

Haryana (Rs.306.52 crores), Delhi (Rs.162.48 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs.141.89 crores) have reported

maximum expenditure under the head 'Other expenses'.

#### Sanctioned Annual Budget and Actual Expenditure during 2016-2017 to 2021-2022

During 2016-17 to 2021-22 (**Chart-12.3**), the sanctioned annual budget has increased by 39.5% (Rs. 5,463.38 crores in 2016-17 to Rs. 7,619.20 crores in 2021-22) and the actual expenditure has increased by 36.0% (Rs. 4,944.73 crores in 2016-17 to Rs. 6,727.30 crores in 2021-22). During the financial year 2016-17, 90.5% (Rs. 4,944.73 crores spent out of Rs. 5,463.38 crores) of the sanctioned budget was utilized, whereas, during the financial year 2021-22, 88.3% (Rs.6,727.30 crores spent out of Rs.7,619.20 crores) of the sanctioned budget was utilized.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**Sanctioned Annual Budget vis-à-vis Actual Expenditure during 2016-2017 to 2021-2022**  
**Chart – 12.3**

## B. Prison Infrastructure

Measures have been taken to improve the infrastructure of the prisons. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as under:

### I. Jail Constructed

12 new jails constructed during the year 2021, out of which 5 were Sub Jails 3 Central Jails and 2 each were, District jails and Open Jail. (Table 12.5).

1. **Gujarat:** The State Government has earmarked an amount of Rs.127.16 crores from the annual budget in the year 2021-2022 for the construction of new jails, various construction / repairing work at different jails of Gujarat State. Further, a budgetary provision of Rs.157.5 crores has been made for the F.Y. 2022-2023.

The construction work of new district jail at Vartej in Bhavnagar District, at Godhra, Botad and Anand District is in progress. The newly constructed Ankleshwar Taluka Sub was made functional recently.

A provision of Rs.3.5 crores has been made in F.Y. 2022-2023 for construction of new District Jail at Dev Bhumi Dwarka.

A land has been procured for construction of new District Jail at Samervav, Gir-Somnath, Chhapi, Banaskantha and Ekalbara, Chhota Udepur District. A budgetary provision has also been made for Rs.22.7 crores, Rs.22.7 crores and Rs.13.6 crores respectively during the F.Y. 2022-2023.

2. **Haryana:** Construction of District Jail Panipat and Nuh having capacity of 870 and 900 prisoners has been completed and inaugurated. The construction of new jails at Rewari having capacity of 1,000 prisoners is in progress.

3. **Karnataka:** State Prisons and Correction Services Department has taken up creation of 35% of additional capacity i.e. accommodation to house 5,500 additional prisoners at a cost of Rs 450 Crores.

Four new Central Prisons, each with capacity to house 1,000 prisoners, are presently under construction at Vijayapura, Bidar, Bengaluru and Mangalore at an overall cost of Rs.410 Crores. Similarly construction of additional barracks for 1,500 prisoners is being taken up at Kalaburgi, Ballari, Mysuru, Haveri, Hubballi, Gokak, Udupi and Koppal Prisons premises at a total cost of 40 Crores.

These new constructions of the prisons in the State have also been taken with all the facilities and specifications as provided in the 'Model Prison Manual' of the MHA.

As most of the prison's buildings in the State were constructed pre-independence and hence were deficient on the number of toilets and bathrooms as required in the 'Model Prison Manual' of the MHA. A sum of Rs 5.55 Crores has been provided to various prisons in the state during 2021 for construction of 60 additional toilets and 322 bathrooms. Karnataka

will be soon among the few states in the country to have adequate toilets and bathrooms in all the prisons in the state as provided in the 'Model Prison Manual'.

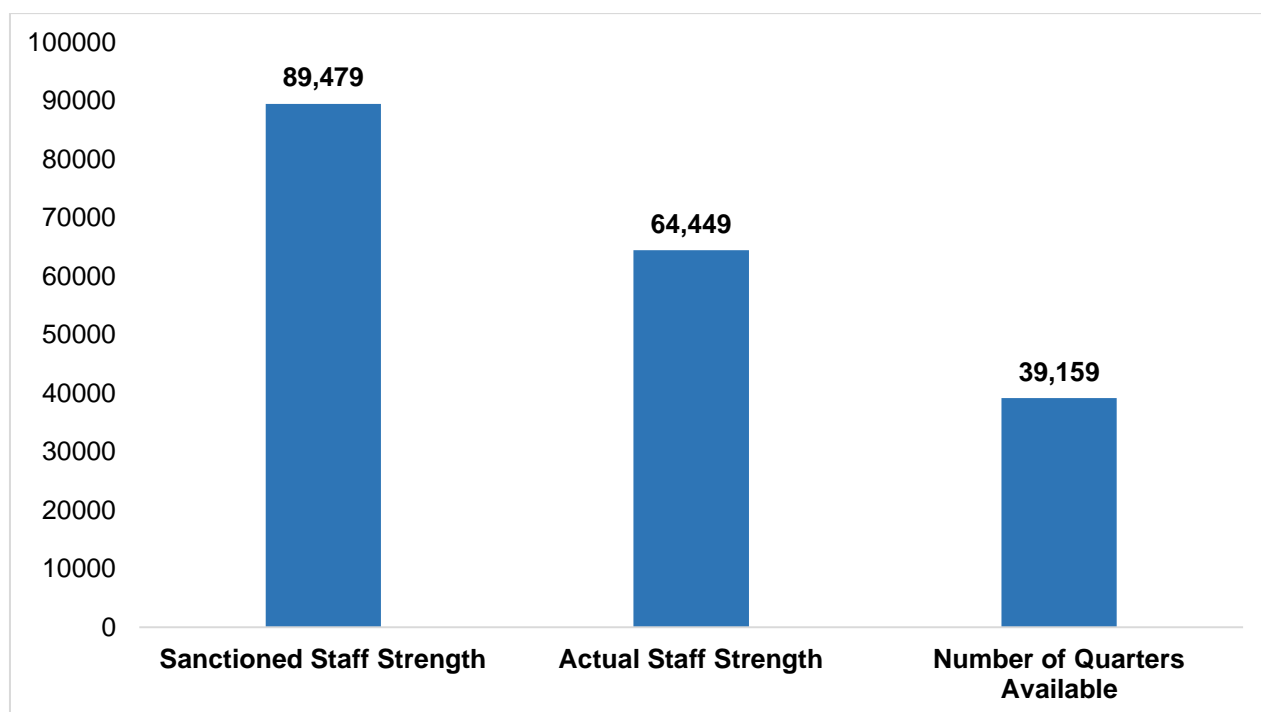
## II. Jails Renovated/Extended

A total of 278 jails were renovated/expanded during the year 2021. State of Madhya Pradesh (95) has reported highest number of jails renovation/expansion during 2021 followed by Assam (31) and Karnataka & Odisha (29 each). Out of 278 jails renovated/expanded, 112 were District Jails, 91 were Sub Jails, 60 were Central Jails, 6 were Special Jails and Open Jails each, 2 were

Women Jails and 1 was 'Other jails' (**Table 12.6**).

## III. Quarters for Jail Staff

As on 31.12.2021, the total sanctioned staff strength was 89,479 and actual strength of all jail staff was 64,449. As against 64,449 staff strength, the actual number of quarters available at National level was 39,159 during 2021. A comparison between Sanctioned Staff Strength, Actual Staff Strength and Actual Number of Quarters available at National level is placed below in **Chart 12.4**. The percentage share of Number of Quarters Available to Actual Staff Strength at National level was 60.8% as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021 (**Table 12.7**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**Actual Strength of Jail Staff vis-à-vis Actual Number of Quarters Available  
as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021**

**Chart – 12.4**

## IV. Infrastructure Development

- Bihar:** Prisons have been provided proper Desk & Bench instead of on-

floor sitting arrangements. The class room has been equipped with good quality White-Board, 55 inch LED TV,



Projector with proper Projector-Screen and Computer System. The class room has been differently coloured and the iron-bars have been covered with curtains. Decorating the walls of the class room with appropriate educational posters and maps etc. are provided to the prisoners.

2. **Chhattisgarh:** New barracks have been constructed in the jails so that the problem of overcrowding can be reduced.

## V. Vehicles Available

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, a total of 2,530 vehicles (723 Ambulances, 563 Motorcycles, 346 Jeeps, 313 Cars, 149 Tractors, 125 Vans, 884 Lorries and 227 other vehicles) were available in Indian prisons. Uttar Pradesh (221), Telangana (206) and Madhya Pradesh (204) have reported the highest number of vehicles in their jails. Out of 723 Ambulances, Madhya Pradesh has reported 95 ambulances followed by Uttar Pradesh (77) and West Bengal (55). No ambulance was reported by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, DNH & Daman Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep. (Table 12.8).

## VI. Electronic Equipment

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2021, a total of 70,187 electronic devices were available with Prison Departments of States/UTs. Out of which, there were 37,812 CCTVs, 10,166 Walkie Talkies, 9,661 Computers, 5,069 Metal Detectors, 1,992 Phones, 554 FAX Machines, 327 VHF Sets, 0 Electronic Typewriters and 4,606 other electronic equipment available in Indian Prisons (Table 12.9).

## I. Security Devices (other than CCTV)

1. **Gujarat:** A tendering process for purchase of various administrative / security equipment such as Non-Linear Junction Detector (NLJD), Sonography Machine, Roti Making Machine, Baggage Scanner for various jails across the State have been given. Moreover, a purchase order has been placed for Door Frame Metal Detector and Fire Extinguisher Machine for Dahod Sub Jail.

A purchase procedure for installing Full Body Scanner Machine at Lajopore-Surat Jail is in progress.

2. **Haryana:** For the security of jails, 13 sniffer dogs have been deployed in 13 jails viz Central Jail, Ambala, Central Jail-I, Hisar, District Jails, Karnal, Panipat, Yamunanagar, Sonapat, Faridabad, Gurugram, Rohtak, Kurukshetra, Jind, Jhajjar and Sirsa.
3. **Karnataka:** To enhance security measures in Prisons, latest modern security equipment like Non Liner Junction Detection, (NLJD) Mobility Enhanced Spectrum Analyser (MESA), Hand Held Metal Detector (HHMD) and Deep Search Metal Detector (DSMD) have been provided to all the Central Prisons and Mangalore District Prison in the State. As an initiative to provide full proof security to the Prisons in the State, Karnataka State Industrial Security Force (KSISF) has been deployed at all the Central Prisons and Mangalore District Prison in the State.
4. **Kerala:** As a part of strengthening prison security, X-ray Baggage

Scanners and multi-purpose Door-Frame Metal detector have been installed in all the Central Prisons.

5. **Punjab:** On the recommendations of the report on Nabha Jail Break incident (Nov. 2016), the security of the prisons was thoroughly beefed up (esp. after construction of High Security Zones) which has been very successful to manage and control the activities of hardcore criminals. NLJDs, X-ray Baggage Scanners, DFMDs, HHMDs and anti-riot kits have been procured and distributed among all prisons.
6. **Tamil Nadu:** A sum of Rs.21.85 lakh towards the purchase of 9 Drones with colour cameras has been sanctioned for 9 Central Prisons.

## II. CCTV Camera

1. **Bihar:** CCTV cameras are installed in the prison for security purposes.
2. **Haryana:** Total 655 CCTV Cameras have been installed at all the sensitive places in all the jails for strengthening security. CCTV Control Rooms have also been established in all the jails for round-the-clock monitoring of security arrangements. 100 No's of Body Worm Cameras have been provided at all the jails. 512 Walkie-Talkie sets are available in the jails of Haryana.

One Baggage Scanner each have been installed in District Jail, Gurugram and District Jail, Panipat. Baggage Scanners are proposed to be installed in other jails also.

3. **Karnataka:** CCTV cameras are installed in the prison.

4. **Kerala:** The CCTV Surveillance system has been installed in all the jail institutions of Kerala.

5. **Madhya Pradesh:** CCTV camera have been installed in the high security Jails. They are being monitored 24 hrs. at Jail Headquarter level to keep a watch on the activities of jails.

6. **Punjab:** CCTV cameras have been installed in the jails.

7. **Tamil Nadu:** The Close Circuit TV (CCTV) has been installed in the District Jail, Prothrapur to monitor the movement of police escorts personnel's, prison & CRPF staffs, relatives/friends of prisoners, coming to jail for various purpose such as to meet the prisoners, signing the bail bond and accompanying the released prisoners.

8. **A & N Islands:** The Close Circuit TV (CCTV) has been installed in the District Jail, Prothrapur to monitor the movement of police escorts personnel's, prison & CRPF staffs, relatives/friends of prisoners, coming to jail for various purpose such as to meet the prisoners, signing the bail bond & Vakalatama and accompanying the released prisoners.

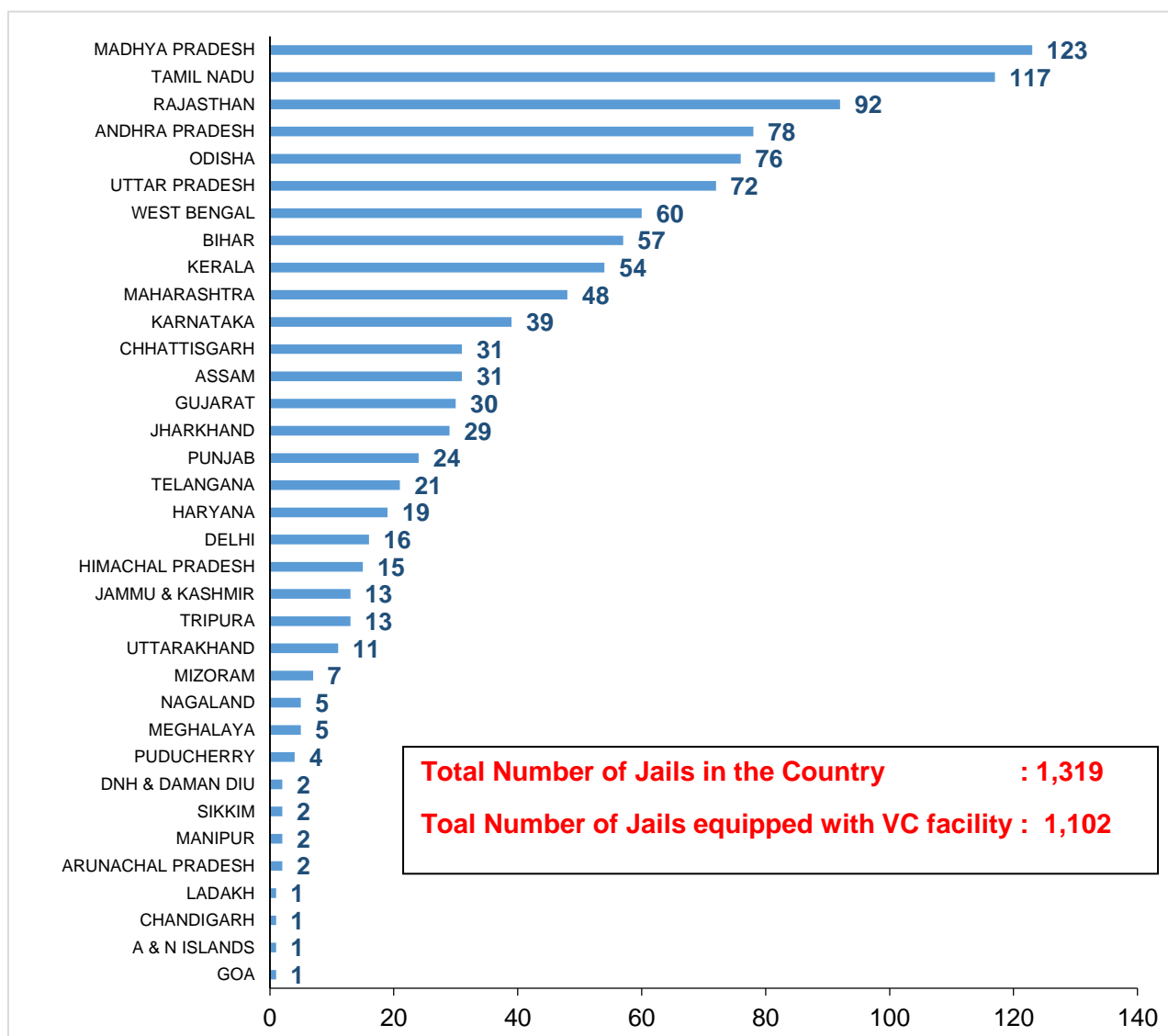
## VII. Video Conferencing

A total of 1,102 jails out of 1,319 Jails were equipped with Video Conferencing (VC) facility at the end of the year 2021. Madhya Pradesh has reported that 123 jails of the State have equipped with VC facility followed by Tamil Nadu (117), Rajasthan (92), Andhra Pradesh (78) and Odisha (76) (**Chart 12.5**).



Out of 1,102 jails equipped with Video Conferencing facility, 459 jails were

Sub jails, 400 jails were District jails and 143 were Central Jails (**Table 12.10**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**State/UT wise Number of Jails with Video Conferencing Facility as on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021**

**Chart – 12.5**

## VIII. Computerization of Prisons

**1. Bihar:** E-Prisons Software designed by NIC in which day to day data of prisoners being uploaded has been implemented in this jail.

**2. Karnataka:** E-Mulakat a video calling system through e-prison software has been made available to prisoners to

communicate with their family members and legal advisors.

**3. Kerala:** At the time of admission of prisoners; along with the personal information and case details, the photographs and fingerprints of the prisoners are being captured and stored through **e-prison** software.

**4. Mizoram:** Operationalisation of e-Prisons in all jails.

**5. A & N Islands:** The Prison Department of this Union Territory has implemented the e-prison portal in District Jail, Prothrapur and updated prisoners information, case details, case action, property details, name of the visitors, accommodation, photographs, fingerprint, etc. in Prison Management Software.

**6. Jammu & Kashmir:** E-Courts have been started in the jails of Jammu & Kashmir.

cost of Rs.2.41 crore, has been functioning well, sanction has been accorded for Rs.2,132.83 lakh for establishing Solar power plants in other Central Prisons.

**6. Delhi:** With a view to contribute to a clean and sustainable environment Solar panels are installed which takes care of the hot water requirement of prison inmates during the winter season.

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## **IX. Solar Power Generation for prisons**

**1. Andhra Pradesh:** Hot water is being provided for bathing purpose to the old aged prisoners and sick prisoners through solar water heater systems so as to maintain good health.

**2. Haryana:** 18 Grid Connected Roof-top Solar Power Plants have been installed at various jails of Haryana, (except two small jails, District Jail, Rewari and District Jail, Palwal), as well as Head Office. The total capacity of these Solar grid power plants are about 4.5 MW.

**3. Karnataka:** Solar water heaters are established to provide hot water to the sick prisoners.

**4. Sikkim:** Prison department provides 24 hrs. running hot water in the entire Prisoner's barrack from solar powered water heaters.

**5. Tamil Nadu:** As the Roof Top Solar Photo Voltaic System with grid connectivity at Puzhal Prison Complex established by Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency (TEDA) at a