



गृह मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
HOME AFFAIRS



Project Report

On

Effective Police Custody Management

(Project No.02/MM:05)

Prepared by
Micro Mission-05 (Infrastructure)
National Police Mission
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Bureau of Police Research and Development
Ministry of Home Affairs
Govt. of India

'Promoting Good Practices and Standards'



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Effective Police Custody Management

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Effective Police Custody Management

1. Introduction/Background

1.1. One of the most vital duties of the Police is to prevent and investigate crime. During the investigation of an offence, the police may have to arrest the persons who are alleged to have committed the offence or against whom there are reasonable grounds of suspicion. The word arrest has been derived from the French Word 'ARRETER' which means taking into custody to answer criminal charge or for prevention of crime.

1.2. During Arrest, following three ingredient should exist (i) Intention to arrest under authority. (ii) (iii)

1.3. Detention in legal manner, and that The arrested person understand his arrest. Chapter V of the Criminal Proceeding Code, 1973 inter-alia deals with the power to arrest and the procedure to be followed by police officer.

- Sec 35(1)/(2) BNSS (earlier 41 Cr.PC) empower any police officer to arrest a person without any order or a warrant from a Magistrate.
- The police also have power under Sec 39 BNSS (earlier 42 Cr.PC) to arrest a person who in the presence of a police officer, has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence, refuses, on demand of such officers, to give his name and residence or who gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false.
- Section 43 BNSS (earlier 46 Cr.PC) prescribes how the arrest is to be made. Section 46 further empower the police to use all means necessary to effect the arrest if the person to be arrested resists. However, sub section (3) of Section 46 imposes a limit on the power to police to use force against a person for arresting him.
- Section 46 BNSS (earlier 49 Cr.PC) imposes another restriction on the power of the police to handle the arrested person. It states that the police are not permitted to use more restrain than in necessary to prevent the escape of the arrested person.
- Section 57 BNSS (earlier 56 Cr.PC) required that a police officer making an arrest without warrant shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested

before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the Case or before the office-in charge of a police station.

- As per the provision of sec 58 BNSS (earlier 57 Cr.PC) no police officers shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstance of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 187 BNSS (earlier 167 Cr.PC), exceed twenty four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's court.
- Section 187 BNSS (earlier 167 Cr.PC) prescribes the proceeding when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours. In such cases, the police officers making the investigation shall forthwith transmit the accused to the nearest Judicial Magistrate. The Magistrate may authorize detention of the accused person in custody of the police for a maximum period of 15 days.
- As per the provisions of Section 187(3) BNSS (earlier 167(2) Cr.PC) an accused may be remanded to magisterial custody beyond fifteen days but not more than ninety days, if the offence is punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of not less than 10 years and sixty days , where the investigation relates to any other offence. The protection to the arrestee are also provided under Article 21 and 22(1) of the Indian Constitution. In Prem Shankar Shukla Vs Delhi Administration, AIR 1980 SC 1535, the Supreme Court has held that hand cuffing is Prima Facie, inhuman, unreasonable, arbitrary and as such repugnant to Article 21 of the constitution of India.

1.5 Detaining a person in custody is a direct and effective restraint on one's personal liberty and therefore the law allows the detention of any person only on valid and reasonable grounds and that too for the minimum required period. Arrest and detention and Police lock up of a person can cause incalculable harm to the reputation and self esteem of a person. No arrest should be made without a reasonable ground after carrying out some investigation enquiry and ascertaining the genuineness and bonafides of a complaint and a reasonable belief both as to the persons complicity and the need to effect the arrest.

1.6 The Supreme Court, in the Case of D.K.Basu took a serious view of violations of the right to life and personal liberty and laid few requirements to be followed by the police and other authorities while arresting a person and detaining him in custody. The Apex Court in this case observed "Custodial Violence, including torture and death in the lock ups, strikes a blow at the Rule of Law, which demands that the Powers of the executive should not only be derived from Law but also that the same should be limited to

Law. Custodial Violence is matter of concern. It is aggravated by the fact that it is committed by persons, who are suppose to be the Protectors of the Citizen. It is committed under the shield of uniform and authority in the four walls of a Police Stations or lock up, the victim being totally helpless.”

1.7 The Apex Court further observed in the case of D.K. Basu on the issue of police torture of the arrested persons:

“Police is no doubt under a legal duty and has legitimate right to arrest a criminal and to interrogate him during the investigation of an offence but it must be remembered that the law does not permit use of third degree methods or torture of accused in custody during interrogation and investigation with a view to solve the crime. End cannot justify the means. The interrogation and investigation into a crime should be in true sense, purposeful to make the investigation effective. By torturing a person and using third degree methods, the police would be accomplishing behind the closed doors what the demand of our legal order forbid. No society can permit it”.

1.8 As per NCRB’s publication , the statistics on custodial deaths are shown in Table 1 : Number of Custodial Death

Year	Number of Custodial Deaths		
	By Suicide	Other Reason	Total
2008			
2009			
2010			
2011			
2012			
2013			

The apprehension of violence in custody has increased manifold in recent year in a hysteric atmosphere created in the name of containing terrorism and extremism the police have acquired unfettered power with the passage of various draconian laws like TADA, POTA etc passed by various State Governments.

1.9 The major lapses found on the part of the police stations can be summarized below:

- The police continue to detain people without maintaining any record and torture them during such illegal detentions.
- The right of the arrestees to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest is also continues to be grossly violated
- The lock-up rooms in most of the police stations are devoid of basic minimum facilities required for a human being like proper ventilation, fan, light, bedding, toilet, mosquito net or coil which make detention itself a torture.

- The allocation for expenses on foods for detainees/arrestees is ridiculously low.
- Government does not provide sufficient funds to the police stations for meeting minimum expenses like printing of registers and formats.
- Hygiene of the lock-ups & toilets are neglected in the police station.
- Deployment of regular security guards to keep watch on the activities of the detainees/arrestees becomes difficult, which occasionally gives them an opportunity to escape from custody.
- The Police Personal carrying out the arrest and handling the integration of the arrestee do not bear accurate, visible and clear identification and name tags with their designation.
- The time, place of arrest and venue of custody of an arrestee are not notified by the police.
- The arrestee are not subjected to medical examination every 48 hours during his detention in custody by a trained doctor.
- The Memo of arrest at the time to arrest are not prepared on the spot and not attested by any witness, who either be a member of family of the arrestee or respectable person of the locality from where the arrest is made. Needless to mention that the Memo of arrest shall also be counter signed by the arrestee and shall contain the time and date of arrest.
- The person arrested are not made aware of his right to have someone informed of his arrest of detention as soon as he is put under arrest or is detained.
- The arrestee are not permitted to meet his lawyer during interrogation though not throughout the interrogation.
- The police station invariably do not provide timely information to the police control room at district level or state level Hqrs. regarding the arrest and the place of custody of the arrestee within twelve hours of effecting the arrest.
- Copies of all the documents including the memo of arrest are not send to the Jurisdictional Magistrate for his record.

1.10 Custody and arrest are not synonymous. In all arrests, there is custody but in all custody there may not be arrest. Generally, all arrests are resisted, either the accused may try to run away or forcibly resist the arrest. Perhaps, no scientific study has been made so far to suggest improvement in the Police Custody Management. This needs Central Custody and Interrogation Centers in Districts level / State Level.

2. Overview

2.1. Project Title

“Effective Police Custody Management”

2.2 Vision

Advantages of the proposed system are:

1. Cases of human rights violations minimized
2. Regular medical check-ups of the suspects would give an early alarm about their deteriorating health
3. It could deter use of third degree methods
4. Lesser chances of escape of suspects from custody
5. More transparency ensured by using cameras
6. Would help in providing legal-aid and information about other legal rights.

2.3 Objectives

The objectives of this project are to:

1. Establish an efficient central custody and interrogation cell
2. Prevent custodial deaths
3. Prevent custodial violence and other human rights violations
4. Provide safe, secure, hygienic and efficient custody system
5. Provide centralized custody center so as to free the police stations from the responsibility of looking after the suspects in police custody
6. Provide uniformity of standards across the country
7. Provide an efficient and functional interrogation center

3. Project Design

The Central Custody and Interrogation Center (CCIC) of the project will have the following components : -

1. The proposed manual along with suggested layout is shown at Annexure-2.
2. The proposed center has been designed to cater for about 10 to 12 city police stations of the capital and has provision for lock-ups, solitary cells, and separate lock-up for women, medical room, change room, rooms for officer in charge, other staff and guards.
3. The proposed center has been designed to cater for about 76 inmates. The center will have CCTV cameras to keep watch over the suspects, a control room and interrogation rooms. Separate rooms have been provided for visitors and defense lawyers. An electronic/ electric board can be displayed on the outer wall of the building in compliance with (amended) sec 41 of the Cr PC.

4. The proposed design of a police station lock-up is shown at Annexure 3.

5. It is proposed that in the initial phase a Central Custody and Interrogation Center (CCIC) is established in the capital city of the state concerned and commissionerate headquarters. It will be rolled down to district headquarters in the second phase.

4. Project Details

1. The Central Custody & Interrogation Centre (a) The Central Custody & Interrogation Centre, located at the State capital shall accommodate all arrestees arrested by the city/urban police stations of the district of the state/ commissionerate headquarters and other arrestees of the nearby police stations/ districts of the following classes held in custody whether under remand or otherwise. (b) (i) All female arrestees, (ii) All arrestees classed as Division I, (iii) All arrestees of dangerous character, (iv) All arrestees connected with terrorist/ Maoist activities (v) All arrestees charged under section not in BNS (earlier 377 IPC) and (v) All arrestees suffering from minor illness not requiring treatment in a regular hospital.

2. Display of arrestees' name -- It is mandatory to display the names of all persons in police custody. A board, preferably LED/LCD display, containing names of the prisoners, date of arrest, legal sections of arrest etc. shall be prominently displayed at the entrance. Provisions and notices regarding rights of the prisoners etc shall be displayed. The police has to provide the protective care to every person who is under police custody.

3. Design and Size of CCIC – (a) A suggested design of the CCIC is enclosed.

i. Space of about 25 sq. ft. should be provided for each arrestee.

ii. As a guideline a CCIC should have a height of not less than 14 ft. It should have two ventilators each of 2' x 1 ½' size at the top. The electrical wiring should be concealed. The lights should be fitted at the top in the ceiling and should be covered. The fans, if desired, should be provided outside the CCIC in such a manner that the air is directed inside. There should be no hooks or other things that can be used for hanging. The door and ventilations should have wire mesh on the inside. CCTV cameras should be so placed inside the cell as to cover the entire cell.

iii. Separate accommodation/cells shall be provided for Division I and Division II prisoners.

- iv. The toilet should be outside the CCIC and should have a height of not less than 14 ft. It should have a ventilator at top with wire mesh. It should have a light fitted on top and covered.
- v. Maximum number of prisoners to be confined in each cell will be written at a conspicuous place preferably above the door of each cell.
- (b) Earthen pitchers/ plastic bottles/ buckets & mugs/ disposable glasses can be provided inside the CCIC for water. Water can be placed outside the CCIC and should be provided by the constable on duty if the prisoners demand. The police has to provide the protective care to the person under police custody.
- (c) A suggestive design of police station lock-up is shown at Annexure 4.

4. Classification of Arrestees -- The classification of arrestees shall be made by the SP/ DCP or department responsible for the arrestees. He shall endorse on the Custody Centre Pass the words 'Division I' or 'Division II'. In the absence of any endorsement, the arrestees shall be treated as Division II.

5. Admission of Arrestees – (a) Arrestees shall be accepted in the Custody Centre only on the following conditions, namely:-

- (i) The detention is authorized by the competent authority
- (ii) In emergency situations, if it is authorized by a gazetted officer
- (b) Before arrestees are taken over, they shall be produced before the CCIC in-charge (if they are Division I arrestees), or before the CCIC 2 i/c (if they are Division II arrestees) on duty. The receiving officer shall satisfy himself that
 - (i) the detention is authorized and lawful.
 - (ii) the particulars of the arrestee are correct.
 - (iii) the physical state of the arrestee is good.
 - (iv) if the arrestee has anything to report, it should be recorded and suitable action should be taken.
 - (v) The arrestees shall be searched; their belongings should be recorded and kept safely.
 - (i) Female arrestees shall be searched only by the Wardress.
- (c) Juvenile arrestees shall not be received in the CCIC, but children may accompany their mothers.

- (d) Arrestees charged under section 377 of the IPC, shall be segregated. Officer-in-charge of police-stations forwarding such persons to the CCIC shall endorse the CCIC pass in red ink. "Accused charged under section 377 of the IPC; please segregate." Similarly, Maoist/ terrorist arrestees shall also be segregated and a similar entry will be made in their CCIC pass.

6. Dress and Blankets for the Arrestees

- (a) Blankets that could be torn easily and are strong enough and stitched on edges should only be used.
- (b) No other items except the blankets (like bed sheets etc.) shall be provided.
- (c) Additional blankets shall be provided based on local weather conditions.
- (d) A change room, separate for women and men should be provided in the CCIC

7. Surveillance -- (a) Each cell should be provided with two CCTV cameras.

- (b) CCTV cameras should also be provided in following places:-
 - (i) Entry gate of the CCIC
 - (ii) Interrogation room
 - (iii) Varandah
 - (iv) Medical/ Doctor's room
 - (v) Camera should be fixed beyond the reach of arrestee.
- (c) Entire prisoner's area including the space up to the door of the toilet should be covered under CCTV camera.
- (d) A control room should be established in the CCIC. It should be manned by minimum 2 persons round the clock. It should get the visuals of all the CCTVs.
- (e) An alarm should be placed in the control room.

8. Interrogation – (a) Well equipped Interrogation Rooms (IRs) are essential for proper interrogation of the arrestees. Therefore, CCIC should have the followings:-

- (i) CCTV camera in all Interrogation Rooms
- (ii) Audio - visual recording facility in all IR

(iii) Photography & videography facilities

(iv) Fingerprint recording facility

(v) Lie detector machine with trained operator

- (b) IRs should be so located that the arrestees moving out of their cells to the IR should not get an opportunity to escape.
- (c) IRs should have its own register. The names of arrestees and interrogation officers, timing etc should be recorded.
- (d) After interrogation, preferably the prisoner should be medically examined. His complaints should be recorded by the CCIC in-charge.

9. Legal Aid - (a) The arrestees should be allowed to seek legal aid/ meet their advocates.

- (b) The advocate must obtain permission and get a pass from the CCIC in-charge.
- (c) The details of advocate's entry and exit should be recorded in the CCIC register.
- (d) A room should be specifically provided for this purpose and a CCTV camera should be provided in the room.

10. Escort of Arrestees to Court -- When arrestees are sent to courts from the CCIC, they shall invariably be carried in prison vans. The capacity of each van shall be written prominently on its body.

The SP/ DCP or the Reserve Inspector shall depute suitable escorts with the prison van whose duty shall be to put the arrestees in the van to take them to the courts.

The arrestees lodged in the CCIC from the police station may also be taken to court duly escorted by the police station concerned. In that case the Police Officer deputed from the division with the challaan shall sit in the prison van and shall be responsible for the arrestees in transit from the CCIC and handing them over to the Court Lock-up.

For Naxalites and other arrestees requiring special security measures, procedures based on local SOP should be followed.

11. Maximum period of detention -- No arrestee shall be kept in the CCIC for a period exceeding 24 hours at a time, including Sunday and holidays, except on the authority of a remand order to police custody. The officer-in-charge of the police station concerned shall be informed whenever a period of 23 hours has been exceeded. It will however be the responsibility of the officer responsible for the arrest to adhere to the time limits.

12. Arrestees' diet – (a) The CCIC in-charge shall be responsible for the feeding arrangements for arrestees in the CCIC; he shall supervise the work of the food contractor and see that all meals are supplied correctly. He shall check the bills of the contractor and occasionally examine the food before and after cooking, to see that a uniform standard of quality is maintained.

(b) Three meals shall generally be supplied to the prisoners at the CCIC. The meals timings, place for meals, the procedure to be followed, menu etc should be decided by the SP/ DCP.

13. Release of arrestees' – A strict procedure for release of the arrestees' should be followed. (b) Proper record of release of arrestees should be maintained.

14. Interviews and communications -- (a) No interview or communication with a arrestees' shall be allowed in the CCIC. Any person desirous of interviewing a arrestees' must apply to the Dy SP or Assistant Commissioner of Police of the division or department concerned for the same who will if he deem fit, issue an authority requiring the arrestees to be made over to a named officer. This officer shall produce the said authority to the CCIC in-charge, and remove the arrestees. Timing of exit for such purpose and re- entry shall be noted.

(b) An arrestee who wishes to communicate with his legal adviser or with his relatives or friends shall be permitted to write to them.

(c) It is strictly forbidden for any member of the CCIC staff to convey any message or letter on behalf of any prisoner to or from his relatives or friends wither inside or outside the CCIC. Should any prisoner or outsider approach a member of the staff with this object in view, the DySP in-charge shall immediately be informed, and he shall report the matter to the SP/DCP.

15. Visitors -- No outsider, relative or friend of any arrestees and no Police Officer shall be permitted inside the CCIC without proper authority, duly endorsed by the Dy.SP or Assistant Commissioners of police or, in his absence, by the Inspector on duty at headquarters, or by the officer-in-charge, Control. A visitor's register in the prescribed form shall be kept by the Police Officer on duty in which particulars of all visitors other than escort shall be entered.

16. Duties of the Medical Officer- (a) The SP/DCP should lay down the instructions regarding the medical examination of arrestees which shall be followed by the doctor. He shall follow the instructions of the CCIC in –charge.

(b) The doctor shall also examine the sanitary aspects and the food of the arrestees.

17. Duties of the Officer in-charge of the CCIC -- (a) An officer, preferably a DySP shall be in charge of the CCIC, and shall be responsible for general control over its staff, following the laid down procedures and general maintenance of the CCIC.

(b) He shall be responsible for the safety of the CCIC and safe custody of arrestees . He shall inspect all parts of each lock up daily. He shall maintain all records properly.

18. Duties of the 2 I/C

(a) He shall act as the deputy to the CCIC in–charge and assist him in his duties.

(b) His specific duties should be laid down by the SP/DCP.

19. Duties of constables

(a) They will be responsible for the guard duty, escorting the arrestees when they move out of their cells and general safety of the CCIC.

(b) Their duties and other details will be laid down by the SP/DCP.

20. Duties of the Wardress- (a) She shall be in-charge of the female arrestees and shall be responsible for the safety and following other procedures related to female arrestees.

21. Inspection by Police Surgeon - The Police Surgeon, State Capital City, shall visit the CCIC at least once a month.

22. Diary -- (a) A Diary shall be maintained in which shall be noted matters of interest (except the admittance or release of arrestee which shall be noted in a separate register), such as complaints by arrestees, the times of duty of the various men, the arrival and departure of the Doctor or the CCIC in charge or other officers etc. It must always be clear from the diary as to who was the senior officer present in the Lock-up at a particular time.

(b) The CCIC in-charge shall, when handing over charge to the officer relieving him make over to him (i) all Government property in his charge and (ii) all personal property of arrestees in his charge. He shall make an entry to this effect in the Diary, and shall also record in it the number of prisoners handed over. The relieving officer

shall append his signature below the report of the relieved officer after making any comments he wishes to make regarding discrepancies, etc., if any.

23. Registers and Records- The Registers, etc., maintained in the CCIC are shown in Appendix 2.

5. Financial Implications

5.1 Building: The proposed centre having four lock-ups, four solitary cells, separate lock-up for women arrestees, change room, medical room, interrogation room and space for staff etc. has an area of 10820 sq. ft..

5.2 CCTV Cameras and Control Room Equipment: About 45 CCTV Cameras each Control Room monitor, Two Audio recorders, central announcement system, alarm etc. are required. .

5.3 Office Equipment: like phone, fax, photocopier, computer, almirah, furniture, fire extinguishers etc.

5.4 Vehicles: One light vehicle, ambulance, water tanker etc

5.5 Medical Room: Equipment and medicines

5.6 Staff for CCIC

Estimated Capital Cost – Rs.2.72 Crores (**Annexure :01**)

Recurring Cost of each CCIC is Rs.32 Lakhs (**Annexure :01**)

The year wise expenditure of this project is shown in Table -2

Table-2 : Project Scheme Cost

Name of Project		Effective Custody Management					
Sl No.	Details of Expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total (In crore)
1	Capital	Nil	5.44	5.44	2.72	2.72	16.32
2.	Revenue	0.10	1.06	1.91	1.98	2.33	7.38
	Total	0.10	6.50	7.35	4.70	5.05	23.70

6. Human Resources

Proposed Staff for CCIC

Administrative Staff:

- a) In-charge : DSP-1
- b) 2 I/C : Inspector -1
- c) QM : SI- 1
- d) Driver : HC-1, Const- 3
- e) Lady Warden : SI-1 (I/C), HC-1 (2 I/C)
- f) Tel./ Wireless Oper : Const- 3
- g) Writers : HC-2
- Total : 14 (DSP-1, Insp-1, SI-2, HC-4, Const-6)**

Security Staff:

- a) Outer Security : ASI-1, HC-2, Const- 6
- b) Male prisoner cell : ASI-1, HC-3, Const- 15 (one guard for each cell, one HC for supervision, 3 shifts of 8 hour)
- c) Male solitary cell : HC-3, Const -6 (one HC, 2 Constables in each shift)
- d) Female cell : Lady staff of ASI-1, HC-3, Const-3 (one HC, one Constable in each shift)
- e) Control Room : HC-3, Const-3 (one HC, one Const in each shift)
- f) Security I/C : SI-1
- Total : 51 (SI-1, ASI-3, HC-14, Const-33)**

Medical Staff:

- a) Doctor : 1
- b) Compounder : 1
- c) Nursing Assistant : 2 (one male, one female)
- d) Total : 4

Office Staff:

- a) S.O : 1
- b) UDC : 1
- c) LDC : 1
- d) Data Entry Operator : 1
- e) Peon : 1
- f) Steno : 1
- Total : 6**

Tradesmen/

Multi Tasking Staff:

- a) Sweeper : 3 (two male, one female)

Total Staff : 78

Staff can be arranged by the State Government by sparing the official from Police Stations.

7. Project Implementation and Monitoring

The administrative structure for implementing the project as under:-

1. IG/Director, NPM will be the Nodal Officer from Central Govt.
2. DG/ADG rank officer will be the Nodal Officer from State Govt./UT
3. Dy. Commissioner of Police/SP will be Nodal Officers of concerned districts.
4. Nodal Officer of the project.
5. Concerned Micro Mission members.

MHA $\Rightarrow$ DG, BPR&D (NPM Dte $\Rightarrow$ to concerned DsGP/CP of States/UTs in Society mode.

6. Field Visits on need basis
7. Workshop and impact analysis
8. Mid-course correction
9. Audit by Chartered Accountant as recommended by GOI, Society mode for transfer of funds.

8. Project Period

1. The first phase of the project will be implemented in 5 years in 12th five year Plan (2012-17)
 2. For the Ist five years , the Central Government will meet the recurring expenditure and subsequently Central and State Governments/UTs will meet the recurring expenditure in the ratio of 75: 25
 3. National level Consultant for the project will be appointed after the project is approved by the Home Ministry.
 4. DPR will be got prepared by the expert.
 5. Floating of NIT
 6. Construction of Model CCIC in one of the state capitals/police commissionerates.
 7. Construction of remaining 4 nos. CCIC in selected states/police commissionerates HQs.
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ANNEXURE-I

(Page 1 of 2)

Non-recurring expenditure (Capital)

It is presumed that six (6) Central Custody & Interrogation Centres (CCIC) will be established in 5 years period.

Average one-time cost of building (Central Custody Interrogation Centre)
expenditure on construction of a 10820 Sq.ft (1005 Sq.M) building at CPWD rates :

- | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-----------------|
| (a) | Rs.20,750/- (CPWD rate) x 1005 Sq.M | : | Rs. 2.08 crore |
| (b) | 45 CCTV Cameras @ Rs.5,000/-
Control Room Monitor @ 30,000/-,
2 Audio Recorders @ Rs.20,000/- ,
Central Announcement System, Alarm etc. | : | Rs. 0.12 crore |
| (c) | 3 vehicles (Light vehicle-6 Lakh,
Ambulance-13 Lakh, Water Tanker-12 lakh) | : | Rs. 0. 31 crore |
| (d) | Office Equipment(Phone,fax, Photocopier,
Computer, Almira, Furniture etc. | : | Rs. 0.16 crore |
| (e) | Medical Room Equipments | : | Rs. 0.05 crore |

Total :

Rs. 2.72 crore

(B)Recurring Expenditure

Diet charges @ Rs.75/- each for 76 Prisoners x 365 days	Rs.75x76x365	Rs.20,80,000
Fuel & Vehicle maintenance etc. @ Rs.96,000 PA for each vehicle(Light vehicle, Ambulance & Water Tanker)	Rs.1,20,000 X 3 vehicle	Rs 3,60,000
Electricity, Water Charges	Rs.20,000/- PMx12	Rs. 2,40,000
Maintenance cost of CCTV Cameras Central Announcement System, Alarms etc.		Rs. 1,20,000
Medicines and maintenance of Medical Equipments etc.		Rs 2,00,000
Other Misc. Contingencies (furnishing, utilities, AMC of electronic gadgets etc.)	.	Rs. 2,00,000
Total		Rs.32,00,000

(Say Rs. 32.00 Lakh)

Proposed Staff for CCIC

Administrative Staff:

h) In-charge	: DSP-1
i) 2 I/C	: Inspector -1
j) QM	: SI- 1
k) Driver	: HC-1, Const- 3
l) Lady Warden	: SI-1 (I/C), HC-1 (2 I/C)
m) Tel./ Wireless Oper	: Const- 3
n) Writers	: HC-2
Total	: 14 (DSP-1, Insp-1, SI-2, HC-4, Const-6)

Security Staff:

g) Outer Security	: ASI-1, HC-2, Const- 6
h) Male prisoner cell	: ASI-1, HC-3, Const- 15 one guard for each cell, one HC for supervision, 3 shifts of 8 hour)
i) Male solitary cell	: HC-3, Const -6 (one HC, 2 Constables in each shift)
j) Female cell	: Lady staff of ASI-1, HC-3, Const-3 (one HC, one Constable in each shift)
k) Control Room	: HC-3, Const-3 (one HC, one Const in each shift)
l) Security I/C	: SI-1
Total	: 51 (SI-1, ASI-3, HC-14, Const-33)

Medical Staff:

e) Doctor	: 1
f) Compounder	: 1
g) Nursing Assistant	: 2 (one male, one female)
h) Total	: 4

Office Staff:

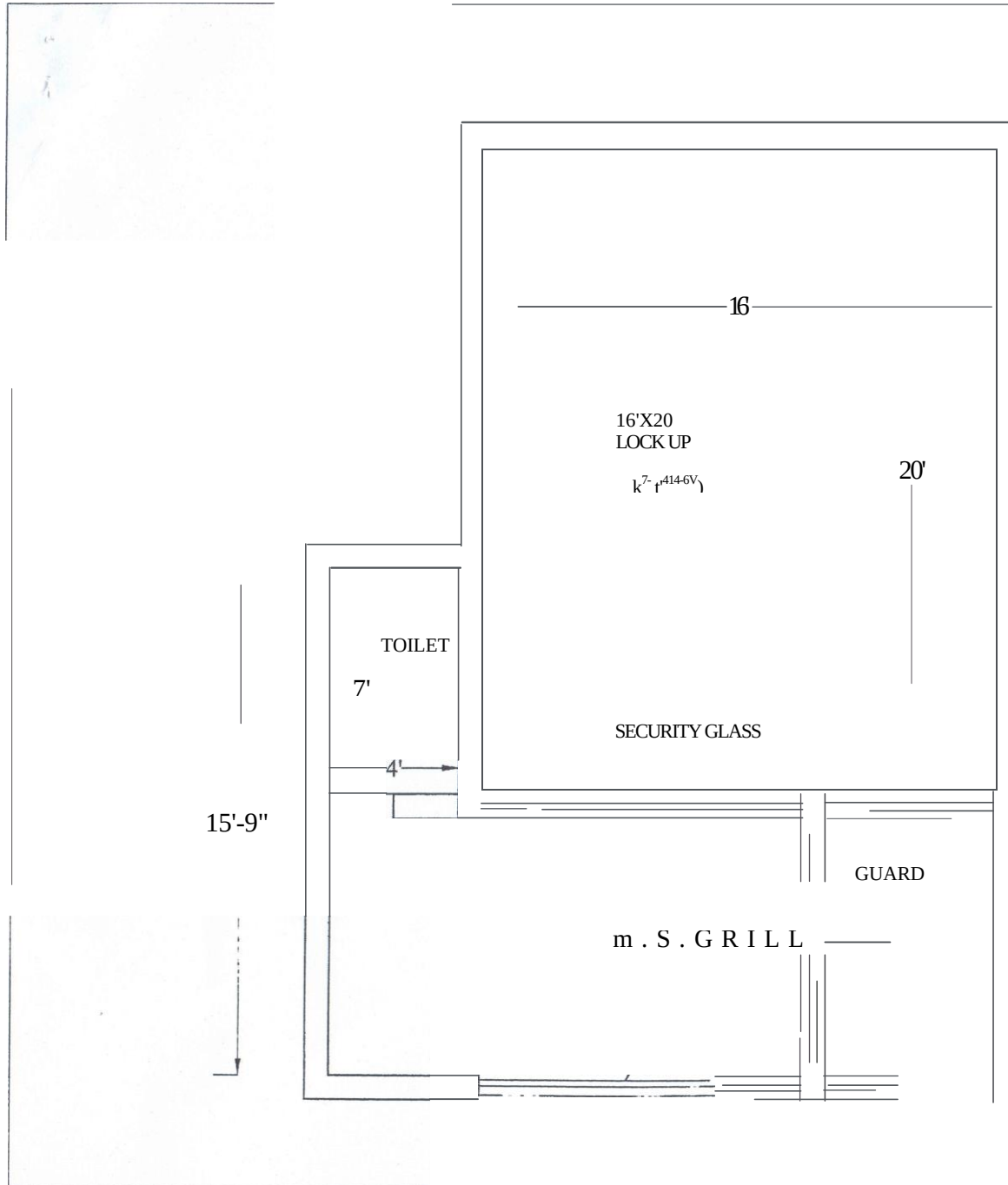
g) S.O	: 1
h) UDC	: 1
i) LDC	: 1
j) Data Entry Operator	: 1
k) Peon	: 1
l) Steno	: 1
Total	: 6

Tradesmen/

Multi Tasking Staff:

b) Sweeper	: 3 (two male, one female)
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Total Staff : 78



CPOLICE STATION LOCK UP

AREA- 610 SQ.FT. POAq--

ESTIMATED COST - Rs310,000/-
(Rupees Seven Lakhs Ten Thousand Only.)

*including @ Rs 8000 / per sq. ft
Security Glass*

*Uk
(Rk vij)*

DRAWING OF OF POLICE LOCK UP AT DURG.		DRG NO
TITLE	DRN ArSS K DT 31 5 12	JOBNO
Brijesh Nagaria Designs ARC. IECTS INRIOR DESIGNMS		NORTH
Mangalsbtha.		

