

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
PULCHOWK CAMPUS
PULCHOWK, LALITPUR



pariwartan

A REVOLUTION IN PRISON ARCHITECTURE THROUGH REHABILITATION
COMMUNITY PRISON AND REHABILITATION

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO:
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PULCHOWK CAMPUS
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF ARCHITECTURE

SUBMITTED BY
SHRISTI SHRESTHA 074-BAE-238

DATE: 2080/01/11

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS APPROVAL

Date:

To,

The Chairman and Members of Jury

Department of Architecture

Pulchowk Campus

Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University

Dear Sir/ Madam,

In compliance with the requirement of the course of 5th year, Architectural Design Thesis (AR851) for the bachelor's in architecture degree, I hereby respectfully present my thesis for evaluation and approval.

Project Title: Pariwartan | A Revolution in Prison Architecture Through Rehabilitation. Community Prison and Rehabilitation

Project Location: Khokhana, Lalitpur

Respectfully yours,

Shristi Shrestha (074-BAE-238)

(Thesis Candidate)

Recommending Approval:

Prof. Dr. Sanjay Uprety

Thesis Supervisor

Asst. Prof. Dr. Inu Pradhan Salike

Thesis Co-ordinator

Prof. Dr. Sanjay Uprety

Head of Department

Asst. Prof. Dr.

External Jury

CERTIFICATE BY THESIS CO-ORDINATOR

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “Pariwartan | A Revolution in Prison Architecture Through Rehabilitation. Community Prison and Rehabilitation” at Khokana, Nepal submitted by Miss. Shristi Shrestha has been declared successful for the partial fulfilment of the academic requirement for the completion of the Degree of Bachelor of Architecture.

Prof. Dr. Sanjay Uprety

Thesis Supervisor

Date: 2080/01/11

Department of Architecture

Institute of Engineering

Pulchowk Campus

Tribhuvan University

DECLARATION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS APPROVAL	III
CERTIFICATE BY THESIS CO-ORDINATOR	IV
DECLARATION	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	VII
ABSTRACT	XI
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	XII
LIST OF FIGURES	XIII
LIST OF TABLE/ CHARTS	XVI
Chapter 1: Introduction	17
1.1. PROJECT INTRODUCTION	17
1.2. BACKGROUND	18
1.3. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT:	19
1.4. IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH	22
1.5. PROBLEM STATEMENT	23
1.6. OBJECTIVES	23
1.7. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:	24
1.8. EXPECTED OUTPUT	26
1.9. PROPOSED CASE STUDY AND RESEARCH FIELD:	27
Chapter 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	29
2.1. Definition:	29
2.2. Philosophy of punishment	29

2.3.	Purpose of the Prison	32
2.4.	Prison Architecture	34
2.5.	Structure of the Prison	38
2.6.	Multidisciplinary act	47
2.7.	Administration	49
2.8.	Security	50
2.9.	Prison Return Rate:	55
2.10.	PRISONERS	60
2.11.	Physical form and Space of Prison Architecture	61
2.12.	The Political Economy of Prison Design	64
2.13.	THE INTERACTION:	65
2.14.	PSYCHOLOGY MEETS ARCHITECTURE	66
2.15.	ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND PSYCHOLOGY	68
2.16.	Mental Health	79
2.17.	Rehabilitation:	79
2.18.	PRISON ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE	85
2.19.	Sustainable Architecture Strategies:	86
2.20.	Green Building Materials and Finishes	88
2.21.	BARRIERS IN PRISON ARCHITECTURE	90
2.22.	EMERGENCY SECURITY	90
2.23.	Venerable people	92
2.24.	Codal laws:	93
Chapter 3:	Case Study	102
3.1.	CENTRAL JAIL:	102
3.2.	KABRE JAIL:	110
3.3.	NUWAKOT JAIL:	125
3.4.	SANGANER JAIL:	129
3.5.	STORSTROM PRISON:	130

Chapter 4: PROGRAM FORMULATION:	134
4.1. SEGREGATION OF THE PRISONERS:	134
4.2. PRISON POPULATION	134
4.3. PROGRAMS FROM NATIONAL CASE STUDIES:	134
4.4. PROGRAMS FROM INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES:	135
4.5. NEW PROGRAMS:	135
Chapter 5: SITE ANALYSIS	148
5.1. SITE SELECTION CRITERIA	148
5.2. SITE PROFILE:	149
5.3. SITE JUSTIFICATION:	150
5.4. SECTORAL DATA (PHYSICAL):	150
5.5. CULTURAL DATA (ASPECTS):	151
5.6. SOCIAL ASPECTS:	152
5.7. ECONOMIC ASPECTS:	152
5.8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS:	152
5.9. SECTIONAL ELEVATION	153
Chapter 6: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT	155
6.1. FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT:	155
6.2. VEGETATION	159
6.3. THE ARCANE WORLD (WORLD WITHIN THE WORLD)	160
Chapter 7: design Development process:	161
7.1. General planning	161
Chapter 8: MATERIALS:	163
Chapter 9: A SOCIETY WITHIN THE PRIMISES	164
Chapter 10: THE TIERS	166
Chapter 11: TIER NO: 1 (DESIGN SPACES)	166
11.1. TIER NO. 1: MARKET AREA	167

11.2.	TIER NO. 1: OPEN PRISON	171
11.3.	TIER NO. 1: ADMINISTRATION	175
Chapter 12:	DESIGN SPACES (TIER two)	181
12.1.	TIER 2: CONFERENCE	181
12.2.	TIER 2: HEALTH ZONE	181
12.3.	TIER 2: HOLDING CELL	182
12.4.	TIER 2: IN-BETWEEN SPACE	183
12.5.	TIER 2: SECURITY BASE	185
12.6.	TIER 2: VISITOR ZONE	186
Chapter 13:	DESIGN SPACES (TIER 3)	190
13.1.	TIER 3: WOMEN PRISON	190
13.2.	TIER 3: WOMEN WORKSHOP:	195
Chapter 14:	DESIGN SPACES (TIER four)	196
14.1.	TIER 4: MALE PRISON: BLOCK 4	196
14.2.	TIER 4: BLOCK 3 (mALE PRISON)	202
14.3.	TIER 4: BLOCK 2 (MALE PRISON)	205
14.4.	TIER 4: BLOCK 1: MALE PRISON	210
14.5.	MALE WORKSHOP	215
Chapter 15:	STRUCTURE:	219
Chapter 16:	SANITARY:	222
Chapter 17:	WATER SUPPLY	226
Chapter 18:	DRAINAGE	231
Chapter 19:	RENDERS	232
	MODEL PHOTOS	232
	CONCLUSION	238
Chapter 20:	references:	240

ABSTRACT

Throughout human history, the concept of punishment has existed in every community. However, the activities classified as "crime" and the penalties inflicted on criminals for the same offense have revealed variances in each civilization and age. In the modern world, the concept of punishment has been reinterpreted and considered as an opportunity for rehabilitation. European countries, particularly the Nordic countries, have successfully put rehabilitative theory into reality. However, in the perspective of our country. The concept of a correctional institution is restricted to names. Although the social, economic, and cultural aspects of the country, as well as the type of the criminal, are strong factors in shaping the structure of the correctional institution, the absence of any real systematic approach considering rehabilitation to correctional facilities are deficient.

Criminals in our nation return to society in some fashion, and if correctional facilities do not serve their function, total progress in this sector will always be small. The overall goal of my research would be to analyze the function of architecture in helping to uplift the correctional environment. To reach this goal, the research would reimagine the correctional institution from a rehabilitation perspective while also keeping the context of crime and offenders in our society in mind along with security. The study would demonstrate why it is critical to view correctional facilities via a geographical perspective. The existing jail system, especially in our country requires major philosophical and physical changes.

My thesis would try to realize a concept of a correctional facility that employs architecture to facilitate the element of correction and rehabilitation in order to fulfill the aims of decreasing crime and enhancing community health for which it was meant.

Keywords:

Correctional institution Crime is endemic. Instrumentalize, Imprisonment, Incarceration the New Society. Punishment, Norms

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SHRISTI SHRESTHA

074BAE238

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Purpose of Prison	33
Figure 2: 17th Century Dutch House	35
Figure 3: 18th and 19th centuries prison	35
Figure 4: The Panoptican	36
Figure 5: The Panopticon Concept	36
Figure 6: 20th Century prison	37
Figure 7: Halden Prison: Norway	37
Figure 8: Central Jail, Nepal	38
Figure 9: Structure of the Prison	39
Figure 10: Section A	40
Figure 11: Section B	40
Figure 12: Section C	42
Figure 13: RECTANGLE	43
Figure 14: RADIAL	43
Figure 15: TELEPHONE	43
Figure 16: COURTYARD	44
Figure 17: CAMPUS	44
Figure 18: URBAN- COURTYARD	44
Figure 19: URBAN- CAMPUS	44
Figure 20: Organization Chart	49
Figure 21: Level of Prison	50
Figure 22: 0 Degree security	53
Figure 23: 90 degrees security	53
Figure 24: 270 degrees security	53

Figure 25: 360 degrees security	53
Figure 26: Types of security doors	55
Figure 27: Prisoners chart	60
Figure 28: SPACES	64
Figure 29: Direct and indirect human interactions	66
Figure 30: Vertical Circulation: Human to Human Interactions	66
Figure 31: Horizontal Circulation: Human to Human Interactions	66
Figure 32: Mental Health in Prison: (Block)	79
Figure 33: Masculine/ Macho Architecture	84
Figure 34: Feminine Architecture	84
Figure 35: PASSIVE DESIGN	86
Figure 36: Renewable Energy Resources	87
Figure 37: Stormwater Management	87
Figure 38: Work schedule of Workers	118
Figure 39: Work Schedule of Workers	118
Figure 40: CGI SHED	150
Figure 41: MUD HOUSE	150
Figure 42: CONCRETE BUILDING	150
Figure 43: Sikali Temple	152
Figure 44: Location	152
Figure 45: Local vegetation	153
Figure 46: Zoning market place	167
Figure 47: Market space programs	169
Figure 48: Material use in market space	170
Figure 49: Zoning open prison	171

Figure 50: Open prison	173
Figure 51: Block 1	212
Figure 52: Truss system	219
Figure 53: Truss system	220
Figure 54: Frame structure	220
Figure 55: Jhingati tiles	221
Figure 56: Thatch roof	221
Figure 57: Rainwater harvest	223

LIST OF TABLE/ CHARTS

Table 1: PRISON POPULATION OF NEPAL	21
Table 2: PRISON POPULATION OF SRI LANKA	21
Table 3: METHODOLOGY	25
Table 4: CASE STUDY FRAMEWORK	28
Table 5 TYPOLOGIES	44
Table 6: HEIARCHY TABLE	48
Table 7: Comparision and sectors	133
Table 8: SECTIONAL ELEVATION WEST TO EAST	154

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT INTRODUCTION

Whether It be called “Jail”, “Confinement”, “Detention Camp”, “Lockup”, “Rehabilitation Centre”, “कैदीखाना”, “जेल”, “Dungeon”, “Prison”, “Correctional Facility” or any other name, they are synonymous to the system known as Prison. Architecturally, it is a building in which people are legally held as a punishment for a crime they have committed or while awaiting trial.

It is an unusual building or structure from an architectural standpoint since it was built to house people—who just so happen to be criminals—in special ways that have an impact on their mental health. According to the law, a prison is a place where inmates are subjected to the legal repercussions and demands that come with committing a crime. The source of the dispute is this peculiar social housing complex. By enforcing rules and discipline, the judiciary aspires to positively transform a convicted person or an accused person. However, there are problems with safety and the idea of giving people adequate living space in our country. Prison architecture is not considered much in our society. In fact, the concept of society where prisoners should not or is not expected to have any facilities or therapeutic place stands in between its development. That is why “Prison Architecture” has witnessed extremely slow development over the year. In this report of directed studies from 9th semester, we will be discussing about Prison Architecture, design and impact in current situation. (Kriminalvardens, 2018)

For centuries, punishment for those who did wrong has always been part of the community. From punishing people by hanging them in the middle of the mass courtyard to locking them in a CELL, the judicial system has changed over the time. With the core idea of “Prison” was to develop a judicial system where people get punished as per the level of crime that they committed over the time. Prisons are government-sanctioned facilities designed for the long-term confinement of adults as punishment for serious offenses. This definition of prisons, frequently belied by actual practice but an accurate representation of the prison as an ideal type, emerged relatively late in human history.

House convicted criminals and accused person remained in custom and awaiting trial. However, in its entity, the prison was divided into three stages of confinement before they were returned to civilian life. The first portion of the sentence was served in isolation. After that, prisoners were assigned to group work projects. Finally, for six months or more before release, the prisoners were transferred to “intermediate prisons,” where they were supervised by unarmed guards and given sufficient freedom and responsibility to demonstrate their fitness for release. Release nonetheless depended upon the continued good conduct of the offender, who could be returned to prison if necessary.

The concept of prison/ correction facility has evolved along the time and at modern age prisons or detention centers are prevalent. The function of prison itself has evolved along the time. Previously, prisons were solely to confine the convicts in order to punish them and to protect the normal public. However, coming to the modern era, prisons deem to contribute to the well-being of the convicts to rehabilitate them.

1.2. BACKGROUND

“You can’t escape PRISON because it’s surrounded by big walls, but you can look at the view and escape through your mind.” (Kriminalvarens, 2018)

More than 10.3 million people are imprisoned worldwide (Fair & Walmsley, 2021). Despite differences in prison population size and demographics, many countries face similar challenges in creating safe and supportive environments within their prison systems. Prisons are complex environments where many, and sometimes conflicting, interventions and outcomes are expected. Prisons are expected to provide security, jobs, housing, health care, food, basic needs, education, vocational training, rehabilitation programs, religious services, recreation, and visitation all year.

Most prisons are closed facilities, and how they are designed has a significant impact on how those who live and work within them perceive them. However, the relationship between individual physical environment features and the lived experience of imprisonment has received little scholarly attention (Canter, 1987; Moran & Turner, 2019). Prison architecture deals with the effects of prison architecture, design, and layout on the experience of incarceration, on how inmates behave in and around carceral facilities, and on prison employees. We have a real

potential to change lives and stop the inexorably rising flood of prisoners if we design jails that offer possibilities for learning and fulfilling work as well as values like empathy, trust, and hope.

Prison design has a significant impact on the lived experience of imprisonment, but research on the relationship between the physical prison environment and wellbeing is limited. The thesis deals with the rehabilitation connected with prison architecture to develop a reformed prison through the power of architecture. It reflects the relationship between prison environment, psychology, rehabilitation and architecture; relationship between prison design features and building users' well-being.

1.3. JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT:

The current prison population in Nepal is approximately 26306, with 93% males and 7% females. There are approximately 83 prisoners for every 100,000 people, with a prison population rate of 87%. The prison population grows year after year, making it difficult for government bodies to maintain control of the prison. As a result, the occupancy rate has risen to 153.7%, which is extremely concerning.

The data shows the lack of rehabilitation opportunities and increase of prisoners in the prison. Hence, some questions were created. These are the questions that had been hovering over my mind and hence to find out the answers to the problem related to our prison system, my thesis is based upon a different look into the prison system.

- Will depriving of basic human rights help people to act like they should? Has that worked in the past??
- Should we look for designs that supports human rights and help them realize the wrong deeds?
- What can be done through architectural design? What changes can we bring for the future development in the prison system?

Over the time, the concept of Jail and punishment system has evolved and so is the way people view punishment. Rather than taking a punishment as a punishment, the current system views it as a period of rehabilitation and way to view life with a different point of view. Punishment means nothing when there is no realization. The entire world is moving towards a JAIL SYSTEM where rehabilitation is prioritized, and people are given a chance to redeem themselves. They are given the opportunity to become a better person after they complete their sentence in the JAIL.

However, the same cannot be said about the JUDICIAL system in Nepal. There is some system that justifies the deed of beings in the right order. However, there is no platform(space) where the system can be implemented. There is no space where both punishment as well as rehabilitation opportunity. A punishment is always looked like a punishment rather than an opportunity to develop humanity.

People tend to leave the “JAIL SERVICE” after some time of their sentence but even after being under sentence, people do not realize what mistake they have committed. Hence, strong realization facility is important in Nepal. Not just that, the prisoners should also be taught some skills in order to carry on their life and provide for their family even after the completion of their sentence which needs to revive the architectural style and facilities within the prison system.

The void of such facility in our country has led me make my thesis proposal on a prison facility where both punishment and rehabilitation can go side by side. Many of the criminals return as a criminal even after completing their sentence. Also, the space I want to design a place where the criminals do not return as a criminal but a wise independent person which strong humane moral values and core principles from within. The population of the criminals in a prison has been increasing rapidly. This design will also help to state a system of population of criminals and how to arrange them in manner where population and the services are managed together.

There are 72 prisons in the country but not a single one of them holds the population of inmates that they intent too. Our prison is always populated without proper sanitary as well as food and room services. For example: in the prison of Sundhara (Jagatrasdewal), the capacity of the 42 Ropanis land is 1500 but the population of the prison at the current scenario is 3000+ which is more than what was the intention. To invite and well incorporate the lack of system and spaces with more modern approach shall be the motto of this thesis.

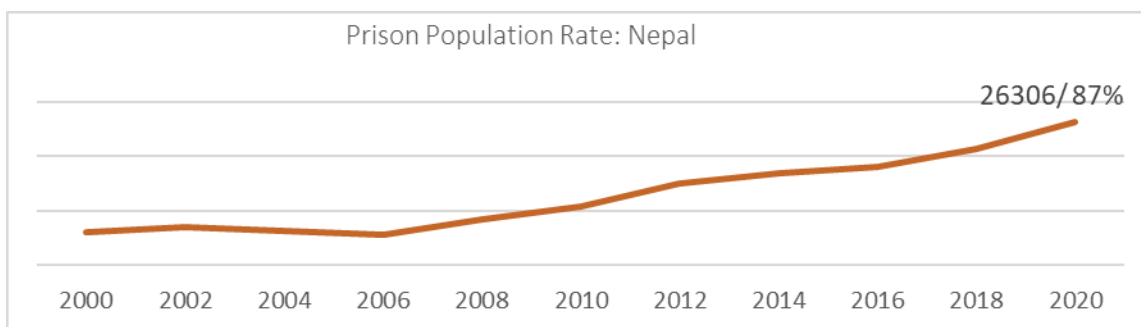


Table 1: PRISON POPULATION OF NEPAL

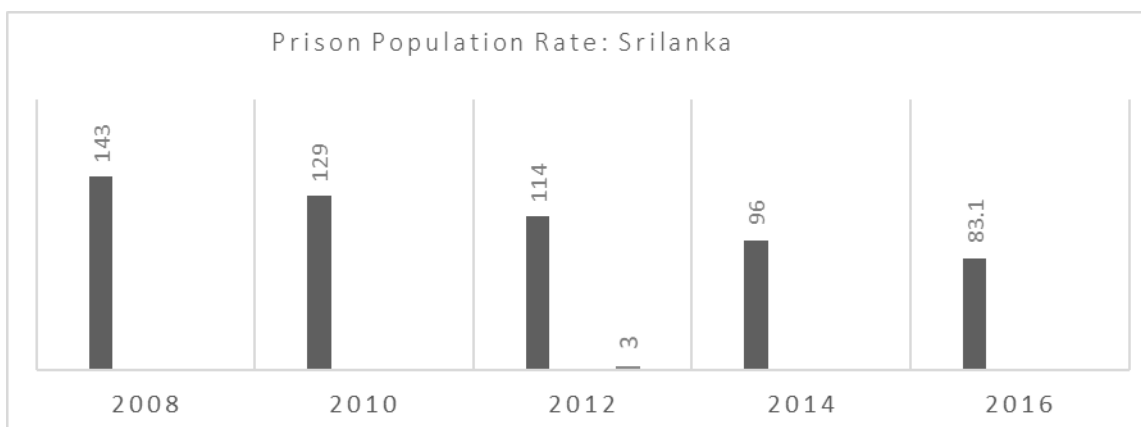


Table 2: PRISON POPULATION OF SRI LANKA

The two graphs above compare the prison population rates in Nepal and Sri Lanka. The graphs clearly show that the prison population rate can be reduced and controlled by utilizing rehabilitation opportunities and plans. It has the potential to revolutionize prison architecture, allowing many people to live safe and secure lives.

The prison population here is 26306. By implementing the reformation/rehabilitation act in the prison through prison architecture, every prisoner will have the opportunity to earn bread for themselves within 3 to 5 years. They will be given a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. Not only that, but the families of prisoners will not disintegrate, but will instead develop a new and secure life. If a family has four members, a developed prison architecture through rehabilitation can directly change the lives of 1,05,224 people in three to five years. Furthermore, the society will have a safer environment.

1.4. IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

Each and every step of research is very important to follow. The purpose of this research is to improve the understanding of what constitutes a successful thesis proposal (TP) and as such enhance the quality of the TP writing in architecture, planning and related disciplines. The research shall help me create a strong base for the thesis of PRISON AND REHABILITATION design. The history of the prison system along with the changes over the time witnessed by society can be well observed through the research. This research will help me find how I can contribute through design and architecture in this thesis.

The importance of the research in this very thesis project are:

- Discovering new modern practical ideas implemented in the prison design
- Use the existing research for the development of prison design which can be used as an example for the future generation.
- New ideas, concepts developed through the research of the history of the prison architecture.
- The gaps of knowledge will be filled through the research giving idea of what path should be followed
- Physical, social, economic perspective of design are followed with the help of research
- Helps to find how to connect punishment with rehabilitation opportunities.
- Better understanding and enhances decision making capacities in design

The categorized importance of the project is:

1. Architectural Point of View:
 - Open Prison: tackle problem
 - Prison as a national identity
 - Open community spaces population
2. Social Point of View:
 - Trust based Prison
 - Social values of the Prison through community development
 - Prepare inmates for future community encounters

- Reduce depression and suicides
3. Economic Point of View:
- Development of the economics of the community
 - Uplifting economy around the society
 - Economic independency in the inmates

1.5. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The void of a systematic designed prison is quite huge in our society but there sure are some problems that can come along while researching as well as designing. Only through tackling all the problems one by one, can I make a thesis satisfying the needs and demands of today as well as the future generation.

Some of the major problems that can come along the way are:

- Lack adequate space and facilities to fulfill the basic needs to the felons such as fresh air, food, bedrooms, toilets, open spaces etc.
- Failed built environment. No opportunity for the offenders to correct their errors or rehabilitate.
- Lack of proper philosophical and structural integration within the boundaries.
- Certain business is run throughout the prison in which will the inmates are part of but the lack of system, facilities and design system prison in our country makes the system unmanaged and unhealthy; not receiving the right outcome as it should.
- The facilities in today's architectural system fails to integrate to their long-term prison time of various convicts.
- Budget/ maintenance problems: No longer afford a new prison with the same old style, hard maintenance
- No Return Value: Around 26000 prisoners but no economic benefit from the prisoners. Government paying for the stay.

1.6. OBJECTIVES

Present condition of Prison system is not adequate to fulfill the needs of today as well as future. The physical, social and psychological needs of inmate are to be fulfilled through the course of design in this thesis. The entire world follows by human rights with more humane design even when it comes to prison architecture. It is high time

for the Nepalese prison system to adopt the international standard in both psychological as well as socio-cultural context. This thesis project will help to validate the proposed conception by getting the insights of experienced academics from architecture and planning schools worldwide, and as such, improve and finalize the conception.

The main objectives of the proposal are:

- To propose a successful design of “Jail as well as rehabilitation center”, fulfilling all needs and standards of the present as well as future context.
- To design a present-day humane prison unit meeting the international standard, yet respecting the socioeconomic condition of Nepal.
- To help our policy makers at national level to consider the design requirements and approach towards prison units and detention center.
- To improve the basic living condition of the convicts through proper architectural approach and spatial organization.
- To facilitate in solving the behavioral problems of the convicts through architectural strategies in order to promote the rehabilitation process.
- To incorporate fundamental philosophical and physical change in correctional units in order to meet the goals of reducing crime and improving community health for which it was intended.
- To apply the proposed conception on several batches of graduate students, then assess its impact on students' performance and output along the years of application.
- To validate the proposed conception by getting the insights of experienced academics from architecture and planning schools worldwide, and as such, improve and finalize the conception.

1.7. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY:

Detailed research is conducted in both categories: qualitative research methods and quantitative research methods followed by concept development, site selection so on.

1. Quantitative research method:

To research on the background of the project and the history through quantitative research methods.

- Numerical data, such as statistics and measurements. For example, the number of prisoners over a month and year.
- Objective data

2. Qualitative research methods:

Surveys, comments from the inside people, observations, interviews.

- Case Study:

Case Study of national and international level prisons and their overall functional process.

Evolution of the concept of the correctional unit and how to comprehend the present-day neck in our context. Comparative analysis of the correctional units of both national and international contexts.

- Interviews

This process will incorporate interviews with concerned bodies, authorities, architects and experts as well as key infonauts associated with correctional unit to have a broader picture of correctional units form their point of view.

- Analysis and evaluation:

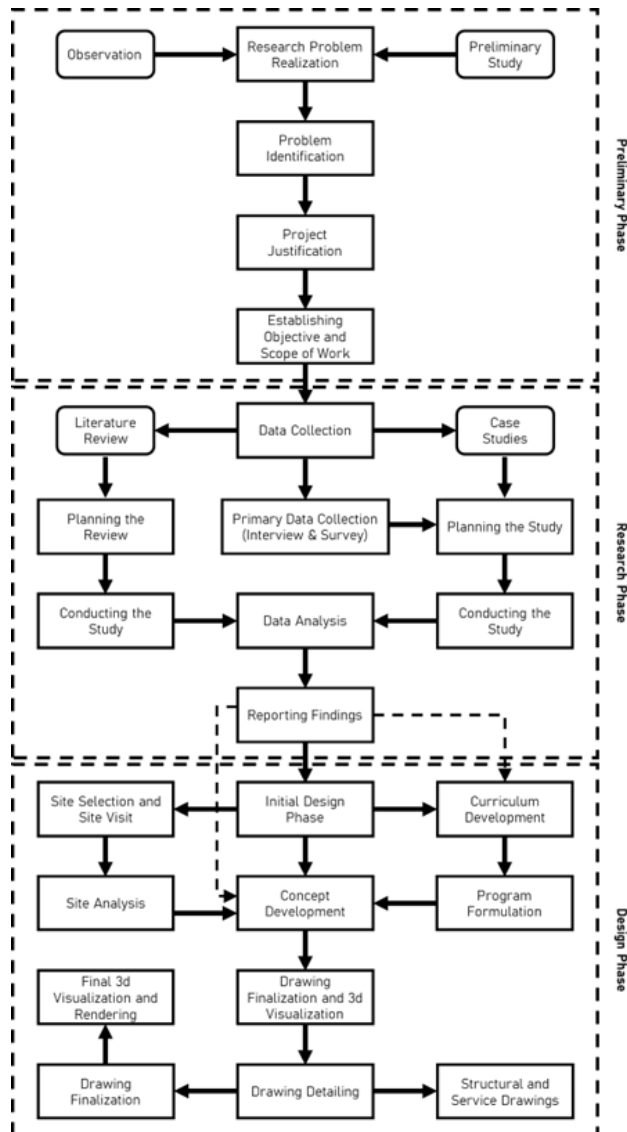


Table 3: METHODOLOGY

Evaluation and analysis of the literature study and case studies. This process will facilitate the critical and analytical understanding of the various dimensions associated with the prisons. This will help to form a clear understanding of the thematic requirements and challenges associated with the research.

3. Site selection:

A real-world site is selected in this process. The aspects of site shall be carefully studied and analyzed. Site suitability analysis. The strength weakness opportunity, etc. all shall be taken into consideration. In many cases site can dictate the entire design framework.

4. Concept development:

Design ideas and themes of the design process shall be selected. Concept development is always a back and forth process with ideas in place. The seed of design and the philosophical approach shall be determined in this process.

5. Planning and Form Development:

The planning zoning of the subsequent correctional center is to be done in this process. The various aspects, analysis, site related consideration all shall come into place to guide the process effectively and practically. The existing prison environment falls hurt to meet the modern day requirements of the prison and correctional facility.

1.8. EXPECTED OUTPUT

The expected output from the thesis can be pinpointed as:

- Humane present day requirements of a correctional unit that caters to the need and the actual objective of correctional centers.
- Uplifting the standard of prison architecture, giving a new dimension to the entire prison system.
- The research, study and subsequent case studies to provide a research oriented output.
- Form an architectural strategy towards the transition of a convicts from prisons to community design
- Overall drawings of the prison services including Masterplan, detail plan, tentative structural drawings, 3d drawings and a model.

1.9. PROPOSED CASE STUDY AND RESEARCH FIELD:

Research regarding human psychology, rehabilitation and prison architecture will be done. Research done by them will be taken as a primary source also books from libraries and internet will be used accordingly as the secondary source for carrying out the research smoothly. Case studies of various national drug rehabilitation centers as well as other rehabilitation centers and meditation centers will be carried out.

1. National Case Study:

- CENTRAL JAIL, KATHMANDU
- KABRE JAIL, KABRE
- NUWKOT CENTRAL JAIL, NUWAKOT

2. International Case Study:

- SANGANER PRISON
- STORSTROM PRISON

3. Guides and Codes:

The prison code and guides were used throughout the process:

- KANUNI AIN, MULUKI AIN, PRISON ACT
- INDIAN PRISON ACT
- INTERNATIONAL PRISON ACT
- PRISON GUIDES UNOPS

Main Objective	Specific objective	Research Question	Data Source
To understand the current condition of the Nepal Prison and prisoners both mentally and physically	To understand how the prison system works from administration system works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How does the prison look from outside? - How are the interiors of the prison? - Are the sizes and facilities provided enough for the people living within? - Are basic facilities enough? - How is the power divided within the system? - How does the security work? - Know the return rate of the people and the reason in the condition? - How are the rooms arranged? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map study - Questionnaire - Literature - Administration - Law and order
	To understand the condition of the prisoners within the prison	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Male and female ratio? - What crimes have the prisoners committed? - Levels of crimes? - How is the living condition of the inmates? - How do they live socially? - How do they spend time? - What festivals do they celebrate? - Any conflicts or fight within? - What diseases have they suffered from? - How is the living condition of the inmates (health wise)? - Is there anyone helping them through therapy? - Any organization helping them? - Woman and child support? - Time table of the inmates? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire - Literature - Caretakers
	To understand the economic condition and training of the prisoners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the training options available for the people? - Which training sector is the most important one? - How much ones earn from each technics? - Earning opportunities? - How are their families holding on? - What are their future plans when they get out of the jail? - Any skill they have learnt? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire - Literature - Caretakers

Table 4: CASE STUDY FRAMEWORK

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. DEFINITION:

Prisoners, even those who have committed crimes, are in a particularly vulnerable position since they have been separated from their families and communities and forced to live with strangers. They also have limited access to the outside world and are dependent on others for all of their basic needs. As a result, the international human rights framework particularly protects them.

In the past 60 years, the world community has come to terms with the idea that no one shall endure cruel, inhumane, or humiliating treatment or punishment. Respect for the inherent worth of the human person must be at a particular level. Regarding the conditions of the prison in Nepal, however, the same cannot be true. (Jonathan Simon, 2013)

Justice and architecture come together to bring the community together. The structure as well as the style of the prison strongly depends upon the built environment that it is built in. It should also reflect the principles as well as the criminal justice purpose on the human rights values, open justice and reflect. Courtrooms can suggest that justice is for everyone and all are equal before the law. Or they put into stone and glass the idea that the law is an instrument for maintaining the power of the powerful and the legitimacy of the status quo. Some buildings can be put to such monstrous uses that the echoes remain long after the abuses have stopped. (Jonathan Simon, 2013)

2.2. PHILOSOPHY OF PUNISHMENT

2.2.1. WHAT IS PUNISHMENT?

Punishment is a fundamental component as well as a concept of society. Social behavior and society is shaped by the use of punishment as well as the societal reaction to the punishment. As a method of social control or social obedience, “PUNISHMENT” is a kind of institutionalized cruelty. More specifically, punishment refers to any of a number of impositions, such as fines, probation, community service, incarceration, etc., imposed by a court when a person has been found guilty of a crime. (Khatun, 2013)

Punishment is the name for the instant repercussion that follows a criminal conduct. Thus, punishment is defined as suffering, loss, pain, or any other penalty that is inflicted on a person for the crime by the concerned authority. Law has a variety of beliefs regarding punishment. There are different theories associated with punishment:

- Deterrent Theory

According to the retributive theory, the punishment is meted out solely for its own sake. Thus, it implies that revenge for evil should be carried out without regard for the repercussions.

- Retributive Theory

Retribution is the most ancient justification for punishment. This theory insists that a person deserves punishment as he has done a wrongful deed. Also, this theory signifies that no person shall be arrested unless that person has broken the law. Some conditions are:

The penalty given will be equivalent to the grievance caused by the person.

- Performed a crime of certain culpability.
- That similar persons have been imposed for similar offenses.
- That the action performed was by him and he was only responsible for it. Also, he had full knowledge of the penalty system and possible consequences.

- Preventive Theory

According to this view, an offender who commits the same crime again will be punished with death, exile, or imprisonment. The thesis is significant because it holds that society needs to be shielded from criminals. In this case, defense and solidarity are punished. The preventative hypothesis was viewed by contemporary criminologists from a unique perspective that was more psychological and biological in nature.

- Reformatory Theory

This is more of a therapeutic process than a punishment. As a result, this approach does its best to turn a criminal into a good citizen. Additionally, it transforms the citizen into a responsible citizen and a morally honest individual.

2.2.2. METHODS OF PUNISHMENT: HISTORY

The way we punish people has changed a lot over the years. 500 years ago, punishments were excruciatingly gruesome and humiliating. But as the centuries progressed, attitudes softened, and things like deportation, imprisonment and rehabilitation replaced public humiliation, torture, and execution. (bbc, n.d.)

- Tudors: The purpose of punishments was to inflict as much pain, suffering, vengeance, and humiliation as possible. Often done in front of people for maximum disgrace. You might receive a brand with a "V," be whipped, or be put in the stocks if you were charged with a minor offense like being a vagabond. You might receive the death sentence, often known as the capital punishment, for more heinous crimes by being hanged, beheaded, or burned alive.
- 1700s: In the 1700s, attitudes started to change. The death penalty was deemed to be too harsh for crimes like poaching and pickpocketing, so prisoners were instead transported abroad. It was inexpensive and aided in maintaining British dominance abroad. However, public transit quickly lost favor. Banishment ended as a result, and all of the criminals were instead sent to prison.
- Mid 1700 century: Early British prisons were pretty awful - disease-ridden, violent and overcrowded, and jailers were often corrupt. And when they were full the government shoved prisoners in decommissioned warships called hulks instead.
- In Wales: Ritual humiliation of Ceffyl Pren was popular, in which offenders would be tied to a wooden frame and paraded around town.
- 1800s: Britain, the government trailed different types of punishment in prison, like the silent and separate systems, but they only increased the suicide rate.
- 19th century: Christian ideas of forgiveness and reform started to lighten attitudes to punishments.
- 20th century: Prisoners were being treated better, with rehabilitation training and improved prison food. Wishful thinking mate, not that much better. With the introduction of borstal, young offenders were treated less harshly, and probation periods meant prisoners were allowed out from time to time. In 1948, corporal punishment ended.

- 21st Century: Prison is treated as rehabilitation system rather than a punishment center. (bbc, n.d.)

2.2.3. ROLE OF IMPRISONMENT IN PUNISHMENT

In the broadest sense, imprisonment refers to the process of locking someone up or the state of being locked up. Therefore, essential topics include confinement and constraint, which have a larger and more universal meaning than just physical captivity.

Every nation in the world uses imprisonment as a form of punishment (see statistics on the jail populations of 223 sovereign nations and dependent territories). It is the most severe type of punishment that courts can impose in the majority of nations.

Prison advocates frequently claim that the sanction of imprisonment can be justified by taking into account many of the various goals of punishment mentioned above, specifically through its incapacitate and deterrent effect, as well as through its ability to change and rehabilitate, and the potential for rehabilitation. (Module 6: Prison Reform, 2019)

- Purposes of imprisonment are primarily to protect society against crime and to reduce recidivism. To ensure the reintegration of such persons into society upon release lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life.
- Authorities should offer education, vocational training and work, as well as other forms of assistance that are appropriate and available, including those of a remedial, moral, spiritual, social and health- and sports-based nature. All such programs, activities and services should be delivered in line with the individual treatment. (Module 6: Prison Reform, 2019)

2.3. PURPOSE OF THE PRISON

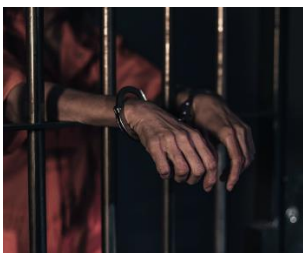
Prison system has three core objectives: to protect the public; to punish; and to rehabilitate. It is further charged with undertaking all these functions in a humane and transparent manner. There are those who would like to see a sizeable reduction in the use of prison with an expansion of non-custodial responses and an end to short

sentences, whilst some argue for more frequent use of prison, longer sentences and harsher conditions. (Block)

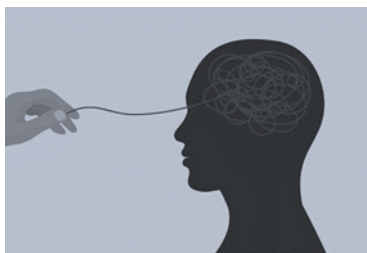
Rehabilitation is complex and the role that prison plays is partial. Setting aside wider societal issues such as **inequality**, prison represents only one part of a **Justice service** that includes **sentencing, probation and other forms of non-custodial punishment**. It can be argued that reducing recidivism requires the individual to make positive choices and take responsibility for their actions and the resulting consequences. Furthermore, people in custody need to be provided with a level of dignity, stability and support to make stronger, positive transitions from **custody to community**. (Block)

Modern Prison serves as short/ long time accommodation as well as reformation center for many types of prisoners which serves various purposes which can be classified as:

- **Retribution:** Punishment for crimes against society. Depriving criminals of their freedom, making them pay a debt to society for their crimes.
- **Rehabilitation:** Activities designed to change criminals into law abiding citizens, include providing educational courses in prison and offering counselling with a psychologist or social worker.
- **Incapacitation:** Removal of criminals from society so that they can no longer harm innocent people.
- **Deterrence:** Prevention of future crime. Prisons provide warnings to people thinking about committing crimes, and that the possibility of going to prison will discourage people from breaking the law.



Retribution



Réhabilitation



Incapacitation



Deterrence

Figure 1: Purpose of Prison

RRID: The main purpose of Prison is to get RRID of the crime and prisoners return rate.

2.4. PRISON ARCHITECTURE

2.4.1. INTRODUCTION

Prisoners, even those who have committed crimes, are in a particularly vulnerable position since they have been separated from their families and communities and forced to live with strangers. They also have limited access to the outside world and are dependent on others for all of their basic needs. Consequently, the international human rights framework particularly protects them.. (Jonathan Simon, 2013)

In the past 60 years, the world community has come to terms with the idea that no one shall endure cruel, inhumane, or humiliating treatment or punishment. Respect for the inherent worth of the human person must be at a particular level. Regarding the conditions of the prison in Nepal, however, the same cannot be true. (Jonathan Simon, 2013)

Together, justice and architecture may bind the community. The built environment in which the prison is located has a significant impact on both its appearance and construction. It should also take into account the criminal justice system's goals in terms of transparent justice, respect for human rights, and reflection. Courtrooms can convey the idea that everyone is entitled to justice and is treated equally by the law. Or they enshrine the notion that the law serves as a tool to preserve the privileges of the powerful and the legitimacy of the status quo in stone and glass. Some structures can be used in such horrifying ways that the effects linger long after the abuse has stopped. (Jonathan Simon, 2013)

The guiding principle of prison architecture is to promote "empathetic design" techniques based on "shared vulnerabilities," yet this simply does not occur in the context of prison construction. The majority of architects cannot or do not want to imagine a life in jail, but they are greatly impacted by earlier prison designs, which is one of the reasons why prison design evolution is so very sluggish. Lessons are never learnt because outdated concepts are recycled and because end users are not included in the design process. Jail architects are no more immune to these imaginings than

anyone else is, as the prison continues to be associated with negative depictions in popular culture and media. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 5)

Prison settings frequently generate solely negative connotations because of all these barriers to empathic design, which grounds the "prisoner" in discourses about otherness and punitive retribution. If architects engage in any "playfulness," it usually takes the form of design elements that pay homage to jails from the eighteenth century. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 5)

2.4.2. HISTORY:

- 17th Century:



Figure 2: 17th Century Dutch House

Gradually, prison became a place of punishment. The Dutch workhouse of the 17th century had an impact. Since the inception of prisons, one of the main objectives of coerced labor has been to reduce outside salaries. The attitude of the organized working class toward jail labor has a history that starts where this history ends. As with the history of the organized working class, the prison's subsequent

history is one of a crisis that took place in a different kind of capitalist society.

- Georgian and Victorian prisons:



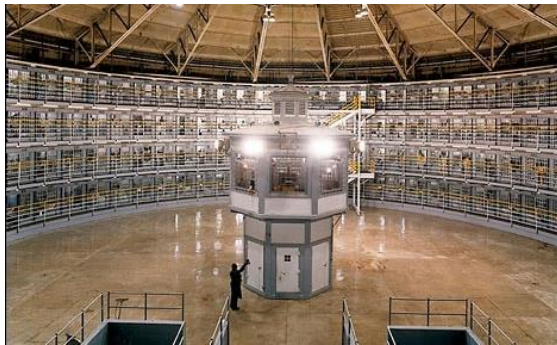
Figure 3: 18th and 19th centuries prison

Similar to houses, hospitals, and other structures, prison design underwent change in response to basic health issues, with John Howard, a social reformer, having the most influence. In addition, the exterior design of the buildings sought to convey the severity and austerity of prison life as well as the role of the state as the ultimate judge of

justice.

- The Panopticon:

The typical prison configuration is designed to produce a system of containment, punishment, while removing our existing freedoms. In doing so, all traditional aspects of human life are forgotten. This begins with



surveillance and security. The best example of this is the panopticon.

Figure 4: The Panopticon

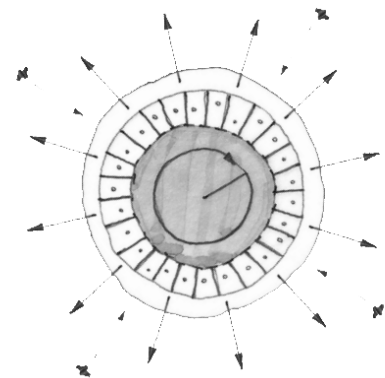
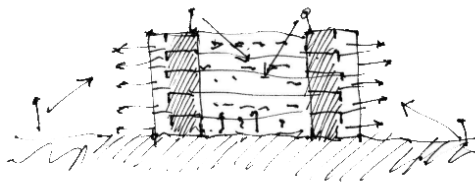
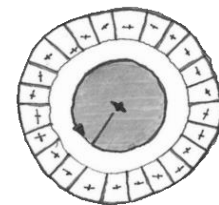
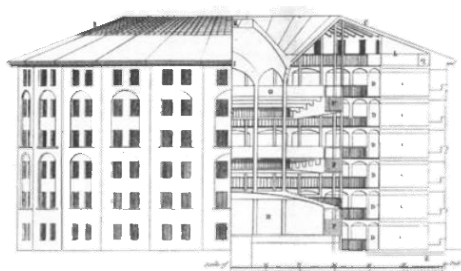


Figure 5: The Panopticon Concept

The goal of Jeremy Bentham's panopticon design was to maximize observation with just one watchman. A multistory cylindrical structure housing the prisoners has cells lining the interior perimeter of the brick outside wall. On the ground floor, the watchman is situated in the middle of the room. Giving the watchman a 360-degree view of the prisoners drives the design.

Reform's design is centered on interactions with the environment, the natural world, people, and objects. The panoptical approach to prison architecture aims to restrict

and eliminate each of these factors because they each have an impact on the convicts' mental health.

- 20th Century Development:



Figure 6: 20th Century prison

Prisons had to expect significantly in the 20th century, often in repurposed military facilities, as part of a general shift ‘out of sight’ from urban centers into the countryside. Postwar, there was also an emergence of a more civic architectural language akin to town halls, libraries and school buildings, to create ‘palaces of justice.’

“During 1970s, standstill on new prison architecture, resulting in chronic overcrowding, numerous strikes and violence causing increasing tension. During the 1980s, under the Prison Design Board, new design principles were introduced, including a template and a set of standards for prison design. Some more experimental layout models were built during this period.”- (Block)

- 21st Century:



Figure 7: Halden Prison: Norway

Prison development has seen slow yet gradual development in architecture. In the 21st century, the prison design has moved more forward towards rehabilitation. For example: Halden Prison: Norway is one of the most Human Prison in the world.

2.4.3. CENTRAL JAIL



Figure 8: Central Jail, Nepal

prime minister KP Oli

- Established in 1971BS
- New road of central Kathmandu.
- History:
- Hosted Bhadra Shamsher when in Najarbanda, hence known as Bhadra Jail
- Public Figures like Iron man Ganeshman Singh, Former

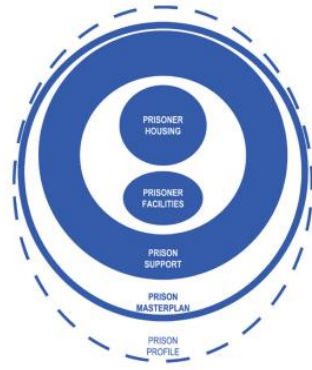
There are 74 prisons in Nepal in total excluding 5 districts Dhanusa, Bara, Bhaktapur, Nawaparasi and Rukum. One or more districts are in the first instance, includes every jail other than a Central Jail or a special Jail. 18,328 (93%) are males and 1290 (7%) are female.

Central Jail, Kendriya Karagar) is the largest prison facility of [Nepal](#). It was established in 1971 BS. It is located near New road of central [Kathmandu](#). To the east of jail lies the office of Drinking water corporation, Bhotebahal in the west, office of Kathmandu metropolitan in the north. This jail occupies an area of 42 ropanies (about 2.2 hectors). Inside the compound lies Bhadra Jail, Women Jail and Central Jail. There are 9 blocks in the central jail, 3 blocks in Bhadra jail and 3 in the women jail.[\[1\]](#) In 2070 BS, a hospital was also set up inside the jail for inmates. There is a small textile factory with 74 machines inside the jail.

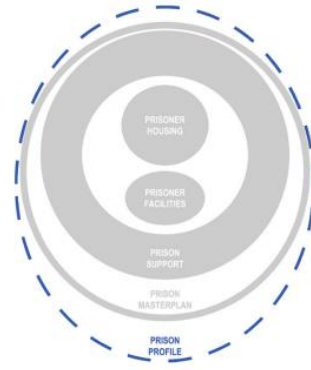
The jail has capacity for 1250 inmates, but it hosts 2,750 prisoners including 350 foreign prisoners.

2.5. STRUCTURE OF THE PRISON

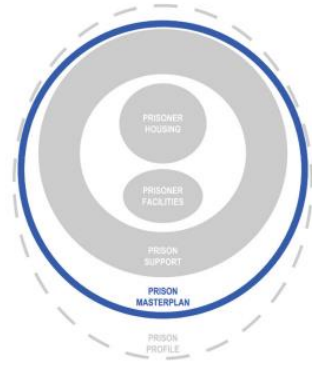
While designing prison, a systematic approach is to be addressed to avoid the complexity of the prison design and help to focus on different aspects of prison without any compromise. Each section focuses on a particular aspect of prison planning, as illustrated in the following set of figures:



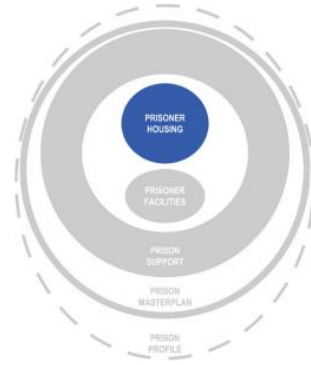
Section A



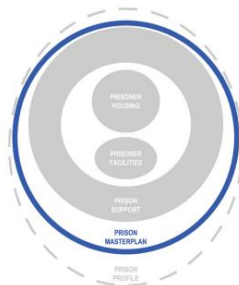
Section B



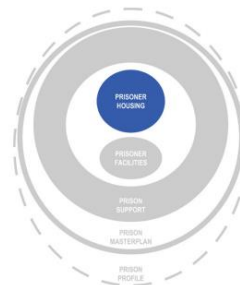
Section C



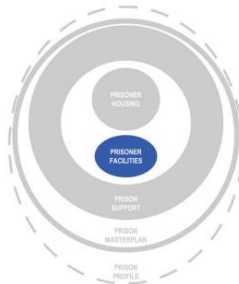
Section D1



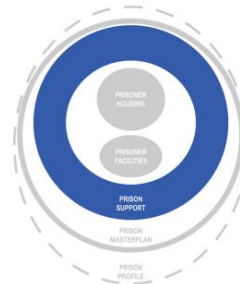
Section C



Section D1



Section D2



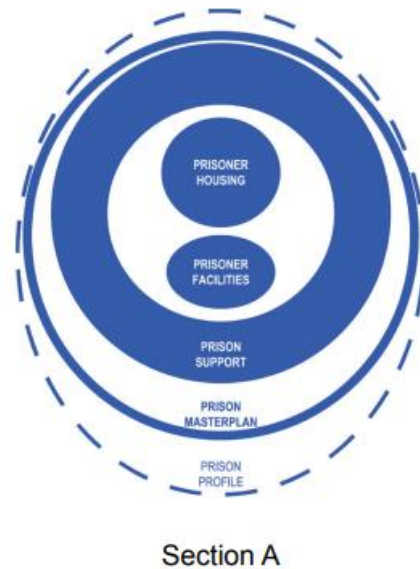
Section D3

Figure 9: Structure of the Prison

2.5.1. SECTION A: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE PLANNING OF PRISONS

Each individual prison or refurbishment project is unique and presents its own challenges and opportunities—a “one size fits all” approach is not appropriate, as one prison design or refurbishment model cannot be transposed to different locations.

However, there are some considerations that are not to be avoided throughout the journey. A design should always cover these eight



Section A

Figure 10: Section A

headings on primary basis:

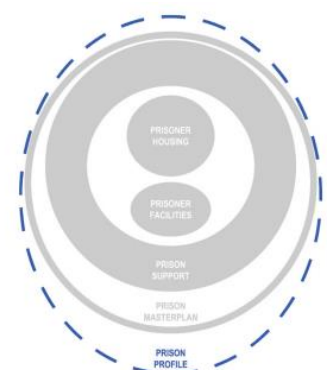
- Fundamentals of Prison Design
- Prison Systems
- Overcrowding
- Human Decency and Dignity
- Rehabilitation and Reintegration
- Phasing of Prison Systems
- Detention of Children
- Security Features

The design and planning of prison facilities should consider a few basic propositions:

1. Physical requirements for prisons involve more than cell dimensions
2. A prison requires more space than the sum of areas required for each function
3. Good security increases prisoner freedom
4. Multidisciplinary Act
5. A prison costs more to build than other buildings
6. Separation of categories

2.5.2. SECTION B: PRISON PROFILE

A prison profile identifies certain basic requirements of the



Section B

Figure 11: Section B

prison, such as the number and category of prisoners to be housed, the expected lifespan of the prison, and the necessary number of staff for its operation.

The data contained in the prison profile are essential to ensure that user needs receive adequate consideration in planning the physical capacity of the prison.

Aspects:

Prisoners:

- Security risk level
- Total prison roll
- Prisoner categories
- Vulnerable groups

Prison

- Expected lifespan.
- Typology of the prison
- Probability of expansion

Operations

- Level of technology
- Maintenance of facilities
- Prisoner transfer: method
- Prisoner transfer: frequency
- Visitors expected

Staff

- Total staff
- Breakdown of staff

Location

- Geographic location
- Site/plot constraints
- External security issues
- Availability of services infrastructure Availability of skilled staff
- Availability of supplies
- Availability of construction materials

Other

- Stakeholder engagement and support
- National legislation and local standards

- Availability of construction labor

2.5.3. SECTION C: MASTER PLANNING

Master planning involves a holistic understanding of the layout of the facility and planning for its development. The exercise of master planning will often bring additional considerations to surface, informing the infrastructure requirements, and further shaping and refining the Prison Profile.

A master planning approach combines an understanding of prison requirements and site plans to establish the proper construction sequencing and layout of the works on site. Following aspects will be considered while designing the Prison Masterplan:

2.5.3.1. SITE CONSIDERATIONS:

The site of a detention facility has far reached consequences for the design and planning of its infrastructure. In particular, there are significant implications for the availability of infrastructure services such as water, power, and sanitation, and access to medical care, firefighting and other essential services. Likewise, the possibility of natural hazards such as earthquakes, floods, or heavy storms or snowfalls will need to be considered to ensure the resilience of the infrastructure. Other significant aspects include access to rehabilitative opportunities.

Site selection is a crucial consideration that should be addressed as early as possible in the planning stage, in order to research and prepare for any limiting factors which may affect the design of prison infrastructure.

2.5.3.2. SITE PLANNING: PENAL TYPOLOGIES AND PRECEDENTS

The general layout of the prison ought to be considered as early as possible as the level of integration of the facilities will dictate whether certain spaces can be shared between prisoner groups, or if multiple spaces for the same function can be provided.

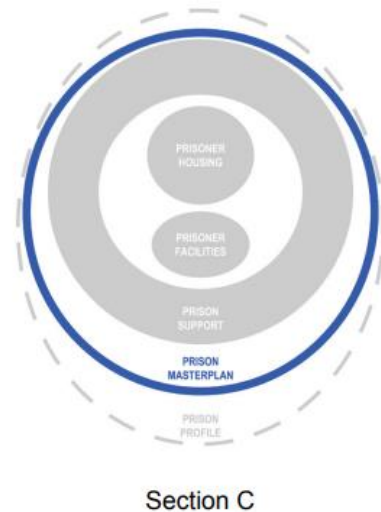



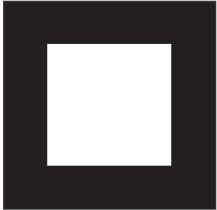


Figure 12: Section C

PENAL TYPOLOGIES AND PRECEDENTS:

Different layouts of the prison are considered as per the needs and demand of the level of integration of the facilities will dictate whether certain spaces can be shared between prisoner groups, or if multiple spaces for the same function can be provided.

S.N	TYPOLOGY	CHARACTERISTICS
	 <p><i>Figure 13: RECTANGLE</i></p>	<p>RECTANGLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Silent” scheme <li>• Stacked vertically. <li>• No direct windows to the exterior
	 <p><i>Figure 14: RADIAL</i></p>	<p>RADIAL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Central rotunda <li>• Consists of “spokes” or wings of cellblocks <li>• Free movement from one building to another
	 <p><i>Figure 15: TELEPHONE</i></p>	<p>TELEPHONE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A central spine, <li>• Long central corridor <li>• Structures containing inmates’ functional areas <li>• Dependent and independently controlled access
		<p>COURTYARD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 360-degree view <li>• Allowing for the free movement of prisoners, <li>• Functional unit’s sides of the perimeter

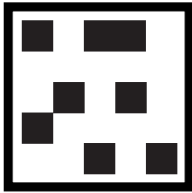


	<i>Figure 16: COURTYARD</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation space and additional functional space
	 <i>Figure 17: CAMPUS</i>	<p>CAMPUS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functional individually housed • Organized by circulation. • Movement from one building to another without escape
	 <i>Figure 18: URBAN-COURTYARD</i>	<p>HYBRID: (Urban-Courtyard)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban prison with the plan of a courtyard scheme • 360-degree security.
	 <i>Figure 19: URBAN-CAMPUS</i>	<p>HYBRID: (Urban-Campus)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campus plan within an existing urban fabric • Each function separately is together

Table 5: TYPOLOGIES

2.5.3.3. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION PHASING

Distinct phases are considered while designing and expanding facilities within the prison design.

PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic administration - Toilets - Shower - Cellblocks - Kitchen and food preparation area - Permanent security barrier - Security separation (to control prisoner movement) - Basic healthcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More administration - Security administration and control room - Prisoner reception and processing area - Visits area - More cellblocks - Internal zoning - Gatehouse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilities for prison staff - More complete healthcare facilities - Education blocks - Workshops - Other accommodation to support rehabilitation activities (i.e. counselling and group work rooms)

2.5.3.4. CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN THE REFURBISHMENT OF EXISTING FACILITIES

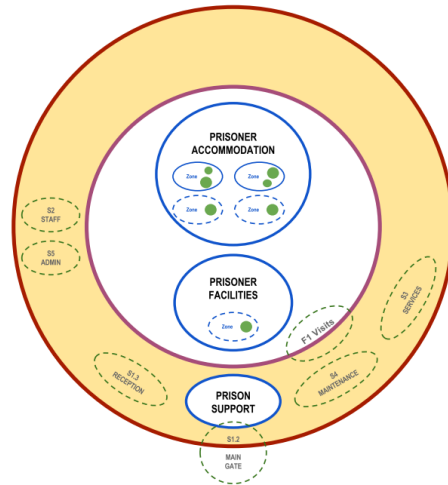
The refurbishment, development or expansion of an existing prison is especially complicated and can bring significant challenges to the management of its daily operations. Safeguards need to be in place to ensure that security is not compromised and that living conditions for prisoners do not deteriorate.

- Decanting
- Gate Movement
- Management of site, materials and tools
- Management of vehicles
- Staffing
- Health, safety and security

2.5.3.5. MASTERPLANNING CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE DESIGN OF HUMANE PRISONS

Prison design expresses the philosophy of imprisonment and can be a tool towards rehabilitation. In addition to the specific recommendations contained in this document, development teams should attempt to design the prison facilities. Considerations include:

- Views
- Outdoor Spaces
- Natural Lighting
- Sound
- Color Scheme



2.5.4. SECTION D: SPATIAL AND SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

The guidance is structured in three subsections:

1. Prisoner Accommodation
2. Prisoner Facilities
3. Prison Support
4. PRISONER ACCOMODATION
 - Housing Units
 - Block Facilities
 - Block Support
 - Solitary Confinement
 - Mother and Baby Units (MBUs)



2.5.5. SECTION E ANNEXURES

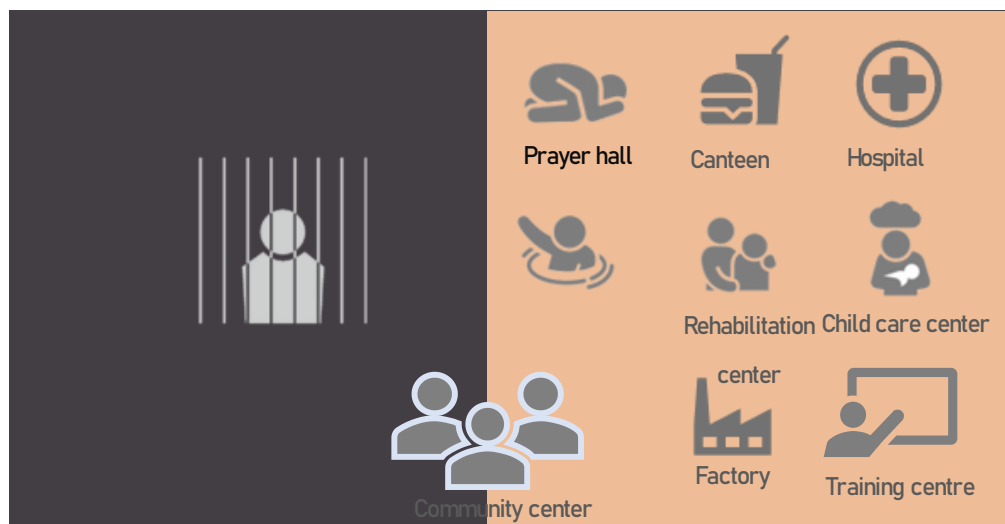
Design considerations:

- Capacity of the Prison
- Classification of Prisoners

- Design of the Facilities
- Siting of the Facilities
- Specific site issue
- Architectural impact
- Construction type and material choices
- Services infrastructure
- Deployment methodology

2.6. MULTIDISCIPLINARY ACT

The word "prison" is widely used over the universe for its convenience. However, the definition of the PRISON has changed over time. Prison is now more like a correctional facility than a punishment service. It is also a social institution that is used as a correction facility. State institution for persons convicted of felonies and serving sentences, generally speaking, of more than a year are of various types nowadays: prisons, reformatories for men and for women and mentally defective criminals. The type of prisoner who would have been confined fifty years ago in a maximum-security prison is now housed in a medium-security prison. We can term it as a correctional rather than penal institution, but still use the term "prison" for convenience. (MacCormick, 1950)



The diversification of institutions has been making steady progress for the past thirty-five years. The progress has not consisted merely of the improvement of conditions

and practices that militated against the rehabilitation of prisoners but has also included the development of programs that affirmatively promote rehabilitation, utilizing scientific techniques and personnel with professional and technical training. (MacCormick, 1950)

Now, the prison is not just a PRISON but a multidisciplinary act, a society where people from different backgrounds and culture come together with a mission of becoming a better person to get back to the society. It is a rehabilitation center with various activities that follows by which include sectors like accommodations along with prayer halls, canteen, rehabilitation center etc.

In a multidisciplinary act, there are people from different multidisciplinary backgrounds being integral part of the prison system which can be divided into three different sections:

1. Prasasan (Administration)
2. Kaidibhandhu (Prisoners)
3. Samaj Bigya (society and experts from the society)

On the basis of different sectors, different interviews were taken in order to find the need and research questions related to the particular sector of people.

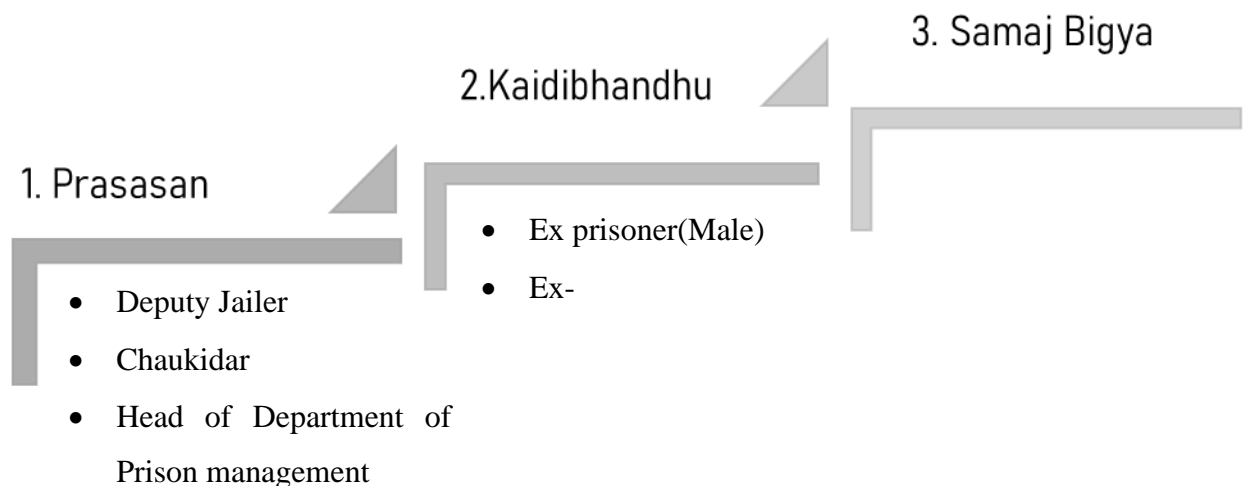


Table 6: HEIARCHY TABLE

2.7. ADMINISTRATION

“The primary goal of the prison system is to reduce crime rates in society. We do not want more prisons, but rather the opposite. Our country cannot afford any additional prisons. We want to reduce the number of prisons and provide one prison that can house all of the prisoners in the Kathmandu valley at once. To keep the prison harmonious and organized, we want only one system to run throughout it. We're also looking for a way to incorporate open prison into our system. It has been used in other countries, but it has been difficult to implement in our country. However, we applied it to Nepalgunj to see how the open system affected the society. As we work to reduce the number of prisons and eliminate them, we are implementing several policies.”- Mr Basudev Ghimire (Department of Prison Management)

The administrative division of a prison provides a range of services to support the department of corrections and officers working in the prison. These services can include budgeting, management, overseeing policies and procedures and conducting audits. The qualifications you must have to be eligible for prison administration positions will vary depending on the department of corrections you're applying to.

2.7.1 Organization Chart

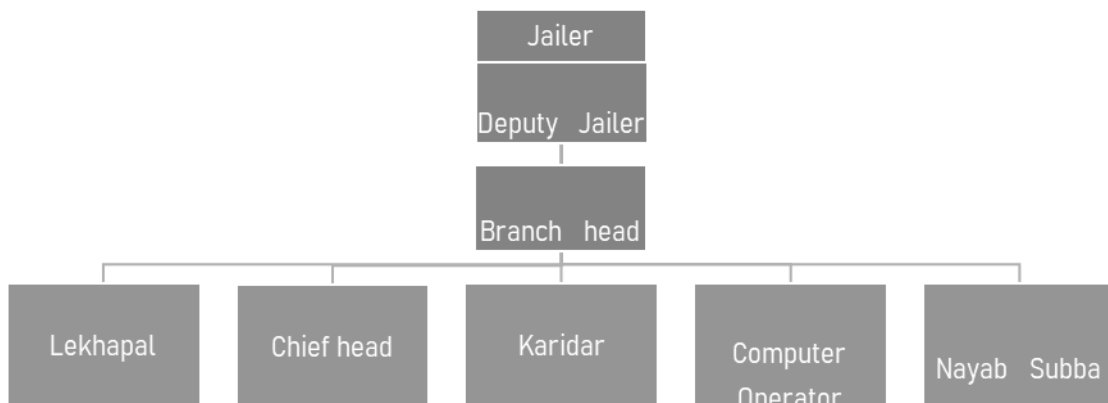
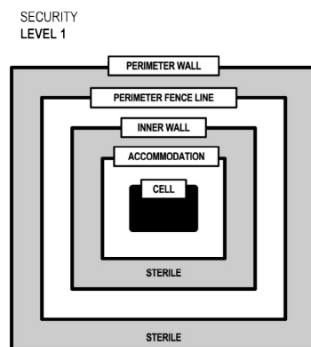


Figure 20: Organization Chart

2.8. SECURITY

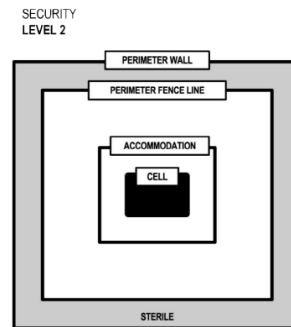
2.8.1. THE LEVELS:

The security system is handled by the administration which can be divided into four different levels depending upon the level of prisoners that the prison holds. Depending upon the characteristics of prisoners, the security system is strengthened as well as weakened.



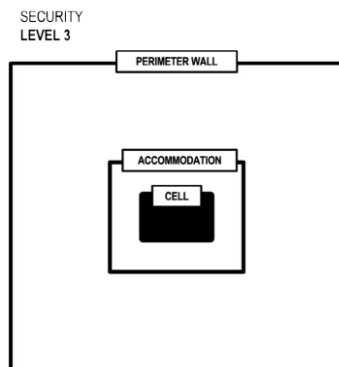
Level 1: Closed Prison

High Security alert



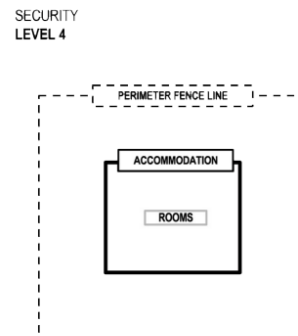
Level 2: Closed Prison

Not so dangerous but chances to escape



Level 3: Closed Prison

Cannot be trusted in open prison but not likely to escape



Level 4: Open Prison

Figure 21: Level of Prison

As emphasized throughout this document, the security level of the prison should not be higher than the security risk presented by prisoners. This will avoid unnecessary

restrictions on prisoner movement and the regime, as well as the overall cost of the prison. On the other hand, underestimating the risk posed by prisoners may require regular staff patrols, and increase operational costs. For these reasons, as well as the general safety and well-being of prisoners and staff, a sound understanding of prisoner risk is essential. ((UNOPS), 2015)

2.8.1.1. THE COMPONENTS:

- Walls/fencing:

The construction design of prison walls differs from country to country and always depend on the extent of security risk posed by the prisoners. Designs of the perimeter may include:

- Walkways and walls
- Protection for walls
- Protection for fence lines
- Watch Towers

Watchtowers provides oversight over prisoner activities; to prevent prisoners from escaping and prevent external efforts to assist in prisoner escape; to prevent contraband being thrown over and inside prison walls; and even to defend the prison from outside security threats. It should provide continuous protection from sun or inclement weather for the staff manning the posts.

- Perimeter security lighting:

Higher security prisons require security lighting along the patrol path on the outside of the outer perimeter wall, and also the prisoner-free area between the inner perimeter fence and outer wall, in order to ensure that these areas are well lit and hinder any escape attempts.

2.8.2. SECURITY (MAIN GATE)

The main gate (sometimes referred to as a sally port or gate house) is one of the busiest operational parts of the prison. With the regular entry of vehicles as well as visitors, design demands for adequate control on the entry. Separate entrances should

be provided for pedestrians and vehicles to reduce the number of functions crowded into one entrance and improve the level of security and general safety.

2.8.2.1. COMPONENTS:

- Pedestrian Access
- Vehicle Access
- Gate Office

2.8.3. SECURITY (RECEPTION)

The prisoner intake, transfer and release area (sometimes referred to as reception) is a prisoner's first point of contact with a facility upon arrival, and the last point of contact upon release or transfer to another institution. It can be one of the busiest areas of the prison.

Components:

- Processing Area
- Staff Office
- Search Room
- Holding Cells (pre and post search)
- Personal Belonging Storage
- Interview Rooms

2.8.4. SECURITY (SECURITY DEPARTMENT)

Components:

- Control Room
- Head of Security Office
- Achieve/ IT room

2.8.5. THE ANGLES

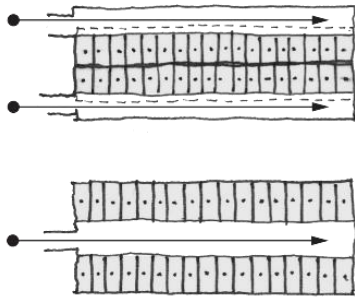


Figure 22: 0 Degree security

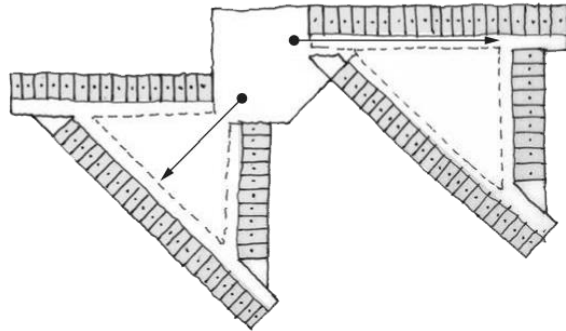


Figure 23: 90 degrees security

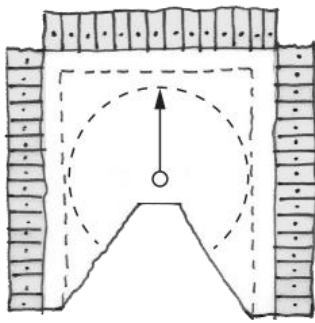


Figure 24: 270 degrees security

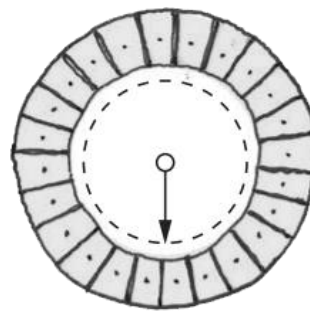


Figure 25: 360 degrees security

- The rectangle and radial typologies, the model designs, provide the least amount of direct surveillance.
- While the panoptical typologies provide maximum surveillance, it does not provide the individual privacy that can only be found in a cell.

2.8.6. GATE LOCKING MECHANISM:

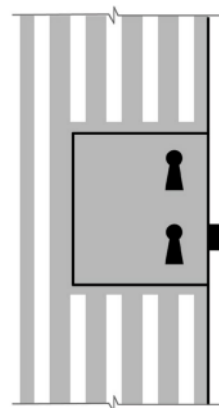
In order to maintain public safety, prisons must have locking systems that correspond to the necessary level of security. Security, law, and management of prisoner movement. There are numerous manual and electric systems that can be used.

Using a combination of both, prisons rely on to provide the required level of security.

a. Level 1:

These locks, which offer the highest level of security, are typically installed at entry points into lodging units, inner perimeter gates, workshops, and some zoning gates that guard areas of high security or vulnerability.

- Double locking system for added security.
- Used when the prison enters a night patrol state and staffing levels are reduced.
- The double locking system is especially helpful in the event of a key loss incident or if inmates are able to obtain a duplicate key for the main lock.



b. Level 2:

They don't have a double locking mechanism. The majority of the time, these locks are installed on solid wooden storm doors that cover and safeguard gates.

- Serves as an additional layer of defense against inmate tampering in this way.
- Divide spaces within workshops and housing units as well as on zoning around the prison.
- These doors may be left open in good weather, but lock-back devices must be installed to keep the door open.

c. Level 3:

Office doors, store rooms with low-risk contents, staff restrooms, and classroom doors all use type 3 locks. To ensure that only authorized staff has access to certain areas of the prison, a variety of these keys may be used.

d. Level 4:

They are specifically used for cells. They may have circular “spinner” on the lock to clearly indicate that the bolt is extended across and into the door frame. The lock may also have a button to allow staff to fix the bolt open and out of the door frame, so that staff can enter a cell without fear of being locked inside.

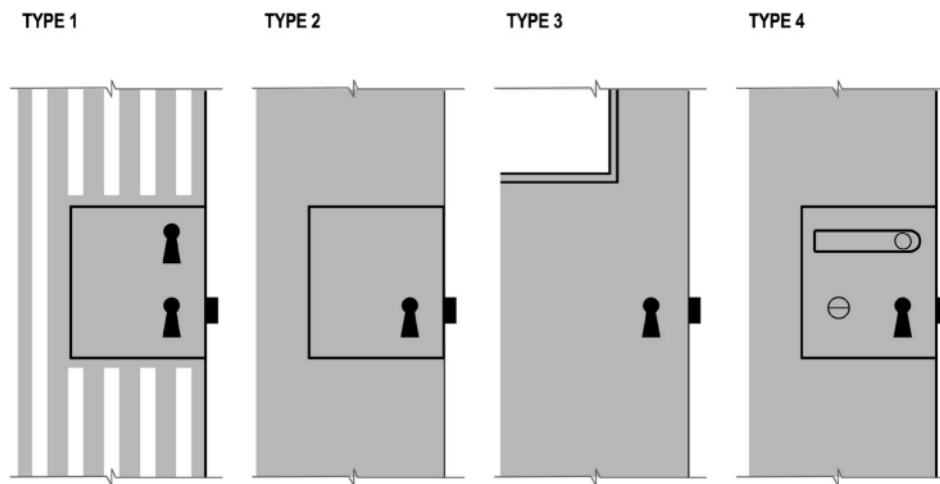
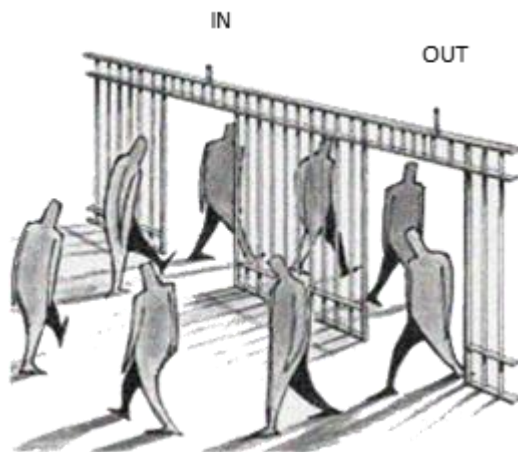


Figure 26: Types of security doors

2.9. PRISON RETURN RATE:

Prisons should be humanistic, affirmative, and generative. They depend on a concept of human persons as beings with depth and complexity, functioning and developing in interaction with other persons and with other living things including plants and animals. We might argue that we can see the effects of negative and positive environmental influences in our capacities to thrive or wither as human beings.



Prison return rate by 40 to 45% in Nepal after every 5 years for one crime or other.

(Jewkes, 2018, p. 12)

Prison includes a need for privacy, for warmth when it is cold and for effective ventilation when it is hot, for some freedom of movement outside as well as inside, for regular, high-quality family visits; for meaningful and appropriately paid work/education/activities including essential transferable skills. The ability to undertake a pastime or hobby beyond those traditionally permitted within custodial

settings; facilities to cook one's own food at least occasionally and to experience some interaction with nature and, crucially, to have a high degree of choice, autonomy and control over all these fundamental actions. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 12)

A prison built upon humane, sensuous, architecturally innovative facilities that go well beyond simply avoiding an institutional feel. Two interesting features of this are as follows:

- Prisoners are entrusted to move around relatively large prison sites, with few or no staff escorts, though heavily surveilled by closed-circuit television cameras.
- Maintaining or learning the socialization skills necessary to resettle back into the community on release from prison.

An open prison, or an open jail, in this regard, has been set up with minimum security measures against escape and with rehabilitative and reformatory approach rather than a deterrent one. As compared to a controlled jail, the rules of an open prison are less stringent. (Shrivastava, 2022)

The establishment of open prisons was of great significance in this regard and in light of the fact that as a result of imprisonment, the family affairs of the convict/offender is largely affected.

That over-crowding in jail should be reduced and that might help in reducing the possibility of suicide by the prisoners. For the same purpose, the concept of open jails should be encouraged. Supreme Court opined that the suggestion given by the learned Amicus of encouraging the establishment of 'open jails' or 'open prisons' is worth considering. (Shrivastava, 2022)

2.9.1. OPEN PRISON: WHY IN NEPAL?

- Lack of facilities to develop a new prison even over crowded.
- Hard to maintain such prison areas.
- Economic benefit from the prison system
- Help the families of the prisoners through source of income and skill development programs.

All men are born equal and are endowed by their creator with some basic rights. These rights are mainly the right to life and liberty, but if any person doesn't comply

with ethics of the society then that person is deprived of these rights with proper punishment. Many experts believe that the main objective of prisons is to bring the offenders back to the mainstream of society. Various workshops had been organized by the State Government in collaboration with NGOs to bring reforms in the current prison systems. (Shrivastava, 2022)

Rehabilitation of inmates will be meaningful only if they are employed after release and for that purpose educational facilities should be introduced or upgraded. (Shrivastava, 2022)

Courses mainly offered by them are BA, MA, MBA & other post-graduation courses. The inmates can also join the classes of 10th and +2 for basic guidance. In many jails with a view of imparting vocational training a fully-fledged computer training centers has been established. (Shrivastava, 2022)

2.9.2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- Positive outlook of open prison.
- Strong security is needed while providing open prison.
- Closed prison demerits.

2.9.3. POSITIVE OUTLOOK OF OPEN PRISON

The open jail system is founded on the widely accepted idea that not all criminals require incarceration 13. "An open prison is characterized by the absence of material or physical precautions against escape (walls, locks, bars, armed or speared security guards), and by a system based on self-discipline and the inmate's sense of responsibility towards the group in which he lives," stated the UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Geneva in 1955. (Shrivastava, 2022)

The goal is to assist a prisoner in reintegrating into society, self-rehabilitation, and reformation so that he or she is prepared to adapt to life outside of prison after their sentence is complete. (Shrivastava, 2022)

According to the administration, inmates who have served a huge portion of their sentence in closed prison and who have behaved well during that time may be transferred to open prisons. In open prisons, inmates who exhibit good behavior and meet specific standards outlined in the prison rules are accepted. In these jails, the

minimum level of security is maintained, while the inmates work in agriculture. (Shrivastava, 2022)

2.9.4. STRONG MAINTENANCE REQUIRED FOR OPEN PRISON

The paradigm of reformatory punishment is more liberal and supports the idea of open prisons, which is a trust-based prison with low security. It does not, however, support the old inhumane jails with bars. In the 1930s, the idea of "carrots" rather than "sticks" was the foundation upon which the concept of open prisons was initially conceived in the United Kingdom. Before being released, this open prison enables the inmate to gradually reintegrate into society. (Shrivastava, 2022)

In open jails the prisoners are given the liberty:

- To live with their families
- Allowed to find employment.
- Prisoners can move out of the prison for their work and are supposed to come back to the prison campus after their working hours.

2.9.5. CONVICTS CAN BE SENT TO OPEN JAILS FOR TWO PURPOSES:

For the purpose to slowly cut down his/her level of socialization, instead of directly confining the convict in a closed prison, as this can negatively affect the mental health of the prisoner.

Secondly, in order to help the prisoner to slowly re-socialize with the world. While serving in the closed prison, the prisoner is bound to lose touch with the outside world and hence wouldn't be able to rehabilitate himself after the release. (Shrivastava, 2022)

2.9.6. WHO ARE TO GIVEN THE RIGHTS?

- Working class range from 18 to 45.
- Any jail in which the prisoners are trusted to complete sentences with minimal supervision.
- Perimeter security and are often not locked up in their prison cells.
- People targeted: First class Offenders.
- 3 years to imprisonment

Even our Pojdari Kasur Ainn 2074 demands to fulfill the need of the human rights Nepal government moving towards Open prison style to cater the needs. Example: Nepaljung Open Prison.

2.9.7. EXAMPLES:

Looking at the example of Sri Lanka (Pallekelle Open Prison Camp)

- For the last 25 years
- Catered to the population challenges.
- People opposed in the first but was with due to economic values.
- Only one in 25 years returned in prison.
- Independency
- Also, Sanganer Open prison in India

Not just Open Prison lessens the crime from the society, but also helps to uplift the economic state of the society.

2.9.8. REDUCE OPEN PRISON REDUCES RECIDIVISM?

In many countries, demand for prison space and services is growing faster than supply. These patterns raise important questions about how prison quality affects long-term inmate outcomes. The conventional wisdom suggests prison time should decrease the probability of recidivism, e.g: by deterring inmates with the threat of further punishment or improving their job skills through training and rehabilitation. (Tobón, 2020)

Unsupervised interactions between inmates may increase their criminal skills and network; undersupply of rehabilitation programs could cause human capital to depreciate; or general mistreatment of inmates could trigger retaliation i.e., changes in intrinsic preferences over illegal occupations. (Tobón, 2020)

This research three characteristics of the Colombian context to study the effects of prison quality on recidivism.

- First (Change in space)

The capacity of the Colombian prison system grew by approximately one-third in three years, inducing large differences in space and services between the newer and older prisons. The institutional setting offers a unique opportunity to test hypotheses regarding the effects of prison conditions on recidivism. (Tobón, 2020)

- Second:

An assignment procedure to newer and older prisons that is arguably uncorrelated with unobserved individual characteristics. The critical empirical challenge when estimating the effects of prison conditions is that these unobservable characteristics could potentially determine prison assignment as well as post-release criminal behavior. (Tobón, 2020)

- Third:

Third, the availability of rich, individual-level data. To conduct the empirical analysis worked with the National Prison Institute of Colombia (INPEC) and accessed individual-level data describing the universe of incarceration events for the 2009-2016 period. In the main empirical analysis, I use data from the ten judicial districts with new prisons and compare outcomes between inmates sent to newer versus older prisons. (Tobón, 2020)

2.10. PRISONERS

A prisoner (also known as an inmate or detainee) is a person who is deprived of liberty against their will. This can be by confinement, captivity, or forcible restraint. The term applies particularly to serving a prison sentence in a prison. "Prisoner" was a legal term for a person prosecuted for felony. It was not applicable to a person prosecuted for misdemeanor. (<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prisoner>)

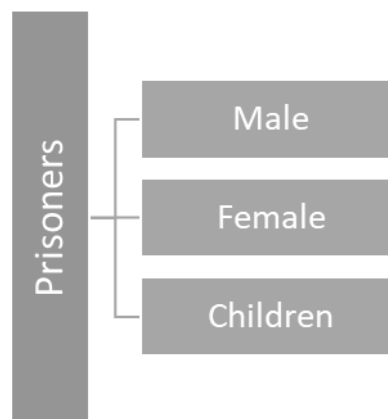


Figure 27: Prisoners chart

"I've been in prison for over 5 years and haven't been able to learn the skills that would allow me to live a normal life. I learned how to make mudas, but it wasn't enough for me to live outside. Furthermore, there are very few places where I can

work without disclosing my criminal history. If I mention my past, no one will even consider hiring me. At this point, it is extremely difficult to provide a basic standard of living for the family. I have not participated in any illegal activities for financial gain, but many of my friends have returned to the path of crime because they have no other options. I wished I had been taught some income-generating skills that required only me to survive. A self-sufficient, long-term activity to meet my family's basic needs.”- PRIONER (MALE)

“I was pregnant before going to prison and gave birth while there. It was difficult to witness my baby's birth in a place with few medical facilities. My daughter was unable to live the normal life that I had always desired for her. From the beginning, my child lacked a safe place to play and adequate nutrition. It was difficult to see my daughter at this stage. I know it is my fault that I am in this situation, but my child does not deserve to be imprisoned for this reason alone. I then sent my child to an NGO that cares for the children of prisoners. I took care of my child after I was released.”- PRIONER (female)

“As my mother was a mentally ill prisoner, I was raised by NGOs. She was supposed to take me with her when she got out of prison, but she never showed up. She had deserted me. As I have no other family, I now refer to my NGOS sisters and brothers as my family.”- Child.

“I was imprisoned for more than three years. I had a family, a wife and two children, but when I got out of jail, I was alone. During the interim, my wife married another person, and my children followed her. I don't blame anyone but myself for failing to provide them with the reassurance in life that I will return to them someday. I wished I had a way to communicate with my family to demonstrate that my time here is limited and that I will be a better person.”- Ex-Prisoner

2.11. PHYSICAL FORM AND SPACE OF PRISON ARCHITECTURE

Meaning is derived from state and public views toward convicted offenders in criminological investigations. What the specific philosophical perspective on punishment was at the time a jail was commissioned, designed, and built can be inferred from the exterior and internal structure. The act of physically establishing locations and spaces for custody as well as the degree to which the architect unintentionally or consciously develops and replicates harsh and/or damaging ideologies and practices. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2)

The jail architecture depends strongly upon geography and organization studies to describe the effective dimensions of institutional space. However, it also depends upon studies of healthcare architecture and environmental psychology of those living inside. “For example, in his classic, 1984 work *Institutional Settings*, I Spivak notes that every building, room and space has a ‘personality’ that makes a statement to its occupants about what the institution, and society at large, thinks about them; a

statement which each occupant internalizes and acts on accordingly.”- (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2)

“A built environment without variability can be equally damaging, especially to those who have experienced trauma. Taken to extremes, architectural theorist Charles Jencks believes that an ‘antiseptic’, ‘all white’, sensorially depriving environment can stunt the growth of the brain, denying the self the richness of ‘stuff’ it requires to write its own personality.”- (Jewkes, 2018, p. 3)

So, ‘hard architecture’, the bars on windows, concrete walls, hard-surface floors, drab colors, indestructible and uncomfortable furniture not only destroys the prisoner’s self-esteem and influences the ways in which staff think of and behave towards the people in their custody and care but may also determine certain types of identity and behavior. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 3)

Normalized interior design will mitigate institutionalization and aid rehabilitation and reintegration for clients in closed security institutions. Normalization has been adopted as a key principle of many prisons especially Scandinavian prison policy. Sensory deprivation in institutional design. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Mental health care facilities benefit from ‘stripped’ environments that calmed the prisoners by avoiding external stimulations and stressors. This approach dominated the design of, for example, seclusion areas in acute psychiatric wards. As a result these were typically sparsely furnished, lacked curtains, paintings, decoration as well as TV, radio, newspapers and flowers. A few more recent studies have challenged the traditional approach and found that normalized or ‘homelier’ design features may be ‘associated with favorable perceptions of atmosphere’ at closed institutions and ‘have therapeutic value’. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

2.11.1. FACILITY SIZE AND LAYOUT:

Prisons with layouts that support direct contact between staff and inmates showed more beneficial outcomes. Measured as positive perceptions of the quality of prison life for those who live and work there. “A large survey study of prisoners in remand prisons in the Netherlands found, contrary to the researchers’ hypothesis, that the largest facilities did not have the most negative outcomes with regards to staff-inmates’ relations. Prisoners staying in the facilities of panopticon prison design (the second largest type) felt most negative about their relations to the staff, when

controlling for other factors. This may be linked to the general large size of the facilities.”- (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Panopticon prisons are circular with a domed roof and cells arranged in tiers around the circle. The center of the building has an ‘inspection house’ from which the staff is able to observe all prisoners of the facility without prisoners knowing whether they were being watched. Double bunking was also most common in the panopticon prisons. It is found that prison size was statistically associated with the assessment of a healthy prison with smaller prisons doing better. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

According to (Kriminalvårdens, 2018), it is concluded that larger prisons may have a negative impact on staff-prisoner relationships which can lead to negative outcomes in prisons. However, there are also some poorly performing smaller prisons. These facilities, on average, performed well in regard to safety, respect and purposeful activity. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

2.11.2. THE SPACES:

A prison is a society of its own. No one building/ block can hold all the functions as its own. Hence the spaces are to be divided into different sectors in order to fulfill the demands of the spaces.

Blocks A, B and C each represent spaces specified by one function.

1. Each function stands alone.
2. Broken down into multiple smaller spaces of one function.
3. Configuration overlaps the functions to create new functional spaces.
4. Overlapping, functional spaces and voids are divided into separate microcosms connected by the larger voids between them.

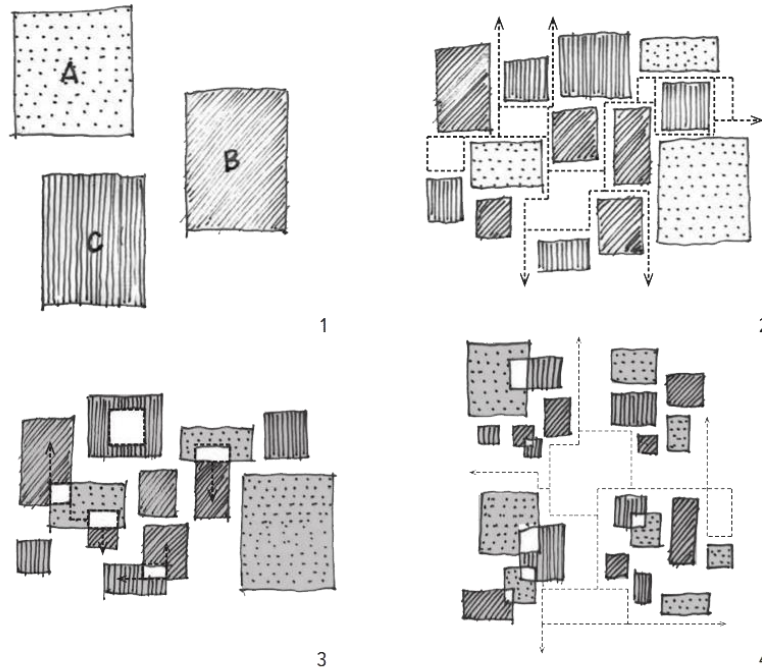


Figure 28: SPACES

2.12. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PRISON DESIGN

“Once a building has been constructed it... begins to flash out messages about that prisoner which are necessarily implicit in the design.”- (Jewkes, 2018, p. 6)

The history of imprisonment in Anglophone nations tells us that the last 50 years have been punctuated by appalling conditions, serious assaults and riots, rising levels of overcrowding, mental illness and drug use and shameful rates of suicide and self-harm. All these problems have combined to create a sense of hopelessness among many at the sheer scale and endurance of the crises affecting our prison facilities. Yet those who procure, commission, plan and design new prisons continue to place no less faith in bricks-and-mortar solutions to pressing social problems than did their Victorian forebears, who ensured that the second half of the nineteenth century truly was an age of institutional expansion. Campus style architecture is also considered while designing the prison. One of the few differences between corrections facilities built today and those of the mid-1800s is that they have increased to ‘super-sized’ proportions in order to meet growing demand. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 6)

All too often, then, politicians and policymakers have fallen back on the belief that the heavily surveilled, warehousing model is not only the most effective way of maintaining order and control, but that it satisfies public demands for tougher responses to crime, thus garnering votes at election times. Additionally, as the political rhetoric would have it, prisons must punish as well as rehabilitate. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 6)

Correctional facilities cannot be separated from their political economic context alongside engineering. In simple terms, this is where a medium-security facility holding those prisoners deemed unlikely to try to escape, is designed and built with all the security paraphernalia and controlling of movement associated with a high-security institution. The ethics and morality of holding prisoners in over-securitized conditions for the level of risk they pose is not a matter of public discussion or debate. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 9)

2.13. THE INTERACTION:

- Human interactions include contact between inmates and inmates and staff.
- Direct interactions constitute an exchange of looks paired with body language and/or physical contact.
- Indirect interactions are only defined by visual contact.
- Nonexistent interactions consist of an inmate in a solitary space.

A variety of interactions requires a variety of spaces. By creating a routine for the inmates to follow, it assigns inmates to inhabit multiple spaces through the course of one day and enforces interactions and encounters for inmates. Reform provides opportunity for the inmate to decide his type of interaction. As opposed to creating different spaces for stages of rehabilitation, an inmate's progression should be rewarded with the ability to select the space he wants to be in during his designated daily treatment time. Part of learning to live outside prison again is coping with the return of freedoms. (Module 6: Prison Reform, 2019)

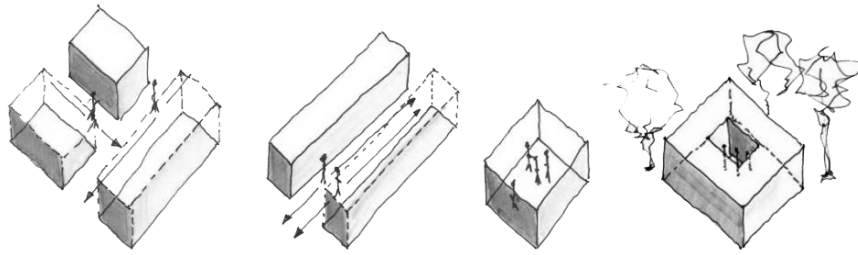
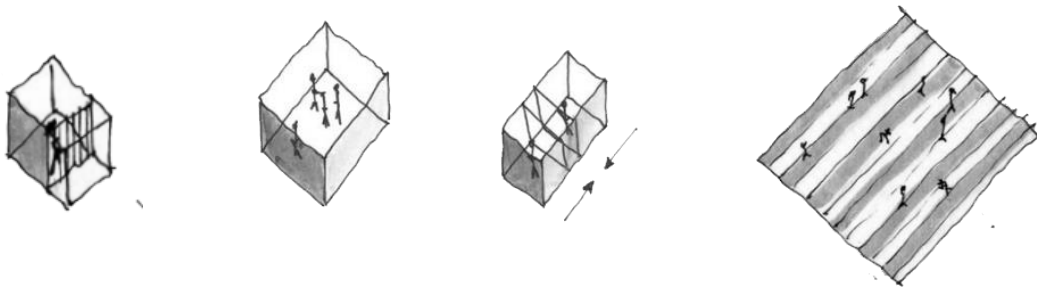


Figure 29: Direct and indirect human interactions



- DIRECT HUMAN INTERACTIONS (DHI): crossing paths, synchronized paths, conversing
- INDIRECT HUMAN INTERACTIONS (IHI): being together, being watched
- NONEXISTENT HUMAN INTERACTIONS (NHI): being alone (Module 6: Prison Reform, 2019)

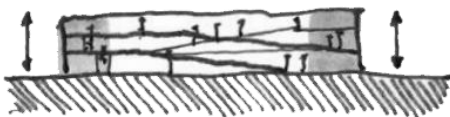


Figure 30: Vertical Circulation: Human to Human Interactions

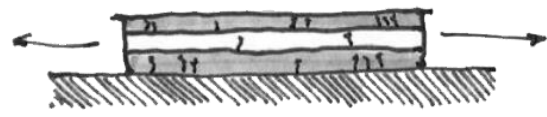


Figure 31: Horizontal Circulation: Human to Human Interactions

2.14. PSYCHOLOGY MEETS ARCHITECTURE

The effectiveness of any design process would be significantly increased. If only an architect knew what their clients were thinking. What colors do they find inspiring? How do they interact with their surroundings? How do they react to sunlight? Typical pre-design planning rarely yields answers to such questions. It is heavily reliant on the human psyche of end users. And most people find it difficult to express such subjective information.

2.14.1. HUMAN PSYCHOLOGY:

The science of human psychology is the study of human nature and behavior. Psychology encompasses both the mind and the body. To understand prison and prison architecture, it is necessary to understand the mindset/ psychology of the people who reside within the prison. Every single person in this universe is distinct from one another, as is their behavior. Prison itself being a complex space. Psychology complicates Prison Architecture.

2.14.2. CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY:

It is the study of thoughts, intentions, actions, or reactions, of a criminal to analyze and derive a pattern. The mind of criminals is complex. The reasons of committing crime are poverty, parental neglect, low self-esteem, alcohol and drug abuse can be connected to why people break the law. Some are at greater risk of becoming offenders because of the circumstances into which they are born.

Psychology can contribute significantly in resolving issues related to eyewitness testimony, false confessions, suggestibility, crime detection, hypnotism and crime prevention. It also helps to develop meaningful design.

2.14.3. SENSATION AND PERCEPTION

To understand our relationship with space, we must first investigate how we become aware of it. We see it first and foremost because it is so obvious to us visually. The conversion of visual sensations into perceptions of our surroundings requires a complex interaction between the eye and brain. Because of our own characteristics, visual sensations dominate our perceptions: Because the eyes supply more than two-thirds of the nerve fibers that enter our central nervous system! As a result, we now live in a very visual culture, and it is easy to forget that space is also perceived through the senses of sound, smell, and even touch. Perception encompasses more than just sensation. Perception is an active process by which we make sense of our surroundings.

2.15. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND PSYCHOLOGY

Some questions need to be answered to connect design with psychology helping to design productive design.

1. How do you get the attention of your occupants?
2. What will this design's occupants remember the most?
3. What impact will this architecture have on their real-time experiences?
4. Is this architectural setting consistent?
5. Can he explore this architectural environment?
6. Will the variety and complexity of this design appeal to the occupants?
7. Does my design encourage occupant discovery opportunities?
8. Can the occupants manage and avoid stress in this environment?
9. Does my design encourage positive social interactions and rehabilitation?
10. Does this architecture foster a sense of community as well as security?

Understanding architectural psychology principles will allow architects to design with greater awareness. Although some may appear straightforward at first glance, the questions become increasingly complex as one delves deeper into the inner workings of human perception, cognition, and behavior. Some of the components of architecture which affects human psychology are:

- Building form
- Material connected with Psychology.
- Colors
- Space and Psychology
- Lighting
- Acoustics
- Landscapes

2.15.1. BUILDING FORM

Human psychology is also influenced by architectural form. Many buildings are designed to resemble natural species, which falls under the category of bionic

architecture. It provides a psychological feel for a type and provides a person with an idea of what the building is about.

The Panopticon jail is an extreme example of psychological presence in a building. The cells are located on the building's outskirts. Many stories high, arranged in a circular plan. There is a tower in the center where one guard sits with a panoramic view of the entire jail, able to see each cell. The prisoners believe they are constantly being watched, even though this is not the case. There is a curious fact in the Panopticon that solidifies the prisoners' psychological dilemma. Suicides were more common in this jail than in other types of prisons. The prisoners went insane as a result of the loss of privacy.

2.15.2. MATERIAL CONNECTED WITH PSYCOLOGY

Materiality has a direct impact on one's overall perception of the environment. Materials can influence the sound environment, circulate movement, increase or decrease comfort, and perform a variety of other actions. The powers of the material will be determined by the form in which it becomes a part of. The material's associated dimensions will also be considered in the design.

Here:

- Wood is a warm, soft, and comforting material that is associated with the concept of natural environments.
- Sand has a therapeutic value because it is soft to the touch and gentle on the feet.
- The stone is cool and smooth to the touch, but it is hard on the feet.
- Light, sky, water, and vegetation will be manipulated in conjunction with the built environment to elicit specific responses in order to stimulate the mind and its perceptual visioning of a space.

Stone: SMOOTH	Water: Reflect
Sand: Tranquil	Wood: Warmth
Steel: Strength	Glass: Light

2.15.3. COLOUR AND PSYCHOLOGY

The study of color as a determinant of human behavior is known as color psychology. Using warm and cool light sources for Key and Fill light not only increases the sense of shape and depth of an object, but also helps to define light direction.

Psychological Properties of Colors

Red, blue, yellow, and green are the four psychological primary colors. They are concerned with the body, the mind, and the emotions, as well as the necessary balance between these three. The psychological properties of some other primary colors are as follows:

RED: Physical

- Physical courage, strength, warmth, energy, basic survival 'fight or Flight,' stimulation, masculinity, and excitement are all positive traits.
- Negative aspects include defiance, aggression, visual impact, and strain.

BLUE: Intellectual

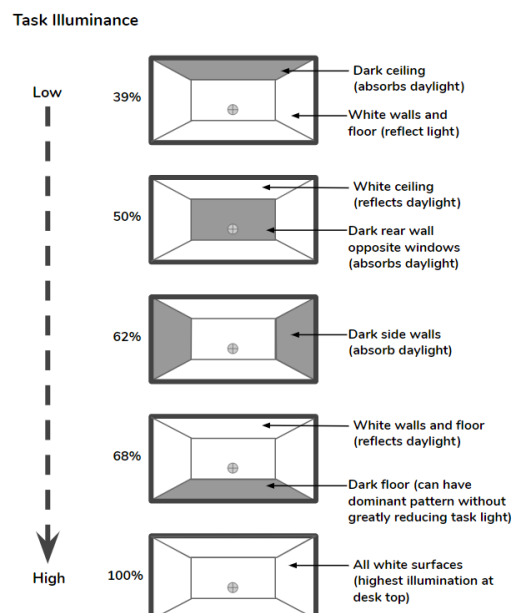
- Positive characteristics include intelligence, communication, trust, efficiency, serenity, duty, logic, coolness, reflection, and calm.
- Negative characteristics include coldness, aloofness, lack of emotion, and unfriendliness.

YELLOW: Emotional

- Positive: Optimism, confidence, self-esteem, extraversion, emotional strength, friendliness, creativity.
- Negative: Irrationality, fear, emotional fragility, depression, anxiety, suicide.

GREEN: Balance

- Positive: Harmony, balance, refreshment, universal love, rest, restoration, reassurance, environmental awareness, equilibrium, peace.



- Negative: Boredom, stagnation, blandness, enervation.

BLACK

- Positive: Sophistication efficiency, substance, glamour, security, emotional safety.
- Negative: Oppression, coldness

WHITE

- Positive: Hygiene, sterility, clarity, purity, cleanness, simplicity, sophistication, efficiency.
- Negative: Sterility, coldness, barriers, unfriendliness, elitism.

2.15.4. SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

SPACE

A space designed without an experience in mind is a space without a purpose, leaving its occupants befuddled and lost. Even a space as insignificant as a high school locker room can be made interesting by using different colors. These spatial qualities can range from wall texture or base molding to space size and shape.

The sensations that a space gives to the audience is just as important as the color, light or any other visible element. Unfortunately, in the field of Architecture, it seems as though the live senses have been dimmed down to only one sense, visual. If asked to anyone to describe a building the response would be most likely something they saw. With the help of research work done the following conclusions were made.

OPEN OUTDOOR SPACES IN REHABILITATION CENTRE

Outdoor open spaces for addicts are spaces within the residential environment of the rehab center that are easily accessible to the dwellers regardless of their size, design, or physical features and are intended for, primarily, amenity or physical recreation, whether active or passive. Outdoor spaces in such a facility have the potential to provide sensory stimulation, socialization, and meaningful activity (Stacey Grant-Savela, 2009) Green and non-green spaces are broad categories for open outdoor spaces. Parks, both formal and informal, designed for formal and informal physical activities, playgrounds, and nature reserves are examples of green space. Non-green spaces are those that do not provide effective links between the point of departure,

home, and open space destinations, which is an important aspect of physical activity induction. Paved walkways, patios, connecting bridges, gazebos, patis, courtyards, outdoor plazas, and dabalis are examples of non-green spaces.

SOCIAL INTERACTING SPACE

A social interacting space is a physical or virtual space where people gather and interact, such as a social center or other gathering place. It is a place where people can interact with one another and express their emotions. Addicts' social interacting space provides opportunities for social interaction with others through individual or group activities, as well as with the environment both inside and outside, which contributes to their physical and mental well-being and helps them overcome loneliness and isolation.

SOCIAL INTERACTING SPACES FOR PRISONERS

1. Courtyard spaces
2. Patio
3. Promenade/walkways
4. Covered pathways colonnade.
5. Plaza space
6. Outdoor games
7. Chautaris, Patis and dabalis

2.15.5. LIGHTINGS AND PSYCHOLOGY

Light is crucial in the design of a visual environment. The lighting highlights the architecture, people, and objects. Anesthetic effects and the mood of a room or area are all influenced by light.

Our perception of architecture will be influenced by light:

- Light delineates zones and boundaries.
- Light enlarges and highlights spaces.
- Light establishes connections and distinguishes one area from another.
- Light creates impressions of space.

Because the sense of sight is contrast sensitive, the brightness contrast of a space determines its emotional impact. Individual impressions of a space are influenced by

brightness contrast: the relationship of lighted surfaces to those left in the dark, the focus or foreground to the surround or background. Lighting effects: visual performance, visual effect, work performance, emotions, lighting, errors safety, accidents, background effects, health, and wellbeing.

General illumination in a room will permit vision. The emotional impact of an interior through the manipulation of brightness contrast is a real challenge for the creative lighting designer.

SPACIOUSNESS:

Relatively bright ceilings and walls are especially important in enhancing a sense of spaciousness. Uniform lighting also contributes to the room's feeling of spaciousness.

The impression that the room is larger or smaller Perimeter lighting that is consistent, especially on walls Brightness is motivating but not decisive.

VISUAL CLARITY:

Visual clarity refers to the crispness and distinctness of the visual environment, rather than how well a task can be seen Visual clarity is reinforced by shadows, by emphasis on horizontal surfaces such as the work plane and the ceiling and by higher luminous in the center of the room.

RELAXATION:

Relaxation also implies non-uniform lighting, with non-uniform wall lighting contributing to this impression. Warm color sources contribute to a relaxing feeling. Aspects of the patterns for relaxation can be effectively combined with those for visual clarity to create effective and comfortable work environments,

Impressions: Non-uniform peripheral lighting, especially on walls, lower level of light.

PRIVACY

Privacy is light being in the shadows. Lighting patterns which are overall low, non-uniform, and darker zone of the occupant than in the surroundings will reinforce-an impression of privacy. Vertical rather than horizontal surface should be lit.

Impression: the room appears public or private, non-uniform, lower brightness in zone of user, higher brightness in zones surrounding user, wall lighting privacy.

Studies on light and lighting in prison environments appear to be lacking. Either other closed institutions, or, more commonly, to general populations. Several studies have found that exposure to natural light has a positive impact on physical and mental health, recovery and well-being among hospital patients. Significant features include windows and rooms on the bright side of a hospital. While these studies have emphasized the importance of natural light, there is increasing evidence that appropriate artificial lighting can have positive effects, comparable to those received from daylight. The long-term incarceration in prisons makes it especially important to consider artificial light both as a complement to, and a substitute for, natural light. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Exposure to natural light plays an important role in setting and maintaining the body's biological clock (circadian rhythms). Disruption of circadian rhythms may affect hormone regulation and can have short- and long-term health consequences. Inadequate exposure can also lead to vitamin D deficiency and depression. Lack of daylight and insufficient darkening at night can, like noise, affect the quality of an inmate's sleep. Exposure to light during night-time inhibits the production of melatonin, which affects sleepiness. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Avoiding static lighting can also help break the monotony experienced in many artificially lit places, especially in closed institutional environments. Variations in indoor lighting levels and spectra can have a positive impact on cognitive performance and mood. Nature views and daylight can affect satisfaction, health, irritability, aggressiveness, mental function, problem solving, stress responses and recovery, and even levels of violence. Poor access to daylight and inadequate artificial lighting may affect staff alertness and mood, especially given the increased stresses associated with shift work. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

2.15.6. ACOUSTIC:

Noise and its effect on prison environments helps to develop the environmental psychology of prisons and jails: creating humane spaces in secure settings. It argued that prisons are often loud due to large, open interior spaces with high ceilings and extensive use of hard materials and surfaces, such as concrete, glass and metal. This in combination with little use of textiles and other sound-absorbing materials, creates

high volumes and large reverberation times, generating uncomfortable echoing. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Prisons typically house large numbers of people. A variety of activities need to be performed, including therapy and education. Noise may also influence the quality of such activities, including the ability to successfully engage in educational and rehabilitative programs. Noise can significantly impact on mood, motivation and behavior. This could affect levels of tension, stress and well-being as well as affect task performance, learning and communication. Noise may also have negative physical effects, including hearing loss or a loss of sensitivity to sounds, nausea, headaches, hypertension, elevated blood pressure and increased release of stress hormones. Importantly, noise levels in a prison environment are likely to be entangled with other stressful conditions, like crowding. Exposure to multiple stressors may increase their overall negative effect on the individual. Moreover, a lack of predictability and control over noise generates more stress than loudness. (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

Noise can lead to sleep deprivation and directly affect the quality of sleep. Repeated exposure to noise can also increase heart rate and blood pressure during sleep. In a French study, poor sleep-in prison was reported to be partly caused by the physical environment: with two thirds of ‘bad sleepers’ reported noise as the cause (the second most common cause), followed by temperature (40 %) and light (17 %). (Kriminalvårdens, 2018)

2.15.7. FARMING AND HORTICULTURE AS THERAPY:

Farming for health represents a growing movement. That movement involves farmers and the health-care community working together to create an environment in which the care and nurturing of plants and animals is an important aspect of therapy for disadvantaged individuals. A key element of this movement is that this therapy takes place in the context of a profitable agricultural business (the farm). This transcends therapy using outdoor experiences that provide nature opportunities without the personal responsibility of caring for nature.

Agriculture has, in some form, played a role in treatment, rehabilitation and/or residential care of disabled individuals over the last two centuries. During the

nineteenth century most, psychiatric hospitals included agricultural components. In 1817 patients at the newly opened Friends Asylum for the Insane, in Philadelphia, worked in vegetable gardens and fruit-tree planting.

Both food and non-food crops are used extensively within horticulture-based programs. Activities can range from making cuttings of indoor plants to running large greenhouse operations; from working in tomato container gardens to market gardens; from pulling a few weeds to contractual landscape maintenance of large facility grounds.

Animal therapy or pet therapy refers to the use of animals to help people cope with and recover from some physical and mental health conditions. Animals may be able to provide comfort, alert others if someone is in danger, or even perform direct actions to help a person's condition when they are in need. It is a type of complementary or alternative therapy. It should enhance but not replace other treatments. Animal therapy builds on a concept called the human-animal bond, which describes people's desire to interact with and relate to animals.

It helps to:

- reducing boredom
- increasing movement and activity through walks and play
- providing companionship and decreasing loneliness
- increasing social interactions
- improving mood and general well-being

The type of therapy and target for this therapy may change depending on the condition and the type of aid that a person needs. Some examples include:

- providing comfort and reducing levels of pain
- improving movement or motor skills
- developing social or behavioral skills
- increasing motivation toward activities such as exercise or interacting with others

Mental health

- decreasing anxiety and stress
- decreasing perceptions of pain

- reducing feelings of fear or worry
- increasing feelings of social support
- providing motivation, stimulation, and focus
- dementia, depression, anxiety, autism spectrum disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), schizophrenia

Physical health

- epilepsy
- heart failure
- pain from cancer treatment
- postoperative recovery
- recovery after a major stroke or another condition that causes a person to lose motor skills.

2.15.8. SMELL PSYCHOLOGY

Different kinds of flowers, plants and animals provide a range of aromas, fragrances and odors. Each area has its own smell to mark the ascension.

2.15.9. TOUCH PSYCHOLOGY

The air is moving, and the natural forces of gravity make the terrain more visible. The variations in soil and topography make the ascent to the summit a sensory experience. Landscape elements have a large influence on human psychology. They are the foundation of healing architecture. When used as a tool in architecture, landscape creates a relaxing and healing environment. According to studies, sitting near a body of water can help people who are stressed relax in a matter of minutes. Our instinctive behavior triumphs over cultural differences.

2.15.10. PATHS AND SURFACES:

- Paths for one-way traffic should be at least five feet wide to accommodate a wheelchair's turning radius. Allow for a minimum width of seven feet for two-way wheelchair traffic.

- Create a texture change at the edge of a path to assist people with low vision in recognizing when they have strayed from the path. Raised path edges can be a tripping hazard.
- Path surfaces must be firm, smooth, and grippy to allow wheelchairs, gurneys, and IV poles to move freely. Paving with deep grooves can be a challenge. Concrete is a good option, but it can be costly. Asphalt absorbs and radiates heat, making it particularly hot in the summer. Decomposed granite is suitable for wheelchair users but not for crutches users. More recent rubberized.
- The paving materials are stable enough for wheelchairs and cushion falls.
- Avoid using glaring materials. Light concrete can be especially bothersome for the elderly. If possible, use tinted concrete.
- It is also critical to use the proper scale. If the healing garden is near a high-rise structure, such as a hospital, use elements such as trees to reduce the space to a human scale.
- In addition to the design principles, the list of design suggestions for creating healing gardens follows. These are just guidelines. Because each site and application is unique, some of the suggestions may not be applicable.
- Provide five-foot minimum width at paths for one-way traffic to accommodate the turning radius of a wheelchair. For two-way wheelchair traffic, provide seven-foot minimum width.

2.16. MENTAL HEALTH

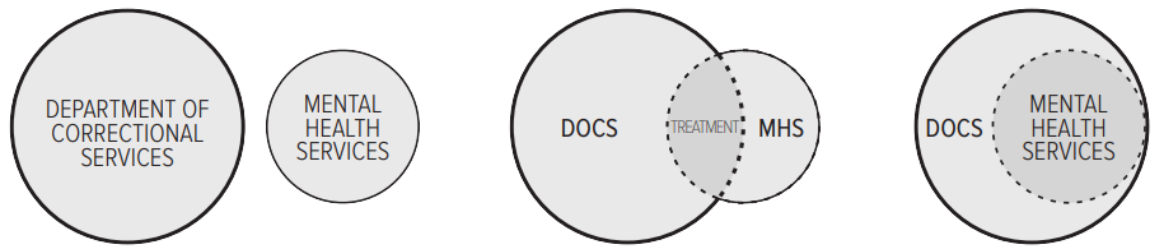


Figure 32: Mental Health in Prison: (Block)

- The original condition
- The current condition.
- The future condition in prison.

This image shows the merging of the DOCS and MHS systems in prison: the original separate condition, the current merging condition and the future encompassing condition.

2.17. REHABILITATION:

Rehabilitation is a process of community restoration in which people live together in an organized and structured way in order to promote change and make a drug-free life possible in the outside society. The community forms a miniature society in which residents fulfill distinct roles designed to promote a transitional process. Through architecture, creation of spaces that foster and provide meaning to those activities utilized can be achieved through a therapeutic environment.

Prison is not just a place to hold prisoners inside of it. Throughout the time the definition of Prison has included rehabilitation and correction facilities in the design. Rehabilitation is one of the integral parts of prison system. One of the motives of the prison system being releasing the prisoners into society, once day or another, rehabilitation helps to develop responsible, capable, trustworthy human beings.

It is high time to recognize that the prison is more than an instrument of society's retributive vengeance, but a correctional rather than a punitive philosophy, that men and women engaged in a delicate and difficult operation. It is an important step in the total process of extracting, converting and refining the potential value from the prison to the society. (MacCormick, 1950)

“It is true that crime is prevented not alone by the varied agencies and programs that seek to keep boys and girls from becoming delinquent, not alone by the police forces that try to stop the criminal before he commits his crime, but also by the three services that together constitute what we call the correctional process: probation, institutions and parole.”- (MacCormick, 1950)

Though the concept of prison being a rehabilitation service has been there in law as well as the prison society for a very long time, the idea of the prisoners not given the strict punishment in the prison is quite strong in society. But many people forget that the primary role of the prison is to reduce crime by preventing its repetition. For example, in America, more than 60,000 men and women enter prisons every year present possibilities of a saving in future crime, with all its calculable and incalculable costs. The people who have been caught, convicted, sent to prison, and turned out later no better or even worse than when they went in-is one of the most foolish and expensive luxuries. History sounds a clear warning that society does not reduce crime but increases it by imposing penalties that those who make up society cannot accept as necessary. (MacCormick, 1950)

Rehabilitation is not a vague, haphazard and loosely defined process. The essential elements of a well-rounded correctional program of individualized training and treatment in an institution for adult offenders are well known. They include the following: scientific classification and program-planning on the basis of complete case histories, examinations, tests and studies of the individual prisoners; adequate medical services, having corrective as well as curative treatment as their aim, and making full use of psychological services with vocational training value; education planned in accordance with the individual's needs and interests, with heavy emphasis on vocational training; library services, designed to provide wholesome recreation and indirect education; directed recreation, both indoors and outdoors, so organized as to promote good morale and sound. (MacCormick, 1950)

The Wellbeing in Prison Design research project was part of a wider, ongoing review of the role of physical assets within the prison reform agenda. Wellbeing in Prison Design sought to improve the environment of prisons for all users, through informing architectural design with the overall objective of supporting rehabilitation and reducing reoffending. (Block)

Different therapies are to be applied in the design to help the inmates develop the living style as well as help them join the society being a good citizen of the society. It can be termed A B C.

2.17.1. ART THERAPY:

Art Therapy is a kind of therapy that integrates mental health and human services by using “active artmaking, creative process, applied psychological theory, and human experience. One of the main goals of art therapy is to improve people’s well-being. It can help improve an individual’s functioning. Art therapy takes place in educational, medical, and rehabilitation settings, as well as in private practices and mental health clinics.



It includes painting, drawing, finger painting, working with clay, carving, sculpting, doodling and scribbling, making collages, pottery etc can be implemented in the design.

Improving their approach to conflict resolution enhancing social skills, managing stress, strengthening their ability to self-regulate and improving their understanding of themselves.

2.17.2. BIO THERAPY (NATURE THERAPY)

Nature therapy, which is also called ecotherapy or bio therapy, is based on the concept of using nature to help us heal, especially psychologically. The design can use green and blue therapy. Strongest benefits powerful benefit lies in spending time in green spaces. But nature therapy also includes time spent near soothing blue oceans, blue rivers, and blue lakes. Being near aquatic environments has a psychologically restorative effect. It puts us in a good mood.



It includes:

- Farming-related therapy, which could involve working with crops, often in a community.
- Adventure therapy, which may feature white water rafting or rock climbing
- Wilderness therapy, which often helps groups of teens and young adults with behavioral issues.
- Forest therapy, also called forest bathing, is a mindful practice in which you use your five senses as you walk through a forest.

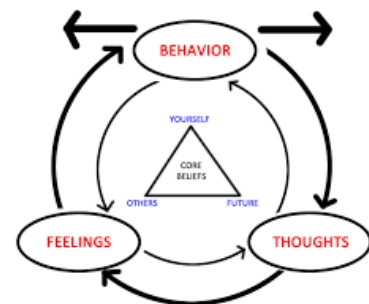
It includes benefits including increases in happiness, a sense of well-being, positive social interactions, and a feeling of meaningfulness in life. Nature-rich environments unequivocally helped reduce mental distress. It improves performance on our working memory, cognitive flexibility, and attentional-control tasks.

2.17.3. COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THEORY

Cognitive Behavior Therapy explores the relationship between a person’s behavior and thoughts, feelings, or both. It helps to uncover unhealthy thought patterns. It helps to erase self-destructive behaviors and beliefs.

These changes can offer a healthier, more positive outlook and help a person change their behaviors and beliefs.

It helps to control anxiety disorders, eating disorders, schizophrenia, trauma-related disorders etc. It is developed by Practicing New Skills, goal setting, Problem-Solving and Self-Monitoring.



2.17.4. HEALTH IMPROVING PRISON

The idea of health-improving or ‘healthy’ prisons has been in common currency since at least the mid-eighteenth century through his vision of reform through purity, cleanliness and good air circulation. A century later, when holes had been filled and interior spaces had become more enclosed and claustrophobic to facilitate the infamous ‘separate system’ of confinement, the exterior facade of the prison became more expansive. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 14)

2.17.5. COMPARISON OF PRISON WITH HOSPITAL PSYCHOLOGICALLY

Even though the definitions and functionality of both Prison and hospitals are quite different from one another, they do share many similarities with hospitals. Both are large in scale, densely occupied and are accessible every day, with strict restrictions but numerous amounts of visitors. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2).

Including the security system, making them environmental ‘toxic hogs’ (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2). They both convey clear messages about the individuals within and how they are expected to behave. In both of the context people tend to depend on the staffs to mobilize, which frequently results in ‘behavioral atrophy’ (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2). Being in either hospital or prison can involve physical and psychological crowding and isolation and sensory deprivation and overload. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2)

But although prisons traditionally have shared an ethos of discipline and surveillance that dehumanizes their occupants and instils feelings of fear and vulnerability, in very recent times evolved a different approach to designing and building healthcare, also considered as an ‘architecture of hope’. To consider the extent to which those who commission, plan and design new prisons could learn from architectural innovation in health settings. (Jewkes, 2018, p. 2)

Today’s prison with a less institutional, more comfortable, living environment, and where inmates could control lighting and walk in and out of their rooms when they wanted, were less likely to report at least one inmate suicide. The use of design to transform prisons into less traditionally institutional and more ‘normalized’ could be beneficial in terms of suicide reduction. (Kriminalvardens, 2018)

2.17.6. MACHO/ FEMININE DESIGN

Prison is always considered as a strict/macho place. A place of punishment and termination. However, such Masculine design does not contribute best result when it comes to therapy. Hence, the world is moving forward to a more feminine design for the prison. A softness is must to bring the insight of the therapy and rehabilitation in the prison design.



Figure 33: Masculine/ Macho Architecture *Figure 34: Feminine Architecture*

2.17.7. MOTHER/ CHILD SERVICES

No child in the world deserves to live behind bars. To be within the boundaries of prison without any basic services is not what a child should go through. In Nepal, along with other countries, a child is kept under the prison services till they turn 5-year-old or before that if the mother of the child is not in the right condition to raise the child on her own. The child then will be sent to Bal Griha to live their life further. Even though they have someone to look after, the love that a family can give is missing from his life. The traumas of separation remain through their life forever. Some strong considerations are to be made for the child as well as mother. We have to consider the wellbeing of children and bring them closer to the universe. For example: Netherlands: Nature viewing zone for kids.

2.18. PRISON ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE

2.18.1. INTRODUCTION:

In the fields of criminology and penal studies, the idea of healthy prisons is well-established. It has been a guiding philosophy for improving the quality of life for convicts since the 18th century, when prison reformers saw it as crucial to achieving moral and theological reform to enhance ventilation and hygiene. The idea of a "healthy jail" has recently been increasingly frequently linked to what is "just" and "decent," rather than what is healthy in a medical or therapeutic sense. In an environment where the sheer nature of forced occupancy can have detrimental impacts on mental health, prisoners' rational and visceral responses to water, landscapes, and other green settings are studied. In enhancing the potential for predicting the health benefits. (Yvonne Jewkes, February 8, 2019)

Prisons, which are frequently referred to as "correctional facilities," strive to encourage good behavior and wellbeing. Examining the jail atmosphere reveals that they are frequently gloomy, unwelcoming facilities. How can landscape architects create prison environments that enhance psychological health and encourage pro-social behavior? There is evidence to support the idea that being in nature enhances psychological health and encourages good behavior. There is a dearth of research on therapeutic landscapes in the context of prisons, despite numerous studies documenting their effectiveness in healthcare settings. (Yvonne Jewkes, February 8, 2019)

2.18.2. PRISON ENVIRONMENT:

The proposed design guidelines try to offer suggestions for designing healing prison landscapes. Prisoners' understanding of spatial coherence can be incorporated into landscape design by landscape architects to create a more calming, pleasant atmosphere. Spatial coherence is defined in the created recommendations as both activities and forms that help prisoners reduce stress and encourage positive conduct. Prisoners The site-wide use of programming components and formal elements results in spatial coherence. The interaction between program and form has an impact on how the built environment is designed. Forms can be utilized to support spatial and programmatic needs by determining the program. Form defines space. Forms give the room improved visual and haptic qualities. Curved forms in both architectural and

vegetal forms can be application of aesthetic and sensory elements (spatial coherence). (Yvonne Jewkes, February 8, 2019)

The environment can be regarded as a networked system of spaces and experiences thanks to spatial coherence. One experience flows seamlessly into the next as the person moves through the area. There is a general lack of continuity and spatial coherence in many prison institutions. At the moment, many facilities seem to have places that are isolated from one another. Through integrated plans and the constant use of formal design concepts, spatial coherence can promote site cohesiveness. Programs and forms for inmates can be created to work together toward the common objective of supplying a therapeutic environment. In response to the needs of women who were incarcerated, programs were created. The development of formal components was a reaction to the jail environment. Even though the created notions. (Yvonne Jewkes, February 8, 2019)

2.19. SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE STRATEGIES:

- Passive Sustainable Design:

Passive strategies, such as considering sun orientation and climate when siting and being thoughtful about window placement and operation, are used to best manage daylighting and natural ventilation and contribute significantly to the building's energy requirements. Thermal mass techniques can be used to harvest solar energy in certain climates. Thick walls absorb heat from the sun during the day and release it into the building at night in such cases.

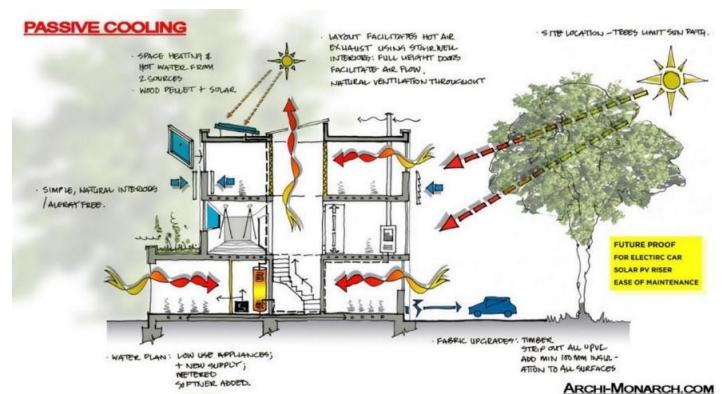


Figure 35: PASSIVE DESIGN

- Renewable Energy System:

Renewable energy systems, such as solar and wind energy, are also excellent choices for some buildings. These systems are frequently combined with passive design strategies.

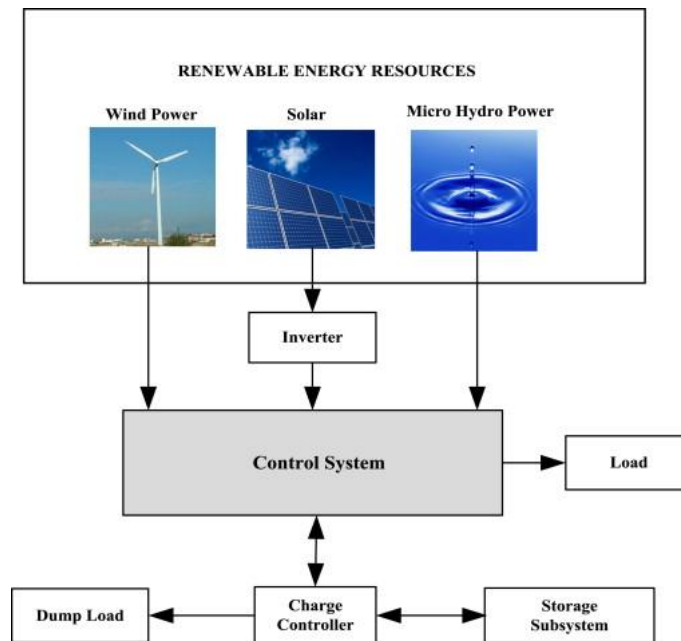


Figure 36: Renewable Energy Resources

- Native landscaping:

Landscaping decisions can have a significant impact on civic building water consumption. Architects can greatly reduce irrigation needs by using native trees, plants, and grasses. Landscaping can also be used in conjunction with a passive energy strategy. Solar heat gain inside the building can be reduced by planting trees that shade the roof and windows during the hottest part of the day.

- Stormwater Management:

When rain falls on an untouched site, the water that doesn't evaporate absorbs back into the ground, replenishing the natural water table. However, when a building is placed on the site, along with parking lots, sidewalks, access roads, and other hardscaping, rainfall behaves differently. The water runs off these surfaces and into storm drains. By

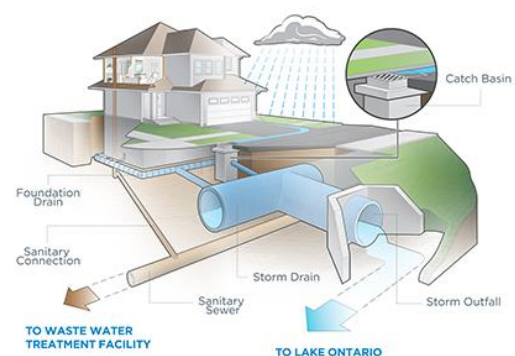


Figure 37: Stormwater Management

implementing stormwater management strategies, such as pervious pavement that helps to reduce runoff and retention ponds that capture runoff and slowly release water back into the ground, the negative environmental impact of buildings can be reduced.

2.20. GREEN BUILDING MATERIALS AND FINISHES

By making it a priority to purchase steel, lumber, concrete, and finishing materials, such as carpet and furnishings, from companies that use environmentally responsible manufacturing techniques or recycled materials, architects up the ante on sustainability.

1. Stone

Living in a stone structure is low maintenance and eco-friendly, and any extra stone leftover from the build can be used for home finishings such as countertops or tile. Low maintenance: Stone requires little maintenance and cleaning over time, so upkeep costs for homeowners will be low. Durable: This material works well in various climates, is fire-resistant and should fare well during a natural disaster.

2. Cob:

Cob is a mud mixture made of multiple natural ingredients such as soil, sand, straw and sometimes even lime. Cob houses do take longer to construct than traditional buildings. Cheap: Building a homemade of cob can end up being nearly one-tenth of the cost of a traditional build. Energy-efficient: Cob homes slow down the rate of heat transfer, which helps to regulate their internal temperature, in turn letting homeowners save on monthly electric bills.

3. Bamboo:

Bamboo's strength and appearance can help you achieve a distinct style that will make your home stand out. It's also one of the fastest-growing plants on the planet, making it more environmentally friendly. Durable: Bamboo has greater tensile strength than steel, and can withstand compression better than concrete. Lightweight: Bamboo is easy and cheap to transport to a construction site thanks to its hollow sections, saving money during the build.

4. Cork:

A home built using cork insulation will likely be classified as a frame home, so while you can obtain insurance, you should expect to pay more than you would for other building classifications. Thermal insulation: Cork is one of the best materials in the world for thermal insulation due to its air cushion design. Mold-resistant: Its impermeable yet porous nature helps make cork resistant to mold and mildew.

5. Adobe Brick:

Another ancient and eco-friendly building material that's still used today is adobe brick. Popular in the Americas and Middle East, adobe bricks are made of clay and straw. Low sound transmission: Homeowners can enjoy natural noise protection, which can be an important selling point when a house is located near a busy street or bustling business center. Unique design: Because the sun-dried mud bricks can be easily cut and transformed, architects can also get creative with shapes and angles when designing adobe homes.

6. Straw bale:

Straw is another natural material that can be used as wall foundation in construction. Plaster actually makes straw bale homes more fire-resistant than traditional builds. Easily renewable: Straw is found in abundance on farms and in communities across the U.S., making it even more eco-friendly than other renewable sources. Cheap: Because straw is so readily available, building a home with this material is extremely cost-effective.

7. Earth Bags

They are made of (mostly) earth that is then filled into bags and piled on top of each other in a method similar to bricklaying. Earth bag homes, or rammed earth homes, typically begin in a trench and are built up from there, and then finished with a plaster, like stucco or adobe. Insulation: Earth bag homes filled with lightweight materials (such as rice hulls or crushed volcanic stone) and provide natural insulation, which is better for the homeowner's health. Locally sourced: Since these homes are made of bags of earth, you can (and should!) use local earth for the natural mixture to make the build as eco-conscious as possible.

2.21. BARRIERS IN PRISON ARCHITECTURE

Lack of awareness is one of the biggest obstacles to jail reform. Prisons and inmates are out of the public's view and memory. Legislators frequently have little interest in issues that are not on the public's radar. The issues that jails, inmates, and wardens face are not well understood or appreciated. Today, criticism is more likely to come from individuals who lack viable alternatives. The biggest group of convicted felons in prison is the least liked in our society. Many law-abiding people desire a dreadful prison experience. Most people oppose giving inmates any comfort or conveniences. When a victim of a crime is treated worse than the offender, the public becomes enraged. Politicians who support the law are elected. Candidates who are thought to be lax on crime lose. (Gleissner, 2013)

The current failed incarceration model is the main impediment to jail reform. The high value of public punishment was abandoned along with less expensive corporal punishment in American society. Prison cannot serve as a positive role model for those outside of prison since it is hidden from the public's view. Prisoners experience gang brutality while residing in a human cesspool. Caging people and expecting them to change has never been effective. 2019 (Wallace) All that prosecutors can do is keep defendants in prison cells for more time, and we already know that adding years to a sentence has minimal deterrent effect. The likelihood of being detected discourages crime, although increasing the length of punishments only slightly improves this effect. (Gleissner, 2013)

2.22. EMERGENCY SECURITY

Wherever possible, detection systems for heat, smoke, and fire must also be taken into account and implemented. The measures should be appropriate for the situation, designed with the prison's location and the availability of neighborhood services and cooperation with neighborhood authorities.

Prisons may instruct inmates to reduce the likelihood, severity, and frequency of fires, especially in an overcrowded situation.

Where water supplies are sufficient, dry riser or sprinkler systems may be installed to help personnel and emergency services put out fires. Controllable smoke escape vents in building roofs ought to be considered as well. The prison needs to have enough

water/sand buckets and fire extinguishers strategically placed throughout it in areas where water supplies are insufficient for sophisticated fire control systems. When there are no emergency fire services available or when a fire needs to be controlled quickly, a portable water tanker with a pump and hoses may be required.

Press/push button alarms are strategically placed throughout the prison so that staff members can sound the alarm in the event of an incident nearby. Push-button alarms are connected to a control room and a board that shows the location of the alarm. The control room can then use the radio network, a designated emergency telephone system, or alarm bells to notify staff to respond.

Bells and sirens may also be connected to the main alarm system to alert staff to an incident. If a staff member leaves the facility carrying the security keys, a key alarm system may be installed to notify gate staff.

- **Emergency staff can enter stairwells.**

Buildings in prisons housing Level 1-3 inmates might need special stairwells so that staff can get in during emergencies like riots. Doors that swing inward are required for these stairwells to prevent barricading by prisoners.

- **Prisoner-free zones**

Geophone devices that sense ground vibration, light beam sensors that sense movement and infrared detection devices may be positioned within prisoner-free areas to detect prisoners trying to escape, especially at night.

- **Drainpipes**

It is possible to install an overhang around a drainpipe to stop prisoners from climbing up them to access rooftops. It is also possible to install pipework fixtures that hold the drainpipe in place but cannot support a person's weight.

- **Lightning conductor cables**

When used on the sides of buildings and walls, cables must be fixed tightly to the wall, allowing no scope for a prisoner to use them to scale a structure.

- **Ladder holding**

Ladders in a prison should always be considered. Ladders can be kept in a safe place that is typically found in the maintenance area.

2.23. VENERABLE PEOPLE

- **Senior inmates**

A single-story unit should be considered so that they don't have to climb stairs; some cell doors should be made wider to allow easy access for a wheelchair; slopes should, whenever possible, be used in place of stairs; handrails and grab bars should be placed next to toilets and showers; facilities to aid healthcare should be included (such as a physiotherapy room or dispensary); and cell call bells should be installed. The design solution may also be impacted by additional factors like failing vision or poor hearing.

- **Prisoners with disabilities**

Prisoners who are ill or have disabilities (physical, mental, or both) but do not require hospitalization should be housed in a setting with the right support personnel and services. To enable "appropriate necessary and appropriate modification and adjustments," the principle of reasonable accommodation should prevail.

- **Children**

They shall receive care, protection and all necessary individual assistance—social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical—that they may require in view of their age, sex and personality.”²⁹ These requirements demand sufficient infrastructure, as well as facilities to assist the access of families and any external professional support that may be involved in the care, rehabilitation and reintegration of children back into their communities.

- **Mother Children support accommodation:**

Unless there are behavioral risks in the mother's relationship with the child or a health risk posed to the child by being kept in the prison, many prison systems allow their female prisoners to keep their babies with them in the prison up to a specific age (typically two or three). Allowing the mother to keep the child is beneficial to both of their wellbeing, particularly when it comes to developing a bond between them. However, the best interests of the child should guide decision-making in this regard.

2.24. CODAL LAWS:

2.24.1. INDIAN CODE OF LAW FOR PRISON:

DEPARTMENT OF GOA

DEPARTMENT OF HOME

Home — General Division

GOA PRISONS RULES, 2006

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), as in force in the State of Goa, and all other powers enabling it in this behalf, the Government of Goa hereby makes the following rules, namely: —

CHAPTER II

Prison Buildings and Sanitary Arrangements

1. *Prison buildings to be in charge of Public Works Department.* — Prison buildings including the quarters for the staff within prison premises shall be in charge of the Public Works Department and no additions or alterations in, or dismantling of any such buildings, whether or not sanctioned by the Inspector General, shall be carried out without the approval of that Department.
2. *Use of land in vicinity of prisons.*— No Government land within 61 metres on the main wall of a prison shall be leased for non-agricultural purposes:

Provided that the Collector may lease such land for agricultural purposes for short periods.

3. *White washing of wards and prison hospitals.* —
 - a. The wards in a prison shall be thoroughly swept and cleaned daily.
 - b. The walls and ceilings of the wards shall be scrapped and whitewashed once a year and those of the hospital twice, or oftener, if necessary. The date of the white washing shall be shown in distinct figures on the wall of the barracks near the entrance door.
 - c. Public nuisances etc. are not permitted near prison. — Public privies, dye works, open drains or similar other nuisances likely to affect the health of prisoners shall not, as far as possible, be permitted near a prison.

- d. Planting of trees in and around prison.— Suitable types of trees shall be planted on the prison premises, both inside and outside the main wall, in such a way that they are away from prison buildings and walls so that they cannot be used as an aid to escape or to make any mischief.

(1) Area of prison. — The area enclosed within the prison walls shall not be less than 83.61 square meters per head of the total capacity, except where land is valuable, the minimum area may be 62.71 square meters per prisoner.

Minimum space per prisoner in sleeping barracks. — In every sleeping barrack, the minimum space per prisoner shall be, as far as possible, 3.71 square metres and 15.83 cubic metres and in hospital wards 5.58 square meters and 23.75 cubic metres.

Ground area in cell. — Cell shall have a ground area of not less 8.92 square metres and a cubic capacity of at least 33.98 cubic metres per prisoner.

Single room accommodation.— Single room accommodation for the prisoners needing privacy for pursuing studies etc., shall be provided.

Provisions in barracks, wards, cells.—

Free and thorough ventilation in barracks, wards and cells shall be secured by the provision of large barred doors and windows constructed in opposite walls. The total area of these openings shall be at the rate of 1.17 square metres per head of the sanctioned number of prisoners which the barrack or ward is designed to accommodate. In the case of a cell, the ventilating area shall be at least 2.23 square meters.

Sleeping arrangement in barracks.— In each barrack, sleeping berths shall be provided in accordance with the instructions issued by the Inspector General from time to time. The number of such berths shall not be greater than the sanctioned capacity of the barrack

Note: Utilization of work-sheds as sleeping wards when prison is overcrowded — In the event of a prison being overcrowded, the Superintendent shall either utilise work-sheds as sleeping wards or accommodate the excess number of prisoners in huts or tents and report the circumstances to the Inspector General.

Floors of barracks and cells.— The floors of all barracks and cells shall be paved with stone or made of other impermeable material such as concrete or asphalt.

Verandahs. — All barracks, wards and cells shall have verandahs, not less than eight metres in width, to prevent rain from drifting inside and also to provide shelter where food can be served, when necessary. Verandahs may also be used as work places and for accommodating short-term prisoners during the night in case of overcrowding in the prison.

Night latrine to be annexed to sleeping barrack and ward. — A night latrine shall be annexed to every sleeping barrack and ward. Conservancy vessels shall not be placed inside a barrack.

Area of each barrack and ward to be indicated on door. — There shall be affixed a zinc, brass, or wooden plate on the door of every barrack or ward, specifying the number of cubic meters and the surface area which the barrack or ward contains and the maximum number of prisoners which it is capable of accommodating. Visit to sleeping barracks by Superintendent and Medical Officer. — The Superintendent and the Medical Officer shall, in all seasons, at uncertain intervals, visit the sleeping barracks in the prison at night and see that arrangements in respect of ventilation are adequate, properly controlled and are not obstructed by prisoners in the cold season to ensure warmth.

Ventilation in sleeping wards. — (i) All possible arrangements shall be made for thorough ventilation of sleeping wards during the day and to remove such organic matter adhering to the walls as are slowly oxidized.

(ii) Beddings shall be removed out of the sleeping wards and exposed to the sun for several hours daily in dry weather and in wet weather to air in verandahs.

Prison hospital. — Every prison shall have a hospital or dispensary inside near the main gate of the prison, well equipped with all the resources as may be necessary for indoor treatment and with separate wards for men and women.

Kitchen. — (1) The general kitchen shall be located at a central place and away from sleeping barracks. The kitchen shall have proper ventilation and light, fly-proof automatic closing doors, floors with impermeable material, walls covered with tiles up to a height of 2 meters, adequate supply of pure water and equipped with modern kitchen equipment and fuel and sufficient dining space.

(2) The management or cooking of food in the kitchen shall not be on caste or religious basis.

Lighting. — All internal and external areas within the prison and outside surroundings including work- sheds shall be amply lighted.

Conservancy arrangements. — (1) The Super intendent, Assistant Superintendent, Medical Officer, the Jailor and all subordinate executive staff of a prison shall ensure that proper attention is paid to conservancy.

Latrines. — There shall be enough latrines, constructed in a manner to provide reasonable privacy and full scope to maintain cleanliness, sanitary and hygienic conditions. Suitable disinfectants shall be used.

2.24.2 Nepal Code

Act No. 46 of 2019 (1963)

An Act Made to Provide for Prisons

Preamble: Whereas it is expedient to amend and codify Nepal laws pertaining to prison in order to maintain law and order.

Now, therefore, be it enacted by His Majesty the King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, in accordance with Article 93 of the Constitution of Nepal.

Short Title, Extent and Commencement: (1) This Act may be called the "Prisons Act, 2019 (1963)".

This Act shall extend throughout Nepal.

This Act shall come into force on such date as the Government of Nepal may appoint, by a Notification in the Nepal Gazette.¹

Definition: Unless the subject or the context otherwise requires, in this Act, -

"Court" includes any commission, tribunal or office having the same power to perform judicial functions as a court has.

"Prisoner" means a person detained in a Prison under sentence by a judgment of any Court.

"Detainee" means a person held in the custody of a court, police or other authority for the inquiry and investigation or trial of a crime or a person detained under 2the Public Security Act, 2046 (1989).

"Prison" includes a house or room or similar other place built or prescribed for the detention of Prisoners and the land appurtenant to such a house, room or place.

"Prescribed" or "as prescribed" means prescribed or as prescribed by the Rules framed under this Act.

"Jailer" means any person appointed or designated to carry out the functions of Jailer pursuant to this Act.

"Prison Office" means the Office of the Jailer.

"Hospital" means any government hospital, dispensary or pharmacy (Ausadhalaya).

3 "Community service" means the service to be made in a school, hospital, local body, temple (Debalaya), elderly home, orphan as well as similar other body and social organization.

4 "Open prison" means any such place as specified by the Government of Nepal to hold a prisoner in such a manner that the prisoner is allowed to go outside the place where he or she is detained and do any work during the time as specified.

Detainee or Prisoner Slip: (1) If a person is to be held in custody for the investigation or trial of a crime, such person shall be given a detention slip (Thunuwa Purji) pursuant to the pre vailing Nepal Law and if that person is to be detained in a Prison under the control of another authority, an information thereof shall also be given to the concerned Prison Office.

If any person is to be imprisoned under the judgment of any Court, a imprisonment slip (Kaidi Purji) specifying, inter alia, the crime which that person has committed, the relevant law, the kind of punishment and its term, and the time of imprisonment as mentioned in the judgment and the imprisonment has to be given not later than three days from the date of that judgment, and a slip written in the name of the Prison Office and setting out those matters and the

3 Inserted by the Second Amendment.

4 Inserted by the Second Amendment

Address, age, colour and identification of that person has to be sent to the Prison.

- If any person detained or imprisoned refuses to acknowledge the slip given pursuant to Sub-section (1) or (2), the slip has to be retained by recording that matter and by getting the slip signed by the In-charge of any one nearby office as a witness thereto.
- Detainee or Prisoner to be admitted: (1) The Prison Office must receive a person sent to be held in custody or detained in Prison after fulfilling the procedures pursuant to the prevailing Nepal Law and hold in custody or detain that person.
- If any person is sent to be imprisoned or detained in the Prison without fulfilling the procedures pursuant to the prevailing Nepal Law, the Prison Office has to receive and hold in custody or detain that person as per the slip, and make a request, setting out the matters in respect of which the requisite procedures have not been fulfilled, to the concerned authority to fulfill the procedures.
- Detainee or Prisoner to be Searched: (1) When any Detainee or Prisoner is entered into a Prison, that Detainee or Prisoner must be searched and any weapon or prohibited article, if found, has to be seized.
- The Jailer shall so take the custody of such goods which a Detainee or Prisoner may bring into the Prison and as may be sent into the Prison for his/her daily use pursuant to the prevailing Nepal Law and as are in excess of that required for his/her daily use that such goods shall be provided to the Detainee or Prisoner in the event of necessity.
- Arrangements for keeping Detainees or Prisoners: (1) While detaining or imprisoning the Detainees or Prisoners, they shall be detained or imprisoned as follows:

- The males and females shall be separated and kept in separate houses to the extent available and where they are to be kept in one house since a separate house is not available, they shall be kept in different parts of the house in such a manner as to prevent their meeting or conversing.

Where there is an arrangement to keep the Detainees and the Prisoners in one Prison, the Detainees and the Prisoners shall be separated and kept in separate parts as far as possible, subject to Clause (a).

Prisoners or the Detainees under Twenty-One years and those above Twenty One years shall be separated and kept in different parts as far as possible, subject to Clauses (a) and (b).

The civil case and criminal case Prisoners shall be separated and kept in different parts as far as possible, subject to Clauses (a) and (c).

Sick Detainees or Prisoners shall be separated and kept in different parts as far as possible.

5 Insane and half-minded Detainees or Prisoners shall be separated and kept in different parts as far as possible.

(2) The convicted Prisoner may be kept alone in a separate room as per necessity.

Child's Care in Prison: (1) If any detained or imprisoned woman gives birth to a child in Prison or has a minor child under Two years of age and wishes to bring up the child by keeping the child with her, she may keep the child in the Prison even though there is any person outside to look after the child. After the child reaches the age of Two years which is now 5 years, the custody of the child has to be handed over to that person except in the event of necessity.

7 If any Detainee or Prisoner has a child to be maintained by him/her and there is no one, other than him/her, to maintain and subsist that child, all the care, education, maintenance and subsistence of such a child shall be carried out at the expense of The Government of Nepal as prescribed until that Detainee or Prisoner remains detained or imprisoned.

5 Inserted by the Some Nepal Acts Amendment Act, 2048 (1992).

6 Amended by the First Amendment

7 Amended by the First Amendment.

If any child below Twelve years of age is detained or imprisoned, his/her parents or other relative shall not be allowed to stay in Prison to look after him/her even if they so wish.

Provision relating to food and clothes of Detainees and Prisoners: The Detainees or Prisoners detained or imprisoned in Prison and the minor children of such Detainees and Prisoners as referred to in Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 8 shall be provided with such food and clothes as prescribed.

Provided, however, that-

- A Detainee detained in custody for a period of One year or less without specification of imprisonment shall be provided with clothes.
- If any Detainee or Prisoner wishes to make arrangements for his/her food and clothes at his/her own cost, he/she shall be allowed to make such arrangement, as prescribed.
- Employment of Detainee or Prisoner: Unless the prevailing Nepal Law otherwise requires, no Detainee or Prisoner shall be engaged in any work against his/her will.
- Provided that, if the Government of Nepal considers it necessary for the health, economic progress or improvement of the Detainees and Prisoners, arrangement may be made to engage any Detainee or Prisoner in a work.

Amended by the First Amendment.

10A. Power to send for community service: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the prevailing Nepal Law, the case Adjudicating Authority may send an offender sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding Three years in any case for community service.

- Provided that, any authority other than a court established or formed in accordance with the prevailing Nepal Law shall obtain the permission of the concerned District Court for sending the offender for community service pursuant to Sub-section (1).

- An offender sent for community service shall not be entitled to remuneration and facility for rendering such a service.
- If an offender engaged in community service does not perform the work entrusted to him or her, such an offender may, within the approval of the concerned District Court, to the Prison to serve the remaining imprisonment.

10B.10 Power to hold in open Prison: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the prevailing Nepal Law, the prescribed authority may permit a prisoner who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of more than Three years and already served at least one-thirds thereof to remain in open Prison.

(2) The period of stay in open Prison pursuant to Sub-section

(1) shall be deemed as the service of imprisonment.

(3) A prisoner who stays in open Prison pursuant to Sub-section

(1) shall not be entitled to such ration, clothing and medical treatment expenses as to

9 Inserted by the Second Amendment.

10 Inserted by the Second Amendment.

(4) The other provisions relating to Open Prison shall be as prescribed.

10C.11 Not to send for community service or open Prison: Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 10A and 10B., no person held to be offender of the following case shall be sent for community service or open Prison:

- Human trafficking and transportation (control), Rape, Absconding Fleeing from Prison, Smuggling of imports and exports of goods, Transaction of narcotic drugs, Corruption, Case related to espionage, Case relating to protected wildlife, Relating to archaeological goods.

Health and Treatment: (1) Treatment of the physically or mentally sick Detainees or Prisoners shall be done by the government doctor.

Provided that, if any Detainee or Prisoner wishes to have his/her treatment done by any other doctor at his/her own cost, permission shall be granted to have such treatment as prescribed.

CHAPTER 3: CASE STUDY

3.1. CENTRAL JAIL:

3.1.1. OBJECTIVES:

- To comprehend the origins of Nepal's prison system
- To analyze the state of the prison architecture at Nepal's largest and oldest operating prison
- To comprehend the organizational chart
- Analyze various activities that occur within the prison.
- Understanding the various training activities and skills that prisoners are trained in the jail
- Understanding the prisoners' daily routine

3.1.2. PROFILE:

- Location: New Road of central Kathmandu
- Function: Prison both male and female
- Area: 42 ropani (2.2 hectares)
- Capacity: 1200
- Existing number of inmates: 3429
- No. of prison staffs: 375 armed, 200 normal police
- Established: 1971 BS
- Cell Type: Open Dormitory
- Surrounding:

East: Office of Drinking water corporation,

West: Bhotebahal

North: office of Kathmandu metropolitan

3.1.3. BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

- Inside the compound lies Bhadra Jail, Women Jail and Central Jail
- There are 9 blocks in the central jail, 3 blocks in Bhadra jail and 3 in the women jail.
- In 2070 BS, a hospital was also set up inside the jail for inmates.

- Small textile factory with 74 machines inside the jail.
- The jail has capacity for 1250 inmates, but it hosts 2,750 prisoners including 350 foreign prisoners.
- History:
 - Oldest prison in Nepal.
 - Hosted Bhadra Shamsher when in Najarbanda, hence known as Bhadra Jail
 - Public Figures Iron man Ganeshman Singh, Former prime minister KP Oli

3.1.4. ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION:

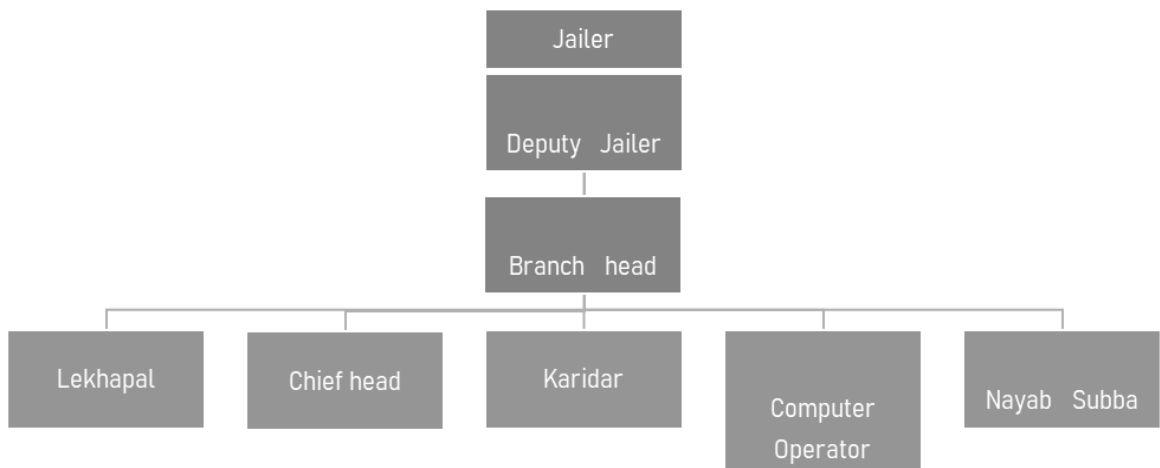
- Not designed as a prison
- Rana style building
- Wall system building
- Brick and concrete
- L and rectangular shaped building
- Plastered surfaces with sloped roof of CGI sheet

3.1.5. FUNCTIONS AND USERS

USERS:

- Prisoner (Male)
- Prisoner (Female)
- Children of the female of prisoners

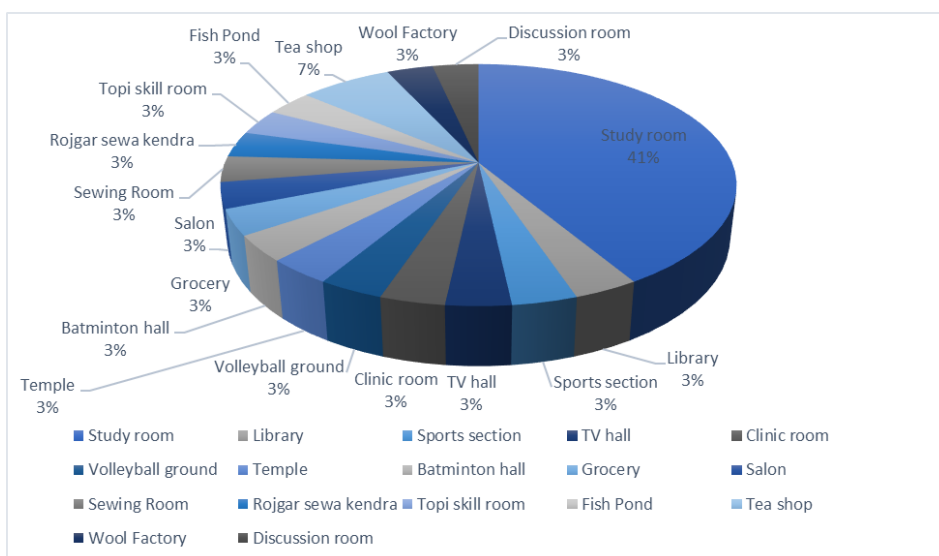
ORGANIZATION CHART:



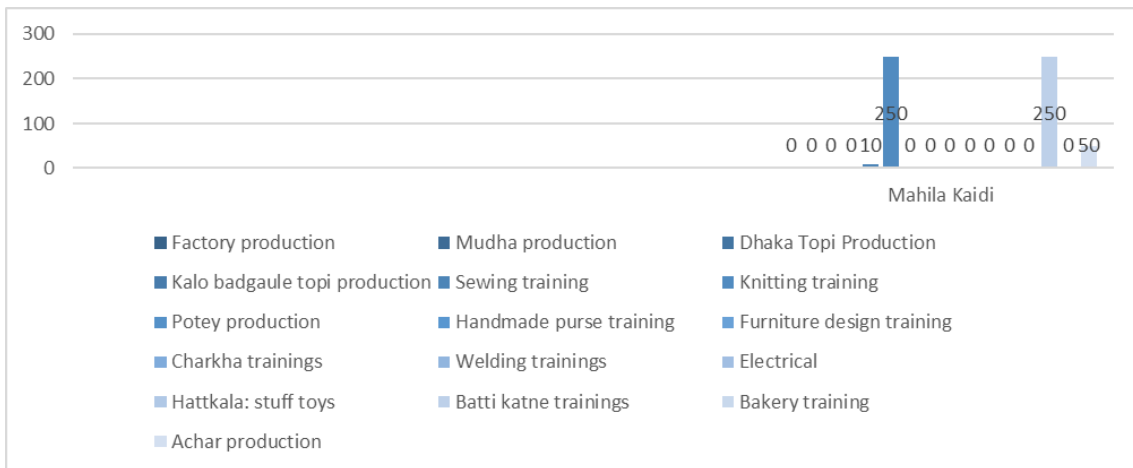
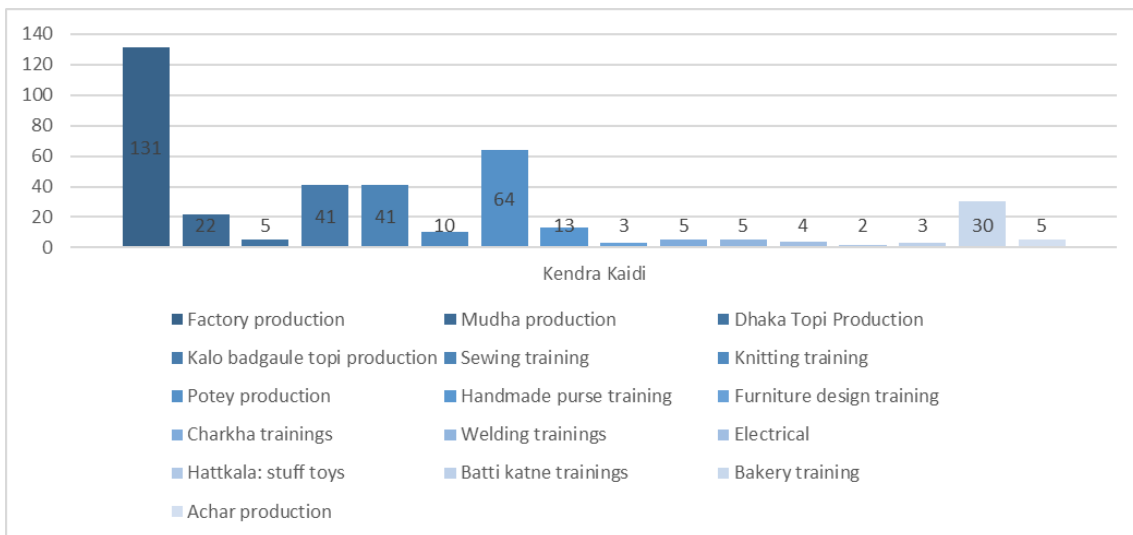
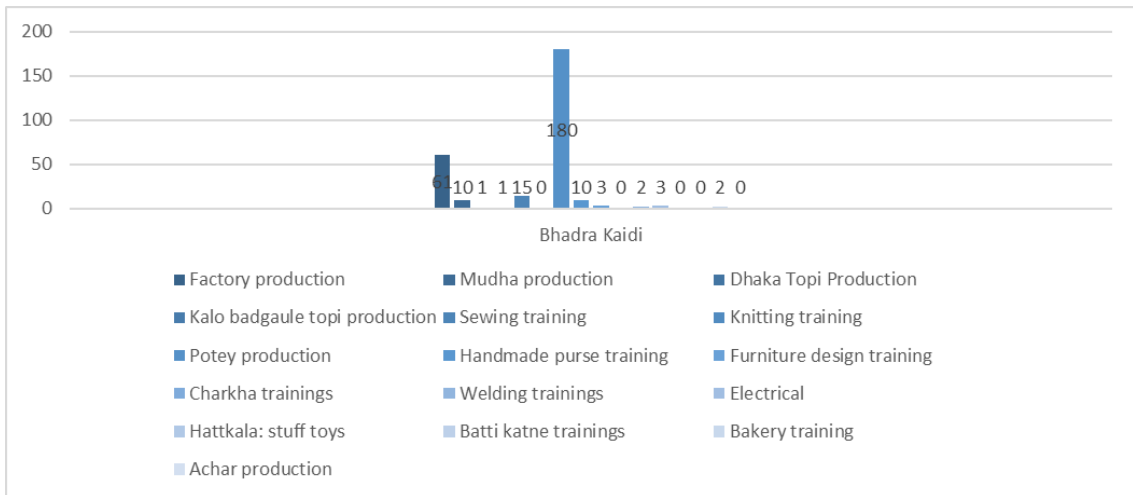
Number and organization chart:

- Level 1: Chaukidar (3), Administration (1)
- Level 2: Head Chaukidar (2), Head Naikey (4), Head clerk (16), Head teacher (2)
- Level 3: Security chief (4), Telephone chief (8), Recreation chief (4), Hospital chief(11), Food chief(5), Deputy clerk(13), Master chief(26), Library chief(9), Clinic helper(10), Garden chief(6), Electrical chief(5), Water chief(1), Factory chief(4), Machine chief(1), Hotel chief(1)

FUNCTIONS/ ACTIVITIES AND TRAININGS:



3.1.6. TRAININGS AND SKILLS:



Certain skills and training are provided to bhadra, kendra, and mahila kaidi based on the above three charts. According to the statistics, females receive less training than

males. They are mostly trained in knitting, batti katne trainings, and achar production, demonstrating the difference in trainings within the prison system.

■ Rise	■ Breakfast	■ Education	■ Self reflection
■ Skill Trainings	■ Lunch	■ Skill Development	■ Group visit activities
■ Physical education	■ Personal Hygiene	■ Skill training	■ education
■ Dinner	■ Treatment workshop	■ Group Reflection	■ Free time
■ Personal Hygiene	■ Lights out		

3.1.7. AREA AND FUNCTIONS:

- ADMINISTRATION: Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, Assistant rooms, Reception, Phone Attendant, Management room, Police dormitory
- VISITORS: Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room
- EDUCATION: School, Library, Computer Room
- DORMITORY: Dormitory Block, Temple, Church
- RECREATION: Playground, TV hall, Volleyball Ground, Badminton Hall
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Grocery, Salon, Dhaka Topi, Mudha Making, Fish Pond, Kalo Bhadgaule, Potey, Handmade Purse, Storage, Selling station
- TOILETS: Toilet, Water Supply
- NAYAK FACILITIES: Rooms, Inspection Cabin
- HEALTH FACILITIES: Inspection Cabin, Clinic Room
- SECURITY: Armed Police, Normal Police
- TRAININGS: Sewing, Knitting, Rojgar kendra, Topi, Furniture design, Welding, Electrical, Charkha, Hatkala, Batti Katne

3.1.8. POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- A safe non-threatening environment within the environment
- A family life environment

3.1.9. NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

- Noisy, crowded location
- Unhealthy environment
- Not designed to be a prison
- Lack of identity as a prison
- Less open spaces for the prisoners
- No proper segregation of spaces

- Lack of sanitation
- No extension spaces

3.1.10. INFERENCES:

- Various activities are carried out within the prison
- About training activities
- Organization chart
- The timetable of different activities throughout the day

3.1.11 ANALYSIS:

S.N	Factors	Data	Impact	Affected people	Existing condition	Problems
1	Location	New Road, Kathmandu, Nepal	Unsafe Crowded	All	Worst	Harsh, dominating unhygienic
2	Surrounding	Crowded and unhealthy	Disease, suicide, crime rate	Prisoners Workers	Worst	Too noisy, lack of space
3	Access	Public vehicle	Easy access	Staffs Prisoners	Good	Too noisy, way too easy access
4	Site Area	42 ropani (2.2 hectors)	Less area to develop	Prisoners	Worst	Not enough area No extension area
5	History	Used as home arrest	No	All	no	No required transformation
	Architecture/ structure	Lack of identity, Neo classical	NO development	All	Worst of all	Hosted in the same old space
	Administration	Under the control of Jailer	Strict environment	Prisoners/ staffs	Strong	More plans can be developed
	Members	Chaukidar, Nayak and saha nayak	Good running system	All	Strong	More development

	Prisoners	About 1500 each time	Dangerous	all	Good	Lack of sanitary, no chance to develop
10	Types of Prisoners	Dangerous Long term	Lack of space. Safety in middle	Prisoners		Old age thoughts implement
11	Physical activities	Badminton Football	Some movement in inmates	Prisoners	Good	Lack of sufficient activities. Causes diseases

3.2. KABRE JAIL:

3.2.1. OBJECTIVES:

- Analyze various activities that occur within the prison
- Analyze the functioning of district prison
- Understand the plan of the prison
- Analyze prisoners psychology through activities
- Understanding the various training activities and skills that prisoners are trained in
- Understanding the prisoners' daily routine

3.2.2. PROFILE:

- Location: Kabre palanchowk, Kabre
- Function: Prison male and mentally ill people
- Area: 3.5 Ropanis
- Capacity: 150
- Existing number of inmates: 235
- Established: Rana Period
- Cell Type: Open Dormitory
- Surrounding

Kabre border with Dhulikhel

- East: Post Office, Health Post
- West: Government School
- North: Agriculture Development Office
- South: Police Office

3.2.3. BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

- Institution: 3 prison facilities: Normal prisoners, Mentally ill prisoners & Dangerous Prisoners
- History:

Sindhupalchowk and Kabre used to be in the same district. The location served as the entrance to Sindhupalchowk and was where people would keep their horses to recover after



long journeys. Horse rentals were also made available from the facility. There were a lot more mentally ill persons around as the horseback riding tradition began to fade. As a result, people with mental illnesses were relocated to this location. After some time, the same location is now being used as a prisoner site for both mentally ill and common offenders. Despite the fact that the location is a prison, we can still see roughly 14 mentally ill inmates residing there.

3.2.4. ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION:

- There is an inability to recognize the prison's architecture. It looks like a typical home with boundaries.
- Not designed as a prison
- Rana style stable
- Wall system building
- Brick and concrete
- Blue Color
- Courtyard system
- Plastered surfaces with sloped roof of CGI sheets.

3.2.5. THE WORDS OF JAILER:

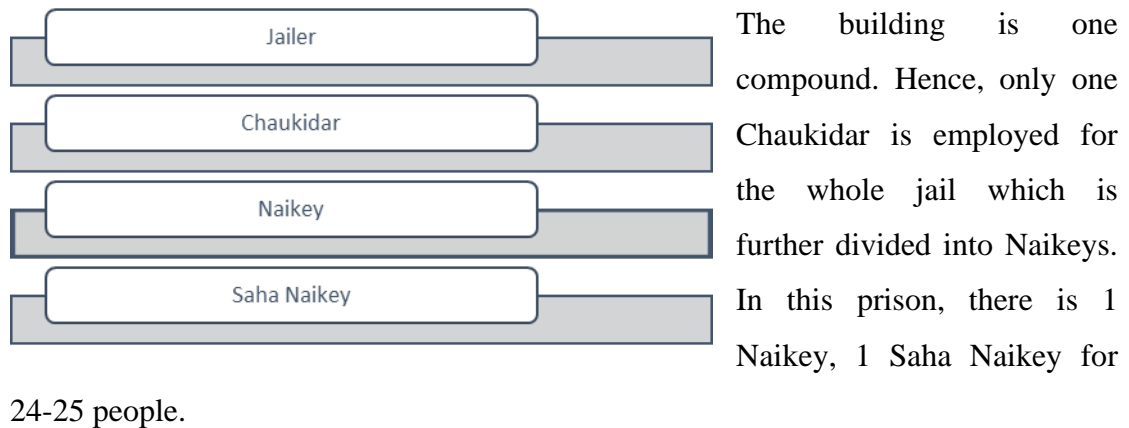
“It is the lack of land that affects the most in the development of the prison. There is no land to carry out activities such as education, recreation activities, business trainings etc. We are trying our best to reach the demands of the prison worldwide system but sometimes the funding and lack of space creates hurdles in the path of development. The building itself was not made for the prisoners but for the horses. Hence, it adds to the current problem. Even though we do not have the top-notch facility like the west, there is a family like environment within the jail which makes the living within the prison quite comfortable. We have the lowest rate of crimes within the jail area.”- Gayetri Adhikari (Jailer)

3.2.6. FUNCTIONS AND USERS

USERS:

- Prisoner (Male)
- Staffs

ORGANIZATION CHART:



This is all main prison which can be divided into three zones as per the types of the prisoners within:

1. Normal Prisoners
2. Mentally Ill Prisoners
3. Dangerous Prisoners

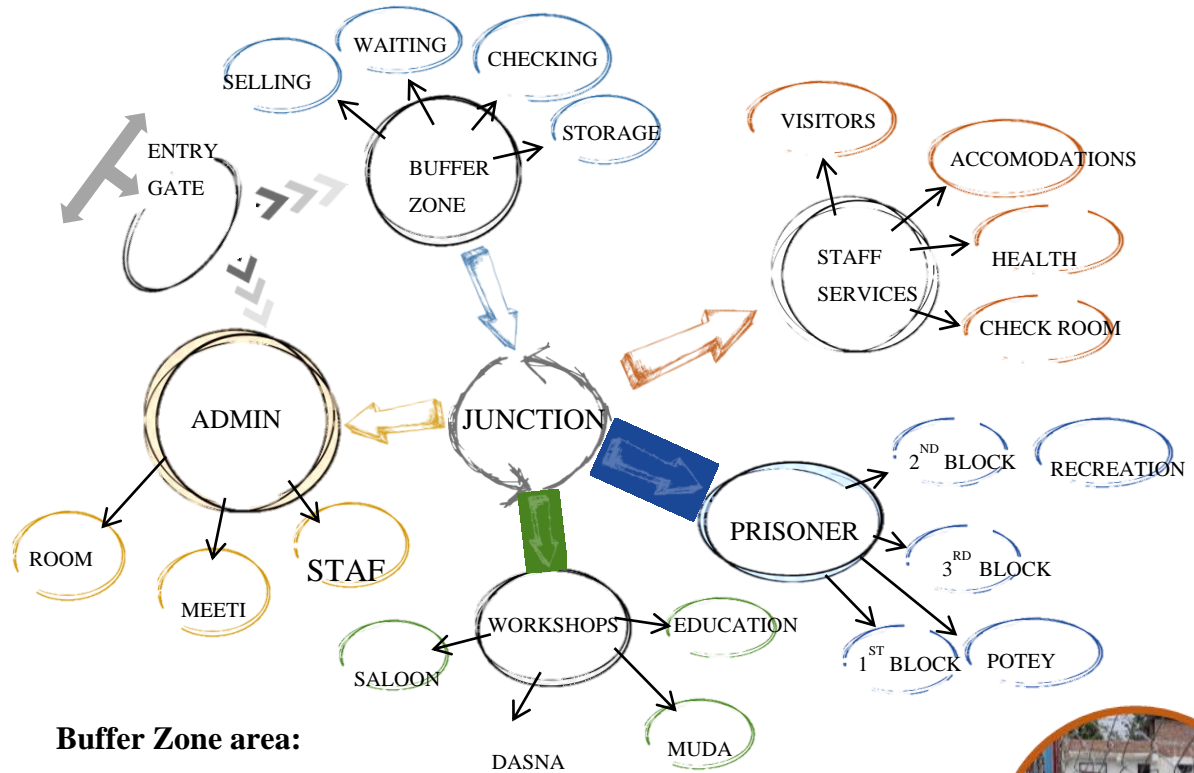
The top cases are:

Rape: 93 Attempt to Murder: 33 Accidents: 22

Number of prisoners:

THUNUKA: 132 KAIDI 103 TOTAL 235

3.2.7. ZONING:



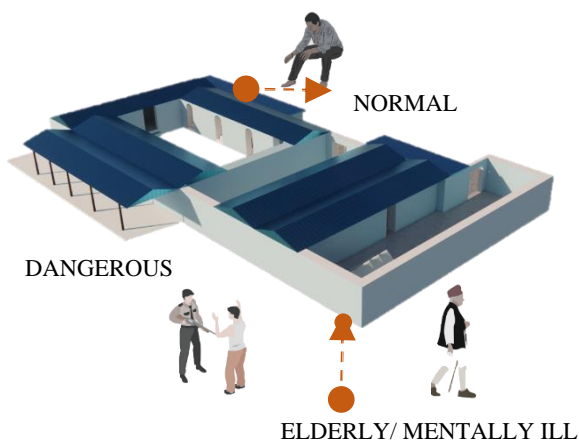
Buffer Zone area:

Waiting Zone: Visitors that come to visit the prisoners are held in this area. Additionally, the area is utilized to market goods produced inside the prison itself.

Checking area: Anyone or anything that enters or exits the prison is kept in this area for inspection.



3.2.8. BLOCK DIVISION

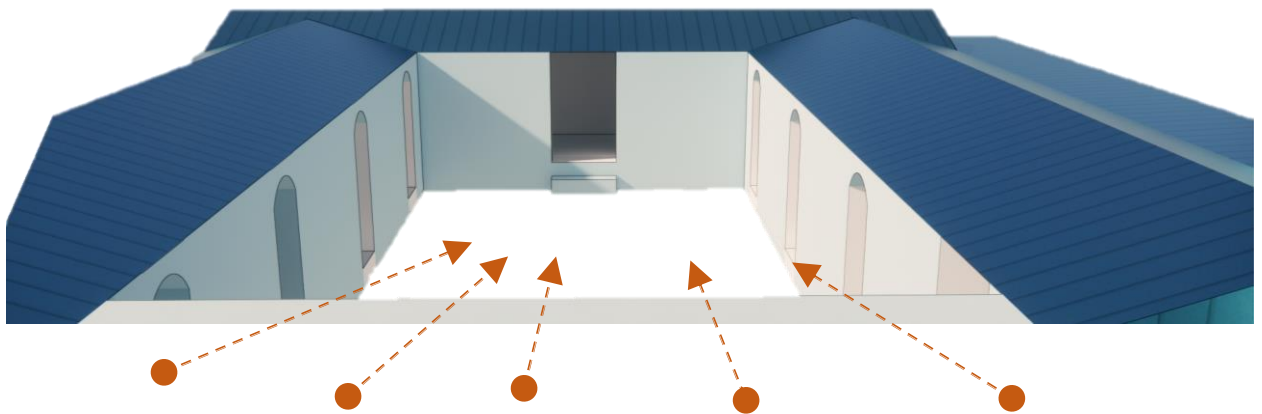


3.2.8.1. 1ST BLOCK VISIT:

We eventually arrive at the first block, which is the residence of the regular prisoners, after passing through five gates.

- **Courtyard:**

The courtyard and the various activities we see in the little space are what I initially notice. The courtyard serves as the focal point for a variety of users and activities. In the center of the courtyard, there are stations for hanging clothes, playing carom and making potey. The courtyard is clearly the preferred gathering place.



Potey making



Carrom play



Water service



Food Cooking



Clothe hanging

- **First look:**

Our gaze is drawn to the prison's Rana architecture after the courtyard. The walls, which were uniformly painted blue, had very little embellishment. All of the walls, including the roof and interior walls, were painted blue. The building's major features are the arch door and the modest heighted room.

- **Room:**

26 people could fit into a small room, although it was extremely crowded. There was inadequate ventilation and inadequate daylight entering the structure because of its modest size. There were just two tiny ventilations in the space.

A bed with two layers was discovered. As per prison regulations, there is no bed. Mattresses for sleeping, a shoe rack, and clothing racks are in the room.

- **Toilets:**

For every 90 individuals, there are 4 restrooms nearby. The lack of protective walls in the restrooms was done to prevent mishaps from occurring if the convicts were left outside alone.

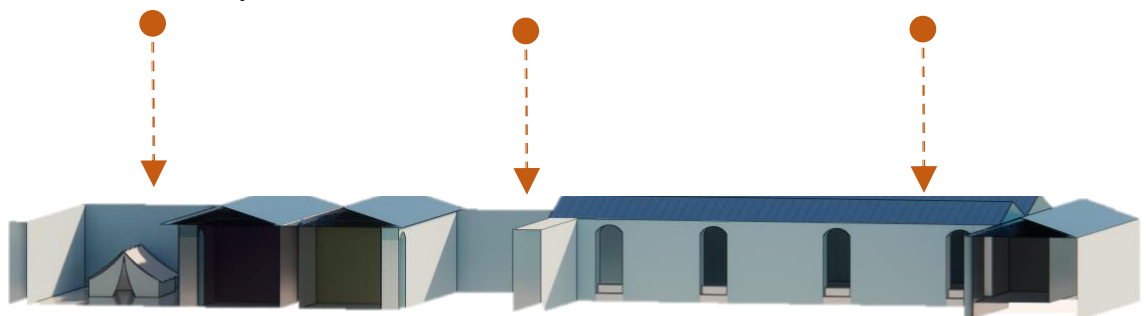
One inmate, for instance, made the choice to commit suicide while using the restroom around Dashain.

- **Divided kitchens:**

The kitchen lacked a suitable location. Instead, the culinary tasks were broken down into smaller portions. I've been told that using this method of cooking makes it easier to prepare wholesome meals

BLOCK 2:

Old and mentally ill



3.2.8.2. 2ND BLOCK (MENTALLY ILL AND OLD PEOPLE)

In comparison to the first block, this area is right away much calmer and less chaotic. It is also considerably brighter and cleaner.

- **Main space:**

The main open area appeared to be larger. Activities like making purses, conversing, dancing, and playing are really helpful in this area.

It is the primary location for recreation because it can accommodate a large number of people.

- **First Look:**

The outside has a very similar appearance to the first block. The rooms here, nevertheless, are the same horse stable as earlier. With blue colors and an arched entryway, the rooms are fairly small.

- **Rooms:**

As compared to the first block, the rooms are substantially smaller. 13/14 individuals share one room. There are some rooms that can only fit four people.

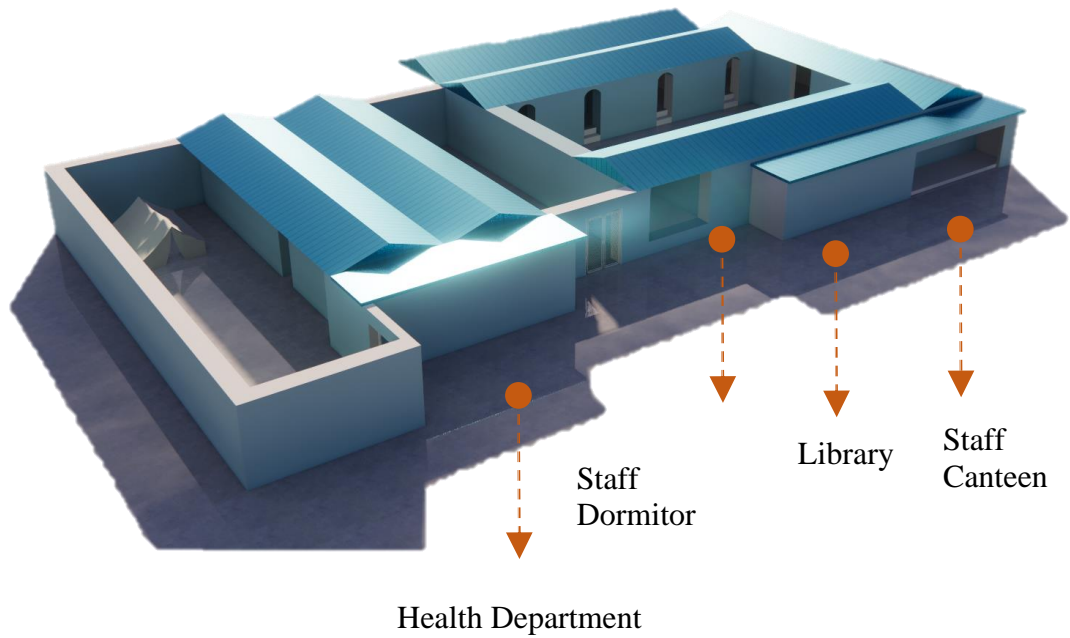
- **Quarantine block:**

Some of the major illnesses are frequently observed in jails. The most prevalent illnesses in the prison were uric acid, arthritis, rashes, and depression.

In the courtyard, there is a tent-like quarantine facility.

3.2.8.3. 3RD BLOCK (DANGEROUS CRIMINAL)

There are deadly criminals inside this block. There are more isolation wards in this zone, and there are more than five gates required to enter.



- Visitor Services

The family of the prisoners can visit and call the inmates inside the prison. A calling station can be found in the middle of the Jail while the visitor visits with bars in the middle.

- Library:

An area is designated for the library which is free to all. Different types of books were found along with the music materials within the library area.

- Workshops:

Tanna making, Muda Making, Salon

School: up to class 3, 20 to 25 people in one place.



3.2.9. WORK SCHEDULE:

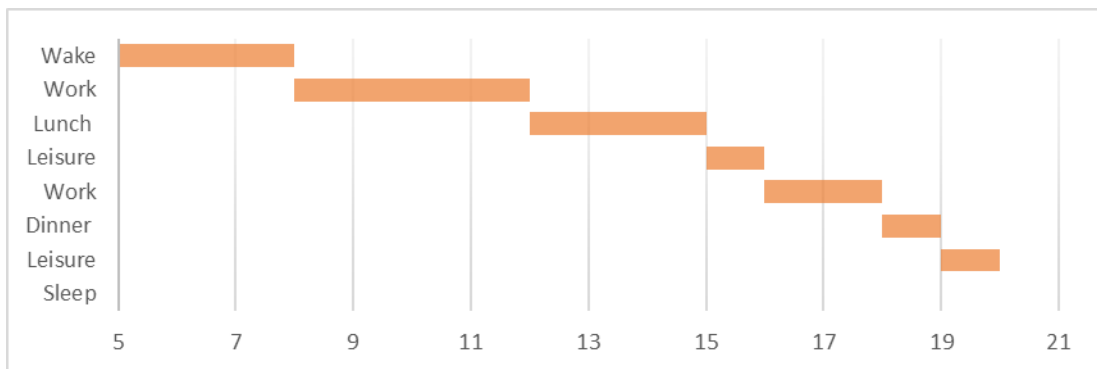


Figure 38: Work schedule of Workers

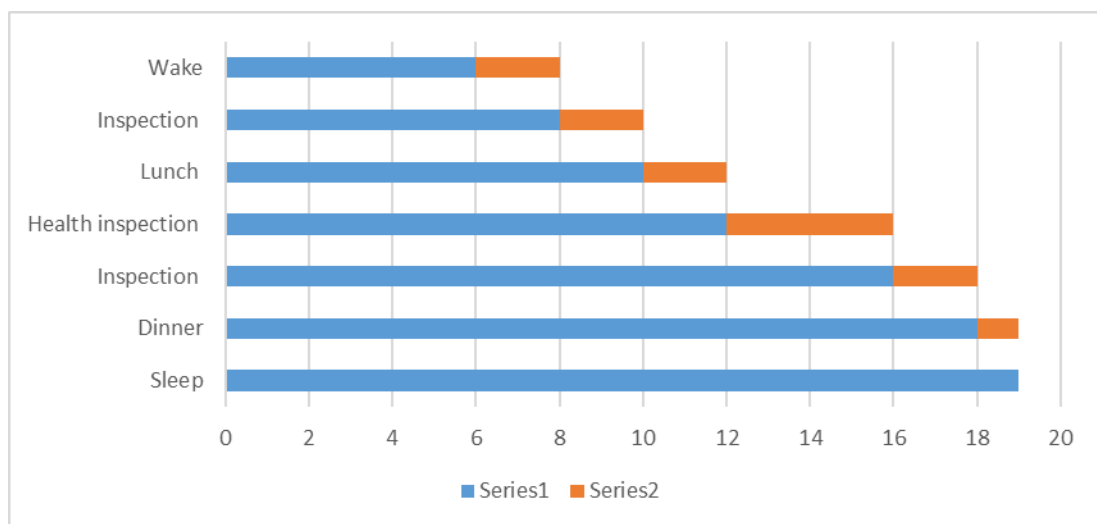


Figure 39: Work Schedule of Workers

3.2.10. PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS THROUGH DRAWINGS:

Through the help of art, I have tried to analyze the mindset of the prisoners and also what they really want from the prison themselves. In this attempt, I provided colors, pens and pencils to various people to draw “THEIR PRISON”. They drew what they think a good prison really is. Before we even begin the process on asking what they want in prison the only thing they said was:

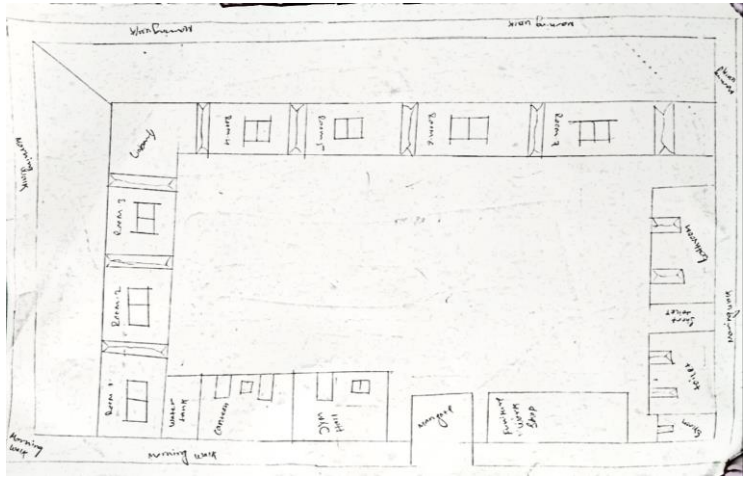
OXYGEN!!!

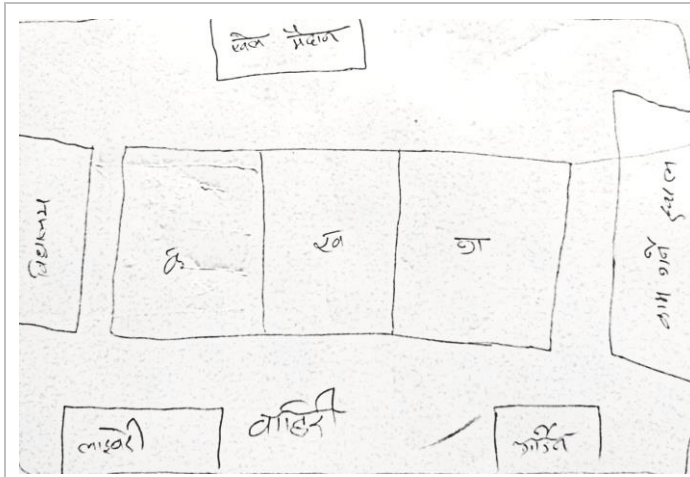
3.2.11. COGNITIVE MAPPING (BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS):

3.2.11.1. THE PROCESS:

- The prisoners as well as the staffs were provided with paper, pencils, colors and necessary items to show the idea of a good prison from their point of view.
- Was quite afraid to help, was looking for approval.
- More comfortable working in groups, excited to participate.
- Screamed, “OXYGEN”, when asked what is needed.
- Even when given colors, not used.
- Many were determined to use scale rather than freehand drawing.
- Worked in groups and wanted to draw as much as possible.

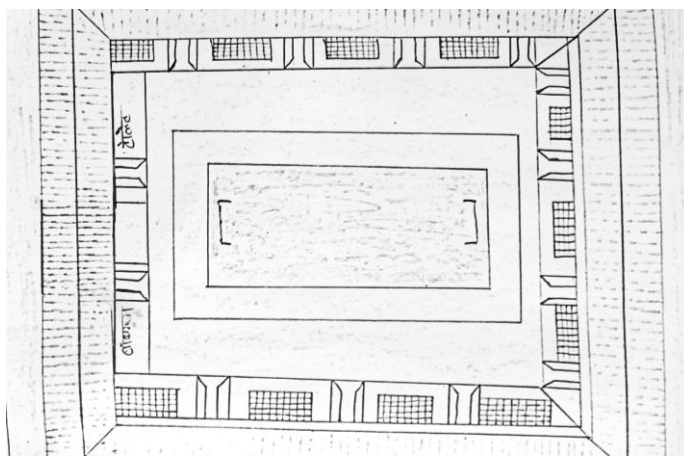
The mapping and their inferences are as follows:

ART	INFERENCE
	<p>Old age/ mentally ill prisoner</p> <p>Craving for large windows</p> <p>Running track and gym hall as an activity for physical exercise (old people suffer through joint pains)</p> <p>Different short and long toilet spaces indicate the day-to-day problem they have with sharing all in one WC.</p> <p>Demand of workshops</p>



Chukidars

- Need of segregation
- Addition activities
- Workshops
- Spacious spaces

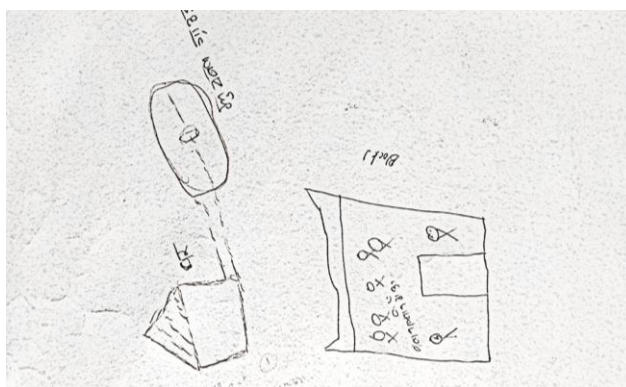


Block 2: Mentally ill Prisoner

Huge windows as there is less oxygen within the room.

Huge playground as the present prison lacks such space.

Courtyard system as they are familiar with them



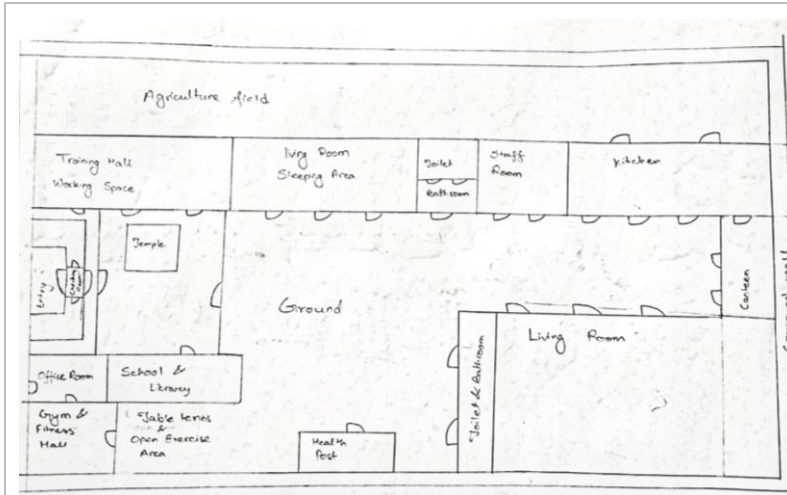
Prisoner: Block 1

Segregation of spaces as now all are kept in one space.

A home-like building as they miss the house.

All prisoners in one space indicate the home like feeling generated within the prisoners.

Huge workshop and ground



Teacher (Prisoner):

Lack of soil calls for agricultural land.

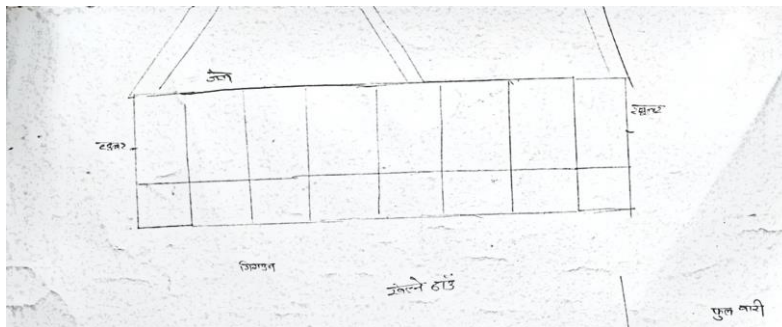
Addition of different recreation and time investing skill trainings

Introduction of living rooms for gathering (need of group)

No kitchen in the current prison, hence a bigger kitchen

Multipurpose area

Temple right in the front



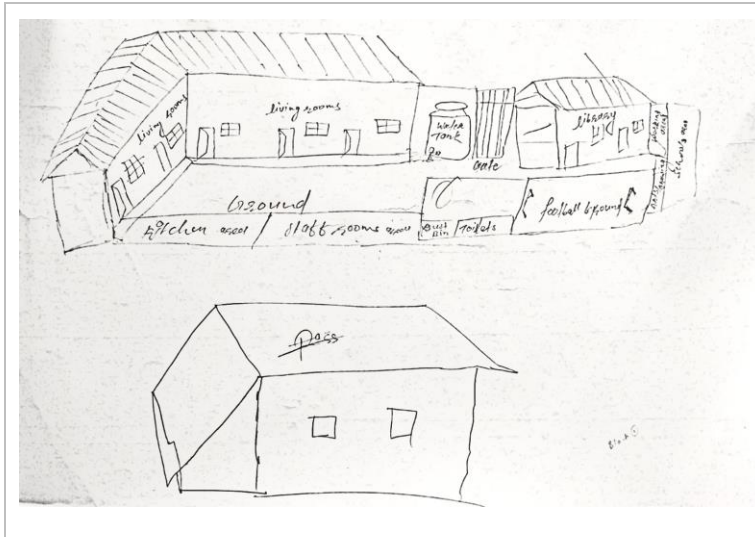
Dangerous Prisoners

Introduction of garden spaces

The vertical cage like structure in the photo as symbol of jail and the restriction he has to follow.

Schools smaller than living space

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Prisoners: Block 1(ARTIST)
 As per his interest, art section can be seen
 Consideration of staff rooms
 Open kitchen area
 Courtyard system as it resembles the current system

3.2.11.2. INFERENCES:

- NO colors used in the entire drawing even though it was provided indicating the black and white life they live.
- Oxygen
- Open TV
- Utilization of the open spaces
- Open library rather than different place
- No touch as the soil there
- Cricket (Football games, Student C. Master teacher)
- Art classes

3.2.12. AREA AND FUNCTIONS:

- ADMINISTRATION: Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, WC
- VISITORS: Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room
- EDUCATION: School, Library
- DORMITORY: Dormitory Block, Temple
- RECREATION: Game Room, Music Area
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Salon, Dhaka Topi, Mudha Making, Potey, Handmade Purse, Storage, Selling station, Dasna,
- TOILETS: Toilet, Water Supply
- NAYAK FACILITIES: Rooms, Inspection Cabin
- HEALTH FACILITIES: Inspection Cabin, Quarantine Room

SN	FACTORS	DATA	IMPACT	AFFECTED	EXISTING CONDITION	PROBLEMS
1	Location	Kabre	Buffered No impact to people	All	Good	Dominating unhygienic
2	Surrounding	Peaceful and buffered	Peaceful environme nt within	Prisoners Workers	Worst	No extension area
3	Access	Private vehicle	Easy access	Staffs Prisoners	Good	Hard to reach, maybe expensive
4	Site Area	3.5 ropani	Less area to develop	Prisoners	Worst	Not enough area No extension area
5	History	Used as horse stable	No	All	No	No required transformation
6	Architecture/ structure	Lack of identity, Neo classical	NO developm ent	All	Worst of all	Hosted in the same old space
7	Administratio n	Under the control of Jailer	Strict environme nt	Prisoners/ staffs	Strong	More plans can be developed
8	Members	Chaukidar, Nayak and saha nayak	Good running system	All	Strong	More development
9	Prisoners	About 150	Dangerous	all	Bad	Lack of sanitary,

		each time				no chance to develop
10	Types of Prisoners	Dangerous Long term	Lack of space. Safety in middle	Prisoners		Old age thoughts implement
11	Physical activities	Carrom board Yoga	Some movement in inmates	Prisoners	Bad	Lack of sufficient activities. Causes diseases

3.2.13. POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- A safe non-threatening environment within the environment
- A family life environment

3.2.14. NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

- Too crowded
- Not designed to be a prison
- Lack of identity as a prison
- Less open spaces for the prisoners
- No proper segregation of spaces (both normal, physically ill and mentally ill people at one place)
- No extension spaces

• INFERENCES

- Various activities are carried out within the prison.
- About training activities
- Organization chart
- The timetable of different activities throughout the day
- Understand the psychology of the people through the help of art/ drawing.

3.3. NUWAKOT JAIL:

3.3.1. OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the plan of the prison.
- To know the future of the prison in Nepal

3.3.2. PROFILE:

- Location: Battat, Nuwakot, Nepal
- Function: Prison male, female and children of female prisoner
- Area: 612 Ropanis
- Capacity: 1500*4
- In construction phase
- Yet to hold prisoners
- Cell Type: Open Dormitory
- Surrounding:
 - East: Farmland, mill
 - West: Trisuli River
 - North: Farm, Green house gardens
 - South: Farmland

3.3.3. BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

- Constructed by Bhumi Consultant
- It is still in construction Phase.
- Modern building
- 6 years of construction
- 1 more to go.

3.3.4. CONSTRUCTION PROCESS:

PHASES:

Phase 1: Stone Masonry (Boundary)

Phase 2: Jail Unit, Administration, NP and APF block

Phase 3: Hospital, Visitor's block

3.3.5. ARCHITECTURAL EXPRESSION:

- Designed for a prison.
- Institutional establishment
- Modern style
- Pillar system building
- Brick and concrete
- Courtyard system
- Plastered surfaces with sloped roof of CGI sheets in workshops and dining halls.
- To control the weather, the mud-made hollow figures are inverted, and screeding is performed to trap air. It is a good isolation technic used in dorms.

3.3.6. FUNCTIONS AND USERS

USERS: Prisoner (Male), Prisoner (Female), Children of the prisoner and Staffs

3.3.7. CONCEPT AND PLANNING:

- 5 Units
- 5 Blocks in each Unit
- Dorm 1: 114 Prisoners, Dorm 2: 114 Prisoners, Toilet: 228 Prisoners, Dining: 228, Workshop: 228
- Total 1400 in each block

3.3.8. ADMINISTRATION:

It includes the Management Block, APF Block and NP Block with the dorms of the staff and the facilities needed. It is in front of the site.



3.3.9. DORMITORY:



The prisoners sleep on the floor, hence there is wooden flooring with capacity of 15 people per room. The room is tall and ventilation at the end of the wall makes it hard to reach the grill of the ventilation. Tall rooms

There are also isolation rooms in which they eat, sleep, and urinate in one room. Strict Treatment is conducted in this room.

Workshop: It includes a **grocery shop** and **salon** along with an open workshop. The roof of the building is **CGI sheet**.

Toilets: Open toilet, all in one with washroom, urinary and toilets.

Dining hall: One in one courtyard. Open kitchen and dining hall with segregation as cooking area, eating area and cleaning area.



3.3.10. AREA AND FUNCTIONS:

- **ADMINISTRATION:** Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, Assistant rooms, Reception, Phone Attendant, Management room, Police dormitory, Armed Force dormitory
- **VISITORS:** Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room
- **EDUCATION:** School, Library, Computer Room
- **DORMITORY:** Dormitory Block, Temple, Church, Dining
- **RECREATION:** Playground, Volleyball Ground, Badminton Hall
- **ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:** Grocery, Salon, Workshop
- **TOILETS:** Toilet, Water Supply
- **NAYAK FACILITIES:** Rooms, Inspection Cabin
- **HEALTH FACILITIES:** Inspection Cabin, Clinic Room
- **SECURITY:** Armed Police, Normal Police

3.3.11. POSITIVE ASPECTS:

- Huge spacious space
- Safe and peaceful environment
- The river at the side helps in the water conservation projects.

3.3.12. NEGATIVE ASPECTS:

- Has not thought about the character of the prisoners while designing.
- Hot climate inside the workshop and dining which makes it hard for people to work inside.
- No soil or plantation within the jail
- No proper segregation of spaces (both normal, physically ill and mentally ill, female people at one place)
- Too far. Economically challenging for transportation.

3.3.13. INFERENCES:

- Various activities are carried out within the prison.
- About training activities
- How to plan with different phases
- Knowledge about the construction process
- Know from the point of view of civil engineers and architects.
- Different codes and bye laws used.
- Knowledge about dimension and ratio of the designing

3.4. SANGANER JAIL:

3.4.1. OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the importance of an open prison and how it functions.
- To know the future of the prison in Nepal

3.4.2. PROFILE:

- Location: Sanganer, Jaipur, India
- Function: Open prison for male and female
- In construction phase
- Yet to hold prisoners
- Cell Type: Open Prison



3.4.3. BRIEF INTRODUCTION:

At Sanganer prison, in the Indian city of Jaipur, inmates get a roof over their head, but no money and no food. This means they must go to work and earn their living beyond the prison gates, writes Masuma Ahuja - as laborer's, factory workers, drivers, even yoga teachers.

3.4.4. CHARACTER:

- Live like staying in the house. Except that they all live in prison.
- No bars or walls, no security guards at the gate- encouraged to work.
- Open since the 1950s, 450 prisoners, is one of 30 such institutions Rajasthan.
- Served at least two-thirds of their sentences in closed prison.
- Evict prisoners who didn't want to leave. NO problem of losing family or job of them. They can live how-to live-in public.

3.4.5. INFERENCES:

- Open prison and its possibility
- About training activities within the open prison
- How to plan the time and design of the open prison
- Area within proximity used as open prison.
- Different activities that can come within an open prison.
- The debate between security and open prison which can be bridged through trust.

3.5. STORSTROM PRISON:

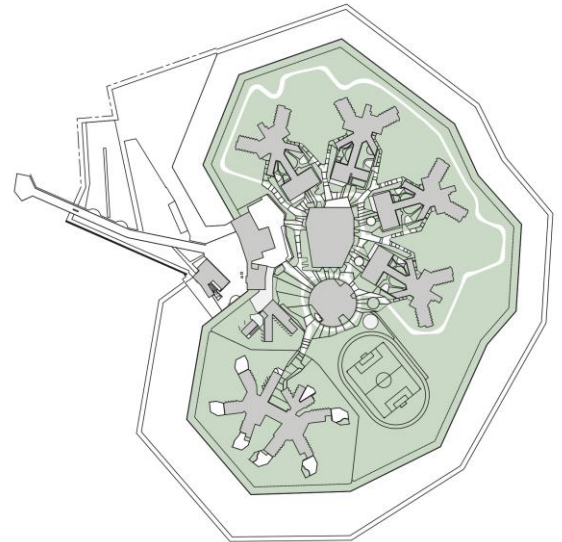
3.5.1. OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the prison in the international level
- Understand the different materials and technics used in the international prison.
- Planning technics used in the prison internationally.
- Sustainable technics used in the prison.
- Village like activities and concept development for the further development
- Use of landscape in prison architecture



3.5.2. PROFILE:

- Location: About 160-kilometre south-west of Horsens
- Function: Prison both male and female
- Area: 32 hectares.
- Capacity: 240
- Existing number of inmates: 230
- No. of prison staffs: About 240
- Established: 2014 AD
- Cell Type: Open Dormitory
- Prison on the island of Falster, south of Copenhagen



3.5.3. CONCEPT:

At Storstrøm's 32-hectare site, the fundamental architectural aim was morphological and existential: to produce something approaching the architecture and atmosphere of a village, or part of a town. Creating normality that was basically connected to the world outside the prison". It was derived from the concept of hospital.

3.5.4. PLANNING:

- Subtle distortions of form and perspective, avoid rectilinear ordering,
- Central workshop and activity buildings – the former asymmetrically heptagonal in the plan, the latter circular –Five prison buildings.

- Four as high security, and the fifth is maximum security.
- Staff nearest to the workshop



section AA



3.5.5. MATERIALS

- Prisoners' wings: brick and concrete,
- Gateway Building: Brick
- The workshop: Metal-clad
- The activity building: m
- Metal and glass.
- Roof pitches vary; there are embossed circle patterns on certain concrete wall surfaces; Visitor: precast concrete, Metal.



3.5.6. LANDSCAPE:

- Environment psychology
- Grassed where the ground boggy.
- 500 tree lines are positioned to suit video surveillance sightlines.



- The central area features hummocks of grass and circular or radiating patterns of red, black and white granite on the open spaces, punctuated with circular islands of in black and white concrete.

3.5.7. AREA AND FUNCTIONS:

- ADMINISTRATION: Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, WC, Staff facilities, Staff kitchen, Staff room, Staff Garden, Staff workshop, Staff Canteen, Management room, Police dormitory, Armed force, Guard Area
- VISITORS: Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room, Visitors block
- EDUCATION: School, Library, Educational Room
- DORMITORY: Dormitory Block, Temple
- RECREATION: Gym Hall, Music room
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Grocery, Bakery, Workshop, Convenience store

3.5.8. INFERENCES:

- Materials used in the prison can help to create a peaceful rehabilitation environment.
- About various activities and proximity of different functions are important
- The use of landscape is important in the prison architecture
- The colors should be used to create a different environment.
- Too expensive. Hence, we should think about the cost and requirement while designing.

S. N	Factors	Role	concern	Affected people	Existing condition	Problems	Potential	People Involved
1.	Environment	Physical, mental development	80%	All	2/5	Harsh, dominating environment	Feminine design	Administration, Human Rights
2.	Society Development	To prepare inmates be in group and develop future	30%	All	4/5	Is not systematic	Develop community through interaction	Inmates, Human rights
3.	Architecture / structure	Identity and development of the nation	100%	All	0/5	Hosted in residential spaces	Landmark of its own, national pride	Architects
4.	Segregation spaces	To allocate the spaces for particular inmates	80%	Kendriya Bhadra Mahila Bacha	1/5	Lack of spaces make people stay in one	Depression contamination eliminated	Administration, architects
5.	Training Opportunities	For the future development	70%	All	3/5	Lack of basic trainings needed in life	Strong preparation for future development	Administration

Table 7: COMPARISON AND SECTORS

CHAPTER 4: PROGRAM FORMULATION:

4.1. SEGREGATION OF THE PRISONERS:

- On the basis of gender: Male, female and others
- On the basis of age: Under 21, Above 21 to 60 and over 60
- On the basis of case: Civil cases and criminal cases
- On the basis of health: Sick prisoners, mentally ill and normal conflicts

4.2. PRISON POPULATION

- Open prison: 120 Male 90 female
- Female prisoners: 110
- Female prisoners with children: 50
- Block 4 prisoners: 160
- Block 3 prisoners: 160
- Block 2 prisoners: 140
- Block 1 prisoners: 78
 - Total number of prisoners: About 750 prisoners
 - Staff: 10% to 15% of the population

4.3. PROGRAMS FROM NATIONAL CASE STUDIES:

- ADMINISTRATION: Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, Assistant rooms, Reception, Phone Attendant, Management room, Police dormitory, Armed Force dormitory
- VISITORS: Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room
- EDUCATION: School, Library, Computer Room
- DORMITORY: Dormitory Block, Temple, Church, Dining
- RECREATION: Playground, Volleyball Ground, Badminton Hall
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Grocery, Salon, Workshop, Salon, Dhaka Topi, Mudha Making, Potey, Handmade Purse, Storage, Selling station, Dasna,
- TOILETS: Toilet, Water Supply

- NAYAK FACILITIES: Rooms, Inspection Cabin
- HEALTH FACILITIES: Inspection Cabin, Clinic Room
- SECURITY: Armed Police, Normal Police
- TRAININGS: Sewing, Knitting, Rojgar kendra, Topi, Furniture design, Welding, Electrical, Charkha, Hatkala, Batti Katne

4.4. PROGRAMS FROM INTERNATIONAL CASE STUDIES:

- ADMINISTRATION: Jailer room, Deputy jailer, Staff room, WC, Staff facilities, Staff kitchen, Staff room, Staff Garden, Staff workshop, Staff Canteen, Management room, Police dormitory, Armed force, Guard Area
- VISITORS: Entry Booth, Visitor's cabin, Phone room, Visitors block
- EDUCATION: School, Library, Educational Room
- DORMITORY: Dormitory Block, Temple
- RECREATION: Gymnasium Hall, Music room
- ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES: Grocery, Bakery, Workshop, Convenience store
- OPEN PRISON

4.5. NEW PROGRAMS:

From psychological analysis through drawings:

- Open area TV
- Open spaces stings and landscape focused.
- Open library rather than different place
- Farming areas and horticulture
- Cricket (Football games, Student C. Master teacher)
- Expressing art opportunities

“Prison is a very sensitive environment and should be designed accordingly, but Nepal's prisons are not even designed for prison. A prison should prioritize education, vocational education, and computer education, all of which are available in our facility. However, one aspect that is severely lacking in our prison is legal education and counseling. One should understand the significance of the law that they have broken, as well as the consequences of such actions. The skills should be centered on the skills that they will need once they are released from prison. Cooking, coffee

making, farming, and clothing making should be prioritized over computer education because no one will give you a job in that field.

"LESS PLACE, LESS MONEY, AND MORE RESULT"

should be the skills taught. I have a diploma in economics, so I know what needs to be done and what activities should be implemented in the prison for its improvement. To achieve the best results, one should concentrate heavily on the local market. People commonly believe that pioneers should not learn this skill, but it is necessary to help them sustain their future, as well as the community and nation. Working can be very therapeutic.” – Indira Rana Magar (Prison Association)

Clothing industry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Fishery, Mushroom farming, Poultry Framing, Cooking, Barista, Multipurpose Hall, Conference halls for counselling, bakery, running tracks, playgrounds, family meeting room, family dormitories for the concept of DADDY IN PRISON and many more sustainable functions. Self-sustained development is important.

Floor area (net):	At least 5.4 m ² , for single cell accommodation (ICRC) At least 3.4 m ² per person, for shared accommodation
Distance b/w walls:	At least 2.15 m (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.1 m ² /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 m ² /person.

Floor area (net):	3.4 m ² per person for dormitories containing single bed; 2.6 m ² per person for dormitories containing double bunk beds; and 2.3 m ² per person for dormitories containing triple bunk beds.
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Distance b/w walls:	At least 2.15 m (ICRC)
Height of the room:	At least 2.45m, but more may be needed in warmer climates or if triple bunks are used (ICRC)
Ventilation area:	At least 4% of the net floor area (IBC). Where infeasible ,must be greater than.1 m ² /person
Min. vertical space between beds:	1.2 m (ICRC)
Day lighting area:	Total clear glazed window area,at least 8% of the net floor area .(IBC)Where infeasible ,must be greater than.1 m ² /person.

Number of prisoners	M2 single beds	M2/person ,single beds	M2 double bunks	M2/person double bunks	M2 triple bunks	M2/person triple bunks
1	5.4	5.4	-	-	-	-
2	6.8	3.4	5.4	2.6	-	-
3	10.2	c	-	-	7,0	2.3
4	13.6	3.4	10.4	2.6	9.3	2.3
6	20.4	3.4	15.6	2.6	14	2.3
12	40.8	3.4	31.2	2.6	28	2.3
18	61.2	3.4	46.8	2.6	42	2.3
24	81,6	3.4	62.4	2.6	56	2.3
36	122.4	3.4	93.6	2.6	84	2.3

S.N	Spaces	Specification
1	Toilet	1 per 25 prisoners
2	Bathing Area	1 per 50
3	Yard spaces	4 m ² per prisoners
4	Dayroom	2m ² per prisoners
5	Special toilets	10% of total toilets
6	Combined open spaces	8m ² per prisoners

S.N	Spaces	Specifications
1	Search Room	9 m ² min
2	Visit Room	1 m ² per visitors
3	Non-contact visit	Glass barrier or grill barrier
4	Staff observation points	In every turning space or per 25m ²

s.N	Components	Specification
1	Cooking area	At least 20 m ² .More than .05 m ² /person for prisons with more than 200 meals /day
2	Supply storage Area	At least 10m ² .More than .05 m ² /person for prisons

		with more than 200 meals/day
3	Dining Area	0.5 m2 (not including circulation)

The prisoners are divided into sections. For the population of 150 prisoners:

Prisoner Accommodation:

BLOCK FACILITIES AND SUPPORT			
PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Toilet	47	2.5	117.5
Shower	10	2.5	25
Yard	250	4	1000
Dayroom			
Toilet (Disabilities)	25	6.3	157.5
Telephone booths	10	2	20
Multipurpose Room	250	3	750
			2076m2
Gates and Locking			
Staff Offices	2	12.5	25
Cleaning Room	1	10	10
Electric Room	1	8	8
Mechanical Store	1	12	12

Bedding and Stores	1	20	20
Supervisor's Office	1	15	15
Interview Room	2	12.5	25
			205m2
SOLITARY CONFINEMENT			
Isolation Cell	5	5.4	27
Staff Offices	2	12.5	25
Search Room	1	10	10
Holding Cell			
Meeting Room	10	2.4	24
Shower Facilities	5	6.3	31
Yards	5	4	20
Laundry Facilities	1	5	5
Laundry Store	1	9	9
Staff Toilets	2	25	5
			94m2
			3209m2

Prisoner Facilities:

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
VISITS			

Prisoner waiting area	20	1.5	30
Search Room	1	5	5
Reception	1	2.5	2.5
Visitor waiting area	50	2.4	120
Visitor search area	2	10	20
Visitor toilet	4	3	12
Contact visit area	50	4	200
Non-contact visit	20	2.5	50
Conjugal visit area	2	15	30
Office visit room	2	12	24
Outdoor visiting area	10	4	40
Staff Observation Points			
			534m2
EDUCATION			
Classroom	125	2.5	312.5
Search room	2	7.5	15
Toilets	5	2.5	12.5
Storage	2	12.5	25
Staff Office	4	0.9	3.6
Staff toilets	1	2.5	2.5
Classroom Yard	50	3	150

Computer Lab	20	4	80
			752m2
LIBRARY			
Study area	20	1.5	30
Shelving area			
Search Room	1	12.5	12.5
Toilet	2	0.9	1.8
Office	1	10	10
Staff Toilet	2	2.5	5
Prison Radio Station	1	15	15
			75m2
WORKSHOP			
Search Room	1	7	7
Workshop	20	4	80
Toilets			
Office	1	15	15
Staff Toilets	1	2.5	2.5
Multipurpose hall	50	3	150
Loading Baywork/ yard	1	12.5	12.5
			367m2
HEALTH FACILITIES			

		Total area:	464m2
HYGENIC FACILITIES			
Laundry	25	1.5	37.5
Store	1	15	15
Search Room	1	7.5	7.5
Barber	1	8	8
			68m2
KITCHEN AREA			
Delivery	1	6	6
Food/ Cooking	1	30	30
Others			
			100m2
MESS AREA			
Serving Area	25	1	25
Dining Area	250	2	200
Search Room	1	10	10
Toilets	1	30	30
			245m2
PHYSICAL RECREATION			
Gym Room	1	80	80
Storage	1	15	15

Indoor Courts	2	80	160
Musical Room	1	100	100
Mini Theatre	1	150	150
Arts and craft	1	80	80
Volleyball	1	150	150
Multipurpose room	1	80	80
Open air theatre	100	2	200
Outdoor Courts	1	100	100
Search Room	5	7	35
Toilet	5	2.5	12
Staff Office	2	15	30
Staff Toilet	2	25	5
Changing Room	1	12	12
			1350m2
OTHER FACILITIES			
Religious space	1	20	20
Multi faith room	5	6	30
Counselling room	1	12	12
Other facilities	1	12	12
			74
WORK FARMS			

Storage (tools)	1	20	20
Storage (harvest)	1	15	15
Animal Husbandry	1	150	150
Search Room	1	7	7
Toilets	1	2.5	2.5
Green House	1	150	150
			345
			4373m2

Prison Support

PROGRAMS	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Visitor's search	3	7	21
Waiting Room	3	30	90
X-ray	3	7	21
Gate Office	1	12.5	12.5
			177m2
SECURITY RECEPTION			
Processing Area	1	12	12
Staff Office	1	15	15
Search Room	1	7.5	7.5

Holding cells	1	7.5	7.5
Prisoners toilets	1	7.5	7.5
Shower facility	1	4.5	4.5
Belongings Storage	30	0.5	15
Bed storage	1	30	30
Interview room	1	7.5	7.5
Kitchen	1	12.5	12.5
			225m2
SECURITY DEPARTMENT			
Control room	1	12	12
Security office	1	15	15
Briefing room	1	20	20
Search room	1	7	7
Command suite	4	15	15
Armory	1	25	25
Archive Room	1	7	7
IT room	1	12	12
Kitchen	1	7	7
Toilet	1	6	6
			134m2
STAFF ACCOMODATION			

Director's housing	1	100	100
Staffing Housing	5	70	350
Community Buildings	1	150	150
			600m2
SERVICES			
Water Supply			800m2
Electrical Supply			200m2
Maintenance Services			250m2
Central Stores			84m2
Administration			3110m2

The total area being 12192m2 for a prison for 250 people.

The maximum built up area for 6200 people being 100,000m2.

The total built up area is: 330679.08m2. Making the built-up area coverage to be about 30% which is less than 40% (maximum built up area according to the byelaws of the site is 40%).

CHAPTER 5: SITE ANALYSIS

5.1. SITE SELECTION CRITERIA

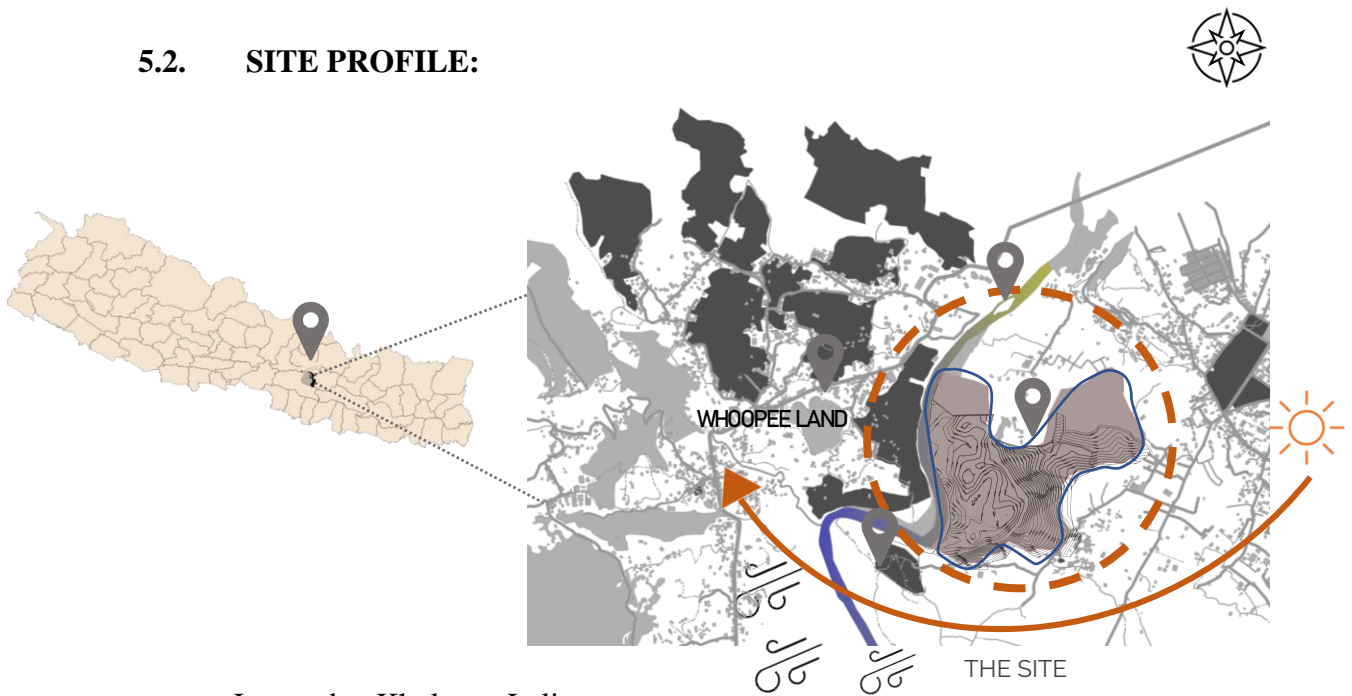
The criteria for site selection were developed in accordance with the goals and objectives of the rehabilitation. As previously said, the major goal of the center is to give addicts a comprehensive recovery environment. As a result, while being in touch with nature is important, being close to the community is the most important factor in providing them with motivation to restore their strength in society.

When the site does not have natural elements, nature might be integrated into the constructed environment in novel ways. Nonetheless, whether the city provides good sites or site selection is flexible, a site that can meet the programmatic and spiritual needs of the users is always the ideal one.

The following are the primary site requirements:

- The highest number of prisoners is found in the Kathmandu Valley. Hence, a place within Kathmandu valley.
- Place far from the crowded hustle and bustle yet close for the transportation between courts and jail
- Yet not too far from the services of infrastructures
- Have some source of income around to help for the open prison.
- Can be connected with other jails easily during deport.
- Connected with nature.
- Proper view from the site
- Near to the river or water sources to extract water as far as possible.
- Site that can be expanded

5.2. SITE PROFILE:



- Located at Khokana, Lalitpur.
- Current purpose: Agriculture
- Site area: 319.9 Ropanis, 162789m²
- Zoning: Agricultural area
- Orientation: South Topography:
- Longitude: 85,17',23.43"
- Latitude: 27,38',48"
- Altitude: 4151ft. above sea level
- Surrounding:
 - North: Farm, Temporary houses
 - Southern: Sikali Temple
 - East: Houses and Restaurants
 - West: Bagmati River

In greater extent:

- Northwest: Manjusree Park
- Southern: Sikali Temple
- East: Karyabinayak Temple
- West: Taudaha Lake

5.3. SITE JUSTIFICATION:

- The site is like an island which is separated from the noise and public yet being a bit close to the public activities.
- Beautiful views and sceneries
- Public infrastructures facilities
- A lot of activities going around the area will be helpful in the provision of Open Prison.
- Area of 10 kms from the site is used for the open prison.

As the prison population of Kathmandu is the highest in the country, followed by Lalitpur, the site has to be in the Kathmandu Valley and its proximity. Having said that it should not be too close to the public either. Kathmandu is packed from all the side; hence an effort was made to find a site that is closer to the Lalitpur area (within the valley) and not Bhaktapur as crime rate of Bhaktapur is quite low.

The distance of the site from Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur respectively are:

- Lalitpur courthouse to site: 5.6km, 19 mins
- Bhaktapur courthouse to site: 17.6km, 46 mins
- Kathmandu courthouse to site: 10.5km, 31 mins

5.4. SECTORAL DATA (PHYSICAL):

5.4.1. BUILT STRUCTURE:

- Temporary structures: temporary house, animal sheds and storages
- Materials used: CGI sheets, Concrete blocks, Mud, Bamboos



Figure 40: CGI SHED



Figure 41: MUD HOUSE



Figure 42: CONCRETE BUILDING

5.4.2 WATER SUPPLY: Boring from society. Local/ community effort especially from the place known as Kharpani.

5.4.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT: If walked to some distance government waste management facilities are available.

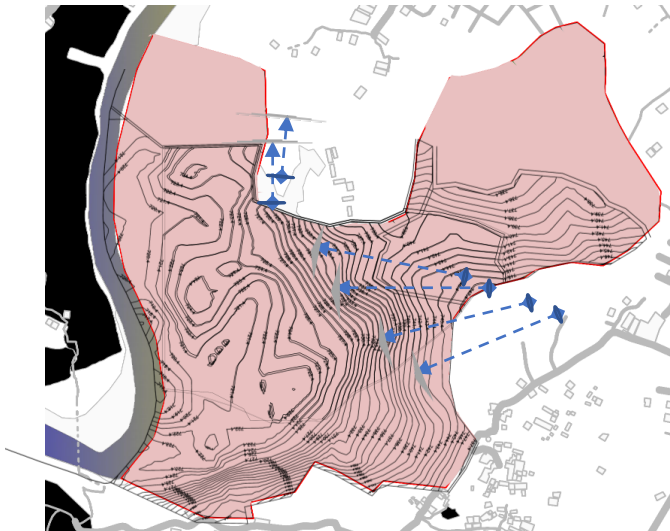
5.4.3. COMMUNICATION: Internet facilities available but not telecommunication facilities.

5.4.4. TOPOGRAPHY: Oriented towards West

5.4.5. ELECTRICAL: Government electrical service available.

5.4.6. DRAINAGE: Government drainage service available.

5.4.7. NATURAL FLOW:



From East to West and southwest to east as per the diagram above. The natural rain flow occurs as such.

5.5. CULTURAL DATA (ASPECTS):

Sikali temple at the Southwestern direction of the site. The temple is located in an isolated place, outside of the main settlements, but the surrounding is heavenly. Sikali Mai Temple is a huge three-storey temple, where goddess Rudrayani is worshipped and is considered as the protector of the locals and localities.

It is also believed that once Sikhi Buddha had come and taught Dhamma for locals. During the time of Dashain Festival (National Festival of Nepal), Local people of Khokana celebrate a 5 day long Sikali Jatra.



Figure 44: Location



Figure 43: Sikali Temple

5.6. SOCIAL ASPECTS:

The Southern part of the site is usually a picnic and playing area. It is used as a recreation area. People gather for farming and enjoying the scene from different areas.

5.7. ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

Food and vegetable markets are abundant as farming is the main profession here. Various shops and activities such as kitchen, bioflick farm, home stay, technical institute, Rice farms, birds farm and many more economic activities nearby.

5.8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS:

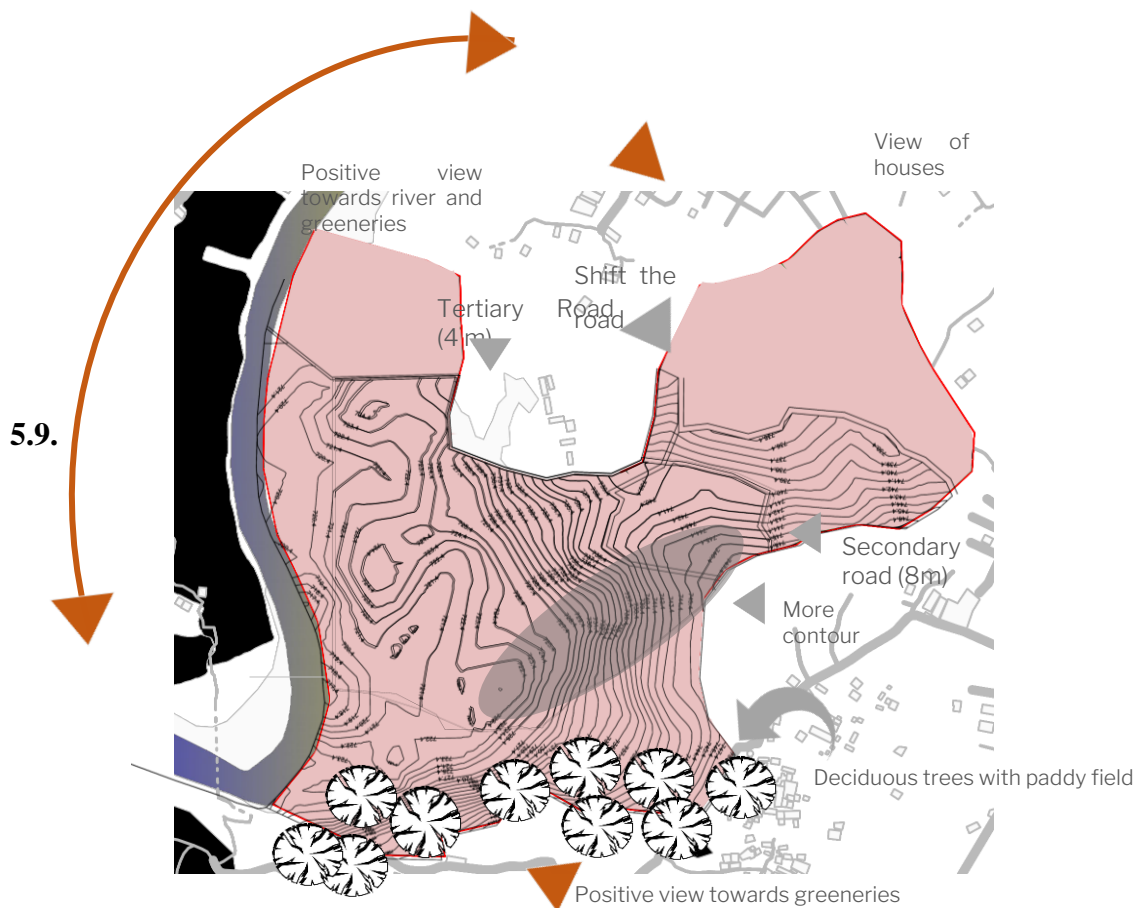
- Average temperature = -20.5 °C | 68.8 °F
- The lowest average temperatures in the year occur in January when it is around 9.2 °C | 48.6 °F.
- Between the driest and wettest months, the difference in precipitation is 752 mm | 30 inches.
- The variation in temperatures throughout the year is 11.3 °C | 20.3 °F.
- Red soil, slippery
- No natural disaster experienced but quite slippery during the rainy season.

5.9 VEGETATIONS:

The crops that are found and grown the most as paddy, maize, kodo, fertilizers etc. Deciduous trees are abundant in the site which also forms a natural boundary for the site.



Figure 45: Local vegetation



SECTIONAL ELEVATION

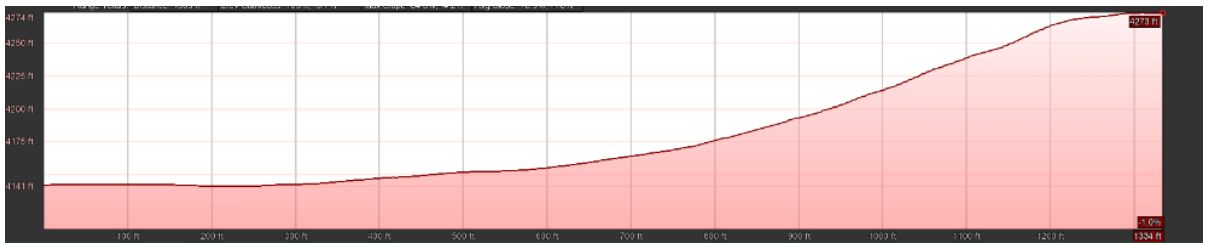
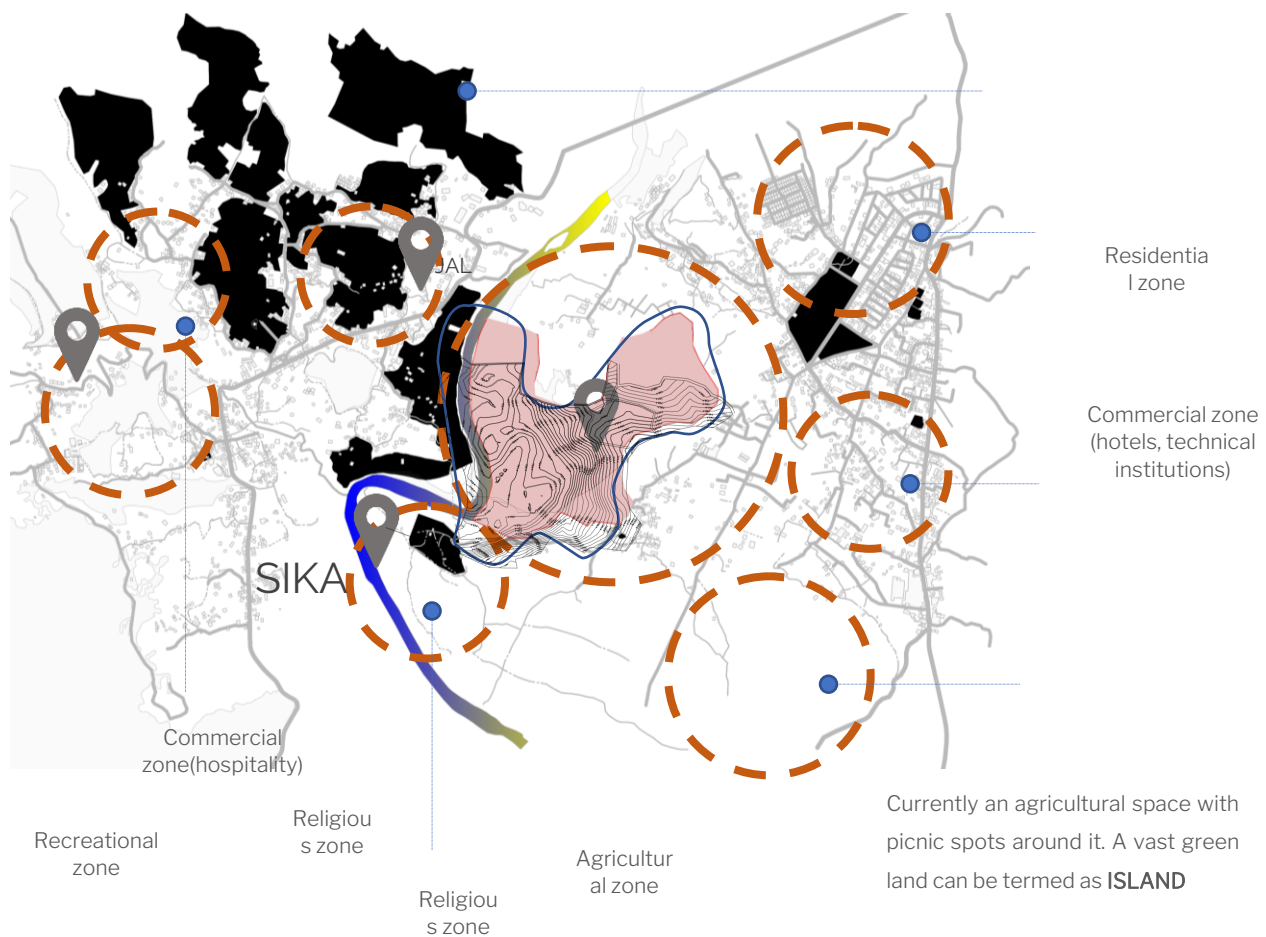


Table 8: SECTIONAL ELEVATION WEST TO EAST

The height difference from the lowest point to the highest is about 20m with slope of 10.9%.

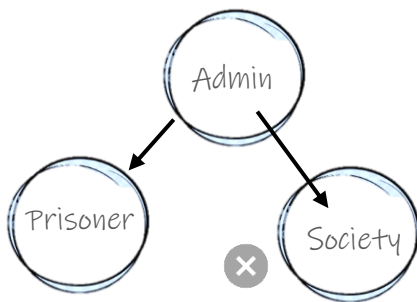


CHAPTER 6: CONCEPT DEVELOPMENT

6.1. FUNDAMENTAL CONCEPT:

6.1.1. SAYER (THE REPRESENTATIVE):

Prison is frequently referred to as a social taboo. It is seen as a bad place and is associated with a negative image, but with my thesis, the concept is to show a different picture to society, as a representative of a jail system based on rehabilitation. The jail will be a **SAYER** (a representative), which also means a mediator and communication between the prison and society. Here, society is presented to the jail as a medium for convicts' self-development and preparation to return to society with a bright future ahead.



Although jail is a vital component of society, it is completely distinct from society, making it difficult for the prison system to thrive while still acknowledging the value of society. The idea is to introduce a portion of the jail to society to involve society in prison.

In Nepalese society, there is minimum connection of prison administration and no connection between the prison and society, making it impossible to make comeback of the prisoners back in the society.

SAYER (a representative) can be achieved through three steps process:

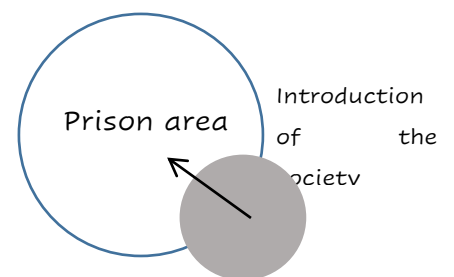
S: SEGREGATING (Separating prisoners and services)

A

Y: LAYERING (layer different services and activities)

E

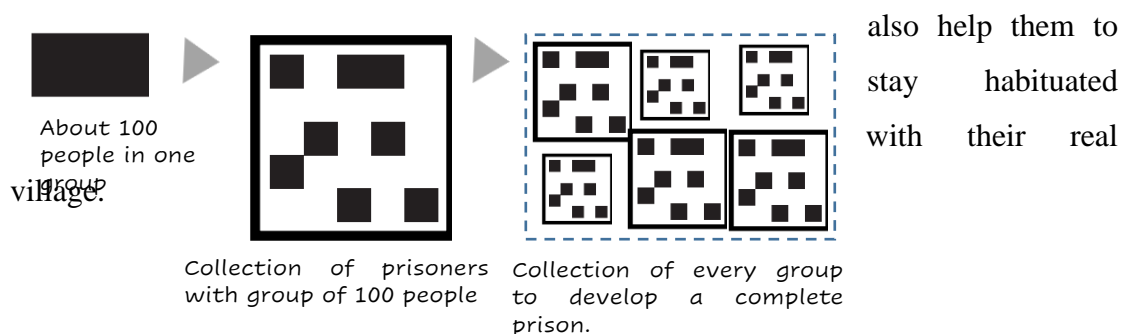
R: BRIDGING (Bridging the interactions and society to the prison system)



6.1.2. SEGREGATING

No human being can advance in solitude or without connection. People flourish in their own communities because they are social beings. As a result, the convicts are divided into numerous sections in order to form a society within prison.

The spaces are linked by facilities such as sports areas, workshops, agricultural areas, and various linking grounds, which will allow people to engage and learn more as time passes through the help of interactions. Village and community development will

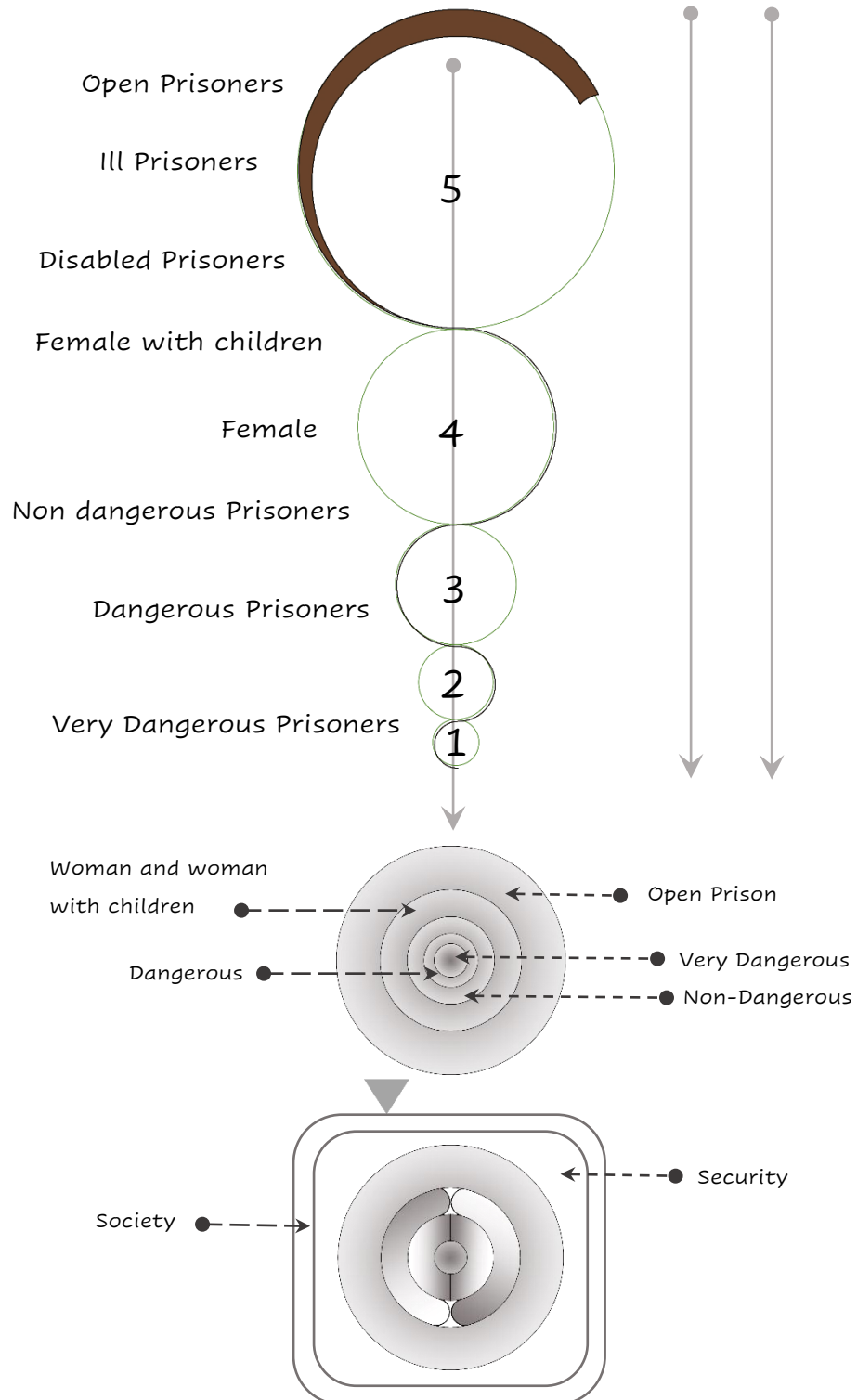


Prisoners from various backgrounds and mental states are incarcerated together; it is hard to divide the jail using various methods. The convicts are divided into three categories here: security, rehabilitation, and proximity.

Based on SECURITY (increasing)	Based on REHABILITY (increasing)	Based on PROXIMITY (increasing)
1. Very dangerous prison	1. Ill/ disabled.	1. Open Prison
2. Dangerous, cannot be left alone	2. Open Prison	2. Children
3. Non dangerous, can be left alone	3. Non dangerous	3. Non dangerous
4. Open prison	4. Dangerous	4. Mentally Ill
	5. V. Dangerous	5. Dangerous
		6. V. Dangerous

6.1.3. LAYERING

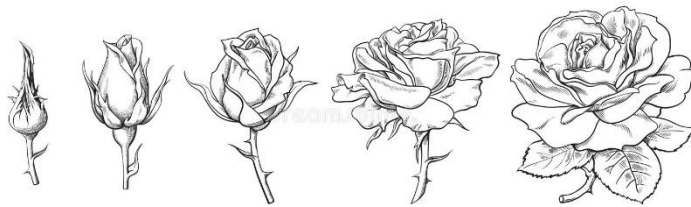
From the segregation, the prisoners are divided into five zones.



Five circles indicate five separate groups of people depending on varying levels of security given, rehabilitation need, and proximity. The entire site can be represented by the golden ratio (symbol of balance). With the most dangerous inmates in the center, the entire site is surrounded by security channels, making escape impossible.

The tiers gradually open, leading to the core, which houses the most dangerous prisoners. Beginning from the outside, liberty is reduced as the zones move inward, eventually reaching the depths of the prison where dangerous prisoners are housed. It reflects the transition from bud to fully developed flower. Opening each layer one by one. From the outside, the prison is encircled by a thick layer of security and safety.

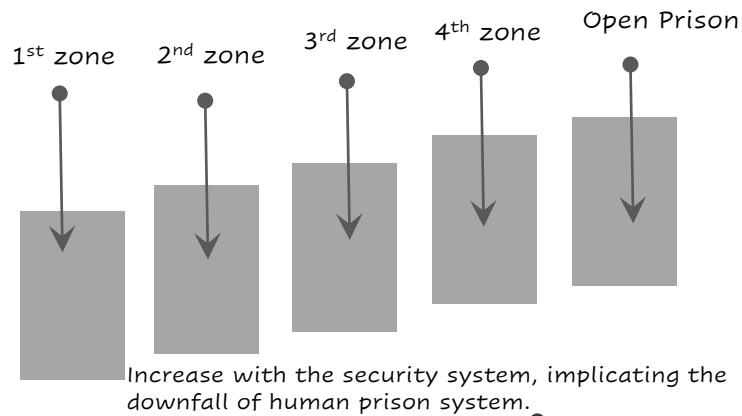
Surprise places continue to open up with each unraveling of space. As people move



through each sector, more open space and countryside become available.

●-----> The opening of a flower and the prison compared.

The contour is used in a way that descends with the site and the building is merged with the surrounding.



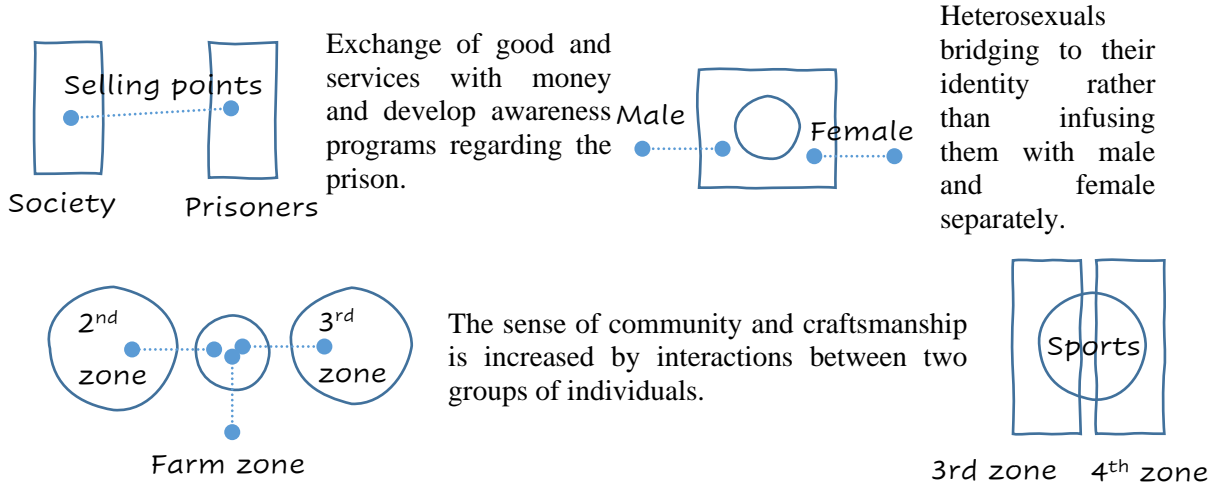
Decrease of contour and building blending with the site.

Progress in the type and style of the prison with liberty

●----->

6.1.4. BRIDGING

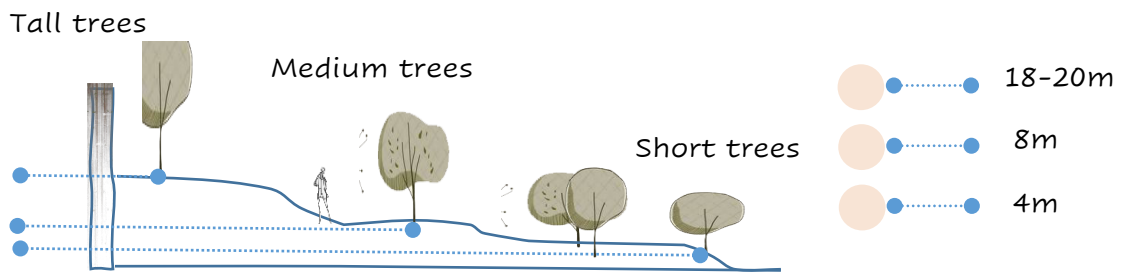
Open criminals like to stick with their own kind, but it's also vital to build relationships with other groups. Engage in spiritual practice to boost your confidence. As a result, multiple bridges are constructed between various sectors and the convicts to help in their socializing.



6.2. VEGETATION

Incorporating a green atmosphere into prisoners' lives through rehabilitation and vegetation is essential. Plant life can have a calming effect on prisoners and a significant influence.

The best materials for rehabilitation are those made of natural resources. It will enable prisoners to socialize once they leave jail by making them feel at home. Additionally, it is sustainable.

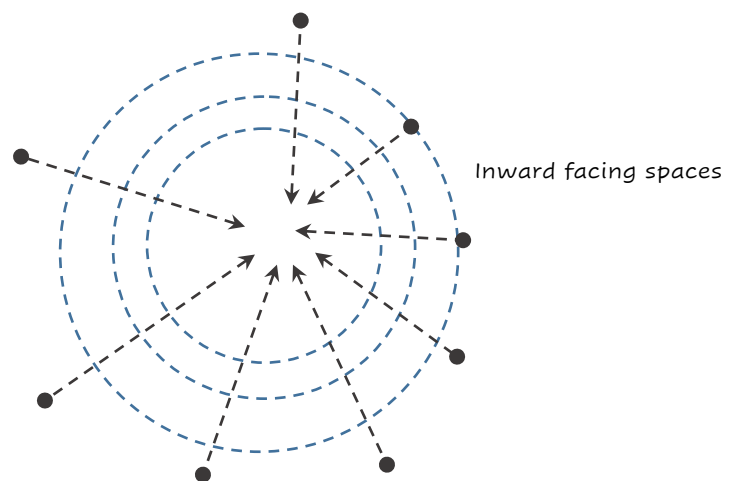


6.3. THE ARCANE WORLD (WORLD WITHIN THE WORLD)

The entire prison will be a hidden world as there will be no connection or sight with the outer world by facing the inwards. Even though the prison might look like a cave and natural landscape from outside, the courtyards and deep lights help to develop an inside world within the prison. It too helps to create freedom within captivity.

The prison in the Arcane World is currently being constructed with state-of-the-art security measures. A red zone alert spanning 8 meters has been set up to prevent any attempts at escaping, and an alarm system has been installed so that all security personnel are immediately notified in case of any breaches. The prison has been designed with a trap-like system that ensures the inward direction face of all prisoners. It has been built with no chance of a prisoner escaping, as it has an outside security trap as well. The inside pathways have been separated for walking to the prisoner, and all necessary precautions have been taken to ensure that there is no possibility of escape.

- in 8-meter red zone alert and an alarm system to prevent escapes.
- A trap-like system ensures prisoners face inward,
- An outside security trap ensures no prisoners can leave.



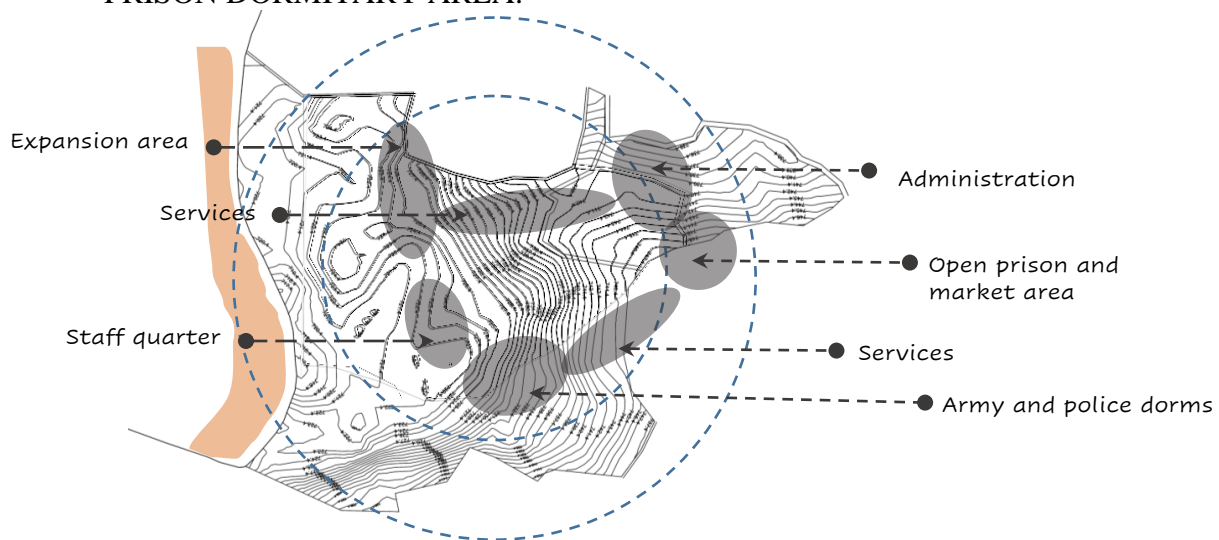
CHAPTER 7: DESIGN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS:

7.1. GENERAL PLANNING

According to the case study and literature assessment, the jail system is looking for a prison that can house a large population while also providing facilities in a single location, rather than multiple locations. The population of the prison is:

1. Very Dangerous male Prisoners
2. Dangerous male Prisoners
3. Non dangerous male Prisoners
4. Less dangerous male Prisoners
5. Open Prison (male) Prisoners
6. Open Prison (Female) Prisoners
7. Female Prisoners with children
8. Female Prisoners

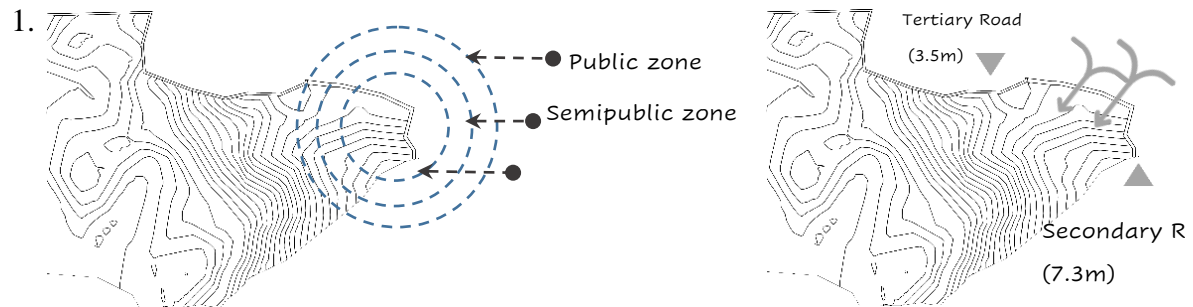
7.1.1. GENERAL PLANNING OF THE AREA SURROUNDING THE PRISON DORMITARY AREA:



The prison area is provided with the offset of minimum 61m from the residential area. No Government land within 61m on the main wall of a prison shall be leased for non-agricultural purposes for safety purpose. Also, 25m setback from the river area, the area hence shall be used as water reservoir.

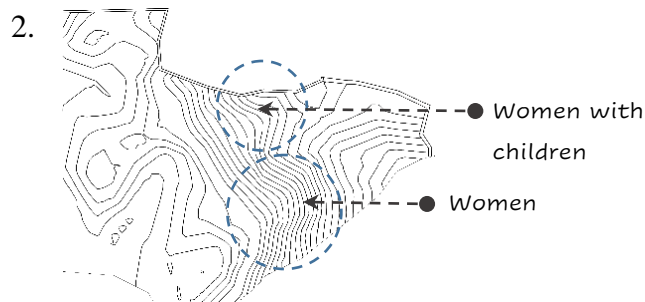
7.1.2. GENERAL ZONING OF DIFFERENT FACILITIES:

7.1.2.1. THE GENERAL ZONING

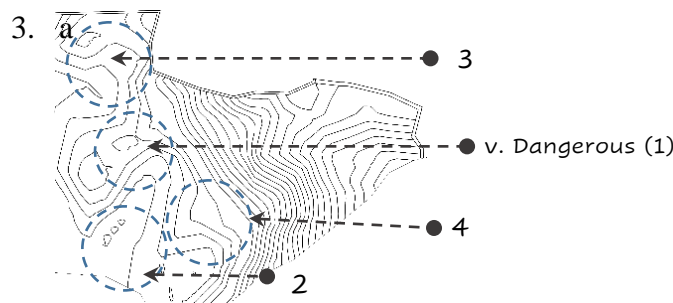


Even though a jail is a closed, secure facility, there is public access, which serves as a link between the public and the prison system. The open market and awareness area are examples of public spaces. Administration is in the semi-public area. The open prison from the same entryway was included in the private section.

Two entries, one for the administration/ visitors and next for the market area as well as the open prison.



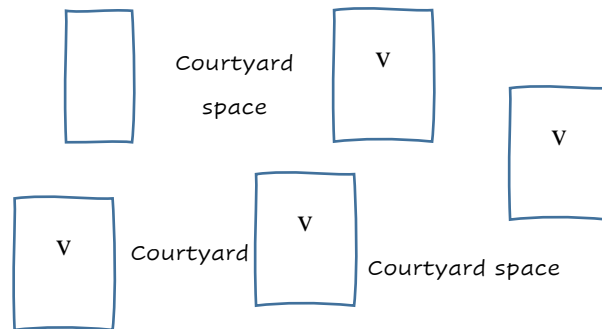
Women with children and women are kept near the medical sections and consultation area for convenient connection with a wonderful view.



The most dangerous inmates are housed in the prison's core, which constitutes the higher security areas. Those who are not as dangerous are kept closer to the border, where there are more facilities and impact. While the second most dangerous inmates are housed with the army and police, providing a higher level of security.

7.1.3. TYPOLOGY OF THE PRISON

Campus and courtyard style is used in the prison to introduce open spaces within the confined area. Inspired by the villages, the building is not followed by symmetry, rather moved to the campus style.



The courtyards are inspired by the village of Nepal where interactions and activities are conducted in the courtyard with facilities surrounded by it. The kitchen and workshops take the maximum space as well as the open areas where the interactions are maximum facing the inwards. The courtyard system is very important in our Nepalese prison as it is the place where all the activities take place.

Naikey on the first floor right next to the stairs helps to see the activities of the prisoners and movement of the people in one view.

CHAPTER 8: MATERIALS:

The best materials for rehabilitation are those made of natural resources. It will enable prisoners to socialize once they leave jail by making them feel at home. Additionally, it is sustainable. Local materials of the area, “Khokana, Lalitpur” is used in the design. The materials used in the design are: brick, cement, mud, clay, thatch, lime, hollow cement etc.

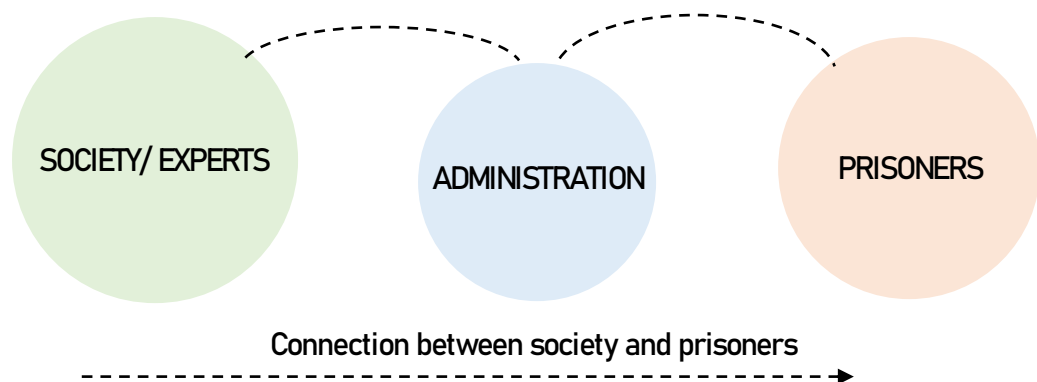
CHAPTER 9: A SOCIETY WITHIN THE PRIMISES

Hands-on collaboration of individuals from all backgrounds and levels come together to construct and administer a jail. They are all on their own adventure behind the secret walls. They all have roles to play, people to influence, and they must work together in harmony and peace to build a powerful organization for the development of society.

Overall, there are three major components that encompass the operation of prisons, and they are as follows:

1. Samaj Bigya (society and experts from the society)
2. Prasasan (Administration)
3. Kaidibhandhu (Prisoners)

As the initiative focuses on improving the jail's image in society, SOCIETY and specialists with REHABILITATION are given importance in the prison, which is linked to the convicts via administration and services. ADMINISTRATION is the conduit through which society connects with the convicts.



1. Samaj Bigya (society and experts from the society)

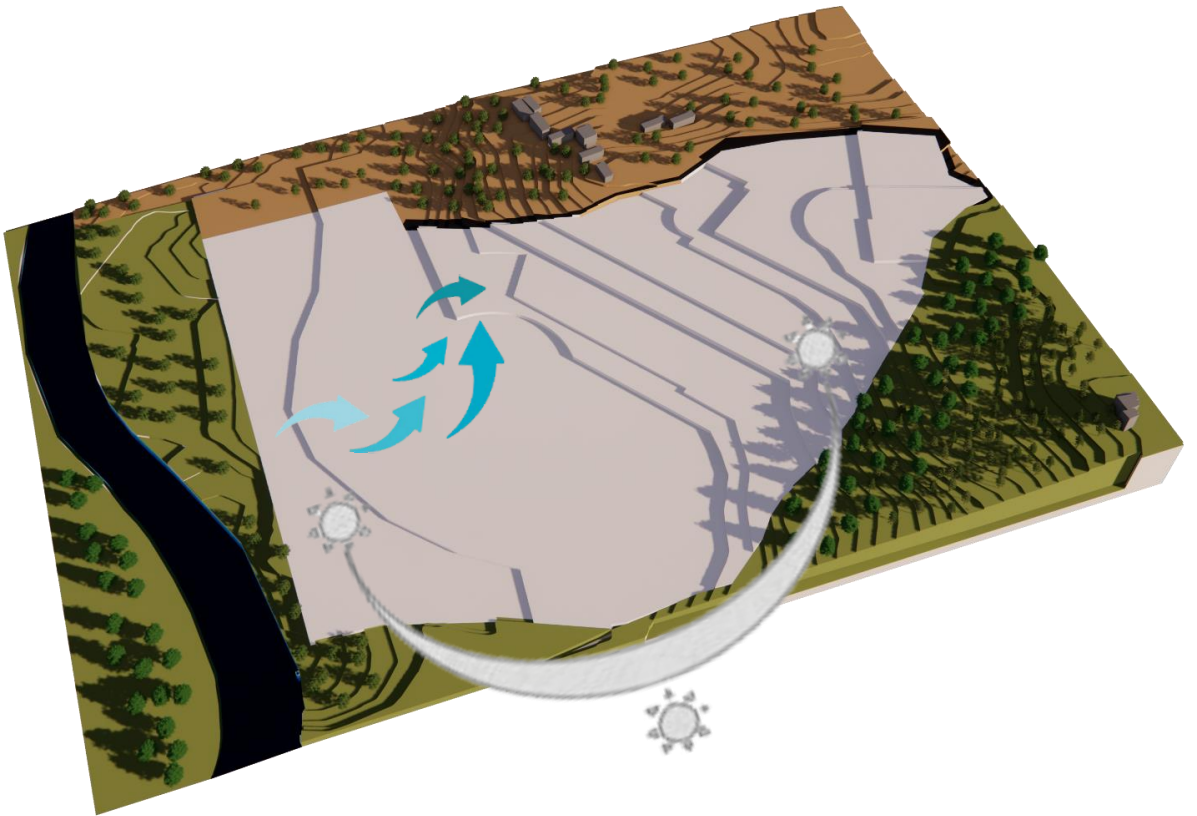
Samaj Bigya is made up of three distinct groups of people within the prison:

- Buyers (general public)
- Visitors to meet the prisoners.
- Consultant

2. Prasasan (Administration)

The following constituents make up the administration:

- Jailer and team
 - Branch heads
 - Army/ police (Security)
3. Kaidibhandhu (Prisoners)
- Open prison Prisoners
 - Official Prisoners



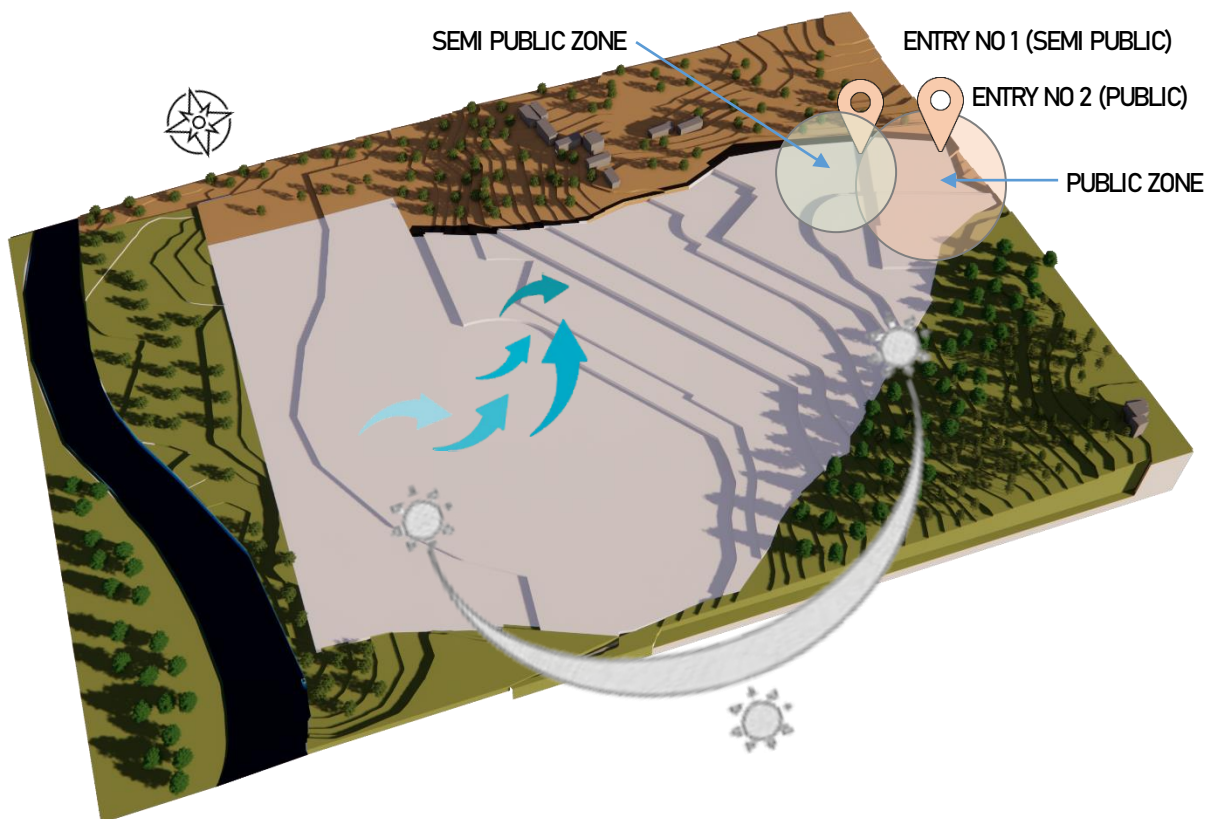
CHAPTER 10: THE TIERS

The entire jail system is separated into five tiers (LEVELS) based on design process, proximity as well as contour of the site. They are listed below.

1. Tier No: 1 (Market area, Open prison, Administration)
2. Tier No.2 (conference, health zone, holding cell, in-between space, security base, visitor zone)
3. Tier No. 3(women prison, women workshop)
4. Tier No. 4 (male prison, male workshop)
5. Tier No. 5 (Block 1)

CHAPTER 11: TIER NO: 1 (DESIGN SPACES)

The first layer consists of public and semipublic spaces that encourage society inside the jail. Even if there is security in the place, the general public can still utilize it with ease.



11.1. TIER NO. 1: MARKET AREA

11.1.1. INTRODUCTION

Using correctional workshops to manufacture goods that can be sold in market locations can provide a source of income for both inmates and the correctional facility. It can also be an effective way to teach inmates valuable skills that can be used after their release. The use of the workshop space as an exhibition room, permanent selling space, or semi-permanent selling space can also create opportunities for inmates to showcase their work and connect with the outside world.

This can help to provide a sense of pride and accomplishment for inmates. However, it's important to ensure that any goods manufactured in correctional workshops are produced in a safe and ethical manner, and that inmates are paid a fair wage for their work. It's also important to ensure that any sales of these goods do not undermine local businesses or industries. Overall, using correctional workshops as a source of income and sales can be a positive step towards rehabilitation and reintegration into society for some inmates.

11.1.2. ZONING

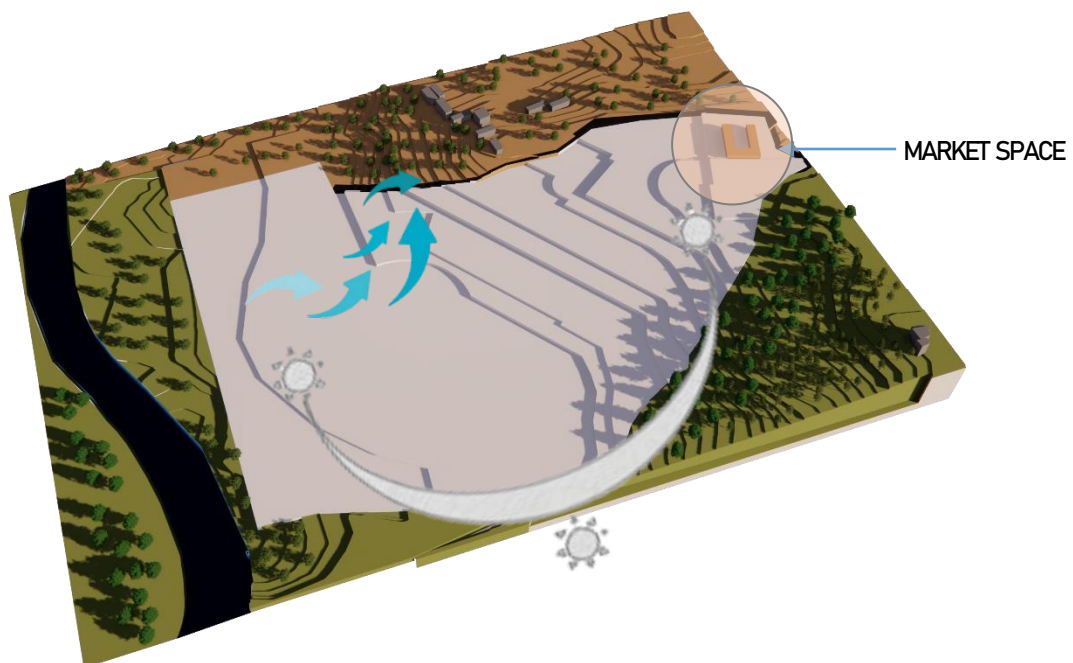
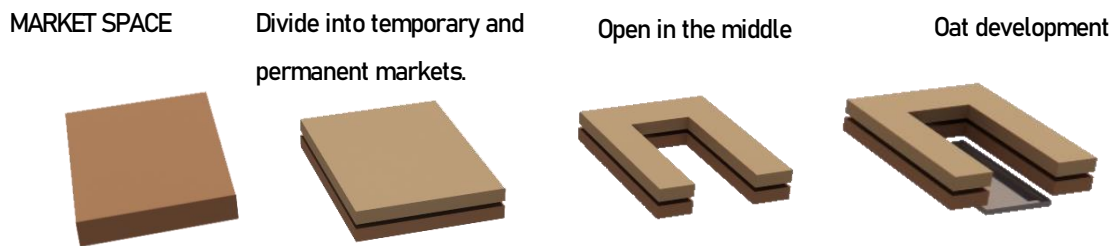


Figure 46: Zoning market place

It is strategically placed within a secure area or site, with good proximity to the border of that site. The building is oriented so that it faces towards the North direction, and it is designed to make use of natural light from the North to minimize glare from the surrounding environment. This is a design technique to maximize energy efficiency and create a comfortable, functional space.

11.1.3. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



11.1.4. NARATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

The prison system has sure taken a huge leap from the past as we can see government encouraging us to buy the quality products from the market area within the prison premises. Even though the market space is within the prison premises, the space is safe and well-guarded. We have to boss through checking in the boundary to omit any kind of invasion in the prison. The entire space feels like a Nepalese house as the walls are made up of sun-dried brick with mud plaster, while the roof is sloped with thatch to cover up. The market is a one way directed way to avoid any troubles. Different items made in the prison is well- displayed. It is a permanent market open from 10am to 5pm every day except Sunday. Also, there is always the facility of hatt bazaar three times a month where the items are on sale. In these days, often the prisoners who are about to get released are experimented on how to interact with the society members. There is also OAT (Open Air Theatre) up the middle of the market space which is often referred to as space for holding different awareness programs and activities. We are further inspected as we go out of the site.

11.1.5. PROGRAMS:



Figure 47: Market space programs

Describing the upper space in a prison. It's interesting that temporary markets and events are held there, as well as awareness programs. Providing opportunities for the general public to see the positive aspects of a prison can help to dispel negative stereotypes and misconceptions about incarcerated individuals.

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Permanent market	150	2m ² per person	517m ²
Store			89m ²
Temporary market	450	2m ² per person	1450m ²
Offices	4		26.8m ²
Reception	4		15m ²
WC	3		36m ²

11.1.6. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY:

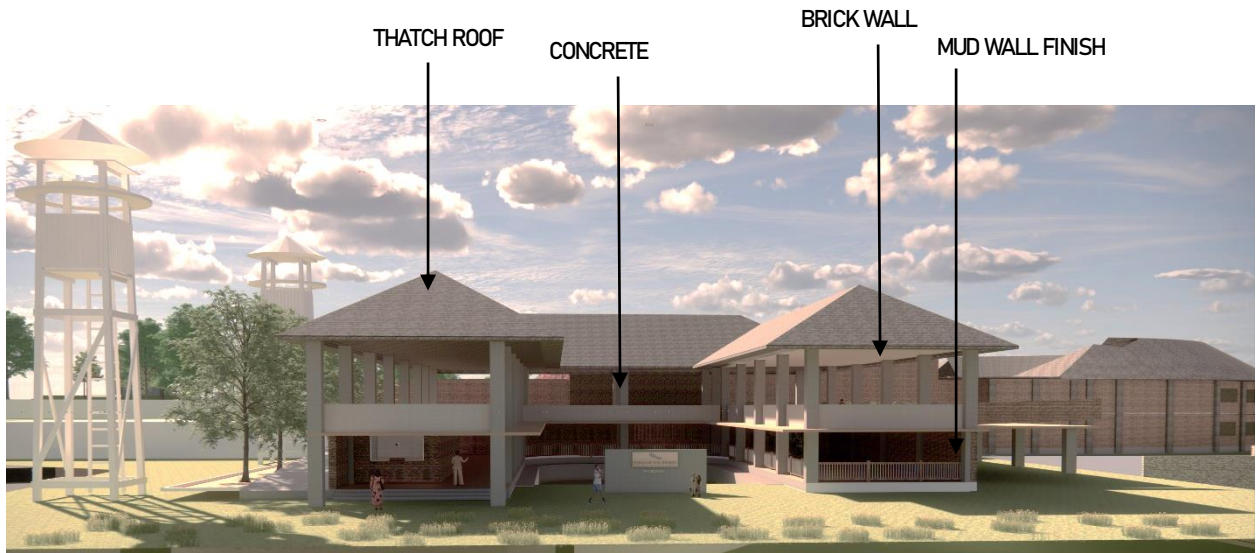


Figure 48: Material use in market space

The use of natural earth tones such as brick, concrete, and mud plaster along with thatch roof is used in the building to create a warm and inviting atmosphere resembling the architectural style of the site as well. These materials are also durable and sustainable. The hip roof also depicts the traditional roof style. Also, helping in the drainage of the rainwater. It also provides extra space in the roof area.

Courtyard-like spaces in the middle provide a place for people to gather, relax, and enjoy the outdoors while still being within the sheltered environment of a building. Courtyards can also be used for various activities, such as marketing, awareness, socializing, or even as a workspace. Overall, the use of natural earth tones and courtyard spaces can create a harmonious and inviting environment that connects the occupants with nature and promotes a sense of community.

11.2. TIER NO. 1: OPEN PRISON

11.2.1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of a prison where inmates go outside and work and are encouraged to interact with the public is known as an "open prison" or "minimum-security prison". The idea behind this approach is to create a bridge between society and the prison system, and to provide inmates with opportunities to learn skills and adapt to life outside of prison walls. Open prisons have less restrictive security measures than traditional prisons, and inmates may be permitted to leave the prison grounds for work, education, or community service.

This can help to build relationships between inmates and members of the public and can also provide valuable work experience and training that can be applied after release. The concept of an open prison can be a valuable tool in the rehabilitation of some inmates and can help to create a more positive relationship between the prison system and society at large.

11.2.2. ZONING:

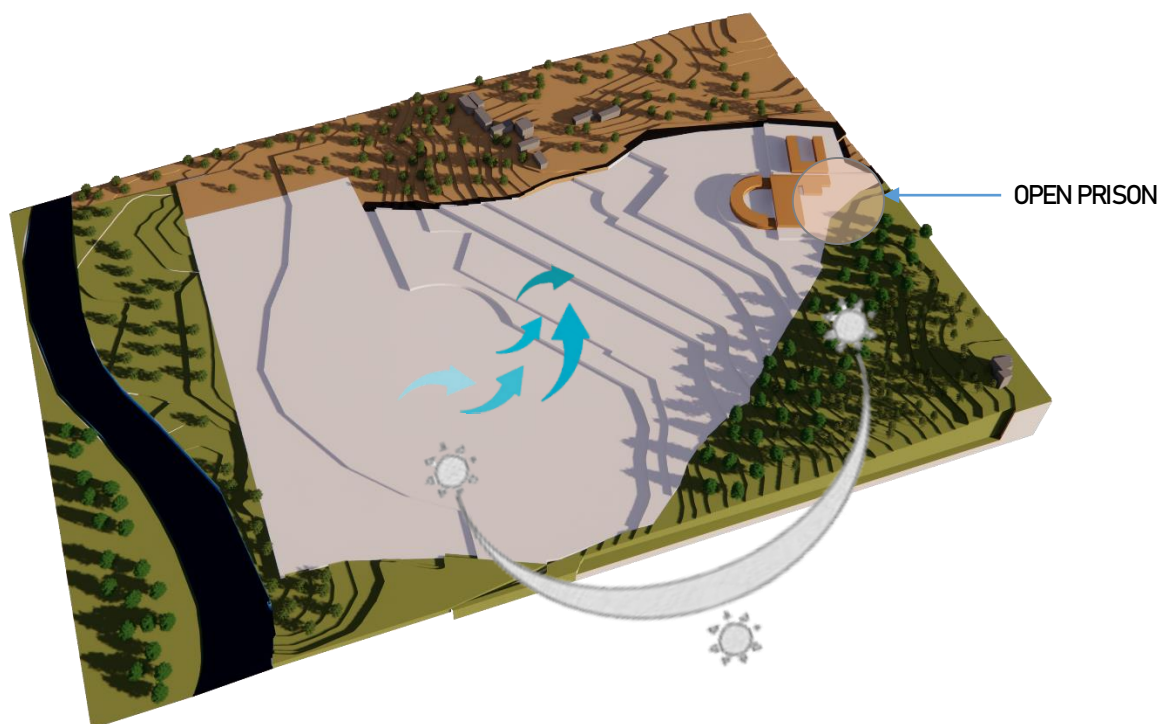


Figure 49: Zoning open prison

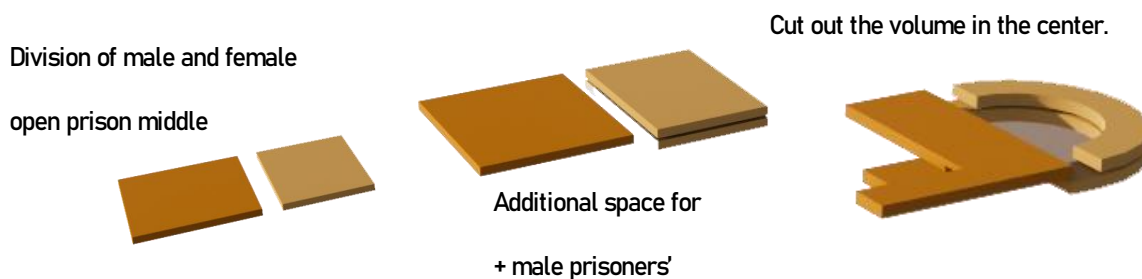
Placing a facility closer to the boundary but still highly secured with guards can create a sense of proximity to society while maintaining security measures to prevent escapes or breaches. This can be a way to provide a bridge between the correctional facility and the outside world and can help to promote rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.

Separating this facility from the general prison can also provide a level of distinction for inmates who may be better suited to this type of environment, such as those who are near the end of their sentence and preparing for release. This can allow for more individualized programming and support tailored to the needs of these inmates.

However, it's important to note that this type of facility should still be highly secure and staffed with trained professionals to ensure the safety of both inmates and the surrounding community. Risk assessments must be conducted to determine which inmates are suitable for placement in this type of facility.

Overall, placing a facility closer to the boundary and separate from the general prison can be a positive step towards rehabilitation and reintegration for some inmates, while maintaining a high level of security to protect the community.

11.2.3. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT



11.2.4. NARATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

Prisoner POV: I was arrested for destroying public property'; for which I had to stay in prison for about 4 years. After 2 years of imprisonment in another prison block, I was finally a part of an open prison. Here even though the security system is good, we are allowed to work outside the prison boundary. Now I currently work at an electrical shop within 50m of the prison boundary which is the job I used to do before I was

sentenced to prison. Now, I can feed my family, can earn, and give back to the prison some percentage of my earnings. It is quite peaceful here. We even celebrate in the club courtyard at different festivals in the center. There is also the health facility.

11.2.5 PROGRAMS.

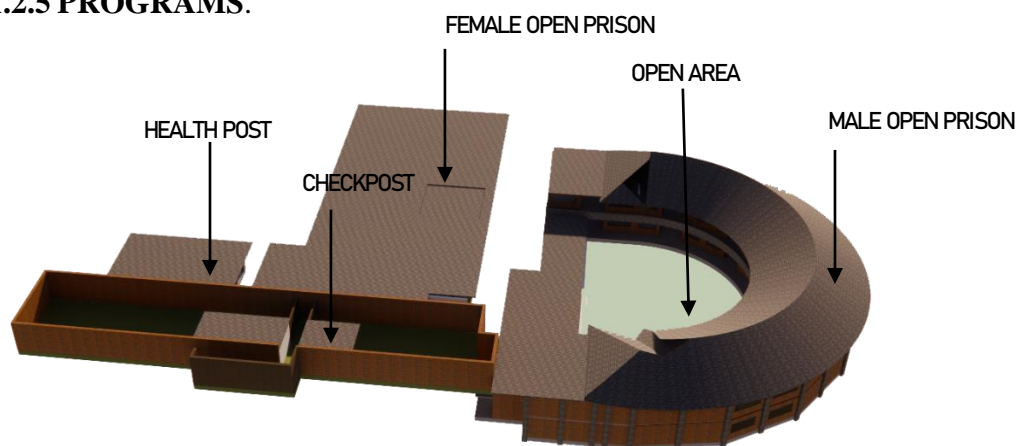


Figure 50: Open prison

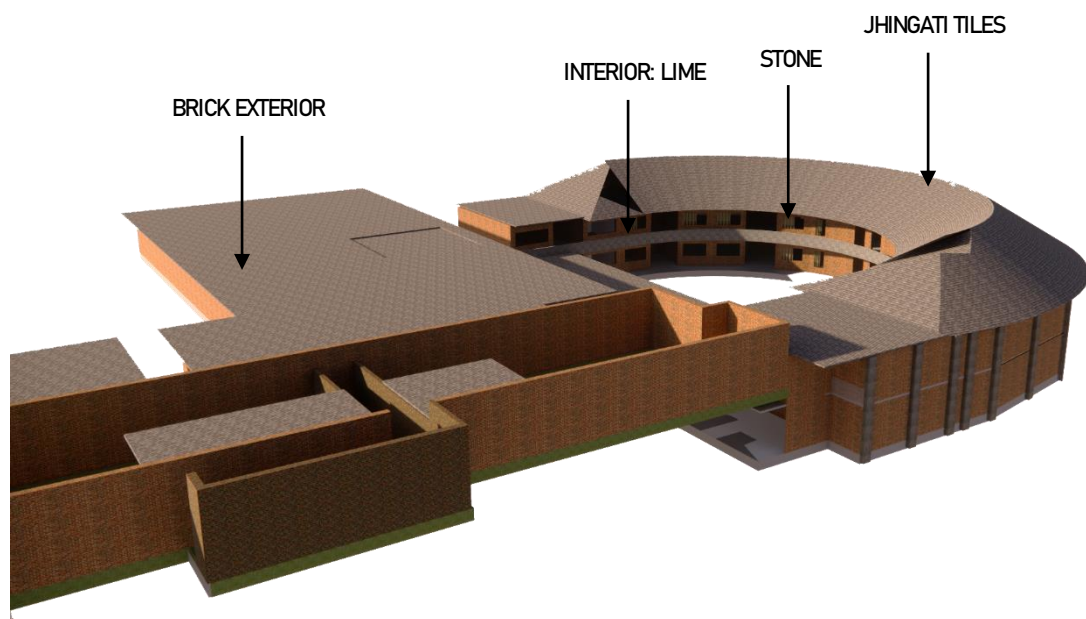
PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Check post	4		23.8m ²
Check desk (Health)	2		19.7m ²
Reception desk (Health)	4	2m ² per person	19.17m ²
WC (Health)	1		9.1m ²
Medicine zone (Health)	3		9.1m ²
Checkup room (Health)	4		35.45m ²
Each dorm room (Female)	4		18.15 m ²
Reading space (Female)	20	2.7	58 m ²
Kitchen/ dining	50	1.2	59.4 m ²

(Female)			
Open dining (Female)	60	1.2	80 m ²
Dorm room (Male)	40		38 m ²
Punishment room (Male)	1		8.24 m ²
(Male)			
WC (Male)	4		17.19 m ²
Office room (Male)	5		19.8 m ²
Supervisor room (Male)	4		19.2 m ²
Reading space (Male)	60		160 m ²

No of male open prisoners: 120 inmates

No of female open prisoners: 90 inmates

11.2.6 MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY:



The use of Jhingati tiles on the roof and sun-dried brick in the exteriors creates a rustic and earthy look, which can blend well with natural surroundings. The use of lime in the longitudinal walls can also create a cohesive look and provide durability to

the structure. The use of long railings and stone cladding in the exteriors can add to the ruggedness of the design and create a sense of permanence and strength.

The courtyard in the center can provide an open and communal space for people to gather and interact with each other, which can promote a sense of community and connection. However, it's important to note that the design of a building should also consider the functional requirements of the space. For example, a prison must provide security, safety, and privacy for its inmates, while also providing a suitable environment for rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Therefore, the use of natural materials and an open courtyard can create a welcoming and aesthetically pleasing space.

11.3. TIER NO. 1: ADMINISTRATION

11.3.1. INTRODUCTION:

It is important to note that the prison system is a complex institution with many different components, including its administration, personnel, and visitors. The administration plays a crucial role in regulating the day-to-day operations of the prison and ensuring that all rules and regulations are being followed. However, it is also important to recognize that the prison system is often criticized for its lack of transparency and accountability. This can manifest in various ways, including a lack of transparency in the administration's decision-making processes or in the treatment of inmates.

Furthermore, while it may be possible to view the prison's structure as both rough and curved, it is also important to remember that the prison system is a place where individuals are often stripped of their freedom and subjected to harsh conditions. As such, any attempt to romanticize or beautify the prison's structure should be approached with caution. Ultimately, it is up to society to decide what kind of prison system it wants, and to work towards creating a system that is transparent, fair, and humane.

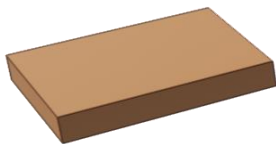
11.3.2. ZONING:

Different entrance than that of the public entry with more security. It's important to provide a secure entrance in prison, it's also important to ensure that the design does not create a sense of isolation or fear. Therefore, the entrance is designed in a way that provides security without being overly imposing or intimidating. The use of a welcoming landscape helps to create a more inviting entrance, and also provides a sense of connection to nature. Placing the building at a height to maximize natural light and ventilation can also create a more comfortable and sustainable environment for the inmates.

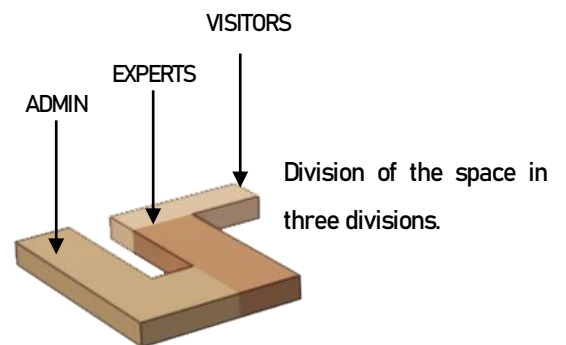
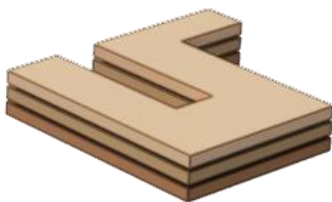
The distribution of volumes and capture of natural light creates a pleasant interior environment, it's also important to ensure that the design does not compromise the security or privacy of the inmates. The courtyard creates a sense of calmness and femininity, designed in a way that does not compromise the security or privacy of the inmates. The design also prioritizes the safety and well-being of the visitors while still creating a pleasant and humane environment.

11.3.3. DESIGN DEVELOPMENT

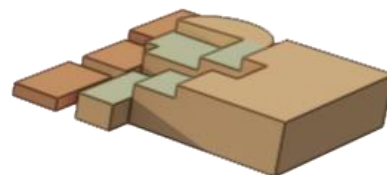
Secure the location where administration will be located by allocating the necessary space.



Divide the spaces into the three floors.



Form classification based on south illumination and ventilation. There are openings in the center.



11.3.4. NARATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

Jailer (officer) POV:

Before, it was quite difficult to manage different sections of prison but now, it is quite systematic. From the entry to the working station, all seems to be working in the right space, all seems to be working in the right space. After checking my identity about 2 times, I am finally allowed to park the car and again check in for security. There are separate openings for the administrative people. In the building the ground floor is dedicated to the meeting and greet for the people, while the second floor is for the special meetings with offices also the upper floor is also given to the offices. As we enter, we are greeted by the green space and vegetations, the double height spaces give a more grandeur feeling. There is a courtyard in the middle which a natural light inside the room along with actual wind.

ENRANCE



FLAG



PROGRAMS:

Ground floor (Office sector: Administration)

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Waiting reception	20		193m ²
Check desk	6		33.84m ²
Office (Police)	8		50.5m ²
WC	*2		20.7m ²
Office (Army)	15		50.5m ²
Archive room	*2		16.7m ²
Single offices	*2		20.24 m ²
Kitchen	12		44m ²
Dining	110		112 m ²
Store			30 m ²
Outdoor dining			168 m ²

Ground floor (Visitor sector: Administration)

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Waiting reception	20		177m ²
Check desk	4		16.18m ²
Office area	30		144m ²
WC			45m ²

Telephone area	12	101.11m ²
Meeting area	10	16.7m ²
Stoppage area	50	62 m ²
Consultation areas	125	313m ²
Café	40	40.25 m ²
Conference	45	28.6 m ²
Donation zone	15	25.6 m ²

11.3.5. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

EXTERIOR

A brick wall with stone to represent the hard structure of the prison while also using soft mud and lime colors to represent the feminine side. The hip roof helps to connect all the blocks in the site and show a uniform distribution of the spaces. The green roof helps to give the green touch(feminine) nature of the building. The roof is also used as a watch space as well as recreational space for the officers.

The exterior of the building incorporates both masculine and feminine elements. Using brick and stone to represent the hard structure of the prison is a common approach, while using soft mud and lime colors to represent the feminine side. In addition, the hip roof helps to connect all the blocks in the site and show a uniform distribution of the spaces. The green roof also adds a touch of nature to the building and helps to create a more feminine aesthetic. The idea of using the roof as a watch space and recreational area for officers is welcomed.

INTERIOR

The double-height ceiling of the receptions joined together with nature helps to develop calm and composed feeling in the building. Also, the water body in the reception area helps to feel the calmness of the space. The skylight light above the

water body helps to see the reflection of the water giving a more grandeur and aesthetic space.

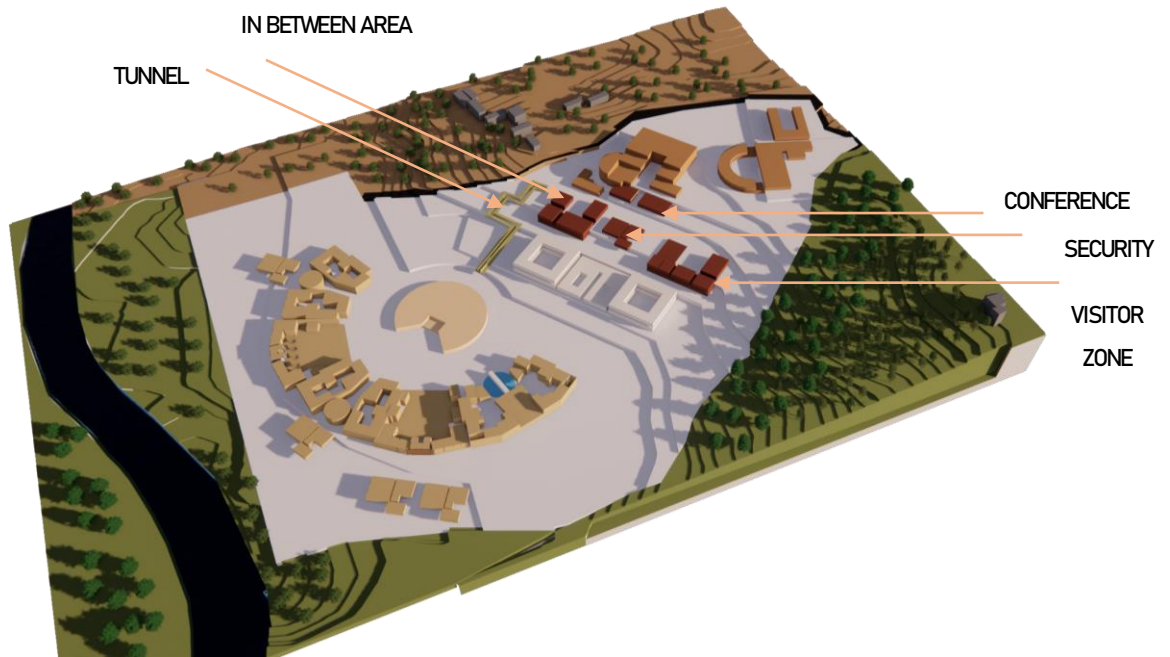
11.3.6. NARATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

(Visitor /admin) POV:

Rather than focusing on the main administration building, as we move; our focus shifts to the curve wall, deviating from its main building. The right side be lined up with National flag of Nepal as a symbol of national pride and as an indication of the site being a national project which is further surrounded by water as cooling/soothing dement of tranquility. Tall green trees also shake hands on hand with the elements of nature. On the left side, as we go, we can see the parking site followed by seating spaces replicating OAT with water bodies in the front. The space can be used as an awareness space.

There were also spaces like Chautaris on the right side as seating spaces.

CHAPTER 12: DESIGN SPACES (TIER TWO)



12.1. TIER 2: CONFERENCE

A mini conference is designed closer to the administrative area where different experts as well as the workers of the prison can use the facility the cool soothing water right across the hall gives a standard to the surrounding limited amount of people of about 200 people gives perfect setting for mini conference there is a stage as well as backstage with high hip roof.

The close proximity to the administrative area is convenient for both experts and workers of the prison, and the cool water across the hall adds a nice touch to the surroundings. With a capacity of about 200 people, the facility will be a good size for a mini conference. Having a stage and backstage area with a high hip roof is also a plus, as it provides a professional setting for speakers and presenters.

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Conference	198	0.84	168

12.2. TIER 2: HEALTH ZONE

Health area situated in between the consultation area and in between area passing through strong security, the doctors shall feel ease to work within the prison premises

while also maintaining the peaceful environment for the convicts to feel at ease brick wood concrete with jhingati tiles gives the soothing effect water is used for hydrotherapy as well as a recreational hard landscape along with some trees. This health zone is designed to provide medical care to inmates while also maintaining a peaceful and calming environment. The use of materials such as brick, wood, and concrete, along with jhingati tiles, can create a soothing effect that promotes relaxation and healing.

The use of water for hydrotherapy and recreational purposes will provide additional benefits for inmates, promoting physical activity and relaxation. The incorporation of hard landscape elements, such as paths or outdoor exercise equipment, along with trees, can create a connection to the natural environment and provide opportunities for outdoor activities.

This well-designed health area will provide essential medical care to inmates while also promoting well-being and a sense of calm within the prison environment.

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Clinic	25	14	290 m ²

12.3. TIER 2: HOLDING CELL

Holding cell in this facility the prisoners are kept for 6-7 days until their documents are not verified the single cells with the facility of toilet helps to ensure the sanitary facility security based are kept in strategic points to give the security facility to the zone nearby we can find offices meeting hall and dorms within the premises outdoor sitting area is also provided everyone has to pass through the security to reach their destination. It is mentioned that everyone who wishes to access any part of the facility needs to pass through a security checkpoint.

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Holding Zone	12	24.6	296
Waiting Area	5	10.4	52m ²

12.4. TIER 2: IN-BETWEEN SPACE

12.4.1. INTRODUCTION

The in-between space is strategically placed such that it is a zone where tunnel starts hence it is a place where prisoners are checked before watering to any facilities such as health conference consultation areas or visiting areas with strong security based by its side. There is a strong security facility occasionally the quarantine people are taken out for refreshments sports also therapies such as hydro natural therapies.

12.4.2. ZONING

A secure area within a prison or detention center is commonly known as a "sally port." A sally port is a controlled entryway used for the movement of prisoners between secure areas within a facility. It is typically designed with strong security measures, such as barriers and surveillance cameras, to prevent escape attempts and ensure the safety of both prisoners and staff. In some cases, sally ports will be used as a location for medical or therapeutic treatment for prisoners. This can include access to healthcare facilities or recreational areas for sports and natural therapy. It is an area between the inner prisoner accommodation society and not all people are allowed inside the prisons. They have to be tested first hereby this area checks the physical health along with physical and emotional health supervisors check the status of the new prisoners regularly and divide them as per their health. The quarantine area will have appropriate medical facilities and staff to ensure that the physical and emotional health of the prisoners is monitored and cared for. Regular check-ups by supervisors and medical professionals will help to identify any potential health issues and prevent the spread of diseases. Once the new prisoners have been screened and deemed fit for integration, they can be moved to the appropriate dormitory.

12.4.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

The building is designed to blend in with the natural environment, using materials such as brick, stone, mud, and wood to create a harmonious relationship between the built environment and the surrounding landscape. The use of exterior brick walls with stone finishes in some areas, along with mud plaster on the interior, will create a rustic or earthy aesthetic that connects the building to its surroundings. The incorporation of wood finishes will add warmth and a sense of calm to the space. The central courtyard will serve as a multi-functional area for various activities and will be a hub for therapy sessions. The courtyard shall be used as a communal gathering space, providing natural light and ventilation to interior spaces, and creating a connection to the outdoors. Overall, this building design shall create a sense of calm and tranquility for those who occupy it and can help to promote well-being and a connection to nature.

12.4.4. NARATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

As I enter in-between space, I am reminded of the strong security measures in place. It's a bit overwhelming, but I understand that it's necessary for my safety and that of the staff. I'm grateful to have access to healthcare facilities, conference consultation areas, and visiting areas, as it helps me stay connected to my loved ones. The recreational areas for sports and natural therapies are a welcome addition to the facility. It's great to have the opportunity to take part in activities that can improve my physical and mental well-being. The central courtyard is especially nice, as it provides a space for therapy sessions and communal gatherings. Being outside in the fresh air and natural light is also important for my mental health, and I'm glad that the building design takes this into account. The building design promotes a sense of calm and tranquility, which is so important for prisoners like me. While I wish I didn't have to be here, I'm grateful for the safe and supportive environment that has been created for me.

12.4.5. PROGRAM

GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Holding Area	61
Office area cell	61
Open ground	340
Single cell	169.2
Supervisor cell	32
Pantry/Canteen	37
Store	16.85
Inquiry space	88.6

WC	14.16
Checking space	66.6
Waiting space	25.6
Office space	40.4

12.5. TIER 2: SECURITY BASE

This security base is an attempt to create a space that would effectively manage the flow of people and resources into and out of the surrounding areas. As a result, the design features multiple checkpoints that ensure that anyone passing through the base is thoroughly vetted and accounted for.

To complement the surrounding environment, a stone facade was used to create a harmonious relationship between the built environment and the natural landscape. The stone facade not only adds to the aesthetic of the building but also provides an additional layer of security by being difficult to penetrate or damage.

The security checking area is the first point of contact for anyone entering the base. This area includes a mechanical arm that controls access to the base and a security camera check office that monitors the movement of people in and out of the base. The staff who work and stay in the base are responsible for maintaining the security of the surrounding areas and ensuring that all branches are handled from a single central location.

To maintain the highest level of security, a turn-by-turn system the staff is implemented who work in the base. This ensures that each staff member is rested and alert during their shift and that there is no lapse in security measures.

This same mode is used in different bases, ensuring consistency and continuity across all branches. As a stranger passes through the base, they are thoroughly checked and monitored to ensure that they do not pose a security threat to the surrounding areas.

Overall, this security base is an effective and efficient solution for managing the movement of people and resources in and out of the surrounding areas. The attention to detail in the design, including the stone facade, ensures that all security measures

are in place and functioning optimally, providing peace of mind for both staff and visitors alike.

12.5.1. PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Dorm	6	12.3m ²
Security	3	12.3m ²
WC	5	20.56m ²
Dining	16	20.3m ²
Archive		12.3 m ²
Office	8	18.7 m ²
Office no.2	10	18.7 m ²

12.6. TIER 2: VISITOR ZONE

12.6.1. INTRODUCTION

The visitor zone of this male prison is a crucial aspect of the rehabilitation process. Visitors come to see the prisoners and connect with their families, and it's a way to help them feel like they are still part of society. The design of the visitor zone is systematic, with a focus on family connection.

It's essential to recognize that post-prison depression is a real issue, and allowing prisoners to see their loved ones can be a vital step in helping them recover. The visitor zone is a space where prisoners can interact with their families in a safe and controlled environment.

The prison's design ensures that visitors can come and go without disturbing the regular operations of the facility. It's a well-planned space that is welcoming and

accommodating for all visitors. The importance of family connection cannot be overstated, and this prison recognizes that.

The visitor zone is also an opportunity for prisoners to prepare for their re-entry into society. By connecting with their families, they can plan for life after their release and have a support system to rely on. It's a crucial aspect of the rehabilitation process and one that this prison takes seriously.

In conclusion, the visitor zone of this male prison is a well-designed, systematic space that recognizes the importance of family connection. It's a vital step in the rehabilitation process and a way to help prisoners overcome post-prison depression and prepare for life after their release.

12.6.2. ZONING

The visitor zone of this male prison is designed with security in mind. It's located close to the security zone for added protection. Different levels of security are in place for visitors to pass through, ensuring a safe and controlled environment.

The design of the visitor zone also takes advantage of natural lighting, with south-facing windows allowing for plenty of natural light to flow in. The use of open pen spaces in the visitor zone creates a welcoming and comfortable atmosphere for visitors and prisoners to interact.

Gathering spaces are also a part of the visitor zone's design, providing a place for families and prisoners to spend time together. The space is utilized to its fullest potential, with features that are both functional and aesthetically pleasing.

The visitor zone also includes facilities that promote awareness and education for visitors. These facilities are designed to make visitors feel welcomed and informed, with the aim of helping prisoners reintegrate into society after their release.

In conclusion, the zoning of the visitor zone in this male prison is well-planned and designed with security in mind. Different levels of security are in place, and the space is utilized to its fullest potential. Gathering spaces and awareness facilities create a welcoming atmosphere, promoting family connections and helping prisoners reintegrate into society.

12.6.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

The material, space, and psychology of the visitor zone are being focused on. The interior is made of brick and lime, providing a sturdy and secure atmosphere. Visitors are given ample time to explore the area, allowing them to feel more comfortable and at ease. During holidays, family members are permitted to visit and greet their loved ones, fostering deep bonds with the inmates despite the separation. The visitor zone is comprised of multipurpose spaces, single rooms, and meeting rooms, enabling visitors and inmates to engage in various activities and interactions.

12.6.4. NARRATION (POINT OF VIEW OF VISITOR, WIFE OF PRISONER)

As I approach the visitor zone of the prison, I can't help but feel a mix of nervousness and excitement. I'm here with my kids to visit my husband who's been in jail for a while now. The security measures are strict, but I understand the need for them. The visitor zone is strategically zoned near the security area for added protection, and I can see the different levels of security for visitors to pass by.

As we enter, the space is filled with natural light from the south-facing windows, making it feel welcoming and comforting. I notice how the pen space is efficiently used to create gathering spaces for families to come together during their visit. There are even awareness facilities for visitors to help them feel welcomed and ensure that they understand how to behave while visiting the prisoners.

I'm pleased to see that the visitor zone is designed with family connections in mind. It's an important aspect for prisoners to stay connected to their loved ones, and it's evident in the systematic design of the area. As we wait for our turn, I can see how space helps in reducing post-prison depression by keeping prisoners connected to the outside world.

Finally, we met my husband, and I'm glad to see that he's doing well. The whole experience feels less intimidating and more comfortable than I had anticipated. The visitor zone has created an environment that makes me feel like a welcomed guest rather than a visitor to a prison.

12.6.5. PROGRAM

GROUND FLOOR

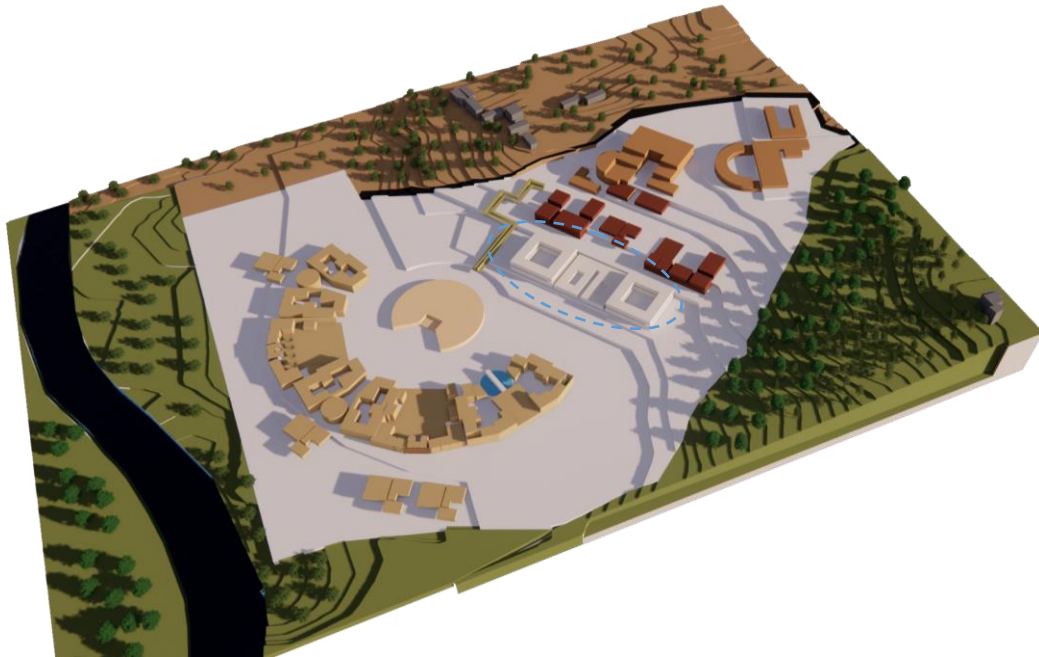
PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Hall	150	1.2	203.5
Mini Ground	120	1.2	550
Room	50	1.2	198
Open Ground	500	1.2	800

UNDERGROUND

PROGRAM	CAPACITY	UNIT AREA (m2)	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Room	90	1.2	238 m ²



CHAPTER 13: DESIGN SPACES (TIER 3)



13.1. TIER 3: WOMEN PRISON

13.1.1. INTRODUCTION

This women prison's primary focus is to create a space that would empower and support the feminine nature of the prisoners, while also ensuring their safety and security within the facility.

The design was inspired by the Nepalese courtyard system, with rooms placed similarly around a central courtyard area. This not only provides a natural flow and ease of movement throughout the facility but also provides natural light and fresh air to each room, creating a comfortable and inviting atmosphere.

The women prisoners are categorized into different groups based on their unique needs, including pregnant women, women with children, and women without children. Each group is provided with specialized accommodations that cater to their individual needs and ensure that they are comfortable and secure within the prison.

The central workshop area is designed to be the heart of the facility, with various vocational and educational programs available to the prisoners. This area encourages personal growth and development, allowing the women to explore their individual interests and work towards building a better future for themselves.

Nature is also introduced throughout the facility, with green spaces and gardens placed strategically throughout the design. This not only adds to the overall aesthetic of the facility but also provides a calming and therapeutic effect for the prisoners.

The design allows for privacy and individuality to be explored, with each room designed to be unique and customizable to the prisoners' tastes and preferences. This not only provides a sense of ownership and personalization but also encourages a sense of individuality and creativity among the prisoners.

Overall, this design attempts to be a successful combination of safety, security, and feminine nature development. It is a space that not only provides a comfortable and secure environment for the women prisoners but also encourages personal growth and development, allowing them to explore their interests and work towards building a better future for themselves.

13.1.2. ZONING:

The zoning of the women's prison was strategically designed to maximize sunlight from the south, taking into consideration the positioning of the courtyard and open areas. Views were also taken into account, with the inclusion of green spaces and a view of the nearby river. In the event of emergency medical issues, a health center is located nearby, even though the prison is a secure area. The back side of the prison houses a security base, while ventilation is maximized throughout the entire facility.

In addition to the strategic zoning, the women's prison was designed with a focus on providing a comfortable and secure environment for the female inmates. The Nepalese courtyard system inspired the placement of the rooms, which were arranged in a similar fashion to promote a sense of community and socialization. Pregnant women, children of female prisoners, and female prisoners themselves were categorized, with separate areas designated for each group.

The central workshop area was designed to provide opportunities for skill development and job training, with a focus on enhancing feminine traits such as creativity and nurturing. The introduction of nature into the design provided an additional element of comfort and tranquility for the inmates.

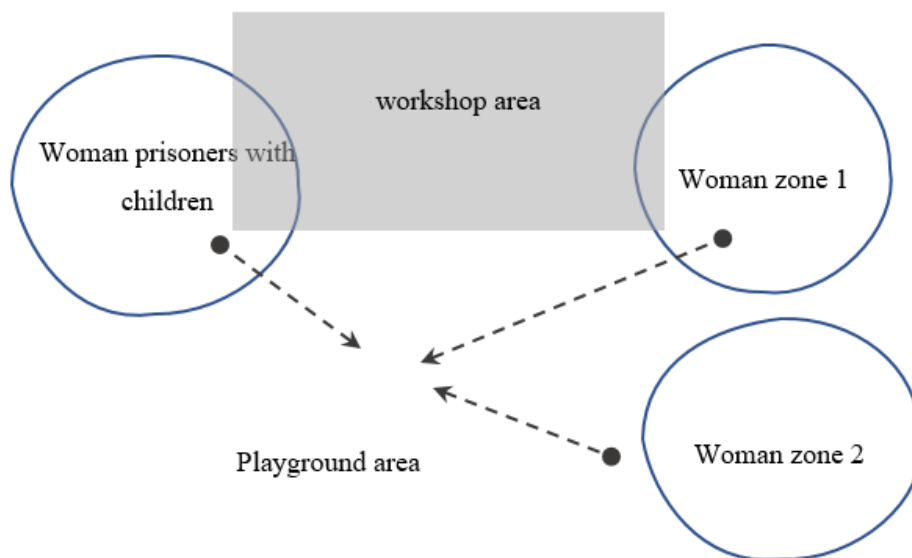
The female dorm system is split into three sections.

1. Female with children

2. Female in Zone 1
3. Female in Zone 2

With workshops in the middle of the dorm area. The frontal side is used as a playground and workshop area. A different playground space is used for the children.

The dorm of female inmates with children are given playground facilities along with medical facilities with easy access to the hospital.



The prison's design also allowed for individuality to be explored, with resources available for inmates to explore their interests and passions to help prepare them for a successful future. Overall, the zoning of the women's prison aimed to create an environment that supported the well-being and personal development of the inmates while maintaining a secure and controlled facility.

13.1.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

As for the materials, brick, mud clay, and soft lime are used for the interior texture to create a calming and comfortable atmosphere. The exterior has a white texture, which gives a feeling of peacefulness and serenity. For the children's area, a playful touch is opted, introducing colored walls and other elements to make the space more vibrant and fun. The surrounding landscape is also a crucial aspect of the design. The prison is surrounded by green spaces, and the prisoners have access to views of the nearby river. The goal is to create a connection to nature, providing a sense of calm and

tranquility for the prisoners. The material choices, use of color, and integration of nature contribute to creating a positive and nurturing environment for the female prisoners.

Additionally, the landscape surrounding the women's prison has been carefully designed to promote a sense of calm and well-being. The prison includes small herb gardens with plants such as jasmine and lavender that have calming properties and can help with anxiety and depression. The green grounds provide a peaceful and serene environment, helping to reduce stress levels. The water element in the form of a small water source is also present, contributing to the calming and soothing atmosphere.

A temple area is included to accommodate different religious beliefs, allowing women prisoners to explore their faith and individuality. A sports ground and jogging track are also available for physical activities and exercise, promoting health and wellness. The roof garden provides a separate play area for children and is designed to ensure their safety.

Meditation space is available for women who want to practice mindfulness and engage in spiritual practices. There is also a sand pit within the boundary where children can play and engage in creative activities.

Overall, the design of the women's prison prioritizes the well-being and comfort of its occupants. The incorporation of natural elements and open spaces fosters a peaceful and calming environment, which can contribute to the mental and emotional well-being of women prisoners and their children.

13.1.4. NARATION: (POINT OF VIEW OF WOMAN PRISONER WITH CHILD)

As a woman who has a three year old child born itself in this prison premises, I can say that this facility has been a saving grace for us. When I first arrived, I was worried about how my future child would fare in such an environment. But as soon as I stepped into the courtyard, I could feel a sense of peace wash over me. The landscape is breathtaking, and the river view from our block is a constant reminder of the beauty that exists outside of these walls.

The design of this prison has truly considered the needs of women and children. The workshops in the center of the prison have been invaluable to me, as I have been able to learn new skills and keep my mind occupied. The individual categorization of

pregnant women, children, and women prisoners has also been a tremendous help, as it has allowed me to connect with other women who are going through similar experiences.

The colored walls in the kid's zone have made it a playful and peaceful place for my child to spend time. And the small herbs and anti-anxiety plants like jasmine and lavender have made this space truly calming.

I also appreciate the inclusion of a faith room in each block, which has allowed me to explore my religion and spirituality in a safe and supportive environment. The meditation space has been a refuge for me during difficult times, and the temple area has been a source of comfort and strength.

The sport ground and jogging track have been a great way to stay active and healthy, and the sand pit has been a wonderful place for my child to play within the boundaries of the prison. The roof garden has been another source of joy for my child, as she has been able to play and explore in a separate space.

Overall, I am grateful for the thought and care that went into designing this prison. It has made a difficult time in my life more bearable, and I feel that I have been able to grow and develop as a person within these walls.

13.1.5. PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Women workshop	
Temple	16.18m ²
Mini Workshop	27.3m ²
Store	12.115m ²
Washing	16.85 m ²
Dining	17.14m ²
Faith room	69.9m ²

Security 15.8m²

Female Courtyard 211.4 m²

Dorm ^(30 nits) 15.8m²

13.2. TIER 3: WOMEN WORKSHOP:

The women's workshop is established with the aim of empowering women and promoting self-sufficiency in the community. It includes a closed workshop, an open workshop, and a semi-open workshop to accommodate different skill levels and encourage more people to participate.

Bamboo is used as the primary material in the workshops, and women are taught how to create various products such as baskets, furniture, and decorative items. Additionally, a flower bed is created within the workshop boundary, providing raw material for floral arrangements, and enhancing the aesthetics of the workshop.

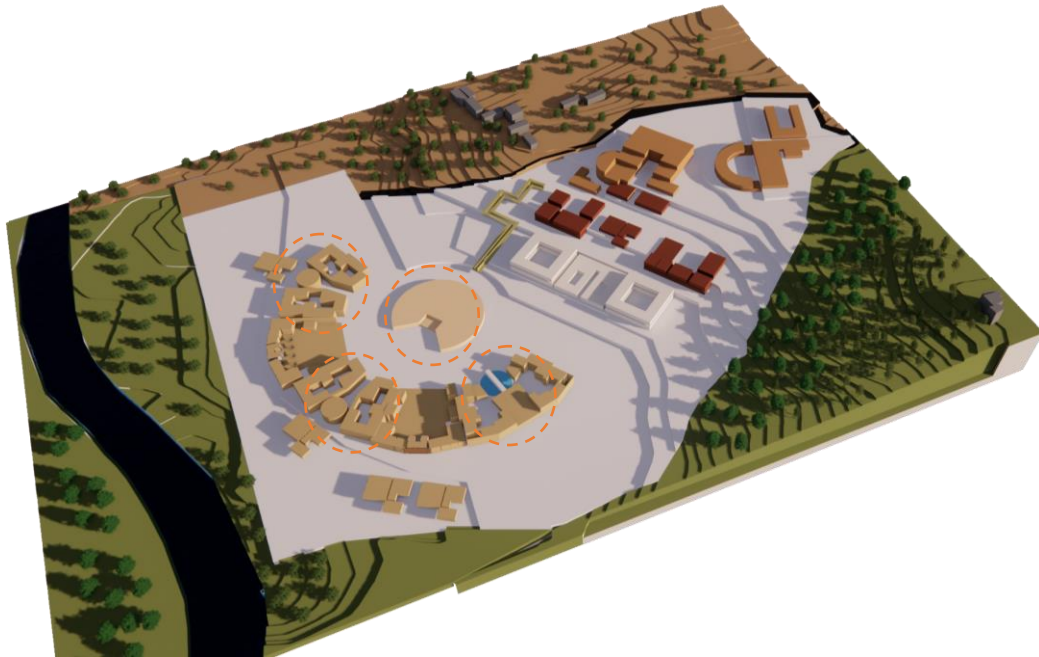
To promote sustainability, the workshop also has a self-sustaining vegetable garden, which produces fresh produce for consumption and sale. Women are taught how to maintain the garden, and the excess produce is sold to generate income for the workshop.

Beekeeping is also introduced as a means of generating income and contributing to the ecosystem. Women are taught how to set up and maintain beehives and how to harvest honey, which is sold at the local market.

In the bakery workshop, women are taught how to bake and sell their products, using locally sourced ingredients. This provides another avenue for income generation and encourages entrepreneurship among the women.

Overall, the women's workshop is a success, providing opportunities for skill development, income generation, and community building. The use of sustainable practices ensures that the workshop would have a positive impact on both the environment and the local community.

CHAPTER 14: DESIGN SPACES (TIER FOUR)



14.1. TIER 4: MALE PRISON: BLOCK 4

14.1.1. 11.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The male prison (BLOCK 4) has been designed with the aim of providing a homely and comfortable environment for inmates, utilizing the Nepal courtyard style to create a sense of home-like feeling. The facility includes typical kitchen and dorm room facilities, as well as an authorized room for meditation, allowing inmates to reflect on their actions and promote a sense of emotional healing.

The facility also includes a study room that is open to all inmates, promoting education and personal development. The design includes two security pathways for inspection to maintain a safe and secure environment, while also promoting more freedom than other blocks.

The management team at the prison is committed to providing high-quality care and support to the inmates, utilizing evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry into society. Inmates are provided with educational and vocational training programs, as well as counseling and therapy services to address underlying issues and promote personal growth.

The facility is also focused on promoting pro-social values, such as responsibility, accountability, and respect for others. The management team works closely with the

inmates to promote a sense of community and belonging, while also ensuring that they are held accountable for their actions.

Overall, the male prison is providing a secure and supportive environment for inmates to reform and rehabilitate. By utilizing the Nepal courtyard style and promoting a sense of community and belonging, the facility is helping to reduce recidivism rates and promote public safety.

14.1.2. ZONING

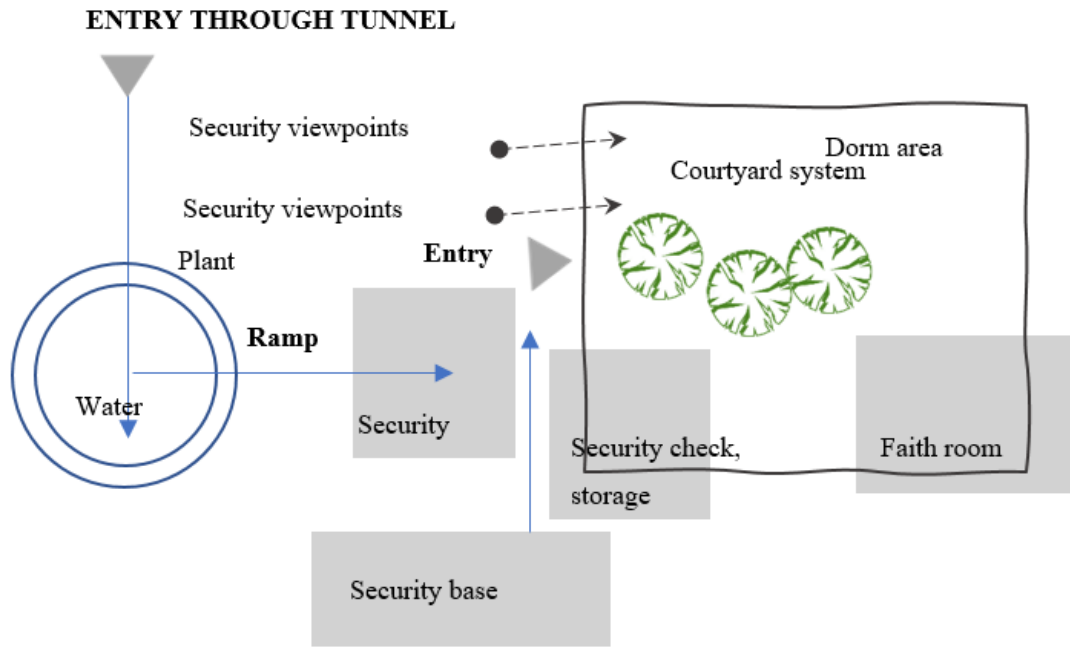
The zoning of the male prison has been carefully planned and designed to promote a safe and effective environment for inmates, with a focus on proximity and ease of training. The facility has been designed to be located close to society, allowing for regular interaction with nearby workshops and providing inmates with more freedom than other areas of the prison.

The management team has taken great care to ensure that the zoning of the facility promotes a sense of community and belonging, while also maintaining a safe and secure environment. Inmates are provided with a range of educational and vocational training programs, as well as counseling and therapy services to address underlying issues and promote personal growth.

The workshop areas of the facility have been designed to promote a more open and free-flowing environment, with less amount of security needed than other areas of the prison. Inmates are encouraged to participate in various vocational programs, allowing them to gain valuable skills and prepare for successful reentry into society.

The management team is committed to providing a safe and supportive environment for inmates, utilizing evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry and reduce recidivism rates. The zoning of the facility has been carefully planned to promote a sense of community and belonging, while also ensuring that security measures are in place to maintain safety and order.

Overall, the male prison has been designed with a focus on zoning to promote a safe and effective environment for inmates. By considering proximity and ease of training, the facility is helping to promote successful reentry and reduce recidivism rates.



14.1.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

The male prison has been carefully chosen and designed to promote a safe and supportive environment for inmates, utilizing a combination of brick, concrete, bamboo, wood, and lime plaster to create a durable and long-lasting structure.

The facility includes a central courtyard that is used for a variety of purposes, including drying clothes, eating, and dining. The courtyard is a major focal point of the prison, and while security is tight, inmates are also encouraged to come out and interact with each other in a safe and controlled environment.

The management team has also taken great care to provide inmates with access to clean drinking water, ensuring that their basic needs are met and promoting a sense of dignity and respect. By providing opportunities for interaction and socialization, the facility helps to avoid feelings of confinement and isolation, promoting mental health and wellbeing.

The design of the facility is focused on promoting a sense of power and agency among inmates, empowering them to engage with society in a positive way after they are released from prison. By providing access to educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and other resources, the facility helps to prepare inmates for successful reentry into society.

In addition to the design of the physical space, the male prison also focuses on the psychology of the inmates. The prison management recognizes that socialization and personal growth are critical to reducing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.

To encourage socialization, the male prisoners are divided into small groups to promote society-like behavior development. The faith room is available for those who desire individuality and religion, promoting community bonding and growth.

The facility also recognizes the importance of mental health, providing herbal plants such as lavender and jasmine to help with anti-depression. Recreational activities are also available near the workshop area to promote exercise and mental stimulation.

Outside of the prison, water elements are incorporated to create a peaceful environment. However, water elements cannot be kept inside the prison as it can pose a danger to the inmates' safety. The sound of water has a calming effect, promoting mental wellbeing.

Overall, the male prison focuses on providing a safe and supportive environment for inmates that encourages personal growth and socialization. By recognizing the importance of mental health, promoting socialization, and providing resources for personal growth, the facility helps to prepare inmates for successful reentry into society, ultimately reducing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.

14.1.4. NARATION: (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF MALE PRISONER)

As I sit here in my cell, reflecting on the past fifteen years of my life spent in this male prison, I realize how far I have come. I was brought here to this area with less security after showing good behavior, and I must admit, the change in environment has done me wonders.

The Nepal courtyard style of the prison, with its brick, concrete, bamboo, wood, and lime plaster design, gives me a sense of home, something that I have missed for so long. The central courtyard provides space for drying clothes, eating, and dining, and it's a major place where security is tight but encourages prisoner interaction.

The prison's focus on socialization and personal growth has been a tremendous help to me. I've been able to develop society-like behavior, bond with my fellow inmates, and even explore my religion in the faith room. I've been able to grow mentally, with the help of herbal plants like lavender and jasmine, and physical activity near the workshop area.

The sound of water outside has been so calming, and I am grateful that the prison recognizes the importance of mental health by providing a peaceful environment. I remember how I used to suffer from depression, but now, I feel like a different person.

I know that my time here is almost up, and I feel ready to face the world again. This prison has given me the tools to engage with society, and I feel confident that I can make a difference. I am grateful for the opportunities that this prison has given me and know that I will never forget the lessons I've learned here.

14.1.5. PROGRAMS:

FIRST FLOOR

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Bedroom	375
Washroom	73.5

TOTAL CAPACITY: 68

BLOCK 4

GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAMS

PROGRAM **TOTAL AREA (m2)**

Bedroom	224.2
Faith room	82.05
Washroom	72
Kitchen area	230
Security	50
Security dorm	345
Store	19
Reading space	80
Faith room 2	69.9

TOTAL CAPACITY: 87

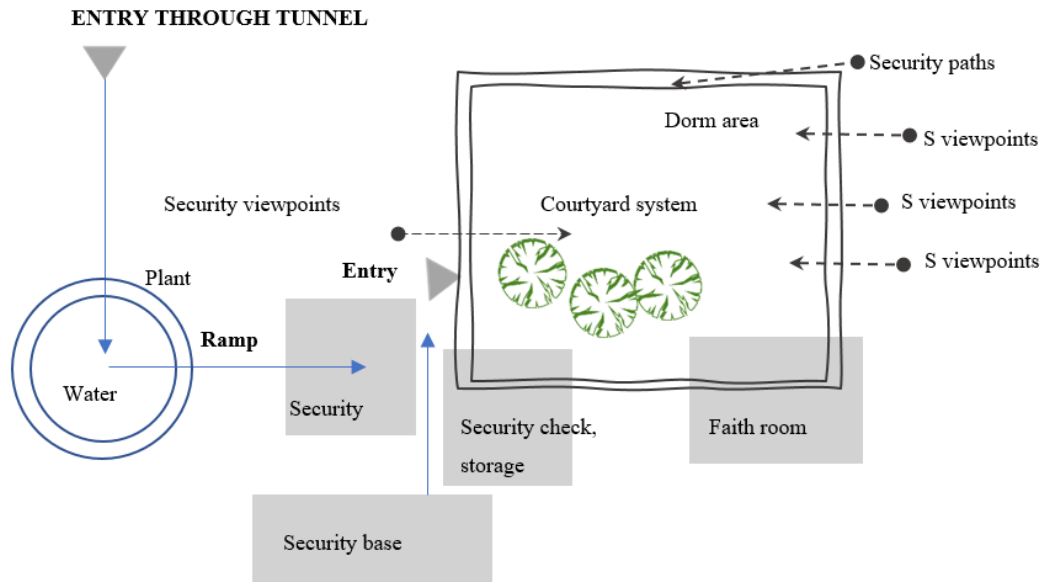
14.2. TIER 4: BLOCK 3 (MALE PRISON)

14.2.1. INTRODUCTION

Block 3 of the male prison is designed to strike a balance between security and rehabilitation, creating a safe and supportive environment for inmates to reform and rehabilitate. The facility is equipped with a range of security measures, including two-way passages that limit access to specific areas of the facility. The workshops are located on the ground floor, allowing inmates to work while minimizing the risk of any disturbances. Inmates have access to typical kitchen and dorm room facilities, and authorized rooms for meditation and study, promoting emotional healing and personal development. The management team is committed to providing a supportive environment for the inmates, offering a range of educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry into society.

14.2.2. ZONING

The zoning of Block 3 in the male prison has been carefully planned and executed to create a safe and structured environment for inmates. The facility is located in close proximity to society, but with strict control measures to ensure maximum security. Inmates are required to pass through two-way passages that limit access to specific areas of the facility, including the workshops. The workshops are designed to promote a more open and free-flowing environment, with minimal security measures. Inmates are encouraged to participate in various vocational programs, allowing them to gain valuable skills and prepare for successful reentry into society. The management team is fully dedicated to providing a safe and supportive environment for inmates, utilizing evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry and reduce recidivism rates.



14.2.3. MATERIAL, SPACE, AND PSYCHOLOGY

The male prison has been designed with a focus on security and safety, carefully selecting materials such as brick, concrete, bamboo, wood, and lime plaster to ensure a durable and long-lasting structure. The central courtyard is a focal point of the facility, promoting mental health and wellbeing through controlled socialization and interaction. To prioritize mental health, the male prison provides herbal plants such as lavender and jasmine to aid in anti-depression and recreational activities for exercise and mental stimulation. The design of the facility empowers inmates to engage positively with society upon release by providing access to educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and other resources. The male prison recognizes the importance of personal growth and socialization to reduce recidivism rates and promote public safety.

14.2.4. NARRATION (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF MALE PRISONER)

As an inmate of Block 3, I appreciate the balanced approach to security and rehabilitation taken by the management team. The two-way passages and minimal security in the workshops allow for a more open and free-flowing environment, promoting personal growth and skill-building. I also appreciate the range of resources available to us, including access to vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and authorized rooms for meditation and study. The management

team is committed to providing a safe and supportive environment for us, recognizing the importance of personal growth and socialization to reduce recidivism rates and promote public safety. The use of herbal plants such as lavender and jasmine in the facility, along with recreational activities for exercise and mental stimulation, promotes mental health and wellbeing. Overall, Block 3 strikes a balance between security and rehabilitation, creating a safe and supportive environment for inmates to reform and rehabilitate.

14.2.5. PROGRAM

GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Bedroom	70.2
Education zone	64
WC	70.2
Store	25.14
Security	64

TOTAL CAPACITY: 40 into 2 = 80

TATAL WWC CAPACITY: 15 into 2 =30

FIRST FLOOR

PROGRAM

Male Dorm

Bedroom

Education zone	64
WC	70.2
Store	25.14
Security	64
Dining kitchen	64
Outdoor Seating	70.2

TOTAL CAPACITY: 40 into 2= 80

TOTAL WWC CAPACITY: 15 into 2 =30

14.3. TIER 4: BLOCK 2 (MALE PRISON)

14.3.1. INTRODUCTION

Block 2 of the male prison has been designed with the utmost attention to security and safety, ensuring that inmates are kept away from any potential harm or danger. The security measures include a three-way passage, which is one of the strict in the entire facility and restricts access to specific workshops for the inmates. The workshops are located on the ground floor due to security reasons, allowing inmates to work while minimizing the risk of any disturbances. The design of Block 2 also includes the Nepal courtyard style, providing a comfortable and homely environment for the inmates. Inmates have access to typical kitchen and dorm room facilities, and an authorized room for meditation, where they can reflect on their actions and promote emotional healing. The study room is also open to all inmates, promoting education and personal development.

Despite the emphasis on security, the management team is committed to providing a supportive environment for the inmates. They offer a range of educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry into society. The goal is to help inmates

address underlying issues and promote personal growth, ultimately reducing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.

The management team also strives to promote pro-social values, such as responsibility, accountability, and respect for others. Inmates are encouraged to work together and support one another, creating a sense of community and belonging within the facility. Overall, Block 2 of the male prison is providing a secure and supportive environment for inmates to reform and rehabilitate. With a strong emphasis on security and safety, along with the promotion of community and belonging, the facility is helping to reduce recidivism rates and promote successful reentry into society.

14.3.2. ZONING

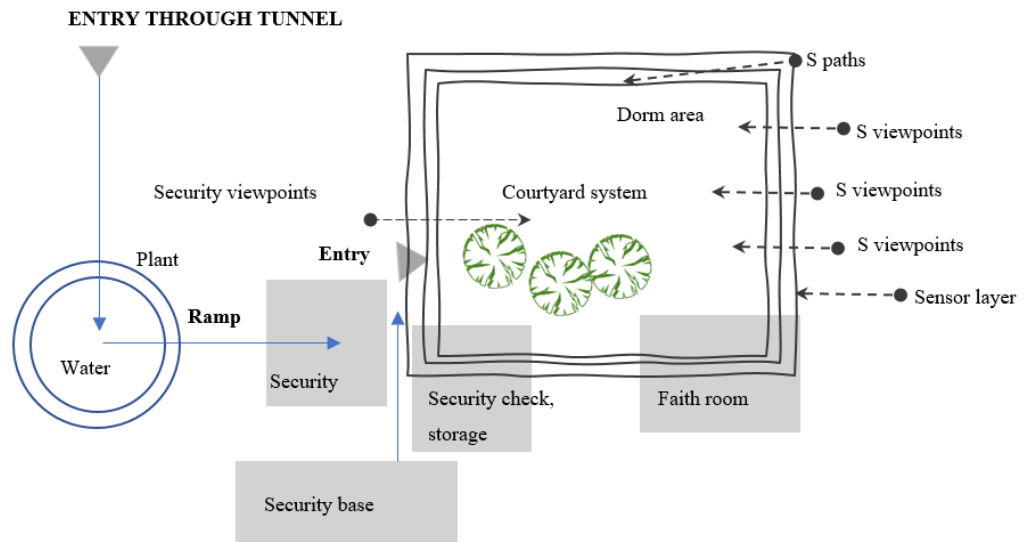
The zoning of Block 2 in the male prison has been meticulously planned and executed to create a highly secure and disciplined environment for inmates. The facility is in close proximity to society but with strict control measures to ensure maximum security. Inmates are required to pass through three-way passages, with the strictest passage blocking access to specific workshops.

The workshop areas have been designed with minimal security to promote a more open and free-flowing environment, but still with the necessary measures to ensure safety and order. Inmates are encouraged to participate in various vocational programs, allowing them to gain valuable skills and prepare for successful reentry into society.

The management team is fully dedicated to providing a safe and supportive environment for inmates, utilizing evidence-based practices to promote successful reentry and reduce recidivism rates. The zoning of Block 2 has been carefully designed to promote a sense of community and belonging, while also maintaining a high level of security. Inmates are provided with a range of educational and vocational training programs, as well as counseling and therapy services to address underlying issues and promote personal growth.

Overall, Block 2 has been designed with a focus on creating a secure and disciplined environment for inmates, with minimal security in the workshop areas to promote training and skill-building. The facility's management team is committed to providing

a safe and supportive environment that promotes successful reentry into society and reduces recidivism rates.



14.3.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

The male prison has been designed with a focus on security and safety, carefully selecting materials such as brick, concrete, bamboo, wood, and lime plaster to ensure a durable and long-lasting structure. The central courtyard, while a major focal point of the facility, is tightly secured, with inmates only allowed out for controlled activities, promoting safety and order. The management team places great importance on providing inmates with basic needs, including access to clean drinking water, to promote dignity and respect. Socialization and interaction are also encouraged, promoting mental health and wellbeing, with small groupings of inmates and a faith room available for community bonding and growth. To prioritize mental health, the male prison provides herbal plants such as lavender and jasmine to aid in anti-depression and recreational activities for exercise and mental stimulation. While water elements are incorporated outside the prison to create a peaceful environment, they are not allowed inside due to safety concerns. The design of the facility empowers inmates to engage positively with society upon release by providing access to educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and other resources. The male prison recognizes the importance of personal growth and socialization to reduce recidivism rates and promote public safety. Overall, the male prison places a strong emphasis on security and safety while also promoting personal

growth and socialization. By recognizing the importance of mental health and providing resources for personal growth, the facility helps to prepare inmates for successful reentry into society, ultimately reducing recidivism rates and promoting public safety.

14.3.4. NARATION: (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF MALE PRISONER)

I have been a prisoner at the Block 2 male prison for the past 10 years. I can say that the management team has carefully chosen and designed the facility to promote a safe and supportive environment for inmates. The combination of brick, concrete, bamboo, wood, and lime plaster used in the construction of the facility has created a durable and long-lasting structure.

The central courtyard is the heart of the prison, and I appreciate how it is used for a variety of purposes, including drying clothes, eating, and dining. While security is tight, the management team encourages us to come out and interact with each other in a safe and controlled environment.

I am also grateful that the prison provides access to clean drinking water, which helps to ensure that our basic needs are met, promoting a sense of dignity and respect. Socialization and personal growth are important to me, and I appreciate that the facility provides opportunities for interaction and socialization to avoid feelings of confinement and isolation. This helps to promote my mental health and well-being.

The design of the facility is focused on empowering us as inmates to engage with society in a positive way after we are released from prison. Access to educational and vocational training programs, counseling and therapy services, and other resources help to prepare us for successful reentry into society.

I am glad that the management team recognizes the importance of mental health and provides herbal plants such as lavender and jasmine to help with anti-depression. Recreational activities are also available near the workshop area to promote exercise and mental stimulation.

Overall, the male prison has provided me with a safe and supportive environment that encourages personal growth and socialization. The facility recognizes the importance

of mental health, promotes socialization, and provides resources for personal growth, which has helped to prepare me for successful reentry into society.

14.3.5. PROGRAM

GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
---------	-----------------

Bedroom	70.2
---------	------

Education zone	64
-----------------------	----

WC	70.2
-----------	------

Store	25.14
--------------	-------

Security	64
-----------------	----

Outdoor Seating	70.2
------------------------	------

TOTAL CAPACITY: 35 into 2 =70

TATAL WWC CAPACITY: 15 into 2 =30

FIRST FLOOR

PROGRAM

Workshop

Bedroom

Education zone

WC

Store	25.14
Security	64
Dining kitchen	64
Outdoor Seating	70.2

14.4. TIER 4: BLOCK 1: MALE PRISON

14.4.1. INTRODUCTION

Block 1 is a significant part of any male prison, as it is the area where the most dangerous and high-risk offenders are housed. These individuals are considered a threat to society, and it is essential to take all necessary measures to ensure their safety, as well as the safety of those around them. The design of Block 1 is critical in achieving this goal.

The zoning and materials used in Block 1 are carefully chosen to maintain the highest level of security possible. The block is divided into multiple layers of security, with each layer serving as a barrier to prevent unauthorized movement of inmates. The cells in Block 1 are usually made of reinforced concrete, providing maximum strength and durability. The walls are thick, making it impossible for inmates to break through them, while the doors are solid and have small openings for food and other essential items.

Moreover, the windows or openings in the cells are designed to provide adequate ventilation and sunlight without compromising security. This feature helps to reduce the risk of respiratory illnesses among inmates and to ensure their overall well-being.

In addition to the physical design of the block, the layout is also carefully planned to minimize the risk of violence among inmates. This layout makes it easier for staff to monitor the area and detect any suspicious activity. The staff can easily identify potential issues and intervene before they escalate into a more significant problem.

In conclusion, the design of Block 1 is critical in maintaining the safety and security of the prison environment. The zoning and materials used in this block play a vital role in ensuring that inmates cannot escape or harm themselves, other inmates, or staff

members. It is a testament to the importance of thoughtful and deliberate design in the field of corrections.

14.4.2. ZONING

The zoning and material of Block 1 play a critical role in ensuring that the most dangerous and high-risk offenders are housed securely. To achieve maximum security, the block is carefully designed with multiple layers of zoning that create physical barriers to prevent unauthorized movement of inmates. The layers of security in Block 1 are specifically designed to prevent any potential security breaches, which could put the safety of staff and other inmates at risk.

In addition to zoning, the material used in the construction of Block 1 is also essential in ensuring maximum security. The cells in this block are usually made of reinforced concrete, which is an incredibly strong and durable material. This makes it difficult for inmates to escape by breaking through the walls. The cells also feature celestial windows or openings that allow for proper ventilation and sunlight to enter the cell, which is essential for the health and wellbeing of the inmates.

Moreover, the doors in Block 1 are solid and have small openings for food and other essential items. This is another critical aspect of the zoning and material design that contributes to the block's maximum security. The small openings in the doors are just big enough to pass through essential items and allow the staff to monitor the inmates without compromising their safety.

In summary, the zoning and material of Block 1 are vital components in ensuring the maximum security of male prisoners. The multiple layers of security in the zoning design create physical barriers to prevent unauthorized movement of inmates, while the reinforced concrete cells, celestial windows or openings, and solid doors with small openings provide a secure and safe environment for both staff and inmates.

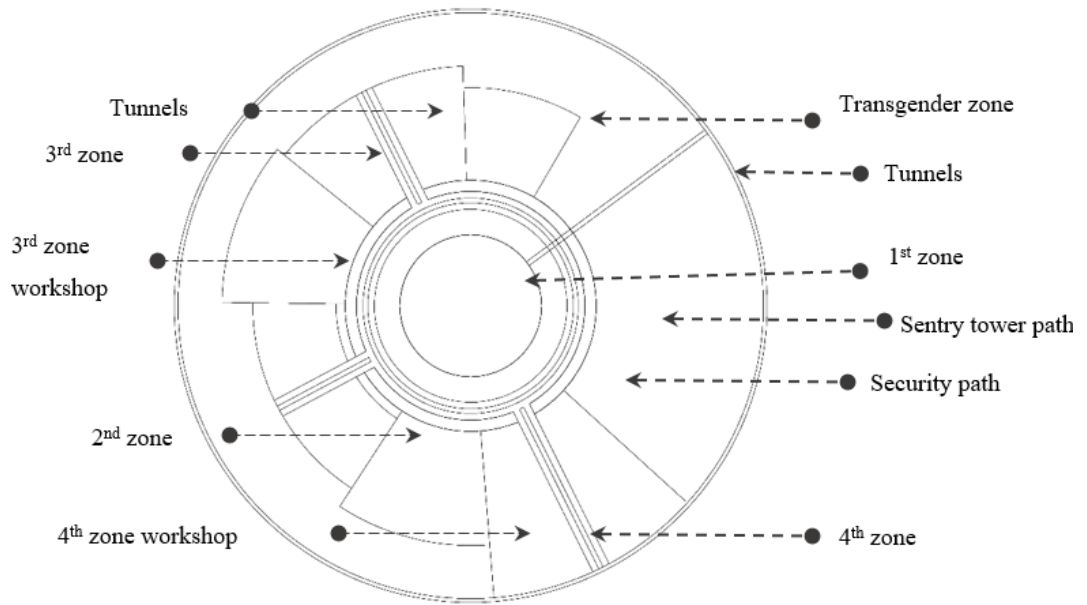
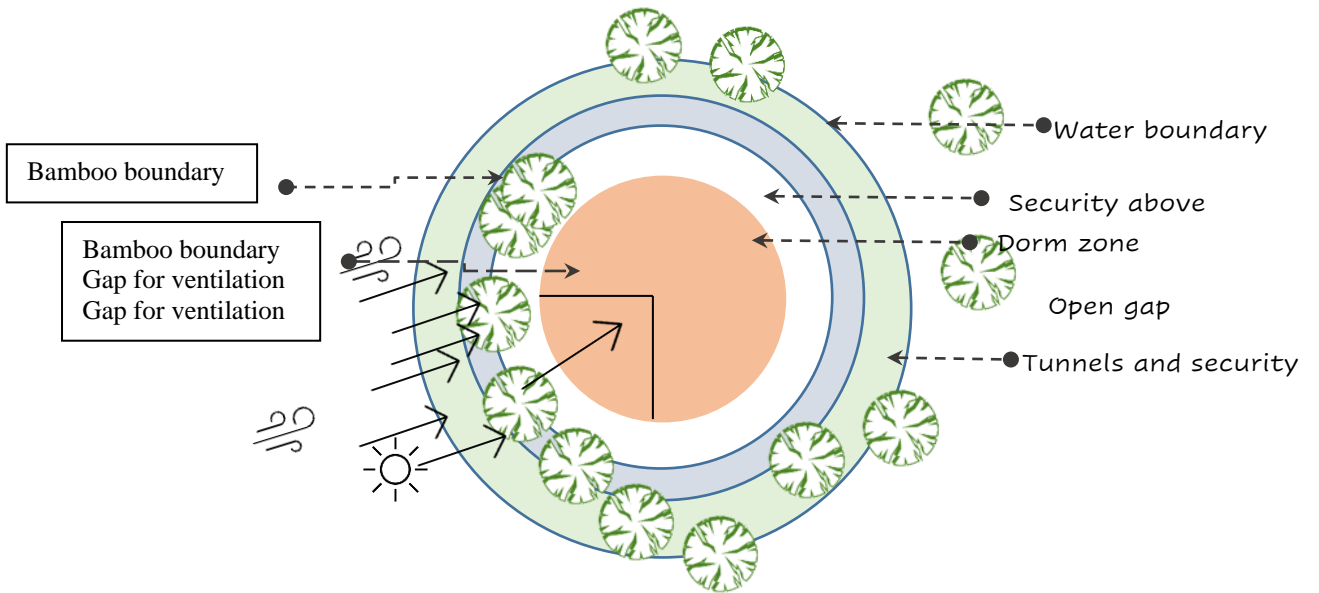
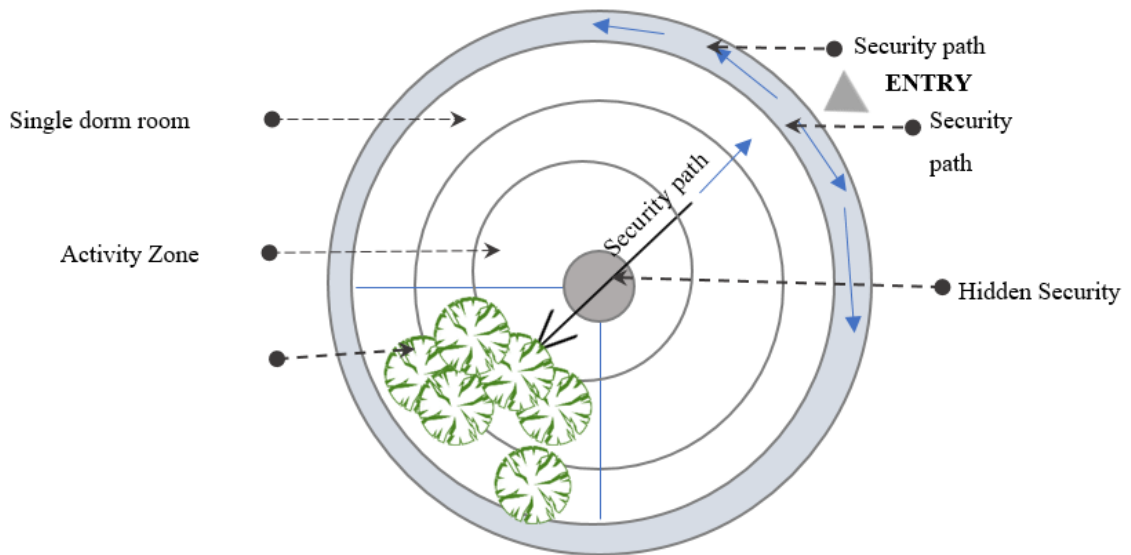


Figure 51: Block 1





14.4.3. MATERIAL, SPACE AND PSYCHOLOGY

The materials used in the construction of Block 1 are also carefully chosen to ensure maximum security. The cells are typically made of reinforced concrete, making it almost impossible for inmates to break through the walls. The doors are solid and made of heavy steel, with small openings for food and other essential items. The windows or openings in the cells are also carefully designed, with celestial windows being the preferred option as they allow for some natural light and ventilation while being too small for inmates to escape through.

The limited space in Block 1 can also have a significant impact on the psychology of the inmates. Being confined to a small cell for long periods of time can lead to feelings of isolation and despair, which can exacerbate mental health issues. This is why psychological support and counseling are often provided to the inmates in Block 1.

Furthermore, the staff who work in Block 1 are trained to be highly observant of the behavior and mental state of the inmates. They must be able to recognize signs of depression, anxiety, and other mental health issues and provide the necessary support and resources to the inmates. This is critical in maintaining the safety and security of both the inmates and the staff.

Overall, the materials, space, and psychology of Block 1 are carefully designed and monitored to maintain the highest level of security possible while also ensuring the well-being of the inmates and staff.

14.4.4. NARATION: (FROM POINT OF VIEW OF)

As a Block 1 prisoner, I appreciate the high level of security measures that have been taken to ensure the safety of everyone in this facility. The reinforced concrete walls, heavy steel doors, and reinforced windows make me feel secure knowing that I am not going anywhere without permission.

While the space may be limited, I understand that it is necessary for my own safety and that of others. The small exercise yard may not be ideal, but I appreciate the opportunity to get some fresh air and stretch my legs for an hour each day. The staff's vigilance in monitoring the exercise yard and my limited personal belongings gives me peace of mind knowing that there are no unauthorized items or activities taking place.

I also appreciate the unique psychology of Block 1 and the specially trained staff who are equipped to handle the most violent and dangerous inmates. Their ability to identify early warning signs of aggression and de-escalate situations before they turn violent is reassuring.

Overall, while being in Block 1 is not ideal, I understand and appreciate the design details that have been taken into consideration to ensure the safety and security of everyone in this facility.

14.4.5. PROGRAM

PROGRAM	TOTAL AREA (m2)
Dorm	1560
Dining	40
Telephone	24.14

Staff room 20

Security 13.5

TOTAL CAPACITY: 39 into 2 =78

14.5. MALE WORKSHOP

14.5.1. BLOCK 4: WORKSHOP

The Block 4 workshop has been designed to provide facilitated prisoners with technical expertise in physical work, mechanical and electrical systems. This workshop offers more advanced training compared to other workshops in the prison. The main objective of this workshop is to provide the prisoners with the necessary skills to easily secure employment upon their release. The workshop has been designed to accommodate more prisoners and to offer improved facilities.

The prisoners are taught by professionals from outside the prison system who bring a wealth of experience and knowledge to the workshops. The workshop also provides fully equipped facilities with the latest equipment and tools. This ensures that the prisoners are provided with a comprehensive learning experience that is relevant to their future employment prospects.

The Block 4 Workshop is not only designed for the purpose of providing technical expertise in physical, mechanical and electrical work to facilitate prisoners, but also serves as a medium for recreation and meditation.

In summary, the Block 4 workshop provides prisoners with advanced technical training in physical work, mechanical and electrical systems. The workshop has been designed to ensure that the prisoners are fully equipped to find employment upon their release. With the help of external professionals and fully equipped facilities, prisoners can gain valuable skills and expertise that will benefit them in their future careers.

14.5.2. BLOCK 3 WORKSHOP

The Block 3 workshop has been created with a focus on farm-style sustainability practices. The workshop is designed to promote a sustainable lifestyle for the prisoners and utilizes horticulture and apiculture techniques. The central open area of the workshop serves as a space for farming and cultivation. The vegetables and herbs grown in the workshop are used in the same kitchen where the prisoners eat. The workshop serves not only as a means for promoting sustainable living but also as a recreational and meditative space.

Furthermore, the workshop provides prisoners with the opportunity to learn new skills and gain expertise in sustainable farming practices. By teaching them the principles of horticulture and apiculture, the workshop encourages prisoners to take an active role in their own rehabilitation and reintroduction to society.

The workshop is facilitated by experts from outside the prison system who bring their knowledge and experience to the prisoners. These experts not only teach the technical aspects of farming, but also act as mentors for the prisoners, offering them guidance and support as they work to develop new skills.

In addition to promoting sustainable living practices, the Block 3 workshop also provides prisoners with a sense of purpose and achievement. The skills they learn can be used to secure employment after their release, which can greatly improve their chances of successfully reintegrating into society. By providing prisoners with meaningful work and a sense of accomplishment, the workshop serves as an important tool in reducing recidivism rates.

The workshop also offers a unique opportunity for prisoners to engage in a meaningful activity that can help alleviate the stress and tension often associated with incarceration. The open space and natural surroundings of the workshop provide a peaceful and meditative environment, which can help prisoners to relax and focus on their personal growth and development.

Overall, the Block 3 workshop is an innovative and important addition to the prison system. By providing prisoners with the skills, knowledge and sense of purpose needed to successfully reintegrate into society, the workshop offers a pathway to rehabilitation and a brighter future for those who participate.

14.5.3. PROGRAM

WORKSHOP GROUND FLOOR

PROGRAM **TOTAL AREA (m2)**

Workshop	502 m2
Reading space	80m ²
Bedroom	266.35m ²
Open Hall Training	143m ²
Potey making zone	73 m ²
Table Vegetation	73m ²
Muda making zone	73m ²
Education zone	125m ²

Total Capacity: 28 (beds)



BLOCK 3 WORKSHOP



BLOCK 3 WORKSHOP RAINWATER HARVESTING



BAMBOO AND BEE HARVESTING

FARM AREA



BLOCK 1 WORKSHOP



USE OF LIME IN INTERIOR OF WORKSHOP

CHAPTER 15: STRUCTURE:

The prison structure will be built with the use of a frame building system. Thrush and thatch roof systems are being employed to provide warm and cooling effects to the building. The frame building system has been chosen for its ability to span long distances without compromising on strength. The roof is a hip roof design, with jhingati tiles being used for their durability and aesthetic appeal. A retaining wall measuring 3 meters high is being used extensively to provide structural stability to the prison building.

- 1. HIP ROOF:** The hip roof of the prison will be constructed using durable materials and modern techniques. The roof is designed to provide maximum strength and stability to the building, ensuring that it can withstand harsh weather conditions. The construction team is utilizing advanced equipment and machinery to ensure the accuracy of the roof's design. The hip roof is a key component of the prison's structure, and it is currently being built with the utmost care and attention to detail.

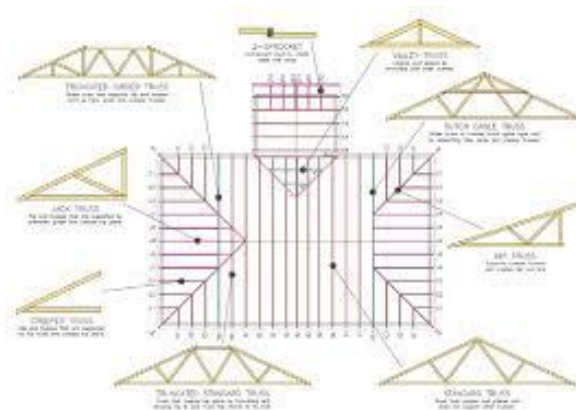


Figure 52: Truss system

- 2. TRUSS SYSTEM:** The truss system being used in the prison will be implemented with the help of expert technicians and builders. This innovative system is designed to provide a warm and cooling effect to the building, ensuring that it is comfortable for the prisoners and staff. The truss system is being installed using the latest techniques and materials, and the construction team is taking all necessary precautions to ensure that it is installed correctly. The system is a crucial aspect of the prison's structure and is being built with the utmost care and precision.

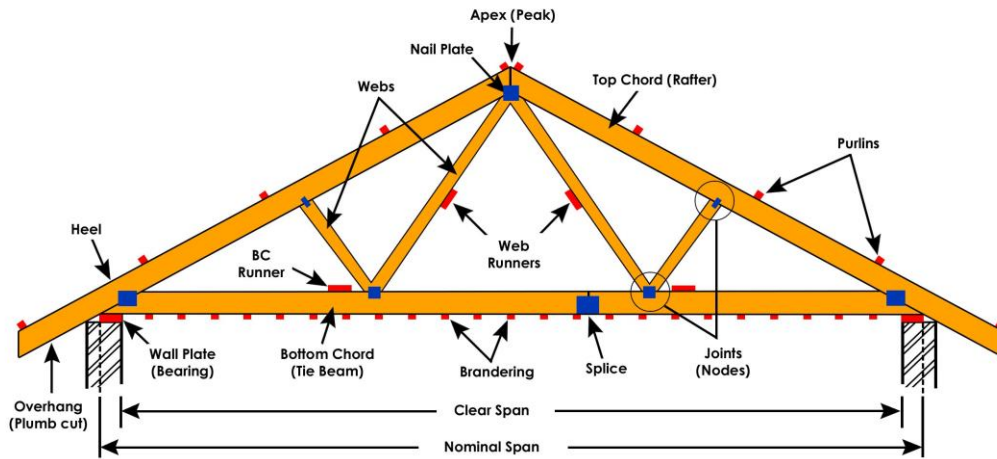


Figure 53: Truss system

3. FRAME STRUCTURE: The frame structure of the prison will be constructed using modern materials and techniques. The construction team is using high-quality steel and concrete to create a durable and stable frame. The frame structure is being built with the latest equipment and machinery to ensure that it is accurate and precise. The construction team is also taking all necessary safety measures to ensure that the structure is built safely and securely. The frame structure is a key component of the prison's overall design, and it is being built with the utmost attention to detail.

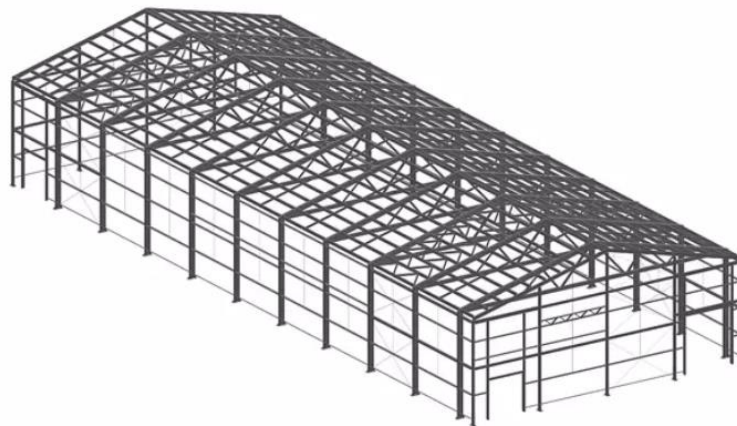


Figure 54: Frame structure

4. JHINGATI TILES: The Jhingati tiles being used in the construction of the prison will be installed with the help of experienced builders and technicians. These tiles are being carefully placed to create an aesthetically pleasing and durable roof structure. The construction team is taking all necessary precautions to ensure that the tiles are installed correctly and securely. The

Jhingati tiles are an important part of the prison's structure, and they are being built with the utmost care and precision.

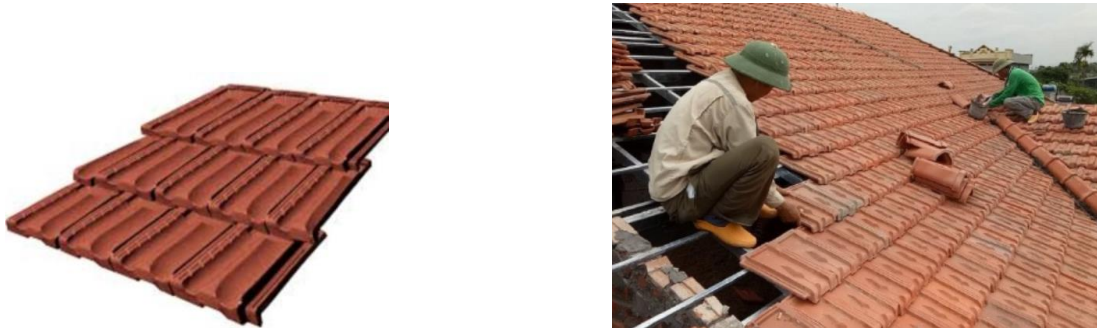


Figure 55: Jhingati tiles

5. THATCH ROOF: The thatch roof system being used in the prison will be installed with the help of expert builders and technicians. This innovative system is being used to provide a warm and cooling effect to the building, ensuring that it is comfortable for the prisoners and staff. The thatch roof is being installed using the latest materials and techniques, and the construction team is taking all necessary precautions to ensure that it is installed correctly. The system is a crucial aspect of the prison's structure and is being built with the utmost care and precision.

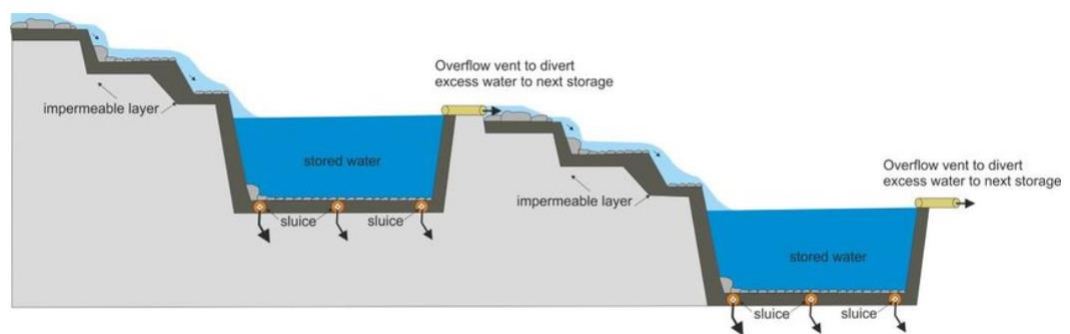


Figure 56: Thatch roof

CHAPTER 16: SANITARY:

The sanitary system in the prison is being designed with a focus on sustainable development. To achieve this goal, the design is implementing different water-saving ideas. The first of these is rainwater collection, which involves using a sloping building design to catch water. The water is then strategically stored for later use. Additionally, water is being developed within the prison itself so that it can be reused by the prisoners. Various water-saving techniques are being implemented to minimize wastage and maximize the efficiency of the system. The design is taking all necessary measures to ensure that the sanitary system is built with sustainability in mind, and is being designed to meet the needs of the prisoners in an environmentally responsible manner.

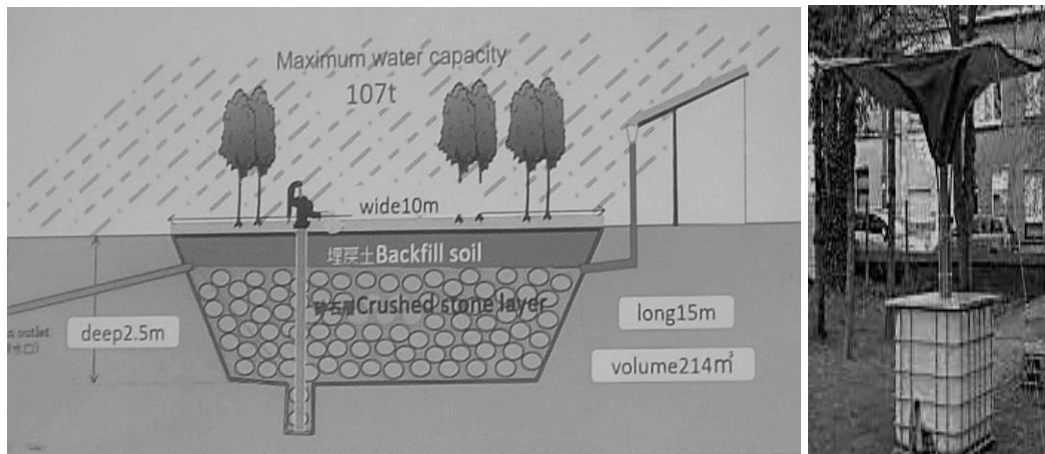
1. **Water Catchment:** Water catchment is being incorporated into the design of the prison's sanitary system. The sloping building design allows for rainwater to be collected and stored in strategic locations for later use. The construction team is taking all necessary steps to ensure that the water catchment system is designed and implemented in an efficient and sustainable manner.



A conceptual depiction of a groundwater system for the collection and storage of

2. **Inverted Umbrella:** The inverted umbrella system is being implemented as part of the prison's sustainable water management plan. This system allows for the collection and storage of rainwater, which can be easily accessed by the prisoners. The construction team is designing and installing the system in a way that is efficient, durable, and easy to maintain. The prisoners will have access to the water at all times, as the system includes a pumping mechanism

that can be activated whenever needed. The inverted umbrella system is an innovative and effective solution to help reduce the prison's dependence on external water sources, and it is being designed with the highest standards of quality and sustainability in mind.



3. **Roof Water:** The roof water of the prison is being used as part of the sustainable development theme in the design of the sanitary system. The construction team is designing the roof in a way that maximizes water collection and storage, so that it can be reused for various purposes within the prison. This system is being designed to be efficient and easy to maintain for the benefit of the prisoners.

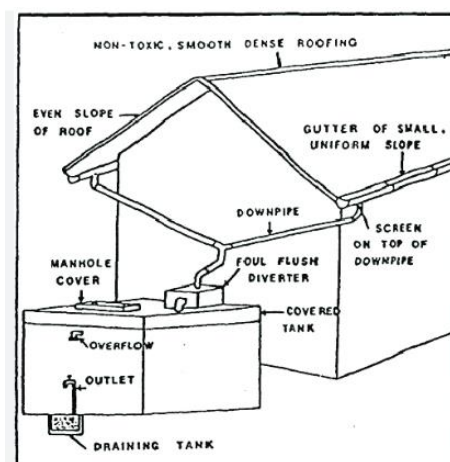
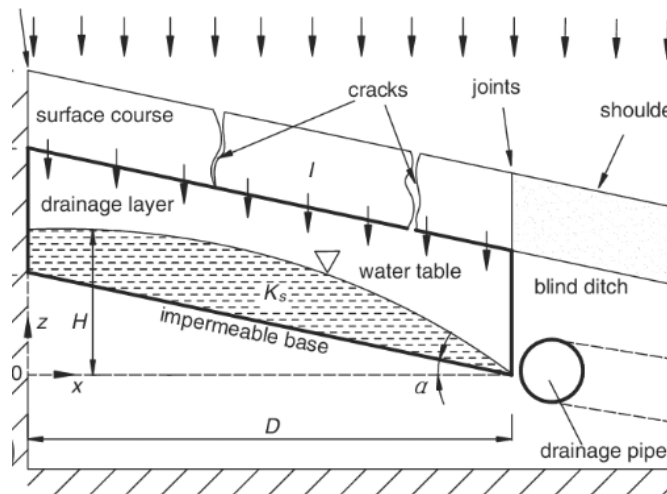


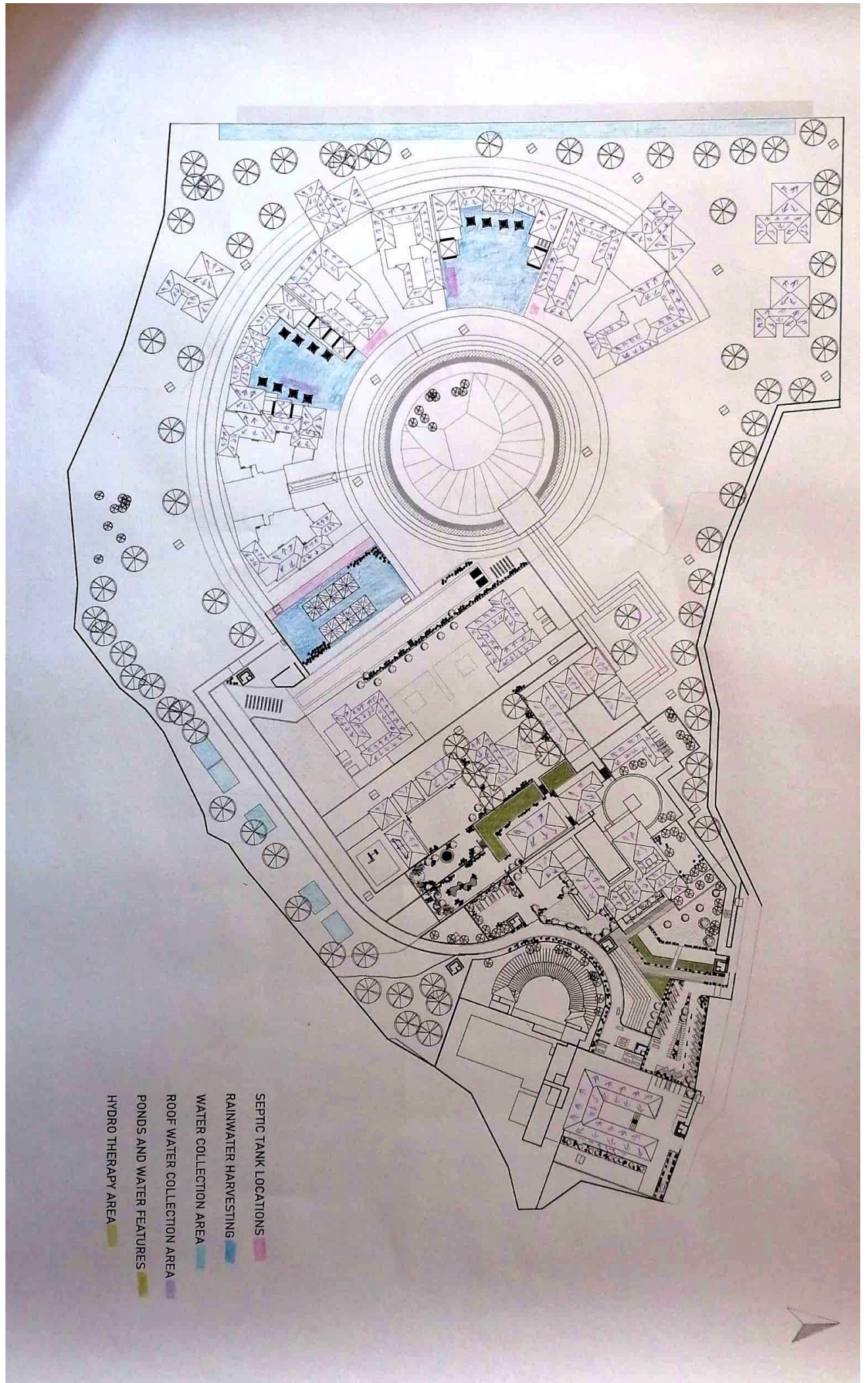
Figure 57: Rainwater harvest

4. **Drainage:** The drainage system in the prison is being designed with the utmost care and attention to detail. The openings for the drainage system will never be outside, as this could pose a security risk for the prison. Instead, the

openings for the drainage system will be located in the security center to prevent any possibility of escape for the prisoners. In addition to the precautions taken for security, the drainage system in the prison is also designed for easy maintenance and cleaning. Transportation is used to carry away the waste and debris from the drainage system up to 30 meters inside the prison, making it easy for maintenance personnel to access and clean the system. The design team is taking all necessary precautions to ensure that the drainage system is efficient, safe, and secure.



The sentry tower can also be used as an overhead tank. The reservoir in the tower may be spherical, cylindrical, or an ellipsoid, with a minimum height of approximately 6 metres (20 ft) and a minimum of 4 m (13 ft) in diameter. A standard water tower typically has a height of approximately 40 m (130 ft).



- SEPTIC TANK LOCATIONS
- RAINWATER HARVESTING
- WATER COLLECTION AREA
- ROOF WATER COLLECTION AREA
- PONDS AND WATER FEATURES
- HYDRO THERAPY AREA

CHAPTER 17: WATER SUPPLY

The site's water supply is currently sourced from a KUKL deep bore in Samarpan Chowk, which provides water for three hours per day, twice a week. However, there are concerns that this water supply may not be sufficient to meet the project's water demands. As a result, alternative options such as additional deep boring or contracting a private water company may be necessary to meet the additional water requirements.

Based on NBC-208:2003, the water supply requirement for the project is calculated:

S.N	Description	Consumption per day	No.of users	Litre per day
1.	Market		611	15500
2.	Open prison		266	16600
3.	Administration ground floor office		175	8450
4.	Administration Ground floor visitors section		351	15500
5.	Conference		198	8800
6.	Health zone		25	8000
7.	Holding zone		17	230
8.	Security Base		48	3100
9.	Visitor's zone		910	201350
10.	Block 4 male		608	44055
11.	Workshop		253	48995
12.	Block 3		180	12050
13.	Block 2		160	10875
14.	Block 1		78	7800
15.	Ground floor		40	1575
	Total water Consumption per day			402880

Total Water Consumption per day = 402880 liter/day = 402.880 cu.m.per day

Since, the water is supplied twice a week, the total tank capacity should be:

$$= 402.880 * 7/2$$

$$= 1410.08 \text{ cu.m}$$

According to NBC – 208 :2003, minimum overhead storage in areas of chronic shortage or intermittent supply shall be:

S.N	Description	Unit Storage	No.of users	Litre per day
1.	Market	50 lit	611	30550
2.	Open prison	360 lit	266	95760
3.	Administration ground floor office	70 lit	175	12250
4.	Administration Ground floor visitors section	70 lit	351	24570
5.	Conference	500 lit	198	99000
6.	Health zone	150	25	3750
7.	Holding zone	500 lit	17	8500
8.	Security Base	360 lit	48	17280
9.	Visitor's zone	360 lit	910	327600
10.	Block 4 male	50 lit	608	30400
11.	Workshop	500 lit	253	126500
12.	Block 3	70 lit	180	12600
13.	Block 2	70 lit	160	11200
14.	Block 1	70 lit	78	5460
15.	Ground floor	180 lit	40	7200
	Total water Consumption per day			812620

Minimum Overhead Storage = 812620 litre = 812.620 cu.m

= 815 cu.m

Underground Storage Tank Capacity = 1410.08 cu.m

Provided underground storage tank of size 4m*4m*3m and overhead tank of 5m (minimum) diameter and height 2.5 m, 5m above the ground level.

A. Market area

1. Market (Permanent/ Temporary) = $50 + 450 * \text{Commercial Building without canteen}$
 $= 600 * 50 \text{ lit}$
 $= 30000$

2. Office + Reception = $4 + 4 * \text{Office lit}$
 $= 8 * 45$
 $= 360$

3. WC = $3 * \text{Office lit}$
 $= 3 * 45$
 $= 135$

B. Open prison

1. Check post = $4 * \text{Office lit}$
 $= 4 * 45$
 $= 180$

2. Check desk + Reception desk + WC (health) = $2 + 4 + 1 * \text{Hospitals (including laundry) per bed}$
 $= 7 * 340 \text{ lit}$
 $= 2380$

3. Medicine zone (Health) + Checkup room (Health) = $3 + 4 * \text{Hospital per bed}$
 $= 2380$

4. Each dorm room (Female) = $4 * 100 \text{ lit (Residence)}$
 $= 400 \text{ lit}$

5. Reading space (Female) = $20 * 15 \text{ lit (Day schools)}$

$$= 300$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \text{Kitchen/Dinning (Female)+Open dinning(Female)} &= 50+60*\text{Restaurants(per seat)} \\ &= 110*50 \text{ lit} \\ &= 5500 \text{ lit} \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \text{Office room(male)+Supervisor room(male)+WC(male)+Punishment room(male)} = 1+4+5+4*\text{Office}$$

$$14*45 \text{ lit}$$

$$630$$

$$\begin{aligned} 8. \text{Dorm room(male)} &= 40*\text{Residences} \\ &= 40*100\text{lit} \\ &= 4000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 9. \text{Reading space(male)} &= 60*15 \text{ lit (Day schools)} \\ &= 900 \end{aligned}$$

C. Administration Ground Floor Office

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Waiting reception+Check desk+Office(Police)+WC+Office (ARMY)+Single officers} &= 20+6+8+2+15+2*\text{office} \\ &= 53*45\text{lit} = 2385 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Kitchen+Dinning} &= 12+110*\text{Restaurants (per seat)} \\ &= 122*50 \text{ lit} \\ &= 6100 \end{aligned}$$

D. Administration Ground Floor visitor section

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Waiting reception + Check desk +Office area} &= 20+4+30*\text{Office(lit)} \\ &= 54*45 \text{ lit} \\ &= 2430 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Telephone area+Meeting area+Stoppage area+Consultation areas+conference +Donation zone} &= 12+10+50+125+45+15*\text{office (lit)} \\ &= 257*45\text{lit} \\ &= 11565 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Cafe} &= 40*\text{Restaurant} \\ &= 40*50 \\ &= 2000 \end{aligned}$$

E. Conference

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Conference} &= 198*\text{Office lit} \\ &= 198*45 \text{ lit} \\ &= 8910 \end{aligned}$$

F. Health zone

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Clinic} &= 25*\text{Hospital per bed} \\ &= 25*340 \text{ lit} \\ &= 8500 \end{aligned}$$

G . Holding Cell

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Holding zone+ Waiting areas} &= 12+5*15(\text{Terminals}) \\ &= 255 \text{ Terminals} \end{aligned}$$

H. Security Base

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Dorm +Security} &= 6+3*\text{Residence} \\ &= 9*100 \\ &= 900 \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{WC+Office+Office No.2} = 5+8+10*\text{Office(lit)}$$

$$= 23*45 \text{ lit}$$

$$= 1035$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Dining} &= 16 * \text{Hotels (per bed)} \text{ 100 lit} \\ &= 1600 \text{ lit} \end{aligned}$$

I. Visitor's Zone

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Hall+Room} &= 150+50 * \text{Auditorium} \\ &= 150+50 * 15 \text{ lit} \\ &= 3000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Mini Ground+Open ground} &= 120+500 * \text{For cinema hall, public Assembly halls} \\ &= 620 * 350 \\ &= 217000 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Room} &= 90 * \text{Auditorium} \\ &= 90 * 15 \\ &= 1350 \end{aligned}$$

J. Women Prison

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Dorm} &= 30 * \text{Residence} \\ &= 30 * 100 \\ &= 300 \end{aligned}$$

K. Block 4 Male first floor

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Bedroom} &= \text{Apartment Building} * 68 \\ &= 100 \text{ lit } 868 \\ &= 6800 \text{ lit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Washroom} &= 11 * \text{Apartment Building} \\ &= 11 * 100 \text{ lit} \\ &= 1100 \text{ lit} \end{aligned}$$

L. Block 4 Male Ground floor

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Bedroom+Faith room+ Washroom+Store+Faith room} &= 87+30+11+18+35 * \text{Apartment} \\ \text{Building} & \\ &= 181 * 100 \text{ lit} \\ &= 18100 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Kitchen area} &= 87 * \text{Restaurant (per seat)} \\ &= 87 * 50 \text{ lit} \\ &= 4350 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Security+Security Dorm} &= 87+87 * \text{Residence} \\ &= 174 * 100 \\ &= 17400 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{Reading space} &= 87 * 15 \text{ (lit) (Day school)} \\ &= 1305 \end{aligned}$$

M. Workshop

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \text{Wokshop+Bedroom} &= 50+28 * \text{Auditorium} \\ &= 78 * 15 \\ &= 1170 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{Reading space+Education zone} &= 30+25 * 15 \text{ lit (Day school)} \\ &= 825 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{Open hall Training +Rotey making zone+Muda making zone} &= 70+15+15 * 500 \text{ lit (For} \\ \text{factories and workshops)} & \\ &= 50000 \text{ lit} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{Table Vegetation} &= 20 * \text{Restaurants (per seat)} \\ &= 20 * 50 \text{ lit} \\ &= 1000 \end{aligned}$$

N. Block 3

1. Block 3 First floor = $90 \times \text{Office lit}$
= $90 \times 45 \text{ lit}$
= 4050 lit
2. Block 3 ground floor = $90 \times \text{Residence}$
= 90×100
= 9000

O. Block 2

1. First Floor = $75 \times \text{Office lit}$
= $75 \times 45 \text{ lit}$
= 3375 lit
2. Ground floor = $85 \times \text{Residence}$
= 85×100
= 8500

P. Block 1

1. First and Ground floor = $78 \times \text{Residence}$
= 78×100
= 7800

Q. Ground floor

1. Office area = $25 \times \text{Office lit}$
= $25 \times 45 \text{ lit}$
= 1125 lit
2. Dinning = $15 \times \text{Restaurant}$
= $15 \times 50 \text{ lit}$
= 750

CHAPTER 18: DRAINAGE

Calculation of septic tank and soak pit capacity

Total users of accommodation block-150

Based on I.S. 2470 (part I & II), for up to 150 users, the size of septic tank is as follows:

$L_1 = 4.6\text{m}$ & $L_2 = 2.3\text{m}$

$W = 2.5\text{m}$ $D = 1.8\text{m}$

Again, based on I.S. 2470 (Part I & II), for up to 150 users, 1 soak pit is required and its size is as follow:

- Diameter (D)=5.0m and Depth (H) = 2.75m
- Expected staff in Administration = 20
- Expected visitors in administration=50
- Expected users in classroom blocks=150
- Expected users in library block=15
- Expected users in skill-oriented block=60

Probable people using toilets =all staff +10% of total users of other blocks= $20+55=75$ (taking 100)

Based on I.S. 2470 (part I & II), for up to 100 users, the size of septic tank is as follows $L_1=4.\text{m}$ & $L_2=2\text{m}$

$W=2\text{m}$ $D= 1.8\text{m}$

Again, based on I.S. 2470 (Part I & II), for up to 100 users, 1 soak pit is required and its size is as follow:

Diameter (D)=5.0m and Depth (H) = 2.75m

CHAPTER 19: RENDERS



Market area



Open prison: Courtyard



Open prison: female



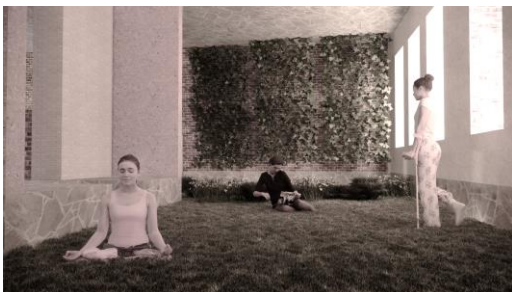
Main parking area



Temple area



Visitor space



Faith room



Sand pit area: Children area



Inside of courtyard



Classroom interior



Inside of courtyard



Kitchen interiors



Farm workshop



Indoors farm area



Workshop: interiors





Rain water harvesting technics



The front wall: administration





Water bodies in the administration and conference area



Administration area courtyard

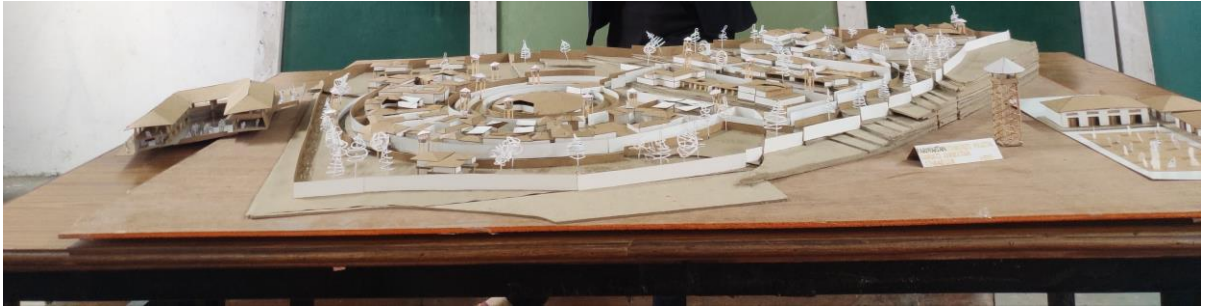


Parking area(entrance)



Bird eye view

CHAPTER 20: MODEL PHOTOS





CHAPTER 21: CONCLUSION

Using many articles, interviews, case studies and books, this report assisted me in better understanding the prison system as well as the design of prisons. We appreciate our teacher's help with the project and constant direction. Prison was originally a location where wrongdoers were confined in order to punish them, and it was notorious for both its cruelty and its torment. Even though the jail system has evolved throughout the years, architectural changes have been the most gradual. The prison system is frequently viewed as taboo, a social no-no. Our nation has not made as much progress in the creation of prisons as Western societies have, despite the fact that they have done so. The case studies and literature study have allowed me to provide a more comprehensive picture of the state of prisons in both developed and developing nations. In terms of our plans to transform jail into a correctional center rather than a punishment hall, it has also helped me recognize what we still need. To change the jail system, a fresh perspective is required. To encourage reformation inside of prisons, I'd like to suggest the concept of A VILLAGE, or more specifically, a concealed urban village.

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