

Prison Statistics India–2019

Executive Summary

Prisons – Types & Occupancy

Year	No. of Prisons	Actual Capacity of Prisons	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	Occupancy Rate at the end of the year
2017	1,361	3,91,574	4,50,696	115.1%
2018[#]	1,339	3,96,223	4,66,084	117.6%
2019[#]	1,350	4,03,739	4,78,600	118.5%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Note: Figures as on 31st December of the respective year

1. The total number of prisons at national level has increased from 1,339 in 2018 to 1,350 in 2019, having increased by 0.82%.
2. The 1,350 prisons in the country consist of 617 Sub Jails, 410 District Jails, 144 Central Jails, 86 Open Jails, 41 Special Jails, 31 Women Jails, 19 Borstal School and 2 Other than the above Jails.
3. The highest number of jails was reported in Rajasthan (144) followed by Tamil Nadu (141), Madhya Pradesh (131), Andhra Pradesh (106), Karnataka (104) and Odisha (91). These Six (6) States together cover 53.11 % of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2019.
4. Delhi has reported the highest number of Central jails (14) in the country. States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no central Jail as on 31st December, 2019.
5. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of District jails (62). States/UTs like Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2019.
6. Tamil Nadu has reported highest number of Sub-jails (96). States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi have no sub-jail in their States/UTs, as on 31st December, 2019.

7. Only 15 States/UTs were having Women Jails (31 Women Jails) with a total capacity of 6,511 in India. These States/UTs (number of Jails, Inmates Capacity) are – Rajasthan (7) (1048), Tamil Nadu (5) (2018), Kerala (3) (232), Andhra Pradesh (2) (280), Bihar (2) (152), Gujarat (2) (410), Delhi (2) (648), Karnataka(1) (100), Maharashtra(1) (262), Mizoram (1) (90), Odisha(1) (55), Punjab(1) (320), Telangana(1) (250), Uttar Pradesh(1) (420) and West Bengal(1) (226) and The rest of 21 States/ UTs have no separate Women Jail as on 31st December, 2019.
8. The actual capacity of prisons has increased from 3,96,223 in 2018 to 4,03,739 in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 1.90%. Number of prisoners lodged in various jails has increased from 4,66,084 in 2018 to 4,78,600 in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 2.69% during the period.
9. Out of the total capacity 4,03,739 in 1,350 prisons in 2019, the Central Jails of the country were having the highest capacity of inmates (1,77,618) followed by the District Jails (capacity of 1,58,986 inmates) and the Sub Jails (capacity of 45,071 inmates). Among the other types of jails, Special Jails, Open Jails and Women Jails were having a capacity of 7,262, 6,113 and 6,511 inmates respectively as on 31st December, 2019. The highest number of inmates were lodged in Central Jails (2,20,021) followed by District Jails (2,06,217) and Sub Jails (38,030) as on 31st December, 2019. The number of inmates in Women Jails were 3,652.
10. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity in their jails (capacity of 60,340 inmates in 72 jails contributing 14.95% of total capacity) followed by Bihar (capacity of 42,222 inmates in 59 Jails contributing 10.46% of total capacity) and Madhya Pradesh (capacity of 28,718 inmates in 131 jails contributing 7.1% of total capacity).
11. Out of the 4,78,600 prisoners, 4,58,687 were male prisoners and 19,913 were female prisoners.
12. The occupancy rate has increased from 117.6% in 2018 to 118.5% in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year).
13. The highest occupancy rate was in District Jails (129.7%) followed by Central Jails (123.9%) and Sub Jails (84.4%). The occupancy rate in Women Jails was 56.1% as on 31st December, 2019.

14. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of prisoners (1,01,297) in its jails contributing 21.2% followed by Madhya Pradesh (44,603), Bihar (39,814), Maharashtra (36,798), Punjab (24,174) and West Bengal (23,092) as on 31st December, 2019. These States together are contributing around 56.4% of total prisoners in the country.
15. Delhi has reported the highest occupancy rate (174.9%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (167.9%) and Uttarakhand (159.0%) as on 31st December, 2019.
16. The capacity in 31 Women Jails was 6,511 with the actual number of women prisoners in these Women Jails was 3,652 (Occupancy Rate: 56.1%). The capacity of Women Inmates in other types of Jail (i.e. except Women Jails) was 21,192 with the actual number of women inmates in these jails was 16,261 (Occupancy Rate: 76.7%) as on 31st December, 2019.
17. Uttarakhand has reported the highest female occupancy rate (170.1%) followed by Chhattisgarh (136.1%) and Uttar Pradesh (127.3%). However, the highest number of female inmates were confined in the Jails of Uttar Pradesh (4,174) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,758) and Maharashtra (1,569).

Prisoners – Types & Demography

Year	No. of Convicts*	No. of Undertrial Prisoners*	No of Detenues*	No. of Other Inmates*	Total No. of Prisoners*
2017	1,39,149	3,08,718	2,136	693	4,50,696
2018[#]	1,39,488	3,23,537	2,384	675	4,66,084
2019[#]	1,44,125	3,30,487	3,223	765	4,78,600

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

* Figures are as on 31st December of each year

1. During the year 2019, a total of 18,86,092 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country.
2. A total of (4,78,600) prisoners as on 31st December, 2019 were confined in various jails across the country. The number of Convicts, Undertrial inmates and Detenues were reported as 1,44,125, 3,30,487 and 3,223 respectively accounting for 30.11%, 69.05% and 0.67% respectively at the end of 2019. Other prisoners accounted for 0.2% (765 prisoners) of total prisoners.

3. Convicted Prisoners

- a. The number of convicted prisoners has increased from 1,39,488 in 2018 to 1,44,125 in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 3.32% during the period.
- b. Out of total 1,44,125 convicts, the highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (66.2%, 95,470 convicts) followed by District Jails (27.0%, 38,846 convicts) and Open Jails (3.0%, 4,288 convicts) as on 31st December, 2019.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum number of convicts (19.2%, 27,612 convicts) in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (14.1%, 20,253 convicts) and Maharashtra (6.3%, 9,096 convicts) at the end of 2019.
- d. Among the 1,44,125 convicts, 325 were civil convicts.

4. Undertrial Prisoners

- a. The number of undertrial prisoners has increased from 3,23,537 in 2018 to 3,30,487 in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 2.15% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,30,487 undertrial prisoners, the highest number of undertrial prisoners was lodged in District Jails (50.5%, 1,66,917 undertrials) followed by Central Jails (36.7%, 1,21,342 undertrials) and Sub Jails (10.6%, 35,059 undertrials) as on 31st December, 2019.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum number of undertrials (22.2%, 73,418 undertrials) in the country followed by Bihar (9.5%, 31,275 undertrials) and Maharashtra (8.3%, 27,557 undertrials) at the end of 2019.
- d. Among the 3,30,487 undertrial prisoners, only 91 were civil inmates.

5. Detenues

- a. The number of detenues has increased from 2,384 in 2018 to 3,223 in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 35.19% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,223 detenues, the highest number of detenues were lodged in Central Jails (81.4%, 2,622 detenues) followed by District

Jails (9.9%, 318 detenues) and Special Jails (6.1%, 196 detenues) as on 31st December, 2019.

- c. Tamil Nadu has reported the maximum number of detenues (38.5%, 1,240) in the country followed by Gujarat (21.7%, 698) and Jammu & Kashmir (12.5%, 404) at the end of 2019.

6. Women Prisoners with Children

- a. There were 1,543 women prisoners with 1,779 children as on 31st December, 2019.
- b. Among these women prisoners, 1,212 women prisoners were undertrial prisoners who were accompanied by 1,409 children and 325 convicted prisoners who were accompanied by 363 children.

7. Age-group of the Prisoners

- a. As on 31st December, 2019 the maximum number of inmates (2,07,942 inmates, 43.4%) were belonging to the age group 18- 30 years followed by the age group 30- 50 years (2,07,104 inmates, 43.3%).
- b. 63,336 inmates (13.2%) were belonging to the age group above 50 years.
- c. 218 inmates belonged to the age group of 16-18 years.

8. Education

- a. Among the 4,78,600 prisoners, literacy profile of 1,98,872 (41.6%) prisoners was Below Class X, 1,03,036 (21.5%) prisoners were Class X & above but below Graduation, 30,201 (6.3%) prisoners were having a Degree, 8,085 (1.7%) prisoners were Post Graduates and 5,677 (1.2%) prisoners were Technical Diploma/Degree holders.
- b. A total of 1,32,729 (27.7%) prisoners were Illiterate.

9. Domicile of Origin of Prisoners

- a. Among the 4,78,600 prisoners as on 31st December, 2019, around 90.8% (4,34,564 inmates) of prisoners belonged to the State followed by prisoners belonging to the Other States (8.0%, 38,428 inmates) and prisoners belonging to the Other Country (1.2%, 5,608 inmates).
- b. Among the 1,44,125 convicts, 92.4% convicts (1,33,228 inmates) belonged to the State while 6.1% (8,726 inmates) and 1.5% (2,171 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.

- c. Haryana has reported the most number of other State domicile convicts (15.5%, 1,353 convicts) followed by Delhi (9.8%, 855 convicts) and Maharashtra (9.2%, 800 convicts) as on 31st December, 2019.
- d. Among the 3,30,487 undertrial prisoners, 90.2% (2,98,208 inmates) belonged to the State while 8.9% (29,300 inmates) and 0.9% (2,979 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- e. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of undertrial prisoners of other states (16.0%, 4,675 inmates) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.8%, 3,470 inmates) and Delhi (11.8%, 3,453 inmates) at the end of 2019.

Foreign Prisoners

Year	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	No. of Foreign Prisoners	Share of Foreign Prisoners
2017	4,50,696	4,917	1.1%
2018[#]	4,66,084	5,168	1.1%
2019[#]	4,78,600	5,608	1.2%

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Note: Figures as on 31st December of the respective year

- The number of prisoners of foreign nationality (as on 31st December of each year) has increased from 5,168 in 2018 to 5,608 in 2019, having increased by 8.51% during this period.
- The percentage share of foreign prisoners out of total prisoners has increased from 1.1% in 2018 to 1.2% in 2019 (as on 31st December of each year).
- Among 5,608 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2019, 4,776 were Males and 832 were females.
- Among these foreign national prisoners, 38.7% (2,171 inmates) were Convicts, 53.1% (2,979 inmates) were Undertrials and 0.7% (40 inmates) were Detenues.
- Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (67.7%, 1,470 convicts) followed by Nepal (10.5%, 228 convicts) and Myanmar (7.1%, 155 convicts) at the end of 2019.

6. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-convicts lodged in their jails (63.5%, 1,379) followed by Uttar Pradesh (6.5%, 142) and Delhi (4.4%, 96) at the end of 2019.
7. Among the foreign Undertrials the highest number of foreign undertrials were from Bangladesh (35%, 1,043 undertrial) followed by Nigeria (23%, 686 undertrial) and Nepal (17.4%, 517 undertrial) at the end of 2019.
8. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-undertrial lodged in their jails (19.3%, 576) followed by Maharashtra (15.6%, 466) and Delhi (12.9%, 384) at the end of 2019.

Prisoners – Type of Offences

1. Convicts

- a. Among the convicts under IPC crimes (1,26,400) lodged in various jails in the country, around 84.72% of convicts have committed Offences affecting Human Body (1,07,080 inmates) and around 11.07% of convicts have committed Offences against Property (13,993 inmates) as on 31st December, 2019.
- b. Among the convicts of Offences against Human Body, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Murder (67.44%, 72,210 convicts) followed by convicts of Rape (12.57%, 13,464 convicts) and convicts of Attempt to Murder (6.98%, 7,476 convicts) as on 31st December, 2019.
- c. Among the convicts of Offences against Women, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Rape (64.05%, 13,464 convicts) followed by convicts of Dowry Deaths (25.58%, 5,377 convicts) as on 31st December, 2019.
- d. Among the convicts under SLL crimes (17,400) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were convicted under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (55.3%, 9,618 convicts) followed by convicts of Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (11.45%, 1,993 convicts) and convicts of Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts (8.13%, 1,414 convicts) as on 31st December, 2019.

- e. Among 1,88,765 convicts who were admitted during the year 2019, the number of habitual offenders were 6,756 (3.58% of all convicts).

2. Undertrials

- a. Among the undertrial prisoners under IPC crimes (2,58,883) lodged in various jails in the country, around 63.7% (1,64,945 inmates) of undertrial prisoners have committed Offences affecting Human Body followed by prisoners of Offences against Property (28.9%, 74,713 inmates) as on 31st December, 2019.
- b. Among the undertrial prisoners of Offences against Women, the highest number of inmates were undertrial for Rape (59.8%, 34,368 inmates) followed by undertrials for Dowry Death (23.1%, 13,287 inmates) at the end of 2019.
- c. Among the undertrial prisoners under SLL crimes (71,513) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were undertrial under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (58.7%, 41,985 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial under Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (16.3%, 11,625 inmates) and inmates undertrial under Crime Against Women - Related Acts (Dowry Prohibition Act and Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act) (3.7%, 2,627 inmates) at the end of 2019.

Prisoners – Sentences & Incarceration

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 400 prisoners, who had been sentenced for Capital Punishment, were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2019. Out of these 400 prisoners, 121 prisoners were sentenced for capital punishment during the year 2019.
- b. Among the 1,44,125 convicted prisoners, the number of prisoners who were sentenced to Life Imprisonment were 77,158 accounting for 53.54% of total convicts. This is followed by 14.4% of total convicted prisoners (20,763) who were sentenced for 10 - 13⁺ years of imprisonments and 7.77% of total convicted prisoners (11,196) who were sentenced for 7- 9⁺ years of imprisonments.

2. Undertrials

- a. Among 3,30,487 undertrial prisoners, around 74.08% of prisoners were confined for a periods up to 1 year (2,44,841 prisoners), as on 31st December, 2019. Out of this, most number of undertrial prisoners (1,22,254 prisoners) were confined for up to 3 months accounting for 36.99% of total Undertrials. This is followed by 68,447 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 3-6 months and 54,140 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 6-12 months.
- b. However, there were also 44,135 undertrial prisoners (13.35% of total Undertrials) confined for 1 to 2 years followed by 22,451 undertrial prisoners (6.79% of total Undertrials) confined for 2 to 3 years and 14,049 undertrial prisoners (4.25% of total Undertrials) confined for 3 to 5 years as on 31st December, 2019.
- c. Also there were 5,011 undertrial prisoners (accounting for 1.52% of total undertrial prisoners) who were confined for more than 5 years.

Prisoners – Releases, Transfers and Movements

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 1,84,962 convicts were released (including 1,435 convicts getting transferred to other States/UTs) during the year 2019.
- b. Out of 1,84,962 convicts released, 56.44% of convicts (1,04,401) were released after completion of conviction period during 2019.
- c. A total of 9,233 convicts were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal from Higher Courts.
- d. A total of 3,524 convicts were released before completion of sentence awarded.
- e. A total of 1,079 convicts were pardoned for their offence committed.

2. Undertrials

- a. A total of 15,98,218 undertrial prisoners were released during 2019, out of which 93.79% of undertrial prisoners (14,99,028) were released on bail.
- b. A total of 61,359 undertrial prisoners were released based on acquittal on first instance and 21,895 undertrial prisoners were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal.
- c. 14 undertrial prisoners were extradited to foreign countries.
- d. A total 635 undertrial prisoners were released under Section 436A of CrPc during 2019.

3. Detenues

- a. A total of 6,533 detenues were released during 2019 out of which 21.9% detenues (1,433) were released on completion of detention period and 68.1% detenues (4,446) were released before completion of detention period.

4. Movements

To Courts:

- a. A total of 44,51,679 times, inmates were taken to the Courts on legal proceedings. Among all the States/UTs, Bihar has reported the highest number of movements of inmates to courts (7,75,511) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4,60,866) and Maharashtra (3,11,598) during 2019.

To Hospitals:

- a. A total of 4,77,456 times, inmates were taken to the Hospitals. Among all the States/UTs, Kerala has reported the highest number of movements of inmates for medical assistance (48,255) followed by Tamil Nadu (38,748) and Chhattisgarh (37,538) during 2019.
- b. There were 7,394 prisoners, who were suffering from mental illness as on 31st December, 2019.

Deaths and illness in Prisons

Year	Total No. of Deaths in Prisons	No. of Natural Deaths	No. of Un-natural Deaths (incl. Suicide)
2017	1,671	1,494	133
2018[#]	1,845	1,639	149
2019[#]	1,775 ^{\$}	1,544	165

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

[#] Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

^{\$} Rajasthan has reported that causes of 66 deaths not known.

1. Number of deaths in prisons has decreased marginally from 1,845 in 2018 to 1,775 in 2019, having decreased by 3.79%.
2. Number of deaths due to natural causes has decreased from 1,639 in 2018 to 1,544 in 2019, having decreased by 5.80%.
3. Out of 1,544 Natural Deaths furnished by the States 1,466 inmates have died due to illness and 78 inmates have died due to ageing.
4. Out of 1,466 (West Bengal[#] has not provided the breakup of 93 deaths due to illness, which is not included here) deaths due to illness, 27.7% (406) inmates have died due to heart-diseases and 12.96% (190) inmates have died due to lung diseases.
[#] Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018 & 2019, data furnished for 2017 has been used.
5. Number of un-natural deaths in prisons has increased by 10.74% from 149 in 2018 to 165 in 2019.
6. Among the 165 un-natural deaths of inmates, 116 inmates have committed suicide, 20 inmates died in accidents, 10 inmates were murdered by inmates and 1 inmate died due to assault by outside elements during 2019. For a total of 66 inmate deaths, cause of the death is yet to be known.

Jail Breaks, Escapees & Firing in Prisons

1. A total of 468 prisoners escaped during 2019 where 139 escapees (29.70%) had escaped from the police custody and 329 escaped from judicial custody.
2. A total of 231 escapees were re-arrested during 2019.
3. There were 20 incidences of jail break occurred during 2019.
4. 137 instances of clashes/group clashes occurred during 2019.

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisons

1. A total of 1,827 convicted inmates were rehabilitated during 2019.
2. A total of 2,008 inmates were given financial assistance on their release during 2019.
3. A total of 1,67,469 inmates were provided legal aid during 2019.
4. The number of prisoners benefitted from Elementary Education, Adult Education, Higher Education and Computer Course were respectively 47,860, 44,438, 11,917 and 10,047 during 2019. Also 54,726 inmates were imparted various vocational trainings by the jail-authorities during 2019.
5. A total of 1,36,074 inmates had been given medical counselling and 1,17,563 inmates had been given legal counselling by NGOs during 2019.
6. The total value of goods produced by inmates during 2019 was ₹846.04 Crore.
7. There were 1,658 NGOs who were working exclusively for prison reforms during the year 2019. However, one NGO may be working in many States.
8. A total of 290 complaints were received by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during 2019 out of which 68.6% complaints (199) were disposed off by them.
9. A total of 464 complaints were received by State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during 2019 out of which 60.1% complaints (279) were disposed.

Prison Staff - Strength & Training

1. The sanctioned strength of jail-staff was 87,599 while the actual strength was 60,787 as on 31st December, 2019. Among the jail-staffs, the sanctioned strength of Officers (DG/Addl. DG/IG, DIG, AIG, Supdt. etc.), Jail-cadre Staff (Head Warder, Head Matron, Warder, etc.) and Correctional Staff (Probation Officer / Welfare Officer, Phychologist / Psychiatrist, etc.) were 7,239, 72,273 and 1,307 respectively while the actual strengths were 4,840, 51,126 and 761 respectively.
2. The sanctioned strength of Medical Staff was 3,320 while the actual strength was 1,962 as on 31st December, 2019.
3. The actual strength of woman jail officers/staffs was 7,794 (including 254 medical staff).

4. Out of the 60,787 jail staff, 20.64% (12,546) staff were trained under various Refresher/Specialised/Re-orientation courses during 2019.

Prison – Budget & Infrastructure

1. The total budget for the financial year 2019-20 for all prisons in the country was ₹ 6818.1 Crore. The actual expenditure was ₹ 5958.3 Crore which is 87.39% of total annual budget for FY 2019-20.
2. A total of ₹ 2060.96 Crore was spent on inmates during FY 2019-20 which is almost 34.59% of total annual expenditure of all prisons for FY 2019-20.
3. Almost 47.9% (₹ 986.18 Crore) of total expenses on inmates were spent on Food followed by 4.3% (₹ 89.48 Crore) on Medical matters, 1.0% (₹ 20.27 Crore) on welfare activities, 1.1 % (₹ 22.56 Crore) on Clothing and 1.2% (₹ 24.20 Crore) on Vocational/ Educational trainings.
4. Among all the States/UTs, out of total expenditure, Haryana has spent the highest share of expenditure on inmates (100.0%, ₹ 272.62 Crore) followed by Andhra Pradesh (88.1%, ₹ 152.24 Crore) and Delhi (66.2%, ₹ 310.02 Crore) during the Financial Year 2019-20.
5. Among the 1,350 prisons, 269 prisons were renovated/expanded during 2019.
6. Among the 1,350 prisons, 808 prisons were having Video Conference facility as on 31st December 2019.
7. A total of 33,537 quarters were available against the actual staff strength of 60,787 as on 31st December, 2019.

