

Prison Statistics India–2016

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 |
|------|----------------|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 2014 | 1,387 | 3,56,561 | 4,18,536 | 117.4% |
| 2015 | 1,401 | 3,66,781 | 4,19,623 | 114.4% |
| 2016 | 1,412 | 3,80,876 | 4,33,003 | 113.7% |

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

1. The total number of prisons at national level has increased from 1,387 in 2014 to 1,412 in 2016, having increased by 1.8% during 2014-2016.
2. The 1,412 prisons in the country consist of 732 Sub Jails, 394 District Jails, 137 Central Jails, 64 Open Jails, 42 Special Jails, 20 Woman Jails, 20 Borstal School and 3 Other Jails.
3. The highest number of prisons were reported in Maharashtra (154) followed by Tamil Nadu (138), Rajasthan (126), Madhya Pradesh (123), Andhra Pradesh (112) and Karnataka (102). These six States together cover 53% of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2016.
4. Madhya Pradesh and Delhi have reported the highest number of **Central jails** (11 each) in the country. However, States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no central Jails as on 31st December, 2016.
5. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of **District jails** (60). However, States/UTs like Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2016.
6. Maharashtra has highest number of **Sub-jails** (100). However, States/ UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi have no sub-jails as on 31st December, 2016.

7. Only 13 States/UTs were having **Woman Jails** (20 Woman Jails) with a total capacity of 5,197 in India. These States/ UTs (number of Jails, Inmates Capacity) are – Tamil Nadu (5) (2018), Kerala (3) (272), Rajasthan(2) (450), Andhra Pradesh(1) (160), Bihar(1) (83), Gujarat(1) (210), Maharashtra(1) (262), Odisha(1) (52), Punjab(1) (320), Telangana(1) (250), Uttar Pradesh(1) (420), West Bengal(1) (300) and Delhi(1) (400). The rest of 23 States/ UTs were having no Women Jail as on 31st December, 2016.
8. The actual capacity of prisons has increased from 3,56,561 in 2014 to 3,80,876 in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 6.8% during 2014-2016. Number of prisoners lodged in various jails has increased from 4,18,536 in 2014 to 4,33,003 in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 3.5% during the period.
9. Out of the total capacity of 3,80,876 in 1,412 prisons in 2016, the Central Jails of the country were having the highest capacity of inmates (1,65,750) followed by the District Jails (capacity of 1,47,003 inmates) and the Sub Jails (capacity of 45,569 inmates). Among the other types of Jails Special Jails, Open Jails and Women Jails were having a capacity of 10,145, 5,412 and 5,197 inmates respectively as on 31st December, 2016. The highest number of inmates were lodged in Central Jails (1,94,667) followed by District Jails (1,88,552) and Sub Jails (36,227) as on 31st December, 2016. The number of inmates in Woman Jails were 3,122.
10. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity in their jails (capacity of 58,111 inmates in 70 jails contributing 15.3% of total capacity) followed by Bihar (capacity of 37,809 inmates in 58 Jails contributing 9.9% of total capacity) and Madhya Pradesh (capacity of 27,677 inmates in 123 jails contributing 7.3% of total capacity).
11. Out of the 4,33,003 prisoners, 4,14,505 were male prisoners and 18,498 were female prisoners.
12. The occupancy rate has decreased from 117.4% in 2014 to 113.7% in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year).
13. The highest occupancy rate was in District Jails (128.3%) followed by Central Jails (117.4%) and Sub Jails (79.5%). The occupancy rate in Woman Jails was 60.1% as on 31st December, 2016.

14. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of prisoners in its jails (95,336 prisoners, contributing 22.0% of total prisoners) followed by Madhya Pradesh (37,649 prisoners), Bihar (33,102 prisoners), Maharashtra (31,438 prisoners), West Bengal (22,969 prisoners) and Punjab (22,598 prisoners) as on 31st December, 2016. These states together are contributing around 56.1% of total prisoners at national level.
15. Chhattisgarh¹ has reported the highest occupancy rate (189.9%) followed by Delhi (179.8%) and Uttar Pradesh (164.1%) as on 31st December, 2016.
16. The capacity in 20 Woman Jails was 5,197 with the actual number of woman prisoners in these Woman Jails was 3,122 (Occupancy Rate: 60.1%). The capacity of Woman Inmates in other types of Jail (i.e. except Woman Jails) was 20,871 with the actual number of woman inmates in these jails was 15,376 (Occupancy Rate: 73.7%) as on 31st December, 2016.
17. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest occupancy rate of female inmates (186.0%) (982 inmates, 528 capacity) followed by Uttarakhand (141.5%) (174, 123) and Delhi (138%) (552, 400). However the highest number of female inmates were confined in the Jails of Uttar Pradesh (3,785) followed by West Bengal (1,722) and Maharashtra (1,428).

Prisoners – Types & Demography

| Year | No. of Convicts* | No. of Undertrial Prisoners* | No of Detenues* | No. of Other Inmates* | Total No. of Prisoners* |
|------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 2014 | 1,31,517 | 2,82,879 | 3,237 | 903 | 4,18,536 |
| 2015 | 1,34,168 | 2,82,076 | 2,562 | 817 | 4,19,623 |
| 2016 | 1,35,683 | 2,93,058 | 3,089 | 1,173 | 4,33,003 |

* Figures are as on 31st December of each year

1. During the whole year 2016, a total of 10,74,353 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country.
2. Out of 4,33,003 prisoners lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December 2016, the number of Convicts, Undertrial inmates and Detenues were reported as 1,35,683, 2,93,058 and 3,089 respectively

¹ However, D & N Haveli has reported an occupancy rate of 200% with number of jails reported as 1 and available capacity reported as 60 as on 31st December, 2016.

accounting for 31.3%, 67.7% and 0.7% respectively. Other prisoners accounted for 0.3% (1,173 prisoners) of total prisoners.

3. Convicted Prisoners

- a. The number of convicted prisoners has increased from 1,31,517 in 2014 to 1,35,683 in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 3.2% during this period.
- b. The highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (65.5%, 88,916 prisoners) out of total 1,35,683 convicts followed by District Jails (27.8%, 37,776 prisoners) and Open jails (2.4%, 3,299 prisoners) as on 31st December, 2016.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of convicts (26,785) in its jails accounting for 19.7% of total number of convicted prisoners in the country, followed by Madhya Pradesh (16,844 convicts, 12.4%) and Punjab (9,931 convicts, 7.3%) at the end of 2016.
- d. Among the 1,35,683 convicts, 164 were civil convicts.

4. Undertrial Prisoners

- a. The number of undertrial prisoners has increased from 2,82,879 in 2014 to 2,93,058 in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 3.6% during this period.
- b. Among the 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners, the highest number of undertrial prisoners were lodged in District Jails (51.2%, 1,50,172 undertrial prisoners) followed by Central Jails (34.9%, 1,02,384 undertrial prisoners) and Sub Jails (11.3%, 33,260 undertrial prisoners) as on 31st December, 2016.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of undertrial prisoners (68,432) in its jails accounting for 23.4% of total number of undertrial prisoners in the country, followed by Bihar (27,753 undertrial prisoners, 9.5%) and Maharashtra (22,693 undertrial prisoners, 7.7%) at the end of 2016.
- d. Among the 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners, only 29 were civil inmates.

5. Detenues

- a. The number of detenues has decreased from 3,237 in 2014 to 3,089 in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year), having decreased by 4.6% during this period.

- b. Among the 3,089 detenues, the highest number of detenues (77.5%, 2,394 detenues) were lodged in Central Jails, followed by District Jails (15.2%, 471 detenues) and Women Jails (2.8%, 88 detenues) as on 31st December, 2016.
- c. Tamil Nadu has reported the highest number of detenues (47.9%, 1,481 detenues) in its jails followed by Jammu & Kashmir (14.0%, 432 detenues) and Telangana (9.6%, 297 detenues) as on 31st December, 2016.

6. Woman Prisoners with Children

- a. There were 1,649 woman prisoners with 1,942 children as on 31st December, 2016.
- b. Among these woman prisoners, 400 woman prisoners (with 459 children) were convicts while 1,192 woman prisoners (with 1,409 children) were undertrial inmates.

7. Age-group of the Prisoners

- a. As on 31st December, 2016, the most number of inmates (1,90,332 inmates accounting for 44.0% of total prisoners) were belonging to the **age group of 30-50 years** followed by **age group of 18-30 years** (1,86,462 inmates accounting for 43.1% of total prisoners).
- b. 56,168 inmates (13.0% of total prisoners) were belonging to the **age group of Above 50 years**.
- c. 41 inmates were belonging to **age group of 16-18 years**.

8. Education

- a. Among the 4,33,003 prisoners, 1,81,672 (42.0%) prisoners literacy profile were **Below Class X**, 91,020 (21.0%) prisoners literacy profile were **Class X & above but below Graduation**, 25,396 (5.9%) prisoners were having a **Degree**, 4,284 (1.0%) prisoners were having **Technical Diploma/Degree** and 7,647 (1.8) prisoners were Post Graduates.
- b. A total of 1,22,984 prisoners were **Illiterate**.

9. Domicile of Origin of Prisoners

- a. Among the 4,33,003 prisoners as on 31st December, 2016, around 91.1% (3,94,360 inmates) of prisoners belonged to the State followed

by prisoners belonging to the Other States (7.5%, 32,273 inmates) and prisoner belonging to the Other Country (1.5%, 6,370 inmates).

- b. Among the 1,35,683 convicts, 92.1% convicts (1,24,916 inmates) belonged to the State while 6.2% (8,401 inmates) and 1.7% (2,366 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- c. Haryana has reported the highest number of convicts of other states (17.0%, 1,430 convicts) followed by Maharashtra (9.6%, 803 convicts) and Delhi (9.3%, 782 convicts) at the end of 2016.
- d. Among the 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners, 90.8% inmates (2,66,039 inmates) belonged to the State while 8.1% (23,761 inmates) and 1.1% (3,258 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- e. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of undertrial prisoners of other states (21.3%, 5,059 inmates) followed by Delhi (11.8%, 2,799 inmates) and Uttar Pradesh (8.7%, 2,059 inmates) at the end of 2016.

Foreign Prisoners

| Year | No. of Prisoners at the end of the year | No. of Foreign Prisoners | Share of Foreign Prisoners |
|------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2014 | 4,18,536 | 6,733 | 1.6% |
| 2015 | 4,19,623 | 6,620 | 1.6% |
| 2016 | 4,33,003 | 6,370 | 1.5% |

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

1. The number of prisoners of foreign nationality (as on 31st December of each year) has decreased from 6,733 in 2014 to 6,370 in 2016, having decreased by 5.4% during this period.
2. The percentage share of foreign prisoners out of total prisoners has decreased marginally from 1.6% in 2014 to 1.5% in 2016 (as on 31st December of each year).
3. Among the 6,370 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2016, 5,452 were male and 918 were female.
4. Among these foreign national prisoners, 37.1% (2,366 inmates) were convicts, 51.1% (3,258 inmates) were undertrial and 0.7% (43) were

detenues. However, there were 703 other foreign national inmates lodged in various jails accounting for 11.0% of total foreign national prisoners at the end of 2016.

5. Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (75.7%, 1,792 convicts) followed by Nepal (8.9%, 211 convicts) and Myanmar (4.3%, 101 convicts) at the end of 2016.
6. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-convicts lodged in their jails (67.6%, 1,599 prisoners) followed by Uttar Pradesh (6.8%, 161 prisoners) and Delhi (3.5%, 82 prisoners) at the end of 2016.
7. Among the foreign undertrial prisoners, the highest number of prisoners (60.7%, 1,978 prisoners) were from Bangladesh followed by Nepal (12.3%, 401 undertrial) and Nigeria (10.3%, 336 undertrial) at the end of 2016.
8. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-undertrial prisoners lodged in their jails (47.4%, 1,545 prisoners) followed by Maharashtra (15.5%, 505 prisoners) and Delhi (8.2%, 267 prisoners) at the end of 2016.

Prisoners – Type of Offences

1. Convicts

- a. Among the convicts under IPC crimes (1,19,167) lodged in various jails in the country, around 84.6% of convicts have committed **Offences affecting Human Body** (1,00,790 inmates) and around 10.6% of convicts have committed **Offences against Property** (12,634 inmates) as on 31st December, 2016.
- b. Among the convicts of Offences against Human Body, the highest number of inmates were convicted for **Murder** (69.8%, 70,369 convicts) followed by convicts of **Rape** (10.3%, 10,398 convicts) and convicts of **Attempt to Murder** (7.1%, 7,202 convicts) as on 31st December, 2016.
- c. Among the convicts of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates were convicted for **Rape** (59.3%, 10,398 convicts) followed by convicts of **Dowry Deaths** (30.1%, 5,273 convicts) as on 31st December, 2016.

- d. Among the convicts under SLL crimes (16,352) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were convicted under **Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts** (52.0%, 8,501 convicts) followed by convicts of **Arms/Explosive - Related Acts** (13.0%, 2,121 convicts) and convicts of **Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts** (11.1%, 1,822 convicts) as on 31st December, 2016.
- e. Among 2,00,102 convicts who were admitted during the year 2016, the number of habitual offenders were 5,589 (2.8% of all convicts).

2. Undertrials

- a. Among the undertrial prisoners under IPC crimes (2,36,601) lodged in various jails in the country, around 62.8% of undertrial prisoners have committed **Offences affecting Human Body** (1,48,673 inmates) followed by prisoners of **Offences against Property** (28.9%, 68,402 inmates) as on 31st December, 2016.
- b. Among the undertrial prisoners of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates are undertrial for **Rape** (54.9%, 25,550 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial for **Dowry Death** (27.9%, 13,006 inmates) at the end of 2016.
- c. Among the undertrial prisoners under SLL crimes (56,428) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were undertrial under **Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts** (49.7%, 28,040 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial under **Arms/Explosive - Related Acts** (17.6%, 9,913 inmates) and inmates undertrial under **Crime Against Woman** (5.3%, 2,991 inmates) at the end of 2016.

Prisoners – Sentences & Incarceration

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 339 prisoners, who had been sentenced for Capital Punishment were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2016. Out of these 339 prisoners, 148 prisoners were sentenced for capital punishment during the year 2016.
- b. Among the 1,35,683 convicted prisoners, the number of prisoners who were sentenced to **Life Imprisonment** was 73,975 accounting

for 54.5% of total convicts. This is followed by 14.9% of total convicted prisoners (20,157) who were sentenced for **10⁺ - 13 years** of imprisonments and 8.4% of total convicted prisoners (11,447) who were sentenced for **7⁺ - 9 years** of imprisonments.

2. Undertrials

- a. Among 2,93,058 undertrial prisoners, around 75.4% of prisoners were confined for a period of **less than 1 year or 1 year** (2,21,062 prisoners), as on 31st December, 2016. Out of this, most number of undertrial prisoners (1,07,877 prisoners) were confined **for up to 3 months** accounting for 36.8% of total Undertrials. This is followed by 62,480 undertrial prisoners who were confined **for 3-6 months** and 50,705 undertrial prisoners who were confined **for 6-12 months**.
- b. However, there were also 36,346 undertrial prisoners (12.4% of total Undertrials) confined **for 1 to 2 years** followed by 19,889 undertrial prisoners (6.8% of total Undertrials) confined **for 2 to 3 years** and 11,834 undertrial prisoners (4.0% of total Undertrials) confined **for 3 to 5 years** as on 31st December, 2016.
- c. Also there were 3,927 undertrial prisoners (accounting for 1.3% of total undertrial prisoners) who were confined for **more than 5 years**.

Prisoners – Releases, Transfers and Movements

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 1,98,686 convicts were released (including 1,948 convicts getting transferred to other States/UTs) during the year 2016.
- b. Out of 1,98,686 convicts, 61.2% of convicts (1,21,621) were released after completion of conviction period during 2016.
- c. A total of 8,397 convicts were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal from Higher Courts.
- d. A total of 3,134 convicts were released before completion of sentence awarded.
- e. A total of 31 Convicts were pardoned for their offence committed.

2. Undertrials

- a. A total of 13,12,800 undertrial prisoners were released during 2016, out of which 89.2% of undertrial prisoners (11,70,577) were released on bail.
- b. A total of 94,152 undertrial prisoners were released based on acquittal on first instance and 15,980 undertrial prisoners were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal.
- c. Nine (9) undertrial prisoners were extradited to foreign countries.
- d. A total 929 undertrial prisoners were released under Section 436A of CrPC during 2016.

3. Detenues

- a. A total of 5,149 detenues were released during 2016 out of which 19.1% detenues (981) were released on completion of detention period and 63.6% detenues (3,277) were released before completion of detention period.

4. Movements

To Courts:

- a. A total of 41,48,055 times, inmates were taken to the Courts on legal proceedings. Among all the States/UTs, Madhya Pradesh has reported the highest number of movements of inmates to courts (4,39,307) followed by Jharkhand (3,61,609) and Haryana (3,24,318) during 2016.

To Hospitals:

- a. A total of 7,29,803 times, inmates were taken to the Hospitals. Among all the States/UTs, Delhi has reported the highest number of movements of inmates for medical assistance (2,55,813) followed by Uttarakhand (80,212) and Kerala (59,831) during 2016.
- b. There were 6,013 prisoners who were suffering from mental illness as on 31st December, 2016.

Deaths and illness in Prisons

| Year | Total No. of Deaths in Prisons | No. of Natural Deaths | No. of Un-natural Deaths (incl. Suicide) |
|------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2014 | 1,702 | 1,507 | 195 |
| 2015 | 1,584 | 1,469 | 115 |
| 2016 | 1,655 | 1,424 | 231 |

1. Number of deaths in prisons has increased marginally from 1,584 in 2015 to 1,655 in 2016, having increased by 4.48% during 2016.
2. Number of deaths due to natural causes has decreased from 1,469 in 2015 to 1,424 in 2016, having decreased by 3.06% during 2016.
3. Out of 1424 Natural Deaths furnished by the States 1,268 inmates have died due to illness and 25 inmates have died due to ageing. However, West Bengal (79), Assam (50) and Mizoram (2) has not furnished breakup of natural deaths.
4. Out of 1,268 deaths due to illness furnished, 26.9% (341) inmates have died due to heart-diseases and 14.7% (187) inmates have died due to lung-diseases.
5. Number of un-natural deaths in prisons has increased from 115 in 2015 to 231 in 2016, having increased by 100.87% during 2016.
6. Among the 231 un-natural deaths of inmates, 102 inmates have committed suicide, 14 inmates were murdered by inmates, 9 inmates died in Accidents and 1 inmate died due to assault by outside elements during 2016. For a total of 103 inmates deaths, final opinion were pending.

Jail Breaks, Escapees & Firing in Prisons

1. A total of 577 prisoners escaped during 2016 where 253 escapees (43.8%) had escaped from the police custody and 324 escaped from judicial custody.
2. A total of 190 escapees were re-arrested during 2016.
3. There were 13 incidences of jail break occurred during 2016.
4. 82 Instances of clashes/group clashes had occurred during 2016.

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisons

1. A total of 1,371 convicted inmates were rehabilitated during 2016.
2. A total of 1,989 inmates were given financial assistance on their release during 2016.
3. A total of 94,242 inmates were provided legal aid during 2016.
4. The number of prisoners benefitted from Elementary Education, Adult Education, Higher Education and Computer Course were respectively 54,776, 53,965, 12,923 and 8,779 during 2016. Also 57,939 inmates were imparted various vocational trainings by the jail-authorities during 2016.
5. A total of 89,464 inmates had benefitted from medical counselling while 74,088 inmates had benefitted from legal counselling during 2016.
6. The total value of goods produced by inmates during 2016 was ₹199.5 Crore.
7. There were 779 NGOs who were working exclusively for prison reforms during the year 2016.
8. A total of 298 complaints were received by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during 2016 out of which 78.2% complaints (233) were disposed of by them.
9. A total of 563 complaints were received by State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during 2016 out of which 74.2% complaints (418) were disposed.

Prison Staff - Strength & Training

1. The sanctioned strength of jail-staff was 81,568 while the actual strength was 53,370 as on 31st December, 2016. Among the jail-staffs, the sanctioned strength of Officers, Jail-cadre Staff and correctional staff were 6,198, 61,660 and 1,011 respectively while the actual strengths were 3,810, 41,297 and 621 respectively.
2. The sanctioned strength of medical staff was 3,109 while the actual strength was 2,024 as on 31st December, 2016.
3. The actual strength of woman jail officers/staffs was 5,150 (including 314 medical staff).
4. Out of the 53,370 jail staff, 15.0% (7,973) staff were trained under various Refresher/Specialised/re-orientation courses during 2016.

Prison – Budget & Infrastructure

1. The total budget for the financial year 2016-17 for all prisons in the country was ₹ 5,463.4 Crore. The actual expenditure was ₹ 4944.7 Crore which is 90.5% of total annual budget for FY 2016-17.
2. A total of ₹ 1288.4 Crore were spent on inmates during FY 2016-17 which is almost 26.1% of total annual expenditure of all prisons for FY 2016-17.
3. Almost 65.0% (₹ 837.3 Crore) of total expenses on inmates were spent on Food followed by 5.9% (₹ 76.4 Crore) on Medical matters, 2.7% (₹ 35.0 Crore) on welfare activities, 1.9 % (₹ 24.7 Crore) on Clothing and 0.8% (₹ 10.2 Crore) on Vocational/ Educational trainings.
4. Among all the states/UTs, Madhya Pradesh has spent the highest share of their total expenditure on inmates (51.4%, ₹ 155.9 Crore) followed by D & N Haveli (50.0%, ₹ 0.2 Crore) and Chhattisgarh (49.7%, ₹ 61.5 Crore) during the FY 2016-17.
5. Among the 1,412 prisons, 234 prisons were renovated/expanded during 2016.
6. Among the 1,412 prisons, 462 prisons were having Video Conference facility as on 31st December 2016.
7. A total of 32,106 quarters were available against the actual staff strength of 53,370 as on 31st December, 2016.