

Prison Statistics India–2018

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
2016	1,412	3,80,876	4,33,003	113.7%
2017	1,361	3,91,574	4,50,696	115.1%
2018	1,339	3,96,223	4,66,084	117.6%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, 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 decreased from 1,412 in 2016 to 1,339 in 2018, having decreased by 5.17% during 2016-2018.
2. The 1,339 prisons in the country consist of 628 Sub Jails, 404 District Jails, 144 Central Jails, 77 Open Jails, 41 Special Jails, 24 Woman Jails, 19 Borstal School and 2 Other than the above Jails.
3. The highest number of jails were reported in Tamil Nadu (138) followed by Rajasthan (130), Madhya Pradesh (130), Andhra Pradesh (105), Karnataka (104) and Odisha (91). These Six (6) States together cover 52.13 % of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2018.
4. Delhi has reported the highest number of Central jails (14) in the country. However, States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no central Jail as on 31st December, 2018.
5. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of District jails (61). However, States/UTs like Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2018.
6. Tamil Nadu has highest number of Sub-jails (96). However, 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, 2018.

7. Only 15 States/UTs were having Woman Jails (24 Woman Jails) with a total capacity of 5,593 in India. These States/ UTs (number of Jails, Inmates Capacity) are – Tamil Nadu (5) (2018), Kerala (3) (232), Bihar (2) (152), Rajasthan (2) (450), Delhi (2) (648), Andhra Pradesh(1) (160), Gujarat(1) (210), Karnataka(1) (100), Maharashtra(1) (262), Odisha(1) (55), Punjab(1) (320), Telangana(1) (250), Uttar Pradesh(1) (420), West Bengal(1) (226) and Mizoram (1) (90). The rest of 21 States/ UTs have no separate Women Jail as on 31st December, 2018.
8. The actual capacity of prisons has increased from 3,80,876 in 2016 to 3,96,223 in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 4.03% during 2016-2018. Number of prisoners lodged in various jails has increased from 4,33,003 in 2016 to 4,66,084 in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 7.64% during the period.
9. Out of the total capacity 3,96,223 in 1,339 prisons in 2018, the Central Jails of the country were having the highest capacity of inmates (1,75,820) followed by the District Jails (capacity of 1,55,490 inmates) and the Sub Jails (capacity of 44,916 inmates). Among the other types of Jails Special Jails, Open Jails and Women Jails were having a capacity of 6,594, 5,667 and 5,593 inmates respectively as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in Central Jails (2,09,278) followed by District Jails (2,06,518) and Sub Jails (36,775) as on 31st December, 2018. The number of inmates in Woman Jails were 3,243.
10. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity in their jails (capacity of 58,914 inmates in 71 jails contributing 14.87% of total capacity) followed by Bihar (capacity of 41,441 inmates in 58 Jails contributing 10.46% of total capacity) and Madhya Pradesh (capacity of 28,601 inmates in 130 jails contributing 7.2% of total capacity).
11. Out of the 4,66,084 prisoners, 4,46,842 were male prisoners and 19,242 were female prisoners.
12. The occupancy rate has increased from 113.7% in 2016 to 117.6% in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year).
13. The highest occupancy rate was in District Jails (132.8%) followed by Central Jails (119.0%) and Sub Jails (81.9%). The occupancy rate in Woman Jails was 58% as on 31st December, 2018.

14. Uttar Pradesh (1,04,011) has reported the highest number of prisoners in its jails contributing 22.3% followed by Madhya Pradesh (42,057), Bihar (38,685), Maharashtra (35,884), West Bengal (23,092) and Punjab (22,486) as on 31st December, 2018. These states together are contributing around 57.1% of total prisoners at national level.
15. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest occupancy rate (176.5%) followed by Sikkim (157.3%) and Delhi (154.3%) as on 31st December, 2018.
16. The capacity in 24 Women Jails was 5,593 with the actual number of woman prisoners in these Woman Jails was 3,243 (Occupancy Rate: 58%). The capacity of Woman Inmates in other types of Jail (i.e. except Woman Jails) was 21,668 with the actual number of woman inmates in these jails was 15,999 (Occupancy Rate: 73.8%) as on 31st December, 2018.
17. Uttarakhand has reported the highest female occupancy rate (164.9%) followed by Chhattisgarh (146.6%) and Maharashtra (128.1%). However, the highest number of female inmates were confined in the Jails of Uttar Pradesh (4,053) followed by Maharashtra (1,620) and Madhya Pradesh (1,509).

Prisoners – Types & Demography

Year	No. of Convicts*	No. of Undertrial Prisoners*	No of Detenues*	No. of Other Inmates*	Total No. of Prisoners*
2016	1,35,683	2,93,058	3,089	1,173	4,33,003
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

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

* Figures are as on 31st December of each year

1. During the whole year 2018, a total of 18,47,258 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country.
2. A total of (4,66,084) prisoners as on 31st December, 2018 were confined in various jails across the country. The number of Convicts, Undertrial inmates and Detenues were reported as 1,39,488, 3,23,537 and 2,384 respectively accounting for 29.9%, 69.4% and 0.5% respectively at the end of 2018. Other prisoners accounted for 0.1% (675 prisoners) of total prisoners

3. Convicted Prisoners

- a. The number of convicted prisoners has increased from 1,35,683 in 2016 to 1,39,488 in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 2.8% during this period.
- b. Out of total 1,39,488 convicts, the highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (65.1%, 90,755 convicts) followed by District Jails (28.8%, 40,136 convicts) and Open Jails (2.7%, 3,749 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of convicts (20.5%, 28,660 convicts) in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.4%, 18,626 convicts) and Maharashtra (6.4%, 8,908 convicts) at the end of 2018.
- d. Among the 1,39,488 convicts, 270 were civil convicts.

4. Undertrial Prisoners

- a. The number of undertrial prisoners has increased from 2,93,058 in 2016 to 3,23,537 in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 10.4% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,23,537 undertrial prisoners, the highest number of undertrial prisoners were lodged in District Jails (51.3%, 1,65,988 undertrials) followed by Central Jails (35.9%, 1,16,183 undertrials) and Sub Jails (10.5%, 34,051 undertrials) as on 31st December, 2018.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of undertrials (23.2%, 75,206 undertrials) in the country followed by Bihar (9.7%, 31,488 undertrials) and Maharashtra (8.3%, 26,898 undertrials) at the end of 2018.
- d. Among the 3,23,537 undertrial prisoners, only 101 were civil inmates.

5. Detenues

- a. The number of detenues has decreased from 3,089 in 2016 to 2,384 in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year), having decreased by 22.82% during this period.
- b. Among the 2,384 detenues, the highest number of detenues were lodged in Central Jails (76.3%, 1,818 detenues) followed by District

Jails(11.7%, 280 detenues) and Special Jails(4.9%, 117 detenues) as on 31st December,2018.

- c. Tamilnadu has reported the most number of detenues (31.1%, 741) in the country followed by Gujarat (19%, 452) and Telangana (12.2%, 292) at the end of 2018.

6. Woman Prisoners with Children

- a. There were 1,732 women prisoners with 1,999 children as on 31st December, 2018.
- b. Among these women prisoners, 1,376 women prisoners were undertrial prisoners who were accompanied by 1,590 children and 355 convicted prisoners who were accompanied by 408 children.

7. Age-group of the Prisoners

- a. As on 31st December, 2018 the most number of inmates (2,02,398 inmates, 43.4%) were belonging to the age group 18- 30 years followed by the age group 30- 50 years (2,01,966 inmates, 43.3%).
- b. 61,621 inmates (13.2%) were belonging to the age group above 50 years.
- c. 99 inmates belonged to the age group of 16-18 years.

8. Education

- a. Among the 4,66,084 prisoners, literacy profile of 1,87,441 (40.2%) prisoners were Below Class X, 1,01,109 (21.7%) prisoners were Class X & above but below Graduation, 29,839 (6.4%) prisoners were having a Degree, 7,871(1.7%) prisoners were Post Graduates and 4,920 (1.1%) prisoners were Technical Diploma/Degree holders.
- b. A total of 1,34,904 prisoners were Illiterate.

9. Domicile of Origin of Prisoners

- a. Among the 4,66,084 prisoners as on 31st December, 2018, around 91.2% (4,24,877 inmates) of prisoners belonged to the State followed by prisoners belonging to the Other States (7.7%, 36,039 inmates) and prisoners belonging to the Other Country (1.1%, 5,168 inmates).
- b. Among the 1,39,488 convicts, 92.1% convicts (1,28,419 inmates) belonged to the State while 6.4% (8,961 inmates) and 1.5% (2,108 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.

- c. Maharashtra has reported the most number of other State domicile convicts (15%, 1,348 convicts) followed by Haryana (14.5%, 1,296 convicts) and Delhi (9.3%, 837 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.
- d. Among the 3,23,537 undertrial prisoners, 90.9% inmates (2,94,004 inmates) belonged to the State while 8.3% (26,922 inmates) and 0.8% (2,611 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- e. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of undertrial prisoners of other states (18.8%, 5,065 inmates) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%, 3,425 inmates) and Delhi (11.3%, 3,033 inmates) at the end of 2018.

Foreign Prisoners

Year	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	No. of Foreign Prisoners	Share of Foreign Prisoners
2016	4,33,003	6,370	1.5%
2017	4,50,696	4,917	1.1%
2018	4,66,084	5,168	1.1%

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

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 6,370 in 2016 to 5,168 in 2018, having decreased by 18.9% during this period.
2. The percentage share of foreign prisoners out of total prisoners has decreased from 1.5% in 2016 to 1.1% in 2018 (as on 31st December of each year).
3. Among 5,168 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2018, 4,381 were Males and 787 were females.
4. Among these foreign national prisoners, 40.8% (2,108 inmates) were Convicts, 50.5% (2,611 inmates) were Undertrials and 0.8% (43 inmates) were Detenues. However, there were 406 other foreign national inmates lodged in various jails accounting for 7.9% of total foreign national prisoners at the end of 2018.

5. Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (68.8%, 1,451 convicts) followed by Nepal (10.6%, 224 convicts) and Pakistan (6.3%,133 convicts) at the end of 2018.
6. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-convicts lodged in their jails (65.4%, 1,379) followed by Uttar Pradesh (6.2%, 130) and Delhi (4.6%, 97) at the end of 2018.
7. Among the foreign Undertrials the highest number of foreign undertrials were from Bangladesh (40%, 1,044 undertrial) followed by Nigeria (18.7%,489 undertrial) and Nepal (17.6%, 459 undertrial) at the end of 2018.
8. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign-undertrial lodged in their jails (22.06%, 576) followed by Maharashtra (19.45%, 508) and Delhi (11.7%, 306) at the end of 2018.

Prisoners – Type of Offences

1. Convicts

- a. Among the convicts under IPC crimes (1,22,441) lodged in various jails in the country, around 84.95% of convicts have committed Offences affecting Human Body (1,04,017 inmates) and around 10.56% of convicts have committed Offences against Property (12,939 inmates) as on 31st December, 2018.
- b. Among the convicts of Offences against Human Body, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Murder (66.49%, 69,165 convicts) followed by convicts of Rape (11.61%, 12,076 convicts) and convicts of Attempt to Murder (8.02%, 8,341 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.
- c. Among the convicts of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Rape (60.81%, 12,076 convicts) followed by convicts of Dowry Deaths (28.73%, 5,705 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.
- d. Among the convicts under SLL crimes (16,777) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were convicted under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (54.3%, 9,113 convicts) followed by convicts of Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (12.93%, 2,207

convicts) and convicts of Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts (8.27%, 1,389 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.

- e. Among 1,92,452 convicts who were admitted during the year 2018, the number of habitual offenders were 7,865 (4.08% of all convicts).

2. Undertrials

- a. Among the undertrial prisoners under IPC crimes (2,53,523) lodged in various jails in the country, around 63.5% of undertrial prisoners have committed Offences affecting Human Body (1,60,925 inmates) followed by prisoners of Offences against Property (28.9%, 73,240 inmates) as on 31st December, 2018.
- b. Among the undertrial prisoners of Offences against Woman, the highest number of inmates were undertrial for Rape (58%, 32,761 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial for Dowry Death (25%, 14,144 inmates) at the end of 2018.
- c. Among the undertrial prisoners under SLL crimes (69,913) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were undertrial under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (55%, 38,413 inmates) followed by inmates undertrial under Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (17%, 12,138 inmates) and inmates undertrial under Crime Against Women - Related Acts (Dowry Prohibition Act and Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act) (4%, 2,563 inmates) at the end of 2018.

Prisoners – Sentences & Incarceration

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 402 prisoners, who had been sentenced for Capital Punishment, were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2018. Out of these 402 prisoners, 186 prisoners were sentenced for capital punishment during the year 2018.
- b. Among the 1,39,488 convicted prisoners, the number of prisoners who were sentenced to Life Imprisonment were 74,873 accounting for 53.68% of total convicts. This is followed by 15.08% of total convicted prisoners (21,028) who were sentenced for 10 - 13+ years

of imprisonments and 7.75% of total convicted prisoners (10,817) who were sentenced for 7- 9+ years of imprisonments.

2. Undertrials

- a. Among 3,23,537 undertrial prisoners, around 74.66% of prisoners were confined for a period of less than 1 year or 1 year (2,41,541 prisoners), as on 31st December, 2018. Out of this, most number of undertrial prisoners (1,17,012 prisoners) were confined for up to 3 months accounting for 36.17% of total Undertrials. This is followed by 69,180 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 3-6 months and 55,349 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 6-12 months.
- b. However, there were also 40,217 undertrial prisoners (12.43% of total Undertrials) confined for 1 to 2 years followed by 22,359 undertrial prisoners (6.91% of total Undertrials) confined for 2 to 3 years and 14,316 undertrial prisoners (4.42% of total Undertrials) confined for 3 to 5 years as on 31st December, 2018.
- c. Also there were 5,104 undertrial prisoners (accounting for 1.58% of total undertrial prisoners) who were confined for more than 5 years.

Prisoners – Releases, Transfers and Movements

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 1,92,409 convicts were released (including 1,581 convicts getting transferred to other States/UTs) during the year 2018.
- b. Out of 1,92,409 convicts, 56.06% of convicts (1,07,881) were released after completion of conviction period during 2018.
- c. A total of 9,586 convicts were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal from Higher Courts.
- d. A total of 4,360 convicts were released before completion of sentence awarded.
- e. A total of 221 convicts were pardoned for their offence committed.

2. Undertrials

- a. A total of 15,35,871 undertrial prisoners were released during 2018, out of which 92.97% of undertrial prisoners (14,27,942) were released on bail.
- b. A total of 59,357 undertrial prisoners were released based on acquittal on first instance and 24,651 undertrial prisoners were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal.
- c. 33 undertrial prisoners were extradited to foreign countries.
- d. A total 1,072 undertrial prisoners were released under Section 436A of CrPc during 2018.

3. Detenues

- a. A total of 7,253 detenues were released during 2018 out of which 15.8% detenues (1,148) were released on completion of detention period and 74.6% detenues (5,412) were released before completion of detention period.

4. Movements

To Courts:

- a. A total of 46,58,152 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 (7,57,139) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4,31,707) and Madhya Pradesh (4,10,907) during 2018.

To Hospitals:

- a. A total of 4,86,087 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 (66953) followed by Maharashtra (47,060) and Bihar (46,029) during 2018.
- b. There were 6,623 prisoners who were suffering from mental illness as on 31st December, 2018.

Deaths and illness in Prisons

Year	Total No. of Deaths in Prisons	No. of Natural Deaths	No. of Un-natural Deaths (incl. Suicide)
2016	1,655	1,424	231
2017	1,671	1,494	133
2018	1,845 [#]	1,639	149

- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.
- \$ Rajasthan has reported that causes of 57 deaths not known.

1. Number of deaths in prisons has increased marginally from 1,655 in 2016 to 1,845 in 2018, having increased by 11.48% during 2018.
2. Number of deaths due to natural causes has increased from 1,424 in 2016 to 1,639 in 2018, having increased by 15.10% during 2018.
3. Out of 1,639 Natural Deaths furnished by the States 1,559 inmates have died due to illness and 80 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, 28% (411) inmates have died due to heart-diseases and 15.8% (231) inmates have died due to lung diseases.
5. Number of un-natural deaths in prisons has decreased by 35.50% from 231 in 2016 to 149 in 2018.
6. Among the 149 un-natural deaths of inmates, 129 inmates have committed suicide, 5 inmates died in accidents, 10 inmates were murdered by inmates and 1 inmates died due to assault by outside elements during 2018. For a total of 57 inmates' deaths, cause of the death is yet to be known.

Jail Breaks, Escapees & Firing in Prisons

1. A total of 673 prisoners escaped during 2018 where 113 escapees (16.79%) had escaped from the police custody and 560 escaped from judicial custody.
2. A total of 133 escapees were re-arrested during 2018.
3. There were 30 incidences of jail break occurred during 2018.
4. 106 Instances of clashes/group clashes occurred during 2018.

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisons

1. A total of 2,250 convicted inmates were rehabilitated during 2018.
2. A total of 1,346 inmates were given financial assistance on their release during 2018.
3. A total of 1,47,605 inmates were provided legal aid during 2018.
4. The number of prisoners benefitted from Elementary Education, Adult Education, Higher Education and Computer Course were respectively 53,009, 40,122, 14,380 and 8,443 during 2018. Also 54,426 inmates were imparted various vocational trainings by the jail-authorities during 2018.
5. A total of 1,44,511 inmates had been given medical counselling and 1,01,535 inmates had been given legal counselling by NGOs during 2018.
6. The total value of goods produced by inmates during 2018 was ₹463.493 Crore.
7. There were 1,802 NGOs who were working exclusively for prison reforms during the year 2018.
8. A total of 322 complaints were received by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during 2018 out of which 71.4% complaints (230) were disposed of by them.
9. A total of 519 complaints were received by State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during 2018 out of which 65.9% complaints (342) were disposed.

Prison Staff - Strength & Training

1. The sanctioned strength of jail-staff was 85,840 while the actual strength was 60,024 as on 31st December, 2018. Among the jail-staffs, the sanctioned strength of Officers, Jail-cadre Staff and Correctional Staff were 6,944, 64,545 and 1,065 respectively while the actual strengths were 4,630, 46,248 and 616 respectively.
2. The sanctioned strength of Medical Staff was 3,220 while the actual strength was 1,914 as on 31st December, 2018.
3. The actual strength of woman jail officers/staffs was 7,042 (including 252 medical staff).
4. Out of the 60,024 jail staff, 18.8% (11,285) staff were trained under various Refresher/Specialised/re-orientation courses during 2018.

Prison – Budget & Infrastructure

1. The total budget for the financial year 2018-19 for all prisons in the country was ₹ 6,068.7 Crore. The actual expenditure was ₹ 5,283.7 Crore which is 87.06% of total annual budget for FY 2018-19.
2. A total of ₹ 1,776.074 Crore was spent on inmates during FY 2018-19 which is almost 33.61% of total annual expenditure of all prisons for FY 2018-19.
3. Almost 50.2% (₹ 891.232 Crore) of total expenses on inmates were spent on Food followed by 4.3% (₹ 76.487 Crore) on Medical matters, 1.4% (₹ 24.664 Crore) on welfare activities, 1.4 % (₹ 24.692 Crore) on Clothing and 0.5% (₹ 8.139 Crore) on Vocational/ Educational trainings.
4. Among all the states/UTs, Andhra Pradesh has spent the highest share of their total expenditure on inmates (99.20%, ₹ 155.243 Crore) followed by Haryana (79.71%, ₹ 209.796 Crore) and Chhattisgarh (71.94%, ₹ 54.315 Crore) during the FY 2018-19.
5. Among the 1,339 prisons, 329 prisons were renovated/expanded during 2018.
6. Among the 1,339 prisons, 745 prisons were having Video Conference facility as on 31st December 2018.
7. A total of 32,582 quarters were available against the actual staff strength of 60,024 as on 31st December, 2018.

