

Prison Statistics India–2020

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
2018	1,341	3,97,138	4,66,802	117.5%
2019	1,351	4,00,934	4,81,387	120.1%
2020	1,306	4,14,033	4,88,511	118.0%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- Karnataka reported that 41 sub jails under the control of Revenue Department are not included due to lack of information from them. Further, 6 sub jails under Prison Department have been permanently closed.

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

1. The total number of prisons at national level has decreased from 1,351 in 2019 to 1,306 in 2020, having decreased by 3.3%.
2. The 1,306 prisons in the country consist of 565 Sub Jails, 413 District Jails, 145 Central Jails, 88 Open Jails, 44 Special Jails, 29 Women Jails, 19 Borstal Schools and 3 Other than the above Jails.
3. The highest number of jails was reported in Rajasthan (145) followed by Tamil Nadu (142), Madhya Pradesh (131), Andhra Pradesh (106), Odisha (92) and Uttar Pradesh (73). These Six (6) States together cover 52.8 % of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2020.
4. Delhi has reported the highest number of Central jails (14) in the country. States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Islands, DNH & Daman Diu, Ladakh and Lakshadweep have no central Jail as on 31st December, 2020.
5. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of District jails (61). States/UTs like Goa, Chandigarh, DNH & Daman Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2020.
6. Tamil Nadu has reported highest number of Sub-jails (96). States/UTs like Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh, Delhi and Ladakh have no sub-jail in their States/UTs, as on 31st December, 2020.
7. Only 14 States/UTs were having Women Jails (29 Women Jails) with a total capacity of 6,179 in India. These States/UTs (Number of Jails) (Capacity) are

- Rajasthan (6) (898), Tamil Nadu (5) (2018), Kerala (3) (232), Andhra Pradesh (2) (280), Bihar (2) (152), Gujarat (2) (410), Delhi (2) (680), Karnataka (1) (100), Maharashtra (1) (262), Mizoram (1) (98), Odisha(1) (55), Telangana (1) (260), Uttar Pradesh(1) (420) and West Bengal (1) (314) and the rest of 22 States/UTs have no separate Women Jail as on 31st December, 2020.
8. The actual capacity of prisons has increased from 4,00,934 in 2019 to 4,14,033 in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 3.3%. Number of prisoners lodged in various jails has increased from 4,81,387 in 2019 to 4,88,511 in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 1.5% during the period.
 9. Out of the total capacity 4,14,033 in 1,306 prisons in 2020, the Central Jails of the country were having the highest capacity (1,86,389) followed by the District Jails (1,58,900) and the Sub Jails (45,501). Among the other types of jails, Special Jails, Open Jails and Women Jails were having a capacity of 8,013, 6,213 and 6,179 inmates respectively as on 31st December, 2020. The highest number of inmates were lodged in District Jails (2,16,950) followed by Central Jails (2,11,769) and Sub Jails (46,817) as on 31st December, 2020. The number of inmates in Women Jails was 3,094.
 10. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity in their jails (capacity of 60,685 inmates in 73 jails contributing 14.7% of total capacity) followed by Bihar (capacity of 45,862 inmates in 59 Jails contributing 11.1% of total capacity) and Madhya Pradesh (capacity of 28,675 inmates in 131 jails contributing 6.9% of total capacity).
 11. Out of the 4,88,511 prisoners, 4,68,395 were male prisoners, 20,046 were female prisoners and 70 were transgender.
 12. The occupancy rate has decreased from 120.1% in 2019 to 118.0% in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year).
 13. The highest occupancy rate was in District Jails (136.5%) followed by Central Jails (113.6%) and Sub Jails (102.9%). The occupancy rate in Women Jails was 50.1% as on 31st December, 2020.
 14. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of prisoners (1,07,395) in its jails contributing 22.0% followed by Bihar (51,934), Madhya Pradesh (45,484), Maharashtra (31,825), West Bengal (25,863) and Jharkhand (22,190) as on

31st December, 2020. These States together are contributing around 58.3% of total prisoners in the country.

15. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest occupancy rate (177.0%) followed by Sikkim (173.8%) and Uttarakhand (168.6%) as on 31st December, 2020.
16. The capacity in 29 Women Jails was 6,179 with the actual number of prisoners in these Women Jails was 3,094 (Occupancy Rate: 50.1%) which includes Ten (10) Transgender inmates also as on 31st December, 2020. The capacity of Women Inmates in other types of Jail (i.e. except Women Jails) was 21,577 with the actual number of women inmates in these jails was 16,962 (Occupancy Rate: 78.6%) as on 31st December, 2020.
17. Uttarakhand has reported the highest female occupancy rate (156.5%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (140.6%) and Chhattisgarh (136.5%). However, the highest number of female inmates were confined in the Jails of Uttar Pradesh (4,527) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,812) and West Bengal (1,753).

Prisoners – Types & Demography

Year	No. of Convicts	No. of Undertrial Prisoners	No of Detenues	No. of Other Inmates	Total No. of Prisoners
2018	1,39,656	3,24,141	2,384	621	4,66,802
2019	1,44,567	3,32,916	3,223	681	4,81,387
2020	1,12,589	3,71,848	3,590	484	4,88,511

- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- Figures are as on 31st December of each year

1. During the year 2020, a total of 16,31,110 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country and the admission of inmates has declined by 14.3% over 2019 (19,02,209 inmates).
2. A total of (4,88,511) prisoners were confined as on 31st December, 2020 in various jails across the country. The number of Convicts, Undertrial inmates and Detenues were reported as 1,12,589, 3,71,848 and 3,590 respectively accounting for 23.0%, 76.1% and 0.7% respectively at the end of 2020. Other prisoners accounted for 0.1% (484 prisoners) of total prisoners.

3. Convicted Prisoners

- a. The number of convicted prisoners has decreased from 1,44,567 in 2019 to 1,12,589 in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year), having decreased by 22.1% during the period.
- b. Out of total 1,12,589 convicts, the highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (65.9%, 74,197 convicts) followed by District Jails (27.0%, 30,432 convicts) and Open Jails (2.7%, 3,045 convicts) as on 31st December,2020.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum number of convicts (23.7%, 26,734 convicts) in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (12.1%, 13,652 convicts) and Bihar (6.9%, 7,741 convicts) at the end of 2020.
- d. Among the 1,12,589 convicts, 35 were civil convicts.

4. Undertrial Prisoners

- a. The number of undertrial prisoners has increased from 3,32,916 in 2019 to 3,71,848 in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 11.7% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,71,848 undertrial prisoners, the highest number of undertrial prisoners was lodged in District Jails (50.0%, 1,86,089 undertrials) followed by Central Jails (36.1%, 1,34,322 undertrials) and Sub Jails (11.9%, 44,402 undertrials) as on 31st December, 2020.
- c. Uttar Pradesh has reported the maximum number of undertrials (21.7%, 80,557 undertrials) in the country followed by Bihar (11.9%, 44,187 undertrials) and Madhya Pradesh (8.5%, 31,712 undertrials) at the end of 2020.
- d. Among the 3,71,848 undertrial prisoners, only 10 were civil inmates.

5. Detenues

- a. The number of detenues has increased from 3,223 in 2019 to 3,590 in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year), having increased by 11.4% during this period.
- b. Among the 3,590 detenues, the highest number of detenues were lodged in Central Jails (81.3%, 2,918 detenues) followed by District Jails (10.6%, 382 detenues) and Special Jails (6.4%, 229 detenues) as on 31st December, 2020.

- c. Tamil Nadu has reported the maximum number of detenues (39.8%, 1,430) in the country followed by Gujarat (32.6%, 1,169) and Telangana (7.2%, 258) at the end of 2020.

6. Women Prisoners with Children

- a. There were 1,427 women prisoners with 1,628 children as on 31st December, 2020.
- b. Among these women prisoners, 1,184 women prisoners were undertrial prisoners who were accompanied by 1,345 children and 214 convicted prisoners who were accompanied by 246 children.

7. Age-group of the Prisoners

- a. As on 31st December, 2020 the maximum number of inmates (2,15,418 inmates, 44.1%) were belonging to the age group 18-30 years followed by the age group 30-50 years (2,09,400 inmates, 42.9%).
- b. 63,687 inmates (13.0%) were belonging to the age group above 50 years.
- c. Only 6 inmates belonged to the age group of 16-18 years.

8. Education

- a. Among the 4,88,511 prisoners, literacy profile of 2,00,496 (41.0%) prisoners was Below Class X, 1,10,460 (22.6%) prisoners were Class X & above but below Graduation, 31,204 (6.4%) prisoners were having a Degree, 8,430 (1.7%) prisoners were Post Graduates and 6,286 (1.3%) prisoners were Technical Degree/Diploma holders.
- b. A total of 1,31,635 (26.9%) prisoners were Illiterate.

9. Domicile of Origin of Prisoners

- a. Among the 4,88,511 prisoners as on 31st December, 2020, around 91.0% (4,44,543 inmates) of prisoners belonged to the State followed by prisoners belonging to the Other States (8.0%, 39,042 inmates) and prisoners belonging to the Other Country (1.0%, 4,926 inmates).
- b. Among the 1,12,589 convicts, 92.9% convicts (1,04,646 inmates) belonged to the State while 6.0% (6,803 inmates) and 1.0% (1,140 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- c. Madhya Pradesh has reported the most number of other State domicile convicts (12.9%, 877 convicts) followed by Haryana (11.4%, 777

convicts) and Maharashtra (9.0%, 614 convicts) as on 31st December, 2020.

- d. Among the 3,71,848 undertrial prisoners, 90.4% (3,36,247 inmates) belonged to the State while 8.6% (32,134 inmates) and 0.9% (3,467 inmates) belonged to the Other States and Other Country respectively.
- e. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of undertrial prisoners of other states (16.4%, 5,263 inmates) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.9%, 4,160 inmates) and Delhi (10.0%, 3,209 inmates) at the end of 2020.

Foreign Prisoners

Year	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	No. of Foreign Prisoners	Share of Foreign Prisoners
2018	4,66,802	5,157	1.1%
2019	4,81,387	5,203	1.1%
2020	4,88,511	4,926	1.0%

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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 5,203 in 2019 to 4,926 in 2020, having decreased by 5.3% during this period.
2. The percentage share of foreign prisoners out of total prisoners has decreased from 1.1% in 2019 to 1.0% in 2020 (as on 31st December of each year).
3. Among 4,926 prisoners of foreign nationality at the end of 2020, 4,135 were Males and 791 were females.
4. Among these foreign national prisoners, 23.1% (1,140 inmates) were Convicts, 70.4% (3,467 inmates) were Undertrials and 0.8% (41 inmates) were Detenues.
5. Among the foreign convicts, the highest number of foreign convicts were from Bangladesh (46.4%, 529 convicts) followed by Nepal (18.1%, 206 convicts), Nigeria (8.2%, 94 convicts) and Myanmar (7.3%, 83 convicts) at the end of 2020.

6. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign convicts lodged in their jails (40.9%, 466) followed by Uttar Pradesh (11.1%, 127) and Delhi (6.4%, 73) at the end of 2020.
7. Among the foreign Undertrials the highest number of foreign undertrials were from Bangladesh (47.0%, 1,630 undertrial) followed by Nigeria (17.7%, 615 undertrial) and Nepal (13.4%, 463 undertrial) at the end of 2020.
8. West Bengal has reported the highest number of foreign undertrial lodged in their jails (37.4%, 1,295) followed by Delhi (11.5%, 400) and Maharashtra (11.0%, 380) at the end of 2020.

Prisoners – Type of Offences

1. Convicts

- a. Among the convicts under IPC crimes (1,01,063) lodged in various jails in the country, around 87.8% of convicts have committed Offences affecting Human Body (88,755 inmates) and around 8.9% of convicts have committed Offences against Property (8,959 inmates) as on 31st December, 2020.
- b. Among the convicts of Offences against Human Body, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Murder (67.4%, 59,846 convicts) followed by convicts of Rape (14.2%, 12,631 convicts) and convicts of Attempt to Murder (5.7%, 5,096 convicts) as on 31st December, 2020.
- c. Among the convicts of Offences against Women, the highest number of inmates were convicted for Rape (67.9%, 12,631 convicts) followed by convicts of Dowry Deaths (24.5%, 4,569 convicts) as on 31st December, 2020.
- d. Among the convicts under SLL crimes (11,491) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were convicted under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (52.7%, 6,060 convicts) followed by convicts of Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (15.0%, 1,725 convicts) and convicts of Foreigner & Passport - Related Acts (6.5%, 743 convicts) as on 31st December, 2020.
- e. Among 82,353 convicts who were admitted during the year 2020, the number of habitual offenders were 3,908 (4.7% of convicts admitted).

2. Undertrials

- a.** Among the undertrial prisoners under IPC crimes (2,83,556) lodged in various jails in the country, around 65.6% (1,86,114 inmates) of undertrial prisoners have committed Offences affecting Human Body followed by prisoners of Offences against Property (27.3%, 77,531 inmates) as on 31st December, 2020.
- b.** Among the undertrial prisoners of Offences against Women, the highest number of inmates were undertrial for Rape (62.8%, 40,545 inmates) followed by undertrials for Dowry Death (22.4%, 14,465 inmates) at the end of 2020.
- c.** Among the undertrial prisoners under SLL crimes (88,282) lodged in various jails in the country, the highest number of inmates were undertrial under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs - Related Acts (60.5%, 53,369 inmates) followed by undertrial inmates under Arms/Explosive - Related Acts (15.2%, 13,463 inmates) and undertrial inmates under Crime Against SC/ST – Related Acts (5.0%, 4,394 inmates) at the end of 2020.

Prisoners – Sentences & Incarceration

1. Convicts

- a.** A total of 413 prisoners, who had been sentenced for Capital Punishment, were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2020. Out of these 413 prisoners, 94 prisoners were sentenced for capital punishment during the year 2020.
- b.** Among the 1,12,589 convicted prisoners, the number of prisoners who were sentenced to Life Imprisonment were 69,656 accounting for 61.9% of total convicts. This is followed by 15.0% of total convicted prisoners (16,911) who were sentenced for 10 - 13⁺ years of imprisonments and 7.3% of total convicted prisoners (8,206) who were sentenced for 7- 9⁺ years of imprisonments.

2. Undertrials

- a. Among 3,71,848 undertrial prisoners, around 71.2% of prisoners were confined for periods up to 1 year (2,64,636 prisoners), as on 31st December, 2020. Out of this, most number of undertrial prisoners (1,30,335 prisoners) were confined for up to 3 months accounting for 49.3%. This is followed by 72,005 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 3-6 months and 62,296 undertrial prisoners who were confined for 6-12 months.
- b. However, there were also 54,287 undertrial prisoners (14.6% of total Undertrials) confined for 1 to 2 years followed by 29,194 undertrial prisoners (7.9% of total Undertrials) confined for 2 to 3 years and 16,603 undertrial prisoners (4.5% of total Undertrials) confined for 3 to 5 years as on 31st December, 2020.
- c. Also there were 7,128 undertrial prisoners (accounting for 1.9% of total undertrial prisoners) who were confined for more than 5 years.

Prisoners – Releases, Transfers and Movements

The release of convicts has declined by 41.2% (from 1,86,256 in 2019 to 1,09,516 in 2020) and the release of undertrials has declined by 19.6% (from 16,06,731 in 2019 to 12,91,504 in 2020).

1. Convicts

- a. A total of 1,09,516 convicts were released (including 713 convicts getting transferred to other States/UTs) during the year 2020.
- b. Out of 1,09,516 convicts released, 45.1% of convicts (49,386) were released after completion of conviction period during 2020.
- c. A total of 6,389 convicts were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal from Higher Courts.
- d. A total of 2,321 convicts were released before completion of sentence awarded.
- e. A total of 156 convicts were pardoned for their offence committed.

2. Undertrials

- a. A total of 12,91,504 undertrial prisoners were released during 2020, out of which 95.4% of undertrial prisoners (12,32,469) were released on bail. Percentage share of Undertrials Released on Bail increased by 1.6% in 2020 over 2019 (93.8%).
- b. A total of 27,256 undertrial prisoners were released based on acquittal on first instance and 10,405 undertrial prisoners were released subsequent to the acquittal on appeal.
- c. No undertrial prisoners were extradited to foreign countries during 2020.
- d. A total 442 undertrial prisoners were released under Section 436A of CrPC during 2020.

3. Detenues

- a. A total of 6,759 detenues were released during 2020 out of which 30.5% detenues (2,061) were released on completion of detention period and 58.1% detenues (3,924) were released before completion of detention period.

4. Movements

To Courts:

- a. A total of 15,49,711 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 (3,28,421) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1,76,564) and West Bengal (1,73,005) during 2020.

To Hospitals:

- a. A total of 3,62,923 times, inmates were taken to the Hospitals. Among all the States/UTs, Chhattisgarh has reported the highest number of movements of inmates for medical assistance (51,855) followed by West Bengal (42,446) and Tamil Nadu (36,692) during 2020.
- b. There were 7,524 prisoners, who were suffering from mental illness as on 31st December, 2020.

Deaths and illness in Prisons

Year	Total No. of Deaths in Prisons	No. of Natural Deaths	No. of Un-natural Deaths (incl. Suicide)
2018	1,839 ^{\$}	1,638	144
2019	1,764 ^{\$}	1,538	160
2020	1,887 ^{\$}	1,642	189

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

^{\$} Rajasthan has reported that causes of 57 deaths in 2018, 66 deaths in 2019 and 56 deaths in 2020 were not known.

1. Number of deaths in prisons has increased from 1,764 in 2019 to 1,887 in 2020, having increased by 7.0%.
2. Number of deaths due to natural causes has increased from 1,538 in 2019 to 1,642 in 2020, having increased by 6.8%.
3. Out of 1,642 Natural Deaths furnished by the States 1,542 inmates have died due to illness and 100 inmates have died due to ageing.
4. Out of 1,542 deaths due to illness, 31.1% (480) inmates have died due to heart-diseases and 14.5% (224) inmates have died due to lung diseases.
5. Number of un-natural deaths in prisons has increased by 18.1% from 160 in 2019 to 189 in 2020.
6. Among the 189 un-natural deaths of inmates, 156 inmates have committed suicide, 8 inmates died in accidents, 8 inmates were murdered by inmates, 5 inmates died due to firing, 4 inmates were executed and 3 inmates died due to assault by outside elements during 2020. For a total of 56 inmate deaths, cause of the death is yet to be known.

Jail Breaks, Escapees & Firing in Prisons

1. A total of 355 prisoners escaped during 2020 where 120 escapees (33.8%) had escaped from police custody and 235 escaped from judicial custody.
2. A total of 152 escapees were re-arrested during 2020.
3. There were 30 incidences of jail break occurred during 2020.
4. 160 instances of clashes/group clashes occurred during 2020.

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisons

1. A total of 1,490 convicted inmates were rehabilitated during 2020.
2. A total of 1,213 inmates were given financial assistance on their release during 2020.
3. A total of 1,45,822 inmates were provided legal aid during 2020.
4. The number of prisoners benefitted from Elementary Education, Adult Education, Higher Education and Computer Course were 33,006, 32,897, 11,347 and 4,936 respectively during 2020. Also 42,976 inmates were imparted various vocational trainings by the jail-authorities during 2020.
5. A total of 82,576 inmates had been given medical counselling and 61,242 inmates had been given legal counselling by NGOs during 2020.
6. The total value of goods produced by inmates during 2020 was ₹ 223.42 Crore.
7. There were 879 NGOs who were working exclusively for prison reforms and 166 NGOs who were working exclusively for welfare of women during the year 2020. However, some NGOs may be working in many States.
8. A total of 355 complaints were received by National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) during 2020 out of which 46.2% complaints (164) were disposed off by them.
9. A total of 405 complaints were received by State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) during 2020 out of which 39.0% complaints (158) were disposed.

Prison Staff - Strength & Training

1. The sanctioned strength of jail-staff was 87,961 while the actual strength was 61,296 as on 31st December, 2020 due to vacancies not being filled up. 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 7,167, 65,742 and 1,315 respectively, while the actual strengths were 4,958, 46,839 and 789 respectively.
2. The sanctioned strength of Medical Staff was 3,316 while the actual strength was 2,232 as on 31st December, 2020.

3. The actual strength of woman jail officers/staffs was 8,380 (including 308 medical officers/staff).
4. Out of the 61,296 jail staffs, 10.0% (6,139) staffs were trained under various Refresher/Specialised/Re-orientation courses during 2020.

Prison – Budget & Infrastructure

1. The total budget for the financial year 2020-21 for all prisons in the country was ₹ 6740.6 Crore. The actual expenditure was ₹ 5814.4 Crore which is 86.3% of total annual budget for FY 2020-21.
2. A total of ₹ 2018.48 Crore was spent on inmates during FY 2020-21 which is almost 34.7% of total annual expenditure of all prisons for FY 2020-21.
3. Almost 49.8% (₹ 1004.98 Crore) of total expenses on inmates were spent on Food followed by 4.5% (₹ 91.53 Crore) on Medical matters, 1.3% (₹ 25.32 Crore) on Welfare activities, 1.2% (₹ 25.08 Crore) on Clothing, and 0.6% (₹ 12.34 Crore) on Vocational/Educational trainings.
4. Among all the States/UTs, out of total expenditure, Haryana (100.0%, ₹ 316.0 Crore) and DNH & Daman Diu (100.0%, ₹ 0.8 Crore) have spent the highest share of expenditure on inmates followed by Andhra Pradesh (93.6%, ₹ 159.3 Crore) and Uttarakhand (70.8%, ₹ 22.0 Crore) during the Financial Year 2020-21.
5. Among the 1,306 prisons, 288 prisons were renovated/expanded during 2020.
6. Among the 1,306 prisons, 907 prisons were having Video Conference facility as on 31st December 2020.
7. A total of 33,852 quarters were available against the actual staff strength of 61,296 as on 31st December, 2020, thus achieving satisfaction rate of 55.2%.

