Prison Ministry India
13 National Convention
Reform to Reintegrate
Countdown 24
Types of Prisons and Prisoners
1. Types of Prisons
2. Types of Prisoners
3. Variety of Prisoners
4. Repatriation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Prison</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Prisons</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Prison for women</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Jails</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borstol Schools</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub Jails</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Jails</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Air Jails</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1350</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period (more than 2 years) are confined in the Central Jails, which have larger capacity (more than 1,000 inmates) in comparison to other jails. These jails also have rehabilitation capacities.

Delhi had the highest number of 14 central jails followed by Madhya Pradesh (11), Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan & Tamil Nadu (9 each) and Bihar, Karnataka, West Bengal (8 each). Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, A & N Island, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have no central Jail.
Women jails are special Jails that exclusively confines only female prisoners & these Jails are called as Women Jail. Women jail may exist at sub-divisional, district & central (Zone/Range) level.

Women jails exclusively for women prisoners exist only in 15 States/UT (Table 1.1). Rajasthan (7), having highest number of Women Jails followed by Tamil Nadu (5), Kerala (3), Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Delhi (2 each). Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have one women jail each.
District jails (capacity for around 500 inmates) serve as the main prisons in some of the States/UTs. Serving the short term convicts upto six months.

State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of district jails (62) followed by Madhya Pradesh (41), Bihar (31) and Maharashtra (28). Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2019.
The primary objective of borstal schools is to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders in a different environment suitable for children and keep them away from contaminating atmosphere of the prison. The young offenders in conflict with law detained in borstal schools are provided various vocational trainings. They are also given education with the help of trained teachers.

Tamil Nadu has 12 borstal schools and 7 States namely, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan & Telangana (1 each) have reported borstal schools in their respective jurisdiction.
Eight States have reported comparatively higher number of sub-jails (capacity for around 200 inmates) revealing a well-organized prison set-up even at lower formation.

These States are Tamil Nadu (96), Andhra Pradesh (91), Madhya Pradesh (73), Odisha (73), Karnataka (72), Rajasthan (60), West Bengal (31) and Telangana (20) while 9 States/UTs have no sub-jails (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi)
Special jail means any prison provided for the confinement of a particular class or particular classes of prisoners & provides limited access with the permission of higher authorities. Offenders may include prisoners involved in terrorist and extremists activities, inmates who have committed serious violations of prison discipline, inmates showing tendencies towards violence and aggression, habitual offenders, drug peddlers, etc.

Out of the 13 States/UTs having Special jail, Kerala has the highest number of special jails (15) followed by West Bengal (5), Telangana (4), Tamil Nadu (3), Gujarat, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Puducherry (2 jails each) and Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Maharashtra (1 jail each)
Open air jails are special Jails that exclusively confines only convicted prisoners. Convict Prisoners with good behaviour, satisfying certain norms prescribed in the prison rules are lodged in open prisons. Minimum security is kept in such prisons and prisoners are engaged in agricultural activities.

Only 17 States have reported about the functioning of open jails in their jurisdiction. Amongst these States, Rajasthan has reported the highest number of 39 open jails followed by Maharashtra (19), Madhya Pradesh(6), Gujarat ,Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (3 each) The remaining 10 States – Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana and Uttarakhand have one open jail each
TYPES OF PRISONERS

1. Convicts
2. Undertrials
3. Remand
4. TPDA
5. Foreign Prisoners
6. Death Row Prisoners
Convicts prisoners are the ones already punished by the court. In India out of the total 478600 prisoners only 144125 are being convicted by the courts.
Undertrial prisoners are the ones cases are booked and trial started in the courts.
Remand prisoners are the ones mostly affected. They are simply put in the prison neither FIR is filed nor cases are booked. They may be released after some time without any trials.
TPDA prisoners are the dangerous ones cannot be locked with other inmates since they are terrorists.
FOREIGN PRISONERS

A total of 5,608 Foreign national inmates consisting of 4,776 Males and 832 Females were confined in various Indian jails at the end of the year 2019.

Out of the 5,608 Foreign national prisoners, 2,171 were Convicts, 2,979 were Undertrials and 40 were Detenues. West Bengal has reported the highest number of inmates (2,316) followed by Maharashtra (517) and Uttar Pradesh (505) accounting for 41.3%, 9.2% and 9.0% of the total inmates.
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.
VARIETY OF PRISONERS

1. Professionals and Regular
2. First Time offenders
3. Accidental or situational criminals
4. Innocent inmates
We see some of the inmates are professionals, hired gundas. Their work is criminal activity. They do this and get money as some are going and earning money from abroad. They fix the rate for each crime. Even for different types murder different rates. But this category may be only of a small quantity in prisons may be round 5 to 10%
FIRST TIME OFFENDERS

We see some of the inmates are entering first time to the prison. For them every thing will be new. More over the mental agony and the stigma in the media affects them a lot. Many of such inmates are inclined to suicidal attempt.

There is also possibility of such inmates are being trained by the other hard criminals to do criminal activities without getting in to police.
ACCIDENTAL OR SIITUATIONAL CRIMINALS

Some of the inmates have committed the crime without any intention. The spur of the moment makes them criminal and they are inside the prisons. Since they could not control the anger they are entering the prison. For them also every thing will be new. More over the mental agony and the stigma in the media affects them a lot. Many of such inmates are inclined to suicidal attempt.
Innocent Inmates

Around twenty per cent of the prisoners lodged in Kerala Jails are actually innocent and are being put behind bars without committing any crime, according to jail DGP Alexander Jacob.

Some of them languish in the jail because of the circumstantial evidence against them, while some others have been sacrificed by their own political parties.

There are even people who have been framed by their enemies and also those who confessed to the crime without committing anything wrong just to save their bosses.