



Prison Ministry India 13 National Convention

*Reform to Reintegrate
Countdown 24*

Types of Prisons and Prisoners



PRISON MINISTRY INDIA

1. Types of Prisons
2. Types of Prisoners
3. Variety of Prisoners
4. Repatriation

TYPES OF PRISONS

1.	Central Prisons	144
2.	Special Prison for women	31
3.	District Jails	410
4.	Borstol Schools	19
5.	Sub Jails	619
6.	Special Jails	41
7.	Open Air Jails	86
	Total	1350

CENTRAL PRISONS - 144

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

SPECIAL PRISON FOR WOMEN -31

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- 410

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.

BORSTOL SCHOOLS - 19

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

SUB JAILS - 619

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 JAILS - 41

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 - 86

Open 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

Convicts prisoners are the ones already punishment is given by the court.

In India out of the total 478600 prisoners only 144125 are being convicted by the courts.

UNDERTRIALS

Undertrial prisoners are the ones cases are booked and trial started in the courts.

REMAND PRISONERS

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 with out any trials.

TPDA

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..

DEATH ROW

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

PROFESSIONALS AND REGULAR

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 with out getting in to police.

ACCIDENTAL OR SITUATIONAL 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

