



National Campaign Against Torture

[A platform for action of the NGOs committed to stamp out torture in India]

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INDIA: ANNUAL REPORT ON TORTURE 2019

Table of Contents

1. TOP 15 TRENDS OF TORTURE AND IMPUNITY IN INDIA DURING 2019.....	6
2. TORTURE IN POLICE CUSTODY.....	13
2.1 PATTERNS AND PRACTICES OF TORTURE	13
A. Deaths in police custody.....	23
i. Cases of deaths in police custody recorded by NCAT	23
ii. Torture resulting in death outside police station	75
iii. At least 60% custodial deaths victims belong to poor and marginalised communities	80
B. Torture not resulting to deaths	84
2.2 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF DALITS AND TRIBALS	103
2.3 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF WOMEN	108
A. Death due to torture outside police station.....	108
B. Torture not resulting to death	109
C. Sexual assaults including custodial rape.....	112
2.4 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF CHILDREN	118
A. Offences against children in juvenile homes.....	118
B. Illegal detention and torture of children	118
3. TORTURE IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY	122
A. Deaths due to alleged torture.....	122
B. Deaths due to denial or lack of medical treatment.....	136
C. Deaths due to alleged suicide in prisons.....	144
D. Deaths due to alleged sudden medical complications.....	155
E. Inhuman conditions in the prisons.....	165



4. TORTURE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ARMY AND THE CENTRAL ARMED FORCES	167
5. IMPUNITY AGAINST TORTURE & OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	171
6. TORTURE BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION GROUPS	177
6.1 ABUSES BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION GROUPS IN J&K	177
6.2 NORTH EAST INDIA	178
6.3 ABUSES BY THE NAXALITES	178
7. TORTURE BY OTHER NON-STATE ACTORS (UPPER CASTES)	184
A. Cases of being beaten to death	184
B. Cases of setting Dalits on fire	186
C. Cases of torture, degrading and humiliating treatment	187
D. Police inaction	191
8. JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS AGAINST TORTURE	193
8.1 JUDGMENTS AWARDING COMPENSATION	193
8.2 JUDGMENTS RECOMMENDING PUNISHMENTS	197
8.3 DIRECTIONS FOR PROBE BY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES	203
9. INTERVENTIONS OF NHRC/SHRCS AGAINST TORTURE	215
9.1 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION	215
9.2 STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS	217
Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission	218
Bihar Human Rights Commission	227
J&K State Human Rights Commission	228
Madhya Pradesh State Human Rights Commission	229
Karnataka State Human Rights Commission	229
Kerala State Human Rights Commission	230
Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission	231
Meghalaya Human Rights Commission	233
Haryana State Human Rights Commission	233
Rajasthan SHRC	235
10. SCRUTINY OF INDIA'S RECORDS BY THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS	236
11. SUPREME COURT REJECTS PETITION FOR A STAND-ALONE LAW AGAINST TORTURE	239



Abbreviations

ACP	Assistant Commissioner of Police
AFSPA	Armed Forces Special Power Act
AIIMS	All India Institute of Medical Sciences
ASI	Assistant Sub Inspector
AR	Assam Rifles
BSF	Border Security Force
CB-CID	Crime Branch-Crime Investigation Department
CID	Crime Investigation Department
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CJM	Court of Judicial Magistrate
CrPC	Code of Criminal Procedure
CIA	Crime Investigation Agency
CHC	Community Health Centre
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CRPF	Central Reserved Police Force
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
DGP	Director General of Police
DCP	Deputy Commissioner of Police
FIR	First Information Report
GRP	Government Railway Police
HRF	Human Rights Forum
HRLN	Human Rights Law Network
HSRHC	Haryana State Human Rights Commission
IO	Investigation Officer
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IRBn	Indian Reserve Battalion
JIC	Joint Interrogation Cell
J&K	Jammu and Kashmir
JKSHRC	Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission
JJ Act	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JE	Judicial enquiry
JFCM	Judicial Magistrate of First Class
LWE	Left Wing Extremism



KSHRC	Karnataka State Human Rights Commission
MPHRC	Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission
MSHRC	Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission
ME	Magisterial enquiry
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NCAT	National Campaign Against Torture
NSCN	National Socialist Council of Nagaland
NDPS	Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
NGO	Non Governmental organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NoK	Next of kin
NRC	National Register of Citizens
OC	Officer-in-Charge
OHCHR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
PSHRC	Punjab State Human Rights Commission
PMCH	Patna Medical College and Hospital
POCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
PIL	Public Interest Litigation
RPF	Railway Protection Force
RTI	Right to Information
RR	Rashtriya Rifles
SF	Security force
SI	Sub Inspector
S/o	Son of
SHO	Station House Officer
SHRC	State Human Rights Commission
SIT	Special Investigation Team
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
SP	Superintendent of Police
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SC/ST Act	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
TNSHRC	Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission



UN United Nations
UNCAT UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading
Treatment or Punishment
W/o Wife of



1. TOP 15 TRENDS OF TORTURE AND IMPUNITY IN INDIA DURING 2019

In 2019, National Campaign Against Torture (NCAT) recorded the following 15 top trends of torture in India.

First, number of custodial deaths during 2019 remained over five persons per day. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India recorded a total of 1,723 cases of death of persons in judicial custody and police custody across the country from January to December 2019. These included 1,606 deaths in judicial custody and 117 deaths in police custody¹ i.e. an average of five deaths daily.

Second, deaths in police custody occur primarily as a result of torture. In 2019, NCAT documented death of 125 persons in 124 cases in police custody across the country. Out of the 125 deaths, 93 persons (74.4%) died during police custody due to alleged torture/foul play while 24 persons (19.2%) died under suspicious circumstances in which police claimed they committed suicide (16 persons), died of illness (7 persons) and death due to injuries after slipping from police station bathroom (1 person); and the reason for the custodial death of five (4%) persons were unknown. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh topped in deaths in police custody in 2019 with 14 cases, followed by Tamil Nadu and Punjab with 11 cases each; Bihar and Madhya Pradesh with 9

cases each; Gujarat with 8 cases; Delhi and Odisha with 7 cases each; Jharkhand with 6 cases; Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with 5 cases each; Andhra Pradesh and Haryana with 4 cases each; Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal with 3 cases each; Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Manipur with 2 cases each; and Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Tripura with 1 cases each.

Third, the practice of torturing the suspects in police custody to punish them or gather information or extract confessions continued to be rampant. In 2019, NCAT documented several cases in which torture was used to extract confessions from suspects. Some of the victims who were tortured to extract confession during 2019 included a 17-year-old boy (name withheld) in Tamil Nadu who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Hira Bajania of Gujarat who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Karan Kumar of Punjab who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Nesar Ansari of Bihar who was tortured to death to obtain a confession in a case of theft; Rajesh of Kerala who committed suicide unable to bear the torture meted out to him to extract confession in connection with a chain snatching case; Ashok Bansal of Madhya Pradesh who was tortured to extract confession in a case of theft; two Dalit brothers identified as Deepak and Dashrath who were tortured to obtain

¹. See NHRC Monthly Human Rights Cases Statistics from January to December 2019 at <https://nhrc.nic.in/complaints/human-right-case-statistics>



confession in a false case; three persons identified as Prabhunath Yadav, Babu Ahmad and Anand Kumar of Uttar Pradesh who were tortured to extract confessions in a case of theft; Preetam Bhalgat of Maharashtra who was tortured to extract confession in a case of cheating; Monu of Uttar Pradesh who was tortured to extract confession in connection with a murder case; 12 labourers, including women, of Gujarat who were tortured to extract confessions in connection with a case of murder; and Imtiyaz Sabbir Miyan of Gujarat who was tortured to obtain confession in a case of theft; and Sajith Babu of Kerala who was tortured to extract confession in a case of theft.

Fourth, apart from extracting confession, torture is routinely perpetrated to extract bribe from the detainees or their relatives. According to the *India Corruption Survey 2019* conducted by Local Circles in collaboration with Transparency International India, three most corruption prone departments in India were Property Registration & Land Issues, followed by Police and Municipal Corporation.² In 2019, the NCAT documented several cases of torture by the police to extract money/bribes and some of the victims included Baleswar (Uttar Pradesh), Ramkelawan (Uttar Pradesh), Ramvraksh Mallik (Bihar), Gautam Mondal (West Bengal), Manoj Prasad (Bihar), Gurwinder Singh (Punjab), Ravindra Kumar (Uttar

Pradesh), Suresh Rawat (Madhya Pradesh), Aarzudin (Punjab), Lokhi Dhan Chakma (Arunachal Pradesh) Chiko Chakma and three others (Arunachal Pradesh), Pika alias Pike (Haryana) and Anup Rabha (Assam).

Fifth, apart from most common method of torture such as slapping, kicking with boots, beating with sticks, pulling hairs etc, NCAT recorded that torture methods used by the police also included hammering iron nails in the body (victims: Gufran Alam and Taslim Ansari of Bihar), applying roller on legs and burning (victim: Rizwan Asad Pandit of Jammu & Kashmir), ‘falanga’ wherein the soles of the feet are beaten (victim: Rajkumar of Kerala), stretching legs apart in opposite side (victim: Rajkumar of Kerala), hitting in private parts (victims: Brijpal Maurya and Lina Narjinari of Haryana), stabbing with screwdriver (victim: Pradeep Tomar of Uttar Pradesh), electric shock (victims: Yadav Lal Prasad of Punjab; Monu of Uttar Pradesh), pouring petrol in private parts (victim: Monu of Uttar Pradesh), applying chilly power in private parts (victim: Raj Kumar of Kerala) beating while being hand-cuffed (victims: Sajith Babu and Rajesh of Kerala), pricking needle into body (victim: 13-year-old minor of Tamil Nadu), branding with hot iron rod (victim: 13-year-old minor of Tamil Nadu), beating after stripping (victims: Mohammed Tanveer and Lina Narjinari of Haryana; Minuwara Begum, Sanuwara and Rumela of Assam), urinating in mouth (victim: Amit Sharma of Uttar Pradesh), inserting hard blunt object into anus (victim: Diwakar Kumar of Bihar), beating after

². *India Corruption Survey 2019*, P.12, available at <http://transparencyindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/India-Corruption-Survey-2019.pdf>



hanging upside down with hands and legs tied (victims: Mahavir Bhatia of Rajasthan; and Aaditya Chouhan of Madhya Pradesh), forcing to perform oral sex (victims: Hira Bajania and 12 others of Gujarat), pressing finger nails with pliers (victim: Anup Rabha of Assam), deprivation of food and water (victim: Anup Rabha of Assam), beating with iron rods after victim is suspended between two tables with both hands and legs tied (victims: Aaditya Chouhan and Yashwant Chouhand of Madhya Pradesh), forced to do *Murga* pose or stress position (victim: Lina Narjinari of Haryana), and kicking in belly of pregnant woman (victim: Minuwara Begum of Assam).

Sixth, it is a fact that majority of the victims of police torture belonged to the poor and marginalised sections of the society who are often the soft targets because of their socio-economic status. Out of the deaths of 125 persons in 124 cases of deaths in police custody documented by NCAT in 2019, 75 persons or 60% belonged to the poor and marginalised communities. These included 13 victims from Dalit and tribal communities, 15 victims belonged to Muslim minority community, 37 victims were picked up for petty crimes such as theft/burglary/cheating/selling of liquor illegally, gambling, etc which indicate their economic status, three were farmers, one was labourer, one was a refugee, two were security guards, one was a rag-picker and two worked as drivers.

Seventh, the police made all attempts to destroy incriminating evidence of torture

by not conducting post mortems or cremating the dead bodies of the torture victims in haste without conducting mandatory post-mortem examinations. NCAT recorded at least four such cases including failure to conduct post mortem in the custodial death of a 17-year-old boy (name withheld) from Tamil Nadu; hasty cremation of dead body of Hira Bajania of Gujarat to destroy evidence of torture as well as denying the families to perform the last rite as per their community's custom; cremation of the body of Mangal Das of Tripura forcefully without conducting post-mortem examination; and hasty cremation of the body of Hanuman Koli of Rajasthan without even allowing his children to see his face for the last time without conducting post mortem. There was also manipulation of police records regarding arrest. For example, in the custodial death of Rajkumar (49 years), who was tortured to death in police custody in Kerala on 21 June 2019, investigation by the Crime Branch found evidence for manipulations in police records regarding his arrest. CCTV footages of the police station proved that he was held by police on 12 June 2019 and was held in illegal custody for three days. Police claimed that he was held only on 15 June and produced before the court on the same night.³

³. Kerala custodial death: Two cops arrested, Deccan Herald, 3 July 2019, <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/south/kerala-custodial-death-two-cops-arrested-744468.html>



Eighth, women continued to be tortured or targeted for sexual violence in custody and often, the victims belonged to weaker sections of the society. During 2019, NCAT documented death of at least four women during police custody, one committed suicide at home unable to bear custodial torture and another woman died due to torture outside police station. For example, from 3-7 July 2019, a 35-year-old Dalit woman was allegedly illegally detained, subjected to torture and raped in police custody by nine police personnel at Sardarshahar police station in Churu district, Rajasthan. Beside custodial rape, the victim was also allegedly subjected to torture including plucking of her nails.⁴

Ninth, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act) as amended up to date remains poorly implemented. The lack of implementation of the JJ Act means that children are often illegally detained at police stations and prisons, and subjected to torture. NCAT documented death of four children due to torture during police custody, one case of death due to torture in juvenile home and a number of cases of torture of children in 2019.

The NCRB in its “*Crime in India - 2018*” recorded 3,164 cases of simple hurt and grievous hurt caused by the police on

3,467 minor victims.⁵ The NCRB also recorded 2,030 cases under the JJ Act in 2018 including 650 (32%) cases of offences against children involving 695 victims perpetrated by caretakers/in-charge of juvenile homes. Among the States, Gujarat reported the highest number of offences by caretakers/in-charge of juvenile homes with 439 cases (67.5%) out of the total 650 cases.⁶

Tenth, the condition of prisons across the country remained deplorable despite slews of directions given by the Supreme Court of India in September 2017 to improve living conditions in prisons. The NHRC recorded 1,606 cases of deaths in judicial custody from January to December 2019.⁷ Overcrowding remains one of the biggest problems faced by the prison inmates in India. As per the latest report of the NCRB titled “*Prison Statistics India 2018*”, as on 31 December 2018, there were 4,66,084 prisoners against the total capacity of 3,96,223 prisoners in the country’s 1,339 jails, indicating an overcrowding of 117.63%. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest overcrowding (176.5%) followed by Sikkim (157.3%), Delhi (154.3%),

4. Rajasthan: Dalit Woman Gang Raped in Police Custody, *The Wire*, 16 July 2019, <https://thewire.in/rights/rajasthan-dalit-woman-gang-rape-police-custody>

5. NCRB, *Crime In India 2018*, Table 4A.2(ii), <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/Table%204A.2.pdf>

6. NCRB, *Crime In India 2018*, Table 4A.2(i), <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/Table%204A.2.pdf>

7. See NHRC Monthly Human Rights Cases Statistics from January to December 2019 at <https://nhrc.nic.in/complaints/human-right-case-statistics>



Chhattisgarh (153.3%), Uttarakhand (150%), Maharashtra (148.9%), Madhya Pradesh (147%) and Meghalaya (143.5%). Among Union Territories, Delhi has reported the highest overcrowding (154.3%).⁸ Many deaths in judicial custody took place as a result of torture. However, in large majority of deaths in judicial custody, the prison officials claimed that the causes of deaths were sudden health or medical complications and suicide. Torture and ill-treatment was reported from Tihar jail in New Delhi. On 12 April 2019, Nabbir, an inmate of Tihar jail was allegedly tortured by one of the jail superintendents in the jail premises. The torture was revealed on 17 April after the victim approached a local court, claiming that Jail Superintendent Rajesh Chauhan of Jail No.4 branded the 'Om' symbol into his back before depriving him of food for two days. Nabbir had spoken of the ordeal to his family, who brought the incident to the notice of his counsel. The Court observed the allegations to be of 'serious nature' requiring immediate intervention and ordered an inquiry. The Court also directed that Nabbir be shifted from his cell in jail number 4 to a safer location, away from 'direct or indirect' supervision of the accused Jail Superintendent, Rajesh Chauhan. In its order, the Court said that the jail authorities must conduct Nabbir's medical examination with immediate effect and

necessary CCTV footage must be collected and statements of other inmates taken.⁹

Eleventh, the use of torture by the armed forces consisting of the Indian Army and Central Armed Forces who are deployed in the insurgency affected areas and the border areas continued to be reported. On 6 May 2019, Mungshang Konghay (28 years) was allegedly tortured in the custody of 17th Assam Rifles at Litan in Ukhrul district, Manipur. The victim alleged that he was tortured to make him confess that he is a member of an underground group.¹⁰ On 21 June 2019, Tarun Mondal, (17 years) was allegedly tortured to death in the custody of Border Security Force (BSF) in Murshidabad district, West Bengal. Mondal was spotted by BSF officers when he was smuggling cattle across the border to the territory of Bangladesh. They fired shots at Mondal that hit him below his right knee. When he fell on the ground, BSF officials allegedly hit him with their boots and rifles and left when he fell unconscious. Mondal's dead body was found on the next morning.¹¹

⁸. See Chapter 1 (Prisons - Types and Occupancy), Prison Statistics India 2018

⁹. Tihar official branded and starved me, alleges inmate, The Times of India, 20 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/tihar-official-branded-and-starved-me-alleges-inmate/articleshowprint/68961530.cms>

¹⁰. Assam Rifles officer accused of torture, The Hindu, 9 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/assam-rifles-officer-accused-of-torture/article27074321.ece>

¹¹. See Urgent Campaign, 1 August 2019, OMCT, 'India: Impunity for Extrajudicial Killings in West Bengal', <https://www.omct.org/urgent->



Twelfth, there is absolute impunity to the perpetrators of torture. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in its *Crime in India* reports from 2005 to 2018 revealed that with respect to the death of 500 “persons remanded to police custody by court”, 281 cases were registered, 54 policemen were chargesheeted but not a single policeman was convicted as on date. It is clear that in large number of cases, production of any person arrested or detained before the courts within 24 hours of arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate guaranteed under Article 22 of the Constitution of India is not adequate to prevent custodial deaths.

Thirteenth, armed opposition groups continued to be responsible for brutal killings including through torture. On 7 August 2019 night, two youth identified as Arif Sofi of Khudwani and Mehraj Ahmed Dar were abducted by militants from their homes at Hawoorra village in Kulgam district of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) on the suspicion of being informers. Both the youth were released on 8 August in a serious condition fol. One of them, Arif Sofi succumbed to his injuries in a hospital.¹² The militants also specifically

[campaigns/urgent-interventions/india/2019/08/d25481/](https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/campaigns/urgent-interventions/india/2019/08/d25481/)

¹². Abducted Kulgam youth tortured to death, Greater Kashmir, 9 August 2019, <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir>

targeted people from outside J&K, who worked as labourers or linked to the apple trade to create fear following the revocation of the Article 370 of the Constitution by the Government of India. A number of people were killed or injured. On 26 August 2019, Hangkon Solting (32 years) was tortured to death by alleged National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN) (R) militants at Kantang village in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh.¹³ The Maoists continued to be responsible for brutal killing and torture of their hostages, including after being subjected to summary trial in so-called “Jan Adalats” (Peoples’ Courts) in full public view to instill fear among the people.

Fourteenth, other non-State actors continued to perpetrate torture. The Dalits (Scheduled Castes) continued to face torture and other inhuman and degrading treatment at the hands of the upper castes. The incidents of caste atrocities continued to remain high with 42,793 reported cases in 2018.¹⁴ During 2019 the Dalits were killed, attacked, tortured, and subjected to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or

[/abducted-kulgam-youth-tortured-to-death/292942.html](https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/abducted-kulgam-youth-tortured-to-death/292942.html)

¹³. Man tortured to death by NSCN (R), The Arunachal Times, 29 August 2019, <https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2019/08/29/man-tortured-to-death-by-nscn-r/>

¹⁴. NCRB, Crime in India 2018, Table 7A&C, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>



punishment by the members of the upper castes.

Fifteen, the Government of India has no intention to ratify the UNCAT or enact a national law against torture despite the Law Commission of India submitting the draft Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017 for enactment by the parliament in October 2017.¹⁵ The refusal of the Supreme Court in its judgment on 5th September 2019 to issue directions to the Government of India to enact a national anti-torture law further emboldened the government of India not to ratify the UNCAT.¹⁶ Earlier, Union Home Minister Amit Shah while addressing the 50th foundation day of the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPRD) of the Ministry of Home Affairs on 28th August 2019 stated that *"This is not an age of third- degree [torture], police should stay ahead of crime and criminal-minded people."*¹⁷ Though

Home Minister of India acknowledged the use of torture by the police, the government of India has repeatedly failed to take decisive measures to legally prohibit torture.

Suhas Chakma
Coordinator

¹⁵. LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA Report No.273, "Implementation of 'United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment through Legislation", October 2017 available at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/reports/Report273.pdf>

¹⁶. The judgment of the Supreme Court in *Dr Ashwini Kumar vs Union of India* dated 5 September 2019 is available at <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/19090773/>

¹⁷. Age of third-degree torture is over, Amit Shah tells police, *The Hindu*, 28 August 2019 available at <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/age->

[of-third-degree-over-amit-shah-tells-police/article29277519.ece](https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/age-of-third-degree-over-amit-shah-tells-police/article29277519.ece)



2. TORTURE IN POLICE CUSTODY

2.1 PATTERNS AND PRACTICES OF TORTURE

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recorded 117 deaths in police custody across the country in 2019. These included 9 deaths in the month of January, 10 deaths in February, 12 deaths in March, 11 deaths in April, 9 deaths in May, 10 deaths in June, 14 deaths in July, 9 deaths in August, 12 deaths in September, 7 deaths in October, 10 deaths in November and 4 deaths in December.¹⁸

In 2019, the NCAT documented deaths of 125 persons in 124 cases in police custody across the country as per Table 1 given below. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh topped in deaths in police custody in 2019. Out of the 125 deaths documented by NCAT across the country, Uttar Pradesh reported 14 deaths in police custody, followed by Tamil Nadu and Punjab with 11 deaths each; Bihar and Madhya Pradesh with 9 deaths each; Gujarat with 8 deaths; Delhi and Odisha with 7 deaths each; Jharkhand with 6 deaths;

Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with 5 deaths each; Andhra Pradesh and Haryana with 4 deaths each; Kerala, Karnataka and West Bengal with 3 deaths each; Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Manipur with 2 deaths each; and Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Tripura with 1 death each.

¹⁸. See NHRC Monthly Human Rights Cases Statistics from January to December 2019 at <https://nhrc.nic.in/complaints/human-right-case-statistics>



Table 1: Deaths in police custody recorded by NCAT during 2019

Sl. No.	Name	States	Reason for death
1	Mr R. Murugan	Tamil Nadu	Torture
2	Mr Srinivasulu @ Srinappa	Andhra Pradesh	Torture
3	Mr Mohemmed Abdul Lakhani	Gujarat	Torture
4	Mr Suresh Naik	Odisha	Torture
5	Mr Kulwant	Haryana	Torture
6	Mr Mangal Das	Tripura	Torture
7	Mr Satya Prakash Shukla	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
8	Mr M. Balamurugan	Tamil Nadu	Torture
9	Mr Vijay Singh	Maharashtra	Torture
10	Mr Mitthu Patel	Bihar	Torture
11	Mr Pradeep Tomar	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
12	Mr Aynul Khan	West Bengal	Torture
13	Mr Jagdish Goliyan	Rajasthan	Foul play
14	Mr Brijpal Maurya	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
15	Mr Ranjith Kumar	Kerala	Torture
16	Mr Sushant Behera	Odisha	Torture
17	Mr Mani	Tamil Nadu	Torture
18	Mr Shivakumar	Karnataka	Torture
19	Mr Gurwinder Singh	Punjab	Torture
20	Mr Lokeshan Yadav	Uttar Pradesh	Torture



21	Mr Giriraj Suman	Rajasthan	Torture
22	Mr Reyaz Ahmad Thekri	Jammu & Kashmir	Foul play
23	Mr Veerendra Lodhi	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
24	Mr Nesar Ansari	Bihar	Torture
25	Mr Shivam	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
26	Mr Babul Das	Assam	Torture
27	Mr Hanuman Koli	Rajasthan	Torture
28	Mr Shrikant Singh	Bihar	Torture
29	Mr Aarzudin	Punjab	Torture
30	Mr V Balakrishna	Andhra Pradesh	Torture
31	Mr Suresh Rawat	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
32	Mr Ratikanta Das	Odisha	Torture
33	Mr Jaspreet Singh	Punjab	Torture
34	Mr Nardeep Singh Sethi	Punjab	Foul play
35	Mr Chotu	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
36	Mr Baljinder Singh	Punjab	Foul play
37	Mr Sanjay Rai	Haryana	Torture
38	Mr Sunny Kumar	Punjab	Torture
39	Mr Bandhan Mohanty	Odisha	Torture
40	Mr Rajkumar	Kerala	Torture
41	Mr Shivam Mishra	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
42	Mr Gobardhan Bindhani	Odisha	Torture
43	Mr Deepak Barik	Odisha	Torture
44	Mr Govinda	Delhi	Torture
45	Mr Sumit Massey	Delhi	Torture



46	Mr Omprakash Pandey	Gujarat	Torture
47	Mr Balraj Singh	Delhi	Torture
48	Mr R Narayanan	Tamil Nadu	Torture
49	Mr Ravindra Kumar	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
50	Mr Jaspal Singh	Punjab	Torture
51	Mr Kashyap Rawal	Gujarat	Torture
52	Mr Vinod Verma	Haryana	Foul play/Poisoned
53	Mr Bhoopathy	Tamil Nadu	Torture
54	Mr Gurwinder Singh	Punjab	Torture
55	Mr Avinash	Karnataka	Torture
56	Mr Sanju	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
57	Mr K Karthik	Tamil Nadu	Torture
58	Mr Manoj Prasad	Bihar	Torture
59	Mr Saroop Singh	Punjab	Foul play
60	Mr Karan Kumar	Punjab	Torture
61	Mr Chandrika Prasad Tiwari	Chhattisgarh	Torture
62	Mr Sampath	Telangana	Torture
63	Mr Md Manjur Ahamad	Manipur	Torture
64	Mr Rizwan Asad Pandit	Jammu & Kashmir	Torture
65	Mr Gufran Alam and Mr Taslim Ansari	Bihar	Torture
66	Mr Muneshwar	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
67	Mr Nandu Batham	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
68	Mr Raghuraj Singh Tomar	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
69	Mr Gautam Mondal	West Bengal	Torture



70	Mr Ramvraksh Mallik	Bihar	Torture
71	Mr Heishnam Saratkumar	Manipur	Torture
72	Mr Ramkelawan	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
73	Mr Virender Kumar	Delhi	Torture
74	Mr Dinesh	Rajasthan	Foul play
75	Mr Tika Ram	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
76	Mr Abdul Rahim	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
77	Mr Rajiv Ranjan	Bihar	Torture
78	Mr Baleswar	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
79	Mr Brijesh Savaliya	Gujarat	Alleged suicide
80	Mr Abhinav Kumar Yadav	Uttarakhand	Alleged suicide
81	Mr Charanjeetsingh Gurmelsingh Jat	Gujarat	Alleged suicide
82	Mr Akash Kumar	Himachal Pradesh	Foul play
83	Mr Vinod	Tamil Nadu	Alleged suicide
84	Mr Md. Jasim Ansari	Jharkhand	Alleged suicide
85	Mr Krishna Sarathi	Chhattisgarh	Alleged suicide
86	Mr Dilkhush Kumar	Bihar	Alleged suicide
87	Mr U Nawas	Kerala	Alleged suicide
88	Mr Mangilal	Rajasthan	Alleged suicide
89	Mr Sunil Shrivastava	Chhattisgarh	Alleged suicide
90	Unidentified youth	Andhra Pradesh	Alleged suicide
91	Mr Sunil	Karnataka	Not known
92	Mr Mohammad Shakil	Jharkhand	Alleged suicide
93	Mr Sunil Lodhi	Odisha	Death from alleged injuries



			after slipping from bathroom
94	Mr Sopan Madhukar Deokar	Maharashtra	Alleged heart attack
95	Mr Surjit Singh	Punjab	Alleged cardiac arrest
96	Mr Chinnavellai	Tamil Nadu	Alleged illness/uneasiness
97	Mr S. Ramachandran	Tamil Nadu	Alleged illness/uneasiness
98	Mr Mukesh Kumar	Delhi	Alleged illness/TB attack
99	Mr Ashok Soni	Uttar Pradesh	Alleged illness
100	Mr Kuldas Umbarlal	Maharashtra	Unknown
101	Mr Harisingh Sangha Rathod	Maharashtra	Unknown
102	Mr Patel Haresh Kumar	Gujarat	Unknown
103	Mr Bechan Ganju	Jharkhand	Torture
104	Mr Pika @ Pike	Haryana	Torture
105	Mr Ram Avtar	Uttar Pradesh	Torture
106	Mr Hira Bajania	Gujarat	Torture
107	Mr Ashish Tudu	Jharkhand	Alleged suicide
108	Mr Harichandra Marabi	Chhattisgarh	Alleged suicide
109	Mr Pankaj Kumar Bek	Chhattisgarh	Torture
110	Mr Ganesh Ravidas	Bihar	Torture
111	Mr Gautam Mondal	West Bengal	Torture
112	Mr Leela Adivasi	Madhya Pradesh	Alleged sudden illness



113	Mr Swamidin Baiga	Madhya Pradesh	Torture
114	Mr Dinesh Paswan	Jharkhand	Torture
115	Mr Ramkishore Gond	Madhya Pradesh	Alleged suicide
116	Ms Fameeda	Andhra Pradesh	Torture
117	Ms Shri Bai	Jharkhand	Alleged suicide
118	Ms Leelabai	Tamil Nadu	Foul play
119	Ms Sakina @ Hinesh	Delhi	Unknown
120	17-year-old boy, s/o Mr Phula Desai	Gujarat	Torture
121	17-year-old boy, s/o Mr Brijendra Singh Rana	Uttarakhand	Torture
122	17-year-old boy (name withheld)	Maharashtra	Torture
123	17-year-old boy, s/o Ms M Jaya	Tamil Nadu	Torture
124	Mr Tayyab	Delhi	Alleged suicide

II. 75% victims tortured to death during police custody in 2019

In 2019, the NCAT documented deaths of 125 persons in 124 cases in police custody across the country. Out of the 125 deaths, 93 persons (74.4%) died during police custody due to torture or foul play alleged by family members/local residents, while 24 persons (19.2%) died under suspicious circumstances in which police claimed they committed suicide mostly by hanging with bedsheet, torn blanket, scarf, *lungi*,

shirt, rope, towel, jumping from building, etc (16 persons), died of illness (7 persons) including sudden medical complication such as cardiac arrest, seizure, etc and death due to injuries after slipping from police station bathroom (1 person); and the reason for the custodial death of five (4%) persons were unknown.

III. Use of extreme torture methods

The most common methods of torture employed by the police



included slapping, kicking with boots, beating with sticks, pulling hairs, etc. The police also resorted to extreme torture methods such as hammering iron nails in the body (victims: Gufran Alam and Taslim Ansari of Bihar), applying roller on legs and burning (victim: Rizwan Asad Pandit of Jammu & Kashmir), 'falanga' wherein the soles of the feet are beaten (victim: Rajkumar of Kerala), stretching legs apart in opposite site (victim: Rajkumar of Kerala), hitting in private parts (victims: Brijpal Maurya and Lina Narjinari of Haryana), stabbing with screwdriver (victim: Pradeep Tomar of Uttar Pradesh), electric shock (victims: Yadav Lal Prasad of Punjab; Monu of Uttar Pradesh), pouring petrol in private parts (victim: Monu of Uttar Pradesh), beating while being hand-cuffed (victims: Sajith Babu and Rajesh of Kerala), pricking needle into body (victim: 13-year-old minor of Tamil Nadu), branding with hot iron rod (victim: 13-year-old minor of Tamil Nadu), beating after stripping (victims: Mohammed Tanveer and Lina Narjinari of Haryana; Minuwara Begum, Sanuwara and Rumela of Assam), urinating on mouth (victim: Amit Sharma of Uttar Pradesh), inserting hard blunt object into anus (victim: Diwakar Kumar of Bihar), applying chilli power on private parts (victim: Rajkumar of Kerala); beating after hanging upside down with hands and legs tied (victims: Mahavir Bhatia of Rajasthan; and Aaditya Chouhan of

Madhya Pradesh), forcing to perform oral sex (victims: Hira Bajania and 12 others of Gujarat), pressing finger nails with pliers (victim: Anup Rabha of Assam), deprivation of food and water (victim: Anup Rabha of Assam), beating with iron rods after victim is suspended between two tables with both hands and legs tied (victims: Aaditya Chouhan and Yashwant Chouhand of Madhya Pradesh), forced to do *Murga* pose or stress position (victim: Lina Narjinari of Haryana), and kicking in belly of pregnant woman (victim: Minuwara Begum of Assam).

IV. Torture to extract money

The police is known to use torture as a means to extract money/bribe from the detainees/victims.

In 2019, the NCAT documented several cases of torture by the police to extract money/bribes and the victims included Baleswar (Uttar Pradesh), Ramkelawan (Uttar Pradesh), Ramvraksh Mallik (Bihar), Gautam Mondal (West Bengal), Manoj Prasad (Bihar), Gurwinder Singh (Punjab), Ravindra Kumar (Uttar Pradesh), Suresh Rawat (Madhya Pradesh), Aarzudin (Punjab), Lokhi Dhan Chakma (Arunachal Pradesh), Chiko Chakma and three others (Arunachal Pradesh), Pika alias Pike (Haryana) and Anup Rabha (Assam).



V. Torture to extract confession

The practice of torturing the suspects in police custody to punish them, gather information or coerce confessions had been rampant and continued to be so during 2019 in India. This has always raised questions about the integrity of the criminal justice and policing system of the country. A 2019 survey by Common Cause & other civil society organizations titled “Status of Policing in India Report 2019” found that “Four out of five personnel believe that there is nothing wrong in the police beating up criminals to extract confessions.”¹⁹

On 14 October 2019, the Telangana High Court expressed concern over the way the Telangana Police were conducting investigation and directed the Director General of Police (DGP) to sensitise officers not just to rely on confession extracted through third-degree torture and instead rely on evidence. The High Court was hearing a habeas corpus petition filed by two women seeking production of their husbands in court. The case pertains to Syed Sohail (19 years) and his brother Syed Mohammed (24 years) who

were picked up by police in connection with a series of thefts in September 2019. They were produced before court on 23 September 2019 after filing of the petition. The court noted, “*This is why several criminal cases are ending up in acquittals.*” The Court observing torture marks on their backs reprimanded the police and said, “*If you torture a person, he will admit to any crime just to escape from the unbearable pain of the torment. That cannot be a piece of evidence.*”²⁰

As stated above, in 2019 torture continued to be widely used to extract confession from the suspects. Some of the victims who were tortured to extract confession during 2019 included 17-year-old boy (name withheld) in Tamil Nadu who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Hira Bajania of Gujarat who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Karan Kumar of Punjab who was tortured to death to extract confession in a case of theft; Nesar Ansari of Bihar who was tortured to death to obtain a confession in a case of theft; Rajesh of Kerala who committed suicide unable to bear the

¹⁹. The report “Status of Policing in India Report 2019” is available at https://www.commoncause.in/uploadimage/page/Status_of_Policing_in_India_Report_2019_by_Common_Cause_and_CSDS.pdf

²⁰. Confession under third-degree torture not evidence: Telangana high court, The Times of India, 15 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/confession-under-3rd-degree-torture-not-evidence-hc/articleshowprint/71588022.cms>



torture meted out to him to extract confession in connection with a chain snatching case; Ashok Bansal of Madhya Pradesh who was tortured to extract confession in a case of theft; two Dalit brothers identified as Deepak and Dashrath who were tortured to obtain confession in a false case; three persons identified as Prabhunath Yadav, Babu Ahmad and Anand Kumar of Uttar Pradesh who were tortured to extract confessions in a case of theft; Preetam Bhalgat of Maharashtra who was tortured to extract confession in a case of cheating; Monu of Uttar Pradesh who was tortured to extract confession in connection with a murder case; 12 labourers, including women, of Gujarat who were tortured to extract confessions in connection with a case of murder; Imtiyaz Sabbir Miyan of Gujarat who was tortured to obtain confession in a case of theft; and Sajith Babu of Kerala who was tortured to extract confession in a case of theft.

VI. 60% custodial death victims from poor and marginalised communities

Majority of the victims of police torture belonged to the poor and marginalized sections of the society, who because of their social/economic status become the soft targets. Out of the deaths of 125 persons in 124 cases in police custody documented by the NCAT in 2019, 75 persons or 60% belonged

to the poor and marginalised communities. These included 13 victims from Dalit and tribal communities, 15 victims belonged to Muslim minority community, 37 victims were picked up for petty crimes such as theft/bulglary/cheating/selling of liquor illegally, gambling, etc, three were farmers, one was labourer, one was a refugee, two were security guards, one was a rag-picker and two worked as drivers.

VII. No post-mortem examination or hasty cremation of bodies of torture victims

The police after inflicting torture attempts to hide evidence of torture by conducting cremation of the dead bodies of the torture victims in haste or without conducting post-mortem examination. In 2019, NCAT found at least four cases wherein the police cremated the bodies in haste or without conducting post-mortem examination. The victims included the custodial death of a 17-year-old boy from Tamil Nadu whose post-mortem examination was not conducted; Hira Bajania of Gujarat whose body was cremated in haste without giving the family members to perform the last rites; Mangal Das of Tripura who was cremated forcefully without conducting post-mortem examination; and Hanuman Koli of Rajasthan who was cremated in haste without even allowing his children to see his face for the last



time. There was also manipulation of police records regarding arrest. For example, in the custodial death of Rajkumar (49 years), who was tortured to death in police custody in Kerala on 21 June 2019, investigation by the Crime Branch found evidence for manipulations in police records regarding his arrest. CCTV footages of the police station proved that he was held by police on 12 June 2019 and was held in illegal custody for three days. Police claimed that he was held only on 15 June and produced before the court on the same night.²¹

A. Deaths in police custody

i. Cases of deaths in police custody recorded by NCAT

Out of the 125 deaths of persons in 124 cases in police custody in 2019 documented by the NCAT, 93 persons (74.4%) died during police custody due to torture/foul play as alleged by the victims' family members/local residents.

Case 1: Baleswar, Uttar Pradesh

On 1 January 2019, Baleswar, a 45-year-old e-rickshaw driver, was allegedly tortured to death in the custody of Azizganj police post in

Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Baleswar was forcibly taken to Azizganj police post by police personnel for refusing to pay *hafta* (bribe). The police illegally detained him and seized his e-rickshaw. They beat up Baleswar brutally and when his condition deteriorated, he was taken to a hospital where the deceased died in the night of 1 January 2019.²² Ms Geeta Devi, the deceased's wife, claimed that the police tortured her husband in custody for refusing to pay bribes and he died due to injuries sustained due to beatings by the police. The Police department suspended two constables viz. Tauseem Haider and Gaurav Kumar in connection with the custodial death.²³

²². Beaten by policemen for not paying bribe, e-rickshaw driver dies; two cops suspended, The Times of India, 2 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/beaten-by-policemen-for-not-paying-bribe-e-rickshaw-driver-dies-two-cops-suspended/articleshowprint/67355271.cms>

²³. Beaten by policemen for not paying bribe, e-rickshaw driver dies; two cops suspended, The Times of India, 2 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/beaten-by-policemen-for-not-paying-bribe-e-rickshaw-driver-dies-two-cops-suspended/articleshowprint/67355271.cms>

²¹. Kerala custodial death: Two cops arrested, Deccan Herald, 3 July 2019, <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/south/kerala-custodial-death-two-cops-arrested-744468.html>



Case 2: Rajiv Ranjan, Bihar

On 2 January 2019, Rajiv Ranjan (40 years), a resident of Mahthin Tola of Bhojpur district of Bihar, was allegedly tortured to death in the custody of Aayar police station in the district. Ranjan was arrested on 1 January 2019 night from his house in connection with the murder of a vendor under Aayar police station area on 30 December 2018. The police claimed that Ranjan fell down and suffered head injury while trying to escape to avoid arrest. The police took him to Jagdishpur Primary Health Centre (PHC) from where the doctors referred him to Ara Sadar hospital where the deceased died during treatment in the early morning of 2 January 2019.²⁴ However, the family members alleged that Ranjan was tortured by the police while in custody and he died due to injuries sustained in custody.²⁵

²⁴. Mystery shrouds murder accused death in Ara hospital, The Times of India, 3 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/mystery-shrouds-murder-accused-death-in-ara-hospital/articleshowprint/67354822.cms>

²⁵. Mystery shrouds murder accused death in Ara hospital, The Times of India, 3 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/mystery-shrouds-murder-accused-death-in-ara-hospital/articleshowprint/67354822.cms>

Case 3: Chinnavellai, Tamil Nadu

On 4 January 2019, Chinnavellai (56 years), an alleged drug peddler, resident of Pudupatti village in Natham taluka under Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, died under mysterious circumstance in the custody of Kottampati police station in the district. Chinnavellai was arrested by a special team of Madurai district police led by Sub-Inspector Raja along with his accomplice Joseph in Mudurai-Dindigul district border in connection with a case under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS), 1985. The special team allegedly recovered 1.5 kg *ganja* (cannabis) and Rs 26,000 from them and both of them were subsequently handed over to the Kottampatti police station late on 4 January 2019. The police claimed that during interrogation Chinnavellai complained of uneasiness and fell unconscious. The police took him to PHC at Karungalakudi from where the doctors referred him to the Government Hospital in Melur, where the doctors declared him brought dead.²⁶

²⁶. 56-yr-old man dies in police custody, The Times of India, 5 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/>



Case 4: Abhishek @ Ramkishore Gond, Madhya Pradesh

On 13 January 2019, Abhishek @ Ramkishore Gond (26 years), a tribal and resident under Vijayraghgarh police station in Katni district of Madhya Pradesh, died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Vijayraghgarh police station in Katni district. He was arrested in the evening of 12 January 2019 in connection with alleged murder of his girlfriend on 1 January 2019. Gond's body was found hanging in the toilet inside the police station lock up where he was detained during the previous night. Police claimed the Gond hanged himself to death with a part of the blanket which they gave him to put on during the night.²⁷ On 21 January, the NHRC directed its Investigation Department to collect the requisite reports from the state government.²⁸

[madurai/56-yr-old-man-dies-in-police-custody/articleshowprint/67389785.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/56-yr-old-man-dies-in-police-custody/articleshowprint/67389785.cms)

²⁷. Madhya Pradesh: 26-yr old rape and murder accused found hanging in lock up, The Times of India, 13 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/madhya-pradesh-26-yr-old-rape-and-murder-accused-found-hanging-in-lock-up/articleshowprint/67510667.cms>

²⁸. See NHRC Case No. 128/12/24/2019-PCD

Case 5: A minor boy, Tamil Nadu

On 13 January 2019, a 17-year-old boy (name withheld) was picked up by a four-member police team led by inspector Alexraj of S.S. Colony in Madurai in Tamil Nadu for questioning in a case of jewellery theft. He was taken to the Thilagar Thidal station where he was kept in illegal custody till 16 January and allegedly tortured to extract a confession to the crime.²⁹ Ms M Jaya, the mother of the deceased, alleged that her son had vomited blood due to the torture.³⁰ It was also alleged that the minor boy was produced before the Judicial Magistrate who directed that the minor be produced before the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) on 18 January. After a complaint of custodial torture, the magistrate sent him to the Government Rajaji Hospital for treatment where he succumbed to injuries on 24

²⁹. Teenager dies in Madurai, kin allege custodial torture by cops, The Times of India, 24 January 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/teenager-dies-in-madurai-kin-allege-custodial-torture-by-cops/articleshowprint/67676150.cms>

³⁰. Teenager dies in Madurai, kin allege custodial torture by cops, The Times of India, 24 January 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/teenager-dies-in-madurai-kin-allege-custodial-torture-by-cops/articleshowprint/67676150.cms>



January.³¹ Ms Jaya, the mother of the deceased moved the High Court seeking a Crime Branch-Crime Investigation Department (CB-CID) probe into the custodial death and on 20 March, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court questioned why the Government Rajaji Hospital did not conduct the post mortem in the first place, despite injury marks on the boy and directed the Dean of the hospital to submit factual reports on the custodial death.³² On 26 March, the High Court transferred the investigation to the CB-CID.³³

Case 6: Patel Haresh Kumar, Gujarat

On 16 January 2019, Patel Haresh Kumar (40 years), son of (S/o) Amaratlal died in the custody of Sidhpur police station in Patan district, Gujarat. The NHRC took

cognizance of the case following intimation by the Superintendent of Police (SP), Patan district on 28 January. Currently, the case is being investigated by the Gujarat State Human Rights Commission, which took cognizance of the case prior to the NHRC on 21 January.³⁴

Case 7: Abdul Rahim, Uttar Pradesh

On 21 January 2019, 38-year-old Abdul Rahim, an undertrial prisoner and a resident of Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh, died during judicial custody at Gosaiganj jail due to alleged torture by police before being sent to the jail. The deceased was arrested on 14 January 2019 in a case of auto-lifting and sent to Gosaiganj jail. The jail officials claimed that at the time of admission the deceased had told them that he had injuries on shoulder, hips and hands due to torture by police while he was in police custody. They alleged that on 16 January they admitted him to the jail hospital as he was getting fits and on 19 January when the deceased's condition deteriorated, he was sent to Balrampur hospital from where the doctors referred him to King George's Medical University Trauma Center, Lucknow where he died during treatment on 21 January. The deceased's brother Khalil corroborated the claim of the jail

³¹. HC asks Commissioner to probe death of boy, *The Hindu*, 6 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/hc-asks-commissioner-to-probe-death-of-boy-madurai/article26448644.ece>

³². HC seeks report from GRH on boy's death, *The Hindu*, 20 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/hc-seeks-report-from-grh-on-boys-death-madurai/article26593510.ece>

³³. HC orders CB-CID probe into boy's death, *The Hindu*, 26 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/hc-orders-cb-cid-probe-into-boys-death/article26646035.ece>

³⁴. NHRC Case No. 140/6/19/2019-PCD



officials stating that during his meeting with his brother on 18 January he informed the police brutality during interrogation.³⁵

Case 8: Harisingh Sangha Rathod, Maharashtra

On 31 January 2019, Harisingh Sangha Rathod died at Hadgaon police station in Nanded district, Maharashtra. The information about the custodial death was sent to the NHRC by Nanded district SP Sanjay Jadhav. On receipt of the information, the NHRC directed its Director General, Investigation Department to collect facts and requisite reports from the State Government of Maharashtra.³⁶

Case 9: Tika Ram, Uttar Pradesh

On 31 January 2019, Tika Ram (70 years), a resident of Etauwa Kedarnath village in Bareilly district in Uttar Pradesh, succumbed to his injuries while being shifted to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The deceased, a retired school principal, was detained illegally by Sub Inspector

(SI) Herpat Singh at Bhojipura police station when Ram went to lodge a complaint against his neighbor on 5 January 2019 after the later allegedly threw garbage on his boundary wall on the previous evening. Instead of attending the pleas of the septuagenarian, SI Singh tortured him, who sustained severe injuries, including on the head.³⁷ Ram's elder son, Tarachand who accompanied his father to the police station, claimed that the SI did not listen to them and instead started abusing them and then physically attacked his father, injuring him seriously. He said he took his injured father to a nearby private hospital, from where doctors referred him to a hospital in Bareilly. As his condition further deteriorated, the doctors referred Ram to the AIIMS, New Delhi for expert treatment, but he died on the way to Delhi.³⁸

³⁵. Undertrial dies in KGMU, kin allege police torture, The Times of India, 22 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/undertrial-dies-in-kgmu-kin-allege-police-torture/articleshowprint/67633027.cms>

³⁶. NHRC Case No. 257/13/18/2019-PCD

³⁷. Retd school principal beaten up by SI dies, The Times of India, 31 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/retd-school-principal-beaten-up-by-si-dies/articleshowprint/67780853.cms>

³⁸. Retd school principal beaten up by SI dies, The Times of India, 31 January 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/retd-school-principal-beaten-up-by-si-dies/articleshowprint/67780853.cms>



Case 10: Surjit Singh, Punjab

On 1 February 2019, Surjit Singh (55 years), a resident of GK Estate, Mundian Kalan in Ludhiana district of Punjab, died under mysterious circumstances at the Division No. 7 police station in the district. The deceased came to the police station along with his family in connection with a family dispute. Police claimed that Surjit had suffered a cardiac arrest and died. He was rushed to the hospital but doctors declared him brought dead.³⁹

Case 11: Dinesh Paswan, Jharkhand

On 1 February 2019, Dinesh Paswan @ Dinu, a Dalit, died in police custody at Simariya police station in Chatra district, Jharkhand. Police claimed that Paswan was taken into custody for interrogation in connection with a case of robbery. Paswan's wife alleged that he was mercilessly beaten by police in custody, leading to his death.⁴⁰ The NHRC has launched investigation into this custodial death after it was reported by the SP, Chatra as per the

³⁹. Man dies of cardiac arrest at police station, The Tribune, 2 February 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/ludhiana/man-dies-of-cardiac-arrest-at-police-station/722504.html>

⁴⁰. See Dainik Bhaskar, 4 February 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/jharkhand/kodarma/news/dinesh-paswan>

Commission's guidelines on custodial death/rapes.⁴¹

Case 12: Raghuraj Singh Tomar, Madhya Pradesh

On 4 February 2019, Raghuraj Singh Tomar (26 years), S/o Angad Singh Tomar of Chinte Ka Pura in Morena district of Madhya Pradesh, was found dead under suspicious circumstances at Dimni police station in the district. Tomar was arrested for unauthorised possession of firearms from his house on the previous night. Police claimed that Tomar committed suicide by hanging himself by using the quilt inside the washroom of the police station lock-up.⁴² However, family members of Tomar alleged that he was tortured to death in custody and later the body was hung to make it look like a suicide. They also accused the police of obtaining their signatures on blank papers following the death. Five police personnel including the Station House Officer (SHO) of Dimni police station were suspended for the custodial death.⁴³ On 18

⁴¹. NHRC Case No. 96/34/2/2019-PCD

⁴². Madhya Pradesh: Custodial death triggers protest, 2 injured in violence, The Times of India, 4 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/madhya-pradesh-custodial-death-triggers-protest-2-injured-in-violence/articleshowprint/67832608.cms>

⁴³. See Aaj Tak, 5 February 2019, <https://aajtak.intoday.in/crime/story/mp-morena-dimni-police-station-detainee->



February, the NHRC directed its Investigation Division to collect facts and requisite reports.⁴⁴

Case 13: Dinesh, Rajasthan

On 6 February 2019, Dinesh Kumar (26 years), S/o Bhagwati Prasad, allegedly committed suicide at Ratangarh police station in Churu district of Rajasthan. The deceased was taken to the police station for interrogation in a case of theft. Police claimed that the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself in the toilet of the police station. However, the deceased's family members alleging foul play protested against the police. Four police personnel identified as Head Constable Dashrath Singh, Constables Lekh Ram, Virendra Kumar and Birbal Ram were suspended following the custodial death. The case is pending with the NHRC.⁴⁵

[suspect-death-murder-ruckus-stone-pelting-1-1059374.html](https://www.nhrc.org.in/suspect-death-murder-ruckus-stone-pelting-1-1059374.html)

⁴⁴. See NHRC Case No. 294/12/29/2019-PCD

⁴⁵. Man dies in police custody, four suspended; 26 shifted, The Times of India, 8 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/man-dies-in-police-custody-four-suspended-26-shifted/articleshowprint/67891252.cms> & NHRC Case No. 273/20/10/2019-PCD

Case 14: Nandu Batham, Madhya Pradesh

On 9 February 2019, Nandu Batham (23 years), S/o Gendalal, died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Hazira police station in Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh. Police claimed that Batham was taken to the police station on the charge of eve-teasing and molestation of a woman. Further, the police claimed Batham ran towards the roof of the police station and jumped to death from there while they were registering an FIR on the insistence of the woman.⁴⁶ However, Batham's family members alleged that he was tortured in custody, resulting in his death and the story of jumping from the roof was created by the police to save themselves. A judicial enquiry was ordered into the death.⁴⁷

Case 15: Virender Kumar, Delhi

On 9 February 2019, Virender Kumar (55 years), a resident of Mangolpuri area in Delhi, died due to alleged torture at Raj Park police station in

⁴⁶. Man Accused Of Molestation Jumps Off Police Station Roof, Dies, NDTV, 9 February 2019, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/man-accused-of-molestation-jumps-off-police-station-roof-dies-1991046>

⁴⁷. See Patrika, 10 February 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/gwalior-news/man-death-in-police-station-hazira-in-gwalior-4112212/>



Outer Delhi. Kumar had taken his son to the police station in connection with a case filed by a girl. Kumar was in illegal police custody from 9 am till 2.30 pm when he was subjected to torture. Later, he was released in an unconscious state. He died at his home after release from custody.⁴⁸ On 11 February, the NHRC took suo motu cognizance of media reports of this custodial death case and issued notice to the Commissioner of Delhi Police calling for a report within four weeks along with details of the action taken against the guilty police personnel.⁴⁹

Case 16: Ramkelawan, Uttar Pradesh

On 9 February 2019, Ramkelawan (42 years), S/o Dalla, died under mysterious circumstances at Mihimpurwa police post under Motipur police station in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. Ramkelawan was picked up by the police from his house for selling alleged illegal liquor on the night of 9 February. His wife alleged that the police beat him to death for not paying bribe. The police rushed him to hospital but was declared brought dead by the doctors. Following

⁴⁸. See NHRC Case No. 806/30/0/2019

⁴⁹. NHRC Press Release, 11 February 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-delhi-chief-secretary-and-police-commissioner-over-reported-death>

protest, two police personnel including In-charge of Mihimpurwa police post were suspended.⁵⁰

Case 17: Heishnam Saratkumar, Manipur

On 17 February 2019, Heishnam Saratkumar (48 years), S/o Heishnam Mani Singh of Khordak Mayai Leikai in Bishnupur district of Manipur, was found dead in suspicious circumstances at Keibul Lamjao police station in the district. Saratkumar was arrested on charges of killing a wild boar inside Keibul Lamjao National Park on 14 February 2019. Police claimed that Saratkumar committed suicide with a torn bed-sheet inside the lockup of the police station. However, the family members and local residents alleged that he was tortured to death in police custody and later the body was hung to make it look like a suicide.⁵¹

⁵⁰. See Amar Ujala, 10 February 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/lucknow/a-man-died-in-police-custody-in-bahraich?pagelD=1&pagelD=1>

⁵¹. Manipur man 'dies' in custody, locals storm police station, The Times of India, 19 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/imphal/manipur-man-dies-in-custody-locals-storm-police-station/articleshow/68056677.cms>



Case 18: Gautam Mondal, West Bengal

On 19 February 2019, Gautam Mondal (43 years), a resident of Mahishyapara in Murshidabad district, West Bengal, was allegedly tortured to death in police custody at the Domkal police station in Murshidabad district. On 18 February 2019, the police personnel allegedly forcibly entered the house of Mondal, dragged him to the courtyard where he was pushed to the ground and kicked with boots and beaten with sticks before he was taken to the police station. The police did not provide any reasons for his arrest. When family members arrived at the police station, they allegedly witnessed the police officials slapping and kicking him. On the next day, the family members including Mondal's wife again went to the police station to request for his release. However, the police allegedly demanded bribe in return for his release which the family members could not pay. Later on the same day, Mondal was taken to the court when it was noticed that he was not in a position to walk and he was in pain. Mondal collapsed before entering into the court and he was taken to hospital, where the doctors declared him brought dead. A post-mortem examination declared that

Mondal had died of an unnatural cause.⁵²

Case 19: Mohammad Shakil, Jharkhand

On 21 February 2019, Mohammad Shakil (40 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Saria police station in Giridih district in Jharkhand. The deceased, a truck driver and a resident of Delhi, was allegedly caught by the local residents of Bogadih village in the district on 20 February 2019 suspecting him to be a thief. The deceased was handed over to the police and detained at the lock up of the Saria police station in the evening of 20 February. In the morning of 21 February, the Shakil was found dead in the police station lock-up. The police claimed he committed suicide by hanging with a towel inside the lock-up. The doctors at a local hospital declared him brought dead.⁵³

⁵². See Urgent Campaign, 1 August 2019, OMCT, 'India: Impunity for Extrajudicial Killings in West Bengal', <https://www.omct.org/urgent-campaigns/urgent-interventions/india/2019/08/d25481/>

⁵³. Truck driver kills self in police custody in Giridih, The Times of India, 22 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/truck-driver-kills-self-in-police-custody-in-giridih/articleshowprint/68099779.cms>



Case 20: Ramvraksh Mallik, Bihar

On 25 February 2019, Ramvraksh Mallik (45 years), S/o Banarasi Mallik, died due to alleged torture at Laheriasarai police station in Darbhanga district, Bihar. The deceased was arrested along with seven other persons from a shop the previous day. Police claimed that on 25 February Mallik suddenly collapsed while he was being taken to the court following which he was rushed to the Darbhanga Medical College and Hospital where he was declared dead. However, the family members of Mallik alleged that he was tortured to death by the police in custody. They also claimed that police had demanded bribe for his release.⁵⁴

Case 21: Muneshwar, Uttar Pradesh

On 3 March 2019, Muneshwar (35 years) died due to alleged torture at Churkhi police station in Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was picked up by the police for interrogation in connection with a theft case from his house on 27 February 2019. Muneshwar was taken to the Churkhi police station and put in the lockup room. He was found hanging in the lock-up in the

⁵⁴. See Jagran, 26 February 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/bihar/muzaffarpur-dmch-worker-died-in-police-custody-in-darbhanga-18991863.html>

morning of 3 March. Police claimed that the deceased had attempted suicide inside the lockup bathroom and died during treatment after he was admitted to hospital. However, the deceased's father Vakil Singh alleged that his son was tortured to death by the police while in custody.⁵⁵

Case 22: Gufran Alam and Taslim Ansari, Bihar

On 7 March 2019, Gufran Alam (30 years) and Taslim Ansari (32 years) died due to alleged torture at Dumra police station in Sitamarhi district, Bihar. Both the deceased were picked up by police on 6 March 2019 from Ramdiha village in East Champaran district in connection with a case of robbery and murder. Gufran's father stated that five police jeeps from the Chakiya police station stopped at his house when they were all asleep and asked for his son. The police said they wanted to question him in connection with a case. Before the family members could ask anything, the police took Gufran away and thereafter the police picked up fellow villager Ansari. When the families reached Dumra police station, they

⁵⁵. Custodial death: SHO, 2 constables suspended, The Times of India, 4 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kanpur/custodial-death-sho-2-constables-suspended/articleshow/68251482.cms>



were told to visit Sadar hospital. At the hospital, they were told that both were dead and their postmortem examination had been conducted. But they were not allowed to see the bodies, which were handed over to them next morning. When the bodies were being washed for the burial, relatives said they noticed the injuries and the extent of torture. According to the family members of the deceased persons, the injury marks were caused by iron nails being hammered into their thighs, soles and wrists. Further, the legs of both the deceased were severely injured.⁵⁶

Case 23: Kuldas Umbarlal, Maharashtra

On 7 March 2019, Kuldas Umbarlal died at Igatpuri police station in Nashik district in Maharashtra. The information about the custodial death was reported to the NHRC by the SP, Nashik district. On receipt of the information, the NHRC directed its Director General, Investigation Division on 12 April to collect facts and requisite reports from the State Government of Maharashtra. The

⁵⁶. Nails ‘hammered’ into them, two men ‘tortured’ to death in Bihar police custody, probe ordered, *The Indian Express*, 12 March 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/bihar-police-custody-nails-hammered-into-them-two-men-tortured-to-death-probe-ordered-5621645/>

case is currently pending final adjudication before the Commission.⁵⁷

Case 24: Ms Sakina @ Hinesh, Delhi

On 13 March 2019, Ms Sakina @ Hinesh, wife of Rahman, died in police custody at Badli police station in Delhi. The information of the custodial death was intimated to the NHRC by the Metropolitan Magistrate of the Karkardooma Courts, Delhi. The NHRC directed the Deputy Commissioner of Police (DCP), East Delhi to send the requisite reports, covering all the aspect leading to death including time, place and reason for arrest/detention, inquest report, post mortem report, magisterial enquiry report, etc. The case was pending at the year’s end.⁵⁸

Case 25: Rizwan Asad Pandit, Jammu & Kashmir

On 19 March 2019, Rizwan Asad Pandit (29 years), a school principal, died due to alleged torture in police custody in Pulwama district, Jammu & Kashmir. Pandit, a resident of Awantipora, was picked up for interrogation by the security agencies in connection with a terror case registered at the Panthachowk

⁵⁷. NHRC Case No. 509/13/19/2019-PCD

⁵⁸. See NHRC Case No. 5729/30/6/2019-PCD



police station on 15 March 2019. According to the initial post-mortem findings, Pandit died because of “extravasation of blood”, the leakage of blood from a vessel into the surrounding tissues caused by multiple injuries. According to media reports, the deceased had cuts and injuries all over his body and had a haematoma, a solid swelling of clotted blood within the tissues, in his left arm and eye. The nature of injuries indicated that a roller may have been applied over his legs, causing the veins and arteries to rupture. The deceased’s family members alleged that there were torture marks all over his body. According to them, his left eye had turned black, the left side of his face was swollen, cut marks and deep burn marks were visible on his thighs and there were stitches on his head. A magisterial inquiry was ordered into the custodial death.⁵⁹

Case 26: Sunil, Karnataka

On 20 March 2019, Sunil, S/o Sangappa Kanaka died in police custody at Holalkera police station in Chitradurga district, Karnataka. The NHRC took cognizance of the matter

⁵⁹. Custody death: Valley principal had ‘multiple injuries’, says initial probe, The Indian Express, 21 March 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/custody-death-valley-principal-had-multiple-injuries-says-initial-probe-5636693/>

on 29 March and called for reports from the state authorities. However, the NHRC transferred the case to the Karnataka State Human Rights Commission (KSHRC) following information that the latter had already taken cognizance of the case prior to the NHRC. Currently, the case is pending with the KSHRC.⁶⁰

Case 27: Md Manjur Ahamad, Manipur

On 30 March 2019, Md Manjur Ahamad (34 years), S/o Bashir, a suspended a police constable of Yairipok Ningthourel in Thoubal district of Manipur, died in police custody at the Joint Interrogatoin Cell (JIC) in Imphal, Imphal West district of Manipur. Ahamad was suspended after an undertial prisoner fled from custody while being treated at a hospital on 26 March 2019. After the escape of the prisoner from his custody, he was arrested for questioning on 27 March and remanded to police custody on 1 April. The family members of the deceased alleged that he died to torture during interrogation at the JIC.⁶¹

Case 28: Sampath, Telangana

⁶⁰. NHRC Case No. 292/10/7/2019-PCD

⁶¹. Suspended Constable dies in police custody, The Sangai Express, 30 March 2019, available at: <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=11..310319.mar19>



On 3 April 2019, Sampath (33 years), a murder suspect, died under mysterious circumstances at S R Nagar police station in Hyderabad, Telangana. The deceased, a rag picker, was arrested on 2 April 2019 along with another rag picker from Maithrivanam in Ameerpet of Hyderabad district in connection with murder of a beggar. The police took them to the SR Nagar police station after arrest. Police claimed on 3 April at around 08.30 am, Sampath suffered a seizure during interrogation and he was taken to Gandhi Hospital where he died at around 10.30 am on the same day.⁶² However, an NGO, Human Rights Forum (HRF) claimed that Sampath had died due to police torture and demanded that the Station House Officer (SHO) should be suspended to ensure an impartial inquiry. A fact finding team of the HRF visited the S R Nagar police station and Gandhi Hospital and met the relatives of Sampath. In its report, the HRF stated that the police had refused to share details of the General Dairy of the police station and more suspicious was the non-functioning of the closed circuit cameras in the police station. The doctors at the

⁶². Hyderabad: Murder suspect suffers seizures, dies, The Telangana Today, 4 April 2019, <https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-murder-suspect-suffers-seizures-dies>

hospital too did not reveal the torture marks on the deceased's body.⁶³

Case 29: Swamidin Baiga, Madhya Pradesh

On 7 April 2019, 32-year-old tribal identified as Swamidin Baiga, S/o Haridin Baiga died under mysterious circumstances at Tala police station in Umaria district, Madhya Pradesh within hours of his arrest. The deceased was picked up from his residence by the police in the morning of 7 April for interrogation after a case of sexual assault of a minor girl was registered against him. Later in the evening at about 5 pm, the police informed the family of the deceased that he was not well. At about 7 pm, the youth was declared dead by doctors at a hospital.⁶⁴ Family members of the deceased alleged Baiga was brutally beaten at the police station, resulting in his death. They also alleged that police did not inform the reason for his

⁶³. Hyderabad: HRF seeks probe into rag-picker's death, The Telangana Today, 9 April 2019, <https://telanganatoday.com/hyderabad-hrf-seeks-probe-into-rag-pickers-death>

⁶⁴. See Patrika, 9 April 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/umaria-news/magistrates-inquiry-will-be-in-case-of-death-of-youth-police-custody-4401386/>



arrest.⁶⁵ A magisterial inquiry was ordered into the death. The NHRC was also investigating the case.⁶⁶

Case 30: Karan Kumar, Punjab

On 7 April 2019, Karan Kumar (22 years) died due to alleged torture at Janakpuri police station in Ludhiana district, Punjab. The deceased, a resident of Prem colony in the district, was arrested on 6 April 2019 along with his friend in connection with a vehicle theft case. The police took them to Janakpuri police station and kept them in the lock-up room. Police claimed that on 7 April around 04.30 am, Kumar vomited blood and he was taken to the Civil Hospital where the doctors declared him brought dead.⁶⁷ However, the family members of the deceased alleged that he died due to custodial torture by the police to obtain confession to the alleged crime. The family members further alleged he was taken away by the police, without disclosing any reason and later he

was framed in the vehicle lifting case. They reportedly visited the police station several times but they were not allowed to meet him which raised doubts. The next day, the police informed the family members that Kumar committed suicide by consuming poison! The family members alleged that he died due to torture to extract confession of stealing the vehicle.⁶⁸ On 8 April, the NHRC issued a notice to the DGP, Punjab to explain why the custodial death was not reported to the Commission as per its standing guidelines and sought a report within four weeks.⁶⁹

Case 31: Chandrika Prasad Tiwari, Chhattisgarh

On 8 April 2019, Chandrika Prasad Tiwari died in police custody due to alleged police torture at Marwahi police station in Bilaspur district, Chhattisgarh. On 7 April 2019, Tiwari and his son were summoned to the police station in connection with a land dispute case. The police

⁶⁵. News18 Hindu, 8 April 2019, <https://hindi.news18.com/news/madhya-pradesh/umaria-death-of-baga-tribal-in-police-station-beating-chowki-incharge-suspended-hydap-1846066.html>

⁶⁶. NHRC Case No. 733/12/48/2019-PCD

⁶⁷. Accused of theft, youth dies in custody, The Tribune, 8 April 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/punjab/accused-of-theft-youth-dies-in-custody/754720.html>

⁶⁸. See NHRC Press Release, 8 April 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-dgp-punjab-over-reported-death-youth-police-custody-due-torture>

⁶⁹. See NHRC Press Release, 8 April 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-dgp-punjab-over-reported-death-youth-police-custody-due-torture>



allegedly verbally and physically abused Tiwari and his son in the police lock-up. According to media reports, both were produced on 8 April before Marwahi Tehsil court at 12 pm and had to wait for their turn till 4 pm. In between, Chandrika's condition deteriorated and he was taken to the hospital from where he was referred to Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences at Bilaspur where he died. Ms Kalibai Tiwari, the deceased's wife, demanded action against the Town Inspector and Tehsildhar in a written complaint.⁷⁰ Opposition leader in the State Assembly and Bhartiya Janata Party legislator, Dharamlal Kaushik in a letter to the Chief Minister alleged that Tiwari was subjected to brutal torture by police officer named E Ekka in police custody as a result of which he suffered internal injuries and one of his teeth was broken.⁷¹

⁷⁰. BJP demands probe into custodial death of party leader, seeks compensation, The Pioneer, 10 April 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/bjp-demands-probe-into-custodial--death-of-party-leader--seeks-compensation.html>

⁷¹. See <https://glibs.in/Politics/madhya+pradesh-news-Kaushik-writes-to-CM-for-examining-death-in-police-custody-raipur-news-57896.html>

Case 32: Saroop Singh, Punjab

On 11 April 2019, Saroop Singh (40 years), a resident of Bokar Dogra village in Ludhiana district of Punjab, died at the Ladhawal police station in Ludhiana district hours after he was arrested u/s 107/151 (preventive detention) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) for allegedly threatening to kill his wife. Police claimed that Singh committed suicide by hanging himself in the bathroom of the lock-up at around 06.57 pm on the same day of his arrest. However, the deceased's family members suspected foul play in his death.⁷²

Case 33: 17-year-old boy, Maharashtra

On 13 April 2019, a 17-year-old died at JJ Hospital in Mumbai in the custody of Government Railway Police (GRP), Wadala in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He was apprehended by the Railway Protection Force (RPF), Kurla on 3 April on suspicion of theft and handed over to the GRP a day later. The mother of the boy, a resident of Mankhurd, Mumbai alleged that her son died due to

⁷². Minutes after arrest, ex-serviceman ends life in police lock-up, The Times of India, 13 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/minutes-after-arrest-ex-serviceman-ends-life-in-police-lock-up/articleshowprint/68856493.cms>



torture by police. She claimed that when she went to meet her son at the Dongri observation home on 5 April, he told her that officers of Kurla RPF had beaten him before handing him over to Wadala GRP. The Wadala GRP had later produced him before the JJB, Mumbai city.⁷³

Case 34: Sopan Madhukar Deokar, Maharashtra

On 14 April 2019, Sopan Madhukar Deokar (60 years) died at Sinhgad Road police station in Pune district, Maharashtra. The deceased, a resident of Ambegaon Khurd in Pune, was arrested on 10 April 2019 for allegedly selling liquor illegally. After arrest the deceased was detained at the Sinhgad Road police station. According to the police, on 12 April the deceased complained of uneasiness and was taken to Sassoon General Hospital, Pune and again sent back to the police lock-up after a medical examination. However, the deceased's condition worsened and he was once again admitted at Sassoon General Hospital, Pune on

the night of 13 April where he died during treatment on the next day.⁷⁴

Case 35: Manoj Prasad, Bihar

On 14 April 2019, Manoj Prasad alias Manoj Jayaswal (32 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Darpa Police station in East Champaran district, Bihar. Police claimed the deceased was arrested on 13 April 2019 in connection with a case of selling liquor and was sent to judicial custody on 14 April 2019. But, the doctors of the Central Jail, East Champaran returned him from the jail on the ground that he was found to be unfit for admission into the jail and referred him to Sadar hospital where he died on the same day. The family members of the deceased alleged that he was arrested without any reason while he was returning home in a motorcycle, detained at Darpa police station and tortured. Vinay Shankar Prasad, cousin of the deceased, claimed that he even had to pay a bribe of Rs

⁷³. Mumbai: 17-yr-old theft suspect dies, family alleges torture by cops, *The Indian Express*, 15 April 2018, available at <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/mumbai-boy-theft-suspect-dies-family-alleges-torture-by-cops-5137790/>

⁷⁴. Arrested bootlegger dies, cops suspect heart attack, *The Pune Mirror*, 16 April 2019, <https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/others/arrested-bootlegger-dies-cops-suspect-heart-attack/articleshow/68896486.cms>



7,700/- to the police for release of the motorcycle.⁷⁵

Case 36: K Karthik, Tamil Nadu

On 15 April 2019, 36-year-old K. Karthik, a resident of Kempatty Colony in Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu, died while in the custody at the Big Bazaar Street police station in Coimbatore district. Karthik was picked up for questioning from T.K. Market on the evening of 15 April for alleged possession of *ganja*. According to the police, Karthik developed fits and became unconscious around 9.15 pm when they were about to produce him before a magistrate. Thereafter, he was rushed to Coimbatore Medical College Hospital where doctors declared him brought dead. Following the death, Karthik's relatives thronged the hospital and alleged that he had died of custodial torture. On the other hand, police denied the allegation of custodial torture and claimed that Karthik, who was also earlier booked in several cases, had a habit of injuring himself and pretending ill in police custody.⁷⁶

⁷⁵. Prabhat Kabar, 14 April 2019, <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/news/champaran-east/story/1272748.html>

⁷⁶. Relatives cry foul as man dies in police custody, The Hindu, 17 April 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/C>

Case 37: Leela Adivasi, Madhya Pradesh

On 15 April 2019, 50-year-old tribal identified as Leela Adivasi, S/o Tantu Adivasi died under mysterious circumstances during police custody at the Maharajpur police station in Sagar district, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased tribal, a labourer, was arrested by the police under the Arms Act from Maharajpur police station area. On 15 April morning, he was taken to a hospital for medical examination, where the doctor had reportedly found him in good health. The police claimed that the deceased was being produced before a local court when his health suddenly deteriorated at the court premises, and he vomited blood from his mouth and ears and died. Following the death, action was being initiated against Santkumar Rathore, SHO of the Maharajpur police station.⁷⁷ The NHRC also took cognizance of the custodial death.⁷⁸

[Coimbatore/relatives-cry-foul-as-man-dies-in-police-custody/article26859473.ece](https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Coimbatore/relatives-cry-foul-as-man-dies-in-police-custody/article26859473.ece)

⁷⁷. See Dainik Bhaskar, 17 April 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/mp/sagar/news/mp-news-in-order-to-take-action-on-the-charge-of-maharajpur-police-station-the-sp-wrote-a-letter-to-the-election-commission-085601-4362320.html>

⁷⁸. NHRC Case No. 810/12/37/2019-PCD



Case 38: Unidentified youth, Andhra Pradesh

On 16 April 2019, an unidentified youth died under mysterious circumstances at Ajit Singh Nagar police station in Vijayawada district in Andhra Pradesh. The deceased youth was taken into custody for trespassing into a house at Basavatarakam colony in Ajit Singh Nagar. According to the police, the youth, who was in his early twenties, allegedly committed suicide by hanging himself to a ceiling fan in the police station. The deceased reportedly found the rope with which he hanged himself in the washroom.⁷⁹

Case 39: Sanju, Madhya Pradesh

On 23 April 2019, 22-year-old Sanju, S/o Hindu Singh, died due to alleged torture at Gandhi Nagar police station in Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Gandhi Nagar in the district, was brought to the police station by police for questioning in a theft case. The deceased's mother was also beaten up by the police and had to be hospitalised. Police claimed on 23

⁷⁹. Youth ends life in Ajit Singh Nagar police station, *The New Indian Express*, 17 April 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/vijayawada/2019/apr/17/youth-ends-life-in-ajit-singh-nagar-police-station-1965304.html>

April Sanju suddenly fell ill during interrogation at the police station, after which a doctor was called and his blood pressure was found low. Thereafter, he was rushed to a hospital where he was declared brought dead. However, the family members accused the police of torturing him to death. Family members also alleged the deceased's 60-year-old mother identified as Ms Nadibai was also brutally beaten up by the police and detained in police lock up.⁸⁰

Case 40: Avinash, Karnataka

On 26 April 2019, Avinash (28 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at Nuggehalli police station in Channarayapatna taluk in Hassan district, Karnataka. The deceased, a resident of Belaguli village in the district, was arrested on the same day from National Highway 75 along with another person in connection with a theft case. The police claimed that Avinash suddenly fell unconscious in the police vehicle while being transported to the Nuggehalli police station and died. Police claimed the death was natural. However, the family members of the deceased alleged he was tortured to

⁸⁰. See Amar Ujala, 24 April 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/madhya-pradesh/a-man-allegedly-died-in-police-custody-at-indore-s-gandhi-nagar-police-station>



death by the police in their custody. As evidence, the family members claimed that there were injury marks on the body of the deceased.⁸¹

Case 41: Gurwinder Singh, Punjab

On 5 May 2019, 20-year-old Gurwinder Singh alias Goldy eloped with a girl from Issru village in Ludiana district of Punjab. The next day, i.e. 6 May, the police traced the couple and the girl was handed over to her family. But, Singh was kept in custody. His brother, Gurjit Singh alleged that police had demanded a bribe of Rs. 50,000 for his release. Later, Singh's body was recovered from a field near a police post in Issru. Family members of the deceased alleged that he was beaten to death by the police at the behest of the girl's family. Following protest by the deceased's family, an FIR was registered against 10 persons, including four police personnel, in connection with the case at Khanna Sadar police station. The four accused police personnel, who were booked for murder, were Issru police post In-charge and Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI) Karamjit Singh, ASI Harbhajan Singh, Head Constable

⁸¹. Theft suspect dies in custody, Deccan Herald, 27 April 2019, <https://www.deccanherald.com/state/top-karnataka-stories/theft-case-suspect-dies-in-custody-731043.html>

Jaswant Singh and a home guard jawan Avatar Singh.⁸²

Case 42: Sunil Shrivas, Chhattisgarh

On 7 May 2019, Sunil Shrivas (49 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Panduka police station in Raipur district, Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a salesman of a firm selling tractors and a resident of Panduka in the district, was arrested on 6 May 2019 in connection with a cheating case under section 420 of Indian Penal Code (IPC). Police claimed Shrivas committed suicide in the bathroom of the police station by hanging himself using his shirt. According to the deceased's family members, they met Shrivas following his arrest at the police station and found him to be in good health/normal state of mind.⁸³

⁸². Punjab: Family alleges youth died in police custody, four cops among 10 booked for murder, The Indian Express, 9 May 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/chhattisgarh/punjab-family-alleges-youth-died-in-police-custody-four-cops-among-10-booked-for-murder-5718306/>

⁸³. Youth commits suicide in police station, The Pioneer, 8 May 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/youth-commits-suicide-in-police-station.html>



Case 43: Gautam Mondal, West Bengal

On 7 May 2019, Gautam Mondal (27 years), a physically challenged Dalit man and a resident of Deganga Chatra in North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, died due to alleged torture in police custody. Mondal was arrested along with others by police on 3 May 2019 on accusation of vandalizing Barasat Railway Station over the cancellation of trains following the warning of cyclonic 'Fani'. On 4 May, Mondal was sent to judicial custody and lodged at Dum Dum Central jail. Jail officials claimed Mondal already had injuries on his body when he was sent to the jail, and he suddenly fell ill and was admitted at a hospital where he died on the evening of 7 May during treatment. The family members alleged he was tortured in police custody, leading to his death.⁸⁴

Case 44: Bhoopathy, Tamil Nadu

On 8 May 2019, a Sri Lankan Tamil refugee identified as Bhoopathy (35 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Uthangarai police

station in Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu. According to the police, the deceased, who lived in Ettayapuram town in Thoothukudi district, was caught by the public while allegedly burgling into a house at Uthangarai and beaten up by the public. The police further claimed that the house owner of the deceased took him in injured condition to hospital where he later died. However, it was alleged that the deceased was first taken to the police station where he was tortured.⁸⁵

Case 45: Vinod Verma, Haryana

On 8 May 2019, Vinod Verma (48 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Adarsh Nagar police station in Ballabgarh in Faridabad district, Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Subedar colony in Ballabgarh in the district, was detained in Adarsh Nagar police station on 5 May 2019 in connection with an alleged case of cheating. Police claimed the deceased was a patient of heart disease and he was undergoing treatment in the hospital. However, the family members alleged foul play and suspected the hand of the police in the death. The deceased's son

⁸⁴. Man With Disabilities Dies In Custody, Protesters Block Trains In Bengal, NDTV, 10 May 2019, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/west-bengal-man-with-disabilities-dies-in-custody-protesters-block-trains-2035373>

⁸⁵. Police deny man died in custody, The Hindu, 8 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Coimbatore/police-deny-man-died-in-custody/article27073177.ece>



Sourabh Verma alleged that on 5 May 2019 his father was detained at the police station for questioning. He said that he also reached the police station at that time and he was not allowed to enter the police station. But, after few minutes his father's condition suddenly worsened. He further alleged that thereafter his father was taken to the civil hospital, Faridabad from where he was referred to BK Hospital, but the police took the Verma to Sarvodaya Hospital in Sector-8, Faridabad, where he died on 8 May.⁸⁶

Case 46: Kashyap Rawal, Gujarat

On 9 May 2019, Kashyap Rawal (38 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of B Division police station at Surendranagar in Surendranagar district, Gujarat. The deceased, a car dealer, was arrested for allegedly not paying the amount for the car he had purchased from a car dealer. Police claimed when the deceased reached to the police station for purpose of investigation, he complained of chest pain, after which he was rushed to the hospital where he was declared dead. However, the deceased's father

⁸⁶. See Navbharat Times, 9 May 2019, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/punjab-and-haryana/faridabad/accused-of-killing-person-in-custody-poisoning-police/articleshow/69237808.cms>

Himanshu Rawal lodged a complaint against the police accusing them of custodial torture that resulted in his son's death. The family members also made a representation before the Surendranagar district collector, demanding an inquiry against the accused police personnel.⁸⁷

Case 47: Mangilal, Rajasthan

On 13 May 2019 afternoon, Mangilal (40 years) was arrested in a case of theft in a temple and detained at Pisangan police station in Ajmer district of Rajasthan. He died under mysterious circumstances at the police station later in the night. Police claimed the theft accused committed suicide by hanging himself with the bedsheet he was given to sleep in the bathroom of the police station. A judicial inquiry was ordered and five police personnel including the station house officer of the police station were suspended.⁸⁸

⁸⁷. Custodial death puts Surendranagar police in the dock, The Times of India, 11 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rajkot/custodial-death-puts-surendranagar-police-in-the-dock/articleshow/69275103.cms>

⁸⁸. Probe begins in Ajmer custodial death case, The Times of India, 15 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ajmer/probe-begins-in-ajmer-custodial-death-case/articleshowprint/69332968.cms>



Case 48: S. Ramachandran, Tamil Nadu

On 16 May 2019, S. Ramachandran (31 years) was taken to Sivakasi East police station in Virudhunagar district, Tamil Nadu for questioning in a case of theft of copper wire. The theft suspect died under mysterious circumstances in the police station on 17 May. According to the police, Ramachandran complained of uneasiness and collapsed in the police station at about 9 am. He was taken to Government Hospital in an autorickshaw, but declared dead by doctors within minutes of arrival. Police also claimed the suspect was a drug addict and two criminal cases were pending against him. A magisterial inquiry was ordered into the death and a case of custodial death was registered under the provisions of the CrPC.⁸⁹

Case 49: Jaspal Singh, Punjab

On 19 May 2019, Jaspal Singh (23 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Crime Investigation Agency (CIA) in Faridkot district, Punjab. Jaspal, a resident of Panjawa village in Muktsar district, was picked up by Inspector Narinder

Singh of the Faridkot unit of the CIA on 18 May. Police claimed Jaspal committed suicide in the custody, but his family alleged he was beaten to death. CCTV footage showed the Inspector putting Jaspal's dead body in a vehicle, and then disposing it off. Police also claimed that CIA Inspector also committed suicide following the custodial death.⁹⁰

Case 50: Ravindra Kumar, Uttar Pradesh

On the night of 20 May 2019, Ravindra Kumar died due to alleged police torture while in custody at Thatiya police station in Kannauj district, Uttar Pradesh. Kumar and his brother Devendra were brought to the police station following a property dispute. According to the deceased's wife, Ms Rambeti, the police released Devendra after his family bribed them. However, Kumar was detained and tortured as he could not pay the bribe. Following the torture, Kumar, who was sick by then, was dumped outside his house in an unconscious state by two police personnel at Bathuniya village in

⁸⁹. Suspect dies in police custody in Sivakasi, The Hindu, 17 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/suspect-dies-in-police-custody-in-sivakasi/article27164241.ece>

⁹⁰. Faridkot custodial death: Call for protest tomorrow. The Times of India, 28 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/amritsar/faridkot-custodial-death-call-for-protest-tomorrow/articleshowprint/69535396.cms>



Thatiya. He died when the family was taking him to the hospital in Kannauj. Ms Rambeti alleged that her husband was brutally beaten with batons and straps and his entire back had turned blue. Following protest, a case was registered against three police personnel identified as Surendra Singh (In-charge of the police station) and two constables, Sachin and Praveen.⁹¹ On 22 May, the NHRC took suo motu cognizance of media reports of the custodial death and issued notice to the DGP, Uttar Pradesh calling for a detailed report in the matter.⁹²

Case 51: U Nawas, Kerala

On 21 May 2019, U Navas (27 years), S/o Sasi died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Manarcadu police station in Kottayam district, Kerala. The deceased was picked up by the Station House Officer Shiji of Manarcadu police station at around

⁹¹. UP man dies in police lock-up, wife alleges brutality, Hindustan Times, 22 May 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/up-man-dies-in-police-lock-up-wife-alleges-brutality/story-fG1TxX3w8sxxkVuHcJkOICL.html>

⁹². See NHRC media release dated 22 May 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-director-general-police-uttar-pradesh-over-reported-death-man-due>

10:30 pm on 20 May after a complaint was lodged against him. The police claimed that on the morning of 21 May at around 10.30 am the deceased was found hanging inside the toilet of the police station. He was taken to the Government Medical College Hospital, Kottayam where the doctors declared him brought dead.⁹³

Case 52: R Narayanan, Tamil Nadu

On 23 May 2019, R Narayanan (32 years) died due to alleged torture at Guduvanchery police station in Chengalpattu taluk of Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu. The deceased, a resident of Jayankondam in Ariyalur district, was arrested along with two other persons by a patrolling police team on 23 May on suspicion of their involvement in a vehicle theft case. They were taken to the police station for interrogation. The police claimed that during interrogation on the night of 23 May around 8.30 pm Narayanan complained of uneasiness and the police took him to a private hospital where the doctors declared him to be fit and hence he was brought back to police station. But few hours later, the deceased allegedly fell unconscious and was

⁹³. Arrested person found dead at police station, The Hindu, 22 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kerala/arrested-person-found-dead-at-police-station/article27200139.ece>



declared brought dead by the doctors at the Chengalpattu Government Hospital. The family members alleged that the deceased was tortured to death by the police while in custody.⁹⁴

Case 53: Balraj Singh, Delhi

On 26 May 2019, Balraj Singh (58 years), a labourer, died at Bawana police station in outer Delhi. He was picked up for questioning from his residence as one of his sons was wanted in criminal cases. Police claimed that the deceased committed suicide by jumping from the third floor of the police station.⁹⁵ The deceased's wife alleged that her husband was tortured and pushed to death. On 28 May, the NHRC took suo motu cognizance of media reports about the custodial death and issued notice to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi calling for report. The Commission also observed that the

allegations levelled by the family members appear serious in nature and questioned the police version that the deceased after questioning went to have water before leaving, which is when he jumped to death from the third floor of the police station.⁹⁶

Case 54: Omprakash Pandey, Gujarat

On 1 June 2019, Omprakash Pandey succumbed to his injuries sustained due to alleged custodial torture at Khatodara police station in Surat district, Gujarat. Pandey was detained at the police station along with two others on suspicion of being involved in a burglary on 31 May 2019. All the three were allegedly tortured in custody, while Pandey suffered serious brain injuries and died at a private hospital. A case of murder was registered against eight accused police personnel, seven of them were identified as Inspector M B Khileri and detection staff personnel Hareshbhai, Kanaksinh, Pareshbhai, Ashish, Kalpeshbhai and Dilubhai.⁹⁷

⁹⁴. Chennai: Man held for vehicle theft dies in custody, *The Deccan Chronicle*, 25 May 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/crime/250519/chennai-man-held-for-vehicle-theft-dies-in-custody.html>

⁹⁵. Father of murder accused found dead at Bawana police station, *The Hindu*, 28 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/father-of-murder-accused-found-dead-at-bawana-police-station/article27268665.ece>

⁹⁶. See NHRC media release dated 28 May 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-delhi-police-commissioner-over-reported-death-man-inside-bawana>

⁹⁷. Custodial torture: Murder case against eight absconding cops, *The Business*



Case 55: Sumit Massey, Delhi

On 4 June 2019, Sumit Massey (25 years) died due to alleged torture at Delhi Cantonment police station in South-West District of Delhi. Massey was picked up along with another person from East Delhi for questioning in a cheating case. Police claimed that Massey complained of restlessness and he was taken to a hospital where doctors tried to revive him by giving Cardiopulmonary resuscitation but without success. The family members alleged he died due to custodial torture in the police station.⁹⁸

Case 56: Ashok Soni, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 June 2019, Ashok Soni (40 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Hujurpur police station in Bahraich district of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was detained at the police station on the night of 5 June for

questioning regarding his involvement in a theft case which was reported against him almost 15 days earlier. Police claimed that Soni complained of feeling unwell and he was taken to a community health centre from where he was referred to Sadar (district) hospital. But he died on the way to the district hospital.⁹⁹

Case 57: Govinda, Delhi

On 6 June 2019, Govinda, a suspect in a smuggling case, died in police custody at Nand Nagri police station in North East Delhi. He was picked up along with another person in connection with a case of smuggling of illegal liquor. Police claimed the suspect was taken to a hospital after he fell ill, where the doctors declared him dead. Family members of the deceased alleged that he was tortured to death.¹⁰⁰

Standard, 2 June 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/custodial-torture-murder-case-against-eight-absconding-cops-119060200433_1.html

⁹⁸. Delhi: Detained for cheating, man dies in police custody, The Indian Express, 6 June 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/delhi-detained-for-cheating-man-dies-in-police-custody-5767475/>

⁹⁹. UP: Theft suspect dies of illness in custody, say police; SHO suspended, The Indian Express, 7 June 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/up-theft-suspect-dies-of-illness-in-police-custody-sho-suspended-5769037/>

¹⁰⁰. Man dies in police custody; family claims 'he was beaten, killed', The Business Standard, 7 June 2019, <https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/man-dies-in-police-custody-family-claims->



Case 58: Deepak Barik, Odisha

On 7 June 2019, Deepak Barik (25 years) died at Kaniha police station in Angul district, Odisha. The deceased, resident of Badgunduri village in the district, was asked to appear at Kaniha police station on the same day for questioning in connection with a domestic violence complaint filed by his wife. Police claimed that during interrogation the deceased complained of uneasiness and was taken to hospital at Kaniha and then referred to the District Headquarters Hospital, Angul where the doctors declared him dead on arrival. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that the deceased was tortured to death by the police in custody.¹⁰¹

Case 59: Dilkhush Kumar, Bihar

On 9 June 2019, Dilkhush Kumar (26 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Kahalgaon police station in Bhagalpur district of Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Kahalgaon in the district, was arrested by police on 8 June 2019 pursuant to a complaint filed by his

[he-was-beaten-killed-119060700167_1.html](http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2019/jun/09/youth-dies-in-custody-family-files-plaint-1987922.html)

¹⁰¹. Odisha youth dies in police custody, family files complaint, The New Indian Express, 9 June 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2019/jun/09/youth-dies-in-custody-family-files-plaint-1987922.html>

mother for allegedly beating up his family members in an inebriated condition. After arrest the deceased was kept in the lockup room at the police station. The police claimed that the deceased was found hanging in the lock-up room at the police station.¹⁰²

Case 60: Gobardhan Bindhani, Odisha

On 15 June 2019, Gobardhan Bindhani (62 years) died due to alleged torture at Kodinga police station in Nabarangpur district of Odisha. Gobardhan was picked up by police from Khatiguda market over his alleged involvement in gambling. He was detained at Kodinga police station and later taken to the District Headquarters Hospital as his health condition deteriorated. According to the police, Gobardhan died while being shifted to Visakhapatnam from Nabarangpur for treatment. However, the family members of the deceased alleged he died due to torture. The Inspector-in-Charge of the police station was suspended over the custodial death.¹⁰³

¹⁰². Man who beat up mother after drinking found hanging in lock-up in dry Bihar, The India Today, 9 June 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/dry-man-dry-state-bihar-police-lock-up-suicide-1545660-2019-06-09>

¹⁰³. DGP suspends Kosagumuda PS IIC, The Pioneer, 18 June 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state>



Case 61: Shivam Mishra, Madhya Pradesh

On 18 June 2019, Shivam Mishra (25 years) died due to alleged torture at Bairagarh police station in Bhopal district, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bhopal, was detained along with his friend identified as Govind Sharma after their car had met with an accident in the bus rapid transit corridor in Bairagarh area. According to the police, the condition of the Mishra deteriorated at the Bairagarh police station and doctors of a nearby hospital declared him brought dead. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that he died as a result of torture at the police station. Five police personnel were suspended in connection with the custodial death.¹⁰⁴

Case 62: Rajkumar, Kerala

On 21 June 2019, Rajkumar (49 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at Nedumkandam police station in Idukki district, Kerala. He was arrested by the police

on 12 June 2019 in connection with a case of cheating. He was lodged at the police station illegally for three days and subjected to brutal beating before he was produced before the court. Rajkumar's arrest was recorded on 15 June and he was produced before the court on the same day. The court remanded him to judicial custody and he was lodged at Peermade sub-jail. He died at Peermade taluk hospital on 21 June. The post-mortem report conducted at the Kottayam Medical College Hospital reportedly found as many as 32 injuries on the deceased's body. Chilli powder was even suspected to be applied on his private parts by the police. Investigation by the Crime Branch found evidence for manipulations in police records regarding his arrest. CCTV footages of the police station proved that he was held by police on 12 June and was in illegal custody for three days. The Crime Branch invoked murder charges against the two police personnel, apart from illegal detention, destruction of evidence and concealing crime.¹⁰⁵

[-editions/dgp-suspends-kosagumuda-ps-iic.html](#)

¹⁰⁴. Family alleges man beaten to death in custody; 5 Bhopal cops suspended, The New Indian Express, 19 June 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/jun/19/family-alleges-man-beaten-to-death-in-custody-5-bhopal-cops-suspended-1992330.html>

¹⁰⁵. Kerala custodial death: Two cops arrested, Deccan Herald, 3 July 2019, <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/south/kerala-custodial-death-two-cops-arrested-744468.html>



Case 63: Krishna Sarathi, Chhattisgarh

On 26 June 2019, Krishna Sarathi (30 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Chandoura police station in Surajpur district, Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a resident of Domhat village in Balrampur district, was arrested on the same day from his village after a complaint was filed against him by his father-in-law for allegedly beating up his wife. After arrest the deceased was kept in the lockup room at the Chandoura police station. The police claimed Sarathi committed suicide using a bedsheet given to him in the lock-up.¹⁰⁶

Case 64: Bandhan Mohanty, Odisha

On 3 July 2019, Bandhan Mohanty (20 years) died in police custody at Naugaon police station in Jagatsinghpur district, Odisha. The deceased was arrested by police on 2 July 2019 night in connection with an altercation with a local shopkeeper. On the same day, the deceased was admitted in a government community health centre in a critical

condition. He died on the next morning. Police claimed that the deceased was beaten up by the public before he was rescued. However, the deceased's family members alleged that on 2 July 2019 he was taken into custody and was tortured by the police, leading to serious bodily injuries and his eventual death.¹⁰⁷

Case 65: Sunny Kumar, Punjab

On 5 July 2019, Sunny Kumar (25 years) died in a hospital in Chandigarh during judicial custody at the Central Jail in Ludhiana in Punjab in a case of drug smuggling. He was reportedly arrested by the police of the Koom Kalan police station with 25-gram drug powder on 25 June 2019 along with another person. The family members of the deceased alleged that the deceased was tortured in custody at the Koom Kalan police station. The deceased's brother Harpreet claimed that during a visit a few days before the death, his brother (the deceased) told him that the police had beaten him badly in custody. The police, however, denied that Kumar was beaten up at the police station and stated that he

¹⁰⁶. Ten policemen suspended over custodial death, *The Pioneer*, 27 June 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/ten-policemen-suspended-over-custodial-death.html>

¹⁰⁷. Naugaon tense over 'custodial death', *The New Indian Express*, 4 July 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2019/jul/04/naugaon-tense-over-custodial-death-1999338.html>



was already suffering from a disease.¹⁰⁸

Case 66: Md. Jasim Ansari, Jharkhand

On 5 July 2019, Md. Jasim Ansari died under mysterious circumstances at Muffassil police station in Giridih district, Jharkhand. Ansari, a resident of Gajingar village in Barwadih in the district, was arrested by police after his wife committed suicide in the morning. According to police, Ansari committed suicide at the police station in the evening.¹⁰⁹ The custodial death is being investigated by the NHRC after it was reported to it by the SP, Giridih.¹¹⁰

Case 67: Tayyab, Delhi

On 9 July 2019, Tayyab (23 years), a suspect of shooting at journalists and chain-snatching cases, allegedly committed suicide while in police custody by jumping from the fifth floor of Saket Court Complex in South District, Delhi. Tayyab, who was arrested on 26 June 2019, was taken

to the Saket District Court for a hearing in connection with the chain-snatching cases. Police claimed that the suspect committed suicide by jumping from the building after he managed to set himself free from the clutches of the police personnel accompanying him.¹¹¹

Case 68: A minor, Uttarakhand

On 11 July 2019, a 17-year-old minor (name withheld), son of Brijendra Singh Rana, died due to alleged torture at Sidcul police station in Rudrapur city in Udham Singh Nagar district, Uttarakhand. The deceased, a resident of Sisona in the district, was picked up on 10 July 2019 and detained at Sidcul police station for questioning in connection with an alleged theft case. The deceased was detained at the police station for the whole night and allegedly subjected to torture during interrogation. He was reportedly found dead at the police station the next morning. The police claimed the minor boy committed suicide in the lock-up by hanging with his shirt. However, the family members of the deceased

¹⁰⁸. Family members accuse Koom Kalan police of torture, cops deny charge, The Tribune, 7 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/ludhiana/ludhiana-jail-inmate-dies-at-pqi/798306.html>

¹⁰⁹. See Jagran, 13 August 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/jharkhand/giridih-suicide-in-hajat-no-one-is-guilty-19484330.html>

¹¹⁰. NHRC Case No. 917/34/8/2019-PCD

¹¹¹. Suspect nabbed for shooting at journos on Barapullah flyover kills self at court, Hindustan Times, 10 July 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/suspect-nabbed-for-shooting-at-journos-on-barapullah-flyover-kills-self-at-court/story-sB3baAub3lBqYAwpt2O8BO.html>



alleged the deceased was tortured to death in the lock-up.¹¹²

Case 69: Ganesh Ravidas, Bihar

On 11 July 2019, Ganesh Ravidas (52 years), a leader of a political party and belonging to the lower caste Mahadalit community of Bihar, died due to alleged torture at the Nagarnausha police station in Nalanda district, Bihar. The deceased was picked up by the police on 10 July on suspicion of being involved in a kidnapping case. After arrest the deceased was taken to the Nagarnausha police station and died in police custody on 11 July. The police claimed the deceased committed suicide in the toilet of the police station. The deceased was rushed to a PHC, where the doctors declared him brought dead. However, the deceased's family members alleged that the deceased was tortured by the police in the custody, which led to his death.¹¹³ There were allegedly cut marks on

the body of the deceased suggesting torture in police custody. On 15 July, the NHRC issued notice to the DGP, Bihar calling for reports including Inquest Report, Post-mortem Report, Magisterial Enquiry Report etc in the matter.¹¹⁴

Case 70: Vinod, Tamil Nadu

On 11 July 2019, Vinod (24 years) died in police custody in Cuddalore district, Tamil Nadu. The deceased, a resident of Oorithiraisolai area in the district, was arrested on charges of ATM theft. Police claimed Vinod committed suicide by hanging himself from the window of the toilet using his own lungi. According to the police, Vinod was taken to the station at 9:45 am, and after a few minutes, told the police that he wanted to urinate. But in the bathroom, he allegedly hung himself from the window of the toilet using a lungi.¹¹⁵ He was rushed to the hospital, where he was declared dead. On 12 July, the NHRC directed the DGP, Tamil Nadu

¹¹². See Jagran, 12 July 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/uttarakhand/udh-amsingh-nagar-minor-student-death-in-suspected-circumstances-in-police-custody-19391518.html>

¹¹³. JD(U) Mahadalit leader commits suicide in Bihar's Nalanda district, The Hindutan Times, 12 July 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jd-u-mahadalit-leader-commits-suicide-in-bihar-s-nalanda-district/story-eYCh47egvmZ1Fe0LsvNYRO.html>

¹¹⁴. NHRC Press Release dated 15 July 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-dgp-bihar-over-reported-suicide-nalanda-police-station-15072019>

¹¹⁵. Cop transferred for 'negligence' as man dies in custody, The New Indian Express, 12 July 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/jul/12/cop-transferred-for-negligence-as-man-dies-in-custody-2002635.html>



to submit reports regarding the custodial death.¹¹⁶

Case 71: Sunil Lodhi, Odisha

On 20 July 2019, Sunil Lodhi, a resident Madhya Pradesh, died in the custody of Dharaudihi police station in Sundergarh district, Odisha. The deceased was arrested for allegedly buying a minor girl from Sundergarh district and later marrying her forcefully. A ligature mark was found on the neck of the deceased. Police claimed he died due to injuries after slipping in the bathroom of the police station.¹¹⁷

Case 72: Mukesh Kumar, Delhi

On 21 July 2019, Mukesh Kumar (25 years) died in the custody of Delhi Police while he was being brought to Delhi from Jaipur, Rajasthan in connection with a kidnapping case. Police claimed that Kumar died

allegedly after he suffered an “attack of tuberculosis”. Kumar, a resident of the JJ colony, Bakkarwala village in outer Delhi, was detained by the police on 21 July and alerted their counterparts in Delhi, who reached there to take him into their custody. As per the police, Kumar was being brought back in a car from Jaipur but when they were about to enter Delhi, he started coughing and vomiting and he was taken to a nearby hospital where he was declared brought dead.¹¹⁸

Case 73: Pankaj Kumar Bek, Chhattisgarh

On 21 July 2019, Pankaj Kumar Bek (30 years), a tribal, died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Ambikapur police station's cyber cell in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a resident of Surajpur district, was arrested by the police along with another person in connection with alleged case of theft on 11 July 2019. On 21 July, they were taken into custody for interrogation. According to the Police, the deceased asked for permission to go to the toilet and then fled from their custody. Later,

¹¹⁶. NHRC issues notice to TN DGP over suicide of man in police custody, The Business Standard, 12 July 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/nhrc-issues-notice-to-tn-dgp-over-suicide-of-man-in-police-custody-119071201183_1.html

¹¹⁷. Man accused of ‘buying’ minor girl from Odisha dies in police custody, The Odisha Sun Times, 20 July 2019, <https://odishasuntimes.com/man-accused-of-buying-minor-girl-from-odisha-dies-in-police-custody/>

¹¹⁸. ‘Kidnapper’ dies in custody, cops blame TB, The Times of India, 22 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/kidnapper-dies-in-custody-cops-blame-tb/articleshowprint/70336714.cms>



he was found hanging from the window cooler of a private hospital, about 300 metre from the cyber cell. But the family members of the deceased alleged that he was tortured to death in police custody and there were injuries on the body.¹¹⁹

Case 74: Harichandra Marabi, Chhattisgarh

On 24 July 2019, Harichandra Marabi (25 years), a tribal, died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Excise Department Office in Kawardha town under Kabirdham district, Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a resident of Benda village in Kabirdham district, was picked up by the officials of Excise Department on 23 July 2019 from his house for interrogation in connection with alleged selling of illicit liquor. After arrest the deceased was detained at the Excise Department Office in Kawardha town, where he died in their custody on the next day. According to the police, on 24 July morning, the deceased allegedly committed suicide by hanging

himself in the bathroom of the Excise Department Office.¹²⁰

Case 75: Sanjay Rai, Haryana

On 15 July 2019, Sanjay Rai (32 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Faridabad cyber crime cell, Sector 30 in Faridabad district of Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Sector 22, Faridabad, was picked up by the police on 15 July in connection with an alleged cheating case of life insurance policies. After arrest the deceased was taken to the Faridabad cyber crime cell and died in police custody on the same day. The police claimed that during interrogation the deceased suddenly collapsed and was rushed to a hospital, where the doctors declared him brought dead. However, the deceased's family members alleged that he was tortured by the police in the custody, resulting in his death.¹²¹

¹¹⁹. Five policemen suspended in connection with custodial death, The Pioneer, 23 July 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/five-policemen-suspended-in-connection-with-custodial-death.html>

¹²⁰. Judicial probe ordered into Kabirdham custodial death, The Pioneer, 25 July 2019,

<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/judicial-probe-ordered-into-kabirdham-custodial-death.html>

¹²¹. Custodial death being probed – Kin claim torture, cops deny charge, The Tribune, 16 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/custodial-death-being-probed/802677.html>



Case 76: Baljinder Singh, Punjab

On 19 July 2019, Baljinder Singh (28 years) died in police custody at the City Bus Stand police post in Amritsar district in Punjab. Singh, a resident of Khanwala village in the district, was detained under preventive custody for questioning in connection with a case. Police claimed Baljinder committed suicide by hanging himself with a belt from the iron rod of a window in the lock-up. He was rushed to the Civil Hospital in Amritsar where he was declared brought dead. However, the family of Baljinder alleged foul play in his death.¹²²

Case 77: Chotu @ Vinay, Uttar Pradesh

On 22 July 2019, Chotu alias Vinay (20 years) died due to alleged torture at Mainpuri Kotwali police station in Mainpuri district jail, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was arrested by the police along with his brother on the suspicion of involvement in alleged illicit liquor trade on 21 July 2019. After arrest they were kept at the Mainpuri Kotwali police station and sent to judicial custody in Mainpuri district jail. On 22 July, Chotu died in the District Hospital, Mainpuri. The jail officials claimed on 21 July the deceased fell ill and he was taken to

¹²². See Punjab Kesari, 21 July 2019, <https://punjab.punjabkesari.in/punjab/news/amritsar-hindi-news-1027577>

the jail hospital. When his condition deteriorated, he was shifted to the district hospital where the doctors declared him brought dead on 22 July. The deceased's uncle Tilak Singh alleged that Chotu died due to torture by Sub-Inspector Sohanpal Singh of Mainpuri Kotwali police station as well as the jail officials of Mainpuri jail. He further claimed that several injury marks were found on the deceased's body. The media reported that as per the post-mortem report, the deceased had suffered 17 internal injuries and the liver was badly damaged.¹²³

Case 78: Ashish Tudu, Jharkhand

On 5 August 2019, Ashish Tudu (30 years), a tribal, died under mysterious circumstances at Sikaripara police station in Dumka district of Jharkhand. The deceased, a resident of Piparjori village in Pakur district, was arrested by police on the same day along with his friend for allegedly planning to execute a robbery. After being arrested they were taken to the Sikaripara police station. Tudu died in the police custody on the same night. According to the police, both accused were kept

¹²³. Man dies in police custody, cop suspended in Uttar Pradesh, The Times of India, 22 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/man-dies-in-police-custody-cop-suspended-in-uttar-pradesh/articleshowprint/70327110.cms>



at a vacant flat of a three-storied police quarters for questioning, where the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself from the ceiling of the kitchen. Police quoting deceased's family members also claimed the deceased was mentally ill and under treatment of a local doctor.¹²⁴

Case 79: Nardeep Singh Sethi, Punjab

On 6 August 2019, Nardeep Singh Sethi (46 years), a doctor by profession, died in the custody of Samrala police station in Ludhiana district, Punjab. The victim, a resident of Manjali Kalan village in the district, was arrested on 6 August by the police from his clinic at Bagli village under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act. The deceased was taken to the Samrala police station for questioning, where he died on the same day. Police claimed the deceased committed suicide by shooting himself inside the police station with the pistol of Investigation Officer (IO) ASI Gurjar Singh when the IO went out for some

¹²⁴. Arrested man dies in police custody in Dumka, The Hindustan Times, 7 August 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/ranchi/arrested-man-dies-in-police-custody-in-dumka/story-xQCmu6z8TdRIANOGc4sgcK.html>

time and left his pistol at his drawer. However, Amanjot, the deceased's son alleged that his father was killed by the police in custody and demanded strict action against the accused police officials. A judicial inquiry was ordered to investigate the custodial death.¹²⁵

Case 80: Jaspreet Singh, Punjab

On 6 August 2019, Jaspreet Singh (32 years), a resident of Subhash Nagar area in Ludiana district of Punjab, died due to alleged torture by the police at Tibba police station in the district. The deceased, was arrested in the morning by the police in connection with a case of smuggling of illicit liquor. After being arrested the deceased was taken to the police station for interrogation and he died in custody in the evening. Police claimed that on 6 August evening the deceased suddenly fell unconscious and he was taken to the Civil Hospital, Ludhiana where he died. However, Jagtar Singh, the deceased's brother, alleged that on 6 August evening at around 5 PM he met his brother at the police station and during this meeting, the

¹²⁵. Charged in drugs case, RMP 'shoots self' in police station – Kin block Ludhiana–Chandigarh highway | Judicial probe ordered, The Tribune, 7 August 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/punjab/charged-in-drugs-case-rmp-shoots-self-in-police-station/813899.html>



deceased told him that he was brutally beaten up by the police. He further claimed that soon after he reached home from the police station, he got a phone call from the police station informing that his brother was taken to the hospital. When the family members reached at the Civil Hospital, Singh was already declared dead.¹²⁶

Case 81: Ratikanta Das, Odisha

On 8 August 2019, Ratikanta Das, a hotel owner, died in police custody in Balasore district of Odisha. He was picked up by the police on the previous day for his alleged involvement in illegal liquor trade. According to the police, Das fell ill at the police station and he was taken to the SCB Medical College and Hospital in Cuttack where he died. Das' death sparked outrage among the locals and they resorted to road blockade at Remuna Golei Chhak accusing the police responsible for his death.¹²⁷ Das's mother alleged

that his son sustained injury on his head during police custody.¹²⁸

Case 82: Suresh Rawat, Madhya Pradesh

On 10 August 2019, Suresh Rawat (55 years), a farmer, died due to alleged torture at Belgarha police station in Gwalior district, Madhya Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Bajna village in the district, had an altercation with another farmer in connection with a land dispute. Both of them went to Belgarha police station to submit complaints against each other. The police booked Rawat. According to the police, after few hours Rawat was found hanging through the grill of the lock-up. He was taken to a hospital, where doctors declared him dead on arrival. The deceased's brother alleged that the police demanded a bribe of Rs. 20,000 from the deceased to lodge his complaint against the farmer and when he refused to pay the bribe, the police tortured him to death in custody. Five policemen, including an ASI, were suspended in connection with the custodial death.¹²⁹

¹²⁶. Custodial death: Kin accuses police for beating man to death in Ludhiana, The Times of India, 6 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/custodial-death-kin-accuses-police-for-beating-man-to-death-in-ludhiana/articleshowprint/70559920.cms>

¹²⁷. Death of hotel owner in police custody sparks tension in Balasore, Pragativadi, 10 August 2019, [http://www.pragativadi.com/death-of-](http://www.pragativadi.com/death-of-hotel-owner-in-police-custody-sparks-tension-in-balasore/)

[hotel-owner-in-police-custody-sparks-tension-in-balasore/](http://www.pragativadi.com/death-of-hotel-owner-in-police-custody-sparks-tension-in-balasore/)

¹²⁸. Death In Police Custody Sparks Tension In Balasore, Odisha TV, 10 August 2019, <https://odishatv.in/odisha/death-in-police-custody-sparks-tension-in-balasore-392505>

¹²⁹. Nine Madhya Pradesh cops suspended in two cases of custodial death, The New Indian Express, 12 August 2019,



Case 83: V Balakrishna, Andhra Pradesh

On 15 August 2019, V Balakrishna (45 years) died due to alleged torture at Jupadubangla Mandal headquarters police station in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Thudicherla village in the district, was repeatedly summoned to the police station for questioning for four days from 12-15 August 2019 for his alleged involvement in the illegal sale of liquor. Police claimed that on 15 August the deceased collapsed after he suffered epileptic fit in the police station following which he was taken to the Government Hospital in Nandikotkur, where the doctors declared him dead. However, the deceased's family members alleged he died due to custodial torture during interrogation and demanded action against Sub-Inspector Tirupalu.¹³⁰

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/aug/12/nine-madhya-pradesh-cops-suspended-in-two-cases-of-custodial-death-2017771.html>

¹³⁰. Kurnool man dies in PS, kin allege torture, stage protest, The New Indian Express, 16 August 2019; <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2019/aug/16/kurnool-man-dies-in-ps-kin-allege-torture-stage-protest-2019614.html>

Case 84: Hira Bajania, Gujarat

On 15 August 2019, Hira Bajania (65 years), a de-notified nomadic tribe man belonging to the Nat Bajania de-notified tribe of Gujarat, was tortured to death at C Division police station in Gandhigram area in Junagadh District, Gujarat. The police personnel picked up 12 men from Nat Bajaniya tribe including the deceased on the night of 14 August 2019 on the suspicion of being involved in theft of cellphones and tortured them in custody. During their detention, all the suspects were allegedly subjected to torture and forced to perform oral sex among themselves and asked them to admit to theft of 12 cellphones. One of the victims identified as Shankar Bajania speaking to the media stated, "*On August 14, police came and clicked three people's photograph, including mine. Then, they came at about 2 in the night on Independence Day and took us all to the police station. There they took us one by one and began beating us, Hirabapa most of all. By morning, when they came to take him again for another round of thrashing, he was dead.*" After the death of Hira Bajania due to torture, the police hurriedly cremated his body allegedly to destroy evidence of the torture. The rest of the victims were released from illegal detention after



taking their signatures on blank papers on 17 August.¹³¹

Case 85: Aarzudin, Punjab

On 17 August 2019, Aarzudin (30 years) died due to alleged torture by police at Division Number 2 police station in Ludhiana district, Punjab. The deceased, a resident of Jamalpur in the district, was picked up by the police on 15 August 2019 over his alleged involvement in a mobile phone theft case. The police took the victim to the Division Number 2 police station, where he was allegedly subjected to torture. The family members alleged that when they went to the police station an ASI demanded bribe and they paid Rs 30,000 for the release of the Aarzudin on 17 August. But he died within hours of his release due to alleged torture.¹³²

¹³¹. 12 nomadic tribesmen thrashed, one dead, Ahmedabad Mirror, 23 August 2019,

<https://ahmedabadmirror.indiatimes.com/ahmedabad/crime/12-nomadic-tribesmen-thrashed-one-dead/articleshow/70794081.cms>

¹³². Residents accuse cops of beating man in custody, The Times of India, 19 August 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/residents-accuse-cops-of-beating-man-in-custody/articleshowprint/70729149.cms>

Case 86: Ms Leelabai, Tamil Nadu

On 18 August 2019, a Dalit woman identified as Ms Leelabai (55 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Valliyoor All Women police station in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu. The deceased, a resident of Kanniyakumari district, was arrested by the police on the previous night for interrogation in connection with a sexual harassment case against one Kristopher. Police claimed the deceased knew the whereabouts of Kristopher and hence her detention was necessary. The police claimed that on the morning of 18 August she was taken to Kanniyakumari to trace the whereabouts of Kristopher, where she suffered breathing problems and later died at the Government Medical College Hospital in Aasaripallam. However, the family members of the deceased blamed the police for her death. They further stated that it was illegal to arrest a woman at night and claimed that the deceased was innocent.¹³³

¹³³. Woman taken to Valliyoor All Women Police Station in sexual harassment case dies in police custody, The New Indian Express, 19 August 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/aug/19/woman-taken-to-valliyoor-all-women-police-station-in-sexual-harassment-case-dies-in-police-custody-2020776.html>



Case 87: Shrikant Singh, Bihar

On 21 August 2019, Shrikant Singh (45 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Indrapuri police station in Rohtas district, Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Hurka village under Tilouthu police station area in Rohtas district, was arrested on the night of 20 August 2019 in connection with a case of alleged theft of a tractor. Police claimed Shrikant committed suicide by hanging himself from the roof of the lock-up of the police station with the *nada* (drawstring) of his pyjama.¹³⁴ However, the deceased's wife, Ms Reena Devi suspected foul play and alleged that he was tortured to death.¹³⁵

Case 88: Hanuman Koli, Rajasthan

On 23 August 2019, Hanuman Koli (40 years), S/o Bhairulal Kol, died due to alleged torture at Mahaveer Nagar police station in Kota district, Rajasthan. The deceased was arrested by the police on the night of

¹³⁴. One commits suicide in police lock-up, UNI, 21 August 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/~one-commits-suicide-in-police-lock-up/States/news/1704157.html>

¹³⁵. Man found hanging in police lockup in Bihar, Business Standard, 21 August 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/man-found-hanging-in-police-lockup-in-bihar-119082100900_1.html

22 August 2019 on charges of breach of peace. After arrest, the police detained the deceased at Mahaveer Nagar police station, where he died. Police claimed that the deceased complained of uneasiness and he was taken to the New Medical College Hospital, where the doctor declared him dead. However, Ms Nathi Bai, the deceased's wife alleged that her husband was tortured to death in custody. She also alleged that after the death of her husband the police called the family members to sign some papers and then informed them about the death of her husband. She further accused the police of cremating the body in haste without even allowing his children to see his face.¹³⁶

Case 89: Babul Das, Assam

On 23 August 2019, Babul Das (22 years) died due to alleged torture at Rakhyasmari police station in Sonitpur district, Assam. The deceased was arrested by police after a complaint was lodged against him by his own brother at the police station in connection with a family dispute. After arrest the police detained him at the police station where he was allegedly subjected to

¹³⁶. See News18 Hindi, 28 August 2019, <https://hindi.news18.com/news/rajasthan/kota-young-man-died-in-police-custody-ci-suspends-all-staff-of-the-police-station-attached-with-police-line-in-kota-hydak-2365471.html>



torture. He sustained serious injuries on his body and succumbed to his injuries at the Tezpur Medical College & Hospital.¹³⁷

Case 90: Nesar Ansari, Bihar

On 23 August 2019, Nesar Ansari (23 years) died due to alleged torture at the Ratu police station in Ranchi district, Jharkhand. The deceased was arrested by the police on 20 August 2019 in a theft case. He was kept in the lock-up at the police station where he was found dead on the morning of 23 August. The police claimed the deceased tore the blanket given to him and used it to hang himself from the ventilator of the bathroom of the police station. However, Ms Nusrat Parveen, the deceased's wife accused the police of torturing her husband to death. She alleged that the deceased was subjected to brutal beatings by the police in order to obtain a confession to the crime. She further alleged that her husband was not produced before the court despite arresting him on 20 August.¹³⁸

¹³⁷. Situation tense in Rakhyasmari under Dhekiajuli following the death of a youth, The Sentinel, 24 August 2019; <https://www.sentinelassam.com/north-east-india-news/assam-news/situation-tense-in-rakhyasmari-under-dhekiajuli-following-the-death-of-a-youth/>

¹³⁸. See Dainik Bhaskar, 24 August 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/jharkhand/ranchi/news/ranchi-news-accused-of-theft->

Case 91: Ram Avtar, Uttar Pradesh

On 25 August 2019, a Dalit youth identified as Ram Avtar (35 years), S/o Ram Abhilakh died due to alleged torture at Inhauna police chowki under Shivratananj police station in Amethi district of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was taken into custody on 23 August 2019 in connection with an alleged theft case. Police claimed Avtar died after he suffered a heart attack. According to police, at around 9 AM on 25 August a police guard posted at the Inhauna police choki took the deceased to the toilet to defecate. When the deceased did not come out for long, the guard entered the door by breaking the latch and saw the deceased was lying in unconscious state. Thereafter, the deceased was immediately taken to a local community health centre (CHC), where the doctor declared him brought dead. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was brutally beaten up by the police personnel in custody, due to which he died.¹³⁹

[suicide-in-police-custody-in-ratu-police-station-01623959.html?utm_expId=.YYfY3_SZRPiFZGHcA1W9Bw.0&utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F](https://www.google.com/search?q=suicide-in-police-custody-in-ratu-police-station-01623959.html?utm_expId=.YYfY3_SZRPiFZGHcA1W9Bw.0&utm_referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F)

¹³⁹. See Jagran, 27 August 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/amethi-death-19518747.html>



Case 92: Shivam, Uttar Pradesh

On 27 August 2019, 25-year-old Shivam died due to alleged torture at Pannuganj police station in Sonbhadra district, Uttar Pradesh. He was arrested on 26 August 2019 for stealing mustard seeds. Police claimed Shivam fell ill on 27 August after which he was taken to the district hospital where he died. Shivam's family alleged that he was mercilessly beaten in the police station, leading to his death. His father Umapati Shukla also stated that he was fine when the family had met him on 27 August evening around 5 PM, and within two hours at around 7 PM they were informed through the village head that Shivam was taken ill.¹⁴⁰

Case 93: Veerendra Lodhi, Madhya Pradesh

On 30 August 2019, Veerendra Lodhi (22 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Bhagwan police station in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bada Malehra town in Chhatarpur district, was arrested on 29 August

2019 for allegedly abducting and raping a minor girl. The police claimed that in the evening of 30 August 2019 the deceased was taken to the CHC for collecting Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sample. They further claimed that the deceased went inside the toilet and when he didn't come out for a long time, the police broke open the door of the toilet and found him hanging by using his scarf. However, the deceased's father accused the police personnel of murdering his son in custody. He claimed that the police informed him about the death of his son only in the morning of 31 August while his son allegedly died in the previous night.¹⁴¹

Case 94: Reyaz Ahmad Thekri, Jammu & Kashmir

On 5 September 2019, Reyaz Ahmad Thekri (24 years) died under mysterious circumstances in police custody at Qalamabad police station in Handwara district, Jammu & Kashmir. Police claimed the man committed suicide by hanging himself in the police lock-up. He was arrested a day before in connection

¹⁴⁰. UP: Man dies in police custody, family alleges torture, Deccan Herald, 28 August 2019, <https://www.deccanherald.com/national/north-and-central/up-man-dies-in-police-custody-family-alleges-torture-757557.html>

¹⁴¹. Rape accused commits suicide in MP police custody, The Hindustan Times, 1 September 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/rape-accused-commits-suicide-in-mp-police-custody/story-4fhUlbc4FaGiNCmJAXGV6H.html>



with a 2018 case involving theft and violation of the forest act. The local residents suspected foul play and staged a protest.¹⁴²

Case 95: Giriraj Suman, Rajasthan

On 5 September 2019, Giriraj Suman (22 years) reportedly died due to alleged torture in the custody of Mangrole police station in Baran district, Rajasthan. The deceased, a resident of Rawal-Jawal village in the district, had allegedly eloped with a married woman around a fortnight ago and the duo surrendered at the Mangrole police station on 5 September. Police claimed the deceased consumed poison in custody and was declared brought dead in hospital. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was tortured to death in custody.¹⁴³

Case 96: Lokeshan Yadav, Uttar Pradesh

On 8 September 2019, Lokeshan Yadav (35 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Ghosi police

station in Mau district, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Tilai Buzurg village in the district, was picked up by police on 7 September 2019 and detained at the police station in connection with a case of theft of a tractor. Police claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated while negotiations were ongoing between the tractor owner and him in the police station. He was taken to the nearby Community Health Centre where he was declared dead. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was tortured to death in custody.¹⁴⁴

Case 97: Gurwinder Singh, Punjab

On 10 September 2019, Gurwinder Singh (21 years) died in police custody after he was summoned at Shimlapuri police station in Ludhiana district, Punjab. Gurwinder Singh, a resident of Mallakpur village, was booked for kidnapping a minor girl on the pretext of marriage in December 2018. He was arrested and later released on bail. On 10 September, the police added Section 376 (rape) after receiving the medical report of the girl. The family members of the accused took him to the police station in response to the police summon at around noon. At about 11.30 PM, the father of the accused received a call from the police station informing that

¹⁴². Kashmir suspect dies in custody, The Telegraph, 7 September 2019; <https://www.telegraphindia.com/india/kashmir-suspect-dies-in-custody/cid/1703134>

¹⁴³. Man dies in police custody in Baran, Times of India, 6 September 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/man-dies-in-police-custody-in-baran/articleshowprint/71002548.cms>

¹⁴⁴. NHRC Complaint dated 9 September 2019 filed by Campaign Against Torture



Gurwinder's health had deteriorated and they were taking him to the hospital. When the family reached the hospital, they were informed that Gurwinder had died. The family members alleged that Gurwinder was tortured to death and that he was completely fine with no health issues when he went to the police station.¹⁴⁵

Case 98: Shivakumar, Karnataka

On 15 September 2019, Shivakumar died due to alleged torture at the Gabbur police station in Raichur district, Karnataka. He was summoned to the police station for questioning related to an incident of clash. The local residents alleged that Shivakumar was beaten during custodial interrogation and he succumbed to the injuries in a hospital. Following protests over the death, three police personnel were suspended.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁵. Custodial death: Kin take up cudgels against police, *The Times of India*, 12 September 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udhiana/custodial-death-kin-take-up-cudgels-against-police/articleshowprint/71088524.cms>

¹⁴⁶. Custodial death in Hubballi: SP suspends PSI and other staff, *The Times of India*, 16 September 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hubballi/custodial-death-sp-suspends-psi-and-other-staff/articleshowprint/71147101.cms>

Case 99: Mani, Tamil Nadu

On 17 September 2019, Mani alias Kundumani (54 years) died due to alleged torture by the police at the Office of Traffic Police Wing in Ariyalur in Ariyalur district, Tamil Nadu. The deceased, a resident of Kanjamalaipatti village in the district, was arrested on 16 September 2019 by a special police team in connection with a theft case. After arrest, police took him at the Office of Traffic Police Wing for interrogation, where he died on 17 September. Police claimed that on 17 September the deceased complained of chest pain and suffered diarrhea and he was taken to a private hospital, where the doctors declared him brought dead. However, the family members alleged the deceased died due to torture in custody.¹⁴⁷

Case 100: Sushant Behera, Odisha

On 18 September 2019, Sushant Behera alias Manguli (38 years) died due to alleged torture at Pattamundai police station in Kendrapara district, Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Aradapalli village in the district, was arrested

¹⁴⁷. Man dies in police custody in Tamil Nadu, *The Times of India*, 18 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/man-dies-in-police-custody-in-tamil-nadu/articleshowprint/71187866.cms>



on the charges of alleged selling of illicit liquor. After arrest, the police took him to Pattamundai police station for interrogation, where he died on 18 September. Police claimed that on 18 September the deceased fell ill and he was taken to a government hospital, where he died. The family members alleged that Sushant Behera died due to brutal beating by the police in custody. They also accused the police of not informing about his arrest.¹⁴⁸

Case 101: Ms Shri Bai, Jharkhand

On 21 September 2019, a 45-year-old woman identified as Shri Bai, W/o Sukna Ram, died under mysterious circumstances in police custody at the Mahila police station in Ranchi district, Jharkhand. Police claimed that the woman was found roaming aimlessly at the Railway Colony at 12.30 am and taken to the Mahila police station shelter room but she committed suicide by hanging herself around 5.30 am. According to the police, there were two other women inmates in the room and Shri Bai used her sari to make a noose to hang herself from

¹⁴⁸. Odisha: Youth's Death Triggers Tension At Pattamundai Police Station, Odia mail, 19 September 2019, <https://odiamail.tv/odisha-youths-death-triggers-tension-at-pattamundai-police-station/>

the ceiling of the asbestos roof.¹⁴⁹ It remained inexplicable as to why a helpless woman would commit suicide after she was rescued and given shelter.

Case 102: Ranjith Kumar, Kerala

On 1 October 2019, Ranjith Kumar died due to alleged torture in custody of officials of Excise Department in Guruvayur town in Thrissur district of Kerala. The deceased, a resident of Malappuram Tirur Triprangode in the district, was arrested on 1 October by a special team of Excise Department in connection with an alleged possession of *ganja* (cannabis). The excise officials claimed that Kumar was taken to a hospital after he fell unconscious and showed symptoms of seizure. However, the hospital authorities stated that Kumar was brought dead to the hospital. Postmortem report revealed the presence of multiple internal injuries,¹⁵⁰ indicating torture.

¹⁴⁹. Woman dies at Mahila police station, The Telegraph, 24 September 2019, <https://www.telegraphindia.com/states/jharkhand/woman-dies-at-mahila-police-station-in-chutia/cid/1707053>

¹⁵⁰. One more officer held in excise custodial death, The New Indian Express, 13 October 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/kerala/2019/oct/13/one-more-officer-held-in-excise-custodial-death-2046798.html>



Case 103: Brijpal Maurya, Uttar Pradesh

On 3 October 2019, a farmer identified as Brijpal Maurya (40 years) died due to alleged torture in custody of a revenue lock-up in Sahaswan Tehsil under Baduan district, Uttar Pradesh. Brijpal was arrested on 23 September 2019 in a false case of power theft and non-payment of electricity dues. Brijpal was kept in the lock-up for 11 days. The revenue officials claimed that on 3 October night Brijpal complained of uneasiness and stomach pain, following which he was taken to a local government health centre. The doctors referred him to the district hospital in Baduan, but he died on the way. Mahesh, the deceased's brother alleged that his brother had visible signs of injuries on his head and private parts,¹⁵¹ indicating torture in custody.

Case 104: Jagdish Goliyan, Rajasthan

On 6 October 2019, Jagdish Goliyan (47 years), an Right to Information activist, died in the custody of Pachpadra police station in Barmer

¹⁵¹. A week on, no FIR into suspicious death of farmer in Budaun, The Times of India, 10 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/a-week-on-no-fir-into-suspicious-death-of-farmer-in-budaun-revenue-jail/articleshow/71510587.cms>

district, Rajasthan. The deceased was picked up along with his two cousins on 5 October 2019 in connection with a land dispute case. Police claimed Jagdish's health began to deteriorate even before he could be produced before the executive magistrate at the tehsil office on 6 October. He was taken to a government hospital, where doctors declared him brought dead.¹⁵² The deceased's mother suspected foul play and blamed the police for her son's death.¹⁵³

Case 105: Aynul Khan, West Bengal

On 14 October 2019, Aynul Khan (55 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of English bazar police station in Malda district, West Bengal. The deceased was arrested on 13 October 2019 along with seven others during raids conducted by the police to crack down against gambling. Police claimed when the

¹⁵². Rajasthan: RTI activist dies 'in police custody', The Indian Express, 7 October 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/rajasthan-rti-activist-dies-in-police-custody-6056899/>

¹⁵³. 8 Rajasthan cops booked for RTI activist's death in custody, The Times of India, 7 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/8-rajasthan-cops-booked-for-rti-activists-death-in-custody/articleshow/71471394.cms>



arrested persons were brought to the Milki police outpost, Aynul Khan started feeling unwell and was taken to the Malda Medical College and Hospital where he was declared dead on arrival. But the local residents alleged that the deceased died due to custodial torture.¹⁵⁴

Case 106: Pradeep Tomar, Uttar Pradesh

On 14 October 2019, Pradeep Tomar (35 years), a security guard, died due to alleged torture in police custody at Chijarsi police outpost in Hapur district, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was picked up by police on 13 October 2019 for questioning in connection with a murder case. Deceased's family members alleged that Pradeep was tortured for over five hours, which led to his death. Pradeep's minor son, who accompanied him to the outpost alleged that his father was detained and brutally beaten by at least 8-10 police personnel during interrogation. The minor also claimed that the police stabbed his father using screwdrivers. There were several injury marks on his

body including visible stab marks, blackening on lower hip area and hands. After his condition deteriorated, the police shifted him to a local hospital in Hapur and later to a higher centre in Meerut where he succumbed to the torture inflicted on him.¹⁵⁵

Case 107: Mitthu Patel, Bihar

On 18 October 2019, Mitthu Patel (30 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at the Shikarpur police station in West Champaran district, Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Narkatiaganj in the district, was arrested by the police on 13 October 2019 on the charges of consuming alcohol. He was illegally detained at Shikarpur police station till he was sent to judicial custody at Bettiah jail on 15 October 2019. Jail officials claimed on 16 October 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the Government Medical College, Bettiah where he died on 18 October 2019. The deceased's wife Sita Devi alleged that her husband was beaten at the time of arrest on 13 October 2019 and further tortured at the Shikarpur police

¹⁵⁴. Bengal police post set ablaze, cops thrashed after alleged custodial death, Hindustan Times, 14 October 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/bengal-police-post-set-ablaze-cops-thrashed-after-alleged-custodial-death/story-Xpo9ReOYS6C6MHh8OdoAZI.html>

¹⁵⁵. UP cops torture man to death in thana as son, 10, sits outside, The Times of India, 15 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/man-dies-after-being-tortured-for-5-hours-at-police-outpost/articleshowprint/71586574.cms>



station during his illegal police custody. She also alleged that her husband was not given proper medical treatment in the Bettiah jail.¹⁵⁶

Case 108: Ms Fameeda, Andhra Pradesh

On 22 October 2019, Fameeda, a 75-year-old woman, died under mysterious circumstances in police custody at Rayadurgam police station in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Police summoned Fameeda, a petty shopkeeper, after two packets of prohibited chewing tobacco products were found in her shop during raids. Fameeda was brought dead to a hospital. Family members of the deceased alleged that police acted inhumanely and police harassment led to her death. However, police denied the allegation of torture.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁶. See Jagran, 18 October 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/bihar/muzaffarpur-fiercely-protest-against-death-of-prisoner-at-narkatiyaganj-in-bihar-wife-said-police-beaten-19678690.html>

¹⁵⁷. Mystery shrouds 75-year-old woman's death at Rayadurgam police station, The Times of India, 23 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vijayawada/mystery-shrouds-75-year-old-womans-death-at-rayadurgam-police-station/articleshowprint/71725908.cms>

Case 109: M. Balamurugan, Tamil Nadu

On 25 October 2019, M. Balamurugan (22 years), S/o P Muthukaruppan, died due to alleged torture in the custody of Avaniyapuram police station in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. Balamurugan was arrested in connection with a case of kidnapping. Police claimed Balamurugan was admitted at the Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai when he developed health complications. The deceased's father alleged that his son Balamurugan died due to custodial torture and moved the Madras High Court seeking proper investigation.¹⁵⁸

Case 110: Vijay Singh, Maharashtra

On 27 October 2019 at about 10 pm, Vijay Singh (26 years) along with his friend Ankit Mishra had gone to fill petrol at a petrol pump near RTO office in Wadala (East) in Mumbai city district, Maharashtra. At the petrol pump, Vijay Singh had a clash with a couple over some issue. The police was called and both Vijay

¹⁵⁸. Custodial death: Autopsy conducted on kidnap accused, The Times of India, 27 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/custodial-death-autopsy-conducted-on-kidnap-accused/articleshowprint/71780834.cms>



Singh and Ankit Mishra were taken to Wadala truck terminal police station for questioning in the assault case. According to Ankit Mishra, the police beat up Vijay Singh on the spot and thereafter both of them were beaten up at the police station. In between, Vijay Singh complained of chest pain and even asked for water but the police refused. Later at around 2 am, Vijay Singh fell unconscious, following which he was rushed to a hospital where he was declared brought dead. The family members alleged that Vijay Singh was beaten to death in police custody. However, police denied the allegation of torture and claimed Vijay Singh was released after he complained of chest pain and collapsed at the gate of the police station.¹⁵⁹

Case 111: Satya Prakash Shukla, Uttar Pradesh

On 29 October 2019, Satya Prakash Shukla (50 years) died due to alleged torture at Peeparpur police station in Amethi district, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was detained along with his two sons by the police in the night of 28 October 2019 in

connection with a case of looting Rs 26 lakh from a bank employee in Peeparpur area in Amethi on 5 October 2019. Police claimed the deceased's consumed poison in custody and died at a hospital during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that he was tortured in police custody, resulting in his death.¹⁶⁰

Case 112: Pika, Haryana

On 29 October 2019, Pika alias Pike (27 years), a Dalit, died at Sunaria jail in Rohtak district, Haryana. The relatives and community members of the deceased alleged that Pika died due to torture in police custody after he was arrested on 16 October 2019. According to them, Pika died in the jail due to the torture inflicted on him in police custody after a court sent him to judicial custody for 14 days. They also alleged that a police official demanded Rs. 500,000 for his release. The police and jail authorities claimed that while lodged in jail, Pika complained of chest pain and died during treatment at a local hospital where he was admitted. Following protest, an FIR under Sections 304-A of the IPC and SC/ST Act was registered and a Special

¹⁵⁹. Mumbai: Man dies in 'custody' at Wadala police station, cops deny charge, The Indian Express, 28 October 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/mumbai-man-dies-in-custody-at-wadala-police-station-cops-deny-charges-6091724/>

¹⁶⁰. Man dies in police custody, kin demands probe, Outlook, 29 October 2019, <https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/man-dies-in-police-custody-kin-demands-probe/1650757>



Investigation Team (SIT) was constituted to investigate the custodial death.¹⁶¹

Case 113: Mangal Das, Tripura

On 31 October 2019, Mangal Das (19 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at Radhakishorepur police station in Gomati district of Tripura. The deceased Mangal Das, S/o Arati Das, hailing from Amarnagar village of Matabari sub-division in the district, was arrested by police on the charges of theft on 23 October 2019. Police claimed Mangal Das was taken to hospital for routine medical checkup, where he complained of an illness, and died during treatment. However, Mangal Das' mother Arati Das alleged that her son was tortured by police in custody, leading to his death. She also alleged that police did not hand over the body to them and forcefully cremated the body without conducting post-mortem examination.¹⁶²

¹⁶¹. SIT to look into custodial death, The Tribune, 31 October 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/sit-to-look-into-custodial-death/854178.html>

¹⁶². Custodial death puts Tripura police in row, ANI, 2 November 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/custodial-death-puts-tripura-police-in-row/east/news/1777321.html>

Case 114: Akash Kumar, Himachal Pradesh

On 1 November 2019, Akash Kumar (22 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Damtal police station in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bhadroya village of Indora sub-division in the district, was arrested by police on 30 October 2019 under the NDPS Act. Police claimed the deceased committed suicide by hanging with a blanket in the police station lock up. He was declared brought dead at a local hospital. However, the family members accused the police of foul play and protested outside the police station.¹⁶³

Case 115: Kulwant, Haryana

On 1 November 2019, Kulwant (65 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Crime Investigation Agency-1 of the Haryana Police in Panipat district of Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Urlana Kalan under the district, was picked up by the CIA-1 personnel from his house on 1 November 2019 on the allegation of smuggling opium. The

¹⁶³. HP man held for peddling drugs ends life in lock-up, Hindustan Times, 1 November 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/chandigarh/hp-man-held-for-peddling-drugs-ends-life-in-lock-up/story-0X2TvpXI8ldffoYlgOWeyl.html>



family members of the deceased alleged the police personnel raided their home on 1 November 2019 and picked him up on the suspicion of being involved in smuggling opium. They had informed the police that the deceased was a heart patient at the time of arrest but the police refused to listen. The family members further alleged that the deceased was tortured in the custody of the CIA police personnel due to which he died in their custody.¹⁶⁴

Case 116: Abhinav Kumar Yadav, Uttarakhand

On 30 November 2019, Abhinav Kumar Yadav (24 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Sahaspur police station in Dehradun district, Uttarakhand. Yadav, a resident of Uttar Pradesh, was arrested by police on 29 November in an attempt to rape case. According to police, Yadav tore the blanket which was given to him for the night and used it as noose to hang himself from the nails in the lock up.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴. See News18, 2 November 2019, <https://hindi.news18.com/news/haryana/panipat-in-panipat-a-65-year-old-man-dies-in-police-custody-family-members-make-serious-allegations-against-police-hydns-2569738.html>

¹⁶⁵, Post-mortem report awaited in custodial death of inmate, The Pioneer, 2 November 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state>

Case 117: Suresh Naik, Odisha

On 21 November 2019, Suresh Naik (35 years) died due to alleged torture at Barbil police station in Keonjhar district, Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Shedding Basti in the district, was detained by the police on 18 November 2019 after a complaint was registered against him for allegedly killing his wife. However, Naik was formally arrested only on 20 November. Police claimed that in the morning of 21 November the deceased attempted to commit suicide by using his loincloth inside the lock up. He was rescued in a critical condition by them and taken to hospital, where he was declared brought dead on arrival by the doctors. However, the local residents refuting the police version alleged that Naik was tortured to death in police custody. As Naik was formally arrested on 20 November, he was illegally detained and not produced before the court.¹⁶⁶

[-editions/post-mortem-report-awaited-in-custodial-death-of-inmate.html](#)

¹⁶⁶. Odisha man, detained for murder, kills self in police custody, The New Indian Express, 22 November 2019, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/state/s/odisha/2019/nov/22/odisha-man-detained-for-murder-kills-self-in-police-custody-2065282.html>



Case 118: Bechan Ganju, Jharkhand

On 24 November 2019, Bechan Ganju (45 years), a tribal, died due to alleged torture in the custody of Vashisht Nagar police station in Chatra district, Jharkhand. The deceased, a resident of Kedi Moh village in the district, was arrested by the police on 24 November and detained at the police station on the suspicion of being a Maoist supporter. Police claimed the health of Bechan suddenly deteriorated after his arrest and he was taken to a local government health centre. He was referred to another hospital where he was declared brought dead. However, the family members of Bechan alleged that he was tortured to death in custody. The deceased's son, Satyendra Ganju alleged that the police picked up his father on the pretext of guiding them in the forest to arrest some Naxalites. But the deceased was taken to the police station and tortured. According to the family, Bechan was fine at the time of his arrest and that they were not allowed to meet him in the police station. This custodial death was not reported to the NHRC within the stipulated 24 hours of the occurrence of the death in spite of specific directions by the state authorities.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁷. See NHRC press release dated 26 November 2019, <https://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-dgp-jharkhand->

Case 119: Charanjeetsingh Gurmelsingh Jat, Gujarat

On 28 November 2019, Charanjeetsingh Gurmelsingh Jat (24 years) died under mysterious circumstances in police custody at Adesar police station in Kutch district, Gujarat. The deceased, a truck driver and a resident of Punjab, was arrested on 27 November 2019 by the Gujarat Police following a scuffle between police and truck drivers at Adesar police checkpost on the night of 20 November 2019. Following arrest, the truck driver was produced before a local court, which sent him to police remand till 29 November 2019. On 27 November at around 7.30 pm, he was shifted to Adesar police station lockup. Next day, he was found hanging with a bedsheet from an open washroom in the police station. Police claimed he committed suicide after he made a rope from the bedsheet he was provided and hanged himself in the washroom.¹⁶⁸

over-reported-death-suspected-naxalite-supporter

¹⁶⁸. Punjab driver found hanging in police lockup in Kutch, Ahmedabad Mirror, 29 November 2019, <https://ahmedabadmirror.indiatimes.com/ahmedabad/others/punjab-driver-found-hanging-in-police-lockup-in-kutch/articleshow/72285520.cms>



Case 120: Mohemmed Abdul Lakhani, Gujarat

On 29 November 2019, Mohemmed Abdul Lakhani (55 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at Talaja police station in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. The police had summoned Lakhani for questioning in connection with a case of cow slaughter. Police claimed the deceased complained of asphyxiation and chest pain, following which he was admitted in a local hospital but died shortly. However, the family members alleged Lakhani died due to torture in police custody.¹⁶⁹

Case 121: Srinivasulu @ Srinappa, Andhra Pradesh

On 13 December 2019, Srinivasulu alias Srinappa, a farmer, died due to alleged torture by Head Constable identified as Balu at Paltoor police station in Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. Deceased Srinappa, a resident of Paltoor village in the district, was arrested by the accused Head Constable Balu following an altercation with another farmer identified as Purosotham in connection with a land dispute. The

deceased's brother Obulesu claimed that during interrogation his brother Srinivasulu was brutally beaten up with a fibre lathi (stick) by Head Constable Balu in custody, following which he collapsed at the police station unable to bear the pain. He was rushed to a local hospital by the family members. But his condition deteriorated, following which he was shifted to another hospital, where the doctors declared him brought dead.¹⁷⁰

Case 122: R. Murugan, Tamil Nadu

On 15 December 2019, R. Murugan (55 years) died due to alleged torture in police custody at Samayapuram police station in Tiruchirappalli district in Tamil Nadu. The deceased, a resident of E.B. Road in the district, was arrested on 14 December 2019 for interrogation in connection with a case of theft of gold jewellery from a jeweller. The police claimed that on 14 December 2019 when the deceased was being taken to Preambulur, he suddenly developed chest pain and was taken to a private hospital in Preambulur where the doctors declared him brought dead. However, the family members of the

¹⁶⁹. Man dies after questioning by cops in cow slaughter case, The Times of India, 30 November 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rajkot/man-dies-after-questioning-by-cops-in-cow-slaughter-case/articleshow/72300415.cms>

¹⁷⁰. Farmer dies in police custody, kin stage protest at Paltoor, The New Indian Express, 14 December 2019, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/state/s/andhra-pradesh/2019/dec/14/farmer-dies-in-police-custody-kin-stage-protest-at-paltoor-2076040.html>



deceased alleged that Murugan died due to torture in police custody.¹⁷¹

Case 123: A minor, Gujarat

On 23 December 2019, a 17-year-old minor (name withheld), S/o Phula Desai of Sabarmati area in Ahmedabad district, Gujarat died allegedly due to police torture. The deceased minor, a Class 10th student, was arrested on 19 December 2019 in connection with a case of theft. The deceased's father, who worked as a security guard, alleged that his son died due to torture in police custody before he was sent to the juvenile home. According to him, police personnel from Sabarmati police station barged into his home on 19 December 2019 and started beating his son at the time of arrest. The minor was kept at the Khanpur Juvenile Protection Home where his health deteriorated and later died in a hospital.¹⁷²

¹⁷¹. Death of suspect in custody triggers protest, The Hindu, 17 December 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/death-of-suspect-in-custody-triggers-protest/article30324072.ece>

¹⁷². Ahmedabad: Class X boy dies in custody, family alleges torture, The Times of India, 24 December 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/class-x-boy-dies-in-custody-family-alleges-torture/articleshow/72946257.cms>

Case 124: Brijesh Savaliya, Gujarat

On 30 December 2019, Brijesh Savaliya (20 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Varachha police station in Surat district of Gujarat. The deceased, a resident of Kohinoor Society in Surat city, was arrested by the crime branch police on 27 December 2019 along with three others identified as Mahesh Rathod (23 years), Vijay alias Jadiyo Chandravnashi (26 years), and Vinod alias Batko Tiwari (26 years) in connection with a case of theft registered at Varachha, Katargam and Chowk Bazaar police stations. After being arrested, the suspects were handed over to Varachha police station for further investigation on 27 December. On 30 December 2019, Brijesh Savaliya was found hanging inside the toilet of Varachha police station. The police claimed the deceased hanged himself from the toilet window by using a bedsheet.¹⁷³

¹⁷³. Surat: 20-year-old theft accused hangs self inside Varachha police station, The Times of India, 30 December 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/surat-20-year-old-theft-accused-hangs-self-inside-varachha-police-station/articleshow/73023857.cms>



ii. Torture resulting in death outside police station

A number of people committed suicides outside police station unable to bear torture, harassment, humiliation, etc during police custody. Many others died due to police excesses outside police stations. Some of the cases documented by NCAT during 2019 are as under:

Case 1: 50-year-old Sadhu baba, Punjab

On 12 January 2019, a 50-year-old Sadhu baba (holy man) was allegedly tortured to death by ASI Attar Singh posted at the Mohkamura police station in Amritsar Rural district of Punjab. The deceased Baba had come to pay obeisance at a temple on the occasion of Maghi Purnima Festival. The deceased had come in front of the accused's car, which enraged him. Thereafter, the ASI, who was in an inebriated condition, beat and kicked the Baba accusing him as an agent of the Pakistan's spy agency Inter-Services Intelligence. The Baba was grievously injured and died while being taken to the hospital.¹⁷⁴

¹⁷⁴. ASI beats up sadhu to death, The Tribune, 14 January 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/punjab/asi-beats-up-sadhu-to-death/713239.html>

Case 2: M Udaya Kiran and Helena, Andhra Pradesh

On 31 January 2019, a couple identified as M Udaya Kiran (34 years) and Helena (28 years) allegedly committed suicide due to harassment and excesses at the Ibrahimpatnam police station in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. The deceased couple, residents of Navuluru village in the district, was summoned for interrogation for two days at Ibrahimpatnam police station in connection with a cheating case. The deceased were partners in a consultancy firm offering jobs to unemployed youths. Though, the couple tried to pay back the amount they had collected from the youths the police took the couple to Ibrahimpatnam police station and allegedly harassed them to extract a note and forced them to sign on a blank bank cheque. On 31 January night, the couple reportedly committed suicide after returning home late night from the police station. M Subba Rao, father of M Udaya Kiran's alleged that his son and his daughter-in-law committed suicide due to harassment and excesses meted out by police. His son was made to sit from 7 am to 11 pm at the police station for two days. M Subba Rao further alleged that the police snatched his son's mobile



phone, cheque book and promissory notes.¹⁷⁵

Case 3: Elguri Mallesh, Telangana

On 14 February 2019, Elguri Mallesh (35 years) committed suicide unable to bear alleged police torture at Kashnapalli village of Nennal mandal in Mancherial district, Telangana. Mallesh was accused in a case of a forest-related crime and injuring a youth in his village in October 2018. The deceased allegedly took the extreme step by consuming pesticide after he was allegedly tortured by police in the name of investigation.¹⁷⁶

Case 4: Pittala Koteswara Rao, Andhra Pradesh

On 18 February 2019, a farmer identified as Pittala Koteswara Rao alias Kotaiah (35 years) died due to alleged torture by police at Kondaveedu under Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. The deceased was allegedly tortured for refusing to allow his farmland to be used for

¹⁷⁵. Couple end lives, kin allege police harassment, The New Indian Express, 1 February 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2019/feb/01/couple-end-lives-kin-allege-police-harassment-1932783.html>

¹⁷⁶. Man kills self for alleged torture by cops, Telangana Today, 15 February 2019, <https://telanganatoday.com/man-kills-self-for-alleged-torture-by-cops>

landing of the helicopter of state's chief minister. Police claimed the farmer committed suicide by consuming pesticides hours before the arrival of the chief minister due to personal reasons.¹⁷⁷ However, the family members and others refuted the police claim and alleged that the deceased died due to police torture.¹⁷⁸

Case 5: Saleem Ahmed, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 March 2019, Saleem Ahmed (35 years), a rickshaw puller, died of heart attack after police allegedly beat him up at Civil Lines area in Bijnor district, Uttar Pradesh. Saleem was trying to pacify two groups of shopkeepers who were fighting over money. Police were called but they beat up Saleem and asked him to appear before the police station.

¹⁷⁷. Andhra Pradesh Farmer's Mysterious Death Sparks Row, BJP Writes to Centre Seeking Probe, News18, 20 February 2019,

<https://www.news18.com/news/india/andhra-pradesh-farmers-mysterious-death-sparks-row-bjp-writes-to-centre-seeking-probe-2042271.html>

¹⁷⁸. Tension after ryot's death during Andhra CM Chandrababu Naidu's Guntur visit, The Indian Express, 19 February 2019,

<http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2019/feb/19/tension-after-ryots-death-during-cms-visit-1940764.html>



When Saleem reached home he complained of chest pain. He was immediately rushed to the hospital but doctors declared him brought dead. The family members of Saleem alleged he died following the torture. Police, however, denied the torture charge.¹⁷⁹

Case 6: Madanpal Singh, Uttar Pradesh

On 6 March 2019, Madanpal Singh (60 years) died due to alleged torture by police at Makhyali village in Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh. In the late night of 6 March, a police team from Nai Mandi police station had gone to Makhyali village to arrest the deceased's son Monu in connection with a case. Omwati Devi, the deceased's wife stated that the police personnel entered their house by jumping the boundary wall and started beating the family members including herself, Monu, and deceased Madanpal Singh. The police also threatened to kill Monu, an alleged gangster, in an encounter. Following the torture, harassment and threat to kill his son, Madanpal

Singh suffered a heart attack and died on the way to hospital.¹⁸⁰

Case 7: Rajesh, Kerala

On 6 March 2019, Rajesh (30 years) committed suicide unable to bear the alleged custodial torture meted out to him by the police at Melukavu police station in Kottayam district, Kerala. The deceased took the extreme step after he was released on bail on 28 February 2019 following his arrest in a chain snatching case registered at the police station. Before committing suicide, the deceased had circulated a video on the social media wherein he held Sub Inspector Sandeep and two other constables of Melukavu police station solely responsible for his death. He stated that before sending him to judicial custody he was tortured by the police to extract confessions at the police station.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹. Rickshaw puller dies of heart attack after cops allegedly thrashed him, The Times of India, 7 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/rickshaw-puller-dies-of-heart-attack-after-cops-allegedly-thrashed-him/articleshowprint/68292809.cms>

¹⁸⁰. Man dies of heart attack after police said his son would be shot dead, The Times of India, 8 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/man-dies-of-heart-attack-after-police-said-his-son-would-be-shot-dead/articleshowprint/68309803.cms>

¹⁸¹. Kerala man alleges custodial torture by cops in video, ends life, The News Minute, 8 March 2019, <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/kerala-man-alleges-custodial-torture-cops-video-ends-life-97990>



Case 8: Niranjan Sahu, Odisha

On 15 April 2019, Niranjan Sahu (25 years) died due to alleged beating with lathi (stick) by the police in Bolangir District, Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Phatomunda village in Agalpur block in the district, was brutally beaten by the police on the allegations that he was part of the group that threw eggs at the election vehicle of Odisha Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik during a roadshow in Bolangir on 15 April. The condition of the victim deteriorated and he was declared as brought dead at the Community Health Centre at Dunguripalli in neighboring Subarnapur district. Nakula Sahu, the deceased's brother, alleged that Niranjan died due to the torture.¹⁸²

Case 9: Banti, Haryana

On 1 August 2019, 23-year-old Banti alias Bittu died after he allegedly consumed poison following three days of police torture in Hisar district, Haryana. Bittu, a resident of Barsi Jatan village, was allegedly subjected to torture over the disappearance of his elder brother and a girl four months earlier. A case was registered at the Bawani Khara police station in Bhiwani on 2 August

¹⁸². Family Suspects Police Excesses In Death Of Youth In Sonapur, The Odisha Bytes.com, 26 April 2019, <http://www.odishabytes.com/youth-thrashed-to-death-brother-blames-cops/>

on the complaint of Vikash, a cousin of Banti, against accused police personnel including Sub-Inspector Jagbir and ASI Rajbir. As per the police complaint, five police personnel had picked up Bittu and kept in illegal detention for three days and tortured him to get information about his brother's location.¹⁸³

Case 10: A. Sathyamoorthy, Tamil Nadu

On 2 August 2019, A Sathyamoorthy (19 years) was found hanging at his house in Varushanadu in Theni district, Tamil Nadu. The youth was allegedly picked up by the police on the basis of a complaint of theft of petrol from a two-wheeler. The police conducted an inquiry at the station after which Sathyamoorthy was sent home on night of 1 August 2019. However, Sathyamoorthy allegedly committed suicide after returning to his house. Relatives of the deceased alleged that he took the extreme step due to police torture and threat. A fact-finding team from Evidence, a Madurai-based non-governmental organisation (NGO)

¹⁸³. Hisar: Man ends life after three days of 'police torture', family refuses to take body, The Times of India, 3 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/gurgaon/bhiwani-man-ends-life-after-3-days-of-police-torture-family-refuses-to-take-away-body/articleshowprint/70505775.cms>



claimed that police had tortured the deceased, leading him to commit suicide. According to the NGO, the youth was picked up from his house by a police officer, who arrived in plainclothes, kept in the police station for a whole day and beaten up. There were injuries all over his body. But the police denied allegation of custodial torture.¹⁸⁴

Case 11: Rahul Bansal, Uttar Pradesh

On 13 August 2019, Rahul Bansal (32 years), a paan vendor, died due to beatings by constable Yogendra Chaudhary posted at Firozabad Police Lines in Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Dholi Pyahu locality in the district, was brutally assaulted on the head with a blunt object by the accused police constable Yogendra Chaudhary on 12 August 2019 allegedly for asking to pay for paan masala. The victim received serious injuries on his head and on the next day i.e. 13 August he was taken to a hospital after he complained of stomach pain. He died on the same day during treatment.¹⁸⁵

¹⁸⁴. Youth picked for police inquiry ends life, The Hindu, 2 August 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/youth-picked-for-police-inquiry-ends-life/article28799594.ece>

¹⁸⁵. UP: Paan vendor dies after assault by cop over payment, The Indian Express, 19 August 2019,

Case 12: Ginlam Munluo, Manipur

On 1 September 2019, Ginlam Munluo alias Ginzalam (40 years) allegedly committed suicide unable to bear custodial torture at Singngat police station in Churachandpur district of Manipur. The deceased, a resident of Singngat sub-division in Churachandpur district of Manipur, was arrested on the charges of dealing with illegal drugs. After arrest, the police detained the deceased at Singngat police station where he was subjected to torture by the five police personnel identified as SI T Lalbiakmuan, ASI H Muanthianlal, Constables T Doulalven, S James Ngaihte and Pauchinmuan Ginlam Munluo. Local residents alleged that Ginzalam committed suicide after his release due to torture by the police. Following protests, the accused police personnel were suspended.¹⁸⁶

Case 13: Bhur Singh, Madhya Pradesh

On 2 September 2019, Bhur Singh (55 years), a resident of Bayadiya

<https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/up-paan-vendor-dies-after-assault-by-cop-over-payment-5913793/>

¹⁸⁶. Five Manipur cops suspended for 'torturing drug peddler', The Times of India, 5 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/imphal/five-manipur-cops-suspended-for-torturing-drug-peddler/articleshowprint/70992263.cms>



village under Sendwa police station in Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh, committed suicide after he was allegedly tortured by police. The family members alleged that Bhur Singh was forced to take the extreme step after he was tortured by police to extract information about his missing son. On 27 August 2019, a police team had gone to the deceased's house to pick up his son, Dhirendra, on charges of theft from a local liquor shop. Dhirendra later jumped into a river, fearing police action.¹⁸⁷

victims from Dalit and tribal communities, 15 victims belonged to Muslim minority community, 37 victims were picked up for petty crimes such as theft/bulglary/cheating/selling of liquor illegally, gambling, etc, three were farmers, one was labourer, one was a refugee, two were security guards, one was a rag-picker and two worked as drivers. The details of the victims are given in Table 2 below:

iii. At least 60% custodial deaths victims belong to poor and marginalised communities

It is a fact that majority of the victims of police torture belonged to the poor and marginalized sections of the society, who because of their social/economic status become the soft targets. Out of the deaths of 125 persons in 124 cases in police custody documented by the NCAT in 2019, 76 persons or 60.8% belonged to the poor and marginalised communities. These included 13

¹⁸⁷. 55-year-old commits suicide after alleged police torture, angry relatives ransack local station, The India Today, 3 September 2019; <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/55-year-old-commits-suicide-after-alleged-police-torture-angry-relatives-ransack-local-station-1594837-2019-09-03>



Table 2: Socio-economic background of the torture victims

Sl No	Name	Community/social status/reason for arrest
1	17-year-old boy	Theft
2	17-year-old boy	Theft
3	17-year-old boy	Theft
4	Ms Leelabai	Dalit
5	Mr Abhishek alias Ramkishore Gond	Tribal
6	Mr Swamidin Baiga	Tribal
7	Mr Leela Adivasi	Tribal
8	Mr Ganesh Ravidas	Dalit
9	Mr Pankaj Kumar Bek	Tribal
10	Mr Harichandra Marabi	Tribal
11	Mr Hira Bajania	Denotified tribe
12	Mr Pika alias Pike	Dalit
13	Mr R. Murugan	Theft
14	Mr Srinivasulu alias Srinappa	Farmer
15	Mr Mohemmed Abdul Lakhani	Muslim
16	Mr Bechan Ganju	Tribal
17	Mr Mangal Das	Theft
18	Mr Mitthu Patel	Consuming alcohol
19	Mr Pradeep Tomar	Security guard
20	Mr Aynul Khan	Muslim



21	Mr Brijpal Maurya	Farmer
22	Mr Sushant Behera alias Manguli	Selling of illegal liquor
23	Mr Mani alias Kundumani	Theft
24	Mr Lokeshan Yadav	Theft
25	Mr Reyaz Ahmad Thekri	Muslim
26	Mr Nesar Ansari	Muslim
27	Mr Shivam	Theft
28	Mr Ram Avtar	Dalit
29	Mr Shrikant Singh	Theft
30	Mr Aarzudin	Muslim
31	Mr V Balakrishna	Sale of liquor
32	Mr Suresh Rawat	Farmer
33	Mr Ratikanta Das	Illegal liquor trade
34	Mr Jaspreet Singh	Illicit liquor smuggling
35	Mr Chotu alias Vinay	Illicit liquor trade
36	Mr Baljinder Singh	Theft
37	Mr Sanjay Rai	Cheating
38	Mr Rajkumar	Cheating
39	Mr Gobardhan Bindhani	Gambling
40	Mr Govinda	Illegal liquor smuggling
41	Mr Ashok Soni	Theft
42	Mr Sumit Massey	Cheating
43	Mr Omprakash Pandey	Burglary
44	Mr Balraj Singh	Labourer



45	Mr R Narayanan	Theft
46	Mr S Ramachandran	Theft
47	Mr Gautam Mondal	Dalit
48	Mr Vinod Verma	Cheating
49	Mr Bhoopathy	Sri Lanka Tamil refugee
50	Mr Avinash	Theft
51	Mr Sanju	Theft
52	Mr Manoj Prasad alias Manoj Jayaswal	Selling liquor
53	Mr Karan Kumar	Theft
54	Mr Sampath	Rag picker
55	Mr Md Manjur Ahamad	Muslim
56	Mr Rizwan Asad Pandit	Muslim
57	Mr Gufran Alam (30 years) and Taslim Ansari	Muslims
58	Mr Muneshwar	Theft
59	Mr Ramkelawan	Selling illegal liquor
60	Mr Dinesh Kumar	Theft
61	Mr Abdul Rahim	Muslim
62	Mr Baleswar	e-rickshaw driver
63	Mr Brijesh Savaliya	Theft
64	Mr Charanjeetsingh Gurmelsingh Jat	Truck driver
65	Mr Ashish Tudu	Tribal
66	Mr Vinod	Theft
67	Mr Md. Jasim Ansari	Muslim



68	Mr Mangilal	Theft
69	Mr Sunil Shrivasa	Cheating
70	Mr Sopan Madhukar Deokar	Selling liquor illegally
71	Mr Mohammad Shakil	Muslim
72	Ms Fameeda	Muslim
73	17-year-old minor boy	Theft
74	Ms Sakina @ Hinesh	Muslim
75	Mr Tayyab	Muslim

B. Torture not resulting to deaths

There are no statistics on torture not resulting to deaths. Unlike custodial deaths in which the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police of every districts are required to report every death in the custody within 24 hours of its occurrence to the NHRC, the authorities are not required to report cases of torture not resulting in death. The NHRC do record cases of torture not resulting in death but the data do not reflect the actual situation. For example, in 2013-14, the NHRC recorded 303 cases of torture, 431 cases in 2014-15 and 493 cases in 2015-16.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁸. See Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.1466, 26 July 2016 at <https://mha.gov.in/MHA1/Par2017/pdfs/par2016-pdfs/ls-260716/1466%20E.pdf>

During 2019, NCAT documented the following cases of torture not resulting to deaths.

Case 1: Nakka Ramanjaneyulu and two others, Andhra Pradesh

On 18-22 January 2019, Nakka Ramanjaneyulu (18 years), Gandikota Koteswara Rao (20 years) and Komarathi Pavan (19 years) were allegedly subjected to undue harassment and cruel treatment during interrogation at Gannavaram police station in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. The victims, all residents of Buddhavaram village in the district, were taken into police custody following an eve-teasing complaint filed against them on 18 January. The trio alleged that the police summoned them daily to appear at the police station for investigation but they did not



question them about the issue. In order to harass them, they were being informally detained at the police station for many hours each day. On 22 January morning, the three distressed trio attempted suicide by consuming pesticide in front of Gannavaram police station. The victims were rushed to the nearest government hospital for treatment. Among them, condition of one was critical, and was referred to the Pinnamaneni Siddhartha General Hospital in Chinna Avutupalli.¹⁸⁹

Case 2: Mentally challenged man, Odisha

On 19 February 2019, a mentally challenged man (name unknown) was subjected to alleged torture and ill-treatment by police personnel attached to Sarankul police station in Nayagarh district, Odisha. The victim, a resident of Biligorada village in the district, was picked up by three constables from his house after he reportedly beat up his father. While taking him to the police station, the constables allegedly kicked and dragged the victim and tied his limbs and tapped his mouth. While

transporting the victim in an auto-rickshaw, the constables allegedly sat over his body including in the head, legs and back in the entire stretch of around 10 km from Biligorada to the police station.¹⁹⁰

Case 3: Sampad Rout, Odisha

On the night of 20 February 2019, Sampad Rout (21 years) and Biswas Pradhan (22 years) were allegedly tortured by two police personnel identified as HK Seth and Anil Panda attached to Jeypore Town police station at Gandhinagar square in Koraput district, Odisha. At about 11.30 pm, the two victims were going towards Gandhinagar Square to withdraw money from ATM kiosk when they were stopped and beaten up by the police personnel. The accused police personnel were patrolling in the locality allegedly in an inebriated condition. The victims were tortured without any reason. The victims were rescued by their relatives, who admitted them to the hospital.¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹. Alleging police harassment, three youngsters from Vijayawada attempt suicide, The New Indian Express, 23 January 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/vijayawada/2019/jan/23/alleging--police-harassment-3-attempt-suicide-1928923.html>

¹⁹⁰. Mentally challenged person faces police torture, The Orissa Post, 21 February 2019, <http://www.orissapost.com/mentally-challenged-person-faces-police-torture/>

¹⁹¹. Topsy cops assault two youths in public, The Orissa Post, 21 February 2019, <http://www.orissapost.com/topsy-cops-assault-two-youths-in-public/>



Case 4: Harkirat Singh Mangat, Punjab

On 11 September 2019, Punjabi singer Harkirat Singh Mangat, popularly known as Elly Mangat, was arrested by police from Sector 88, Mohali, Punjab. He had come from Canada to settle a dispute with his rival singer Rami Randhawa following argument on the social media. After two days of police remand, Mangat was sent to 14-day judicial custody. He was released on bail on 18 September. On his release, Mangat in a complaint with the Director General of Police, Punjab alleged that he was tortured in police custody and demanded an enquiry and action against the accused police officials.¹⁹² The singer also approached the Punjab State Human Rights Commission (PSHRC) in October 2019. In his complaint to PSHRC, he also sought a departmental inquiry against two doctors alleging that they had given false report of medical tests conducted on him when he was in three days police remand. According to him, the two doctors mentioned no injury in his medical reports of 12 September, 13 September and 14 September, but they reported seven clear cut injury marks a day later.

¹⁹². Mohali: Elly Mangat alleges torture, The Times of India, 24 September 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/mohali-elly-mangat-alleges-torture/articleshow/71273764.cms>

Pursuant to the complaint, the PSHRC summoned the Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP), Mohali to reply on the allegations.¹⁹³

Case 5: Yadav Lal Prasad, Punjab

On 25 November 2019, Yadav Lal Prasad (64 years), a resident of Guru Nanak Colony in Dafarpur village in Mohali district of Punjab, was picked up by police and subjected to alleged third-degree torture at Mubarikpur police chowki (post). According to the victim, he was brutally beaten and given electric shock. He was taken into custody following a complaint against him from a woman. The victim sustained injuries including in his tongue and had to be hospitalised.¹⁹⁴

Case 6: Bobby Krishna Yadav, Gujarat

On 27 November 2019, Bobby Krishna Yadav (21 years), a resident of Godadara in Gujarat and employed

¹⁹³. Rights panel summons Mohali police chief over singer's torture charge, The Tribune, 23 October 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/chandigarh/rights-panel-summons-mohali-police-chief-over-singer-s-torture-charge/850924.html>

¹⁹⁴. See Amar Ujala, 27 November 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/punjab/mohali/mubarikpur-police-beaten-and-electric-current-on-a-man-mohali-news-pkl3580793150>



as a computer operator in a private firm, was detained by police under Section 151 of the CrPC. Bobby was detained after a woman, who was caught for theft of Rs. 1.5 lakh informed police that the amount was given to Bobby for safe keeping. On 29 November 2019, victim's father Kirshna Yadav approached a local court and submitted that he was not being allowed by police to meet his son since 27 November and also alleged that his son was being tortured in custody and had been wrongfully detained for over 100 hours. Based on the complaint, the court asked police to present the victim before it on 27 November. Bobby also told the court that he was tortured in custody after which he was sent for medical examination at New Civil Hospital. Bobby had alleged injury marks on his thighs and buttocks.¹⁹⁵

Case 7: Dada Babasaheb Arvade and two others, Maharashtra

On 18 December 2019, three youths identified as Vaibhav alias Dada Balasaheb Arvade (19 years), Mithun alias Amol Ananda Chorghule (23 years) and Yogesh Keshav Machale

(24 years) allegedly attempted to commit suicide by consuming poison during their custodial interrogation after they were arrested by police at Shirur in Pune (rural) district, Maharashtra. They were arrested in a dacoity case. The police claimed the trio took out bottles of poison (insecticide) which they had hidden in their pockets and consumed it at around 4 pm when they were taken from the detention room (custody) to the detection chamber for interrogation. Following which, they were immediately shifted to a hospital for treatment. However, the family members of the victims alleged that they were subjected to custodial torture. On being questioned as to how they managed to access poison while in custody for the last three days, the police stated the poison was passed onto them by their relatives who had come to meet them at the police station.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁵. Man 'tortured' in custody for helping theft suspect, The Times of India, 30 November 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/surat/man-tortured-in-custody-for-helping-theft-suspect/articleshowprint/72300223.cms>

¹⁹⁶. Pune: Three held for dacoity attempt suicide by consuming poison during interrogation in Shirur police custody, Mumbai Mirror, 18 December 2019, <https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/mumbai/crime/pune-three-held-for-dacoity-attempt-suicide-by-consuming-poison-during-interrogation-in-shirur-police-custody/articleshowprint/72875037.cms?prtpage=1>



A number of persons were subjected to torture to extract confession.

Case 1: Ashok Bansal, Madhya Pradesh

On 10 February 2019, Hindi news channel *News18* reported custodial torture of a youth identified as Ashok Bansal at Bamhani police Outpost under Churhat police station in Sidhi district of Madhya Pradesh. The outpost In-charge, Dharmendra Singh brought the youth to the outpost in connection with a case of theft. The youth was subjected to brutal beating by the police to obtain a confession in custody. Unable to obtain the confession, the police gave Rs. 100 to the youth and was released. The victim's family members admitted him to a hospital and filed a complaint with the Superintendent of Police of Sidhi district.¹⁹⁷

Case 2: Deepak and Dashrath, Rajasthan

On 13 February 2019, two Dalit brothers identified as Deepak, aged 23 years, and Dashrath were taken to Govindgarh police station in Jaipur district, Rajasthan in an alleged trump up case of damaging the

¹⁹⁷. See *News18*, 10 February 2019, <https://hindi.news18.com/videos/madhya-pradesh/sidhi-a-young-man-beaten-by-police-for-accept-theft-incident-in-sidhi-hydrs-1686935.html>

statues in a temple. The two were illegally kept in detention for four days at the police station and tortured to obtain confessions in the false case. Deepak was beaten with wooden sticks and had sustained severe injuries on his buttocks. The victims' other family members including their mother were also beaten up by plainclothes police personnel who came to take them into custody. The custodial torture of the Dalit brothers was exposed by NGO, Human Rights Law Network (HRLN) who conducted a fact-finding investigation into the case. The police initiated action following the fact-finding report and a committee was set up to look into the matter. A team of three government doctors also conducted a medical examination of the two youths. Deepak, who sustained serious injuries, was referred to a hospital on 25 February.¹⁹⁸

Case 3: Prabhunath Yadav and two others, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 March 2019, three persons identified as Prabhunath Yadav, Babu Ahmad and Anand Kumar, were allegedly tortured at Chetganj police

¹⁹⁸. Police probe torture of two Dalit youths in custody after NGO report, *The Times of India*, 26 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/police-probe-torture-of-2-dalit-youths-in-custody-after-ngo-report/articleshow/68159675.cms>



station in Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh. The victims were picked up for questioning by police after a complaint of theft was lodged by the owner of an auto-mobile shop where they work on 4 March. During interrogation the victims were allegedly subjected to torture to extract confessions. Following the torture, the victims were unable to stand or sit properly and had to be admitted to the hospital.¹⁹⁹

Case 4: Preetam Bhalgat, Maharashtra

On 29 March - 3 April 2019, Preetam Bhalgat (41 years) was arrested and allegedly subjected to torture during police remand at Faraskhana police station in Pune city, Maharashtra. He was arrested in connection with a cheating case filed against him by one Dinesh Oswal of Kondhwa. The police produced him before a court which sent him to police remand for four days upto 3 April 2019. Preetam alleged he was tortured by the police to obtain a confession to the crime during interrogation. The medical reports reportedly found multiple injuries on the victim. The victim also

¹⁹⁹. Three 'tortured' over theft in Chetganj police lock-up, *The Times of India*, 7 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/varanasi/three-tortured-over-theft-in-chetganj-police-lock-up/articleshowprint/68292111.cms>

managed to send his blood-stained vest in the tiffin box to his wife, which was produced in the court by his wife as evidence of the torture.²⁰⁰

Case 5: Monu, Uttar Pradesh

On 2 April 2019, 40-year-old Monu was allegedly tortured by the police at Bithoor police station in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Unnao district, was arrested on 1 April 2019 along with another person identified as Sonu in connection with a murder case. The police took them at Bithoor police station following their arrest. The victim Monu alleged that on the night of 2 April 2019, SHO Sudhir Kumar Panwar beat him up badly during interrogation to obtain a confession. He also alleged that the police officer poured petrol in his private part and as he was given electric shock suddenly the petrol caught fire and he received severe burn injuries. Following torture the victim was taken to a private hospital in Mandhana town in Kanpur district.²⁰¹

²⁰⁰. Man alleges beating in police custody to extract confession, *The Pune Mirror*, 6 April 2019, <https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/crime/man-alleges-beating-in-police-custody-to-extract-confession/articleshowprint/68746138.cms?prtpage=1>

²⁰¹. *Navbharat Times*, 3 April 2019, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/st>



Case 6: Khunna Naam, Arunachal Pradesh

On 23-28 May 2019, Khunna Naam (40 years) was allegedly illegally detained and tortured by police at Longding police station in Longding district, Arunachal Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Nginu village in the district, was arrested by police led by SI Chopgang Lowang of Wakka police station in Longding on 23 May on suspicion of being involved in a murder case. The victim's wife alleged that the police did not inform her about her husband's arrest until she met him at the hospital on 28 May. The victim's wife further alleged that her husband was kept in the lockup at the Longding police station for five days illegally and subjected to torture during interrogation. After five days of illegal detention, the victim was produced before the local court on 28 May and was admitted to a local government health centre in a critical condition. Following the torture, the victim even could not stand on his own feet.²⁰²

[ate/uttar-pradesh/kanpur/accusation-on-up-police-of-giving-current-after-pouring-petrol-in-private-part-of-a-murder-accused/articleshow/68696527.cms](https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2019/07/10/complaint-of-giving-current-after-pouring-petrol-in-private-part-of-a-murder-accused/articleshow/68696527.cms)

²⁰². Complaint of human rights violation lodged with NHRC, The Arunachal Times, 10 July 2019, <https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2019/07/10/complaint-of-giving-current-after-pouring-petrol-in-private-part-of-a-murder-accused/articleshow/68696527.cms>

Case 7: 12 labourers including women, Gujarat

On 12-13 June 2019, 12 daily wage labourers, including women, were allegedly illegally detained and tortured by the police at Sabarmati Riverfront (West) police station in Ahmedabad district, Gujarat. The victims were identified as Nayan Remsingh Bhuriya (22 years), Dharu Mavi (30 years), Rakesh Damor (32 years), Anil Damor (25 years), Dita Ninama (40 years), Shambhu Mavi (32 years), Sanjay Damor (19 years), Usha (20 years), Wife of (w/o) Sajay Damor, Manu Atila (28 years), Surekha Atila (30 years), w/o Manu Atila, Dalpat Mudel (32 years), and Shailesh Hajaria (24 years) hailing from Dahod district. The police allegedly tortured them to extract confessions in connection with a case of murder. Some of the victims alleged that they were given electric shocks to their private parts with a hand-held battery device.²⁰³

[9/07/10/complaint-of-human-rights-violation-lodged-with-nhrc/](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/12-labourers-allege-torture-by-cops/articleshow/69795952.cms)

²⁰³. Ahmedabad: 12 labourers allege torture by cops, The Times of India, 15 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/12-labourers-allege-torture-by-cops/articleshow/69795952.cms>



Case 8: Imtiyaz Sabbir Miyan, Gujarat

On 13 July 2019, Imtiyaz Sabbir Miyan (36 years) was allegedly tortured in police custody at Champaner police chowki in Vadodara district, Gujarat. The victim, an employee of a car repair showroom and a resident of Wadi locality in the district, was picked up by the police on 11 July on the suspicion of being involved in a case of car theft from the repair showroom. The victim was released after two hours but on 13 July he was again arrested by the police for further interrogation. The victim alleged that during interrogation on 13 July the police subjected him to torture at Champaner police chowki. The victim's wife also alleged that her husband was tortured in police custody in order to extract confession to the crime.²⁰⁴

Case 9: Shravan Jhala and four others, Gujarat

On 19 August 2019, five persons identified as Shravan Jhala (34 years), Dharmendra Jhala, Talubha Jhala, Vipulji Thakor and Mahipat

Jhala were allegedly tortured in police custody at Vithlapur police station in Ahmedabad district, Gujarat. The victims, all residents of Dadhana village in Ahmedabad district, were arrested on the same day on the charge of running a gambling den. A police team picked them up from the house of Shravan Jhala and taken to Vithlapur police station, where all of them were allegedly tortured by SI B S Chauhan and a constable. They all allegedly suffered internal injuries. One of victims, Shravan Jhala alleged that while the constable held his hands behind his back, Sub-Inspector Chauhan beat him up severely with his belt to extract confession to the crime. Shravan Jhala suffered serious injuries and had to be hospitalised.²⁰⁵

Case 10: Sajith Babu, Kerala

On 15 August 2019, Sajith Babu (23 years) was allegedly tortured in police custody at Nedumangad police station in Thiruvananthapuram district, Kerala. The victim was picked up by police on the same day on the suspicion of his involvement in a motorcycle theft case. The family members alleged that the victim was

²⁰⁴. Gujarat: Man says police 'tortured' him to 'force' him confess to theft, The Indian Express, 18 July 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ahmedabad/gujarat-man-says-police-tortured-him-to-force-him-confess-to-theft-5834851/>

²⁰⁵. Gambling suspects allege torture by Ahmedabad rural cops, The Times of India, 21 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/gambling-suspects-allege-torture-by-ahmedabad-rural-cops/articleshowprint/70761514.cms>



hand-cuffed and subjected to third-degree torture for three hours in police custody to obtain confession to the crime. The victim was allegedly tortured till he lost his consciousness. The victim suffered spinal fracture due to the torture.

Some were tortured to extract money or for their inability to pay bribe.

Case 1: 54 persons including women, Gujarat

On 2 January 2019, 54 persons, including women, were subjected to custodial torture by police attached to Datha police station in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. The victims were arrested while taking out a peaceful march against limestone mining by a private firm at Bambhor village in the district. Between 50 to 70 police personnel from Datha police station beat them mercilessly at the behest of senior police officials. The victims sustained injuries including fracture in the hands, legs and spinal cord. The police did not take the injured victims, including women, to hospital and kept them in custody till they were produced in the court on 3 January. In the magistrate's court, the 54 victims complained of custodial torture by police personnel, allegedly in the presence of Superintendent of Police P L Mal. The victims were granted bail on 10 January on the condition that they will not go near the mining site. According to the

victims, they recorded their statements about custodial torture before the magistrate at Talaja who forwarded the case to the sessions court as per the procedure. But no action was taken for three weeks. Later, the victims approached the Gujarat High Court for justice. On 1 February, the Gujarat High Court directed the Judicial Magistrate at Talaja to register FIRs against police personnel accused of custodial torture of the 54 victims. The high court passed the order after going through medical reports and statements given to the magistrate by the victims.²⁰⁶

Case 2: Satlej Karambale, Maharashtra

On 7 January 2019, Satlej Karambale (18 years), S/o Chandrakant Karambale was allegedly subjected to torture by police personnel attached to Kherwadi police station in Mumbai, Maharashtra. According to the victim's father, on 7 January his son Satlej was detained by police personnel attached to the police station when he was returning from Chetana College in Bandra on a motorcycle. Satlej was stopped

²⁰⁶. Guj HC asks seeks FIR against police for assaulting agitators, Business Today, 1 February 2019, <https://www.businesstoday.in/pti-feed/guj-hc-asks-seeks-fir-against-police-for-assaulting-agitators/story/316213.html>



allegedly for not wearing a helmet and was hit by wooden batons on his head till he fell unconscious on the spot. The victim suffered head injuries and had to be admitted in the Intensive Care Unit of a hospital. The victim could not sit for his Higher Secondary Certificate examinations due to the head injuries and lost one academic year. The victim's father had to approach the Bombay High court after the police refused to register an FIR against the accused police officials.²⁰⁷

Case 3: Nakka Ramanjaneyulu, Andhra Pradesh

During 18-22 January 2019, police meted out harassment to three youths identified as Nakka Ramanjaneyulu (18), Gandikota Koteswara Rao (20) and Komarathi Pavan (19) at Gannavaram police station in Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. The victims, all residents of Buddhavaram village in Krishna district, were taken into police custody following an eve-teasing complaint filed against them on 18 January 2019 by a girl. The trio alleged that the police summoned them daily to appear at the police

station for investigation but they did not question them about the issue. As harassment, they were being informally detained at the police station for many hours each day. On 22 January 2019 morning the three distressed trio attempted suicide by consuming pesticide in front of Gannavaram Police Station. The victims were rushed to the nearest government hospital for treatment. Condition of one among them turned critical, and was referred to the Pinnamaneni Siddhartha General Hospital in Chinna Avutupalli.²⁰⁸

Case 4: Raghupathi, Telangana

On 23 January 2019, Raghupathi (33 years), a manager of Achala Chit Fund's Balasamudram branch in Warrangal town, Telangana, was tortured at Subedari police station. After subjecting him to torture, the police tied the victim to a wooden log inside the premises of Subedari police station. The victim was summoned to appear at Subedari police station in connection with a complaint filed against him about a property mortgaged by a chit fund member B. Naganna accusing the Achala Chit Fund company of not

²⁰⁷. Man moves HC against police for allegedly beating up son, *The Hindu*, 3 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/man-moves-hc-against-police-for-allegedly-beating-up-son/article27017088.ece>

²⁰⁸. 3 youths attempt suicide in front of police station, allege torture, *The Times of India*, 23 January 2019; available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/vijayawada/3-youths-attempt-suicide-in-front-of-police-station-allege-torture/articleshow/67651231.cms>



releasing his mortgaged papers despite repayment of entire amount of the loan he had taken from the company in lieu of his property as mortgage.²⁰⁹

Case 5: Vijayakanth, Tamil Nadu

On 24 February 2019, 24-year-old Vijayakanth, mason by profession, was allegedly illegally detained and tortured in police custody for three days in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. In a petition filed with the Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission, the victim's wife stated that Vijayakanth, a resident of Kuruvadipatti in Thanjavur, had gone for fishing on 24 February along with his 13-year-old brother Ayush (name changed), cousin Amar (13 years, name changed) and two other relatives identified as Arathkumar (8 years, name changed) and Ajay (10 years, name changed) when two unidentified police personnel approached them and beaten up Vijayakanth before forcibly taking him to the police quarters behind the university police station. Vijayakanth was allegedly chained in the police quarters. Later in the day, the police also picked up minors, Ayush and Amar and took them to the police

²⁰⁹. Action against cops as photo goes viral, *The Hindu*, 24 January 2019; <https://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-telangana/action-against-cops-as-photo-goes-viral/article26075303.ece>

quarters where they were subjected to torture. The petition alleged that Ayush was pricked with a needle and Amar was branded with a hot iron rod by the police who also made castiest remarks on the minors.²¹⁰

Case 6: Mohd Ibrahim, Delhi

On 14 March 2019, a shopkeeper identified as Mohd Ibrahim (44 years), was subjected to beating by three police officials at Sarita Vihar in South East District, Delhi. The torture came to light after a video emerged. The video showed the shopkeeper being held by two officers and beaten up with a stick by a third. One of the police officers was identified as SHO of Sarita Vihar police station, Ajab Singh. The victim was allegedly beaten up for refusing to shut his shop. The Delhi Police had ordered an enquiry into the incident.²¹¹

²¹⁰. Narikurava woman moves SHRC over 'illegal custody' of hubby in Thanjavur, *The New Indian Express*, 28 February 2018, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/feb/28/narikurava-woman-moves-shrc-over-illegal-custody-of-hubby-in-thanjavur-1944620.html>

²¹¹. Delhi: SHO caught on CCTV 'beating up man', police say will probe, *The Indian Express*, 17 March 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/delhi/delhi-sho-caught-cctv-beating-man-police-probe-5630083/>



**Case 7: Mohammed Tanveer,
Karnataka**

On 9 April 2019, Mohammed Tanveer (23 years) was allegedly tortured by Sub-Inspector Santosh and Constable Ayyappa at DJ Halli police station in Bangalore, Karnataka. According to the victim's brother Mohammed Musaveer, the victim and his friend Danish were going to a drug store to buy medicines when they were stopped by Constable Ayyappa near Lavanya Bakery at M.M. Layout, Bangalore, for talking on the mobile phone while riding the motorcycle on the night of 9 April. They were taken to the DJ Halli police station where the victim was stripped and tortured till he fell unconscious by the two accused police personnel. The victim was tortured by several hours before they were released the next day. The victim's family members stated that the kidneys of the victim were damaged due to the custodial torture and he was fighting for his life at a private hospital.²¹²

²¹². FIR against DJ Halli police for custodial torture of youth, *The Hindu*, 24 April 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/fir-against-dj-halli-police-for-custodial-torture-of-youth/article26926707.ece>

**Case 8: Shantanu Surve,
Maharashtra**

On the intervening night of 12-13 May 2019, Shantanu Surve (27 years), a software engineer, was allegedly subjected to brutal beating by a police constable at Z-bridge under Deccan police station in Pune district, Maharashtra. The victim along with five of his friends had gone to the area for dinner when a police team attached to the Deccan police station arrived on the spot at about 12.15 am to act against illegal business. The victim was beaten up when he questioned constable Vinayak Bhanghe, who was deflating the tyres of his motorcycle parked nearby. The victim was reportedly beaten with a baton, then dragged to a dark spot and beaten again by the constable. Later, other police personnel also joined Bhanghe in beating the victim and his friends. The police brutality was stopped only when a police officer intervened. As a result of the torture, the victim suffered injuries all over his body and was not able to walk.²¹³

²¹³. 27-year-old techie mercilessly thrashed and abused by Deccan PS constable for questioning a tyre puncture on his two-wheeler, *The Pune Mirror*, 15 May 2019, <https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/crime/cop-brutalises-techie-found-dining-at-illegal-late-night-food-stall/articleshowprint/69332853.cms?prtpage=1>



Case 9: Devidas Kandalwar, Maharashtra

On 27 April 2019, Devidas Kandalwar (35 years) was allegedly tortured by Assistant Police Inspector (API) Anil Alande, Officer-in-Charge of the Pittiguda police station in Chandrapur district, Maharashtra. The victim, a resident of Ambezari village, allegedly in an inebriated state had created ruckus at his village following which the matter was reported to the police. Anil Alande, Officer-in-Charge of the police station reached the village and barged into the house of the victim with three other police personnel and started beating the victim. Thereafter, the victim was dragged out of his house and tortured. Assistant Police Inspector Anil Alande allegedly tonsured the head of the victim and peeled off the skin from the scalp of the victim in the process, which left him bleeding profusely. When the victim's wife rushed to help her husband, she too was beaten up by the police. Later, the police rushed the victim to a hospital and attempted to hush up the matter.²¹⁴

²¹⁴. Chanda cops thrash, tonsure drunkard, peel off skin on scalp, The Times of India, 29 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/chanda-cops-thrash-tonsure-drunkard-peel-off-skin-on-scalp/articleshowprint/69087095.cms>

Case 10: Karamjit Singh, Punjab

On 9 June 2019, Karamjit Singh, an accused in a murder case, alleged third-degree torture during interrogation by the CIA-1 staff in Bathinda district of Punjab. Karamjit was taken to the Civil Hospital after he complained of pain in the body. Karamjit alleged that besides internal injuries, he had sustained injuries on hand and head during police custody. However, a CIA official denied the torture charge. The doctor, who conducted medical tests of Karamjit, said there were some injuries and a fracture in the hand.²¹⁵

Case 11: Rajesh, Kerala

On 9 June 2019, Rajesh (30 years), an autorickshaw driver, was allegedly beaten up by police at Anchal police station in Kollam district, Kerala. Due to the custodial torture, the victim, who is affected by cancer, sustained injury to his shoulder bone. The victim was caught by a home guard at the RO Junction in Anchal who took him and his three-wheeler into custody. Thereafter, he was taken to the police station, where two police

²¹⁵. Gangster alleges third-degree torture, The Tribune, 9 June 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/bathinda/gangster-alleges-third-degree-torture/785396.html>



personnel handcuffed him and beat him up.²¹⁶

Case 12: Rahul Kubde, Maharashtra

On 10 June 2019, Rahul Kubde (28 years) was allegedly illegally detained and tortured by police at Imamwada police station in Nagpur district, Maharashtra. The victim, a resident of Siraspeth in Nagpur, was asked by the police to appear at the police station on 10 June in connection with a domestic issue with his wife. The victim claimed that he was kept in illegal detention and kept with criminals from 1.30 am to 4.45 pm at the police station without registering any case against him. The victim was allegedly subjected to third degree torture by Police Sub-Inspector (PSI) Patwadkar, including being beaten with a belt and slapped. The police also allegedly threatened him to file a false case against him. He was released on 11 June.²¹⁷

²¹⁶. Police brutally beat up cancer affected auto driver, The Mathrubhumi, 12 June 2019,

<https://english.mathrubhumi.com/news/kerala/police-brutally-beat-up-cancer-affected-auto-driver-1.3866163>

²¹⁷. 28-year-old man alleges torture, intimidation by cops, The Times of India, 20 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/28-year-old-man-alleges-torture-intimidation-by-cops/articleshowprint/69865546.cms>

Case 13: Amit Sharma, Uttar Pradesh

On 11 June 2019, a journalist identified as Amit Sharma (38 years) was subjected to torture and ill-treatment by SHO Rakesh Kumar and constable Sanjay Pawar belonging to Government Railway Police in Shamli district of Uttar Pradesh. According to the victim, the incident took place at around 9 pm when he went to cover derailment of a goods train near Dhimanpur in Shamli. The victim alleged that SHO Rakesh Kumar and a constable Sanjay Pawar mercilessly beat him when he was covering the incident and locked him up at the local Government Railway Police station, Shamli. In the lock up, the victim was allegedly stripped and urinated on his mouth by the SHO Rakesh Kumar.²¹⁸

Case 14: Sarabjeet Singh, Delhi

On 16 June 2019, Sarabjeet Singh, an auto driver, and his minor son were brutally beaten by Delhi Police personnel after their vehicle

²¹⁸. Uttar Pradesh: Journalist beaten, stripped and locked up by Shamli GRP SHO; DGP suspends SHO, constable, The Times of India, 12 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/shamli-journalist-beaten-stripped-and-locked-up-by-shamli-grp-sho-dgp-suspends-sho-constable/articleshowprint/69750932.cms>



allegedly bumped into a police van in Mukherjee Nagar area in Northwest Delhi. The auto driver was allegedly beaten with a stick and was kicked in the face and dragged to the Mukherjee Nagar police station by a group of police personnel. The son pleaded with the police not to beat up his father, but the police personnel refused to listen. Following the accident, an argument between the driver and a police personnel turned violent. The police claimed that the auto driver chased a police officer and attacked him on the head with a sword. A video which went viral in social media showed at least 11 police personnel were involved in beating up the driver and his minor son.²¹⁹ On 19 June, the Delhi High Court said that the assault on the driver and his minor son by Delhi Police was “evidence of police brutality”. The court after perusing the videos observed “How can you justify assault of a 15-year-old boy? If this is not evidence of police brutality then what more do you need?” The court also said that if a uniformed force would act in this manner, it would “scare the citizens” who need

²¹⁹. Delhi's Mukherjee Nagar clash: What followed after video went viral, The 18 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/we-didnt-start-the-fire-charges-sparks-fly/articleshowprint/69833458.cms>

to feel that police is there to ensure their safety.²²⁰

Case 15: Jaani Mastan and two others, Andhra Pradesh

On 1 July 2019, Jaani Mastan, Kaja Kareem and Kaja Vali, activists of a political party, were allegedly tortured in police custody at Two-Town police station in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh. The victims were picked up when they were caught by the police taking pictures of a vehicle which was parked in an area in the evening. They were taken to the police station, where they were tortured for about three hours before they were released. Following a complaint lodged with the Superintendent of Police (SP), Guntur rural district, an inquiry was ordered into the custodial torture and four police personnel identified as Nagarjuna, Ghouse, Silar Baasha, Anji and Mohan Krishna were suspended.²²¹

²²⁰. Mukherjee Nagar incident: Delhi HC says assault on tempo driver, minor son is 'evidence of police brutality', Firstpost, 19 June 2019, <https://www.firstpost.com/india/mukherjee-nagar-incident-delhi-hc-says-assault-on-tempo-driver-minor-son-is-evidence-of-police-brutality-6848731.html>

²²¹. Custodial torture gets five cops suspended, The Times of India, 3 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/>



Case 16: Shayam Joshi, Uttar Pradesh

On 16 July 2019, a journalist identified as Shayam Joshi (38 years) was allegedly tortured by the Post-in-charge Rajendra Singh, SI Yashpal Singh, constables Dharmendra Kumar and Rohit Kumar of Adig police post at Jamunavata Chowk in Govardhan area in Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. The victim stated that on the night of 16 July he was beaten up by the police personnel belonging to the Adig post when he had requested the police personnel on duty to not park their vehicles in the middle of a road since people were already pained by traffic congestion. Four police personnel were found guilty in the case by a government appointed committee, and they were suspended.²²²

Case 17: Akhil Bose, Kerala

On 16 July 2019, Akhil Bose (32 years), a cancer patient, was allegedly tortured at Pala police station in Kottayam district, Kerala.

[vijayawada/custodial-torture-gets-five-cops-suspended/articleshowprint/70047584.cms](https://www.vijayawada.com/custodial-torture-gets-five-cops-suspended/articleshowprint/70047584.cms)

²²². Four Policemen Suspended for 'Assaulting' Journalist in Mathura, News 18, 17 July 2019, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/four-policemen-suspended-for-assaulting-journalist-in-mathura-2235475.html>

The victim's brother stated that Akhil was beaten by the ASI identified as Joby George in custody. Police claimed that Akhil was booked for drunken driving while the victim had told the police that he had consumed only medicines for cancer and had insisted on a medical test. Because of the torture, the victim had to be hospitalised. Following the incident, the accused police officer was suspended.²²³

Case 18: Shera, Punjab

On 24 July 2019, Shera (25 years) attempted to commit suicide after alleged torture and other forms of harassment by the police personnel of Fatehgarh police Chowki in Amritsar district, Punjab. The victim, a resident of Nangli Bhatta village in the district was allegedly subjected to torture and harassment by the police personnel of Fatehgarh police chowki for the last two months in connection with an elopement case. The victim's father alleged that the police continuously harassed them for the last two months in the name of investigation of the case. He further alleged that his son was falsely implicated in the case of the girl's elopement. Because of

²²³. ASI suspended for assault at station, The Times of India, 18 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/tiruvananthapuram/asi-suspended-for-assault-at-station/articleshowprint/70268175.cms>



continuous torture and harassment by the police, Shera attempted to take the extreme step.²²⁴

Case 19: Neeraj Sharma, Uttar Pradesh

On 19 August 2019, Neeraj Sharma was allegedly subjected to third-degree torture for three hours by four police officials in custody at Sahabnagar police post in Modinagar, Gaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Sikri Kalan village, was dumped by the accused police officials when his condition deteriorated. The victim alleged that the accused got agitated after an argument broke out during a checking drive. The accused identified as SI and Sahabnagar Police Post In-Charge Rajkumar Kushwaha, Head Constable Vimal Sharma, and Constables Dharmesh and Ravindra Singh were suspended on 20 August.²²⁵

²²⁴. Harassed' by police, youth attempts suicide, The Tribune, 26 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/amritsar/-harassed-by-police-youth-attempts-suicide/808027.html>

²²⁵. 4 cops suspended for torture, others shifted for dereliction, The Times of India, 22 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ghaziabad/4-cops-suspended-for-torture-others-shifted-for-dereliction/articleshowprint/70778234.cms>

Case 20: Five youth, Maharashtra

On 16 August 2019, five youth were allegedly subjected to third degree torture in custody by police officials of Deonar police station in Mumbai, Maharashtra. They were arrested on charges of assault and rioting. The police produced them in the court on 17 August, where they complained to the magistrate that officials of Deonar police station tortured them the entire night. Following the complaint, the magistrate ordered medical examination of the victims.²²⁶

Case 21: Mahavir Bhatia, Rajasthan

From 25-29 August 2019, Mahavir Bhatia (42 years) and four others were kept in illegal detention for five days in the custody of Gendoli police station in Bundi district, Rajasthan. Bhatia claimed that he and four others were picked up by the police on 25 August 2019 and tortured in police custody during their illegal detention up to 29 August. The police claimed that Bhatia was a known criminal and a suspect in a case of idol stealing from Banskhedra

²²⁶. Head-banging drama in court as 5 allege third degree by Mumbai cops, The Times of India, 18 August 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/head-banging-drama-in-court-as-5-allege-third-degree-by-mumbai-cops/articleshowprint/70720618.cms>



village about 4-5 months ago. Bhatia alleged that the police personnel tied his hands and legs with a rope, hanged him downward and beat him with sticks and heavy beams. He further stated that before producing them before the court on 29 August 2019, the SHO threatened them not to disclose the custodial torture to anyone.²²⁷

Case 22: Chiko Chakma and four other students, Arunachal Pradesh

On the night of 7 September 2019, four students identified as Chiko Chakma (21 years), Subash Chakma (22 years), Premojyoti Chakma (21 years) and Jyoti Chakma were subjected to custodial torture at Chongkham police station in Namsai district, Arunachal Pradesh. They were taken into custody and tortured for protesting against manhandling and attempt to arrest a woman and her 14-year-old son by a police team led by Officer-in-Charge (OC) Ajay Kumar. They were slapped and beaten with sticks and as a result they sustained injuries in their bodies, including in the back, head, temple, etc. They were released

²²⁷. Man alleges torture by cops in custody, SP assures probe, The Times of India, 1 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/man-alleges-torture-by-cops-in-custody-sp-assures-probe/articleshowprint/70929746.cms>

allegedly on payment of Rs. 5000/- each as bribe. Later, the victims were admitted to the local hospital, where the doctors confirmed the torture on the victims.²²⁸

Case 23: Lokhi Dhan Chakma, Arunachal Pradesh

On 12-13 September 2019, Lokhi Dhan Chakma, s/o Nagendra Lal Chakma (36 years) was allegedly tortured by DV Choudhary, the in-charge of IRBn (Indian Reserve Battalion) outpost at Kokila in Papum Pare district, Arunachal Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Chakma Block No. 9 under Balijan police station in the district, had a quarrel with his brother regarding a land dispute on 12 September. In a fit of rage, he attacked his brother with a *dao* and surrendered to the nearest IRBn outpost located at Kokila. No complaint was filed by his brother or his family against him. Without conducting any investigation into the claims of Lokhi Dhan Chakma who voluntarily surrendered, the IRBn personnel led by outpost incharge DV Choudhary tied up Lokhi Dhan Chakma and brutally tortured him at the IRBn outpost. Later on the same day, Lokhi Dhan's father Nagendra Lal Chakma went to the IRBn outpost and Lokhi Dhan was allowed to go home with his father, after signing a bond that he will not commit any mischief and will present himself at

²²⁸. See NHRC Diary No. 10823/IN/2019



the IRBn outpost next morning. The next morning (13 September), Lokhi Dhan Chakma and his father, Nagendra Lal Chakma came to the IRBn outpost. The outpost in-charge, DV Choudhary allegedly extorted Rs 1,000/- from Nagendra Lal Chakma. Nagendra Lal Chakma was allowed to go home after agreeing to the demand that his son (Lokhi Dhan) shall come to the IRBn outpost every day and render free labour for 15 days for the IRBn. IRBn outpost in-charge DV Choudhary further asked Nagendra Lal Chakma to pay a fine of Rs 4,000 more at the earliest. Fearing more punishment, Nagendra Lal agreed to all the demands and returned home silently. Lokhi Dhan Chakma was kept in the custody and forced to work in the IRBn outpost for the whole day on 13 September and in the evening he begged to go home. Angered by this request to go home, the IRBn outpost in-charge DV Choudhary started torturing the victim who was already exhausted due to forced labour. The victim was kicked on the chest repeatedly, beaten up with stick all over the body including on the leg bones. He was released after his condition deteriorated and he collapsed after reaching home. But he was poor and too frightened even to go to a doctor/hospital or report the matter to the police.²²⁹

²²⁹ . Information received by the Campaign Against Torture from local contacts on 15 September 2019

Case 24: Diwakar Kumar, Bihar

On 14 September 2019, Diwakar Kumar (30 years) was allegedly tortured by police at Mufassil police station in Samastipur district, Bihar. The victim, a resident of Jitwarpur village in the district, was arrested from his house on 14 September in connection with his alleged dealing in illegal liquor. The victim's wife alleged that her husband was subjected to third-degree torture, including a hard blunt substance was inserted into his anus, in custody. She further accused the SHO Bikram Acharya of forcing the doctors at a government hospital to issue a medical fitness certificate for the victim on 15 September, which the doctors refused. Thereafter, the victim was taken to a private hospital to get a medical fitness certificate. Following the torture, the victim had to be hospitalized again and was in critical condition.²³⁰

²³⁰. NHRC Complaint dated 23 September 2019 filed by Campaign Against Torture, also

<https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/jammu-and-kashmir/jammu/sick-inmate-dies-in-hospital-in-jammu/articleshow/71243577.cms>

Man struggles for life, wife alleges torture in police station, The Times of India, 21 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/man-struggles-for-life-wife-alleges-torture-in-police-station/articleshowprint/71224880.cms>



2.2 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF DALITS AND TRIBALS

The Scheduled Tribes (also called 'tribals' or 'adivasis') and Scheduled Castes (SCs) (also known as Dalits) are disadvantaged sections of the society and face caste/ethnic-based violence both from the police/security forces as well as upper caste/general category people. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act of 1989 (SC/ST Act) makes crimes against these two disadvantaged sections of the population punishable and non-bailable. Crimes witnessed a marginal decrease against the SCs and STs in 2018 over 2017, as per the latest report "*Crime in India 2018*" of the NCRB. The NCRB has registered 42,793 cases of crimes against SCs in 2018 over 43,203 cases in 2017²³¹, while 6,528 cases of crimes were registered against STs in 2018 as against 7,125 cases in 2017.²³² However, these are only the reported cases, several crimes

against SCs and STs go unreported to police.

NCAT documented 13 cases of death of Dalit and tribal people in police custody during 2019. These included eight tribals and five Dalits. (See the section 'Death in police custody' for details of the cases)

NCAT documented the following cases of torture not resulting in deaths of tribals and Dalits in 2019.

Case 1: Pradeep K V, Karnataka

On 10 February 2019, Pradeep K V (23 years), a Dalit, was allegedly subjected to torture during his illegal detention at Konanur police station in Hassan district, Karnataka. The victim, a vegetable seller, was on the way to meet one of his customers at Konanur when he noticed a group of youths fighting among themselves. As he stopped his bike, two constables reached the place, forcing the gathering to flee the place. Then the police caught him for no reason and beat him up severely. When the police learnt that the victim belonged to Dalit community, they hurled abuses on his caste, pushed him to the ground and stood on his chest. Later, the police took him to Konanur police station, where he was again tortured throughout the night. He was released on the evening of the next day. The victim also claimed that the police staff had a party in the police station, where they had food

²³¹. NCRB, *Crime in India 2018*, Table 7A&C, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>

²³². NCRB, *Crime in India 2017*, Table 7C.1, available at <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2017/pdfs/Table%207C.1.pdf>



and liquor and in an inebriated state, tortured him throughout the night.²³³

Case 2: Two Dalit brothers Deepak and Dashrath

On 13 February 2019, two Dalit brothers identified as Deepak (23 years) and Dashrath were taken to Govindgarh police station in Jaipur district, Rajasthan in an alleged trump up case of damaging the statues in a temple. The two were kept in illegal detention for four days at the police station and tortured to obtain confessions in the false case. Deepak was beaten with wooden sticks and had sustained severe injuries on his buttocks.²³⁴ (See 'B. Torture not resulting in death' referred above for details of the case)

²³³. Dalit youth alleges torture at police station in Arkalgud taluk, The Hindu, 13 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/dalit-youth-alleges-torture-at-police-station-in-arkalgud-taluk/article26518660.ece>

²³⁴. Police probe torture of two Dalit youths in custody after NGO report, The Times of India, 26 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/police-probe-torture-of-2-dalit-youths-in-custody-after-ngo-report/articleshow/68159675.cms>

Case 3: Peram Antony, Andhra Pradesh

On 26-30 May 2019, Peram Antony (25 years), a tribal, and Giri Sekhar, a Dalit, were illegally detained and tortured at Tadepalli police station in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh. The victims, Peram Antony and Giri Sekhar, both residents of Mahanadu Nagar, Tadepalli area in the district, were arrested by the police on 26 May from their houses on suspicion of being involved in a theft case. The duo was kept in illegal detention for five days at the police station and subjected to third degree torture before they were released on 30 May. Unable to bear the physical pain and mental trauma, Peram Antony attempted suicide on the same day by consuming poison.²³⁵

Case 4: Raju, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 July 2019, 41-year-old Raju, a Dalit, was allegedly tortured by the police at Bichhwan police station in Mainpuri district, Uttar Pradesh. The victim, a resident of Bulandshahr district, alleged that the police personnel of Bichhwan police station tortured him when he went to file a complaint about the kidnapping of his 38-year-old wife by three

²³⁵. HRF alleges torture of ST youth by police, The Hindu, 14 June 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Vijayawada/hrf-alleges-torture-of-st-youth-by-police/article27902718.ece>



unidentified persons from the Aligarh-Kanpur highway on the night of 5 July 2019. The victim alleged that when he approached police station for help, the police officials instead of helping him assaulted him. Hours later, the wife of the torture victim reported to the police that she had been gang raped after abduction. The victim reportedly suffered injuries on his back and legs due to police torture.²³⁶

Case 5: Ramesh Makwana, Gujarat

On 14 July 2019, Ramesh Makwana (28 years), a Dalit and resident of Paldi village in Una Taluka in Gir-Somnath district, Gujarat, was subjected to torture by two police personnel at Una police station. In his complaint, the victim alleged that he was tortured by the two accused policemen identified as Ajitsinh and Jairajsinh for demanding the case papers of an accident involving his elder brother. As the police refused to give the papers, an argument ensued between them and he was beaten up with sticks and abused on

caste line. Following the complaint, both the accused were booked.²³⁷

Case 6: Anup Rabha, Assam

On 5 August 2019, 26-year-old tribal Anup Rabha, S/o Bhabani Rabha, was allegedly tortured by police at Tangla police station in Udalguri district, Assam. The victim, a resident of Tangla town in the district, was picked up by the police led by Sub-Inspector Jon Khangkeo on the same day following a complaint filed against him by his friend Jeet Malakar at the police station. At the police station, Sub-Inspector Jon Khangkeo and Officer-in-Charge, Durga Kingkar Sarmah subjected him to alleged torture by hitting him with wooden sticks and pressing his finger nails with pliers. The victim's father Bhabani Rabha stated that on 5 August evening at around 9 PM he met his son at the police station and during meeting, his son told him that he was brutally beaten up by the SI Jon Khangkeo and OC Durga Kingkar. Bhabani Rabha also alleged that the accused police officers demanded bribe for the release of his son and on his refusal his son was further tortured and kept without food and

²³⁶. Assaulted, wife 'abducted, raped', Dalit says went to UP Police, was tortured, The Indian Express, 8 July 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/assaulted-wife-abducted-raped-dalit-says-went-to-up-police-was-tortured-5819951/>

²³⁷. Two policemen booked for assaulting Dalit man, The Times of India, 18 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rajkot/two-policemen-booked-for-assaulting-dalit-man/articleshowprint/70267349.cms>



water, as a result, he was unable to stand with his feet.²³⁸

Case 7: Aaditya Chouhan and four others, Madhya Pradesh

On 9 August 2019, five tribals were tortured by police in custody of Nanpur police station in Alirajpur district, Madhya Pradesh. The victims, all of them residents of Nanpur area in the district, allegedly assaulted a police officer and were booked under Section 353 of IPC (assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty). After arrest, the victims were brought to Nanpur police station. The victims who were released on bail by a local court claimed that they were brutally beaten up by the police in custody and forced to drink urine when they asked for water in custody.²³⁹ The victims were identified as Aaditya Chouhan (18

years), Vikas (19 years); Yashwant Chouhan (20 years), Rahul Chouhan (18 years), and a minor, a Class 10 student. The five had injuries all over their bodies, while three suffered fractures in their hands and legs. Aaditya Chouhan was subjected to extreme torture method. The police took him to a room on the station premises from the lock-up, where his hands and legs were reportedly tied, suspended between two tables using a thick rod and took turns in beating him up using pipes, rods and belts. The others were also allegedly beaten up for nearly one-and-a-half hours. Accordingly to Yashwant Chouhan, who was also suspended like his brother Aaditya Chouhan, all through the police personnel kept drinking and beat them when they would finish a peg. They banged the head of the minor against the wall. The Superintendent of Police, Alirajpur district stated that an inquiry found the allegation of custodial torture to be true and four police personnel, including the in-charge of the Nanpur police station were suspended and a departmental inquiry was initiated against them.²⁴⁰

²³⁸. Assam: Victim's father seeks DGP's intervention in custodial torture by Tangla police, The North East Now, 7 August 2019, <https://nenow.in/north-east-news/assam-victims-father-seeks-dgps-intervention-in-custodial-torture-by-tangla-police.html>

²³⁹. Madhya Pradesh: Tribals made to drink urine in custody, four policemen suspended, The Indian Express, 13 August 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/tribals-made-to-drink-urine-in-custody-four-madhya-pradesh-policemen-suspended-5899845/>

²⁴⁰. A night at a police station, The Indian Express, 18 August 2019; <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/a-night-at-a-police-station-madhya-pradesh-tribals-police-5913499/>



Case 8: Shankar Bajania and 10 others, Gujarat

On the intervening night of 14-15 August 2019, 11 persons belonging to de-notified nomadic tribe were picked up on the suspicion of being involved in theft of cellphones and detained at Junagadh police station in Junagadh district, Gujarat. They were allegedly illegally detained till 17 August 2019, when they were released after being made to sign on blank papers. During their illegal detention, all the suspects, who belonged to Nat Bajaniya de-notified tribe of the State, were allegedly subjected to torture for about 12 hours and forced by the police to perform oral sex among themselves. Shankar Bajania, a suspect, alleged that on 14 August 2019 evening the police came and clicked their photograph and again they came back in the night at around 2 am and picked up all the victims one by one and taken to the Junagadh police station, where they were tortured and forced to perform oral sex for hours to obtain confession to the crime.²⁴¹

²⁴¹. 12 nomadic tribesmen thrashed, one dead, Ahmedabad Mirror, 23 August 2019; <https://ahmedabadmirror.indiatimes.com/ahmedabad/crime/12-nomadic-tribesmen-thrashed-one-dead/articleshow/70794081.cms>

Case 9: R Babu and six others, Tamil Nadu

On 25 August 2019, seven tribals identified as R Babu (22 years), M Velu (29 years), S Ramu (30 years), V Velu (29 years), R Vijayakumar (30 years), V Shankar (30 years) and K Manikandan (35 years) were illegally detained and allegedly tortured by the police at the Ulundurpet police station in Kallakurichi district, Tamil Nadu. The victims, belonging to Irula tribal community and residents of Ulundurpet and Kaatunemili areas in Kallakurichi district, were labourers at brick kilns. Police arrested them in the early morning of 25 August at around 3 AM in connection with an alleged theft case. The family members of the victims alleged that the victims were arrested by the police without giving any reason and explanation and took them away in an inhuman way and subjected to verbal abuse at the time of arrest.²⁴²

²⁴². Cops in Tamil Nadu's Villupuram flayed for abusing family members of detained tribal men, The New Indian Express, 29 August 2019, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/aug/29/cops-in-tamil-nadus-villupuram-flayed-for-abusing-family-members-of-detained-tribal-men-2025907.html>



2.3 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF WOMEN

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in its '*Crime in India - 2018*' recorded an increasing trend of crimes against women, including rape, in the country. According to the report, 3,78,277 cases of crimes were reported against women in 2018 over 3,59,849 cases in 2017. Uttar Pradesh continued to report the highest number of crimes against women in the country and the NCRB data indicates increasing trends over the years – 59,445 cases in 2018, 56,011 cases in 2017, 49,262 cases in 2016 and 35,908 cases in 2015.²⁴³

Torture of women in custody including rape is reported regularly in India. Custodial rape remains one of the worst forms of torture perpetrated on women by law enforcement personnel.

During 2019, NCAT documented four cases of death of women during police custody. (See the section 'Death in police custody' for details of the cases).

A. Death due to torture outside police station

NCAT documented the following two cases of death of women who died due to police torture outside police station in 2019.

Case 1: Ms Kulwant Kaur, Punjab

On 19 April 2019, a 55-year-old woman identified as Ms Kulwant Kaur, wife of (W/o) Maha Singh of Madauli Khurd village in Ropar district, Punjab died after she was subjected to torture by a police team which raided her house to arrest her son in connection with a case. The police team did not find her son and allegedly tortured her while questioning the whereabouts of her son. Later, she succumbed to her injuries. According to the deceased woman's husband, the police tortured his wife when he was carrying wheat to the grain market. He also stated that the police had been harassing the family by conducting raids in the house for the last six months to arrest his son who is absconding. He further alleged that when they fail to give the whereabouts of his son, the police used to rebuke or insult them and sometimes beat them. On 20 April, the police had formed a SIT to investigate into the death following a

²⁴³. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Table 3A.1, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/Table%203A.1.pdf>



complaint lodged by the deceased's husband.²⁴⁴

Case 2: Ms Amita Devi, Rajasthan

On 6 August 2019, a Dalit woman identified as Ms Amita Devi (35 years) committed suicide due to alleged torture by police personnel of Sewar police station in Bharatpur district, Rajasthan. The deceased, a resident of Bhandor village in the district, was picked up on 5 August 2019 evening for questioning after her husband's alleged elopement with another woman from the neighbourhood in July 2019. The deceased's family members alleged that she was subjected to torture and humiliated by the police during interrogation regularly since July 2019. On 5 August 2019, she was summoned by the police for further interrogation about the whereabouts of her husband. The deceased sister's claimed that her sister was "assaulted and threatened" by the police, and unable to bear the humiliation and torture she took the extreme step to end her life in her

house at Bhandor village after returning from the police station.²⁴⁵

B. Torture not resulting to death

NCAT documented the following cases of torture of women not resulting in death during 2019.

Case 1: Yadha, Punjab

On 19 January 2019, police personnel allegedly tortured Yadha, a law student at Guru Nanak Dev University and her husband Gurnor Singh Baweja in Amritsar, Punjab. Yadha stated that she called at helpline 181 to register her complaint against misconduct by a relative and after sometime a group of police personnel from Cantonment police station in Amritsar reached the spot. But instead of attending her case, the police started hurling abuses and misbehaving with her. Yadha's husband Baweja stated that said the police misbehaved and assaulted his wife as they grabbed her by hair and slapped her. As he protested, the police also thrashed

²⁴⁴. Woman dies after 'police torture'; SIT formed, The Times of India, 20 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udhiana/woman-dies-after-police-torture-sit-formed/articleshowprint/68969895.cms>

²⁴⁵. Dalit woman ends life after 'torture' by Bharatpur cops, The Times of India, 7 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/dalit-woman-ends-life-after-torture-by-bharatpur-cops/articleshowprint/70563135.cms>



him.²⁴⁶ Pursuant to a complaint by Yadha, DCP (Law and order) directed ACP (West) to conduct an inquiry into the incident and file a report.²⁴⁷

Case 2: Saraswati, Karnataka

On 19 January 2019, Ms Saraswati (45 years), a resident of Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh, was tortured by police at Kumaraswamy Layout police station in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The police took the victim to the Kumaraswamy Layout police station from a hotel where her daughter Rakeswari works, to resolve a family dispute in respect of her daughter who fled the home of her husband in Chittoor. Saraswati wanted her daughter to return home but Rakeswari refused citing domestic violence by her husband and in-laws. Saraswati allegedly tried to force her daughter to accompany them to Chittoor. At this, Assistant Sub-Inspector Renukaiah slapped, punched and pushed away Saraswati

²⁴⁶. Couple thrashed at police station; inquiry marked, The Tribune, 23 January 2019; available at: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/amritsar/couple-thrashed-at-police-station-inquiry-marked/718022.html>

²⁴⁷. Couple thrashed at police station; inquiry marked, The Tribune, 23 January 2019; available at: <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/amritsar/couple-thrashed-at-police-station-inquiry-marked/718022.html>

and her relatives out of the police station premises.²⁴⁸

Case 3: Gangamma, Karnataka

On 14 February 2019, 40-year-old woman identified as Gangamma was allegedly tortured at Talaghattapura police station in Bengaluru, Karnataka. The woman was picked up by two plainclothes police personnel after her employer, where she work as domestic maid, filed a complaint accusing her of theft. In her complaint to the KSHRC, the victim stated that she was picked up by the police from her house on the pretext of offering her a job but instead she was taken to the police station, where she was tortured for four hours. She alleged that there was no female police personnel and she was taken to a room where her hands were tied to a rod and beaten on chin, back and lower body. She fell unconscious due to the torture. The victim also accused the police of forcing her to sign an undertaking that the wounds were old ones.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁸. ASI suspended for manhandling woman, The Hindu, 30 January 2019; available at: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/asi-suspended-for-manhandling-woman/article26123000.ece>

²⁴⁹. Protest outside apartment after maid alleges torture by police, The Hindu, 18 February 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/b>



Case 4: Nadibai, Madhya Pradesh

On 23 April 2019, a 60-year-old woman, Nadibai, wife of Hindu Singh, was allegedly tortured by police at Gandhi Nagar police station in Indore district, Madhya Pradesh. Police had picked up the victim's 22-year-old son identified as Sanju in connection with a case of theft. Nadibai also went to the police station, where she was allegedly detained and tortured, leading to her hospitalisation. Police also tortured her son, leading to his death.²⁵⁰

Case 5: Lina Narjinari, Haryana

On 3 September 2019, Lina Narjinari (30 years), a woman from Assam and working as domestic help in Gurgaon, Haryana, was tortured at the DLF Phase-1 police station in Gurgaon district. On 3 September at around 9.30 AM, the victim along with two others were picked up by the police in connection with a jewellery theft case from Kothi No. 9/7, H-Block in DLF, Gurgaon, where she had been working for the last two months. After arrest they were taken to the DLF Phase 1 police

station, Gurgaon. The two others were released after questioning but she was kept in the lockup for further questioning. The victim claimed that she was on leave when the jewellery theft incident happened. The victim alleged she was brutally beaten up by the police personnel identified as SHO Sawit Kumar, ASI Madhubala, Head Constable Anil Kumar and a lady constable Kavita during her detention at the police station. She said that the accused police personnel stripped her naked and she was forced to do *Murga* pose (stress position) in front of them and mercilessly beaten all over her body, including in her private parts, buttock and knees. The victim was released after signing some papers at around 7 PM when her husband came to the police station to enquire about her condition. The victim was even unable to walk due to the torture.²⁵¹

Case 6: Dhana Devi Chakma, Arunachal Pradesh

On the night of 7 September 2019, a woman identified as Dhana Devi

[angalore/protest-outside-apartment-after-maid-alleges-torture-by-police/article26298836.ece](https://www.amarujala.com/madhya-pradesh/a-man-allegedly-died-in-police-custody-at-indore-s-gandhi-nagar-police-station)

²⁵⁰. See Amar Ujala, 24 April 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/madhya-pradesh/a-man-allegedly-died-in-police-custody-at-indore-s-gandhi-nagar-police-station>

²⁵¹. Gurugram cops face action as woman alleges torture, The Times of India, 5 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/gurgaon/2-cops-suspended-sho-shunted-out-as-woman-alleges-torture-in-police-stn/articleshowprint/70984694.cms>



Chakma (35 years), W/o Dayal Chandra Chakma of Chakma Basti-1 village in Chongkham circle in Namsai district, was allegedly manhandled by police personnel who attempted to arrest her. The police team led by OC Ajay Kumar went to the house of the victim to arrest one of her sons in a drug related case. As the suspect was not found at home, the police attempted to pick up another sibling, a minor boy of 14 years. While the minor boy was being dragged to the police jeep, his mother protested and the minor was so frightened that he ran away. At this Ajay Kumar, OC, became angry and started dragging Dhana Devi Chakma to the police jeep to be taken to the police station. No female police personnel were present at that time. The police left her only after intervention of some students who protested against the manhandling, ill-treatment and attempt to arrest her at night.²⁵²

Case 7: Minuwara Begum and two others, Assam

On 8 September 2019, a pregnant woman identified as Minuwara Begum (28 years) and her two sisters, Sanuwara (30 years) and Rumela (18 years) were tortured at Burha police out-post in Darrang district of Assam. The police picked up the three sisters from their home at Six mile area in Guwahati on 8

September night in connection with a kidnapping case and took them to Burha police outpost. In custody, the three victims were allegedly stripped and tortured the entire night by OC of Burha police outpost, Mahendra Sarma and a lady constable Binita Boro. The pregnant victim was kicked in her belly, following which she started bleeding and suffered miscarriage and lost her unborn baby. The victims were released on the next day.²⁵³

C. Sexual assaults including custodial rape

According to the latest report “Crime in India 2018” of the NCRB, a total of 60 cases of rape in custody were registered across the country in 2018, a decrease over 2017 (89 cases). These included 16 cases registered against police personnel under Section 376(2)(a) of the IPC, 15 cases against public servants [Section 376(2)(b)], three cases against member of armed forces [Section 376(2)(c)], 19 against management/staff of jail/remand home/place of custody (under

²⁵². See NHRC Diary No. 10823/IN/2019

²⁵³. Assam horror: Pregnant woman, sisters stripped, tortured inside police outpost, The New Indian Express, 17 September 2019; <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/sep/17/assam-horror-pregnant-woman-sisters-stripped-tortured-inside-police-outpost-2035005.html>



Section 376(2)(d) of IPC), and seven against management/staff of Hospital [under Section 376(2)(e)].²⁵⁴

Among the States, Madhya Pradesh topped with 23 cases of rape in custody; followed by Uttar Pradesh (11); Andhra Pradesh (6); Rajasthan (4); Chhattisgarh and Chandigarh (3 each); Delhi (2); and Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands (1 each).²⁵⁵

Out of 16 cases of custodial rape by police personnel, Madhya Pradesh reported the highest with five cases; followed by Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (3 each); Rajasthan (2); and Assam, Meghalaya and Chandigarh (1 each).²⁵⁶ In respect to rape in custody by members of the armed forces, Rajasthan reported two cases and Andaman & Nocober

Islands reported one case.²⁵⁷ Out of the 19 cases of rape in custody by management/staff of jail/remand home/place of custody, Madhya Pradesh reported the highest number of 14 cases while Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Manipur, Chandigarh and Delhi reported one case each.²⁵⁸

During 2019, NCAT documented a number of cases of rape of women by police, including three cases of custodial rape.

Case 1: Rape of 15-year-old girl, Odisha

On 10 February 2019, Banamali Kuanra, ASI of Sohela police station in Bargarh district, Odisha was suspended and arrested on the charge of rape of a 15-year-old girl. On 8 February, the minor girl was allegedly abducted by one Kaibalya Nag when she had gone for tuition classes. The abductor took her to the rented house of ASI Banamali Kuanra at Sohela and sexually assaulted her. Later, he locked her in the house and

²⁵⁴. See Crime in India 2018, NCRB, Table 3A.11 [Cases Registered under Rape (Section-wise) - 2018], http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII_2018/pdfs/Table%203A.11.pdf

²⁵⁵. See Crime in India 2018, NCRB, Table 3A.11 [Cases Registered under Rape (Section-wise) - 2018], http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII_2018/pdfs/Table%203A.11.pdf

²⁵⁶. See Crime in India 2018, NCRB, Table 3A.11 [Cases Registered under Rape (Section-wise) - 2018], http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII_2018/pdfs/Table%203A.11.pdf

²⁵⁷. See Crime in India 2018, NCRB, Table 3A.11 [Cases Registered under Rape (Section-wise) - 2018], http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII_2018/pdfs/Table%203A.11.pdf

²⁵⁸. See Crime in India 2018, NCRB, Table 3A.11 [Cases Registered under Rape (Section-wise) - 2018], http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII_2018/pdfs/Table%203A.11.pdf



left from there, following which ASI Kuanra brought the minor girl to his official quarters in Sohela police station premises and allegedly raped her. On 9 February, the accused ASI brought the victim to his rented house and later dropped her at a bus stand.²⁵⁹

Case 2: Rape of mentally-ill minor girl inside a police post, Uttar Pradesh

On 16 February 2019, a mentally-ill minor girl, daughter of a sanitation worker, was raped by constable Amit Yadav at Mansachapur police outpost under Jahata Bazaar police station in Kushinagar district of Uttar Pradesh. The accused constable dragged the victim inside the police outpost when she had gone to fetch water from a handpump located near the outpost around 6 pm and raped her. A case was registered against the accused constable after the victim's family protested outside the police outpost.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁹. Police among 2 arrested for teen gang rape in Odisha's Bargarh district, The Times of India, 12 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/police-among-2-arrested-for-teen-gang-rape-in-odishas-bargarh-district/articleshow/67948594.cms>

²⁶⁰. See Navbharat Times, 16 February 2019, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/state/uttar-pradesh/others/policemen->

Case 3: Illegal detention, torture and custodial rape of a Dalit woman, Rajasthan

From 3-7 July 2019, a 35-year-old Dalit woman was allegedly illegally detained, tortured and raped in police custody by nine police personnel including the SHO identified as Ranveer Singh at the Sardarshahar police station in Churu district, Rajasthan. The victim stated that on 3 July 2019 she was picked up by the police after her brother-in-law was arrested in a theft case on 30 June 2019, who subsequently died in custody. She alleged that she was illegally detained and kept at the Sardarshahar police station on 3 July 2019. During her detention she was allegedly gang-raped by nine police personnel including SHO Ranveer Singh of Sardarshahar police station. The victim's husband alleged that after seven days his wife came back home on 10 July 2019 in a bad condition. The victim's husband further alleged that beside custodial rape of his wife, she was subjected to torture including plucking of her nails, for which she had to be admitted to hospital.²⁶¹

[raped-minor-girl-in-kushinagar/articleshow/68022063.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhubaneswar/police-among-2-arrested-for-teen-gang-rape-in-odishas-bargarh-district/articleshow/67948594.cms)

²⁶¹. Rajasthan: Dalit Woman Gang Raped in Police Custody, The Wire, 16 July 2019, <https://thewire.in/rights/rajasthan-dalit-woman-gang-rape-police-custody>



Case 4: Rape of a woman prisoner in moving train during police custody

On 3 August 2019, a woman prisoner lodged in Tihar Jail, Delhi was allegedly raped by a Head Constable of Delhi Police in a moving train while in police custody. The victim alleged that the incident took place when she was returning to Delhi from West Bengal after attending a court hearing. Delhi Police registered an FIR of rape against the accused Head Constable. There were five police personnel including two women and the accused who were present with her. According to the victim at about 1.30 AM, she wanted to go to the washroom but the two women personnel were asleep. So, the accused Head Constable offered to take her to the washroom. The victim alleged that she was in the washroom when the accused barged inside and raped her. She was threatened not to inform anyone. She disclosed the incident to the jail Superintendent when she returned to Tihar Jail, following which an FIR was registered.²⁶²

²⁶². Delhi: Woman inmate alleges rape by head constable on train, FIR filed, The Indian Express, 7 August 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/delhi-woman-inmate-alleges-rape-by-head-constable-on-train-fir-filed-5883970/>

Case 5: Rape of a 32-year-old woman, Maharashtra

On 9 February 2019, a constable identified as Madhukar Avhad (48 years) was arrested for allegedly raping a 32-year-old married woman at a lodge in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The woman was allegedly caught stealing chocolates from a departmental store on 6 February 2019. The woman told the police that the accused, attached with the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) police station in Andheri, threatened to take action against her if she disclosed the matter to anyone. The incident came to light when the woman's husband found that her objectionable pictures were shared on her WhatsApp account. She narrated her ordeal to her husband, who then approached the police.²⁶³

Case 6: Rape of a woman, Maharashtra

On 27 April 2019, police constable identified as Sachin Koli was suspended for alleged rape charges in Pune district, Maharashtra. The accused constable, posted at

²⁶³. Constable held for raping theft accused, The Times of India, 11 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/constable-held-for-raping-theft-accused/articleshowprint/67935312.cms>



Chandanagar police station in the district, was arrested on 24 April when a woman filed a complaint of rape against him. The woman had alleged that Koli promised to marry her and had allegedly raped her. He has also allegedly stolen some documents from the victim and extorted Rs 185,000 from the victim. According to the police, the rapes took place between 27 May 2017 and 15 April 2019.²⁶⁴

Case 7: Rape and trafficking of a 15-year-old girl, Jharkhand

On 15 May 2019, a complaint was lodged against four police officials and others at the Telco police station in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand in connection with the rape and trafficking of a 15-year-old girl. According to the complaint filed by the Child Welfare Committee (CWC), the minor girl from Jamshedpur was allegedly raped and abused by several people, including four police personnel, and forced her into sex trade in two states of Odisha and Chhattisgarh in the past one-and-half-months. The victim was rescued by police from a hotel on 7 May 2019

and handed over to the CWC. The victim identified the accused police personnel by their uniforms and the photographs shown to her.²⁶⁵

Case 8: Rape of a woman under duress, Uttar Pradesh

On 16 May 2019, an FIR was registered against SI Santosh Kumar posted at Makanpur police outpost in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh for allegedly raping a woman and forcing her to undergo abortion. In her complaint, the victim stated that she had gone to lodge a complaint at a family redressal cell in Hansapuram police outpost of Naubasta in Kanpur District where she met the accused SI Santosh Kumar, who on the pretext of helping her took her phone number. Thereafter, the accused started summoning her to the police outpost frequently on one pretext or the other. He allegedly threatened to book her husband in a fake case and forced her to enter into a physical relationship with him. When she became pregnant, he forced her to undergo an abortion. She further accused that even after the abortion

²⁶⁴. Three policemen suspended in rape, corruption cases, The Pune Mirror, 27 April 2019, <https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/crime/three-policemen-suspended-in-rape-corruption-cases/articleshowprint/69075094.cms?prtpage=1>

²⁶⁵. Four policemen among suspects in rape, trafficking of minor in Jamshedpur, Hindustan Times, 17 May 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/four-policemen-among-suspects-in-rape-trafficking-of-minor/story-wBntf74db92E8m1NUkBg0l.html>



he continued to blackmail and sexually exploited her.²⁶⁶

Case 9: Rape of a woman on the pretext of investigation, Uttar Pradesh

On 9 July 2019, a SI was suspended after a 23-year-old woman accused him of raping her in the Civil Lines area in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. According to police, the victim alleged that the accused SI identified as Vijay visited her house on the pretext of an investigation and raped her. On the basis of a written complaint by the victim, a case was registered against Vijay.²⁶⁷

Case 10: Repeated rape of a woman under duress, Uttar Pradesh

On 11 July 2019, an FIR was lodged against two sub-inspectors attached to Awagadh police station in Etah district, Uttar Pradesh on the charge

of repeated rape of a 27-year-old married woman. The action was taken a day after the victim and her husband approached the police with a complaint. The accused police personnel identified as Yogesh Tiwari and Prem Kumar Gautam were booked under IPC sections 376(2)(A)(1) (police officer commits rape within limits of police station to which he is appointed), 506 (criminal intimidation) and 120B (criminal conspiracy). According to the complaint filed by the victim, she became three-months pregnant following the repeated rape by the accused. She claimed that she was raped several times by the two accused in the absence of her husband and filmed the acts. The accused threatened to kill her husband and shared the video of the sexual assault in public domain to humiliate her. The victim also alleged that prior to filing of the complaint the accused had forced her and her husband to sign on a blank Rs 50 stamp paper.²⁶⁸

²⁶⁶. Kanpur: Cop accused of rape, FIR registered, The Times of India, 18 May 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kanpur/kanpur-cop-accused-of-rape-fir-registered/articleshowprint/69384626.cms>

s

²⁶⁷. Sub-Inspector suspended post accusation of rape in UP, United News of India, 9 July 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/sub-inspector-suspended-post-accusation-of-rape-in-up/north/news/1659123.html>

²⁶⁸. Pregnant complainant accuses Etah cops of rape, The Times of India, 12 July 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/Pregnant-complainant-accuses-Etah-sub-inspectors-of-rape/articleshowprint/70182339.cms>



2.4 CUSTODIAL TORTURE OF CHILDREN

Across India, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 as amended upto date remains poorly implemented. The Act protects the rights of the “juveniles in conflict with law” and the “child in need of care and protection”. The lack of implementation of the JJ Act means that children are often illegally detained at Police Stations and prisons, and subjected to torture.

The NCRB in its “*Crime in India - 2018*” recorded 3,164 cases of torture on children everyday in India in 2018. These include 3,467 victims of torture, including in police custody. In other words, over nine children per day were subjected to torture, including by the police under Section 330 and 331 of the IPC. The top five states with highest number of cases of torture (i.e. hurt and grievous hurt) of children, including by the police, were reported from Madhya Pradesh (1,133 cases involving 1,166 victims) followed by Bihar (378 cases involving 484 victims), Chhattisgarh (356 cases involving 377 victims), Maharashtra (328 cases involving 349 victims) and Kerala (229 cases involving 245 victims).²⁶⁹

²⁶⁹. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Table 4A.2(ii),

A. Offences against children in juvenile homes

The NCRB in its latest report reported offences against children in juvenile homes. As per the report, 2,030 cases were reported across the country under the Juveniles Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act in 2018. Of the total 2,030 cases, 650 (32%) cases of offences against children involving 695 victims were perpetrated by caretakers/in-charge of juvenile homes. Among the States, Gujarat reported the highest number of offences by caretakers/in-charge of juvenile homes with 439 cases (67.5%) out of the total 650 cases, followed by Kerala (33 cases), Assam and Madhya Pradesh (27 cases each), Maharashtra (22 cases), Rajasthan (24 cases), among others.²⁷⁰

B. Illegal detention and torture of children

Illegal detention and torture of children were common place. NCAT documented death of four children due to torture during police custody. (See the section ‘Death in police custody’ for details of the cases).

<http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/Table%204A.2.pdf>

²⁷⁰. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Table 4A.2(i),

<http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/pdfs/Table%204A.2.pdf>



NCAT also documented one case of death of a minor due to alleged torture in juvenile home and a number of cases of torture of children not resulting in death in 2019 as highlighted below:

Case 1: Death of 14-year-old boy due to alleged torture in a juvenile home, Bihar

On 11 February 2019, 14-year-old boy (name withheld), an inmate of Gai Ghat remand home died during treatment at Nalanda Medical College and Hospital in Patna, Bihar. The deceased boy was lodged in the remand home two years ago for his alleged involvement in a rape case. The family members alleged that the minor was beaten up by the remand home caretaker and other inmates, resulting in his death.²⁷¹

Case 2: Third degree torture of two minors, Tamil Nadu

On 24 February 2019, two cousins (names withheld), both aged 13 years were picked up by two unidentified police personnel and took them to the police quarters behind the university police station in Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu. At

²⁷¹. Remand home inmate dies at Patna hospital, The Times of India, 11 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/remand-home-inmate-dies-in-hospital/articleshowprint/67947779.cms>

the police quarters, both the minors were subjected to third-degree torture. The family of one of the victims petitioned before the State Human Rights Commission on 26 February alleging that one of them was pricked with a needle and the other victim was branded with a hot iron rod by the police.²⁷²

Case 3: Illegal detention and torture of a 17-year-old student, Uttar Pradesh

On 21 May 2019, 17-year-old Class XII student (name withheld), S/o Shripal Sharma, was picked up by a police team from his school in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh. His 25-year-old cousin was also picked up from his home on suspicion of aiding abduction of a minor girl. The police registered an FIR against the two on the next day on 22 May. The minor was tortured for five days during illegal detention by the SHO and his subordinate police personnel. The minor was produced before the court only on 26 May stating that the minor was caught at a crossing in the

²⁷². Narikurava woman moves SHRC over 'illegal custody' of hubby in Thanjavur, The New Indian Express, 28 February 2018, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/feb/28/narikurava-woman-moves-shrc-over-illegal-custody-of-hubby-in-thanjavur-1944620.html>



area. However, CCTV footage from the school showed a police team arriving at the school and taking the minor into custody on 21 May. Later, a court-ordered medical examination revealed injuries at five places on the minor's body. Based on a complaint by the minor's father, a departmental inquiry was initiated by SP (Rural) and the inquiry report dated 23 July found that the allegations of torture and illegal detention for five days to be true and indicted SHO Dharmendra Kumar. However, no action was taken against the SHO and other police personnel despite the inquiry report found the accused guilty. Due to lack of action, the victim's father was forced to approach a court for seeking registration of an FIR against the SHO and other accused police personnel under Section 156 (3) of the CrPC.²⁷³

Case 4: Torture of 14-year-old boy, Uttar Pradesh

On 28 June 2019, a 14-year-old boy (name withheld) was apprehended on suspicion of theft and allegedly tortured in police custody at Telibagh police station in Lucknow

²⁷³. Meerut: Four months on, no action against cops for torturing school boy, The Times of India, 2 December 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/meerut/4-months-on-no-action-against-cops-found-guilty-of-torturing-student-father-moves-court/articleshowprint/72322410.cms>

district, Uttar Pradesh. Based on the medical reports of the boy, the SSP Kalanidhi Naithani suspended Telibagh police station in-charge Rajneesh Verma, Head Constable Dinesh Tripathi, and Head Constable Sandeep Singh with immediate effect. The victim claimed that he was beaten by a constable inside Telibagh police station and forced to accept that he had stolen the e-rickshaw lost by one person. The victim further said a police constable beat him with a stick on his legs and stood on his fingers when he denied his involvement in the theft. According to the victim, there were four other police officials including the station incharge who watched while he was subjected to torture by the police constable.²⁷⁴

Case 5: Sexual assault on 7-year-old boy, Uttar Pradesh

On 23 July 2019, a 7-year-old boy (name withheld) was allegedly sexually assaulted by police constable Kuldeep Singh Jatav at his rented accommodation in Govardhan area of Mathura district in Uttar Pradesh. The accused constable was

²⁷⁴. Lucknow: 14-yr-old boy allegedly tortured in police custody; 3 officers suspended, Business Standard, 30 June 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/lucknow-14-yr-old-boy-allegedly-tortured-in-police-custody-3-officers-suspended-119063000197_1.html



attached to Govardhan police station. According to the victim's father, on 23 July the accused committed unnatural sexual act with his minor son at his rented accommodation. The incident came to light when the victim was crying for help and the local residents gathered at the spot and caught the accused police constable.²⁷⁵

Case 6: Torture of a minor boy, Chhattisgarh

On 9 August 2019, a minor boy (name withheld) was allegedly subjected to torture by three constables identified as Anil Rajput, Mukesh Thakur and Krishna Rajpoot near the Sarona railway station under Amanaka police station in Raipur district of Chhattisgarh. The victim was apprehended on the charges of stealing a mobile phone at the Sarona railway station. In the video that went viral in social media, three constables were seen beating the minor, pulling his hair, twisting his ears and one of the constables was touching the survivor's private parts. After the video emerged, the three accused constables were

²⁷⁵. UP cop booked for sodomising minor in Mathura, The Times of India, 23 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/up-cop-booked-for-sodomising-minor-in-mathura/articleshowprint/70351108.cms>

suspended and a departmental inquiry was ordered against them.²⁷⁶

Case 7: Custodial torture of 17-year-old girl, Telangana

In October 2019, a 17-year-old girl (name withheld), employed as housemaid at the house of a police officer identified as DCP AR Srinivas, was allegedly tortured at Raidurgam police station in Hyderabad district of Telangana. The minor was taken to the police station for questioning in a case of theft of Rs. 35,000 reported from his employer's house on 20 October 2019. According to the victim, she had worked at the home of the police officer for three months for Rs. 7,000 per month. However, when she wanted to go back home, she was coerced into accepting a crime she had not committed. Later, the minor was rescued on 22 October by the District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) of Women Development and Child Welfare, Rangareddy unit, and a complaint was lodged against the police officer for employing a 17-year-old girl as a housemaid.²⁷⁷

²⁷⁶. 3 constables suspended for thrashing boy in Raipur, The Hindustan Times, 14 August 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/3-constables-suspended-for-thrashing-boy-in-raipur/story-KIOTFFBQkFyOtsLBesBxaM.html>

²⁷⁷. Telangana Cop booked for 'torture' of teen maid, The New Indian Express, 25 October 2019



3. TORTURE IN JUDICIAL CUSTODY

According to the National Human Rights Commission, 1,606 cases of deaths in judicial custody were registered across the country in 2019. These included 201 deaths in the month of January, 104 deaths in February, 115 deaths in March, 136 deaths in April, 160 deaths in May, 133 deaths in June, 140 deaths in July, 155 deaths in August, 101 deaths in September, 135 deaths in October, 136 deaths in November and 130 deaths in December.²⁷⁸

As per the latest 'Prison Statistics Report-2018 of the NCRB, 1,845 prisoners had died across the country's jails in 2018. These included 1,639 natural deaths and 149 un-natural deaths and 57 deaths in which cause of death were unknown. As per the report, out of the 149 un-natural deaths, 129 prisoners committed suicides, 10 prisoners died due to attack by fellow prisoners, while no prisoners

died due to excess/negligence by jail officials.²⁷⁹

Many deaths in judicial custody i.e. in the prison or jail took place as a result of torture. In prisons, torture remains endemic, institutionalised and central to the administration of justice. However, in large majority of custodial deaths the prison officials claimed that the causes of custodial deaths were sudden health or medical complications and suicide.

A. Deaths due to alleged torture

Some of the below given cases documented by NCAT during 2019 depict the pattern, practice & prevalence of torture in Indian prisons and the excuses such as sudden health or medical complications, given by the prison authorities in cases of tortured to deaths:

Case 1: Anil Kumar, Uttar Pradesh

On 6 January 2019, convicted prisoner identified as Anil Kumar (50 years), S/o Dinanath of Makarandpur village under Deoria police station in

²⁷⁸. See NHRC Monthly Human Rights Cases Statistics from January to December 2019 at <https://nhrc.nic.in/complaints/human-right-case-statistics>

²⁷⁹. See Table - 8 (Deaths and Illness in Prisons), Prison Statistics India 2018, NCRB



Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh, died under mysterious circumstances in Pilibhit district Jail. The jail officials claimed that on 6 January at around 4:00 am, the prisoner complained of body pain for which he was given medicine by the prison's doctor. Later he was taken to the nearby district hospital where he died. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was murdered by the jail staffs inside the jail. Ms Laxmi Devi, the wife of the deceased, alleged that her husband was completely healthy when she had met him on 30 December 2018 and therefore he could not have died due to any illness as claimed by the jail officials.²⁸⁰

Case 2: Gaurav Tamboli, Chhattisgarh

On 9 January 2019, an under-trial prisoner Gaurav Tamboli, S/o Panchram of Karnod village of Bamhanidih police station area under Janjgir district of Chhattisgarh, died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Janjgir district Jail. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 5 August 2018 in connection with a case of cheating.

Jail officials claimed that on the early morning of 9 January, the prisoner was admitted to the district hospital after he suffered chest pain and he died during treatment. However, the deceased's family members have stated that Gaurav was completely healthy and he did not have any health problem. So, they suspected foul play in his death.²⁸¹

Case 3: Yogesh Rathod, Maharashtra

On 19 January 2019, an under-trial prisoner Yogesh Rathod (29 years), a resident of Bharamba Tanda in Kannad tehsil of Aurangabad district, Maharashtra, was allegedly tortured to death in the custody of Aurangabad Central Jail. The deceased was arrested some days earlier in a case of house trespass and sent to jail. The jail officials claimed that on 19 January 2019 evening the deceased was found unconscious in his cell and rushed to a government hospital where the doctors declared him brought dead. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that Yogesh Rathod was tortured to death by the

²⁸⁰. Convict dies in dist jail, 3rd since Nov 7, The Times of India, 6 January 2019; available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/convict-dies-in-dist-jail-3rd-since-nov-7/articleshowprint/67410678.cms>

²⁸¹. Vicharadhin bandi ki jail me maut, pariyanon ne jail me prasashan ke khilap utaye sawal, ibc24.in, 9 January 2019; available at: <https://www.ibc24.in/news/prisoners-death-45983>



police/jail officials in their custody.²⁸²

Case 4: Dhiren Behera, Odisha

On 14 February 2019, undertrial prisoner Dhiren Behera (52 years) died under suspicious circumstances in Kendrapara sub-jail in Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Patalipanka village in Kendrapara district was in jail since 2017. The jail authorities claimed that Behera was rushed to the hospital after he complained of chest pain and died during treatment. However, Behera's wife alleged that he was beaten up either by jail personnel or prisoners as the body bore injury marks on the neck, legs and face. She also accused the police and jail officials of trying to hush-up the matter.²⁸³

Case 5: Nikhil Singh Rajawat, Rajasthan

On 18 February 2019, Nikhil Singh Rajawat alias Bhawani (25 years), a

convict, died under suspicious circumstances at Central Jail, Kota, Rajasthan. The deceased was serving life imprisonment since July 2016 in connection with an attempt to murder case. Jail officials claimed that the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was rushed to the hospital, where he was declared dead. However, the deceased's father, Doulat Singh alleged that his son was tortured to death by the jail officials for failing to pay bribe of Rs. 100,000 demanded by them. Doulat Singh further alleged that his son had some stitches marks on the head, indicating torture.²⁸⁴

Case 6: Leelaram Gour, Chhattisgarh

On 21 February 2019, Leelaram Gour (30 years), a tribal, died due to alleged torture in custody at Sub-Jail Gariaband district in Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a resident of Rasela village in the district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 10 February 2019 in connection with a forest case. Jail officials claimed that on 18 February at around 2 pm the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, following which he was admitted at the district hospital. Later, he was referred to another hospital as there was no

²⁸². Under-trial prisoner dies, family alleges custodial torture, Business Standard, 20 January 2019, https://www.businessstandard.com/article/pti-stories/under-trial-prisoner-dies-family-allegescustodial-torture-119012000402_1.htm

²⁸³. UTP dies in district hospital, The New Indian Express, 15 February 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/odisha/2019/feb/15/utp-dies-in-district-hospital-1939149.html>

²⁸⁴. See Dainik Bhaskar, 19 February 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/rajasthan/kota/news/kota-prison-death-in-doubtful-condition-01490664.html>



improvement in his health, where he died during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that he was tortured in judicial custody, resulting in his death. They also claimed that Leelaram was implicated in a false case by the forest department and he was absolutely fine at the time of arrest.²⁸⁵

Case 7: Gyani Singh, Jharkhand

On 22 February 2019, undertrial prisoner Gyani Singh (30 years) died under suspicious circumstances at Modinagar Central Jail in Palamu district, Jharkhand. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in the jail on 2 July 2018. Jail officials claimed that on the midnight of 21 February 2019, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was rushed to the Sadar Hospital, where he died the next day. However, the mother of the deceased alleged that her son was killed by the jail officials inside the jail and demanded proper investigation into the case.²⁸⁶

²⁸⁵. Complaint dated 23 February 2019 to NHRC by Campaign Against Torture, NHRC Case Dairy No. 2316/IN/2019

²⁸⁶. See Live Hindustan, 22 February 2019, <https://www.livehindustan.com/jharkhand/ranchi/story-prisoner-death-in-palamu-central-jail-2418446.html>

Case 8: Sundararajan, Tamil Nadu

On 22 February 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Sundararajan, who was lodged at Central Jail Salem in Tamil Nadu, attempted to commit suicide by slitting his throat and wrist with a piece of blade at the District Court Complex, Salem alleging harassment by the jail officials. The undertrial was taken there to be produced before the court for a hearing. The prisoner alleged that he took the extreme step unable to bear the harassment by prison staff. He also said they were not providing him proper food and he was being ill-treated. Sundararajan also alleged that the jail officials used to harass his family members whenever they visited the prison to meet him.²⁸⁷

Case 9: Vijay Rana, Delhi

On 9 March 2019, Vijay Rana alias Vijay Kumar (40 years), a convict, died under suspicious circumstances at Tihar Jail in Barrack number 4 in New Delhi. The deceased, an auto driver by profession and resident of Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh) was convicted in a case of road accident

²⁸⁷. Undertrial slits throat, wrist at court alleging harassment by jail staff, The Times of India, 23 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/salem/undertrial-slits-throat-wrist-at-court-alleging-harassment-by-jail-staff/articleshowprint/68119153.cms>



four months earlier. Jail officials claimed the deceased did not wake up from sleep, following which he was taken to the hospital where he was declared dead. However, the family members of Vijay Rana alleged that his health was perfectly normal when they spoke to him two days prior to his death, and accused the jail officials of killing him. The family members further alleged that they were not allowed to see the body of the deceased by the jail administration.²⁸⁸

Case 10: Subhranshu Das, Odisha

On 9 March 2019, Subhranshu Das (35 years), a convict, died due to alleged torture in the custody of Choudwar Circle Jail in Cuttack district, Odisha. The deceased was serving life imprisonment in connection with a murder case in 2013. Jail officials claimed the deceased complained of breathlessness and chest pain after which he was taken to SCB Medical College and Hospital, Cuttack where the doctors declared him dead on the same day. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that the deceased was tortured to death at the Choudwar Circle Jail.²⁸⁹

²⁸⁸. See Amar Ujala, 11 March 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/delhi-ncr/prisoner-found-dead-in-barrack-family-charged-murder-in-delhi>

²⁸⁹. Man Serving Life Imprisonment Dies In Jail, Family Alleges Foul Play, The Kalinga

Case 11: Firoz, Uttarakhand

On 13 March 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Firoz (32 years), S/o Nasibuddin died due to alleged torture at District Jail, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody for 14 days on 10 March 2019 in connection with an alleged drug smuggling case. Jail officials claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated on 12 March 2019 and he was admitted to the jail hospital. On 13 March, he was referred to the Government Doon Medical College, Dehradun, where he died during the treatment. The family members of the deceased and villagers, however, alleged that Firoz died due to custodial torture.²⁹⁰

Case 12: Mobin Ansari, Jharkhand

On 18 March 2019, undertrial Mobin Ansari (35 years), S/o Aseem Ansari died due to alleged torture at the District Jail, Lohardaga, Jharkhand. The deceased was sent to jail in December 2018 in a domestic violence case. Jail officials claimed that on 18 March the health of the

TV, 10 March 2019, <https://kalingatv.com/state/man-serving-life-imprisonment-dies-in-jail-family-alleges-foul-play/>

²⁹⁰. See Jagran, 14 March 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/uttarakhand/dehradun-city-prisoner-died-in-hospital-19044175.html>



deceased suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the district hospital, Lohardaga, where he was declared dead. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that Mobin Ansari died due to torture. The family members also claimed that the deceased had informed them many times that he was being assaulted in the jail.²⁹¹

Case 13: Ramhet, Madhya Pradesh

On 19 March 2019, Ramhet, a convict, died under mysterious circumstances at Central Jail, Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bhind district, was serving life imprisonment for the last 12 years in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased suddenly fell down while he was doing Surya Namaskar (yoga) exercise. Thereafter, he was taken to the Jayarogya Hospital, Gwalior, where he died. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that Ramhet died due to torture inside the jail and that he was already dead before arrival in hospital. Further, the family

²⁹¹. See Dainik Bhaskar, 18 March 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/jharkhand/ranchi/news/jharkhand-news-lohardaga-prisoner-died-under-suspicious-condition-relatives-accused-jail-a-01500994.html>

members claimed they saw signs of torture in the deceased's body.²⁹²

Case 14: Bharat Mandal, Odisha

On 6 April 2019, undertrial prisoner Bharat Mandal (40 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Choudwar Circle Jail in Cuttack district, Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Telenga Bazar under Purighat police station in the district, was arrested on 28 March 2019 and was sent to judicial custody in the Choudwar Circle Jail. The jail officials claimed Bharat Mandal had been ill for some days and was admitted at Medical College and Hospital in Cuttack on the night of 5 April and died the next day. However, the family members of the deceased alleged Bharat Mandal was tortured to death at the jail.²⁹³

Case 15: Tulsi Uraon, Jharkhand

On 12 April 2019, undertrial Tulsi Uraon (20 years) died due to alleged torture at Gumla district jail,

²⁹². See News 18 Hindi, 19 March 2019, <https://hindi.news18.com/news/madhya-pradesh/gwalior-prisoners-death-in-gwalior-central-jail-in-madhya-pradesh-hydr-1777924.html>

²⁹³. Undertrial prisoner dies while undergoing treatment at SCB, The Pragativadi, 6 April 2019, <http://www.pragativadi.com/undertrial-prisoner-dies-while-undergoing-treatment-at-scb/>



Jharkhand. The deceased, a resident of Sarjama village in Garhwa district, was sent to judicial custody four months ago in a murder case. Jail officials claimed that in the night of 12 April the deceased suddenly complained of chest pain and breathing problem. Jail officials further claimed that he was taken to the hospital where he died during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased alleged Tulsu Uraon died due to torture by the jail officials. They also claimed the deceased was declared brought dead by the doctors at the hospital which contradicted the version of the jail officials.²⁹⁴

Case 16: Ajay Tiwari, Madhya Pradesh

On 23 April 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Ajay Tiwari (35 years) died due to alleged torture at Circle Jail, Datia in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bhandar town in Datia district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 1 December 2017 in connection with a case under the Dowry Act. Jail officials claimed the undertrial was suffering from tuberculosis and as a result of which he suddenly died in the morning of 23 April in the jail.

²⁹⁴. See Zee News, 14 April 2019, <https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/india/bihar-jharkhand/prisoners-death-in-suspicious-manner-in-gumla/516243>

However, the family members of the deceased alleged he was tortured to death by the jail officials. Family members further alleged that the deceased was absolutely healthy when they met him in the jail four days before his death.²⁹⁵

Case 17: Mohammed Ramzan, Rajasthan

On 26 April 2019, Mohammed Ramzan (60 years) a convict lodged at Baran district jail in Rajasthan, who was admitted at the New Medical College Hospital, Kota for treatment of liver diseases, including hepatitis, died after he was tortured by two police personnel accompanying him at the hospital. A video which surfaced before Ramzan's death, recorded him telling that three police guards had beaten him with metal pipes and that the guards in an inebriated state would beat him whenever he cried in pain. The family members of the deceased also alleged that the jail authorities did not give proper medical treatment to Ramzan.²⁹⁶

²⁹⁵. See Udaipur Kiran, 23 April 2019, <https://udaipurkiran.in/hindi/1193797/>

²⁹⁶. Ailing jail inmate dies in police custody in Kota, family cries foul, The Hindu, 28 April 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/ailing-jail-inmate-dies-in-police-custody-in-kota-family-cries-foul/article26974243.ece>



Case 18: Wahid Aqueel Shaikh, Maharashtra

On 30 April 2019, a prisoner identified as Wahid Aqueel Shaikh (25 years) died allegedly due to torture at Byculla jail, Mumbai, Maharashtra. The deceased, a resident of Cheetah Camp in Mankhurd, Mumbai, was serving three months jail term following his conviction in a theft case and was lodged at Byculla jail. Jail officials claimed the deceased was suffering from breathing problem and was admitted to JJ Hospital couple of times. On 26 April, again the deceased was admitted at JJ Hospital where he died during treatment on 30 April. However, the family members of the deceased alleged the deceased was tortured to death by the jail officials. The family members also claimed they were not informed by the jail authorities that Wahid had been taken to hospital.²⁹⁷

Case 19: Kanhaiya Lal, Rajasthan

On 7 May 2019, undertrial prisoner, Kanhaiya Lal (30 years) died in the custody of Sagwara sub-jail in

²⁹⁷. Man arrested for stealing phones dies in prison, The Mumbai Mirror, 1 May 2019, <https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/mumbai/crime/man-arrested-for-stealing-phones-dies-in-prison/articleshowprint/69122168.cms?prtpage=1>

Dungarpur district, Rajasthan. The deceased, a resident of Bhudar village in Udaipur district, was sent to judicial custody in connection with a chain snatching case in April 2019. Jail officials claimed the deceased fell ill, vomited blood following which he was admitted to the hospital where he died during treatment. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was tortured to death in judicial custody.²⁹⁸

Case 20: Taiyab Ali, Uttar Pradesh

On 14 May 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Taiyab Ali (42 years), S/o Risal Ahmed died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Balrampur district jail, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Utraula town in the district, was arrested in connection with a murder case and sent to judicial custody in 2014. Jail officials claimed in the night of 13 May 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated and he was admitted to the District Combined Hospital in Balrampur but he died the next morning. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that the deceased died due to torture

²⁹⁸. Undertrial jail inmate dies, kin seeks probe, The Times of India, 8 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udaipur/undertrial-jail-inmate-dies-kin-seeks-probe/articleshowprint/69225438.cms>



in judicial custody. They further claimed that his health was absolutely fine and his death was mysterious.²⁹⁹

Case 21: Baldev Singh, Punjab

On 24 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Baldev Singh (57 years) died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Amritsar Central Jail in Amritsar, Punjab. The deceased, an auto driver, was arrested and sent to judicial custody some days earlier under the NDPS Act, 1985. Jail officials claimed the deceased was in poor health and he died in the hospital. However, the family members of the deceased alleged that he was murdered inside the jail and demanded independent investigation into the circumstances leading to the death.³⁰⁰

Case 22: Manoj Singh, Jharkhand

On 25 June 2019, a convict identified as Manoj Singh (34 years) died in Ghaghidih Central Jail in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. The deceased was undergoing ten years sentence in connection with a dowry related murder case. He was about to be released from jail in 15 days as his sentence was almost complete. Jail

²⁹⁹. See Mnews, 14 May 2019, <https://www.mnewsindia.com/state-news/jila-jail-me-band-bandi-kee-maut-macha-hadakamp.html>

³⁰⁰. Complaint dated 26 June 2019 of Campaign Against Torture with the NHRC

officials claimed that he was critically injured during a fight with another prisoner Sumit Singh in the jail premises and died. However, the deceased's father Anurodh Singh alleged that his son Manoj might have been beaten to death as he was also beaten six months earlier by the jail officials.³⁰¹ The post-mortem report reportedly revealed that Manoj was injured in the head and his left hand, both knees and left thigh bone were broken.³⁰²

Case 23: Vinod Mukhiya, Bihar

On 25 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Vinod Mukhiya (32 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Madhubani district jail of Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Rampatti village in Madhubani district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 23 June 2019 in connection with a case of smuggling. Jail officials claimed that on 24 June the deceased suddenly fell unconscious in his ward, after which he was admitted in the jail hospital. Later, when his health deteriorated

³⁰¹. See Haribhoomi, 26 June 2019, <https://www.haribhoomi.com/jharkhand/jharkhand-one-dead-after-a-fight-broke-out-among-inmates-inside-the-ghaghidih-central-jail-293169>

³⁰². See Jagran, 27 June 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/jharkhand/jams-hedpur-manoj-was-died-due-to-head-injury-19348368.html>



he was taken to Sadar Hospital, but he died on the way. However, the family members of the deceased alleged Vinod was beaten up inside the jail, which led to his death.³⁰³

Case 24: Judgebir Singh, Punjab

On 16 July 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Judgebir Singh (27 years) died due to alleged torture at Central jail in Amritsar district, Punjab. The deceased was arrested in a narcotic related case in June 2019 and sent to judicial custody in Central Jail, Amritsar. He died in the Civil Hospital, Amritsar on 16 July. Jail officials claimed on 16 July morning the deceased complained of breathlessness and was admitted to the Civil Hospital where he died on the same day. The deceased's family members alleged that Judgebir Singh died due to torture in the jail.³⁰⁴

Case 25: Rahul Amin, Assam

On 2 August 2019, Rahul Amin, a prime accused in a multi-core fraud case, died in judicial custody at the Guwahati Central Jail, Assam. He was

sent to judicial custody on 10 July 2019. Jail officials claimed that Amin died due to illness. However, Amin's wife who visited him a just a day earlier, found him fine. She alleged that her husband was murdered in custody.³⁰⁵

Case 26: Ankur, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 August 2019, Ankur (35 years), an undertrial prisoner, died at Muzaffarnagar district jail in Uttar Pradesh under mysterious circumstances. According to jail officials, the deceased was arrested in a murder case in 2012 and he committed suicide by hanging from the ceiling of his barrack. A judicial inquiry was ordered to investigate the custodial death.³⁰⁶

Case 27: Hasam Pathan, Gujarat

On 7 August 2019, undertrial prisoner Hasam Pathan (28 years), S/o Iqbal Pathan died due to alleged torture in the custody of Junagadh Central Jail, Junagadh in Gujarat. The deceased, was arrested under the Prohibition Act and sent to the

³⁰³. See Prabhat Khabar, 26 June 2019, <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/news/madhubani/story/1299353.html>

³⁰⁴. Prisoner dies in hospital, family alleges custodial torture, The India Today 17 July 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/prisoner-dies-hospital-family-alleges-custodial-torture-1570197-2019-07-17>

³⁰⁵. Prisoner Mysteriously Dies in Guwahati Jail, Pratidin Time, 2 August 2019, <https://www.pratidintime.com/prisoner-mysteriously-dies-in-quwahati-jail/>

³⁰⁶. Undertrial commits suicide in Muzaffarnagar jail, The Week, 5 August 2019, <https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/national/2019/08/05/nrg18-up-undertrial-suicide.html>



central jail. Jail officials claimed on 6 August 2019 the deceased complained of chest pain and fell unconscious, after which he was taken to the Junagadh Civil Hospital where he died on the night of 7 August. However, Iqbal Pathan, the deceased's father alleged that his son died due to physical torture in the jail by the jail authorities and demanded strict action against the accused jail officials.³⁰⁷

Case 28: Feroz Khan, Telangana

On 17 August 2019, Feroz Khan (24 years), a life convict, died while in the judicial custody at Cherlapally jail in Telangana. Jail officials claimed that the prisoner committed suicide by hanging from the exhaust fan with a towel in the bathroom of a government mental care hospital, where he was admitted for treatment. According to the jail officials, Feroz was brought to the jail on 24 July 2019 and was shifted to the hospital on 5 August 2018 as he was suffering from depression and was showing suicidal tendencies. The reason for the suicide was unknown, but police suspect that Feroz got into

depression after being convicted for murder.³⁰⁸

Case 29: Lal Bahadur Prasad, Bihar

On 20 August 2019, undertrial Lal Bahadur Prasad (45 years), S/o Baliram Prasad, died due to alleged torture in the custody of Siwan Central Jail in Siwan district of Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Gour village in the district, sent to judicial custody on 17 August 2019 in connection with a case of consumption of alcohol, which is banned in Bihar. Jail officials claimed that on 20 August 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the Sadar Hospital, Siwan. He was referred to Patna Medical College and Hospital (PMCH) but he died at Sadar Hospital, Siwan before being taken to PMCH. However, the family members accused the jail guards of killing the deceased. The deceased's wife alleged that she saw the jail guards beating her husband whose both hands were cuffed while legs were tied to the bed with a rope at the Sadar Hospital. She further

³⁰⁷. Prisoner dies; kin allege death due to custodial torture, The Times of India, 9 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rajkot/prisoner-dies-kin-allege-death-due-to-custodial-torture/articleshowprint/70592911.cms>

³⁰⁸. Life convict commits suicide in hospital, The Times of India, 19 August 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/life-convict-commits-suicide-in-hospital/articleshowprint/70729159.cms>



alleged that security guards forcefully removed her from the ward when she asked them not to beat her husband.³⁰⁹

Case 30: Baishyanath Reang, Tripura

On 22 August 2019, undertrial Baishyanath Reang (35 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Sub-jail Dharmanagar in North Tripura district. According to police, the undertrial, who was arrested for having links with drug peddling on 4 May 2019, was found unconscious inside the jail. He was declared brought dead in a hospital.³¹⁰

Case 31: Veerpal, Uttar Pradesh

On 31 August 2019, an under-trial prisoner identified as Veerpal (25 years) died due to alleged torture in the custody of Shahjahanpur district jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Khuthar village in Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh, was arrested on 28 August

2019 and sent to judicial custody the next day in connection with a case of making and selling illicit liquor. On 31 August 2019, Veerpal died at King George Medical University, Lucknow and the jail officials claimed that he died because he was an alcoholic. However, the deceased's mother Nanda Devi alleged that her son died due to custodial torture by jail officials. She further alleged that her son was framed in a false case and refuted the police allegation that her son was an alcoholic.³¹¹

Case 32: Devaraju, Karnataka

On 9 September 2019, Devaraju (35 years), an undertrial, died in the custody of Hassan jail, Karnataka. The Jail Superintendent claimed Devaraju developed health complications, after which he coughed up blood and was rushed to Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences, where he died. However, deceased's relatives alleged that he was tortured by the jail authorities.³¹²

³⁰⁹. See Prabhat Khabar, 21 August 2019, <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/news/siwan/relatives-beaten-the-soldiers-posted-in-security-after-the-death-of-the-prisoner-during-the-treatment/1320148.html>

³¹⁰. Undertrial found dead in Tripura jail, United News of India, 23 August 2018, <http://www.uniindia.com/undertrial-found-dead-in-tripura-jail/states/news/1328116.html>

³¹¹. Shahjahanpur undertrial dies while being treated in Lucknow hospital, Times of India, 2 September, 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bareilly/shahjahanpur-undertrial-dies-while-beingtreated-in-lucknow-hosp-kin-cry-foul-play/articleshowprint/70939395.cms>

³¹². Undertrial dies in hospital, The Hindu, 10 September 2019; <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national>



Case 33: Amod Rai, Bihar

On 14 September 2019, Amod Rai, (32 years), an undertrial lodged at Hajipur district jail, died allegedly after coming in contact with a live wire in the prisoners' ward. He was taken to the Sadar hospital with severe burn injuries, where he died during treatment. However, relatives alleged that Amod was beaten up badly in the jail and his body was dumped at the hospital.³¹³

Case 34: Gagan Nayak, Jharkhand

On 2 October 2019, undertrial prisoner Gagan Nayak (40 years) died due to alleged torture in judicial custody at Birsa Munda Central Jail in Ranchi, Jharkhand. The deceased was arrested in connection with a robbery case. Jail officials claimed that on 1 October 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated after which he was taken to the hospital, where he died the next day. However, the family members alleged that deceased died due to torture in the jail. They claimed that they found several

[/karnataka/undertrial-dies-in-hospital/article29386268.ece](http://karnataka/undertrial-dies-in-hospital/article29386268.ece)

³¹³. Undertrial dies in Hajipur district jail, probe ordered, The Times of India, 15 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/undertrial-dies-in-jail-probe-ordered/articleshowprint/71129882.cms>

injury marks on his body. They further claimed that he was quite healthy when they met him in the jail few days before his death.³¹⁴

Case 35: Rakesh Valmiki, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 October 2019, Rakesh Valmiki (28 years), a convict lodged at Aligarh district jail, Uttar Pradesh, died under mysterious circumstances. According to the jail officials, the prisoner's health suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to hospital. However, the family members alleged that Rakesh was killed in the jail. The deceased's brother Suresh claimed that Rakesh was absolutely fine and healthy when he visited him in the jail on 3 October 2019.³¹⁵

Case 36: Khuda Baksh, Jammu and Kashmir

On 8 November 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Khuda Baksh (40 years) died at Hira Nagar jail in

³¹⁴. Inmate of Birsa Munda jail dies during treatment, family cries foul, Reporter Post, 2 October 2019, <http://reporterpost.in/article/jharkhand/7531/inmate-of-birsa-munda-jail-dies-during-treatment-family-cries-foul/>

³¹⁵. See Amar Ujala, 7 October 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/aligarh/convicted-prisoner-died-of-illness-aligarh-news-ali2155400170>



Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir. The deceased was arrested about three months ago in connection with a drug-related case. Jail officials claimed the undertrial was undergoing treatment at a government hospital after he had complained of chest pain. The family members staged demonstration demanding an inquiry alleging that Khuda Baksh died due to torture.³¹⁶

Case 37: Savitri Suman, Rajasthan

On 13 November 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Savitri Suman (34 years), W/o Nandlal, died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Kota central jail under Kota district in Rajasthan. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in April 2019 in connection with a murder case under section 302 of the IPC. Jail officials claimed the deceased committed suicide by hanging herself with her dupatta (scarf) to the window's iron angle on the second floor roof inside the premises of Kota Central jail. Jail officials further claimed that she was suffering from mental illness and was

undergoing psychiatric treatment in the jail.³¹⁷

Case 38: Nand Kishore, Uttar Pradesh

On 26 November 2019, undertrial prisoner Nand Kishore Awasthi died under suspicious circumstances during judicial custody in Bahraich district jail, Uttar Pradesh. Jail officials claimed the deceased prisoner, who was in the jail in connection with a murder case since 46 days, suddenly developed chest pain and was admitted to the jail hospital. Later, he was referred to the district hospital, where he died during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased stated that he did not have any health problem and demanded a high level inquiry alleging the jail administration of murder.³¹⁸

³¹⁶. See Jagran dated 10 November 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/jammu-and-kashmir/jammu-protest-against-prisoners-death-jammu-19742062.html>

³¹⁷. Undertrial woman hangs self in Kota jail, The Times of India, 14 November 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/undertrial-woman-hangs-self-in-kota-jail/articleshow/72046934.cms>

³¹⁸. Prisoner dies in mysterious circumstances in UP jail, UNI News, 27 November 2019,

<http://www.uniindia.com/prisoner-dies-under-mysterious-circumstances-in-up-jail/north/news/1802743.html>



Case 39: Deb Prakash Behera, Odisha

On 9 December 2019, undertrial prisoner Deb Prakash Behera (21 years) died due to alleged torture in Choudwar Circle Jail in Cuttack district, Odisha. According to the jail officials, the deceased undertrial committed suicide by using a towel to hang from a tree in the jail premises in the afternoon. The doctors declared him brought dead on arrival. The family members alleged he was tortured both physically and mentally, leading to his death. They also alleged that the deceased prisoner had earlier informed them about the harassment inside the jail.³¹⁹

Case 40: Yanbamo Mozhui, Nagaland

On 26 December 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Yanbamo Mozhui (40 years), S/o Yisamo Mozhui of Bhandari village in Wokha district of Nagaland, died due to alleged torture in judicial custody at Wokha sub-jail in Wokha district. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in connection with an alleged case of assault on security

guards of a Bank at Bhandari town. The jail officials claimed that on 23 December 2019 an incident of jail break took place at Wokha sub-jail in which one prisoner escaped and later he was arrested on 25 December 2019. The jail officials suspected that the deceased was involved in the jail breaks with a purpose to escape from the jail. Following the jail break incident the jail officials were infuriated and the deceased Yanbemo Mozhui was subjected to torture which led to his death on 26 December 2019.³²⁰

B. Deaths due to denial or lack of medical treatment

Many cases of deaths in the jails are due to denial of timely and appropriate medical facilities to the prisoners.

Case 1: Munna Yadav, Bihar

On 18 February 2019, Munna Yadav (25 years), an undertrial prisoner died at Bhagalpur central jail in Bihar allegedly due to lack of proper medical treatment. The jail officials claimed that the deceased, a murder

³¹⁹. Rape accused ends life in Choudwar jail, *The Pioneer*, 11 December 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/rape-accused-ends-life-in-choudwar-jail.html>

³²⁰. 5 suspended after under-trial beaten to death in Nagaland jail, *The Hindu*, 31 December 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/5-suspended-after-under-trial-beaten-to-death-in-nagaland-jail/article30436872.ece>



accused, who was suffering from blood cancer and receiving treatment from Mayanganj Hospital, Bhagalpur, died during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased accused the jail administration of being negligent in providing treatment.³²¹

Case 2: Deb Majhi, Odisha

On 26 March 2019, Deb Majhi (40 years), an undertrial prisoner, died at Sub-jail, Umerkote in Nabarangpur district, Odisha. The deceased, an accused in a murder case had been lodged in the sub-jail since December 2018. The jail officials claimed that Majhi had been ill for some days and was admitted at Nabarangpur District Headquarters Hospital on 25 March and died during treatment the next day. But the deceased's family members alleged that the deceased died due to medical negligence.³²²

³²¹. See Dainik Bhaskar, 19 February 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/bihar/bhagalpur/news/central-prison-inmate39s-death-from-blood-cancer-charges-of-negligence-in-treatment-031135-3937488.html>

³²². Undertrial prisoner dies while undergoing treatment; kin alleges medical negligence, The Pragativadi, 26 March 2019, <http://www.pragativadi.com/undertrial-prisoner-dies-while-undergoing-treatment-kin-alleges-medical-negligence/>

Case 3: Amrit Das, Assam

On 7 April 2019, Amrit Das (70 years) a suspected foreigner, died in the custody of Foreigner Detention Camp in Goalpara district jail of Assam. The deceased, a resident of Barpeta district, had been lodged at the Foreigner's Detention Camp in Goalpara district jail since 20 May 2017, after he was declared as foreigner by the foreigner's tribunal despite figuring in voters' lists from 1961 onward. The jail officials claimed that Amrit Das was taken to a hospital after he complained of unease, where he died. But family members of Amrit Das alleged that he died without treatment after developing asthma due to sleeping on the cold floor of the jail.³²³

Case 4: Arjun, Madhya Pradesh

On 22 April 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Arjun (32 years), S/o Nandalal Patidar, died under suspicious circumstances at Mandsaur district jail in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Rawati village in the district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody in connection with a case of opium

³²³. Jolt for BJP as man dies in Assam detention camp for foreigners, The Hindu, 7 April 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/elections/lok-sabha-2019/jolt-for-bjp-as-man-dies-in-assam-detention-camp-for-foreigners/article26763449.ece>



smuggling. Jail officials claimed the undertrial died due to infection in his kidney while undergoing treatment at a hospital. However, the family members of the deceased alleged Arjun died due to medical negligence. The family members also claimed they had approached a court to provide medicines to Arjun, but the jail administration allegedly did not allow them to provide medicines.³²⁴

Case 5: Shivadhar Yadav, Bihar

On 28 April 2019, a convict identified as Shivadhar Yadav, S/o Duja Yadav died due to alleged lack of proper medical care at Arrah jail in Bhojpur district, Bihar. The deceased was serving his life imprisonment since 2014 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased died due to brain hemorrhage. The family members of the deceased alleged that the deceased was not given proper treatment. They stated that on 18 April 2019 the deceased was admitted to the Sadar Hospital, and next day he was taken to the Patna Medical College & Hospital (PMCH). He was brought back to the Sadar Hospital on 25 April. This time the doctors advised that the patient be

³²⁴. See Dainik Bhaskar, 24 April 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/mp/neemuch/news/mp-news-death-during-treatment-of-a-prisoner-in-question-082504-4413604.html>

shifted to PMCH to take the service of neurosurgeon, but the family members alleged that the jail officials refused to take him to Patna citing lack of security guards and he died at Sadar Hospital on 28 April.³²⁵

Case 6: Rishikesh Kumar, Bihar

On 3 May 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Rishikesh Kumar alias Ritek Kumar (40 years), S/o Ravindra Kumar died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Beur Central Jail, Patna in Bihar. The deceased was sent to judicial custody on 1 May 2019 in connection with a case of consumption of liquor which is prohibited in the state. Jail officials claimed the deceased was already intoxicated and on 2 May he was admitted to the Patna Medical College and Hospital (PMCH), where he died the next morning. However, the family members of the deceased accused the jail administration of negligence in providing treatment. They also alleged that they were not informed about the deceased's hospitalization.³²⁶

³²⁵. Complaint dated 29 April 2019 of Campaign Against Torture filed with the NHRC

³²⁶. See Dainik Bhaskar, 4 May 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/bihar/patna/news/dead-in-pmch-of-prisoner-in-beur-jail-084558-4478787.html>



Case 7: Irfan, Karnataka

On 16 May 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Irfan (30 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Central Jail in Shivamogga district, Karnataka. The deceased was in judicial custody under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. Jail officials claimed the deceased complained of uneasiness, after which he was taken to the hospital, where he died after few hours of admission. However, the family members alleged the deceased died due to negligence by the jail authorities.³²⁷

Case 8: Ranjit Patnaik, Odisha

On 19 May 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Ranjit Patnaik (30 years) died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Bargarh district jail in Odisha. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 4 May 2019 for allegedly misbehaving with a minor girl. Jail officials claimed the deceased was suffering from illness and died during treatment at the

³²⁷. Undertrial prisoner dies in Shivamogga central jail, The New Indian Express, 16 May 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/karnataka/2019/may/16/undertrial-prisoner-dies-in-shivamogga-central-jail-1977750.html>

hospital. However, the family members alleged that the deceased died due to negligence in providing timely medical treatment by the jail authorities.³²⁸

Case 9: Tabrez Ansari, Jharkhand

On 22 June 2019, Tabrez Ansari (24 years), an undertrial prisoner, died during judicial custody at District Jail, Saraikela Kharsawan district, Jharkhand. Ansari was beaten by a mob for allegedly stealing a motorcycle on 17 June 2019. The police reached the spot in the morning and sent him to jail after administering first aid. His condition deteriorated in jail on the same day, following which he was taken to the Sadar Hospital, and subsequently referred to another hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries. Ansari's family alleged that there was negligence in providing him timely treatment.³²⁹

³²⁸. Undertrial prisoner dies while undergoing treatment in Burla, The Pragativadi News, 20 May 2019, <http://www.pragativadi.com/undertrial-prisoner-dies-while-undergoing-treatment-in-burla/>

³²⁹. 11 Arrested for Death of Jharkhand Man Assaulted on Suspicion of Theft, Two Police Officers Suspended, News18, 25 June 2019, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/3-arrested-for-death-of-jharkhand-man->



Case 10: Pagulu Khandei, Odisha

On 10 July 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Pagulu Khandei (35 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Nilagiri sub-jail in Balasore district, Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Nuasahi village under Nilagiri town in the district, was arrested in connection with an excise case and subsequently lodged in Nilagiri jail. The jail officials claimed the prisoner developed fits and was rushed to hospital, where he was declared dead. However, the deceased's family members alleged delay in initiating treatment by the jail officials, which led to his death.³³⁰

Case 11: Chandrika Ram, Bihar

On 24 July 2019, undertrial prisoner Chandrika Ram (40 years) died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Bettiah Divisional jail in West Champaran district, Bihar. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 23 July 2019 in connection with an alleged alcohol related case. Jail officials claimed in

the morning of 24 July the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the Government Medical College, Bettiah where he died on the same day. However, the family members alleged that the deceased was absolutely healthy when he was taken into the custody. They also alleged denial of proper treatment in the hospital.³³¹

Case 12: Ajit Yadav, Bihar

On 29 July 2019, undertrial prisoner Ajit Yadav (20 years) died in the custody of Barh jail in Patna district of Bihar. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody in connection with a kidnapping case. Jail officials claimed the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated for which he was taken to the hospital. After preliminary treatment he was referred to the PMCH where he died. However, the family members of the deceased accused the jail administration of negligence in providing treatment, resulting in the death.³³²

[assaulted-on-suspicion-of-theft-police-negligence-being-probed-2201653.html](http://www.unicat.org/assaulted-on-suspicion-of-theft-police-negligence-being-probed-2201653.html)

³³⁰. Under-trial prisoner found dead in Nilgiri sub-jail under mysterious circumstances, UNI News, 10 July 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/under-trial-prisoner-found-dead-in-nilgiri-sub-jail-under-mysterious-circumstances/east/news/1661221.html>

³³¹. See Jagran, 25 July 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/bihar/west-champaran-hindrance-on-prisoner-death-19429898.html>

³³². See News State, 29 July 2019, <https://www.newsstate.com/states/bihar/bihar-baadh-prison-death-of-sick-prisoner-prisoner-death-in-jail-bihar-police-99133.html>



Case 13: Yantra Prakash Shukla, Madhya Pradesh

On 7 August 2019, a convict identified as Yantra Prakash Shukla (48 years), S/o Shakti Prasad Shukla died at Raisen district jail in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased was sentenced to 5 years jail on 6 February 2019 by a local court in a drug smuggling case. Jail officials claimed that in the morning of 7 August the deceased suddenly complained of chest pain, after which he was taken to the hospital where the doctors declared him dead. However, the family members of the deceased alleged the jail administration of delaying in taking the deceased to the hospital. The family members also alleged that the deceased had chest pain at 5:30 AM, but he was taken to the hospital after 45 minutes.³³³

Case 14: Dinesh Yadav, Bihar

On 16 August 2019, undertrial prisoner Dinesh Yadav (32 years), S/o Late Bhagwat Yadav, died at District Jail, Nawada in Bihar. The deceased, a Panchayat President, was sent to judicial custody on 26 June

³³³. See Dainik Bhaskar, 7 August 2019, https://www.bhaskar.com/mp/raisen/news/mp-news-prisoner39s-chest-ache-at-530-am-reached-hospital-after-45-minutes-at-615-pm-death-132005-5185778.html?utm_expid=.YYfY3_SZRPIFZ_GHcA1W9Bw.0&utm_referrer=

2019 after he surrendered himself before the court on 12 June 2019. Jail officials claimed that on 16 August the deceased was found in an unconscious state in the jail's bathroom, after which he was taken to the Sadar Hospital where the doctors declared him dead. However, the family members of the deceased alleged the jail administration of medical negligence due to which the deceased died. According to the family members, the deceased was suffering from some stomach disease but the jail administration refused proper treatment despite several requests from the family members.³³⁴

Case 15: Virendra Yadav, Bihar

On 17 August 2019, Virendra Yadav, a convict serving life imprisonment since 2010, died at Gopalganj district jail, Bihar. Jail officials claimed the deceased was suffering from hypertension, diabetes, etc. On 17 August, he was admitted in the jail hospital after he complained of chest pain. When the deceased's condition worsened he was taken to the Sadar Hospital, Gopalganj where he died during treatment. However, the family members of the deceased

³³⁴. See News4nation, 16 August 2019, <https://news4nation.com/news/sudden-deteriorating-prisoner-in-nawada-mandal-prison-died-in-hospital-during-treatment-702579>



accused the jail administration of medical negligence. They alleged that they were not informed when the deceased's health deteriorated and that the deceased died at the jail. But, the jail officials took the dead body to Government Hospital, Gopalganj just to show that the deceased died while being taken to hospital. Family members also alleged the jail officials went away from the hospital leaving the dead body there.³³⁵

Case 16: Patnaik Harijan, Odisha

On 23 August 2019, Patnaik Harijan (45 years), an undertrial prisoner, died at Bhawanipatna jail in Kalahandi district of Odisha. Patnaik, a resident of Rengapalli village under Lanjigarh block in the district, was arrested by the police in connection with a clash between the villagers and security personnel of the Vedanta Aluminium Refinery on 18 March 2019 when villagers staged a demonstration demanding employment for locals in the refinery. The deceased was sent to judicial custody at Bhawanipatna jail where he died on the night of 23 August. The jail officials claimed that Pattnaik died due to illness during treatment. However, the villagers alleged that the deceased

was not given adequate and timely treatment, which led to his death.³³⁶

Case 17: Ram Naresh, Madhya Pradesh

On 4 September 2019, Ram Naresh (41 years), a convict, died in the custody of District Jail, Katni in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased was undergoing a one-year sentence since 17 July 2019. Jail officials claimed that the deceased's spine was already damaged before he was brought to the jail and he received treatment at the District Hospital, Katni as well as Jabalpur Medical College. However, the deceased's son Arvind Srivas alleged that his father died due to negligence in the treatment by the jail administration. The family members alleged that they were not even informed of the death on time.³³⁷

³³⁶. Villagers protest outside Vedanta refinery against 'death in custody', The Hindu, 25 August 2019; <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/villagers-protest-outside-vedanta-refinery-against-death-in-custody/article29251588.ece>

³³⁷. NHRC Complaint dated 6 September 2019 filed by Campaign Against Torture, also, <https://www.bhaskarhindi.com/news/prisoner-dies-in-hospital-second-death-in-one-month-83642>

³³⁵. See Sanmarg Live, 19 August 2019, <https://sanmarglive.com/gopalganj-16/117360/>



Case 18: Dulal Chandra Pal, Assam

On 13 October 2019, Dulal Chandra Pal (65 years) died in the custody of foreigners detention centre at Tezpur in Assam. The deceased, a resident of Alisinga village in Sonitpur district in the State, was lodged in detention centre at Tezpur since 11 October 2017 as alleged foreigner. According to the police, the deceased was admitted at the Guwahati Medical College and Hospital (GMCH) on 28 September 2019 and he died on 13 October. The family members claimed that Dulal was mentally unstable but the authorities failed to provide adequate and necessary treatment.³³⁸

Case 19: Vijay Sahu, Jharkhand

On 20 October 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Vijay Sahu (50 years) died under suspicious circumstances at Gumla district Jail in Jharkhand. The deceased was arrested on 10 October 2019 for alleged gambling and sent to judicial custody on 11 October 2019. Jail officials claimed the deceased was admitted to the Sadar hospital,

³³⁸. Man Declared Foreigner Dies In Assam, Family Refuses To Accept Body, NDTV, 14 October 2019, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/man-declared-foreigner-dies-in-assam-family-refuses-to-accept-body-2116629>

Gumla after his health deteriorated. He died in the hospital on 20 October 2019 during treatment. However, the family members alleged that the deceased's health was not good from the day he was sent to the jail and he was not given proper treatment.³³⁹

Case 20: Oghad Raibari, Rajasthan

In the intervening night of 23-24 October 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Oghad Raibari (40 years) died at Chabda sub jail under Baran district of Rajasthan. The deceased was in judicial custody since 19 October 2019. Jail officials claimed on the night of 19 October 2019 the deceased complained of chest pain and was admitted to the local Community Health Centre (CHC), where he died. However, the family members alleged the deceased was not in good health from the day he was sent to the judicial custody and the jail officials failed to provide proper treatment.³⁴⁰

³³⁹. See Prabhat Kabar, 20 October 2019, <https://www.prabhatkhabar.com/news/gumla/death-of-the-prisoner-under-consideration-family-uproar-in-gumla-jharkhand/1341366.html>

³⁴⁰. Undertrial dies during treatment, probe begins, The Times of India, 25 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/undertrial-dies-during-treatment-probe-begins/articleshowprint/71747591.cms>



Case 21: Dinesh Singh, Jharkhand

On 28 October 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Dinesh Singh (30 years), S/o Amrit Singh, died at Garhwa district Jail in Jharkhand. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in 2017. Jail officials claimed deceased's health deteriorated suddenly and was admitted to the Sadar hospital, Garhwa where he died on the same day. However, the family members alleged that the deceased died due to denial of timely treatment by the jail officials.³⁴¹

Case 22: Aslam, Uttar Pradesh

On 10 November 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Aslam (about 35 years), S/o Isaad died at Kasganj district jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in August 2019 in connection with a criminal case. Jail officials claimed that the undertrial was declared dead on arrival at a hospital, where he was taken after his health suddenly deteriorated on 9 November 2019. However, the family members alleged the deceased died due to negligence by the jail administration, and that no

information was given to them about his illness.³⁴²

C. Deaths due to alleged suicide in prisons

NCAT has documented a number of alleged suicides in judicial custody during 2019. It needs to be pointed out that in a number of cases, the family members have alleged foul play and/or torture as the cause of the deaths.

Case 1: Surendra, Haryana

On 20 January 2019, an under-trial prisoner Surendra (43 years), a resident of Khanpur Kalan village of Sonipat district of Haryana died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Sonipat Jail. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 30 December 2018 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed that the deceased hanged himself in the bathroom of the jail.³⁴³

³⁴¹. See Jagran, 29 October 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/jharkhand/garhwa-gadhawa-news-19707712.html>

³⁴². See Amar Ujala dated 11 November 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/agra/two-prisoner-dies-in-kasganj-district-jail-in-one-day>

³⁴³. Sonipat jail ke bathroom me kaidi ne lagai pansi, hatya ke arop me tha band; News18, 21 January 2019; available at: <https://hindi.news18.com/news/haryana/sonipat-prisoner-commit-suicide-in-sonipat-jail-hrrm-1661476.html>



Case 2: Ms Sakshi Nimse, Maharashtra

On 27 January 2019, a woman undertrial prisoner identified as Ms Sakshi Nimse (34 years) died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Adharwadi jail in Kalyan city, Maharashtra. The deceased was facing trial for allegedly killing her husband in April 2018. On 27 January 2019, the deceased was allegedly found hanging inside the toilet in the jail premises. Jail officials claimed that the deceased hanged herself by using a nylon rope.³⁴⁴

Case 3: Ahmed, Karnataka

On 3 February 2019, Ahmed alias Amarnath (32 years), an undertrial, was found dead under mysterious circumstances at the District Prison, Udupi in Karnataka. Police claimed the deceased, a resident of Kidiyur village, committed suicide by hanging from the hook of a fan at Conference Hall. Ahmed was in the prison since 31 October 2018 in connection with a case registered with the Women's Police Station.³⁴⁵

³⁴⁴. Sena neta's wife under trial for his murder found dead in jail, The Tribune, 27 January 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/news/nation/sena-neta-s-wife-under-trial-for-his-murder-found-dead-injail/719706.htm>

³⁴⁵. Undertrial found dead in Udupi district prison, The Hindu, 4 February 2019,

Case 4: M. Jaishankar, Karnataka

On 27 February 2019, M. Jaishankar was reportedly found dead in his cell at the Central Jail Parappana Agrahara, Karnataka. According to officials, Jaishankar, a serial sexual offender, allegedly committed suicide by slitting his throat with a shaving blade. Jaishankar was kept in an isolated cell, as prison authorities had observed aggressive behaviour on his part and deemed him a threat to other prisoners. On 10 March 2019, the NHRC issued a notice to the Prisons Department for alleged negligence on the part of officials.³⁴⁶

Case 5: Paramjit Singh, Punjab

On 2 March 2019, Paramjit Singh (35 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances at the Central Jail, Ferozepur in Punjab. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 11 January 2019 in connection with murder of

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Mangalore/undertrial-found-dead-in-udupi-district-prison/article26169633.ece>

³⁴⁶. Bengaluru: Psycho Shankar, dreaded serial killer and rapist, slits throat with shaving blade, dies, India Today, 28 February 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/bengaluru-serial-killer-rapist-psycho-shankar-kills-himself-using-shaving-blade-inside-prison-1179307-2018-02-28>



his wife and two children. The jail officials claimed the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself inside the bathroom of the prison.³⁴⁷

Case 6: Seikh Mehmood, Odisha

On 3 March 2019, Seikh Akbar Mehmood, an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances at District Jail Puri in Odisha. The deceased, a resident of Saradhapur in Khurda district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody in connection with a gang rape case. Jail officials claimed the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself with his towel inside the prison toilet. However, the family members of the deceased alleged foul play and demanded a proper investigation.³⁴⁸

Case 7: Vinod, Uttar Pradesh

On 9 March 2019, an undertrial prisoner named Vinod (25 years),

S/o Hulasiram, died under suspicious circumstances at Kasganj district jail of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 7 January 2019 in connection with an alleged murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased was found hanging by a towel at the jail barrack. However, the family members of the deceased accused the jail administration of killing Vinod.³⁴⁹

Case 8: M.J. Jacob, Kerala

On 21 March 2019, M.J. Jacob, an undertrial prisoner lodged at Sub-jail Mavelikara in Alappuzha district of Kerala, died under mysterious circumstances. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 20 March 2019 in connection with a cheating case registered at the Thirilla police station. Jail officials claimed that the deceased committed suicide by swallowing a handkerchief.³⁵⁰

³⁴⁷. Accused of killing wife, kids, undertrial hangs self in jail, The Times of India, 3 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/amritsar/accused-of-killing-wife-kids-undertrial-hangs-self-in-jail/articleshow/68238058.cms>

³⁴⁸. Under-trial prisoner found hanging in Puri jail, The Odisha Sun Times, 3 March 2019, <https://odishasuntimes.com/under-trial-prisoner-found-hanging-in-puri-jail/>

³⁴⁹. See Patrika, 10 March 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/kasganj-news/dead-body-of-prisoner-found-in-jail-big-news-4256810/>

³⁵⁰. Alappuzha: DIG visits Mavelikara jail after inmate's death, Deccan Chronicle, 25 March 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/250319/alappuzha-dig-visits-mavelikara-jail-after-inmates-death.html>



Case 9: Masthi Kumar, Karnataka

On 4 April 2019, Masthi Kumar (32 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Central Jail at Parappana Agrahara, Karnataka. Kumar was convicted in a dowry death case and had served 10 months of his sentence. According to jail officials, Kumar committed suicide by hanging himself inside the jail.³⁵¹

Case 10: Santu Dhritlahare, Chhattisgarh

On 7 April 2019, a murder convict identified as Santu Dhritlahare (47 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Mungeli district Sub-Jail in Chhattisgarh. The deceased, a resident of Thelka Nawagaon village in Bilaspur district, was serving jail term from the last two years. Jail officials claimed the deceased committed suicide by hanging with his towel in the toilet of the jail. He was rushed to the district hospital, where he was declared brought dead.³⁵²

³⁵¹. Inmate of Central Jail commits suicide, The Hindu, 6 April 2018, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/bangalore/inmate-of-central-jail-commits-suicide/article23459218.ece>

³⁵². See <https://www.bhaskar.com/chhattisgarh/bilaspur/news/chhattisgarh-news-hanged-prisoner-hanging-in-mungali-sub-jail->

Case 11: Livtar Singh, Punjab

On 10 April 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Livtar Singh died inside Ludhiana Central Jail in Punjab. The deceased was lodged in the jail since past one year. He was found dead inside the bathroom of barrack number 1 of the jail. The draw-string of his *pyjama* was found around his neck. An autopsy report had said that the undertrial was strangled to death. Livtar's family had alleged that he was murdered by the jail inmates. A Special Investigation Team was formed and a magisterial inquiry was ordered to investigate the details of the custodial death.³⁵³

Case 12: Md Wasim, Uttar Pradesh

On 19 April 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Md Wasim (50 years), S/o Md Yasin died under mysterious circumstances at Fatehgarh district Central Jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Safdarganj Maholla in Kannauj district of the state, was undergoing trial in a case of murder

[on-charges-of-killing-brother-072013-4294797.html](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/sit-to-probe-alleged-murder-of-inmate-inside-ludhiana-jail/articleshow/68856282.cms)

³⁵³. SIT to probe alleged murder of inmate inside Ludhiana jail, The Times of India, 12 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ludhiana/sit-to-probe-alleged-murder-of-inmate-inside-ludhiana-jail/articleshow/68856282.cms>



of one jail inmate while he was serving a 10-year jail term in connection with the murder of his wife which he completed in 2018. Jail officials claimed the deceased was suffering from Tuberculosis and went into depression as a result of which he committed suicide in the jail's toilet by hanging himself with a *lungi* (cloth worn by male around their waist). Rejecting the suicide claim, the family members of the deceased demanded proper investigation.³⁵⁴

Case 13: Rahul, Haryana

On 25 April 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Rahul alias Moti (24 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Bhondsi Jail in Gurugram district, Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Jhalandar in Punjab, was arrested by the police and sent to judicial custody on 15 April 2019 in connection with a theft case. Jail officials claimed on 25 April the deceased committed suicide in the jail's bathroom by hanging with a bed sheet.³⁵⁵

³⁵⁴. See Amar Ujala, 19 April 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/farrukhabad/191555692569-farrukhabad-news>

³⁵⁵. See Dainik Bhaskar, 26 April 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/haryana/gurgaon/news/prisoner-hangs-up-the-sheet-hangs-the-prison-073021-4430378.html>

Case 14: Maharaja Haldar, West Bengal

On 26 April 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Maharaja Haldar (36 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Presidency Jail of Kolkata in West Bengal. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody in 2016 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased's health deteriorated and he was admitted to the Presidency Jail hospital on 19 April 2019 and he was kept at Ward No. 5, bed No. 26 where he allegedly committed suicide by hanging himself. However, the family members of the deceased refuted the suicide theory of the jail officials and alleged that the deceased was too sick to even get up from his bed so he could not have committed suicide. They alleged he was murdered.³⁵⁶

Case 15: Manoj Parmar, Gujarat

On 1 May 2019, a prisoner identified as Manoj Parmar (21 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Bilodara jail in Nadiad district of Gujarat. The deceased, a resident of Sinhuj village of Mehmabad taluka in Kheda district, was arrested on 4 April 2019 in a case of kidnapping and rape of a minor girl. The deceased was sent to judicial custody and lodged at barrack number 7 at

³⁵⁶. Complaint dated 29 April 2019 of Campaign Against Torture with NHRC



Bilodara jail. Jail officials claimed that on the morning of 1 May, the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself at the terrace of the jail premises. The deceased was rushed to the jail hospital but he was declared dead on arrival.³⁵⁷

Case 16: Dharmveer, Haryana

On 3 May 2019, a convict identified as Dharmveer (35 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Ambala Central Jail in Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Kurukshetra district, was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2013 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased committed suicide in the night of 3 May in the jail's toilet at barrack number 3 with the help of a nylon rope. He was taken to the civil hospital where he was declared dead.³⁵⁸

Case 17: Asgar Tiku, Odisha

On 19 May 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Asgar Tiku (24 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of

Sonepur Sub Jail in Subarnapur district, Odisha. The deceased was in judicial custody in connection with a murder case. The deceased was reportedly found in a pool of blood in the jail toilet, after which he was taken to hospital where he was declared brought dead. Jail officials claimed that a blade was also found from the spot.³⁵⁹

Case 18: Navratna, Uttar Pradesh

On 25 May 2019, undertrial prisoner Navratna (40 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Bulandshahr district jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was arrested in connection with a rape case and sent to judicial custody eight months earlier. Jail officials claimed Navratna committed suicide inside the jail.³⁶⁰

Case 19: Anil, Madhya Pradesh

On 1 June 2019, Anil, a convict lodged at Satna Central Jail in Madhya Pradesh, died under mysterious circumstances. Jail officials claimed the prisoner, who

³⁵⁷. Gujarat: Rape accused 'commits suicide' in jail, *The Indian Express*, 2 May 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/a-hmedabad/gujarat-rape-accused-commits-suicide-in-jail-5705703/>

³⁵⁸. See Amar Ujala, 4 May 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/haryana/ambala/crime/11556913711-ambala-news>

³⁵⁹. Undertrial Prisoner Dies Under Mysterious Circumstances At Sonepur Sub Jail, *The Kalinga TV*, 19 May 2019, <https://kalingatv.com/state/undertrial-prisoner-dies-under-mysterious-circumstances-at-sonapur-sub-jail/>

³⁶⁰. See Hindu Khabar, 26 May 2019, <https://www.hindukhabar.com/news/Manhangs-himself-to-death-after-the-allegation-of-rape-43976-28>



was convicted for life in a murder case, was shifted from Panna jail to the Central jail, allegedly committed suicide by climbing on a stool and hanged himself. On 4 June, the Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission (MPHRC) took cognisance of the unnatural death and called for a report from the Superintendent of Satna jail.³⁶¹

Case 20: Amrit Lal, Rajasthan

On 6 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Amrit Lal alias Amra (40 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Jhadol sub-jail in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 9 April 2019 in connection with a case of murder. Jail officials claimed the prisoner committed suicide inside the jail's cell by hanging himself with a plastic rope.³⁶²

³⁶¹. Rights body seeks report on jail inmate's 'suicide', The Times of India, 6 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/rights-body-seeks-report-on-jail-inmates-suicide/articleshowprint/69668502.cms>

³⁶². Undertrial Hangs Self to Death in Rajasthan Jail, News18, 6 June 2019, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/undertrial-hangs-self-to-death-in-rajasthan-jail-2174801.html>

Case 21: Satbir, Haryana

On 8 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Satbir (35 years), S/o Shivanarayan died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Dulina jail under Jhajjar district in Haryana. The deceased, a resident of Kharhar village in the district, was arrested by the police and sent to judicial custody in 2018 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the prisoner committed suicide in the jail's bathroom by hanging with a shoe lace.³⁶³

Case 22: Vikas Pawar, Maharashtra

On 15 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Vikas Pawar (21 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Arthur Road Jail in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The deceased, a resident of Bhatwadi, Ghatkopar west in Mumbai, was arrested under POCSO Act and sent to judicial custody in December 2015. Police officials claimed that at around 3.30 pm on 15 June when the deceased was brought for hearing at the Dindoshi Sessions Court, he excused himself for drinking water, and on

³⁶³. Undertrial commits suicide in Jhajjar jail, The Tribune, 9 June 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/undertrial-commits-suicide-in-jhajjar-jail/785294.html>



reaching the water purifier, he committed suicide by jumping off the 6th floor of the building.³⁶⁴

Case 23: Prakashji Thakor, Gujarat

On 20 June 2019, a prisoner identified as Prakashji Thakor (34 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Sabarmati Central Jail in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat. The deceased, a resident of Mehsana district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody in connection with a case of murder. Jail officials claimed the prisoner committed suicide by jumping in front of a moving van, which delivers essential commodities to the jail. He was crushed by the van's back tyre and sustained severe injuries, resulting in his death on the spot.³⁶⁵

Case 24: Jaswinder Singh, Punjab

On 6 July 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Jaswinder Singh alias Soni (30 years) died under mysterious circumstances at

Central Jail Hoshiarpur in Punjab. The victim, a resident of Gill Patti in Ludhiana district, was arrested and booked under the NDPS Act in March 2019. The jail officials of Central jail, Hoshiarpur claimed that the deceased hanged himself inside the prison cell using his turban in the morning of 5 July 2019.³⁶⁶

Case 25: Tarlochan, Punjab

On 13 July 2019, Tarlochan (52 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances at the Muktsar jail in Sri Muktsar Sahib district, Punjab. The deceased was arrested on 14 April 2019 in connection with a rape case and subsequently lodged in Muktsar jail. The jails officials claimed that the deceased hanged himself using a cloth inside the prison cell.³⁶⁷

³⁶⁴. Undertrial commits suicide from sixth floor of Dindoshi court, Mid-day, 16 June 2019, <https://www.mid-day.com/articles/undertrial-commits-suicide-from-sixth-floor-of-dindoshi-court/21155198>

³⁶⁵. Sabarmati jail inmate commits suicide, DNA, 22 June 2019, <https://www.dnaindia.com/ahmedabad/report-sabarmati-jail-inmate-commits-suicide-2763670>

³⁶⁶. Undertrial hangs himself to death, The Tribune 6 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/jalandhar/undertrial-hangs-himself-to-death/797904.html>

³⁶⁷. Muktsar jail: Rape-accused teacher hangs self in jail, The Times of India, 14 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/amritsar/rape-accused-teacher-hangs-self-in-jail/articleshowprint/70210552.cms>



Case 26: Vadla Venkatesh, Telangana

On 16 July 2019, Vadla Venkatesh (62 years), a convict, died under mysterious circumstances at the Nizamabad Central Jail in Nizamabad district, Telangana. The deceased, a resident of Argonda village in Kamareddy district of the state, was convicted in connection with a murder case. The jail officials claimed that the deceased was found hanging in the jail bathroom.³⁶⁸

Case 27: Priyaranjan Singh, Bihar

On 18 July 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Priyaranjan Singh alias Bholu (30 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Darbhanga Divisional Jail of Darbhanga district, Bihar. The deceased was lodged at Darbhanga Divisional Jail from August 2018 in connection with a theft case. The jails officials claimed that on 18 July morning at around 2 am, the deceased was found hanging from the ceiling of a cell.³⁶⁹

³⁶⁸. Telangana: Jail inmate hangs self in Nizamabad, The Telangana Today, 17 July 2019, <https://telanganatoday.com/telangana-jail-inmate-hangs-self-in-nizamabad>

³⁶⁹. 30-year-old inmate found dead in Bihar jail, The New Indian Express, 18 July 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation>

Case 28: Rahim Uddin, Assam

On 22 July 2019, Rahim Uddin (50) committed suicide allegedly due to mental torture arising out of fear of possible exclusion from the National Register of Citizens (NRC), at his residence at Kachari Gaon village under Lanka police station in Hojai district of Assam. It was reported that the deceased consumed poison on 20 July 2019 and died in hospital after two days after he was told by the NRC officials that his name won't be included in the NRC due to mismatch in the name of his father in the voters list. His father's name was Basair Uddin but recorded as "Basir Ali" in the voter list.³⁷⁰

Case 29: Ms Chintala Saroja, Telangana

On 22 July 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Ms Chintala Saroja (24 years), W/o Chintala Bhaskar died under mysterious circumstances at Sangareddy district jail in Telangana. The deceased, a resident of Ganesh Nagar in Siddipet district of Telangana, was arrested by the

[/2019/jul/18/30-year-old-inmate-found-dead-in-bihar-jail-2005837.html](https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/jul/18/30-year-old-inmate-found-dead-in-bihar-jail-2005837.html)

³⁷⁰. Assam: Man commits suicide fearing exclusion of name from NRC, Northeast Now, 22 July 2019, <https://nenow.in/north-east-news/assam-man-commits-suicide-fearing-exclusion-of-name-from-nrc.html>



police in May 2019 in connection with alleged killing of her two sons. She was initially lodged at Siddipet district jail and later transferred to the Sangareddy district jail. The jail officials claimed that on 22 July the deceased committed suicide by hanging from the ceiling of the jail bathroom. The deceased was rushed to the Government Hospital in Sangareddy where the doctors declared her brought dead.³⁷¹

Case 30: Santosh Kumar, Haryana

On 22 July 2019, Santosh Kumar (28 years) died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Faridabad district jail in Haryana. The deceased, a convict, was lodged at the district jail since March 2019. The jail officials claimed that in the early morning of 22 July the deceased committed suicide by using his shirt in the bathroom of his barrack.³⁷²

³⁷¹. Telangana: Woman accused of killing sons, hangs self in jail, The Telangana Today, 22 July 2019, <https://telanganatoday.com/telangana-woman-accused-of-killing-sons-hangs-self-in-jail>

³⁷². Convict hangs himself in jail, The Tribune, 23 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/convict-hangs-himself-in-jail/806256.html>

Case 31: Rajkumar Chakma, Arunachal Pradesh

On 3 September 2019, Rajkumar Chakma, an undertrial prisoner, died under suspicious circumstances at the lock-up of Diyun police station in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh. Police claimed that Rajkumar who was facing trial in connection with a kidnapping case committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel inside the lock-up. However, the manner in which Rajkumar Chakma was found hanging raised doubt as the height of the grill is hardly seven feet. It was alleged that Rajkumar was tortured when he was arrested about three months ago. Although he was in judicial custody, he was kept at the lock up of Diyun police station due to lack of jails. It was alleged that after his death due to torture, the police allegedly hanged his body to project it as a case of suicide.³⁷³

Case 32: Sunil Kumar Singh, Jharkhand

On 5 October 2019, Sunil Kumar Singh (27 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances in custody at Birsa Munda Central Jail in Ranchi, Jharkhand. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in April 2019 in connection with a robbery case. Jail

³⁷³. Campaign Against Torture, Complaint to NHRC filed on 3 September 2019



officials claimed that the undertrial was mentally challenged and fell down while trying to escape from the jail by jumping off the boundary wall and died on the spot.³⁷⁴

Case 33: Siddharth Dilip Kamble, Maharashtra

On 8 October 2019, Siddharth Dilip Kamble (34 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Yerwada Central jail in Pune district, Maharashtra. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in June 2019 in connection with an attempt to murder case. Jail officials claimed the undertrial committed suicide by using the elastic (lace) of his undergarment inside the jail.³⁷⁵

Case 34: Mahendra Singh, Rajasthan

On 15 October 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Mahendra

³⁷⁴. Prisoner dies while trying to jump off jail boundary wall, The Pioneer, 6 October 2019,

<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/prisoner-dies-while-trying-to-jump-off-jail-boundary-wall.html>

³⁷⁵. Prisoner commits suicide inside Pune's Yerwada jail, Hindustan Times, 11 October 2019,

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/pune-news/prisoner-commits-suicide-inside-yerwada-jail/story-k7njzOD14XQwfK4OC438ZL.html>

Singh alias Kalla (23 years), S/o Vijay Jogi died under mysterious circumstances at Hindaun sub-jail in Karauli district, Rajasthan. The deceased was sent to judicial custody on 29 August 2019 in connection with a theft case. Jail officials claimed that the undertrial committed suicide by hanging himself using a towel in a store room in the morning at the time of breakfast.³⁷⁶

Case 35: Anil Raj, Karnataka

On 15 October 2019, Anil Raj (55 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances at Central Jail, Parappana Agrahara in Bengaluru district of Karnataka. The deceased, who was the editor and publisher of Kannada tabloid 'Yelahanka Voice', was sent to judicial custody in connection with an alleged rape case. Jail officials claimed that the deceased committed suicide inside the prison complex by using a rope. However, the family members rejected this claim and alleged foul play.³⁷⁷

³⁷⁶. Youth hangs self in Karauli dist sub-jail, The Times of India, 17 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aipur/youth-hangs-self-in-karauli-dist-sub-jail/articleshowprint/71623058.cms>

³⁷⁷. Kannada tabloid editor commits suicide in jail, The Times of India, 17 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bengaluru/kannada-tabloid-editor->



Case 36: Amandeep Singh, Punjab

On 19 October 2019, Amandeep Singh alias Laddi (36 years), an undertrial prisoner, died under mysterious circumstances at Ropar Central Jail in Rupnagar district of Punjab. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in September 2019 in connection with a drug case. Jail officials claimed that the deceased committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope from the ceiling fan.³⁷⁸

Case 37: Deb Prakash Behera, Odisha

On 9 December 2019, Deb Prakash Behera (21 years), an undertrial prisoner, died due to alleged torture in Choudwar Circle Jail in Cuttack district, Odisha. According to the jail officials, the deceased undertrial committed suicide by using a towel to hang from a tree in the jail premises in the afternoon. The doctors declared him brought dead on arrival. The family members alleged that he was tortured both physically and mentally, leading to

[commits-suicide-in-jail/articleshowprint/71625449.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udhiana/inmate-found-hanging-inside-ropar-central-jail/articleshowprint/71625449.cms)

³⁷⁸. Inmate found hanging inside Ropar Central Jail, The Times of India, 19 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/udhiana/inmate-found-hanging-inside-ropar-central-jail/articleshowprint/71664808.cms>

his death. They also alleged that the deceased prisoner had earlier informed them about the harassment inside the jail.³⁷⁹

D. Deaths due to alleged sudden medical complications

In a number of cases of death in judicial custody, the jail officials attributed the reasons for the death due to sudden medical complications, injuries after falling down, etc.

Case 1: Santosh Paswan, Bihar

On 13 January 2019, a convicted prisoner Santosh Paswan (40 years), a resident of Raghunathpur Village of Barsoi Block in Katihar District of Bihar died under suspicious conditions in the custody of Katihar Divisional Jail. The deceased was serving life sentence since 5 January 2019 in connection with a case of murder of his own mother. Jail officials claimed that on 13 January 2019, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the Sadar hospital, Katihar. But he died on the way to hospital.³⁸⁰

³⁷⁹. Rape accused ends life in Choudwar jail, The Pioneer, 11 December 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/rape-accused-ends-life-in-choudwar-jail.html>

³⁸⁰. Mandal jail me band sajayapta kaidi ki ilaz ke dauran maut, Dainik Bhaskar, 13



Case 2: Mahendra Pal, Uttar Pradesh

On 20 January 2019, an undertrial prisoner Mahendra Pal (41 years), S/o Baburam, a resident of Chandpur village in Aonla Tehsil under Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Lohaghat Jail, Champawat district in Uttarakhand. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody in connection with a smuggling case. Jail officials claimed that the deceased suddenly complained of chest pain, and he was admitted to the Community Health Center, Lohaghat, where he was declared dead on 20 January 2019.³⁸¹

Case 2: Ms Radha Devi, Uttar Pradesh

On 22 January 2019, a convicted female prisoner Radha Devi (25 years), a resident of Salai village under Kasganj district of Uttar Pradesh died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Etah district Jail. The deceased was lodged

at Etah district jail in 2016 after she was charged under IPC sections 302 (murder) and 307 (attempt to murder). On 21 January 2019, she was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. Jail officials claimed that on 21 January 2019 night, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which she was admitted to the Etah district hospital, where she died in the morning of 22 January 2019.³⁸²

Case 3: Rajendra, Bihar

On 25 January 2019, an undertrial prisoner Rajendra, a resident of Chipura village in Patna, Bihar died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Beur Central Jail, Patna. He was arrested and sent to judicial custody in December 2018 in connection with a liquor related case. Jail officials claimed that on 25 January 2019 night, the deceased complained of sudden chest pain, after which he was immediately taken to the jail hospital. When his condition deteriorated he was referred to the PMCH, where he died during treatment.³⁸³

January 2019; available at: <https://www.bhaskar.com/bihar/bhagalpur/news/death-of-convicted-prisoner-in-mandal-jail-katihar-01477203.html>

³⁸¹. Lohoghat bandigrih me kaidi ki maut se macha hadkamp, Livehindustan, 20 January 2019; available at: <https://www.livehindustan.com/uttarakhand/champawat/story-lohaghat-prisoner-s-death-in-riot-2370680.html>

³⁸². UP: Hours after life sentence, woman dies in jail, The Times of India, 22 January 2019; available at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/agra/up-hours-after-life-sentence-woman-dies-in-jail/articleshowprint/67643967.cms>

³⁸³. Beur jail ke kaidi ki heart attack se PMCH me hui maut, Dainik Bhaskar, 28



Case 4: Chhote Lal, Uttar Pradesh

On 26 January 2019, Chhote Lal (40 years), a resident of Hajipur under Vaishali district of Uttar Pradesh, died in the custody of Kanpur district Jail. The deceased was arrested in connection with a murder case and sent to judicial custody on 9 June 2016. The jail officials claimed that on 26 January 2019 the deceased suddenly fell down while he was watching the Republic Day program inside the jail premises. He was given preliminary treatment at the prison hospital and taken to the district hospital, where he was declared dead.³⁸⁴

Case 5: Tengkan N Marak, Meghalaya

On 11 February 2019, Tengkan N Marak (34 years), an undertrial prisoner, died six days after he was arrested while in judicial custody at Tura district jail in Meghalaya. The

deceased, a resident of Baburambil under Dalu police station, was arrested by police in connection with an arson case on 4 February. Police claimed that the deceased complained of sickness on 5 February while in jail and was later admitted in hospital for treatment where he died during treatment.³⁸⁵

Case 6: Kandu, Uttar Pradesh

On 16 March 2019, a convict identified as Kandu alias Kanhaiya (50 years), S/o Nandu, died under mysterious circumstances at District Jail, Chitrakoot in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Mahoba district, was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment in connection with an attempt to murder case in December 2018. Jail officials claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the district hospital, but he died on the way. However, the family members of the deceased stated that Kandu had no prior disease/medical complications and that he was absolutely in good health when his wife and son had visited him in the jail about one month ago.³⁸⁶

January 2019, available at:<https://www.bhaskar.com/bihar/patna/news/death-in-pmch-heart-attack-of-prisoner-in-beur-jail-042211-3760365.html>

³⁸⁴ . Jail me ganatantra divas me kaidi ki maut, Amar Ujala, 28 January 2019; available at: <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/kanpur/181548618002-kanpur-news> Kanpur

³⁸⁵. Arson Accused Dies While In Judicial Custody, The Shillong Times, 12 February 2019, <http://www.theshillongtimes.com/2019/02/12/arson-accused-dies-while-in-judicial-custody/>

³⁸⁶. See Amar Ujala, 17 March 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar->



Case 7: Mo. Danish, Uttar Pradesh

On 19 March 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Mo. Danish (24 years), S/o Mobin, died at Haldwani Sub-Jail, Nainital in Uttarakhand. The deceased, a resident of Uttar Pradesh, was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 10 March 2019 in connection with a theft case. Jail officials claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated on 16 March, after which he was admitted to hospital and died during treatment.³⁸⁷

Case 8: Govind Chhagan Rathore, Gujarat

On 25 March 2019, Govind Chhagan Rathore (50 years), an undertrial prisoner, lodged at Central Jail, Lalpore in Surat district, Gujarat, died under mysterious circumstances. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody in 2013 in connection with a loot and murder case. Jail officials claimed that on 25 March the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was admitted to the

hospital, where he died during the treatment.³⁸⁸

Case 9: Dharmaraj, Uttar Pradesh

On 9 April 2019, a convict identified as Dharmaraj (65 years), S/o Bherodin, died under mysterious circumstances in the custody of Naini Central Jail in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Kaushambi district, was sentenced to life imprisonment in connection with a murder case. Since then, he was serving his jail term in Naini Central Jail. The jail officials claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was undergoing treatment in the Jail Hospital where he died.³⁸⁹

Case 10: Kuwarlal, Uttar Pradesh

On 5 May 2019, a convict identified as Kuwarlal died under suspicious circumstances at Agra central jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Aligarh district, was serving life imprisonment since 2009 in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated and

[pradesh/chitrakoot/crime/61552844701-chitrakoot-news](https://www.patrika.com/surat-news/central-prison-prisoner-dies-in-unconscious-4330628/)

³⁸⁷. See Amar Ujala, 20 March 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttarakhand/nainital/crime/101553028140-nainital-news>

³⁸⁸. See Patrika, 25 March 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/surat-news/central-prison-prisoner-dies-in-unconscious-4330628/>

³⁸⁹. See <https://inextlive.jagran.com/murder-dead-in-jail-211616>



died. However, the family members of the deceased accused the jail administration of negligence for the death. The deceased's son Sanjay claimed his father did not have any health issues when he met him a month ago and therefore he could not have died suddenly.³⁹⁰

Case 11: Ashok Sah, Bihar

On 5 May 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Ashok Sah (45 years), S/o Rajkumar Sah died under suspicious circumstances at Jhanjharpur Sub-Jail in Madhubani district, Bihar. The deceased, a resident of Narahia village of Phulparas block in the district, was sent to judicial custody in connection with a case of assault. Jail officials claimed the deceased had blood pressure and was under medication but died suddenly. However, the prisoners of the jail suspected foul play and protested against the custodial death.³⁹¹

Case 12: Basudev Vishwas, Assam

On 11 May 2019, a suspected foreigner identified as Basudev

Vishwas died at a detention camp at Central jail, Tezpur in Sonitpur district, Assam. Vishwas, a doubtful citizen, was lodged at the detention camp and undergoing trial in a Foreigners Tribunal in Nagaon district over his citizenship status. Jail officials claimed he suddenly fell down from his bed and got injured and died in hospital.³⁹²

Case 13: Afzal Pathan, Madhya Pradesh

On 19 May 2019, a convict identified as Afzal Pathan (36 years), S/o Tasleem Pathan died under mysterious circumstances at Central Jail in Barwani district, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Ghugariya Khedi Village in Khargone district, was undergoing imprisonment in a murder case. Jail officials claimed that the deceased died due to heart attack. According to them, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated and he died on the way to the district hospital. However, the family members of the deceased suspected foul play as

³⁹⁰. See Jagran, 6 May 2019, <https://inextlive.jagran.com/prisoner-dead-in-agra-central-jail-213239>

³⁹¹. See Jagran, 6 May 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/bihar/muzaffarpur-one-qaidi-died-in-jail-during-judicial-custody-in-madhubani-19197829.html>

³⁹². "D" Voter Lodged in Assam Detention Camp, Dies After Falling from Bed, NDTV, 13 May 2019, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/d-type-voter-dies-in-assam-detention-camp-2036761>



according to them, Afzal was not suffering from any disease.³⁹³

Case 14: Kullu, Punjab

On 2 June 2019, a convict prisoner identified as Kullu (45 years), S/o Satyanarayan died in the custody of Modern Jail in Kapurthala district of Punjab. The deceased, a resident of Unnao district of Uttar Pradesh, was serving 10 years jail term in connection with a rape case. Jail officials claimed the health of the convict suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the Modern Jail hospital. Later, he was referred to the Civil Hospital, Kapurthala, where he died during treatment.³⁹⁴

Case 15: Rajaram Kushwaha, Madhya Pradesh

On 11 June 2019, a convict identified as Rajaram Kushwaha (35 years), S/o Sulochan Kushwaha died under suspicious circumstances at Satna Central Jail in Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Bhanwar village in Satna district, was serving life imprisonment since 1 June 2008 in connection with a murder and kidnapping case. Jail officials claimed

the deceased died due to illness. He allegedly collapsed suddenly on 11 June and later died in the hospital.³⁹⁵

Case 16: Sunil, Uttar Pradesh

On 12 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Sunil (30 years), S/o Mahendra Pal died at Dasna jail in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody on 23 April 2019 for keeping illegal weapons. Jail officials claimed the deceased died due to pulmonary tuberculosis disease. According to them, on 12 June the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the MMG District Hospital, Ghaziabad, where he died during treatment on the same day.³⁹⁶

Case 17: Satish, Uttar Pradesh

On 14 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Satish (35 years) died under suspicious circumstances in the custody of Etah district jail of Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Noida district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody a year earlier in connection

³⁹³. See Patrika, 21 May 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/barwani-news/death-in-central-jail-4599647/>

³⁹⁴. See Jagran, 4 June 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/punjab/kapurthala-sick-prisoner-death-during-treatment-19281805.html>

³⁹⁵. See Patrika, 13 June 2019, <https://www.patrika.com/satna-news/satna-central-jail-4702080/>

³⁹⁶. See Live Hindustan, 12 June 2019, <https://www.livehindustan.com/ncr/story-inmate-of-dasna-jail-died-at-mmg-hospital-2572676.html>



with a case of attempt to murder. Jail officials claimed the deceased was addicted to drugs and in the night of 13 June 2019 his health suddenly deteriorated, after which he was admitted to the jail hospital where he died the next morning. However, the wife of the deceased alleged foul play.³⁹⁷

Case 18: Mohammad Hasmat, Bihar

On 15 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Mohammad Hasmat (43 years) died in the custody of Begusarai district jail of Bihar. The deceased was arrested and sent to judicial custody four months earlier in connection with a rape case. Jail officials claimed the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, after which he was taken to the Sadar Hospital, Begusarai, where he died during treatment.³⁹⁸

³⁹⁷. See Navbharat Times, 14 June 2019, <https://navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/st-ate/uttar-pradesh/others/inmate-died-in-etah-jail-his-wife-accused-it-is-a-murder/articleshow/69794826.cms>

³⁹⁸. Undertrial prisoner dies during treatment, UNI, 15 June 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/undertrial-prisoner-dies-during-treatment/east/news/1632593.html>

Case 19: Basant Lal, Uttar Pradesh

On 16 June 2019, an undertrial prisoner identified as Basant Lal (58 years) died at Jaunpur district jail in Uttar Pradesh. According to jail officials, the deceased, a resident of Ishapur village in the district, was suffering from asthma. On 14 June 2019, he was admitted to the district hospital for treatment of respiratory problems and he was released. But on 16 June, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated and he died during treatment in the hospital.³⁹⁹

Case 20: Shri Kumar, Madhya Pradesh

On 21 July 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Shri Kumar (40 years) died in the custody of Central jail in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Begumganj in Raisen district, was arrested and sent to judicial custody under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Jail officials claimed that at around 5:30 pm of 21 July, the health of the deceased suddenly deteriorated, and he was taken to the

³⁹⁹. See Jagran, 17 June 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/jaunpur-prison-deteriorating-condition-death-during-treatment-19317935.html>



hospital, where he died on the same day.⁴⁰⁰

Case 21: HM Raju, Karnataka

On 20 August 2019, undertrial HM Raju (42 years) died at Mangalore Jail in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka. The deceased, a resident of Sakleshpur in Hassan district, was sent to judicial custody in connection with a case of a 2015 rioting case. Jail officials claimed on 20 August 2019 the deceased suddenly complained of dizziness, after which he was taken to the Government Wenlock Hospital, Mangalore where doctors declared him brought dead. A case of unnatural death was registered following a complaint.⁴⁰¹

Case 22: Bhagat Ram Sidar, Chhattisgarh

On 15 September 2019, a convicted prisoner Bhagat Ram Sidar (49 years) died in the custody of Central Jail, Bilaspur district of Chhattisgarh. The deceased was sentenced to 10 years jail in 2017 under the POCSO

Act. Jail officials claimed that in the morning of 15 September the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated after which he was taken to the Apollo Hospital, Bilaspur where he died on the same day.⁴⁰²

Case 23: Ishnath, Bihar

On 20 September 2019, Ishnath Yadav (55 years), a convict, died in the custody of Chhapra District Jail in Saran district, Bihar. Jail officials claimed on 20 September the deceased complained of heart pain. He was taken to the Sadar Hospital where he died during treatment on the same day. But the doctors at the Sadar Hospital claimed the victim had already died before reaching the hospital. Further, the deceased's son Mukesh Yadav claimed his father was absolutely healthy and the family was not informed by the jail administration about any illness of the deceased prior to his death. The family suspected foul play in the death.⁴⁰³

⁴⁰⁰. See Dainik Bhaskar, 22 July 2019, <https://www.bhaskar.com/mp/bhopal/news/mp-news-the-death-of-two-prisoners-during-treatment-today-will-be-pm-065504-5060598.html>

⁴⁰¹. Undertrial complains of dizziness, dies, The Hindu, 21 August 2019; <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Mangalore/undertrial-complains-of-dizziness-dies/article29186110.ece>

⁴⁰². NHRC Complaint dated 16 September 2019 filed by Campaign Against Torture

⁴⁰³. NHRC Complaint dated 21 September 2019 filed by campaigned against Torture, also <https://www.bhaskar.com/bihar/chhapra/news/adq-law-and-order-gave-many-instructions-to-the-police-officer-071508-5534190.html?art=next>



Case 24: Sonu Sengar, Uttar Pradesh

On 9 October 2019, an undertrial identified as Sonu Sengar (34 years) died under suspicious circumstances in custody at Hamirpur district jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Kanpur district in the State, was sent to judicial custody in December 2018 in connection with a theft case. Jail officials claimed that the undertrial complained of chest pain, following which he was taken to a government hospital where he died. But media report stated that there were injury marks on the head of the deceased.⁴⁰⁴

Case 25: Ramadhar Satnami, Chhattisgarh

On 12 October 2019, Ramadhar Satnami, a convict, died at Bilaspur Central Jail in Chhattisgarh. The deceased was serving life imprisonment in connection with a murder case. Jail officials claimed the prisoner's health suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the Chhattisgarh Institute of Medical Sciences, Bilaspur where he died.⁴⁰⁵

⁴⁰⁴. See ABP Ganga, 9 October 2019, <https://www.abpganga.com/local-news/prisoner-died-in-jail-in-suspicious-circumstances-28328>

⁴⁰⁵. See Naidunia, 13 October 2019, <https://www.naidunia.com/chhattisgarh/bilaspur-died-prisenor-3223555>

Case 26: Praveen Kumar, Jammu & Kashmir

On 15 October 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Praveen Kumar Sharma (40 years) died at Amphalla district jail in Jammu and Kashmir. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in July 2019 under the NDPS Act. Jail officials claimed the deceased suddenly fell unconscious on 14 October 2019 and was declared brought dead in hospital.⁴⁰⁶

Case 27: Rajesh Singh, Madhya Pradesh

On 23 October 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Rajesh Singh (33 years), son Shiva Singh, died at Balaghat jail in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. The deceased was sent to judicial custody in connection with a rape case. Jail officials claimed on 21 October 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the district hospital where he died on 23 October.⁴⁰⁷

⁴⁰⁶. Undertrial prisoner dies of cardiac arrest in Jammu, Outlook, 15 October 2019, <https://www.outlookindia.com/newscroll/undertrial-prisoner-dies-of-cardiac-arrest-in-jammu/1640883>

⁴⁰⁷. See Dainik Bhaskar, 24 October 2019, <https://www.bhaskarhindi.com/news/death-of-undertrial-prisoner-rape-was-closed-for-9-months-90876>



Case 28: Wazid, Uttar Pradesh

On 24 October 2019, Wazid, a convict, died at Budaun district jail in Uttar Pradesh. The deceased was undergoing five years sentence since January 2019 in connection with a case. Jail officials claimed in the midnight of 23 October 2019 the deceased's health suddenly deteriorated and he was taken to the district hospital, Badaun where he died in the morning of 24 October 2019.⁴⁰⁸

Case 29: Daktar Sahu, Odisha

On 15 November 2019, undertrial prisoner identified as Daktar Sahu alias Dakat (34 years) died under mysterious circumstances at Aska sub-jail in Ganjam district of Odisha. The prisoner sent to judicial custody on 29 October 2019 in connection with murder case. Jail officials claimed that in the morning of 15 November the deceased fell unconscious after which he was taken to the Aska hospital where doctors declared him brought dead.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰⁸. See Amar Ujala, 25 October 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/budaun/crime-badaun-news-bly3815092149>

⁴⁰⁹. Undertrial prisoner dies in Aska sub-jail, Orissa Post, 15 November 2019, <https://www.orissapost.com/undertrial-prisoner-dies-in-aska-sub-jail/>

Case 30: Mohammad Adil, Uttar Pradesh

On 17 November 2019, Mohammad Adil (22 years), an undertrial, died at Kanpur district jail in Uttar Pradesh. According to jail officials, the undertrial complained of chest pain in the morning of 17 November and he was admitted to the district jail hospital. But his condition deteriorated following which he was shifted to the Ursula Horseman hospital, where the doctors pronounced him brought dead. However, the deceased's elder brother Taufeeq claimed his brother was absolutely healthy when he went to meet him in jail few days ago and he demanded a fair probe into the death.⁴¹⁰

Case 31: Jeetu, Uttar Pradesh

On 25 November 2019, undertrial prisoner Jeetu alias Nandlal died during judicial custody in Jaunpur district jail, Uttar Pradesh. According to jail officials, the health of the deceased prisoner, who was undergoing trial in a case of theft since 2014, suddenly deteriorated

⁴¹⁰. Kanpur jail inmate dies in mysterious circumstances, The Times of India, 19 November 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kanpur/district-jail-inmate-dies-in-mysterious-condition/articleshow/72100784.cms>



and he was admitted to the jail hospital. Later, he was referred to the district hospital, where he died.⁴¹¹

Case 32: Saidul Rahman, Uttar Pradesh

On 11 December 2019, Saidul Rahman (45 years), an undertrial prisoner lodged at Khudiram Bose Central jail in Muzaffarpur district, Uttar Pradesh, died due to alleged sudden medical complication. According to the jail officials, the condition of the prisoner, facing trial under POCSO Act, suddenly deteriorated in the wee hours, following which he was rushed to the hospital and declared brought dead.⁴¹²

E. Inhuman conditions in the prisons

Prisons condition remained deplorable across the country. Overcrowding remains one of the biggest problems faced by the inmates in India, as per the latest report of the NCRB titled "Prison

Statistics India 2018". According to this report, as on 31 December 2018 there were 4,66,084 prisoners against the total capacity of 3,96,223 prisoners in India's 1,339 jails indicating an overcrowding of 117.63%. Among the States, Uttar Pradesh reported the highest overcrowding (176.5%) followed by Sikkim (157.3%), Delhi (154.3%), Chhattisgarh (153.3%), Uttarakhand (150%), Maharashtra (148.9%), Madhya Pradesh (147%) and Meghalaya (143.5%). Among Union Territories, Delhi has reported the highest overcrowding (154.3%).⁴¹³

The NCRB under Ministry of Home Affairs has admitted that "Overcrowding results in poor hygiene, lack of sleep etc. Keeping in view the human rights of the prisoners, it is essential that they are given reasonable space and facilities in jails."⁴¹⁴

On 19 June 2019, the Karnataka High Court directed the State Government to submit a response on the status of central prisons and facilities provided to the inmates of central prisons across the state. The division bench of Chief Justice Abhay Shreeniwas Oka and Justice H T Narendra Prasad asked the

⁴¹¹. See Jagran, 26 November 2019, <https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/jaunpur-prisoner-under-arrest-diesjail-19791243.html>

⁴¹². Under-trial prisoner dies in Muzaffarpur jail, UNI News, 11 December 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/under-trial-prisoner-dies-in-muzaffarpur-jail/east/news/1818335.html>

⁴¹³. See Chapter 1 (Prisons - Types and Occupancy), Prison Statistics India 2018

⁴¹⁴. See Chapter 1 (Prisons - Types and Occupancy), Prison Statistics India 2018



government advocate to submit a report during the hearing of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by the High Court Legal Services Committee seeking directions to the state to implement the directions issued by the Supreme Court. The High Court said the report should have the specific issues pointed out by the Supreme Court such as steps taken to provide facilities to women inmates with children, providing adequate washrooms, quality of food, visitation facility and whether the Mental Health Act has been implemented.⁴¹⁵ The High Court also asked the State Government to act on the report submitted by the KSHRC. The KSHRC had submitted a report to the State government after visiting prisons. The report had indicated the lack of sufficient doctors, insufficient beds in hospitals and overcrowding, among other human rights violations.⁴¹⁶

⁴¹⁵. HC seeks report on condition of inmates in Karnataka central prisons, The New Indian Express, 20 June 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/bengaluru/2019/jun/20/hc-seeks-report-on-condition-of-inmates-in-karnataka-central-prisons-1992644.html>

⁴¹⁶. Ibid



4. TORTURE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ARMY AND THE CENTRAL ARMED FORCES

The armed forces consisting of the Indian Army and Central Armed Forces who are deployed in the insurgency affected areas and the border areas have the power to take persons into custody. There were reports of torture at the hands of the armed forces during 2019.

Case 1: Biswajit Mondal, West Bengal

On 9 January 2019, Biswajit Mondal, a daily wager, went to the agricultural field to work in Murshidabad district, West Bengal. As he was busy in the field, three Border Security Force (BSF) personnel of 7 No. Outpost under Harudanga Camp came at the spot and allegedly started beating him with sticks without any reason. Thereafter, he was taken to the BSF Outpost, where he was allegedly kicked with boots and beaten on all over his body by another three BSF personnel. Following the beating, his left hand got fractured and there was also blood clot on his back.⁴¹⁷

Case 2: Jakir Mondal, West Bengal

On 23 January 2019, Jakir Mondal (42 years), a resident of Dakshin Serpur village in North 24 Parganas district, West Bengal, was allegedly tortured by BSF personnel at Gorjala village and Tentulberia Border Outpost under Gaighata police station. The victim used to sell beef to earn livelihood for his family. On 23 January, Jakir was going to Garjala village in a motorcycle to sell beef as usual when he was stopped by the BSF personnel. When the BSF personnel came to know that he was carrying beef, they started beating him with sticks, rifle butt and kicked with boots. Thereafter, he was taken to the Tentulberia Border outpost, where he was again tortured. He was tied to an iron pillar with his hands behind and kicked and punched. Later he was taken to the hospital where the duty doctor issued a medical report without examining the victim and he was handed over to the police. On 24 January, police produced Jakir before the court, which granted him bail.⁴¹⁸

⁴¹⁷. Complaint dated 25 March 2019 to NHRC by Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha, see <http://www.masum.org.in/FactFindings.aspx>

⁴¹⁸. Complaint dated 9 March 2019 to NHRC by Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha, see <http://www.masum.org.in/FactFindings.aspx>



Case 3: Rabiul Gazi, West Bengal

On 26 March 2019, Rabiul Gazi (24 years), a farmer, went to Bithari market in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal, to sell vegetables and on his way back home, he reportedly purchased beef from the market. While returning, the two BSF personnel attached with Bithari Border Outpost caught him and started torturing him for possessing beef. The victim was slapped, kicked and beaten with their sticks by the BSF personnel. Witnessing the incident, Rabiul's wife Sabana Bibi and his sister, Mafusa Bibi and brother, Kamrul Gazi came running to his rescue. But, they were also allegedly beaten up by the BSF personnel. On 29 March 2019, Rabiul Gazi submitted a written complaint to the Sub-Divisional Police Officer against the BSF personnel.⁴¹⁹

Case 4: Mungshang Konghay, Manipur

On 6 May 2019, Mungshang Konghay (28 years) was allegedly tortured in the custody of 17-Assam Rifles (AR) at Litan in Ukhrul district, Manipur. The victim, a resident of Marou village in the district, alleged that

while in custody he was tortured by Captain Dheeraj Gautam, Commander of the 17 AR of Litan outpost to make him confess that he is a member of an underground group. He was released at around 12.30 pm on the same day and the local residents took him to the Primary Health Centre at Yaingangpokpi Bazaar for treatment. Ramkahao Awungshi, headman of Marou village claimed that on 6 May 2019 at around 10 am, the victim and his friends had boarded a bus in Litan to go to Yaingangpokpi Bazar to buy essential commodities. Thereafter, some personnel of the 17 AR from the nearby outpost followed the bus and asked them to show their proof of identity. The victim failed to produce his identify proof as he had lost his Aadhaar card while the others showed theirs. The security forces allegedly dragged the victim out of the bus and slapped him in full public view before blindfolding and whisking him away to a secluded area in the nearby forest.⁴²⁰

Case 5: 14-year-old boy, Jammu & Kashmir

On 24 May 2019, 14-year-old boy (name withheld), an eighth standard student, was allegedly detained

⁴¹⁹. Complaint dated 5 April 2019 to NHRC by Banglar Manabadhikar Suraksha Mancha, see <http://www.masum.org.in/FactFindings.aspx>

⁴²⁰. Assam Rifles officer accused of torture, The Hindu, 9 May 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/assam-rifles-officer-accused-of-torture/article27074321.ece>



along with four other minors by the 2-Rashtriya Rifles (RR) from Soibugh area in central Kashmir's Budgam district, following protests after Zakir Musa's killing. All of the minor boys were taken to the RR camp where they were allegedly beaten. The family members of the 14-year-old, stated that the minor had received severe head injury in army custody at Daharmuna camp and admitted at the SK Institute of Medical Sciences (SKIMS), Soura. Further, they stated that they went to the Army camp at 8 pm on 24 May 2019 but the army denied that the minor was in their custody and asked them to come back on 25 May. When the family members went, they were told that the minor had been taken to HMT Army camp. The family reached HMT camp and the minor was handed over to them at 9 pm on 25 May in a very serious condition. The family said "When we saw him, he was unconscious and unable to talk. Blood was spilling out of his mouth." The family took him to a local hospital where from he was referred to SKIMS Soura for specialized treatment.⁴²¹

⁴²¹. Beaten, tortured by Army, Budgam minor battles for life, Rising Kashmir, 28 May 2019, <http://www.risingkashmir.com/news/beaten-tortured-by-army-budgam-minor-battles-for-life-351038.html>

Case 6: Akash Mondal, West Bengal

On the night of 21 June 2019, Akash Mondal (17 years, name changed), belonging to a low caste community from Natun Rajapur village in Murshidabad district, West Bengal, was allegedly tortured to death in the custody of the BSF. Mondal was spotted by BSF officers when he was smuggling cattle across the border to the territory of Bangladesh. They fired shots at Mondal that hit him below his right knee. When he fell on the ground, BSF officials allegedly hit him with their boots and rifles. Mondal fell unconscious and the BSF officers left. In the morning, Mondal's dead body was picked up by the police and sent for a post-mortem examination at a nearby hospital. Police registered a case of unnatural death on 22 June 2019.⁴²²

Case 7: Three-year-old girl, Jharkhand

In the intervening night of 23-24 August 2019, a 3-year-old girl, d/o Babita Devi died after she was allegedly flung by a security personnel during a search operation by a joint team of Central Reserved

⁴²². See Urgent Campaign, 1 August 2019, OMCT, 'India: Impunity for Extrajudicial Killings in West Bengal', <https://www.omct.org/urgent-campaigns/urgent-interventions/india/2019/08/d25481/>



Police Force (CRPF) and police personnel at Bakoria village in Palamu district of Jharkhand. According to the deceased's mother, in the intervening night of 23-24 August 2019 a joint team of CRPF and police personnel attached to Manika police station conducted a raid at her house in search of her husband Binod Singh whom the police claimed to be a member of the Jharkhand Jan Mukti Parishad (JJMP), a banned organisation. During the raid, they identified themselves as personnel from CRPF and Manika police of Latehar district in Jharkhand while knocking at the door. When she did not open the door, one of them entered into her house through a ventilator and opened the door. After entering into the house, one of them forcefully snatched her three-year-old daughter from her and flung her into the ground. As a result, the minor girl died on the spot. When Babita Devi started crying, the personnel asked her to keep quiet at gun point and thereafter they left.⁴²³

Case 8: Minliam Namet, Arunachal Pradesh

On 13 October 2019, Minliam Namet (50 years) died in the custody of the 16th AR at Sinnu village under Lazu circle of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh. The deceased's body was found near a tea garden area (Tinlom) 3 km off Lazu after he was allegedly taken into custody by four AR Jawans in civil dress. The family members and local residents alleged that the deceased was killed by jawans of the AR.⁴²⁴

⁴²³. Jharkhand cops, CRPF men booked for minor's death, The Hindustan Times, 27 August 2019; <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/jharkhand-cops-crpf-men-booked-for-minor-s-death/story-4tKCJHI3GhVkpZJ1LGWIZI.html>

⁴²⁴. Villager allegedly killed by AR jawans at Sinnu in Tirap, The Arunachal Times, 16 October 2019, <https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2019/10/16/villager-allegedly-killed-by-ar-jawans-at-sinnu-in-tirap/>



5. IMPUNITY AGAINST TORTURE & OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that no government official or member of the armed forces alleged to have committed a criminal offence while acting or purporting to acting in the discharge of his official duty can be prosecuted except with the prior sanction of the Central or State government. Sections 451 of the CrPC specifically protects members of the armed forces from arrest without prior sanction for anything done or purported to be done in the discharge of official duties. Section 132 CrPC also protects police, armed forces and even civilians who engage in activities to help disperse crowds from prosecution without prior sanction.

Further, Section 6 of the Armed Forces Special Power Act (AFSPA) provides that *“No prosecution, suit or other legal proceedings shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of powers conferred by this Act.”* Section 7 of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 provides the same immunity.

No conviction in custodial deaths and torture

In its latest report *“Crime in India - 2018”*, the National Crime Records Bureau stated that out of the 70 deaths in police custody reported across the country during 2018 only in three cases nine police personnel were arrested, but none of them were chargesheeted or convicted at the year’s end. Similarly, in cases of *“torture/causing hurt/injury”*, in three cases, one police personnel was arrested and chargesheeted but not a single perpetrator was convicted during 2018.⁴²⁵

The NCRB under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in its *Crime in India* reports from 2005 to 2018 revealed that with respect to 500 cases of *“death or disappearance of persons remanded to police custody by court”*, 281 cases were registered, 54 policemen were chargesheeted but not a single policeman was convicted as on date as given in **Table 3** below:

⁴²⁵. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A ‘Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel’, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>



Table 3: No of cases registered, policemen charge sheeted and policemen convicted in cases of death or disappearance of persons in police custody on court remand during 2005 - 2018

Year	Death or disappearance of persons remanded to police custody by court	Cases registered	Policemen Charge Sheeted	Policemen convicted
2005	67	48	0	0
2006	38	24	1	0
2007	57	33	7	0
2008	40	22	3	0
2009	25	22	0	0
2010	25	15	1	0
2011	29	20	5	0
2012	38	26	1	0
2013	21	13	0	0
2014	32	5	15	0
2015	30	9	4	0
2016	32	6	14	0
2017	42	23	3	0
2018	24	15	0	0
Total	500	281	54	0



Impunity to the police for human rights violations

According to the NCRB report titled “Crime in India 2018”, 89 cases were registered against police personnel for human rights violation across the country during 2018. Of the 89 cases, four relates to encounter killings, three relates to deaths in custody, one case of illegal detention, three relating to torture/causing hurt/injury, 17 relating to extortion and 61 other cases. Of these, 40 police personnel were arrested but chargesheets were filed against only 26 personnel. However, no conviction was secured at the end of 2018.⁴²⁶

In addition to human rights violation, the police were routinely involved in various crimes. As per the NCRB report, a total of 5,479 criminal cases were registered against police personnel in the country during 2018 as against 2,005 cases in 2017, reporting an increase. Among the States, Rajasthan topped with 3,340 criminal cases against its police personnel. In these cases, 918 police personnel were charge-sheeted, while trials were completed against 586 police personnel and only 41

⁴²⁶. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A ‘Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel’, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>

police personnel were eventually convicted.⁴²⁷

Lack of inquiries for custodial deaths

Judicial enquiries

According to the NCRB report titled “Crime in India 2018”, out of the total 70 deaths in police custody in 2018, mandatory judicial enquiries (JEs) were conducted only in 27 cases. Maharashtra (7 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (4 cases) were the only two States which ordered JEs in all the cases of death in police custody in 2018. Other states that ordered JEs were Chhattisgarh (1 JE out of 2 cases), Gujarat (5 JEs out of 14 cases), Haryana (1 JE out of 2 cases), Rajasthan (1 JE out of 5 cases) and Tamil Nadu (9 JEs out of 12 cases).⁴²⁸

States which did not order mandatory JEs despite registering deaths in police custody in 2018

⁴²⁷. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A ‘Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel’, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>

⁴²⁸. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A ‘Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel’, <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>



were Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Telangana.⁴²⁹

Magisterial enquiries

During 2019, Andhra Pradesh ordered magisterial enquiries (MEs) in 5 out of 11 cases, Assam ordered 1 ME in 2 cases, Bihar ordered no ME in 1 case it reported, Chhattisgarh ordered 1 ME out of 2 cases, Gujarat ordered 8 MEs out of 14 cases, Haryana ordered no ME in 2 cases, Jharkhand no ME in one case, Karnataka ordered no ME in two cases, Kerala no ME in 1 case, Odisha ordered no ME in 2 cases, Punjab ordered 2 MEs in 2 cases, Rajasthan 2 MEs in 5 cases, Tamil Nadu ordered 3 MEs in 12 cases, Telangana ordered no ME in 2 cases.⁴³⁰ The details are provided in Table 4.

⁴²⁹. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A 'Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel', <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>

⁴³⁰. NCRB, Crime In India 2018, Chapter-16A 'Custodial Crimes & Complaints Against Police Personnel', <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2018/Tables.htm>



Table 4: NCRB data on Magisterial and Judicial Enquiries from 2009 to 2018

Year	No of death in Police Custody	ME	JE
2009	129	49	25
2010	70	36	16
2011	104	39	32
2012	109	56	27
2013	118	49	36
2014	93	28	25
2015	97	38	31
2016	92	41	28
2017	100	38	13
2018	70	21	28
Total	982	395	261

As per information obtained under the Right to Information Act (RTI), between 1 January 2015 and 20 March 2019, the NHRC received a total of 211 complaints of fake encounters carried out by police across the country. Out of the total, the highest complaints of 57 were lodged in Andhra Pradesh, followed by Uttar Pradesh with 39, 22 from Odisha, 13 from Jharkhand, 8 from Assam, 7 from Tamil Nadu, 6 from Madhya Pradesh, 6 from Punjab, 4 from Telangana, 4 from Meghalaya, 3 from Karnataka, 3 from Kerala, 3 from Maharashtra, 3 from Rajasthan, 1 from Manipur, 1 from Uttarakhand, 1 from Jammu & Kashmir and 1 from West Bengal. According to the

information, the NHRC provided compensation of Rs. 1.7 crore in 25 out of the total 211 cases of alleged fake encounters across the country. Of the 25 cases, six cases were from Uttar Pradesh.⁴³¹ However, there are no reports of punishment being awarded to the perpetrators in these cases.

⁴³¹. Uttar Pradesh second on list of fake encounter complaints with NHRC, The Times of India, 15 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/up-second-on-list-of-fake-encounter-complaints-with-nhrc/articleshowprint/69796083.cms>



Impunity to police in Maharashtra

In Maharashtra, the State Police Complaint Authority (SPCA), set up in 2017 to investigate complaints of human rights violations such as torture, unlawful detention or arrest, harassment, extortion against police personnel including officers across the State, failed to recommend action in even one of the 1,521 complaints it had received till December 2018. As per the Maharashtra Right to Public Service Act, the SPCA should hear complaints and recommend action to the Home Department against the errant police personnel within 90 days. However, information obtained under the RTI revealed that of the total 1,521 complaints, 933 were disposed of without any inquiry and investigation were pending in 588 cases. The State Home Department, in its response to the RTI application, stated that it had five pending cases, the complaints which were all filed in in 2018. The RTI information indicates that not a single official has been punished as of February 2019.⁴³²

⁴³². RTI information obtained by RTI activist Jeetendra Ghadge and reported by The Times of India dated 25 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/1500-cases-0-action-cop-complaint-bodys-poor-record/articleshow/68553820.cms>



6. TORTURE BY THE ARMED OPPOSITION GROUPS

Under Section 4(2)(a), Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and Relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II) prohibits “violence to the life, health and physical or mental well-being of persons, in particular murder as well as cruel treatment such as torture, mutilation or any form of corporal punishment”. Yet, the armed opposition groups have consistently violated the Geneva Conventions.

6.1 Abuses by the armed opposition groups in J&K

The State of Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) continues to witness violence from the armed opposition groups. As per the Annual report 2017-2018 of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, “Since the advent of militancy in J&K (in 1990), 14024 Civilians and 5273 Security Force (SF) personnel have lost their lives (upto 31.03.2019)”.⁴³³ The casualty of SF included killing of at

least 40 Central Reserve Police Force personnel after a suicide bomber belonging to Jaish-e-Muhammad, a Pakistan-based terrorist group, drove a vehicle carrying explosives into a CRPF convoy in Pulwama, J&K on 14 February 2019.⁴³⁴

The armed opposition groups in J&K were responsible for torture of the civilians during 2019. Following the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution of India and bifurcation of the State into two Union Territories by the Central Government on 5 August 2019, militants had targeted people from outside J&K, who worked as labourers or linked to the apple trade to create fear. A number of people were killed or injured.

On 7 August 2019 night, two youth identified as Arif Sofi of Khudwani and Mehraj Ahmed Dar were abducted by militants from their homes at Hawoora village in Kulgam district of J&K. Both the youth were released on 8 August 2019 in serious condition. One of them, Arif Sofi succumbed to his injuries in a hospital. It was alleged that the youth

⁴³³. Annual Report 2018-19, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MI_NISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf

⁴³⁴. Press Release dated 16 February 2019, Press Information Bureau, <https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=188657>



were abducted by militants on suspicion of being informers.⁴³⁵

On 16 October 2019, Charanjeet Singh (40 years), an apple trader from Punjab, was shot dead and his friend Sanjay Churaya was critically injured after militants fired at them in Trenz area in Shopian district of J&K.⁴³⁶

On 29 October 2019, Murshalim Sheikh and five others from Murshidabad district in West Bengal were shot dead by militants at Katrosoo village in Kulgam district, J&K. The militants barged into their room, dragged them out and shot at them. The deceased worked as daily labourers in orchards and paddy fields.⁴³⁷

⁴³⁵. Abducted Kulgam youth tortured to death, Greater Kashmir, 9 August 2019, <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/abducted-kulgam-youth-tortured-to-death/292942.html>

⁴³⁶. Apple Trader From Punjab Shot Dead By Terrorists In J&K, NDTV, 16 October 2019, <https://www.ndtv.com/india-news/apple-trader-from-punjab-shot-dead-by-terrorists-in-j-k-2117965>

⁴³⁷. Kashmir labourer's last call to daughter and the dress that'll never come, Hindustan Times, 30 October 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/labourer-killed-in-kashmir-had-promised-daughter-he-would-return-soon/story-03AGjIAQooRLhYPrxkC5jM.html>

6.2 North East India

The security situation in the North Eastern States continued to witness improvement. However, according to the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India, 27 civilians were killed in 2018 in insurgency-related incidents (upto 31.03.2019).⁴³⁸

On 26 August 2019, Hangkon Solting (32 years) was tortured to death by alleged National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Reformist (NSCN-R) militants at Kantang village in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh. The deceased, a resident of Jongi Village under Khimiyang circle in the district, suffered grievous injuries following torture by the militants. He was declared brought dead at a hospital.⁴³⁹

6.3 Abuses by the Naxalites

According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, there had been a reduction in the “Left Wing Extremism” (LWE)

⁴³⁸. Annual Report 2018-19, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MI_NISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf

⁴³⁹. Man tortured to death by NSCN (R), The Arunachal Times, 29 August 2019, <https://arunachaltimes.in/index.php/2019/08/29/man-tortured-to-death-by-nscn-r/>



activities across the country. The geographical spread of LWE violence had also been shrinking considerably. In 2018, LWE violence was reported from 251 police stations in 60 districts across eight States as compared to 330 police stations in 76 districts spread over 10 States in 2013.⁴⁴⁰

According to MHA, between 2004 and 2019 (up to 15.08.2019) 8,182 people have been killed by the LWE in different parts of India. The majority of the civilians killed were tribals, often branded as 'Police informers' before being brutally tortured and killed.⁴⁴¹

The Maoists were responsible for brutal killing of their hostages after abduction. The suspects were subjected to summary trial in so-called "*Jan Adalats*" (Peoples' Courts) in full public view and tortured before being killed to instil fear among the people.

During 2019, the Maoists continued to torture and kill people on charges

of being "police informers", or simply for not obeying their diktats. Majority of the victims were tribals.

On 22 January 2019, Mallu Madavi, Kannu Madavi and Lalsu Kudyeti were killed by Maoists on suspicion of police informers in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra.

On 27 January 2019, Sonsay Tanu Baig (32 years) was killed by Maoists at Talguda village in Gadchiroli district in Maharashtra. He was awarded 'capital punishment' on suspicion of being a police informer.⁴⁴²

In April 2019, two villagers were killed by Maoists in Kandhamal and Bolangir districts of Odisha accusing them of being police informers.⁴⁴³

⁴⁴⁰. Annual Report 2018-19, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, https://mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MI_NISTRY%20OF%20HOME%20AFFAIR%20AR%202017-18%20FOR%20WEB.pdf

⁴⁴¹. See Left Wing Extremism Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, https://mha.gov.in/division_of_mha/left-wing-extremism-division

⁴⁴². Maharashtra: Maoists kill villager in Gadchiroli, say police informers will get capital punishment, India Today, 28 January 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/maharashtra-maoists-kill-villager-in-gadchiroli-say-police-informers-will-get-capital-punishment-1440991-2019-01-28>

⁴⁴³. Suspecting them of being informers, Maoists abduct 3 tribals in Odisha; kill 1, Hindustan Times, 30 June 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/suspecting-them-of-being-informers-maoists-abduct-3-tribals-in-odisha-kill-1/story-NaGmDlpPsEnZsAgfpxE3uO.html>



On 1 May 2019, Podiyam Mutta and Koko Lachhu were killed by Maoists at Karigundam village in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh. Both the deceased were tortured before being killed in a Jan Adalat suspecting them as police informers.⁴⁴⁴

On 31 May 2019, Dileep was killed by Maoists at Bulbul village in Lohardaga district in Jharkhand. According to the police, the Maoists had abducted Dileep from his house and shot dead on suspicion of being a police informer.⁴⁴⁵

On 1 June 2019, Chhannu Sodhi (30 years) was killed by Maoists for being a police informer in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. The deceased was on a visit to a weekly market under Kodinar police station when a group of four-five Maoists

attacked him with axes, killing him on the spot.⁴⁴⁶

On 13 June 2019, Brajesh Sahu (38 years) was killed by Maoists near a school under Bishunpur police station area in Gumla district of Jharkhand. The deceased, who ran a poultry shop, was shot dead after being forcibly taken away from his shop on the suspicion of being a police informer.⁴⁴⁷

On 19 June 2019, Brajlal Munda (40 years) was tortured and stabbed multiple times by Maoists before being shot dead in Lanji area in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. The deceased was accused as a police informer.⁴⁴⁸

⁴⁴⁴. Maoists kill villagers suspecting them as informers, The Pioneer, 3 May 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/maoists-kill-villagers-suspecting-them-as-informers.html>

⁴⁴⁵. Maoists kill man after terming him police informer, Business Standard, 1 June 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/maoists-kill-man-after-terming-him-police-informer-119060101032_1.html

⁴⁴⁶. Police informer killed by Naxals in C'garh, PTI, 2 June 2019, http://www.ptinews.com/news/10616096_Police-informer-killed-by-Naxals-in-C-garh

⁴⁴⁷. Maoist kill BJP worker in Gumla branding him police informer, ANI, 14 June 2019, <http://www.uniindia.com/maoist-kill-bjp-worker-in-gumla-branding-him-police-informer/east/news/1631991.html>

⁴⁴⁸. Madhya Pradesh: Youth shot dead by Maoists on suspicion of being 'informer', The Times of India, 21 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/bhopal/madhya-pradesh-youth-shot-dead-by-maoists-on-suspicion-of-being-informer/articleshowprint/69892773.cms>



On 27 June 2019, a tribal identified as Guja Kabasi and two others, Onga Kalamala and Soma Sodhi were abducted by Maoists on suspicion of being police informers from Kukurkunda village under Mathili police station in Malkangiri district of Odisha. Guja Kabasi was killed, while the two others were released after they were beaten up in a praja court. The body of Guja Kabasi was found on 30 June 2019 with his throat slit with a sharp weapon. The abduction and killing was done to instill a sense of fear among the villagers who during a public gathering demanded implementation of developmental scheme defying the diktat of the Maoists.⁴⁴⁹

On 10 July 2019, a tribal identified as Nalluri Srinivas (45 years) was abducted by Maoists from Bhadradi-Kothagudem district in Telangana. His body was found on 12 July, lying in a pool of blood at Puttapadu village in Sukma district of Chhattisgarh. A note left by the Maoists claimed that Srinivas was

killed for being a police informer and defaming the Maoists.⁴⁵⁰

On 17 July 2019, two tribals identified as Gemilli Bhaskar Rao and Pangi Sattibabu were killed and another tribal identified as Pangi Linga was brutally beaten by Maoists at Veeravaram village in Chintapalli mandal in Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh. The Maoists branded them as police informers.⁴⁵¹

On 21 July 2019, Bhima Dora was shot dead by Maoists at Babupadar village in Kalahandi district of Odisha. Bhima was dragged out of his house and killed on the village outskirts on suspicion of being a police informer.⁴⁵²

⁴⁴⁹. Suspecting them of being informers, Maoists abduct 3 tribals in Odisha; kill 1, Hindustan Times, 30 June 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/suspecting-them-of-being-informers-maoists-abduct-3-tribals-in-odisha-kill-1/story-NaGmDlpPsEnZsAgfpxE3uO.html>

⁴⁵⁰. Maoists kill abducted TRS man, dub him cop informer, The Times of India, 13 July 2019, [https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/maoists-kill-abducted-trs-man-dub-him-cop-](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/maoists-kill-abducted-trs-man-dub-him-cop-informer/articleshowprint/70198777.cms)

[informer/articleshowprint/70198777.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/maoists-kill-abducted-trs-man-dub-him-cop-informer/articleshowprint/70198777.cms)
⁴⁵¹. Maoists kill two tribals in Chintapalli, The Hindu, 18 July 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/maoists-kill-two-tribals-in-chintapalli/article28535542.ece>

⁴⁵². Maoists kill man on suspicion of being police informer, The Pioneer, 23 July 2019, <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/maoists-kill-man-on-suspicion-of-being-police-informer.html>



In August 2019, Madan Yadav, a former Maoist, and his driver Chotu Kumar (30 years) were killed by Maoists under Chanan police station area in Lakhisarai district, Bihar. Madan Yadav was accused as being a police informer.⁴⁵³

On 14 September 2019, Mirya Manjal was found dead near a private firm's beneficiation plant under Kirandul police station limits in Dantewada district of Chhattisgarh. He was killed by Maoists on the suspicion of being a police informer after pronouncing him guilty in a so-called *jan adalat* (peoples court). Police claimed that Mirya Manjal was not a police informer.⁴⁵⁴

On 22 September 2019, Ramesh Kunjam, a class X student, was hacked to death by Maoists over suspicion of being a police informer

at Tarema village in Bijapur district, Chhattisgarh. A group of 15-30 armed red rebels called Ramesh out of his house and hacked him to death.⁴⁵⁵

In October 2019, Gorelal Koda (40 years) was killed by Maoists at Kethia Balchand village in Lakhisarai district in Bihar.⁴⁵⁶

On 30 October 2019, Madvi Ramlu was abducted and killed by Maoists at Dupeli village in Bijapur district of Chhattisgarh suspecting him to be a police informer. Taking responsibility for the killing, the Maoists warned the villagers to stay away from police else they too will be killed. The villagers said that Ramlu was brutally beaten in front of them. He was taken to a forested area where he was shot dead.⁴⁵⁷

⁴⁵³. Maoists kill two suspected police informers in Lakhisarai, The Times of India, 30 December 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/maoists-kill-two-suspected-police-informers-in-lakhisarai/articleshowprint/73022033.cms>

⁴⁵⁴. Chhattisgarh: Naxals kill man after accusing him of being police informer, India Today, 14 September 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/chhattisgarh-naxals-kill-man-accusing-him-being-police-informer-1599191-2019-09-14>

⁴⁵⁵. Maoists kill class X student suspecting as police informer, Pragativadi, 22 September 2019, <https://www.pragativadi.com/maoists-kill-class-x-student-suspecting-as-police-informer/>

⁴⁵⁶. Maoists kill two suspected police informers in Lakhisarai, The Times of India, 30 December 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/maoists-kill-two-suspected-police-informers-in-lakhisarai/articleshowprint/73022033.cms>

⁴⁵⁷. Chhattisgarh: Maoists abduct and kill Bijapur villager, The Times of India, 2



On 23 November 2019, Mohan Gupta, a former Maoist, was shot dead by the Maoists on the charge of being a police informer at Pipra Bazar in Palamu district of Jharkhand. Another person identified as Suraj Soni, a fruit-seller, was also killed and two others injured when Maoists fired indiscriminately.⁴⁵⁸

On 28 December 2019, Mughal Koda (50 years) and Sanjay Koda (30 years) were shot dead by suspected Maoists after they were abducted from their villages in Lakhisarai district in Bihar. The deceased were killed on the suspicion of being police informers. Pamphlets left by the Maoists on the spot warned the local residents of meeting the same fate if they provide information of their activities to the police.⁴⁵⁹

October 2019,
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/rampur/chhattisgarh-maoists-abduct-and-kill-bijapur-villager/articleshowprint/71407247.cms>

⁴⁵⁸. Jharkhand: Maoists gun down 'police informer' at Palamu market, stray bullets kill local, The Times of India, 24 November 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ranchi/jharkhand-maoists-gun-down-police-informer-at-palamu-market/articleshowprint/72205374.cms>

⁴⁵⁹. Maoists kill two suspected police informers in Lakhisarai, The Times of India, 30 December 2019,
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/>

[patna/maoists-kill-two-suspected-police-informers-in-lakhisarai/articleshowprint/73022033.cms](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/maoists-kill-two-suspected-police-informers-in-lakhisarai/articleshowprint/73022033.cms)



7. TORTURE BY OTHER NON-STATE ACTORS (UPPER CASTES)

India has a history of attacks and discrimination against the Dalit community, formerly known as "untouchables". Discrimination on the basis of caste is outlawed in India but remains widespread across the country, because of the failure of the States to implement the protective laws including SC/ST Act.

During 2019, the Dalits were killed, attacked, tortured, and subjected to other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment by the members of the upper castes, among others, for riding a horse or owning a horse; sitting crossed-legs; fetching water from common sources of water such as well; swimming/bathing in the swimming pools; participation or watching of Hindu religious festivals; sporting moustaches; wearing jeans, shirts, gold chain or shoes; pasting stickers of symbols like Shivaji on their motorcycles; riding a motorcycle; having loving affairs with upper caste girls/women; sitting on a chair at the village panchayat office; seeking information from their upper caste employers; refusal to serve/work for upper castes; objecting to casteist remarks/slurs; or on mere suspicion of theft.

Some of the emblematic cases are highlighted below:

A. Cases of being beaten to death

On 26 April 2019, Dalit Jitendra Das (21 years) was allegedly beaten by upper caste men for having dinner sitting on a chair at a wedding in Shrikot area in Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand. The victim succumbed to his injuries on the next day. Jitendra's friend who tried to save him was also badly beaten up.⁴⁶⁰

On 29 May 2019, Dalit Bikki Srinivas (30 years) was beaten to death by upper caste people at Singampalli village in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. The Dalit was killed for allegedly plucking mangoes from an orchard belonging to an upper caste man. He was chased by the orchard owner and others, and beaten with sticks leading to his death. Later, the body was taken to

⁴⁶⁰. Dalit youth thrashed for sitting on a chair, eating at wedding, dies, Hindustan Times, 5 May 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/dalit-youth-thrashed-for-sitting-on-a-chair-eating-at-wedding-dies/story-dsBcMtTb5R5IqzZruI8UCM.html>



the panchayat office and hanged from the ceiling, to project it a case of suicide.⁴⁶¹

On 18 July 2019, a 58-year-old Dalit man was beaten to death by a mob in Neemuch district, Madhya Pradesh. The deceased was beaten to death allegedly over suspicion of stealing peacocks. Police booked ten perpetrators under the SC/ST Act.⁴⁶²

On 21 September 2019, Dhulichand Meena (40 years) was beaten to death for allegedly stealing a water pump in Ghatoli area in Jhalawar district, Rajasthan. Police claimed Dhulichand was beaten brutally by Purilal Tanwar, his sons Devi Singh Mohan and others alleging that he stole a water pump from their fields. A case was lodged against the accused under the SC/ST Act.⁴⁶³

⁴⁶¹. Dalit lynched for plucking mangoes, The New Indian Express, 30 May 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/andhra-pradesh/2019/may/30/dalit-lynched-for-plucking-mangoes-1983495.html>

⁴⁶². Dalit man beaten to death in Madhya Pradesh for 'stealing peacocks' Crime, Times Now News, 20 July 2019, <https://www.timesnownews.com/mirror-now/crime/article/dalit-man-beaten-to-death-in-madhya-pradesh-for-stealing-peacocks/456794>

⁴⁶³. Dalit man beaten to death for 'stealing water pump' in Rajasthan's Jhalawar, Business Standard, 22 September 2019,

On 25 September 2019, two Dalit children were beaten to death by two upper caste persons, Hakim Yadav and his brother Rameshwar Yadav for defecating on a street in front of a panchayat building at Bhavkedhi village in Shivpuri district, Madhya Pradesh. The two minor children identified as Roshani Balmiki (12 years) and Avinash Balmiki (10 years), suffered serious injuries and were declared brought dead in a hospital. The father of one of the deceased alleged that they were facing discrimination over their caste in the village.⁴⁶⁴

On 7 November 2019, Dalit labourer identified as Jagmail Singh (37 years) was tied to a pillar and beaten with iron rods and sticks by four upper caste men identified as Rinku, Amarjeet Singh, Lucky and Beeta over a dispute in Sangrur district of Punjab. The victim was also forced to drink urine when he asked for water.

https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/dalit-man-beaten-to-death-for-stealing-water-pump-in-rajasthan-s-jhalawar-119092200344_1.html

⁴⁶⁴. MP: Two Dalit kids 'beaten to death for open defecation', The Economic Times, 26 September 2019, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/mp-two-dalit-kids-beaten-to-death-for-open-defecation/articleshow/71303687.cms>



Subsequently, he was admitted in a hospital in Chandigarh and both his legs had to be imputed to prevent the spread of infection to other parts of the body. However, he succumbed to the injuries on 16 November 2019. A case was registered against four men identified as Rinku, Amarjeet Singh, Lucky and Beeta under wrongful confinement, abduction, and voluntarily causing hurt under IPC and under the SC/ST Act and further, Section 302 (murder) was added after the death of the victim.⁴⁶⁵

B. Cases of setting Dalits on fire

On 8 March 2019, the burnt body of 60-year-old Dalit identified as Gangaram was found outside the office of a mining company at Bjiolia in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan. The mining company was owned by a leader of a political party. A suicide note allegedly written by the deceased regarding troubled marriage of his daughter was found besides the body. Family members claimed that Gangaram was illiterate and could not have written the suicide note and he was not married.

⁴⁶⁵. Punjab: Dalit Labourer From Sangrur Dies After Being Brutally Beaten, *The Wire*, 16 November 2019, <https://thewire.in/rights/punjab-dalit-labourer-from-sangrur-dies-after-being-brutally-beaten>

They alleged that he was burnt to death.⁴⁶⁶

On 24 May 2019, a 14-year-old Dalit girl was raped and burnt to death in Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh. The girl was alone when she was raped by a group of men and burnt alive. The family of the deceased girl alleged the police of trying to make it look like an accidental death.⁴⁶⁷

On 16 June 2019, a Dalit farmer identified as Vinay Kumar Saroj (33 years) was tied to a cot, hands and legs chopped off and burnt alive by unidentified men at Belarampur village in Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh.⁴⁶⁸ According to police, Saroj had come to sleep in the fields for guarding his haystack. Uttar Pradesh Chairman of the SC/ST Commission

⁴⁶⁶. Dalit man allegedly burnt alive in Rajasthan, *The New Indian Express*, 8 March 2019, <https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/mar/08/dalit-man-allegedly-burnt-alive-in-rajasthan-cops-kin-at-odds-1948383.html>

⁴⁶⁷. Parents at hospital, 14-year-old Dalit girl gangraped, burnt to death in Muzaffarnagar, *India Today*, 29 May 2019, <https://www.indiatoday.in/crime/story/dalit-girl-raped-killed-in-uttar-pradesh-muzaffarnagar-1537155-2019-05-29>

⁴⁶⁸. See Amar Ujala, 18 June 2019, <https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/allahabad/farmer-burnt-alive-in-pratapgarh>



Brij Lal had condemned the incident and directed the police to arrest the accused.⁴⁶⁹

On 22 July 2019, a Dalit identified as Sujit Kumar (28 years) succumbed to his injuries after he was beaten and set ablaze by some people at Raghapur village in Barabanki district in Uttar Pradesh. The Dalit was allegedly mistaken for a thief when he entered a house to escape stray dogs who were chasing him. Without verifying, the occupants of the house beat him up, poured petrol on him and set him on fire on the night of 18 July 2019. Police arrested five persons and a case under SC/ST Act was filed.⁴⁷⁰

On 14 September 2019, Abhishek (20 years), a Dalit, was beaten and burnt to death by people belonging to upper caste after locking him up inside a room in Hardoi district, Uttar

Pradesh. The deceased was in a relationship with a woman from a higher caste. The deceased's 60-years old mother also died out of shock after hearing the news about the death of his son.⁴⁷¹

C. Cases of torture, degrading and humiliating treatment

On 25 February 2019, a Dalit woman and her 11-year-old daughter were tied to a tree and stripped by a bank manager and his relatives at Dalitpet village in East Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh. The accused bank manager identified as Raju also beat up the woman and threw chilli powder in her eyes following an altercation between them over fetching water from a municipal tap in the village.⁴⁷²

⁴⁶⁹. UP: Dalit man burnt alive in Pratapgarh, The Times of India, 17 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/up-dalit-man-burnt-alive-in-pratapgarh/articleshowprint/69824055.cms>

⁴⁷⁰. Uttar Pradesh: Dalit man thrashed after being mistaken for thief, dies in hospital, Scroll.in, 23 July 2019, <https://scroll.in/latest/931487/uttar-pradesh-dalit-man-thrashed-after-being-mistaken-for-thief-dies-in-hospital>

⁴⁷¹. 20-year-old Dalit man beaten up in captivity, set afire in alleged hate crime, MSN News, 17 September 2019, <https://www.msn.com/en-in/news/newsindia/20-year-old-dalit-man-beaten-up-in-captivity-set-afire-in-alleged-hate-crime/ar-AAHoHJ3?index=45>

⁴⁷². Dalit woman assaulted, daughter stripped by bank manager over land row, The Times of India, 27 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/dalit-woman-assaulted-daughter-stripped-by-bank-manager-over-land-row/articleshow/68176725.cms>



On 18 March 2019, 17-year old Dalit student identified as Meetkumar N Chavda was allegedly tied to a tree and was beaten up by at least two men at Dhanorda village in Patan district, Gujarat. The incident took place when the victim was about to appear in class XII board examination. He was forcefully taken to a secluded farm where he was beaten brutally. The police registered an FIR against Ramesh Patel and one unidentified person under SC/ST Act.⁴⁷³

On 28 April 2019, a Dalit identified as Kumar (45 years) was allegedly beaten up, urinated upon and forced to eat human faeces by upper caste persons at Mannargudi in Thiruvavur district, Tamil Nadu. Police allegedly filed a complaint against the accused only after the victim staged a protest.⁴⁷⁴

On 22 May 2019, a tribal woman doctor Payal Salman Tadvi (23 years)

committed suicide unable to bear alleged harassment by three senior doctors at Nair Hospital in Mumbai, Maharashtra. The three accused doctors were identified as Dr Hema Ahuja, Dr Bhakti Mehar, and Dr Ankita Khandelwal. An enquiry report had found evidence of harassment and caste remarks made by the three accused doctors. As per the report, Tadvi was scolded in the operation theatre in front of other staff and patients hours before she took the extreme step.⁴⁷⁵

On 1 June 2019, a Dalit minor was tied with a rope and beaten up allegedly by a group of upper caste men after he tried to enter into a temple in Rajasthan's Pali district. The incident reportedly took place in Pali's Dhaneriya village. In a video, which went viral soon after the incident, the perpetrators were seen clobbering the boy even as he pleaded them to stop saying that he will never enter the temple. According to reports, the victim's uncle filed a complaint two days after the incident. The case was registered

⁴⁷³. Gujarat: Dalit student tied to tree, beaten by men, Deccan Herald, 22 March 2019,

<https://www.deccanherald.com/national/west/gujarat-dalit-student-tied-to-tree-beaten-by-men-724478.html>

⁴⁷⁴. TN Dalit man recounts brutal assault and humiliation, two arrested, The News Minute, 8 May 2019, <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/t-n-dalit-man-recounts-brutal-assault-and-humiliation-two-arrested-101418>

⁴⁷⁵. Mumbai doctor's suicide: College confirms she was harassed over her caste, scolded hours before death, The Indian Express, 29 May 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/mumbai-doctor-suicide-payal-tadvi-dalit-harassed-5753556/>



under the POCSO Act and police have arrested four in the incident.⁴⁷⁶

On 1 June 2019, a Dalit youth was stripped and tortured by upper caste persons in a village in Sonipat district, Haryana. A video of the incident, which went viral on social media, show the youth locked inside a room, made to strip clothes and being hit repeatedly with wooden batons. Police investigation revealed that victim was tortured for his refusal to work on the farm of an influential family.⁴⁷⁷

On 15 June 2019, an 8-year-old boy, belonging to Matang (a scheduled caste in Maharashtra) community, was stripped naked and forced to sit on a hot, burning tile at noon for entering into a temple space in Wardha, Maharashtra. The accused

⁴⁷⁶. Dalit Boy Tied Up, Beaten by Upper Caste Men for Trying to Enter Temple in Rajasthan's Pali; 4 Arrested, News 18, 5 June 2019, <https://www.news18.com/news/india/dalit-boy-tied-up-beaten-by-upper-caste-for-trying-to-enter-temple-in-rajasthans-pali-no-police-action-yet-2172785.html>

⁴⁷⁷. Chandigarh: Dalit tortured by upper caste men, The Times of India, 25 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/dalit-tortured-by-upper-caste-men/articleshowprint/69934626.cms>

identified as Umesh alias Amol Dhore allegedly first ruffled the child up and then pushed him onto a hot tile, even as the child whimpered and pleaded to be let off. At the time of the incident, the temperature in Wardha was 45 degrees celsius and the burning tiles had left deep burn injuries on the child's buttocks and back. Police claimed that the victim was not beaten up for entering the temple, but for trying to "steal" from the temple.⁴⁷⁸

On 5 July 2019, three Dalit youths identified as Rahul Gautam (20 years), Govinda Gautam (19 years) and Sadabrij Gautam (20 years) were stripped and beaten by a group after they were allegedly found trying to steal from a Union Bank customer care service centre in Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh. A video which had gone viral showed several people were seen beating the three youths sitting on a street. Police booked three persons under the SC/ST Act.⁴⁷⁹

⁴⁷⁸. Wardha: Caste Hindu Strips Dalit Boy, Forces Him to Sit on Hot Tiles for Entering Temple, The Wire, 19 June 2019, <https://thewire.in/caste/wardha-caste-hindu-dalit-boy-strip-entering-temple>

⁴⁷⁹. Uttar Pradesh: Three Dalit youths stripped, beaten up for 'theft bid', The Indian Express, 8 July 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/uttar-pradesh-three-dalit-youths->



On 16 August 2019, a video of a minor Dalit girl and a 20-year-old man surfaced in social media showing them being beaten in public by a village elder at KP doddi village in Anantpur district of Andhra Pradesh. The minor girl had reportedly eloped with the man. In the video, the girl can be seen being beaten by the elder as her lover sat with a distressed expression on his face.⁴⁸⁰

On 20 August 2019, Rajkumar Jatav, a Dalit, was beaten up by three upper caste persons at Umri village in Bhind district, Madhya Pradesh. According to the police, Jatav was beaten for using 'Jai Bheem' as greeting and not 'Ramdhoo'. In his complaint to the police, the victim said that the accused identified as Suresh Singh, Monu Rajawat and Bajrang Rajawat asked him why he used 'Jai Bheem' but not 'Ramdhoo' as a form of greeting, and when Jatav told them he was free

to use Jai Bheem, the accused abused him on caste line and beat him up.⁴⁸¹

On 8 September 2019, at least nine persons belonging to Madiga community, a Scheduled Caste in Karnataka, were beaten up by over 40 people belonging to a dominant caste at Kachanahalli village in Nelamangala district. The perpetrators allegedly barged into the homes of the victims, dragged them out, including women, by their hair and beaten them with iron rods and wooden logs for refusing to do demeaning work for them and conducting awareness programme against their discrimination.⁴⁸²

On 30 September 2019, six Dalits identified as Jogi Das, Rama Nahak, Hari Nahak, Sania Nahak, Jogendra Nahak and Juria Nahak were tortured and forced to eat human excreta at Gopalpur village in Ganjam

[stripped-beaten-up-for-theft-bid-5819909/](https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-dalit-couple-brutally-thrashed-by-village-elder-in-andhra-pradesh-village-video-goes-viral/336447)

⁴⁸⁰. Dalit Girl Brutally Beaten Up By Village Elder In Andhra Pradesh In Public, Video Goes Viral, Outlook India, 17 August 2019, <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/india-news-dalit-couple-brutally-thrashed-by-village-elder-in-andhra-pradesh-village-video-goes-viral/336447>

⁴⁸¹. Dalit man beaten up for chanting 'Jai Bheem' in MP, Hindustan Times, 23 August 2019, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/bhopal/dalit-man-beaten-up-for-chanting-jai-bheem-in-mp/story-s2AvN1wxFyGUOaVoqNOOZN.html>

⁴⁸². Dalits beaten up in K'taka village for refusing to do free, demeaning work, The News Minute, 10 September 2019, <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/dalits-beaten-k-taka-village-refusing-do-free-demeaning-work-108678>



district, Odisha. The victims were held responsible by a group of villagers after three people died of an unknown disease.⁴⁸³

On 1 October 2019, a 10-year-old boy, a student of Class IV in a government school, was allegedly beaten up by his teacher for touching utensils used for serving mid-day meals in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The boy reportedly sustained minor injuries due to the beating. A case was lodged under SC/ST Act.⁴⁸⁴

On 11 November 2019, Ramu, a Dalit migrant labourer from Uttar Pradesh, was taken hostage and tortured after tying his hands with a rope on a tractor-trailer by two persons in Muktsar district in Punjab. According to the police, the two perpetrators identified as Gurpal Singh and Bubby committed the crime after the victim failed to clear a debt of Rs. 25,000 to one of them. Although, the victim

lodged a complaint with the police, the accused were not booked under the SC/ST Act. The Punjab State Scheduled Castes Commission had sought a report from the police in connection with the case.⁴⁸⁵

D. Police inaction

On 8 May 2019, the National Human Rights Commission directed the State Government of Rajasthan calling for action taken report over police inaction in connection with a case of gang rape of a Dalit woman by five persons after tying up her husband in Thanagaji area in Alwar district of Rajasthan. The crime took place on 26 April 2019 but despite registering an FIR the police did not take any action for four days reportedly because of ensuing elections.⁴⁸⁶

On 4 June 2019, Devji Rathod (36 years), a Dalit, attempted to immolate himself near the office of the District Collector, Surendranagar in Gujarat alleging police inaction

⁴⁸³. 6 elderly men thrashed, tortured for 'witchcraft', Daily Pioneer, 3 October 2019,

<https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/6-elderly-men-thrashed--tortured-for---witchcraft---.html>

⁴⁸⁴. 10-year-old Dalit boy thrashed for touching mid-day meal utensils in Rajasthan, India Today, 4 October 2015, <https://www.indiatoday.in/fyi/story/10-year-old-dalit-boy-thrashed-for-touching-mid-day-meal-utensils-in-rajasthan-266284-2015-10-04>

⁴⁸⁵. Two booked for torturing labourer, The Tribune, 21 November 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/two-booked-for-torturing-labourer/863665.html>

⁴⁸⁶. See NHRC Press Release dated 8 May 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-government-rajasthan-over-reported-police-inaction-rape-dalit-woman>



against against two upper-caste men named in his FIR. According to the victim, two upper caste men identified as Jagdish Kher and Shaktisinh Kher had insulted and abused him when he went to them to complain about corruption. However, the police were not acting on his complaint, which forced him to take the extreme step of killing himself.⁴⁸⁷

On 12 July 2019, the NHRC directed the DGP, Haryana to submit report over police inaction in connection with a case of abduction and gang rape of a 12-year-old Dalit girl in Nuh, Haryana. The minor girl, who was an orphan and lives with her grandmother, was abducted, taken to an under-construction house of a policeman and gang raped for two days. Following the incident, the grandmother of the victim had approached the police authorities on 9 July 2019 but no help was provided to her by police. The NHRC observed “It is more disheartening, as reported, that for two days, when the girl was being assaulted and her grandmother was seeking help from

the police authorities, no action was taken on her request. Had the timely action been taken by the police personnel, perhaps, the girl could have been saved from the clutches of the perpetrators in time. As alleged, such an inhuman approach shown by the police personnel is highly condemnable. Apparently, the public servants have failed to do their lawful duty.”⁴⁸⁸

⁴⁸⁷. Gujarat: Alleging police inaction in atrocity case, Dalit man attempts to set himself on fire, The Indian Express, 5 June 2019, <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/a-hmedabad/gujarat-alleging-police-inaction-in-atrocity-case-dalit-man-attempts-to-set-himself-on-fire-5765485/>

⁴⁸⁸. See NHRC Press Release dated 12 July 2019, <http://nhrc.nic.in/media/press-release/nhrc-notice-dgp-haryana-over-gang-rape-dalit-girl-nuh-12072019>



8. JUDICIAL INTERVENTIONS AGAINST TORTURE

The judiciary continued to intervene to award compensation and punish the culprits where permission for prosecution was given by the government as cited below.

8.1 JUDGMENTS AWARDING COMPENSATION

Case 1: Gujarat High Court compensates woman for arrest after sunset

On 5 March 2019, the Gujarat High Court directed the State government to pay a compensation of Rs 2,500 to a woman, who was arrested after sunset in violation of law in 2012. The high court had asked the woman to institute civil proceedings against the concerned police inspector, if she wished to claim more damages from him for the violation of law. The woman, Varshaben Patel had been fighting a legal battle for over seven years after her arrest on the night of 5 November 2012 from her home. She was arrested along with her husband on charges of cheating and forgery over a property dispute. After her arrest, the victim complained before the Magisterial Court in Vadodara that her arrest at night was in violation of provisions of Section 46(4) of the CrPC, which prohibits arrest of a woman after

sunset except in extraordinary circumstances and with prior permission from a judicial magistrate. However, the magisterial court let off the accused police officer with a strict warning. Aggrieved, she moved the high court for action against the police officer.⁴⁸⁹

Case 2: Manipur High Court awards compensation in two fake encounter killings

On 11 April 2019, the Manipur High Court ordered the Central Government to pay compensation of Rs. 500,000 each to two women whose husbands were allegedly killed by Assam Rifles personnel in a fake encounter in 2009. The order was passed by a division bench of the high court comprising Chief Justice Ramalingam Sudhakar and Justice MV Muralidaran following two petitions filed by Laishram Prema Devi and Seram Sunita Devi, the widows. Laishram Keshorjit Singh and Seram Priyokumar Meitei of the Urup Litanmakhong area in Imphal

⁴⁸⁹. Compensate woman for arrest at night: Gujarat HC to govt, The Times of India, 5 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/compensate-woman-for-arrest-at-night-gujarat-hc-to-govt/articleshowprint/68262664.cms>



East district were picked up by the personnel of 20 Assam Rifles on 1 June 2009 from Tengnoupal check post in then Chandel district (now Tengnoupal district). Later, the two were killed in a fake encounter at the nearby place on the same day. Earlier, the Thoubal district judge conducted an inquiry into the killings and established that the two were killed in a fake encounter.⁴⁹⁰ The NHRC also awarded a compensation of Rs. 500,000 each to the next of kin of the two deceased acting on a complaint filed by the NCAT.⁴⁹¹

Case 3: Allahabad High Court orders compensation in a custodial death case

On 25 May 2019, the Allahabad High Court directed the District Magistrate of Shamli, Uttar Pradesh to pay compensation of Rs. 500,000 to the mother of a custodial death victim. Taking serious note of non-payment of compensation to the deceased's mother (the petitioner) despite courts order, the High Court warned that if the amount was not paid to the petitioner, the District Magistrate and the Principal Secretary (Home)

⁴⁹⁰. 'Pay Rs 5 lakh each to wives of 2 fake encounter victims', The Times of India, 15 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/imphal/pay-rs-5-lakh-each-to-wives-of-2-fake-encounter-victims/articleshowprint/68884330.cms>

⁴⁹¹. NHRC Case No. 11/14/2/09-10-PF

should present themselves before the court on the next date of hearing to explain why the earlier order dated 4 April 2019 was not complied with. The petitioner's son, Adesh Bharadwaj alias Adarsh had died an unnatural death in District Jail Saharanpur in 2016.⁴⁹²

Case 4: Karnataka High Court issues notice to State Government for grant of compensation in cases of unnatural death of prisoners

On 4 July 2019, the Karnataka High Court issued notice to the State government of Karnataka while hearing a suo-motu petition seeking to implement directions given by the Supreme Court for identifying cases of unnatural death in prisons and grant compensation to next of kin of the deceased. A division bench of Chief Justice Abhay Oka and Justice H T Narendra Prasad observed that the position taken by the state government that it would grant compensation only when the State Human Rights Commission recommended, was incorrect. It said, "prima facie it appears to us that compensation will have to be fixed

⁴⁹². HC orders compliance of Rs 5L relief for jail inmate's death, The Times of India, 26 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/hc-orders-compliance-of-rs-5l-relief-for-jail-inmates-death/articleshowprint/69499828.cms>



by this court and not by the state human rights commission and paid in all cases of unnatural death.” The bench observed that it would pass directions to fix the amount of compensation. As per the state government, 48 cases of unnatural deaths were reported in the jails from 2012 till 2017. The Court also rejected the stand of the state government that cases of suicide were not to be considered as unnatural death. It said the apex court has concluded that suicide committed by a prisoner, was unnatural death.⁴⁹³

Case 5: Landmark ruling by Kerala High Court in an illegal detention case

On 8 July 2019, the Kerala High Court told the state government of Kerala and Police that “a good end will not justify bad means, especially when an individual’s right to freedom and privacy are violated”, while upholding a single bench’s finding that being a Maoist supporter is not a crime in a case of illegal detention. Declining to interfere with the award

of compensation of Rs 100,000 ordered by a single bench in 2015 for illegal detention and house search without a warrant by alleging Maoist link, a division bench comprising chief justice Hrishikesh Roy and justice AK Jayasankaran Nambiar said as the guardian of fundamental rights, the high court reviews the state’s action on the doctrine of proportionality to see whether the restriction on a citizen’s liberty was strictly required by the exigencies of the situation.⁴⁹⁴

The judgment authored by Justice Jayasankaran Nambiar stated, “*When we apply the said tests to the case at hand, we have no hesitation in holding that, in view of the primacy that is accorded under our Constitution to a person’s fundamental right to privacy and personal liberty, the action of the police authorities in detaining and interrogating the petitioner and thereafter searching his residence, without following the procedure mandated under the Code of Criminal Procedure, was wholly unjustified. It may be that the police entertained a suspicion and the action taken was to a good end, but it is fundamental in our law that the means which are*

⁴⁹³. Unnatural Deaths In Prisons: Karnataka HC Takes Suo Motu Cognizance, Issues Notice To Govt., Live Law, 4 July 2019, <https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/fix-adhoc-amount-to-be-granted-as-compensation-to-kin-of-deceased-prisoner-146099>

⁴⁹⁴. Illegal detention: Good end does not justify bad means, Kerala HC tells police, The Times of India, 8 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/illegal-detention-good-end-does-not-justify-bad-means-kerala-hc-tells-police/articleshowprint/70131173.cms>



adopted to this end are lawful means. A good end does not justify a bad means more so when the means adopted are such that violate the personal freedom and privacy of individuals.”⁴⁹⁵

Case 6: Madras High Court enhances compensation in custodial death case

In August 2019, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court directed the State Government of Tamil Nadu to enhance the compensation paid to the family of Markandeyan, who allegedly committed suicide at the Oomachikulam police station in 2011. The order was passed by the court while hearing a petition filed by the deceased’s wife C. Poomayil in 2015. In her petition, she alleged that her husband committed suicide after he was tortured and harassed at the police station. The State Government paid Rs. 100,000 to the deceased’s family. However, the court felt that the compensation was not sufficient as the family was struggling to make ends meet.⁴⁹⁶

⁴⁹⁵. Illegal detention: Good end does not justify bad means, Kerala HC tells police, The Times of India, 8 July 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/illegal-detention-good-end-does-not-justify-bad-means-kerala-hc-tells-police/articleshowprint/70131173.cms>

⁴⁹⁶. Enhance compensation to family of custodial death victim: HC, The Hindu, 14 August 2019,

Case 7: Bombay High Court orders compensation for keeping convict in jail beyond term

On 28 August 2019, the Bombay High Court directed the state government of Maharashtra to pay a compensation of Rs 50,000 to Imtiyajbi Shah, a 70-year-old woman convict after she was kept for 36 days beyond her prison term. The Court term the delay in releasing her as “illegal detention”. The Harsul Central jail authorities in Aurangabad said they were “confused” over a 2017 order of the Supreme Court which had reduced her four-year sentence to one year, after upholding her conviction in a 19-year-old ‘attempt to murder’ case. The woman from Aurangabad had approached the high court after her release in July 2019. She had sought compensation of Rs 5 lakh saying that the delay in her release amounts to illegal detention. The court directed the state to pay compensation amount first within 45 days and to “ascertain the liability of officers who were negligent in not complying the order of the Supreme Court and the amount can be recovered from them”.⁴⁹⁷

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/enhance-compensation-to-family-of-custodial-death-victim-hc/article29093429.ece>

⁴⁹⁷. Aurangabad: Rs 50,000 fine for holding convict in jail after term, The Times of India, 2 September 2019;



Case 8: Madras High Court awards compensation of over Rs. 30 lakh to kins of torture victim

In a major decision, the Madras High Court in September 2019 awarded a compensation of Rs. 30.09 lakh to the wife and four minor children of an industrial painter who died due to custodial torture by the police and held that the income multiplier method adopted for determining compensation in motor accident claims cases can be followed in cases of extra judicial execution too. The court after considering that wife of the deceased was only 28 years when he died, and his children aged nine, six, four and three years in 2015 had lost the love and affection of their father at a very young age, directed the State government to pay Rs. 30.09 lakh with interest at the rate of 6% per annum. The order was passed on a public interest litigation petition. The Court held that the family members of the deceased need not be driven to the civil court seeking compensation for the death when the public law remedy itself could be invoked by the High Court by exercising its powers under Article 226 (writ jurisdiction) of the Constitution to award a just and fair compensation. According to the petitioner, the victim was picked up

from his residence on 28 May 2015 by the police, headed by Raja, who was the then Inspector of Neyveli Town Police Station. He was thereafter kept in illegal custody for a week and subjected to brutal beating during interrogation in connection with a case of murder. Police later released him after finding him to be innocent. He was admitted to a government hospital for treatment, where he detailed the torture he underwent. The police had pulled out the nails on his toes on the right foot. He was also tied upside down on a tree and two police personnel sat on a log tied to his shoulder. Though he had no history of renal disease, the custodial torture had led to Rhabdomyolysis, a serious condition caused by muscle injury, leading to kidney failure, from which he died on 6 June 2015.⁴⁹⁸

8.2 JUDGMENTS RECOMMENDING PUNISHMENTS

Case 1: Court sentenced two policemen to two years imprisonment in Punjab

On 8 March 2019, the Court of Judicial Magistrate (CJM), Faridkot in Punjab sentenced two police head

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aurangabad/aurangabad-50000-fine-for-holding-convict-in-jail-after-term/articleshowprint/70940993.cms>

⁴⁹⁸. Kin of custodial torture victim get ₹30 lakh, The Hindu, 17 September 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/cennai/kin-of-custodial-torture-victim-get-30-lakh/article29434908.ece>



constables to two years imprisonment for custodial torture of Sunil Kumar at Kotkapura police station in Faridkot district in May 2014. The two head constables identified as Jang Singh and Surjit Singh had trespassed into the house of the victim at Prem Nagar, Kotkapura on 27 May 2014, kidnapped him and illegally detained him at the police station for the purpose of extorting money. The victim sustained injuries following custodial torture. The Court held that the accused did not deserve to be released on probation of good conduct and behaviour. The victim was forced to move the court after the police had failed to take any action against the accused on a complaint lodged by him. In his complaint in the court filed in July 2014, Sunil Kumar had alleged that his face was wrapped with cloth and water was put in his nose due to which his breath stopped and there were attempts to kill him in the police lock-up. He also stated that he was tortured for two days at Kotkapura and Jaito police stations as the police wanted to extort money and procure his signature on some papers.⁴⁹⁹

⁴⁹⁹. ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT, TORTURE CASE - 2 policemen sent to two years in jail, *The Tribune*, 9 March 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/bathi>

Case 2: Seven personnel of Haryana Police booked on court's order for torturing a Dalit

On 8 March 2019, seven personnel of Crime Investigation Agency of Haryana Police, including an Inspector, were booked for allegedly abducting Sachin Kumar (26 year), a Dalit, and subjecting him to torture in Kurukshetra, Haryana in August 2018. On the directions of Judicial Magistrate Chetesh Gupta, a case was registered against Inspector Deepender Singh, SI Subhash Chand, Head Constables Lalit Kumar and Nirmaljit Singh, and Constables Naveen, Arvind and Sandeep. They were booked under Sections 364 (abducting in order to murder), 167 (framing an incorrect document to cause injury), 452 (trespass) of the IPC, besides relevant sections of the SC/ST Act. According to the victim, he was forcibly taken away by a CIA team on 8 August 2018 after they barged into his house, claiming that he was in possession of a countrymade weapon. He was taken to the CIA office in Kurukshetra where he was allegedly subjected to torture. He was released only after his family and villagers approached the police.⁵⁰⁰

[nda/2-policemen-sent-to-two-years-in-jail/740413.html](https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/2-policemen-sent-to-two-years-in-jail/740413.html)

⁵⁰⁰. FIR against 7 K'shetra cops for Dalit's 'torture' - CIA staff booked on court orders, *The Tribune*, 9 March 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/hary>



Case 3: Delhi court sentenced five Uttar Pradesh policemen 10 years imprisonment for custodial death

On 20 March 2019, a court in Delhi sentenced five personnel of Uttar Pradesh Police to 10-year rigorous imprisonment each for torturing a man to death at Sector 20 police station in Noida in Gautam Buddha district, Uttar Pradesh. Additional Sessions Judge Sanjeev Kumar Malhotra awarded the sentence to Sub-Inspectors Hindveer Singh and Mahesh Mishra and Constables Pradeep Kumar, Pushpender Kumar and Haripal Singh for abducting the victim, Sonu, making incorrect entries in the general diary to mislead evidence and torturing him which led to his death in 2006. Kunwar Pal, a property dealer and an accused in the case, was awarded imprisonment for three years by the court on kidnapping charge. The court also ordered the accused persons to pay cumulatively Rs. 17 lakh compensation to the father of the deceased. The court held the accused guilty on 18 March 2019. Following the death of Sonu, his father had filed a complaint and a case was registered. The case was previously tried by a court in Uttar Pradesh but the Supreme Court later transferred it to the Delhi court

[ana/fir-against-7-k-shetra-cops-for-dalit-s-torture/740175.html](https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/custodial-death-10-year-imprisonment-for-5-cops/article26594907.ece)

stating that “free and fair trial of the case will not be possible within the State of Uttar Pradesh as the accused were members of the State’s police force”.⁵⁰¹

Case 4: Haryana Court sentenced five policemen to five years imprisonment for custodial death

On 1 April 2019, the court of Additional District and Sessions judge, Fatehabad in Haryana sentenced five police personnel to five years imprisonment for the custodial death of Dalbir Singh on 20 May 2008. The Court also imposed a fine of Rs. 21,000 on each of the five guilty police personnel. The guilty police personnel were identified as Rajendra Kumar, Sriram, Ranbir Singh, Ram Bhatt and Bijay Singh attached to the GRP police station at Jakhal. According to the petition filed by deceased’s brother Samsher Singh, a false case was filed against Dalbir Singh on 16 May 2008 by GRP personnel and he was beaten with sticks in custody. Later, Dalbir Singh was admitted at PGI hospital, Rohtak where he succumbed to his injuries on 29 May 2008. Samsher Singh

⁵⁰¹. Custodial death: 10-year imprisonment for 5 cops, The Hindu, 21 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/custodial-death-10-year-imprisonment-for-5-cops/article26594907.ece>



claimed that he saw injury marks on his brother's body.⁵⁰²

Case 5: Court frames charges against nine policemen in 26-year-old fake encounter case in Punjab

On 4 April 2019, the court of Ropar Additional District and Session Judge Ravdeep Singh Hundal framed charges of murder and criminal conspiracy against nine police personnel including a former SP in a 26-year-old fake encounter case in Ropar district of Punjab. The accused had allegedly killed a 20-year-old constable Paramjit Singh in July 1993 and then registered a case of encounter between the police and the deceased along with his unidentified accomplice during the peak of militancy in Punjab. The court maintained the murder and criminal conspiracy charges against the then Chamkaur Sahib SHO Harpal Singh, who later retired as superintendent of police, ASIs Santokh Singh and Gurnam Singh; retired Constables Parmail Singh and Rajinder Singh; Head Constable Iqbal Mohammad, Constables Mohinder Singh, Sukhwinder Lal, and Jaswinder Singh. In addition, a woman identified as Mohinder Kaur of Maujlipur village was also booked

⁵⁰². See Dainik Savera Times, 2 April 2019, <https://www.dainiksaveratimes.com/crime/news/sentenced-to-death-during-detention-five-police-personnel-arrested-230190>

for murder as Paramjit Singh was allegedly killed at her house. Earlier, all the accused were placed under arrest by the court of Ropar judicial magistrate Harish Kumar on charge of murder and the case was committed to additional district and sessions judge for framing of charges. The Court also rejected the bail application filed by the accused. The case was filed in 1998 by Paramjit's grandfather Daljit Singh who passed away in 2009.⁵⁰³

Case 6: Gujarat court sentenced two police officials to life imprisonment for custodial death

On 20 June 2019, Sanjiv Bhatt, an Indian Police Service officer, and a retired police constable Pravinsinh Zala were sentenced to life imprisonment by the Jamnagar sessions court in Gujarat in a custodial death case in 1990. They were sentenced after both were found guilty of torturing and murdering 40-year-old Prabhudas Vaishnani. Prabhudas was detained by the police on 30 October 1990. After his release from detention, Vaishnani died during treatment of severe kidney damage, on 18

⁵⁰³. Court frames charges in 26 year old fake encounter against 9 cops, The Times of India, 5 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/luhiana/court-frames-charges-in-26-yr-old-fake-encounter-against-9-cops/articleshowprint/68730669.cms>



November 1990. In his complaint, Amrut Vaishnani had alleged that his brother, Prabhudas was tortured in police custody, following which his kidney got damaged. Five other police personnel namely sub-inspectors Deepak Shah and Shailesh Pandya and constables Pravinsinh Jethva, Anopsinh Jethva and Keshubha Jadeja were also found guilty of custodial torture and given a two-year jail term along with Rs 10,000 fine.⁵⁰⁴

Case 7: Telangana High Court reprimands police for non-registration of case of illegal detention and torture

On 14 June 2019, the Telangana High Court directed the police to file status report for not registering a case over a businessman's allegation of illegal detention and torture in 2015. Hearing a contempt of court petition filed by businessman P. Ravinder Reddy of Ranga Reddy district, the High Court sought to know why the High Court order to issue a FIR on Reddy's complaint had not been complied with. Taking a serious note, the High Court directed

the police to issue a FIR based on Reddy's complaint. The petitioner approached the High Court, alleging that the police of the then Cyberabad police commissionerate had illegally detained him in the police station in a civil dispute and tortured him in 2015. He informed the court that he had complained to the Cyberabad Police Commissioner against the then SHO. However, the police higher-ups did not take any action against the SHO, compelling Reddy to approach the High Court. The High Court also expressed concern over police inaction on the court order and the citizen's complaint and observed that the police should follow the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in the Lalitha Kumari case in registration of cases.⁵⁰⁵

Case 8: Madras High Court seeks action against police in a custodial death case

On 2 July 2019, the Madras High Court, while hearing a petition that sought disciplinary action against police in a 2011 custodial death case, asked why there was delay in disposing of the disciplinary proceedings. The Madurai Bench of

⁵⁰⁴. Sacked Gujarat IPS officer Sanjiv Bhatt gets life sentence, The Times of India, 21 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/sacked-gujarat-ips-officer-sanjiv-bhatt-gets-life-imprisonment-in-custody-death-case/articleshowprint/69881850.cms>

⁵⁰⁵. HC seeks Rachakonda police explanation over not issuing FIR, The Hindu, 14 June 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/hc-seeks-rachakonda-police-explanation-over-not-issuing-fir/article27943547.ece>



the High Court directed the Home department to file a counter-affidavit in the case. The petition filed in 2015 by C. Poomayil, wife of the deceased, Markandeyan who allegedly committed suicide in the police station due to torture and harassment. In 2011, Markandeyan, along with his wife, had gone to the police station to file a complaint after their 19-year-old daughter went missing. Later, Markandeyan was detained at Oomachikulam police station, where he was found dead, hanging in the police station with injury marks on his body. The petitioner sought disciplinary action against the police personnel involved and appropriate compensation to the family.⁵⁰⁶

Case 9: Punjab court sentences 11 police personnel to life imprisonment for custodial death

On 9 July 2019, a court in Amritsar, Punjab sentenced 13 people, including 11 former police personnel, to life imprisonment in a 2014 custodial death case of prisoner Bikramjit Singh. In May 2014, Bikramjit Singh, a life convict, was abducted by 11 police personnel along with two others when he was

under treatment at a hospital. He was later tortured to death at a tractor agency in Batala. Following Bikramjit's abduction, the police had registered a case against him on 6 May 2014 alleging that he had escaped from police custody from the hospital premises. Later, a complaint was filed by his family members who alleged that he was kidnapped by a police team.⁵⁰⁷

Case 10: Bombay High Court orders trial court to book policemen for murder in custodial death case, reprimands CBI for failure to conduct fair investigation

On 19 December 2019, the Bombay High Court directed a trial court to book eight police officials from GRP at Wadala in the death of 25-year-old Agnelo Valdaris who died in custody in 2014. Agnelo was picked up on charges of theft. The Court allowed the petition filed by Agnelo's father Leonard and directed the trial court to book the eight policemen under Section 302 (murder), Section 201 (Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender) and Section 295A (Deliberate and malicious acts,

⁵⁰⁶. HC seeks counter in 2011 custodial death case, *The Hindu*, 2 July 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/hc-seeks-counter-in-2011-custodial-death-case/article28264916.ece>

⁵⁰⁷. 11 ex-cops among 13 get life term for killing jail inmate, *The Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/punjab/11-ex-cops-among-13-get-life-term-for-killing-jail-inmate/799174.html>



intended to outrage religious feelings or any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs) of IPC. Agnelo and three others were picked up by Wadala Railway Police on 15 April 2014 on charges of theft. Agnelo's family alleged that for the next three days they were stripped, tortured and even forced to have oral sex with each other. On 18 April 2014, Agnelo died while the others were released on bail on 22 April 2014. After Agnelo's death, the police claimed that he died while trying to escape from their custody and was run over by a train. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) though found that Agnelo was tortured and sexually assaulted but told the court that there was no evidence to suggest that he was killed by the police officials and supported the police version that he died after being knocked down by a running train while he was trying to escape from the custody on the basis of the statements of four eye witnesses. However, the court found that the statements of eye witnesses were inconsistent and noted that the co-accused arrested along with Agnelo had said that they were all tortured and could not walk on their own and concluded that Agnelo running on the railway tracks was out of question.⁵⁰⁸ Earlier on 19

November 2019, the Bombay High Court pulled up the CBI for not conducting the investigation into the custodial death in 'an impartial way'. Earlier, eight GRP personnel were booked under Section 377 (unnatural offences) along with Section 109 (punishment of abetment if the act is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment) of the IPC and they were not charged with Section 302 as the CBI has found no material that states Valdaris was killed.⁵⁰⁹

8.3 DIRECTIONS FOR PROBE BY INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Case 1: Gujarat High Court transfers custodial death case to CID

On 11 January 2019, the Gujarat High Court transferred the investigation in the custodial death of Surubha Jhala to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) after it expressed unhappiness over the shoddy probe being carried out by the SIT headed by Deputy Superintendent of Ahmedabad Rural Police KT

⁵⁰⁸. Valdaris Custodial Death: Bombay HC Directs Trial Court To Book Cops For Murder Of 25-yr old, Live Law, 20 December 2019, <https://www.livelaw.in/news->

[updates/valdaris-custodial-death-150962?infinite-scroll=1](https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/valdaris-custodial-death-150962?infinite-scroll=1)

⁵⁰⁹. HC pulls up CBI over custodial death probe, The Hindu, 20 November 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/hc-pulls-up-cbi-over-custodial-death-probe/article30021021.ece>



Kamariya.⁵¹⁰ On 15 October 2018, Surubha Jhala (35 years), an employee of a courier company, was tortured to death at the Old Bopal police station in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, a few hours after he was taken into custody for questioning by the special operations group (SOG) and local crime branch in connection with theft of gold worth Rs 2.5 crore.⁵¹¹ The deceased's family members alleged that Surubha died after he was allegedly beaten up in police lock up as he had not confessed to the crime.⁵¹² The state government constituted a SIT but the brother of the deceased filed a petition before the Gujarat High

Court demanding that the case be handed over to the CID.⁵¹³

Case 2: Madras HC issues notice to district administration of Kanyakumari over custodial death

On 5 February 2019, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court issued notice to the authorities of Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu to respond to a petition by a woman, whose husband allegedly died in police custody. In her petition, the woman identified as S Premi Ninjia from Muttom in the district stated that her husband, Sahaya Raj Thobiyas, a fisherman, was detained by the police at Manavalurichi police station for questioning in a criminal case on 3 November 2018. On the same day, she received a phone call from a police officer stating that her husband was admitted in Asaripallam government medical college hospital. When the woman reached the hospital, she was informed that her husband had died. According to the petition, she was informed by the police that her husband died during questioning. The woman approached the high court seeking transfer of the case to the Central Bureau of Investigation

⁵¹⁰. Gujarat High Court hands probe in Bopal custodial death case to CID, DNA, 12 January 2019, <https://www.dnaindia.com/ahmedabad/report-gujarat-high-court-hands-probe-in-bopal-custodial-death-case-to-cid-2707007>

⁵¹¹. Gujarat High Court summons police officials over custodial death, The Daily News and Analysis, 8 December 2018, <https://www.dnaindia.com/ahmedabad/report-gujarat-high-court-summons-police-officials-over-custodial-death-2693458>

⁵¹². Victim's family raises doubts on investigation by SIT, Ahmedabad Mirror, 8 December 2018, <https://ahmedabadmirror.indiatimes.com/ahmedabad/others/victims-family-raises-doubts-on-investigation-by-sit/articleshow/66993815.cms>

⁵¹³. Gujarat High Court summons police officials over custodial death, The Daily News and Analysis, 8 December 2018, <https://www.dnaindia.com/ahmedabad/report-gujarat-high-court-summons-police-officials-over-custodial-death-2693458>



from the police due to dodgy investigation by police as well as lack of action by the district collector on her representations. Allowing the petition, the high court issued notice to the Superintendent of Police and Collector of Kanyakumari district over the custodial death.⁵¹⁴

Case 3: Madhya Pradesh High Court gave last opportunity to State Government to submit inquiry report in custodial death case

On 11 March 2019, the Madhya Pradesh High court granted a final extension of 15 days to the police to file report of investigation into custodial death case of Pankaj Vaishnav, a court employee who had died at MIG police station in Indore district, Madhya Pradesh in December 2016. Taking a strong note of the delay in the police investigation, the court directed the counsel for state government to ensure presence of Director General of Police in court on the next date of hearing on 4 April 2019 - if chargesheet or the final report was not filed within 15 days. Earlier, the court had granted extension multiple

times to police department to conclude investigation against police officials. The court also questioned the action taken by the police in the past one year and commented that public had lost trust on the police machinery.⁵¹⁵

Case 4: Punjab & Haryana High Court orders SIT against custodial death of woman

On 18 March 2019, the Punjab and Haryana High Court directed the Punjab Police to constitute a SIT to be headed by an additional director of police to investigate into the custodial death of a woman identified as Ramandeep Kaur in 2017. The 29-year-old woman, who was picked up by the police in connection with an ATM fraud case on 5 August 2017, was found dead at Dugri police station in Ludhiana district. As per the court direction, the SIT will have to conduct the inquiry and submit the report within a period of three months. The order was passed by Justice Arvind Sangwan while disposing a petition filed by the fiancé of the deceased. The petitioner had sought directions to investigate or hold an inquiry after

⁵¹⁴. HC notice to Kanyakumari collector, SP over custodial death, The Times of India, 5 February 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/hc-notice-to-kanyakumari-collector-sp-over-custodial-death/articleshowprint/67841852.cms>

⁵¹⁵. Submit final probe report in 15 days, HC directs cops in custodial death case, The Times of India, 12 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/indore/submit-final-probe-report-in-15-days-hc-directs-cops-in-custodial-death-case/articleshowprint/68381312.cms>



registering an FIR against police officials of Ludhiana. According to the petitioner, on the night of 4 August 2017, they were both apprehended and tortured throughout the night and Ramandeep died in police custody at the police station. Later, the police made up a case that Ramandeep had committed suicide in the police station and cremated the body on 5 August 2017 without waiting for the arrival of her parents and relatives. While the State government informed the court that both the petitioner and the deceased were facing several criminal cases registered in Ludhiana related to cheating and forgery and claimed that nothing had been found against the police in the inquiry carried after the incident.⁵¹⁶

Case 5: Madras High Court transferred custodial death of a minor to CB-CID

On 26 March 2019, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court transferred the custodial death case of a 17-year-old boy in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu to the CB-CID for proper investigation. Hearing the

petition, filed by M Jeya, mother of the victim who sought a CB-CID investigation, the High Court observed that there were many lapses in the investigation by the state police.⁵¹⁷ Earlier on 20 March 2019, the High Court had directed the Dean of the Government Rajaji Hospital to submit clear reports on the death of the minor, who died in the custody of S.S. Colony police station in Madurai district on 24 January 2019. In her petition, M Jeya alleged that her son was subjected to custodial torture, leading to his death. Taking serious note of the shoddy conduct of the authorities the court questioned why the Government Rajaji Hospital had not conducted the post mortem in the first place, despite injury marks on the deceased and wondered if there was any nexus between the hospital authorities and the police in the case. Earlier, the court had also sought reports from the Commissioner of Police, Madurai, and the Juvenile Justice Board. The petitioner claimed that her son was first picked up by the police on 7 January 2019 for an inquiry in a case of jewel theft and subsequently released. But, a week later, the police had informed her

⁵¹⁶. Punjab and Haryana HC orders SIT probe into woman's custodial death, The Times of India, 21 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/hc-orders-sit-probe-into-custodial-death-of-ludhiana-woman/articleshowprint/68505531.cms>

⁵¹⁷. Custodial death case transferred to CB-CID, The Times of India, 27 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/custodial-death-case-transferred-to-cb-cid/articleshowprint/68588497.cms>



that they suspected her son's involvement in the theft and again picked him up for inquiry. She said that her son was kept in illegal custody for three days and tortured. The minor was produced before the Juvenile Justice Board and a complaint was raised over his alleged torture by the police. Following the complaint, the minor was admitted to the hospital where he succumbed to injuries on 24 January 2019.⁵¹⁸

Case 6: Gujarat High Court transfers custodial death case to CID

On 9 April 2019, the Gujarat High Court transferred investigation in a custodial death case to State's CID from the Crime Branch of Ahmedabad. The case relate to the death of 21-year-old Vivek Rana due to alleged torture at Maninagar police station in Ahmedabad district, Gujarat on 16 November 2014. The High Court ordered the CID to conduct a thorough investigation of the custodial death. As per the case details, Rana was wanted by Maninagar police in connection with a riot case. He surrendered before the city crime branch. His custody was handed over to Maninagar police, which allegedly beat him to

death in custody on 16 November 2014. Rana's sister Renuka Thapa complained that Rana had died due to custodial torture and named ACP Reema Munshi, Inspector Vishnudan Gadhvi, Sub-Inspector Narensh Chaudhary and Constable Bharat Italiya.⁵¹⁹ A judicial enquiry was conducted in the custodial death and the metropolitan court ordered registration of an FIR on murder charge in 2017. The Special Operation Group of Crime Branch registered the FIR and undertook investigation. On 31 January 2019, the Crime Branch filed a chargesheet exonerating all four police officials of murder charge, though the charge of beating was mentioned in the probe report. However, the reason for Rana's death was attributed to his epileptic seizures. This was not acceptable to the victim's sister and she moved the High Court. It was argued before the High Court that there were discrepancies in investigation report with regard to the cause of death. The autopsy report and report on medical treatment did not match with the reason put forth by the investigating agency. The deceased had 36 injury marks on his body and evidence

⁵¹⁸. HC seeks report from GRH on boy's death, *The Hindu*, 20 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/hc-seeks-report-from-grh-on-boys-death-madurai/article26593510.ece>

⁵¹⁹. Custodial death: Gujarat HC transfers probe to CID, *The Times of India*, 10 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/custodial-death-hc-transfers-probe-to-cid/articleshowprint/68802781.cms>



revealed that ACP Reema Munshi and three other police personnel had allegedly beaten him severely with belts.⁵²⁰

Case 7: Rajasthan High Court directs State Government to submit detailed report on custodial deaths in the State

On 11 April 2019, a division bench of Rajasthan High Court asked the state government of Rajasthan to furnish the details on the number of custodial deaths, number of post-mortems done in such cases and also in how many cases judicial enquiry was done. The reply was returnable by 15 May 2019. The order was passed by the High Court in a suo motu cognizance relating to the usage of mobile phones in jails, complaints of women inmates and custodial deaths. The bench comprising acting Chief Justice Mohammad Rafiq and Justice Goverdhan Bardhar also asked the state government to provide a detailed jail wise report on the deaths and asked them on the kind of

ex-gratia given in these cases.⁵²¹ Earlier, the High Court had issued 45 directions to the State Government covering various aspects of jail administration, including general hygiene and sanitation, vocational training, health, food and recreation. The directions included screening of a movie every fortnight for the entertainment of the inmates. It also asked the government to sanction Rs 50,000 per annum for the purchase of sports material to conduct sports activities. For the benefit of mental health of the inmates, the court asked the jail administration to introduce yoga and meditation on a regular basis.⁵²²

Case 8: Supreme Court issues contempt notice to CBI over custodial death

On 3 May 2019, the Supreme Court ordered service of notices to Senior Investigation Officer of the CBI in a contempt petition over a custodial death case of Yavatmal, Maharashtra in 2003. One Shailesh Thakur had filed the contempt petition against

⁵²⁰. Custodial death: Gujarat HC transfers probe to CID, The Times of India, 10 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/custodial-death-hc-transfers-probe-to-cid/articleshowprint/68802781.cms>

⁵²¹. Give details on custodial death: Court, The Times of India, 12 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aipur/give-details-on-custodial-death-court/articleshowprint/68840859.cms>

⁵²². Give details on custodial death: Court, The Times of India, 12 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/aipur/give-details-on-custodial-death-court/articleshowprint/68840859.cms>



Nandakumar Nair, Senior Investigation Officer of the CBI. In 2003, police had taken into custody two youths identified as Ajay Mohite and Suresh Sonkusare in connection with a case of robbery. The duo was brought to the SP office for interrogation. Later, it was said the two committed suicide. Earlier in October 2017, the Supreme Court had ordered the CBI to file an FIR under section 302 of IPC and launch an investigation to bring the truth to light. The CBI filed an FIR under section 174 of CrPC and started investigation. Thakur then approached the apex Court with a contempt petition, alleging the CBI deliberately flouted the court order and pleaded for action against Nandakumar Nair.⁵²³

Case 9: Kerala High Court orders inquiry in a custodial torture case

On 6 June 2019, the Kerala High Court ordered Additional Director General of Police (Intelligence) to conduct an inquiry in a case where a man who complained of custodial torture committed suicide after police threatened to implicate him in more cases if he gave evidence of

torture. The High Court issued the directive while hearing a petition filed by Raju PS, the father of deceased. Rajesh had complained of torture by Melukavu SI KT Sandeep and other police personnel by detaining him for 48 hours when he and his father went to file a cheating complaint against one Sarath on the evening of 19 February 2019. In custody, the SI allegedly beat Rajesh by wrapping a coconut in cloth. Seeing the torture, Rajesh's mother filed a petition before Judicial Magistrate of First Class-I (JFCM-I) of Erattupetta. When Rajesh was produced before the JFCM on 22 February 2019, he complained about custodial torture and the court posted the matter for taking evidence on 6 March 2019. Rajesh was released on bail on 28 February 2019, but police constables of Melukavu police station frequently summoned him to the station and allegedly threatened him not to give evidence of torture against them on 6 March. Rajesh committed suicide on 6 March, leaving behind a suicide note and a video that allegedly mentioned about the torture faced by him from Melukavu SI and his police team. Producing the suicide note and the video before the High Court, Rajesh's father said in his petition that he approached the High Court

⁵²³. SC contempt notice to CBI in Ytl custody deaths, The Times of India, 7 May 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/nagpur/sc-contempt-notice-to-cbi-in-ytl-custody-deaths/articleshow/69208289.cms>



after a complaint to police for a proper investigation failed.⁵²⁴

Case 10: Himachal Pradesh High Court issues notice to State Government over custodial death

On 12 June 2019, the Himachal Pradesh High Court issued notice seeking response in a case of custodial death in October 2018. A bench of Acting Chief Justice Dharam Chand Chaudhary and Justice Jyotsna Rewal Dua passed the order taking cognizance of the case on a letter written to the Chief Justice by the wife of the deceased detailing the incident. The High Court treated the letter as a PIL and issued notice to the state government. The petitioner alleged in the petition that the police had arrested her husband from Ghata village in Mandi district on 30 October 2018 and due to torture by the police, her husband died later in judicial custody. The petitioner also alleged that she took up the matter with the Mandi Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police but no action was taken by the authorities.⁵²⁵

⁵²⁴. Kerala HC orders probe by ADGP, The Times of India, 6 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kochi/suicide-over-police-torture-hc-orders-probe-by-adgp/articleshowprint/69681732.cms>

⁵²⁵. High Court notice to state in custodial death case, The Tribune, 13 June 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/hima>

Case 11: Karnataka High Court seeks report on custodial torture of accused in the journalist Gauri Lankesh murder case

On 12 June 2019, the Karnataka High Court issued notices to the State government of Karnataka, State police chief and police officials concerned while hearing a petition alleging custodial torture of four accused in the case of murder of journalist Gauri Lankesh. The High Court also directed two magistrate courts to submit a report on allegations of custodial torture and non-compliance of judicial procedures noting that the allegations were “serious in nature”. According to the affidavit, Amol Kale, one of the accused in the case, was allegedly beaten, slapped and punched on his cheek by police officers while in custody. While it also alleged that the magistrates failed to comply with procedures mandated by the Supreme Court regarding persons in police custody. Amol Kale, Sujith Kumar, Amit Ramachandra Degvekar and Manohar Edave were arrested in connection with the killing of the journalist in 2017.⁵²⁶

[chal/high-court-notice-to-state-in-custodial-death-case/787201.html](https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/himalaya/high-court-notice-to-state-in-custodial-death-case/787201.html)

⁵²⁶. Gauri Lankesh murder case: Karnataka HC seeks report on ‘custodial torture’ of 4 accused, Financial Express, 19 June 2018, <https://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/gauri-lankesh-murder-case->



Case 12: Orissa High Court constitutes SIT in Kunduli rape-cum-suicide case

On 2 August 2019, Orissa High Court constituted a three-member SIT to investigate the alleged rape of a minor girl in December 2017 and her subsequent suicide in January 2018. The 14-year-old girl from Kunduli in Koraput district had alleged that she was gang raped by four unknown security personnel on 10 October 2017. In December 2017, police, citing medical reports, had ruled out rape. She hanged herself to death on 22 January 2018. Following statewide public outcry, the state government had then ordered separate Crime Branch and judicial inquiries into the incident. However, doubts were raised over the ongoing investigation by the Crime Branch and lack of tangible progress of the judicial inquiry. Following this, two PILs including by the victim's mother, were filed seeking an investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation.⁵²⁷

[karnataka-hc-seeks-report-on-custodial-torture-of-4-accused/1211846/](https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/cuttack/orissa-high-court-constituted-sit-to-probe-kunduli-rape-suicide/articleshowprint/70506829.cms)

⁵²⁷. Orissa high court-constituted SIT to probe Kunduli 'rape-suicide', The Times of India, 3 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/cuttack/orissa-high-court-constituted-sit-to-probe-kunduli-rape-suicide/articleshowprint/70506829.cms>

Case 13: Patna High Court issues notice to Bihar government on plea seeking impartial inquiry into custody deaths

On 27 August 2019, the Patna High Court issued notice to the state government of Bihar on the petition seeking a CBI inquiry into the custodial death of two persons identified as Tasim Ansari and Gufran Alam at the Dumra police station in Sitamarhi district, Bihar. The deceased's families filed a petition in the Patna High Court for free, fair and impartial investigation in the case by CBI or any other independent agency. Earlier, a PIL was filed before the Supreme Court, which had dismissed the petition on 2 July 2019, without expressing any opinion on merits of the case, with liberty to move the high court.⁵²⁸ Gufran Alam (30 years) and Taslim Ansari (32 years) were tortured to death at Dumra police station on 6 March 2019. They were picked up in connection with a case of motorcycle theft. According to the family members, the two victims were brutally beaten up in police custody - their hands and legs were broken, they had abrasions, nails were

⁵²⁸. Sitamarhi custodial deaths fit for CBI probe: Patna high court, The Times of India, 28 August 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/hc-sitamarhi-custodial-deaths-fit-for-cbi-probe/articleshowprint/70864581.cms>



hammered into their bodies, and they seemed to have been given electric shocks too. Photographs and videos of the bodies being washed before the burial showed the marks of torture. It was also alleged that Bihar police and the doctors who conducted the post-mortem colluded to cover up the crime.⁵²⁹

Case 14: Madras HC orders fresh investigation in a case of custodial death

On 4 October 2019, the Madras high court ordered the police to conduct fresh investigation in the death of Sathiyamoorthy (19 years), who had committed suicide due to alleged police torture at Varusanadu police station in Theni district, Tamil Nadu on 2 August 2019. The court passed the direction while hearing a petition of the deceased's father seeking investigation by CB-CID. According to the petition, Sathiyamoorthy went to his brother house at Varusanadu in Theni district on 29 July 2019 to participate in a religious festival. On 1 August 2019, a police constable, who came to his brother's house, picked up Sathiyamoorthy to the Varusanadu police station in

connection with a case of theft. When his brother Chelladurai came to know about the matter, he went to the police station and found that the police officials were brutally beating Sathiyamoorthy. Upon his release, Sathiyammorthy committed suicide by hanging himself at his house unable to bear the torture on 2 August 2019.⁵³⁰

Case 15: Telangana HC expresses concerns over police investigation in a case of custodial torture

On 14 October 2019, the Telangana High Court expressed concern over the way Telangana State Police were conducting investigation and directed the DGP to sensitise officers not just to rely on confession extracted through third-degree torture and instead rely on evidence. The court comprising a bench of Chief Justice Raghavendra Singh Chauhan and Justice A Abhishek Reddy was hearing a habeas corpus petition filed by two women seeking production of their husbands in court. The Bench noted "This is why several criminal cases are ending up in acquittals." The case pertains to Syed Sohail (19 years) and his

⁵²⁹. SC to hear plea seeking probe into 'brutal' torture of 2 Muslim men in Bihar police custody, The Print, 28 June 2019, <https://theprint.in/india/governance/judiciary/sc-to-hear-plea-seeking-probe-into-brutal-torture-of-2-muslim-men-in-bihar-police-custody/255698/>

⁵³⁰. HS directs DSP to conduct fresh investigation into suicide of boy, The Times of India, 5 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/madurai/hs-directs-dsp-to-conduct-fresh-investigation-into-suicide-of-boy/articleshowprint/71448937.cms>



brother Syed Mohammed (24 years) who were picked up by police in September 2019. They were produced before court on 23 September 2019 after filing of the petition. Police said they were arrested in connection with a series of thefts. The Court observing torture marks on their backs reprimanded the police and said “If you torture a person, he will admit to any crime just to escape from the unbearable pain of the torment. That cannot be a piece of evidence”. The court also held that the police did not follow procedure in respect of identifying the stolen property in the case.⁵³¹

Case 16: Meghalaya HC orders judicial inquiry in custodial death case

On 16 October 2019, the Meghalaya High Court ordered a judicial inquiry into the death of Hillary Momin after his release from police custody at Dagal police outpost in the East Garo Hills district, Meghalaya. The deceased, a school teacher, was picked up by a police patrol team attached to Dagal outpost on the night of 4 August 2018. He was kept in detention inside the station the

entire night and allegedly tortured. The police alleged that he was detained for creating nuisance in his drunken stupor at a public place. He was released the next morning, but complained of severe pain all over his body. He remained bed-ridden and died a week later. Following his death, Hillary’s widow Lictisitha D Shira filed an FIR against the police officer and his team from Dagal station for the illegal arrest, detention and torture of her husband. The district police and administration ordered two separate investigations and removed the Dagal police officer in charge, N Nongkhlaw, but no further headway was made even though several student and social organizations had protested the alleged custodial assault causing the death of the teacher. The teacher’s widow moved the High Court seeking direction for investigation by a competent investigation agency and payment of compensation to the family of the deceased.⁵³²

⁵³¹. Confession under third-degree torture not evidence: Telangana high court, The Times of India, 15 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/confession-under-3rd-degree-torture-not-evidence-hc/articleshowprint/71588022.cms>

⁵³². High Court orders probe into death of teacher post police detention, The Shillong Times, 16 October 2019, <https://theshillongtimes.com/2019/10/16/high-court-orders-probe-into-death-of-teacher-post-police-detention/>



Case 17: Bombay High Court directs CBI to investigate 2005 custodial death case

On 7 November 2019, the Central Bureau of Investigation initiated an investigation into the custodial death of Prashant Humane (25 years) due to alleged torture in Sakoli police station in Bhandara district, Maharashtra in December 2005. The CBI took over the investigation from the police on the directions of the Nagpur bench of the Bombay High Court. The court while handing over the investigation to the CBI also directed the State Government of Maharashtra to pay Rs. 500,000 as compensation to the deceased's father as 'provisional compensation' for inordinate delay in the investigation. The court further directed the police to register a case against the nine accused, including four police personnel, two of them of the rank of assistant police inspector, for murder, causing disappearance of evidence, or giving false information to shield offender, criminal conspiracy, forgery of court records or of public register. Pursuant to the court's direction, a case was registered at Sakoli police station on 31 October 2019. The High Court passed the order based on a judicial enquiry conducted into the custodial death. The judicial enquiry found that the cause of death of the Prashant Humane was 'manual strangulation' by police or with the help of others, and not 'self

strangulation' as earlier claimed by the police. The report said 'Probability of self -strangulation by the accused deceased is improbable.' Prashant Humane was arrested by police on 18 December 2005 for allegedly kidnapping a girl. In the intervening night of 18 and 19 December 2005, Prashant Humane died in police custody.⁵³³

⁵³³. After 14 yrs, 4cops under CBI scanner, Mumbai Mirror, 11 November 2019, <https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/mumbai/crime/after-14-yrs-4cops-under-cbi-scanner/articleshowprint/71999057.cms?prtpage=1>



9. INTERVENTIONS OF NHRC/SHRCs AGAINST TORTURE

9.1 NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

The National Human Rights Commission intervened in a number of cases to provide justice and reparation to the victims, or their family members. The NHRC alone issued orders for compensation of Rs 10,05,85,000 in 391 cases of human rights violations in 2019. These included Rs 2,52,75,000 in 102 cases of deaths in judicial custody; Rs 82,00,000 in 23 cases of deaths in police custody; Rs 11,10,000 in 10 cases of illegal arrest; and Rs 4,85,000 in seven cases of torture in custody; among others.⁵³⁴

Some of the interventions of the NHRC during 2019 are given below:

Case 1: Rs. 100,000 to NoK of Ansar Ahmad, Uttar Pradesh

On 8 January 2019, the NHRC informed the complainant, NCAT that the state government of Uttar Pradesh submitted the receipt of payment of Rs. 100,000 as monetary compensation to the wife of the

deceased Ansar Ahmad in NHRC Case No. 25395/24/44/2010-AD. The complaint was filed by the NCAT under its programme “National Campaign for Prevention of Torture”. Earlier on 4 August 2016, the Commission had made the recommendation for payment of Rs 100,000 compensation to the family of Ansar Ahmad who died in the police custody due to alleged torture. The state government of Uttar Pradesh objected, but overruling the objection the NHRC reiterated its recommendation on the ground that “The fact, however, remains that the State is vicariously liable for the death of Ansar Ahmed as either the doctor who examined him at CHC was negligent or he had died as a result of police beating after he was handed over to the police.” Still the state government continued to drag its feet which forced the NHRC to issue summons to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh to appear in person before the Commission on 10.01.2019 along with the proof of payment of the compensation. Later, the Special Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh submitted proof of payment of the recommended amount to the wife of the deceased.⁵³⁵

⁵³⁴. See NHRC Monthly Human Rights Cases Statistics from January to December 2019 at <https://nhrc.nic.in/complaints/human-right-case-statistics>

⁵³⁵. <http://www.NCATweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/AnsarAhmed.pdf>



Case 2: District Collector summoned in custodial death of Waheed, Rajasthan

On 12 March 2019, the NHRC summoned the District Collector and Magistrate of Jaipur district of Rajasthan for failure to submit reports in the custodial death of Waheed, s/o Mohd Munna Khan, a prisoner lodged at District Jail, Jaipur. The Prisoner had died on 27 January 2018. The Collector failed to submit the health screening report of the deceased at the time of admission in the jail, post-mortem report, viscera/HP examination report with final cause of death, inquest report, complete treatment record and CD of the post-mortem examination despite issuance of several reminders. Taking serious view of the delay, the NHRC directed the Collector to appear before it along with the reports on 19 April 2019.⁵³⁶

Case 3: Rs. 200,000 to NoK of Pintu Chakma, Arunachal Pradesh

Pursuant to the directions given by the NHRC, the Under Secretary (Home), Government of Arunachal Pradesh vide report dated 1 April 2019 stated that it had complied with the direction of the Commission by paying compensation amount of Rs. 2 lakhs to the NoK of the deceased, Pintu Chakma (26 years) of Diyun in Changlang District. The NHRC issued

the direction to pay the compensation of Rs 2 lakhs to the wife of the deceased Ms Ananda Sabha Chakma based on the complaint filed by the NCAT in the custodial death of Pintu Chakma.⁵³⁷ Pintu Chakma was arrested along with four others by police from Dumpathar village in connection with Case FIR No. 18/2004 u/s 27(1) NDPS Act registered at Diyun police station in April 2014. The four other accused were released on bail within few days, but Pintu Chakma was denied bail. He remained in police custody for seven days at the lock-up of Diyun police station. In May 2014, he was sent to judicial custody but still lodged at the lock-up of the police station until his death under mysterious circumstances on 16 October 2014.⁵³⁸

Case 4: Rs. 50,000 to victim of illegal detention, Arunachal Pradesh

On 1 April 2019, the NHRC closed the case of illegal detention of a minor

⁵³⁷. See NHRC Case Nos. 156/2/4/2014-JCD & 157/2/4/2014-AD

⁵³⁸. Custodial death of Pintu Chakma: NHRC issues notice to Arunachal Government on payment of compensation, NCAT, 18 May 2018, <http://www.NCATweb.org/NCAT-impact/custodial-death-of-pintu-chakma-nhrc-issues-notice-to-arunachal-government-on-payment-of-compensation/>

⁵³⁶. NHRC Case No. 285/20/14/2018-JCD



boy at Diyun police station in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh after the State government had complied with the order to pay a compensation of Rs. 50,000 to the victim. The 16-year-old minor victim was arrested and illegally detained at the lock-up of the police station for nearly one month in August 2012. Following intervention by the NHRC, the police conducted an inquiry and found that two police officials attached to Diyun police station had violated the Juvenile Justice Act and disciplinary action was initiated against them. However, there was delay in payment of the compensation to the victim. The case was filed by NCAT.⁵³⁹

Case 5: Notice to State Government for award of compensation in custodial death of Nikhil Mandal, Assam

On 4 April 2019, the NHRC issued show cause notice to the Chief Secretary, Assam in the custodial death of Nikhil Mandal, S/o Ashwini Mandal in Chirang district of the State on 5 May 2018. In the notice, the NHRC asked why it should not recommend a compensation of Rs. 10,00,000 to the next of kin of the deceased. The NHRC took cognizance of the case on 29 May 2018 following intimation received from Superintendent of Police, Chirang

district. As per reports submitted to the Commission, Nikhil Mandal allegedly committed suicide with the help of a piece of cloth (gamocha) which he was wearing in the lock-up of Panbari Forest Range Office. The Magisterial Enquiry Report, however, observed that negligence of duty on part of Pranab Kumar Das, In-charge of the Forest Range Officer and other officials cannot be ruled out.⁵⁴⁰ On the basis of the Magisterial Enquiry Report, the Commission noted “In custodial death cases, it is the embodied duty of the State to protect the life and liberty of a person under its custody in which it failed. The Magisterial Enquiry Report concluded that precautionary measures were not taken to station a guard outside lock-up to avoid such untoward incident and negligence of duty on part of In-charge Panbari Forest Range Officer and other officials is established, hence State is vicariously liable to compensate the NoK of the deceased Nikhil Mandal.”⁵⁴¹

9.2 STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS

The State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) also intervened in a number of cases to provide justice and reparation to the

⁵³⁹. NHRC Case No. 18/2/4/2012

⁵⁴⁰. NHRC Case No. 115/3/0/2018-PCD

⁵⁴¹. NHRC Case No. 115/3/0/2018-PCD



victims, or their family members during 2019. Some of the emblematic cases are cited below.

Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission

The Tamil Nadu State Human Rights Commission (TNSHRC) is one of the most active SHRCs in the country. Some of the interventions by the TNSHRC are as under:

Case 1: Award of Rs. 50,000 to a torture victim

On 14 January 2019, the TNSHRC recommended to the State government to pay Rs 50,000 to A. Divakar, a fish vendor from Tondiarpet, who was detained and tortured at the Harbour police station in 2015 by two police officers. In his complaint A Divakar accused police Inspector Rajasekaran and Sub-Inspector Akbar of detaining and assaulting him after another person had lodged a complaint against him over a money dispute. The two police officers denied the allegations but SHRC member D Jayachandran on the basis of the medical certificates concluded that Divakar was assaulted and tortured by the police officers and recommended payment of Rs 50,000 as compensation to the victim which should be recovered

equally from the two police officers.⁵⁴²

Case 2: Award of Rs. 50,000 to torture victim

On 11 February 2019, the TNSHRC recommended the state government to pay a compensation of Rs 50,000 to M Velan, five years after he was allegedly harassed by the then Inspector of Ambattur police station in Chennai. In his petition to SHRC, M Velan, a driver by profession and a resident of Om Shakthi Nagar, Ambattur submitted that George Millar, then Inspector of Police, Ambattur Police Station registered a criminal case against him and lodged him in jail in an alleged land grabbing case filed by one Santha, an advocate. He also stated that George Millar had pulled him by his shirt to the station on the pretext of calling for an enquiry over the land grabbing case in the wee hours of 5 November 2013. Based on the oral and documentary evidence presented, the SHRC stated that the harassment by the police violated the human rights of M Velan. The SHRC also

⁵⁴². Police harassment: Tamil Nadu Human Rights Commission recommends Rs 50,000 compensation, The New Indian Express, 15 January 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/jan/15/police-harassment-shrc-recommends-rs-50k-compensation-1925300.html>



recommended disciplinary action against the accused official.⁵⁴³

Case 3: Award of Rs. 200,000 to torture victim

On 11 March 2019, the TNSHRC directed the State government of Tamil Nadu to pay a compensation of Rs 2 lakh to P Manokaran, a law student who was allegedly stripped and tortured by three police personnel at A Mukkulam police station in Virudhunagar district in 2012. The TNSHRC held the police personnel guilty of human rights violation of the student and asked the government to recover the compensation from Special Sub-Inspector (SSI) A Anburaj and constables Rajasekhar and Prabu. The SSI was asked to pay Rs 100,000, and the two constables 50,000 each. The victim had gone to the police station with his maternal uncle in connection with a civil dispute case on 2 January 2012. The student had asked the police not to interfere in the civil dispute between his maternal uncles. But the police

constables and the SSI got angry by the advice and stripped and tortured him. The victim sustained injuries for which he had to be hospitalised for nine days.⁵⁴⁴

Case 4: Award of 10,00,000 and prosecution of policemen for encounter killing

On 14 March 2019, the TNSHRC recommended the prosecution for culpable homicide, apart from disciplinary action against four police personnel involved in a fake encounter case in Virudhunagar district in 2009. The TNSHRC also recommended the State government to pay a compensation of Rs 10 lakh to the wife of the deceased Sundaramurthy. The police claimed the deceased had tried to escape from custody and posed a threat to them and was shot in self-defence. However, the TNSHRC held that the police officials, the then Inspector of Police Radhakrishnan and then Police Constables Kamaraj, Siva and Karunakaran, had determined to kill

⁵⁴³. TN Human Rights Commission recommends Rs 50K compensation to a driver harassed by police inspector, The New Indian Express, 12 February 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/feb/12/state-human-rights-commission-recommends-rs-50000-paid-to-a-driver-harassed-by-a-police-inspector-1937899.html>

⁵⁴⁴. SHRC directs TN govt to pay Rs 2 lakh as damages to student, The Business Standard, 11 March 2019, https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/shrc-directs-tn-govt-to-pay-rs-2-lakh-as-damages-to-student-119031100923_1.html



him in the pretext of self-defence and shot him.⁵⁴⁵

Case 5: Award of Rs. 50,000 for ill-treatment

On 2 April 2019, the TNSHRC imposed a fine of Rs. 50,000 on a police inspector on the charge of harassment and filing false case against an owner of a company. The TNSHRC also recommended the State Government to initiate disciplinary action against him. In his petition, K. Gnanavel @ Tamilselvan stated that he was running a Profit Trading Academy and giving training and awareness to people about online share market. A local resident P.S. Manohar joined as a member in the Fortune Trading Corporation and invested a sum of Rs 1 lakh. Due to the inflation, Manohar lost his amount. In order to collect the amount from Gnanavel, he lodged a false complaint to the Trichy Government Hospital police station against the trainer. On 2 December 2014, two sub-inspectors and two constables came to his office and directed him to appear before the Crime Branch Police, Woraiyur. When he visited the police station,

Kennedy, inspector of police (Crime), Woraiyur police station, Trichy city, abused him. His office manager Madava Prakash also came to the police station. Kennedy assaulted Prakash and sustained injuries. Gnanavel assured the cop that he would pay Rs 55,000 shortly. Gnanavel said the action of Kennedy was not in accordance with law and he ill-treated him and had violated his human rights. In the reply, Kennedy denied all the allegations in the complaint.⁵⁴⁶ However, SHRC judge D. Jayachandran said the action on the part of Kennedy was in not in accordance with law and he interfered in the civil matter, called upon complainant to the police station and tortured him to execute a letter to pay a sum of Rs 55,000 to Manohar for reasons best known to him. Therefore, Kennedy had violated the human rights of Gnanavel and accordingly passed the order.⁵⁴⁷

⁵⁴⁵. Fake encounter: SHRC for action against policemen, The Hindu, 14 March 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Madurai/fake-encounter-shrc-for-action-against-policemen/article26536930.ece>

⁵⁴⁶. SHRC fines cops Rs 50,000 on charges of harassment, filing false case, The Deccan Chronicle, 3 April 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/030419/shrc-fines-cops-rs-50000-on-charges-of-harassment-filing-false-case.html>

⁵⁴⁷. SHRC fines cops Rs 50,000 on charges of harassment, filing false case, The Deccan Chronicle, 3 April 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/030419/shrc-fines->



Case 6: Award of Rs. 50,000 for illegal arrest and torture

On 9 April 2019, the TNSHRC directed an inspector from Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi district to pay a compensation of Rs 50,000 to an activist identified as R. Ramesh on charge of arresting him after registering a false case and subjecting him to torture in police custody in October 2012. In his complaint, the victim who was a resident of Nalayiramudayarkulam in Thoothukudi district submitted that he had filed a number of complaints to the government against illegal tapping of water from borewells by an owner of a factory. However, on the instigation of the factory owner, Inspector Thillai Nagarajan registered a false case against him and arrested him. The victim alleged that Inspector Thillai Nagarajan and three constables assaulted him with a cricket stump and sticks. In its order, the SHRC observed that when an innocent person was falsely implicated, he not only suffered from loss of reputation but also from mental tension, and his personal liberty was seriously impaired. The TNSHRC indicted Inspector Thillai Nagarajan for violations of the guidelines issued by the Supreme

[cops-rs-50000-on-charges-of-harassment-filing-false-case.html](#)

Court, the NHRC and SHRC relating to arrests.⁵⁴⁸

Case 7: Award to 75,000 for harassment

On 15 April 2019, the TNSHRC recommended the State Government to pay a compensation of Rs. 75,000 to a businessman who was harassed by police in a civil dispute case in 2012. The SHRC also asked the State Government to recover the same from the two accused police personnel. In his complaint to the SHRC, businessman Mohammed had alleged that he was harassed by Inspector N Thiruppathi and Head Constable A Perumal attached to Tankasi police station. In 2011, one Salavudeen borrowed Rs 3 lakh from him, promising to pay back within a month. Shahul Hameed, a relative of Nainar, was also present when Salavudeen provided a post-dated cheque for Rs 300,000. However, as Salavudeen had not repaid the debt, Nainar deposited the cheque in a bank. The cheque was returned due to insufficient funds in the account. Subsequently, a legal notice was issued by Nainar to Salavudeen, who, in turn, lodged a criminal complaint

⁵⁴⁸. SHRC fines cop Rs 50,000 for assaulting activist, The Deccan Chronicle, 9 April 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/090419/shrc-fines-cop-rs-50000-for-assaulting-activist.html>



against Nainar and Hameed with the Tenkasi police. Inspector Thiruppathi, who summoned Nainar and Hameed, ordered them to return the cheque issued by Salavudeen and also threatened that if Nainar failed to return the cheque, he would be foisted with criminal cases and sent to jail. The SHRC in its order observed that Thiruppathi and Perumal had exceeded their police power and acted in favour of Salavudeen violating human rights.⁵⁴⁹

Case 8: Award of Rs. 200,000 for harassment

On 3 May 2019, the TNSHRC directed the State government to pay a compensation of Rs 200,000 to T. S. Pasupathy, a functionary of a political party, and his family members for harassment by police in 2014. In his petition to the SHRC, Pasupathy had alleged that he and his family members were harassed by police officials on the instruction of a politician. According to the petitioner, he was holding various posts in a political party and due to

political vengeance, one of a party cadre in his area had instigated Jayaraj, Inspector of Virugambakkam police station to foist cases against his family members. The Inspector registered six cases against him and his family members including his youngest son, who was a differently abled person. They had obtained anticipatory bail and as per the order of the Madras high court, they were directed to stay in Tiruchy and to sign before the Inspector, Tiruchy Cantonment police station. On 5 November 2014 at about 9.20 pm when they went to sign before the Tiruchy Cantonment police station, Jayaraj, S. Kannan, constable of Virugambakkam police station and A.Vijayapandian, Sub Inspector, Vadapalani police station, along with with a team of 10 police men in civil dress suddenly entered the station compound and attacked the family members and tried to kidnap them. His son Thennarasu lodged a complaint with the Tiruchy Judicial Magistrate - II, who in turn gave a direction to the police to register a case. Later, the Inspector threatened his family members. In their replies before the SHRC, the accused police officials denied the allegation and sought dismissal of the petition. However, the SHRC Judge D Jayachandran said considering oral documentary evidences the Commission holds that Jayaraj, S.

⁵⁴⁹. Pay Rs 75K to businessman for harassment by police: State Human Rights Commission, The Indian Express, 16 April 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/chennai/2019/apr/16/pay-rs-75k-to-businessman-for-harassment-by-police-shrc-1964856.html>



Kannan, and A.Vijayapandian violated human rights of the complainant. The petitioner is entitled to receive a compensation of Rs 1 lakh from Jayaraj and Rs 50,000 each from S. Kannan, and A.Vijayapandian.⁵⁵⁰

Case 9: Award of Rs. 100,000 in a case of sexual harassment

In June 2019, the TNSHRC directed two police officials in Thoothukudi district to pay compensation of Rs 100,000 to a woman on a charge of sexually abusing her in the police station nine years ago in 2010. In her petition, the woman, Anthoniammal of Arumuganery, Thoothukudi district submitted that she was working as a teacher in a Government High School and living alone after separating from her husband. She filed a complaint with Arumuganeri police station against Lazarus and Balasingh, who were residing opposite her house, for misbehaving with her and constantly using derogatory words against her. She alleged that Perumal, Sub Inspector threatened her to withdraw the case. When Parthiban,

Inspector called her for an inquiry at the police station, he also misbehaved with her and asked her to sign some papers as if the inquiry was conducted in a proper way. However, she declined. Again on 31 March 2010, Lazarus and others entered into the house and assaulted her daughters. The police registered a false case against her and her husband even though her husband was living separately. The TNSHRC after considering the oral and documentary evidences found that Perumal and Parthiban had abused her and violated her human rights and Anthoniammal is entitled to receive compensation of Rs 100,000 from the duo.⁵⁵¹

Case 10: Award of Rs. 25,000 to torture victim

In June 2019, the TNSHRC directed the State government to pay Rs 25,000 as compensation to a man for excesses by a sub-inspector at Maduranthagam police station in Kancheepuram district in 2013. In his petition, K Ganapathy of Thandarai Puducherry village stated that he had been assaulted and

⁵⁵⁰. Chennai: Cops to pay Rs 2 lakh on harassment charges, The Deccan Chronicle, 4 May 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/040519/chennai-cops-to-pay-rs-2-lakh-on-harassment-charges.html>

⁵⁵¹. Chennai: Cops to pay harassed woman Rs 1 lakh - SHRC, The Deccan Chronicle, 12 June 2019, <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/120619/chennai-cops-to-pay-harassed-woman-rs-1-lakh-shrc.html>



threatened by the Sub Inspector, Venkatesan, when he had gone to the police station in connection with a property dispute case. The accused had denied the allegation of torture. However, after perusing the oral and documentary evidences submitted, the TNSHRC held that there was human rights violation and directed the State Government to pay Rs 25,000 as compensation to the petitioner.⁵⁵²

Case 11: Award of Rs. 500,000 in a custodial death case

On 4 June 2019, the TNSHRC ordered disciplinary action against police officer, S Velladurai on the charges of custodial torture that led to death of M Suresh in Madurai, Tamil Nadu in 2011. The SHRC also ordered Rs 500,000 compensation to the deceased's family and recovery of the amount from Velladurai and another police officer. Velladurai, while serving as Assistant Commissioner in Madurai in 2011, was accused of severely assaulting M Suresh, which led to his death in custody. The TNSHRC said it was proved that Velladurai's excesses had led to the

death of Suresh, who the police said was a suspect in a bike theft case.⁵⁵³

Case 12: Award of Rs. 25,000 to torture victim

On 19 June 2019, TNSHRC directed the Tamil Nadu government to compensate a sum of Rs 25,000 to N Sadhish Kumar who was assaulted and abused by a Sub-Inspector (SI) at Ponneri police station in Tiruvallur district in March 2018. N Sadhish Kumar, who runs a job typing centre opposite to the sub-registrar office in Ponneri, stated in his complaint that sub-inspector Ganesan had assaulted him with a lathi and verbally abused him in front of the public. According to the complaint, the issue pertains to an anonymous letter to a woman. The residents of the neighbourhood, including the complainant, went to the police station to complain about the letter on March 24, 2018. After receiving the complaint, the SI assaulted the complainant without any reason and verbally abused him. Based on the oral and documentary evidence, the TNSHRC held that there was human rights violation and directed the State Government to pay

⁵⁵². Police excesses: SHRC directs Tamil Nadu govt pay compensation to man, The Times of India, 6 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/police-excesses-shrc-directs-tamil-nadu-govt-pay-compensation-to-man/articleshowprint/69674310.cms>

⁵⁵³. 'Encounter specialist' to face action for custodial death, The New Indian Express, 5 June 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/jun/05/encounter-specialist-to-face-action-for-custodial-death-1986100.html>



Rs 25,000 to the complainant and recover the same from the sub-inspector.⁵⁵⁴

Case 13: Award of Rs. 100,000 to custodial torture victim

On 20 June 2019, the TNSHRC recommended to the State Government to pay a social activist Rs 100,000 compensation for custodial torture he underwent at hands of four police personnel at Anjugramam station in Kanniyakumari district in 2013. A Raghu, a social worker, alleged that Sub Inspector (SI) Muthukumaran, Special SIs Perumal and David Jayasekaran, and head constable Kalyanasundaram filed a case against him without proper enquiry and handcuffed him during transport. However, the policemen denied the allegations. Passing the order, the Commission observed that police and jail authorities had no authority at all to handcuff a prisoner during transport.⁵⁵⁵

⁵⁵⁴. SHRC directs Tamil Nadu govt to pay Rs 25,000 to man assaulted by sub-inspector, The Times of India, 19 June 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/shrc-directs-tamil-nadu-govt-to-pay-rs-25000-to-man-assaulted-by-sub-inspector/articleshowprint/69855410.cms>

⁵⁵⁵. SHRC orders TN govt to compensate social worker for harassment, The New

Case 14: Award of Rs. 500,000 for NoK of encounter death victim

On 19 July 2019, the TNSHRC directed the Tamil Nadu government to pay Rs 500,000 as compensation to the NoK of Mithun Chakravarthy, who was killed in a fake encounter in Thanjavur district in April 2008. The SHRC also recommended disciplinary action against the police team involved. Terming custodial violence an anathema in any civilised society, the SHRC stated that the police should make a conscious effort to banish the evil practice from their organisation. The Commission also said that a sustained publicity campaign should be undertaken to educate the public and police about the sanctity of human rights, which should be a positive campaign and not a negative one to denigrate police. The Commission's recommendations were in response to a petition by P Devi of Maruthanallur village in the district. In her petition, she stated her stepson, Mithun Chakravarthy, a commerce graduate, was shot dead by police in April 2008, after arresting him in a foisted case. Devi alleged that police had continually

Indian Express, 21 June 2019, <http://www.newindianexpress.com/states/tamil-nadu/2019/jun/21/shrc-orders-tn-govt-to-compensate-social-worker-for-harassment-1993143.html>



foisted false cases against him due to the enmity between his maternal uncle and a police inspector. In response, police submitted that it was not a fake encounter as alleged and held that the deceased had several criminal cases against him. While a police team tried to nab him, he had flung a country bomb at them forcing them to open fire to save their lives. After perusing the submissions, the Commission held that the complainants had proved that the victim was killed in a fake encounter and police had not followed the laid down procedures.⁵⁵⁶

Case 15: Award of Rs. 300,000 to a woman victim of custodial torture

In October 2019, the TNSHRC awarded Rs. 300,000 compensation to a woman who was tortured and humiliated by three police personnel in 2015. The SHRC also recommended disciplinary proceedings against the three accused police personnel identified as Inspector Kanagaraj and Sub-

Inspectors Arumugam and Sathishkumar, all attached to Kodungaiyur police station. In her complaint, the victim K Parvathy stated that on 24 June 2015 at least four Sub-Inspectors and three police constables, including a woman constable entered her house and dragged her out before putting her forcibly into a police jeep. The victim was allegedly kicked with boots in custody. Injuries on the victim were so severe that the metropolitan magistrate refused to remand her to judicial custody, and two government hospitals refused to treat her as outpatient as she required treatment as inpatient.⁵⁵⁷

Case 16: Award of Rs. 200,000 to a minor victim of custodial torture

On 12 December 2019, the TNSHRC directed the State Government to pay compensation of Rs 200,000 in a case of torture of a minor that took place in 2016. The SHRC had taken suo motu cognisance of a news report published in *The Hindu* on 13 March 2016, in which it was stated that a

⁵⁵⁶. SHRC directs TN govt to pay compensation to man killed in police encounter, *The Times of India*, 19 July 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/shrc-directs-tn-govt-to-pay-compensation-to-man-killed-in-police-encounter/articleshowprint/70292884.cms>

⁵⁵⁷. Police excesses: SHRC directs Tamil Nadu govt to pay Rs 3lakh compensation to woman, *The Times of India*, 17 October 2019,

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chennai/police-excesses-shrc-directs-tamil-nadu-govt-to-pay-rs-3lakh-compensation-to-woman/articleshowprint/71634224.cms>



group of police personnel had tortured the minor mistaking him for a cell phone thief. The accused police personnel also threatened the father of the victim not to file a complaint against them. The accused had also threatened the staff at the Government Royapettah Hospital not to mention the involvement of the police in the torture of the minor.⁵⁵⁸

Case 17: Award of Rs. 50,000 to a torture victim

On 13 December 2019, the TNSHRC recommended the State government of Tamil Nadu to pay a compensation of Rs. 50,000 to V. Murugan, who was tortured by police during investigation of a case in Thoothukudi district on 25 July 2017. The TNSHRC directed that the compensation amount be recovered from three police personnel identified as Inspector Sudhakar, Head Constable Damodharan and constable Aruljothi, all three then attached to Kulasekarapattinam police station.⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵⁸. Police brutality: SHRC recommends 2 lakh relief, The Hindu, 13 December 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/chennai/police-brutality-shrc-recommends-2-lakh-relief/article30290491.ece>

⁵⁵⁹. Police excess: State Human Rights Commission recommends compensation, The Hindu, 13 December 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national>

Bihar Human Rights Commission

On 1 October 2019, the Bihar Human Rights Commission (BHRC) directed the State Government of Bihar to pay Rs 12 lakh compensation to the families of Mohammad Tasleem Ansari and Mohammad Gufran Alam who died in police custody in Dumra police station in Sitamarhi district, Bihar on 6 March 2019. The compensation included Rs 500,000 to Ansari's parents and Rs 700,000 to Alam's wife. Both deceased Ansari and Alam were picked up by a police team from their residences at Ramdiha village under Chakia police station in East Champaran district on 5 March 2019 for interrogation for their suspected involvement in a loot-cum-murder case, which took place on 21 February 2019. In its order, the BHRC observed that responsibility of the State becomes greater in present case as perpetrators of heinous crime were men in uniform upon whose shoulders rests the safety and security of society at large.⁵⁶⁰

[/tamil-nadu/police-excess-state-human-rights-commission-recommends-compensation/article30296356.ece](https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/tamil-nadu/police-excess-state-human-rights-commission-recommends-compensation/article30296356.ece)

⁵⁶⁰. BHRC: Pay Rs 12L to kin of custodial death victims, The Times of India, 2 October 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/patna/bhrc-pay-rs-12l-to-kin-of->



J&K State Human Rights Commission

In February 2019, Jammu & Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (JKSHRC) following an investigation ruled that 20-year-old Mohammad Ramzan Lone, S/o Abdul Gaffar, died due to custodial torture by the police at Khadi police post in Ramban district of Jammu and Kashmir. On 16 May 2014, two children aged six and five years respectively sneaked into Lone's home in Aramdaka Mangit village of Banihal in Ramban district and ate a pot of ghee. Later, Lone found the children lying unconscious inside his home. The children were rushed to the hospital after their families were informed by Lone. In this case, the police summoned Lone and his father for questioning after receiving a complaint from the parents of the children. At the Khadi police post, Lone was allegedly beaten and kicked in the stomach by constable Waheed Ahmad as a result of which, his head collided against the wall and lost his consciousness. Subsequently, Sub Inspector Mohammad Younis directed his staff to take Lone to a separate room until his condition improved, where he was kept for six days in a sick condition without giving medical treatment. Lone was released in a serious condition and he later died in hospital. The post mortem conducted

[custodial-death-victims/articleshowprint/71399069.cms](https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/shrc-establishes-banihal-youth-died-of-beating-in-police-custody/312653.html)

by doctors stated the cause of Lone's death as "intracranial haemorrhage", a medical condition in which pressure of vital brain centres that control heart rate and breathing increases. The investigation by the JKSHRC revealed that Mohammad Ramzan Lone died "as a result of beating by the officials of police post Khadi during his (Lone's) illegal confinement" in police lock up. The JKSHRC further stated that "... (Lone) was beaten ruthlessly and after his health apparently deteriorated, he was denied any medical help".⁵⁶¹

On 26 July 2019, the JKSHRC directed the state government to register a case in the custodial death of Junaid Ahmad Khuroo and also provide a compensation of Rs 500,000 to the NoK of the deceased. In its order the SHRC stated that it was proved that the deceased had died in police custody. The Commission also asked the police to dissuade Inspector Gazanfar Syeed and SI Nisar Ahmad from their regular police duty so that they should not interfere in the investigation. It also urged the State's Chief Secretary and DGP to

⁵⁶¹. SHRC establishes Banihal youth died of beating in police custody, Greater Kashmir, 12 February 2019, [https://www.greaterkashmir.com/\(X\(1\)S\(cifufpa1ywlksr45lhakqabb\)\)/news/kashmir/shrc-establishes-banihal-youth-died-of-beating-in-police-custody/312653.html](https://www.greaterkashmir.com/(X(1)S(cifufpa1ywlksr45lhakqabb))/news/kashmir/shrc-establishes-banihal-youth-died-of-beating-in-police-custody/312653.html)



implement the order in letter and spirit.⁵⁶²

Madhya Pradesh State Human Rights Commission

On 12 July 2018, the Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission (MPHRC) recommended a compensation of Rs 5 lakh to the two minor children of a woman undertrial prisoner who died after consuming poisonous substance in a jail in Bhopal. During investigation the MPHRC found that the deceased died due to gross carelessness and ignorance of jail and police management. Holding jail and police administration responsible for the incident, a bench of Justice Narendra Kumar Jain and member Sarabjeet Singh also recommended initiation of a departmental inquiry against the guilty public servants.⁵⁶³ The deceased woman prisoner named Saraswati alias Sarla consumed some poisonous substance in jail on 10

⁵⁶². SHRC directs govt to register case in Sopore youth's killing, Greater Kashmir, 27 July 2019, <https://www.greaterkashmir.com/news/kashmir/shrc-directs-govt-to-register-case-in-sopore-youths-killing/>

⁵⁶³. MPHRC orders to pay Rs 5 lakh to kin of woman who died in jail, The Free Press Journal, 9 August 2018, available at <https://www.freepressjournal.in/latest-news/bhopal-mphrc-orders-to-pay-rs-5-lakh-to-kin-of-woman-who-died-in-jail/1331640>

August 2015 and she died while undergoing treatment.⁵⁶⁴

Karnataka State Human Rights Commission

On 25 June 2019, the Karnataka State Human Rights Commission ordered the CID to investigate the custodial death of undertrial prisoner Syed Fairoz, aged 21 years at Parappana Agrahara Central Prison, Bangalore on 24 January 2019. The KSHRC also directed the State Government of Karnataka to pay interim compensation of Rs. 10,00,000 to the next of kin of the deceased, to be recovered from errant prison officials responsible for the death.⁵⁶⁵ Fairoz was arrested by the police in January 2018 after they found 300 gm of marijuana in his possession, and was remanded to judicial custody. On 19 January 2019, Fairoz was rushed to the prison hospital after his right leg was bruised and swollen. According to Dr Pramila at the prison hospital's OPD, who treated Fairoz, he had "greenish bruises on his right leg". On 21 January, Fairoz's condition became

⁵⁶⁴. Ibid

⁵⁶⁵. KSHRC orders CID probe into custodial death of undertrial, The Hindu, 26 June 2019, <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/kshrc-orders-cid-probe-into-custodial-death-of-undertrial/article28159457.ece>



critical and he was rushed to Victoria Hospital in Bengaluru. Fairoz's uncle was informed that his condition was stable and that there was no threat to his life on the night of 23 January. However, on January 24 morning, Fairoz died. An autopsy was performed, which concluded the cause of death as assault. Fairoz allegedly told his uncle Muzamil and the doctors at Victoria Hospital that the police at Parappana Agrahara Central Prison had beaten him mercilessly. An official with the forensic department at Victoria Hospital said that Fairoz had bruises all over his right leg. There were also blisters on his upper thigh and the skin on the side of his upper thigh had been scraped off. He also had an injury on his left temple caused by a blunt object. However, prison officials denied that Fairoz's injuries occurred inside the jail and instead blamed the police who arrested him one year ago. But doctors at Victoria hospital stated that Fairoz's injuries were not more than 10 days old when he was brought in for treatment.⁵⁶⁶

Kerala State Human Rights Commission

In July 2019, the Kerala Human Rights Commission in a report submitted to the state government on custodial death of finance dealer Rajkumar, recommended exemplary punishment including termination from service of police officials responsible for custodial torture and deaths. The Commission submitted the report following investigation of the custodial death of 49-year-old Rajkumar due to third-degree torture at Nedumkandam police station in Idukki district on 21 June 2019. Rajkumar was taken into police custody in a financial fraud case on 12 June 2019 and kept at the police station until his arrest was recorded on 15 June. He was produced in the Magisterial Court on 16 June. In the wee hours of 17 June, at 1.20 am, the Nedumkandam police brought Rajkumar to the Peermade sub-jail. He was found to be sick and was not able to walk but not provided immediate medical attention. Finally, he was taken to hospital on 18 June when his condition deteriorated and he died on 21 June.⁵⁶⁷

⁵⁶⁶. Did police brutality result in the death of an undertrial prisoner in Bengaluru?, The News Minute, 31 January 2019, <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/did-police-brutality-result-death-undertrial-prisoner-bengaluru-96002>

⁵⁶⁷. See The News Minute, 18 July 2019 at <https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/terminate-cops-responsible-custodial-torture-or-death-kerala-human-rights-panel-105670>



Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission

On 3 April 2019, *The Times of India* reported that the Maharashtra State Human Rights Commission (MSHRC) directed the State Government to pay Rs. 200,000 to an elderly woman due to unreasonable delay of four years in registering an FIR by police in a case of forgery against a builder. In its order, the SHRC observed that due to serious lapse by a police officer for not registering the FIR immediately, the human rights of the complainant had been violated. The SHRC also directed the State's Director General of Police to circulate the Supreme Court guidelines on registration of FIRs in case of serious offences to ensure police register FIRs promptly. The guidelines make it mandatory for police to register an FIR when a cognizable offence is reported. In her complaint, the 75-year-old woman, resident of Vile Parle, stated that police had failed to register an FIR against a builder and others over forgery in a slum rehabilitation project. The woman had named a senior police inspector and a sub-inspector and said she was made to "run from pillar to post" since July 2014. She said her house was demolished and she was left stranded. In November 2018, the SHRC issued a showcause notice asking why no action should be initiated against the errant officer

under the Protection of Human Rights Act.⁵⁶⁸

In the first week of September 2019, the MSHRC directed the Maharashtra Police to pay Rs 500,000 in compensation to a doctor couple from Sangli, accused of the murder of a nursing home employee in 2009 but against whom charges are yet to be filed even after a decade. The facts of the case affected the MSHRC to such an extent that acting chairman and member M A Sayeed began his order with the following remark: *"...the facts therein unfold a tale that may well harrow up our legal souls and make jurisprudential hair stand on end, like the proverbial quills on the fretful porcupine."* According to police, Babar was found dead with stab wounds and multiple fractures, a few kilometers away from his home in Sanmadi village on 3 September 2009, a couple of hours after leaving work. On the basis of a complaint filed by his mother, a case of murder was registered against unknown persons. However, it was only in 2013, when the probe was transferred from the local police to the state CID that the couple came under suspicion. The same year, the

⁵⁶⁸. Police delay FIR, rights panel orders Rs 2 lakh relief to woman, *The Times of India*, 3 April 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/police-delay-fir-rights-panel-orders-rs-2-lakh-relief-to-woman/articleshowprint/68697918.cms>



CID also moved an application before a local court seeking to conduct a brain mapping test and narco-analysis of the couple, saying they were not cooperating with the investigation. The court had rejected the CID's application, following which it filed a revision petition before the Sangli Sessions Court challenging the order of the lower court. However, the revision petition is yet to be decided.⁵⁶⁹

In yet another order in the first week of September 2019, the MSHRC directed the Maharashtra Police to pay Aditya Dongare, 31-year-old victim Rs 500,000 in compensation after he was thrashed mercilessly by two policemen inside a police lockup for reportedly drinking beer in public with friends. Taking note of the "humiliating treatment, including physical and mental trauma", the victim was subjected to, the commission has also directed the state police to "infuse basic human values" in the force. On June 10, 2016, while Aditya Dongare and his three friends were returning home in the early hours, Sub Inspector Surendra Shivade and Constable

Vinod Raut, who were posted on night patrol in civil clothes at Tulinj police station in Nallasopara east, forcibly took them to the police station and held Dongare in custody without formally charging him for any offence. The policemen allegedly dragged Dongare to the detection room and assaulted him with a belt, a fibre lathi and broke his mobile phone. Dongare and his friends were allowed to go several hours later even as no complaint was registered against them. The MSHRC also expressed dismay at the slow pace of the investigation against the officials, with the police not having responded to Dongare's pleas to have his statement recorded and accept vital evidence, which included his broken mobile phone and a blood-stained T-shirt that he was wearing at that time. The commission also directed the Director General of Police, Maharashtra, to frame guidelines to "check abuse of police power" by focusing on transparency of action, accountability, infusing basic human values and making members of the police force "sensitive" to the constitutional ethos.⁵⁷⁰

⁵⁶⁹. MSHRC directs police to pay Rs 5 lakh compensation to doctor couple accused of employee's murder, The Indian Express, 2 September 2019; <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/mshrc-directs-police-to-pay-rs-5-lakh-to-doctor-couple-accused-of-employees-murder-in-2009-5957664/>

⁵⁷⁰. Assaulted by cops for drinking beer: MSHRC orders Rs 5 lakh compensation, The Indian Express, 5 September 2019; <https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/mumbai/assaulted-by-cops-for-drinking-beer-mshrc-orders-rs-5-lakh-compensation/>



Meghalaya Human Rights Commission

On 12 February 2019, the Meghalaya Human Rights Commission (MHRC) directed the State police to probe into the alleged case of human rights violation of Manavon Massar, a musician who was tortured by former East Khasi Hills Superintendent of Police (Traffic), Bashan J Laloo in Shillong in East Khasi Hills district. In its order, the MHRC directed the Director General of Police, Meghalaya, to start an enquiry into the allegation made by the complainant Manavon Massar by an officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIGP) and submit the detailed report within 30 days.⁵⁷¹ The victim alleged that he was brutally beaten up by Bashan J Laloo for violation of traffic rules on 19 December 2018. He had sustained injuries including a fractured finger and bruised leg. According to the victim, he was taken to Laitumkhrah police station where he was again allegedly tortured.⁵⁷²

⁵⁷¹. Meghalaya Human Rights Commission Seeks Probe Into Rights Violation By Police, Assam Tribune, 14 February 2019, <https://www.sentinelassam.com/news/meghalaya-human-rights-commission-seeks-probe-into-rights-violation-by-police/>

⁵⁷². Meghalaya: Overtaking lands local musician in trouble; police brutality alleged, The Northeast Today, 21 December 2018,

Haryana State Human Rights Commission

The Haryana State Human Rights Commission (HSHRC) in a report revealed that number of cases of human rights violation against the police was on rise.⁵⁷³ As per the report, the Commission received 2,930 complaints in 2018-19, out of which 1,485 were against the State police. From January 1 to July 31, 2019, a total of 1,568 complaints were recorded out of which maximum 809 were against the State police. Sources in the Commission said in some cases, senior police officials were seen to be protecting their subordinates accused of violation. The study further revealed that in many cases, the police had failed to take lawful action. Apart from that some cases were reported regarding abuse of power by police while a few of the complainants alleged that they were falsely implicated.⁵⁷⁴ The Commission

<https://thenortheasttoday.com/meghalaya-overtaking-lands-local-musician-in-trouble-police-brutality-alleged/>

⁵⁷³. Complaints against State police on rise, reveals HSHRC, The Daily Pioneer, 1 September 2019; <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state-editions/complaints-against-state-police-on-rise--reveals-hshrc.html>

⁵⁷⁴. Complaints against State police on rise, reveals HSHRC, The Daily Pioneer, 1 September 2019; <https://www.dailypioneer.com/2019/state>



receives complaints pertaining to serious violations against children, women, labourers, defence forces, juveniles of shelter homes, persons belonging to SC/ST/OBC, minorities have been reported. In addition to reporting of religious and communal violence, the human rights violations involving various departments like health department, jail, police department, pollution, ecology, service matter etc. However, the maximum complaints against state police have been reported and most of them pertained to serious violations, such as custodial deaths, torture and false implications by police and jail authorities.⁵⁷⁵

On 27 March 2019, the HSHRC directed the State government of Haryana to pay compensation of Rs. 15,000 each to two persons who were stripped and tortured in police custody in Sonapat in 2015. The victims identified as Suresh and Balraj were taken to preventive custody by Inspector Satyender Kumar, then SHO of Gohana city police station on 8 February 2015 when they approached him to register an FIR. The SHO instead of registering the FIR, took the victims into preventive custody, stripped and tortured them in the police lock-up. Passing a 15-page order, the Commission said that the State

government was “liable for the wrongs committed by its officers” and observed that the “act of the police was totally illegal and clearly in violation of human rights of the citizens”.⁵⁷⁶

In first week of April 2019, the HSHRC directed the State Government to pay a compensation of Rs. 20,000 to Mahender Singh, who was tortured at a police station in Sonapat district in September 2016. The Commission asked the State Government to recover the amount from the guilty head constable identified as Sushil Rawal. The victim, a resident of Bhora Rasulpur village in Sonapat district had complained that he had sought police help to resolve a dispute with his brother, Subhas fearing that it might escalate. Subsequently, ASI Ramesh took Mahender and his brother to the police station in Ganaur, and went for patrol duty. Later that night, Head Constable Sushil Rawal came to the police station in an inebriated state. After inquiring from Mahender about the election to the post of sarpanch, the head constable began beating him up

[-editions/complaints-against-state-police-on-rise--reveals-hshrc.html](#)

⁵⁷⁵. Ibid

⁵⁷⁶. Rights panel orders compensation to duo ‘illegally detained, stripped’ by cops, The Times of India, 30 March 2019, <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/gurgaon/rights-panel-orders-compensation-to-duo-illegally-detained-stripped-by-cops/articleshowprint/68638821.cms>



with a stick and an electric wire while abusing him in the name of his caste. Following the Commission's intervention, a police inquiry report stated that the head constable had shown "indiscipline and dereliction towards his duty" and a departmental inquiry had been initiated against him. In its order, the Commission stated that the complainant produced photographs showing injury marks on his back and a copy of the medico-legal report. It also observed that the head constable had beaten up Mahender without any reason and his action was unjustified and a violation of human rights.⁵⁷⁷

Rajasthan SHRC

On 2 September 2019, the Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission directed the Rajasthan government to pay Rs 9 lakh to 3 doctors who were jailed for three days after they failed to furnish five bail bonds of Rs 20 lakh each separately imposed by then Additional District Magistrate (city), Bharatpur. The Commission also asked the state government to bring some amendments in CrPC

sections that are violating human rights especially of the government servants. Commission's chairperson Justice Prakash Tatia had taken *suo motu* cognizance of news reports stating the three doctors of government hospital, Bharatpur, were asked a bail amount of nearly Rs 1 crore each, failing which they were jailed. The doctors identified as Kaptan Singh, Manish Goyal and Mukesh Kumar Vashishta were arrested in December 2017 for observing strike to pursue their demands. The doctors were released by the sessions judge, Bharatpur on 18 December 2018.⁵⁷⁸

⁵⁷⁷. Beaten up by cop, Sonapat man to get Rs 20K relief – Human rights commission wants govt to recover money from head constable, The Tribune, 8 April 2019, <https://www.tribuneindia.com/news/haryana/beaten-up-by-cop-sonapat-man-to-get-rs-20k-relief/754950.html>

⁵⁷⁸. SHRC asks government to pay Rs 9 lakh to 3 doctors who were jailed, The Times of India, 3 September 2019; <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/shrc-asks-govt-to-pay-rs-9l-to-3-docs-who-were-jailed/articleshowprint/70952548.cms>



10. SCRUTINY OF INDIA'S RECORDS BY THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS

India continued to be under the scrutiny of the United Nations.

Case 1: UN experts alarmed by alleged police killings in Uttar Pradesh

On 11 January 2019, four United Nations (UN) human rights experts expressed alarm about allegations of at least 59 extrajudicial killings by police in Uttar Pradesh since March 2017.⁵⁷⁹ The experts had written to the Indian government asking for information about 15 cases of what could be extra-judicial killings by the Uttar Pradesh police. They had also taken note of 59 cases of possible fake encounters.⁵⁸⁰ Most of the 15 cases relate individuals from Muslim communities living in poverty. Evidence indicates the killings took place in police custody. In all of the

cases, the police said the killings were during encounters and in self-defence.⁵⁸¹ The experts expressed concerns that the Supreme Court's guidelines on investigations were not followed. This included police failing to inform family members of the killings, to conduct examinations of the scene, to provide copies of post-mortem reports to families, and to transfer cases to an independent investigative agency. The experts cited *People's Union of Civil Liberties vs State of Maharashtra* (2014) and said that the Indian government had not been following the guidelines laid down in this case on how investigations should be conducted.

⁵⁸²

⁵⁷⁹. India: UN experts alarmed by alleged police killings in Uttar Pradesh, OHCHR, 11 January 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24066&LangID=E>

⁵⁸⁰. UN Rights Body 'Extremely Concerned' About Fake Encounters in Yogi Adityanath's UP, The Wire, 12 January 2019, <https://thewire.in/rights/uttar-pradesh-yogi-adityanath-fake-encounters-un>

⁵⁸¹. India: UN experts alarmed by alleged police killings in Uttar Pradesh, OHCHR, 11 January 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24066&LangID=E>

⁵⁸². UN Rights Body 'Extremely Concerned' About Fake Encounters in Yogi Adityanath's UP, The Wire, 12 January 2019, <https://thewire.in/rights/uttar-pradesh-yogi-adityanath-fake-encounters-un>



Case 2: UN rights experts dismayed at India's continued forced deportation of Rohingyas

On 2 April 2019, a group of five United Nations human rights experts condemned the Indian Government's decision to deport three more Rohingyas to Myanmar and urged the authorities to stop such forced deportations which are prohibited under international law. The three Rohingyas deported, a father and his children, had been imprisoned since 2013, on charges related to lack of documentation. Earlier on 3 January 2019, India separated and forcibly returned five other members of their family to Myanmar.⁵⁸³ The experts expressed their dismay at the decision of the Indian Government to continue forced returns of Rohingyas to Myanmar, where they face high risk of attacks, reprisals and other forms of persecution because of their ethnic and religious identity. Under international law, the principle of non-refoulement prohibits States from forcing individuals to return to countries when there are substantial grounds for believing that they would be at risk of persecution,

⁵⁸³. India: UN human rights experts condemn Rohingya deportations, OHCHR, 2 April 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24437&LangID=E>

torture, ill-treatment or other serious human rights violations.⁵⁸⁴

Case 3: OHCHR report says no security forces personnel accused of torture in Kashmir prosecuted in civilian court since 1990

In a report published on 8 July 2019, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) stated that no security forces personnel accused of torture or other forms of degrading and inhuman treatment was prosecuted in a civilian court since these allegations started emerging in the early 1990s. The report also stated that arbitrary detention and so-called 'cordon and search operations' led to a range of human rights violations. The report further reiterated its recommendation made by OHCHR's first ever report of June 2018 on the human rights situation in Kashmir calling upon India to ratify the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) and its Optional Protocol.⁵⁸⁵

⁵⁸⁴. India: UN human rights experts condemn Rohingya deportations, OHCHR, 2 April 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24437&LangID=E>

⁵⁸⁵. Update of the Situation of Human Rights in Indian-Administered Kashmir



Case 4: UN experts asked India to provide information on 76 cases of torture and killings in Kashmir

On 18 March 2019, three special rapporteurs of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in a written communication asked the Government of India to provide details on steps taken to punish or provide justice to victims and their next of kin in 76 cases of torture and arbitrary killing in Jammu and Kashmir since 1990. The letter was written by the three experts, Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, Agnes Callamard, Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, Dainius Puras and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, Nils Melzer. The letter, which was published on the UNHRC website on 18 May along with India's reply that refused to provide any clarifications. The letter relates to 76 cases of torture and killings of civilians

allegedly both by the security forces and militants.⁵⁸⁶

Case 5: UN experts urged India to end communication shutdown in Kashmir

On 22 August 2019, UN human rights experts called on the Government of India to end the crackdown on freedom of expression, access to information and peaceful protests imposed in Jammu and Kashmir. The experts expressed concern that the measures, imposed after the Indian Parliament revoked Article 370 of the Constitution, would exacerbate tensions in the region. The experts aid "The blackout is a form of collective punishment of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, without even a pretext of a precipitating offence." They also expressed concern by reports that security forces were conducting night raids on private homes leading to the arrests of young people, stating that such detentions could constitute serious human rights violations and sought investigation of these allegations.⁵⁸⁷

and Pakistan-Administered Kashmir from May 2018 to April 2019, OHCHR, 8 July 2019, available at: https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/IN/KashmirUpdateReport_8July2019.pdf

⁵⁸⁶. Letter of the UN Experts is accessible at <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=24476>

⁵⁸⁷. See OHCHR Press release dated 22 August 2019



11. SUPREME COURT REJECTS PETITION FOR A STAND-ALONE LAW AGAINST TORTURE

Torture is endemic in India and has been a part of law enforcement and administration of justice. During 2017-2018, about five custodial deaths per day took place in India.

The prohibition of torture under international law is absolute and under no circumstances whatsoever can it be justified. As the Law Commission of India in its Report No.273 of October 2017 stated the prohibition of torture has “*attained the status of ‘jus cogens’ or peremptory norm of general international law, also giving rise to the obligation ‘erga omnes’ (owed to and by all States) to take action against those who torture*”.⁵⁸⁸

India has legally accepted a number of international treaty obligations which prohibit torture including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocol II but it has failed to enact a national law to criminalise

⁵⁸⁸. Law Commission of India’s “Report No.273 Implementation of United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment through Legislation” is available at <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/reports/Report273.pdf>

torture and further ratify the United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT).

There has been many attempts to make India ratify UNCAT and enact a national law against torture.

Dr Ashwini Kumar case

Dr Ashwini Kumar, former Law Minister of India and former Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Select Committee on the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 filed a petition⁵⁸⁹ (hereinafter referred to *Dr Ashwini Kumar case*) before the Supreme Court requesting “*appropriate directions to fill the gaps in the law by enacting a standalone anti-custodial legislation as recommended by the different organs of State and necessary for the advancement of fundamental human rights. Indeed,the only politico-moral idea of our time that has received universal acceptance is the idea of human rights.*” The said petition was disposed off after the Attorney General for India assured the Court on 27 November 2017 that “the prayer made in the writ petition has

⁵⁸⁹. Writ Petition (Civil) No.738/2016



been the subject matter of discussion in the Law Commission, the Law Commission has already made certain recommendations and the report is being seriously considered by the Government.”

As no action was taken on the assurance given on 27 November 2017, Dr Ashwini Kumar filed a Miscellaneous Application to his 2016 petition.

In its judgment dated 5th September 2019⁵⁹⁰, the Supreme Court rejected the Miscellaneous Application of Dr Ashwini Kumar, *inter alia*, on the grounds that torture is not an “*exceptional case where there is a vacuum and non-existing position that the judiciary, in exercise of its constitutional power, steps in and provides a solution till the legislature comes forward to perform its role*”. The apex court cited the *D K Basu Guidelines* and Sections 330 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and further stated that “*when the matter (enactment of an anti-torture law) is already pending consideration and is being examined for the purpose of legislation*” as “*it would not be appropriate for this Court to enforce its opinion, be it in the form of a direction or even a request, for it would clearly undermine and conflict with the role assigned to the judiciary under the Constitution*”.

The dismissal of Dr. Ashwini Kumar petition is a case of missed opportunity because of the following.

Firstly, the petition was dismissed on incorrect premise that prayer is to enact a suitable standalone comprehensive legislation based on the UN Convention against Torture. The Supreme Court while dismissing the petition stated, “*We have no hesitation in observing that notwithstanding the aforesaid directions in D.K. Basu (supra) and the principles of law laid down in Prithipal Singh and Others v. State of Punjab and Another and S. Nambi Narayanan (supra), this Court can, in an appropriate matter and on the basis of pleadings and factual matrix before it, issue appropriate guidelines/directions to elucidate, add and improve upon the directions issued in D.K. Basu (supra) and other cases when conditions stated in paragraph 27 supra are satisfied. However, this is not what is urged and prayed by the applicant. The contention of the applicant is that this Court must direct the legislature, that is, Parliament, to enact a suitable standalone comprehensive legislation based on the UN Convention and this direction, if issued, would be in consonance with the Constitution of India. This prayer must be rejected in light of the aforesaid discussion.*”

⁵⁹⁰. MA No. 2560 of 2018 in WP (C) No. 738 of 2016



Dr Ashwini Kumar however had not prayed *'to enact a suitable standalone comprehensive legislation based on the UN Convention'* and he only prayed for a stand-alone law. In the introductory para of its judgment in the *Dr Ashwini Kumar* case, the Supreme Court produced the prayer made in the I.A. 2560 of 2018 in writ petition 728 of 2016 which read as *"it is therefore respectfully prayed that since no action has been taken by the Government pursuant to the statement of the Hon'ble Attorney General, the stand taken by the National Human Rights Commission and the Law Commission of India in its report of October 2017 and because the merit of the prayer is virtually admitted and conceded before this Hon'ble Court, the National Human Rights Commission, the Law Commission of India and by Select Committee of Parliament, as an integral constituent of the right to life with dignity under Article 21, this Hon'ble Court may be pleased to direct the Central Government to enact a suitable stand-alone, comprehensive legislation against custodial torture as it has directed in the case of mob violence/lynching vide its judgment 17th July 2018."*

Secondly, the Supreme Court dismissed the petition on the ground that it does not fall under "exceptional cases where there is a vacuum and non-existing position

that the judiciary" could step in given the existence of *D K Basu Guidelines* and Sections 330 and 331 of the Indian Penal Code. The said observation is questionable.

The Supreme Court Guidelines in *D.K. Basu* case does not criminalise torture as it only recommends measures which are intended to prevent torture. As the Supreme Court itself has stated *"failure to comply with the requirements shall apart from rendering the concerned official liable for departmental action, also render his liable to be punished for contempt of court"*. The offences under the Contempt of Court are highly inadequate to deal with torture often leading to deaths and therefore, contempt of courts cannot be equated with the punishment necessary for cases of torture.

Further, Sections 330 and 331 of the IPC do not particularly criminalize torture but it penalizes only "hurt", one of the elements of torture. The Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 as drafted by the Rajya Sabha Select Committee and the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017 as drafted by the Law Commission of India show that Sections 330 and 331 of the IPC do not address the legal vacuum pertaining to the crime of torture, and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment. Section 330 and 331 of the IPC does



not address (i) torture not leading to injuries such as sleep deprivation, submersion of the head in water or water polluted with excrement, urine, vomit or blood; food deprivation or forcible feeding with spoiled food, animal or human excreta and other stuff or substances not normally eaten; (ii) severe mental pain, agony, trauma or suffering caused to any person by cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment is said to inflict torture; (iii) command responsibility; (iv) inhumane or degrading treatment including inflicting shame upon the victim or any one by such act as stripping the person naked, parading him in public places, shaving the victims head or putting marks on his body against his will; (v) sexual offences etc; (vi) the use of psychoactive drugs to change the perception, memory, alertness or will of a person including the administration of drugs to induce confession or reduce mental competency and the use of drugs to induce extreme pain or symptoms of a disease; (vii) burden of proof etc.

Indeed, Sections 330 and 331 of the IPC have always existed and yet the Government of India felt the need to draft Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 by itself and further Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 by the Rajya Sabha and the PTB, 2017 by the Law Commission of India which are

nothing but acknowledgement of the inadequacy of these provisions – a fact blatantly ignored by the Supreme Court.

The inadequacy of existing national laws including Sections 330 and 331 of the IPC is the admitted position of the Government of India and therefore, it passed the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha. This admitted position of the Government of India and substantiated by the Law commission of India, NHRC and the Rajya Sabha Select Committee has been undermined and/or grossly ignored by the Supreme Court.

Thirdly, the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 5 September 2019 in *Dr Ashwini Kumar* case⁵⁹¹ appears to have failed to fully appreciate its ruling on enactment of special law relating to mob lynching in *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India and others*⁵⁹² even though there are direct and adequate penal provisions in India to criminalise mob lynching.

⁵⁹¹. M.A. NO.2560/2018 in W.P.(C) NO.738/2016

⁵⁹². (2018) 9 SCC 501, *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India and Others*, available at <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/71965246>

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In the case of *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India and Others*,⁵⁹³ the Supreme Court in its judgment dated 17 July 2018 looked at mob lynching as a sweeping phenomenon with a far-reaching impact and recognized its Constitutional duty to take a call to protect lives and human rights⁵⁹⁴ observing thereby that: *“There cannot be a right higher than the right to live with dignity and further to be treated with humanness that the law provides”*.

The Supreme Court issued a slew of directions for preventive, remedial and punitive action in the form of Guidelines for the purposes of preventing such heinous activities. The Court went a step further and recommended *“to the legislature, that is, the Parliament, to create a separate offence for lynching and provide adequate punishment for the same” “as a special law in this field would instill a sense of fear for law amongst the people who involve themselves in such kinds of activities”*. The critical question remains whether in the case of mob lynching it met the test of *“exceptional cases where there is a vacuum and non-*

existing position that the judiciary, in exercise of its constitutional power, steps in and provides a solution till the legislature comes forward to perform its role.”

As the Supreme Court in its directions under “B. Remedial Measures” stated *“(vi) To set a stern example in cases of mob violence and lynching, upon conviction of the accused person(s), the trial court must ordinarily award maximum sentence as provided for various offences under the provisions of the IPC.”* Therefore, it is clear that there are enough provisions in the Indian Penal Code to deal with offences of mob-lynching yet the Supreme Court found it necessary to issue directions to enact a special law.

Indeed, in the prominent mob-lynching cases such as murder of Pehlu Khan after being beaten by cow vigilantes in Alwar in Rajasthan for transporting cattle on 1 April 2017, the accused were arrested and chargesheeted under sections 147, 323, 341, 302, 308, 379 and 427 of the IPC.⁵⁹⁵ The Jharkhand Police invoked provisions of the Indian Penal Code such as Sections 302 with respect to the murder of Muslim man, Tabrez Ansari on 17 June 2019 in Jharkhand after he was

⁵⁹³. (2018) 9 SCC 501, *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India and Others*, available at <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/71965246/>

⁵⁹⁴ . Para 39, *Tehseen S. Poonawalla v. Union of India and Others*, available at <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/71965246/>

⁵⁹⁵. *Pehlu Khan Lynching Case: Six of Nine Accused Acquitted Over 'Benefit of Doubt'*, *The Wire*, 14 August 2019, available at <https://thewire.in/law/pehlu-khan-lynching-case-acquittals>



allegedly caught for trying to steal a motorcycle, tied to a pole and assaulted by a mob with sticks and iron rods who forced him to chant 'Jai Shri Ram' and 'Jai Hanuman'.⁵⁹⁶

Finally, while dismissing the Dr. Ashwini Kumar petition, the Supreme Court had not adjudicated on its previous directions issued in the petition. The premise for filing M.A. NO.2560/2018 in W.P.(C) NO.738/2016 was to seek implementation of the assurance given by the Attorney General for India on 27 November 2017 that “*the prayer made in the writ petition has been the subject matter of discussion in the Law Commission and the Law Commission has already made certain recommendations. He would further submit the report is being seriously considered by the Government.*”

During the hearing on 22.01.2019, the Supreme Court noted that as per the affidavit filed by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India wherein it has, *inter alia*, been stated that to implement the ‘United Nations Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading

Treatment or Punishment’, the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017 was referred to all the States for their inputs and comments on 28th February, 2018, followed by reminders on 27th June, 2018, 27th November, 2018 and 20th December, 2018. Only, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Chandigarh submitted their replies.

The Supreme Court further directed “*the Chief Secretaries of the remaining States/Union Territories to send their comments/inputs on the Prevention of Torture Bill, 2017 within three weeks from today i.e. on or before 11th February, 2019 and thereafter, the Union of India will file a status report with regard to further steps that would be taken and the time frame within which the same will be completed.*” It also directed the Chief Secretary/ies of the State(s)/Union Territory(ies) to be personally present before the Court on 13th February, 2019 in the event there is any failure to comply with the directions contained in the present order.

Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court, the Union of India in an affidavit dated 12 February 2019 informed that “*all States and Union Territories have filed their inputs/suggestions and that the question of enacting a legislation is under consideration.*”

⁵⁹⁶. Tabrez Ansari lynching case: Police restore murder charge against 11 accused, India Today, 18 September 2019 available at <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/tabrez-ansari-lynching-case-police-restore-murder-charge-against-11-accused-1600603-2019-09-18>



The Supreme Court had not adjudicated on the replies and merely stated that *“it would not be appropriate for this Court to enforce its opinion, be it in the form of a direction or even a request” “when the matter is already pending consideration and is being examined for the purpose of legislation”*. By the same logic, the Supreme Court should not have issued the directions to submit the replies in the first place.

It was within the power of the Supreme Court to act on its own directions to direct the government of India to decide as per the replies from the States/UTs on the issue.
[Ends]

Prison Statistics India 2018



National Crime Records Bureau
Ministry of Home Affairs

Prison Statistics India 2018



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सत्यमेव जयते

गृह सचिव
Home Secretary
भारत सरकार
Government of India
North Block,
New Delhi



Message

It gives me immense pleasure to note that National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) is bringing out the 24th edition of the annual publication 'Prison Statistics India' for the year 2018.

2. This annual publication serves as the principal reference document on various aspects of prison administration in the country. I am sure it will be useful in formulation of policies and schemes, as also research.

3. I thank the Prison Departments of States and Union Territories for furnishing the required data for this publication.

4. I appreciate the efforts made by NCRB to compile and collate the data on prison statistics for the year 2018.

(Ajay Bhalla)

Place: New Delhi

Date:23.12.2019

राम फल पवार, भा.पु.से.
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FOREWORD

As Director of National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), I feel proud to present the 24th edition of the annual publication 'Prison Statistics India 2018' (PSI 2018). Since 1995, this annual publication has been providing comprehensive statistical information on various aspects of prison administration to various stakeholders viz. Parliamentarians, Policy makers, Central & State/UT Governments, Prison Administrators, Criminologists, Researchers, Academicians, etc.

This report consists of twelve chapters, dedicated to various aspects of prison administration viz. type of prisons and its occupancy, prisoners types and demography particulars, details of Indian and Foreign prisoners, offence-wise distribution of convicts and undertrials, sentences and incarceration of prisoners, releases, transfers and movements of inmates, deaths of prisoners, jail breaks, escapes & firing in prisons, rehabilitation and welfare of prisoners, prison staff strength and prison budget and expenditure.

I express my sincere thanks to all Directors General / Inspectors General of Prisons and Prison Departments of the States/UTs for furnishing the data to bring out this publication.

I commend the dedication and hard work put in by the Officers and Staff of the Statistical Branch of the Bureau in bringing out this publication. I also take this opportunity to appreciate the efforts of the PSI Publication Team of the Bureau in publishing three editions of the PSI report, PSI-2016, 2017 & 2018 in the current year.

The Bureau, on its own initiative, has digitized and made available all editions of the 'Prison Statistics India' publication, since 1995, on NCRB website <http://ncrb.gov.in>, under proactive disclosure of information for more transparency.

NCRB welcomes the valuable suggestions and feedback from the readers of this publication, in the form attached at the end of this report, for further improvement in content and quality of future editions.



(Ram Phal Pawar)

23rd December, 2019
New Delhi

CONTENTS

Chapter & Table No.	Title	Page No.
	CONTENTS	i-v
	DISCLAIMER & LIMITATIONS	vi
	METHODOLOGY	vii-viii
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix-xxiv
Chapter-1	Prisons – Types and Occupancy	1 – 18
1.1	Types of Jails in the Country	19
1.2	Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate of Jails	20
1.3	Jails-wise Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate	21-23
1.4	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Central Jails	24
1.5	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of District Jails	25
1.6	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Sub-Jails	26
1.7	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Women Jails	27
1.8	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Borstal Schools	28
1.9	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Open Jails	29
1.10	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Special Jails	30
1.11	Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Other Jails	31
Chapter-2	Prisoners – Types and Demography	33 – 44
2.1	Types of Prison Inmates	45-46
2.2	Percentage Share of Different Types of Prison Inmates	47
2.3	Types of Prison Inmates in Central Jails (Sex-wise)	48-49
2.4	Types of Prison Inmates in District Jails (Sex-wise)	50-51
2.5	Types of Prison Inmates in Sub-Jails (Sex-wise)	52-53
2.6	Types of Prison Inmates in Women Jails	54
2.7	Types of Prison Inmates in Borstal Schools (Sex-wise)	55-56
2.8	Types of Prison Inmates in Open Jails (Sex-wise)	57-58
2.9	Types of Prison Inmates in Special Jails (Sex-wise)	59-60

Chapter & Table No.	Title	Page No.
2.10A	Education Profile of Convicts	61
2.10B	Domicile of Convicts	62
2.10C	Religion of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018	63
2.10D	Caste of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018	64
2.11A	Education Profile of Undertrial Prisoners	65
2.11B	Domicile of Undertrial Prisoners	66
2.11C	Religion of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018	67
2.11D	Caste of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018	68
2.12A	Education Profile of Detenues	69
2.12B	Domicile of Detenues	70
2.12C	Religion of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018	71
2.12D	Caste of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018	72
2.13A	Education Profile of Other Prisoners	73
2.13B	Domicile of Other Prisoners	74
2.13C	Religion of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018	75
2.13D	Caste of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018	76
2.14	Age-group-wise Percentage Share of Convicts to Total Convicts	77
2.15	Age-group wise Percentage Share of Undertrials to Total Undertrials	78
2.16	Category-wise Female Inmates in Different Jails	79
2.17	Number of Women Prisoners with Children	80
2.18	Indian & Foreign Inmates by Age-group	81
2.19	Indian & Foreign Female Inmates by Age Group	81
2.20	Inmates admitted during the year	82
Chapter-3	Indian Prisoners	83 – 89
3.1	Types of Indian Prison Inmates (Sex-wise)	90-91
3.2	Convicts (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups	92-93
3.3	Undertrials (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups	94-95

Chapter & Table No.	Title	Page No.
3.4	Detenues (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups	96-97
3.5	Other Indian Prisoners in Jails by Sex and Age-groups	98-99
Chapter-4	Foreign Prisoners	101 – 108
4.1	Foreign Inmates	109
4.2	Sex and Age-group wise Foreign Convicts in Jails	110-111
4.3	Foreign Convicts by Nationality	112-114
4.4	Foreign Undertrials by Nationality	115-117
Chapter-5	Prisoners - Offence wise	119 – 130
5.1	Convicts by Type of Offences under IPC	131-134
5.2	Convicts by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws	135-138
5.3	Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under IPC	139-142
5.4	Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws	143-146
5.5	Incidence of Recidivism	147
Chapter-6	Prisoners - Sentences and Incarceration	149 – 153
6.1A	Number of Convicts by Period of Sentence	154-155
6.1B	Percentage of Convicts by Period of Sentence	156-157
6.2	Details of Death Sentence	158
6.3	Period of Detention of Convicts in Jails due to Non-payment of Fine Amount after Completion of their Sentence	159-160
6.4	Number of Undertrial Prisoners by Duration of Confinement	161-162
6.5	Percentage of Undertrial Prisoners by Duration of Confinement	163
Chapter-7	Prisoners - Releases, Transfers and Movements	165 – 169
7.1	Convicts Released	170
7.2	Persons Released on Parole, Parole Absconders / Arrests	171
7.3	Undertrials Released / Transferred	172
7.4	Status of Undertrial Inmates under Section 436A of Cr.P.C.	173
7.5	Detenues Released	174

Chapter & Table No.	Title	Page No.
7.6	Movement of inmates outside the jail premises	175
7.7	Types of Inmates Suffering from Mental Illness	176
Chapter-8	Deaths and Illness in Prisons	177 – 182
8.1	Deaths of inmates in Prisons	183
8.2	Natural Deaths	184
8.3	Break-up of Natural Deaths (Illness)	185-186
8.4	Un-natural Deaths of prisoners	187
8.5	Mode of Suicide by Prison Inmates	188
8.6	Mode of Murder of Prisoners by Inmates in Jails	189
8.7	Accidental Deaths of Prisoners in Jails	190
Chapter-9	Jail Breaks, Escapes & Firing in Prisons	191 – 193
9.1	Details of Escapees	194
9.2	Incidence of Jail breaks, Group clashes and Firing in jail	195
9.3	Incidence of deaths and injuries in clashes in jails	196
Chapter-10	Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisoners	197 – 214
10.1	Details of Educational facilities for prisoners	215
10.2	Number of Prison Inmates Imparted Trainings Under Vocational Course	216
10.3	Value of Goods Produced by Inmates	217
10.4	Rehabilitation and Other Support to prisoners	218
10.5	NGOs working for the Welfare of Prisoners	219
10.6	Number of complaints received by NHRC & SHRC and their disposals	220
Chapter-11	Prisons Staff – Strength and Training	221 – 225
11.1	Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Total Jail Staff	226
11.2	Number of Inmates Per Staff	227
11.3	Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff	228-235
11.4	Actual Strength of Women Jail Officers/Staff	236-237
11.5	Training of Jail Officers/Staff (Refresher/Specialised/Re-orientation Courses)	238

Chapter & Table No.	Title	Page No.
Chapter-12	Prison - Budget and Infrastructure	239 – 245
12.1	Total Sanctioned Budget during the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 and Percentage Variation in 2018-19 over 2017-18	246
12.2	Sanctioned Budget and Actual Expenditure during the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-198	247
12.3	Total Budget and Actual Expenditure during the financial year 2018-2019	248
12.4	Details of Expenses on Inmates during the financial year 2018-2019	249
12.5	State/UT-wise Number of Jails Constructed	250
12.6	Number of Jails Renovated/Expanded	251
12.7	Details of Quarters Available to Prison Officials	252
12.8	Details of Vehicles Available in Jails	253
12.9	Details of Electronic Equipments Used in Prisons	254
12.10	Jails Equipped with Video Conferencing Facility	255-256
	Glossary	
	Officers Associated with the Publication	
	Feedback Form	

DISCLAIMER

- ◆ **The information published in this report has been obtained from all States/UTs Prison Headquarters. NCRB has only compiled and collated the data and presented it in the form of this report. NCRB shall not be responsible for authenticity of information. Any discrepancy observed in this report, however, may be brought to the notice of the Bureau.**

LIMITATIONS

- ◆ **Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for the year 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used to arrive at national level figures.**

Methodology

Methodology for Data Collection & Publication

A. Data Collection and Compilation Process

- I. The publication year refers to the calendar year i.e. 1st January to 31st December 2018.
- II. The data collection process including clarifications from States/UTs Prison Department was started in July, 2019 and continued till December, 2019.

A.1 Action by States/UTs Prisons Department

- I. The annual States/UTs data for “**Prison Statistics India**” is furnished by the Prison Department of all 36 States/UTs as per the NCRB prescribed proforma in hardcopy as well as in softcopy through Software Application developed by NCRB.
- II. A training is conducted every year for the functional officials / dealing hands of all States/UTs Prison Department to explain various issues of data reporting/data quality including entry of data in input tables.
- III. The consolidation of State level data is done by Prison Department of the concerned States/UTs and the consolidated data is shared with NCRB.
- IV. First level data validation is done at the Prison(s) level during the data capturing process itself through the validation checks provided in the NCRB software. However, this is done where prison is equipped with computers and related infrastructure.
- V. Second level data validation is done at the time of consolidation by the State/UT Prison Department through the NCRB’s Application.
- VI. Data received at NCRB are scrutinized for any discrepancy. If any discrepancy noticed, the same are communicated to the respective State/UT for clarification, verification and rectification.
- VII. Amendments, if any, in the rectified data are incorporated in the database by NCRB.

A.2 Compilation at NCRB

- I. After receiving the final data from all States/UTs, all India data is generated by NCRB.
- II. The national level tables for the “Prison Statistics India” are generated through the Application software and cross checked for data discrepancies, if any.
- III. The additional tables are prepared and made available on NCRB website. Details of these additional tables are given in **Para-B**.

B. List of Additional Tables of Prison Statistics India-2018 on NCRB Portal

S.No.	Table Name
1.	State/UT-wise Number of Jails (2016-2018)*
2.	Capacity, Inmate Population & Occupancy Rate of Jails (2016-2018)*
3.	State/UT-wise Types of Prison Inmates (2016-2018)*
4.	State/UT-wise Distribution of Convicted Prisoners in Different Jails as on 31 st December 2018
5.	State/UT-wise Distribution of Undertrial Prisoners in Different Jails as on 31 st December 2018
6.	Number of Women Prisoners with Children Admitted during 2018
7.	State/UT-wise Types of Indian National Prisoners (2016-2018)*
8.	State/UT-wise Types of Foreign National Prisoners (2016-2018)*
9.	State/UT-wise Percentage Distribution of Foreigner Convicts to Total Foreigners Convicted by Age-groups as on 31 st December 2018
10.	State/UT-wise Distribution of Foreigner Under trials in Jails by Sex and Age-groups as on 31 st December 2018
11.	State/UT-wise Percentage Distribution of Foreigner Under trials to Total Foreigners Under trials by Age-groups as on 31 st December 2018
12.	Distribution of Foreigner Detenués in Jails by Sex and Age-groups as on 31 st December 2018
13.	Age-group wise Percentage of Foreign Detenués to Total Foreign Detenués as on 31 st December 2018
14.	State/UT-wise Distribution of Foreign Others in Jails by Sex and Age-groups as on 31 st December 2018
15.	State/UT-wise Convicts Confined in Major IPC Crimes (2016-2018)*
16.	State/UT-wise Undertrials Confined in Major IPC Crimes (2016-2018)*
17.	State/UT-wise Convicts Confined for Capital Punishment & Life Imprisonment (2016-2018)*
18.	State/UT-wise Convicts and Undertrials Released during 2016-2018
19.	State/UT-wise Deaths of Prisoners during 2016-2018
20.	State/UT-wise Jail Breaks, Clashes and Firing in Jail reported during 2016-2018
21.	State/UT-wise Complaints Received from National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) & State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) and their disposal during 2016-2018
22.	State/UT-wise Strength of Prison Officials (2016-2018)*
23.	State/UT-wise No. of Jail Inspections by Different Visitors during 2018
24.	Jail Details as on 31 st December 2018
25.	Crime Committed by Prison Staff against Prisoners during the year 2018

* Figures as on 31st December of the respective year

Executive Summary

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.



PRISONER OCCUPANCY RATE AS ON 31.12.2018



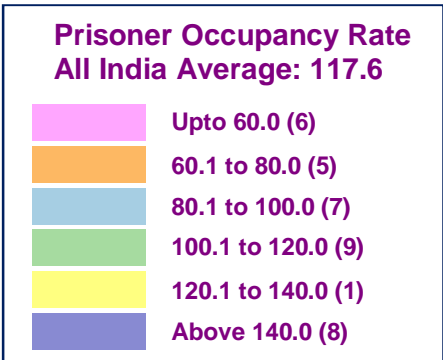
Note:

Occupancy Rate means number of inmates staying in jails against the authorized capacity for 100 inmates.

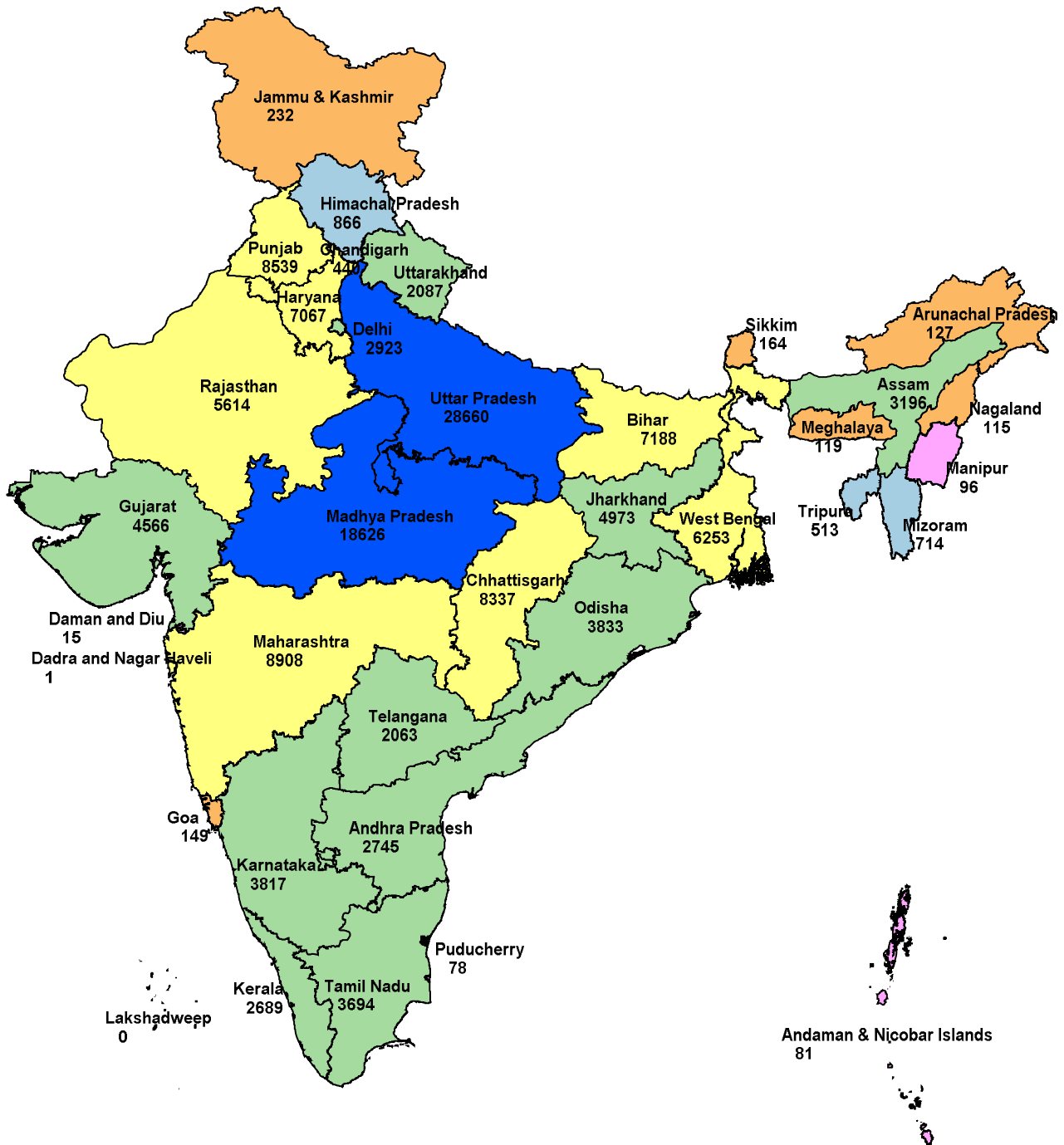
Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF



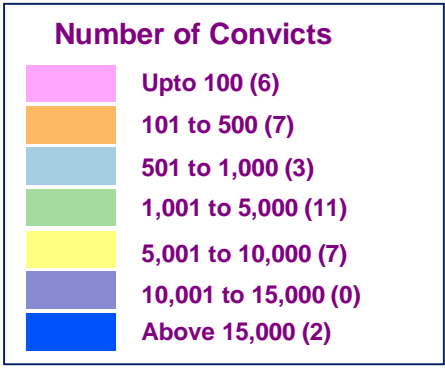
CONVICTS IN JAILS AS ON 31.12.2018



Note:

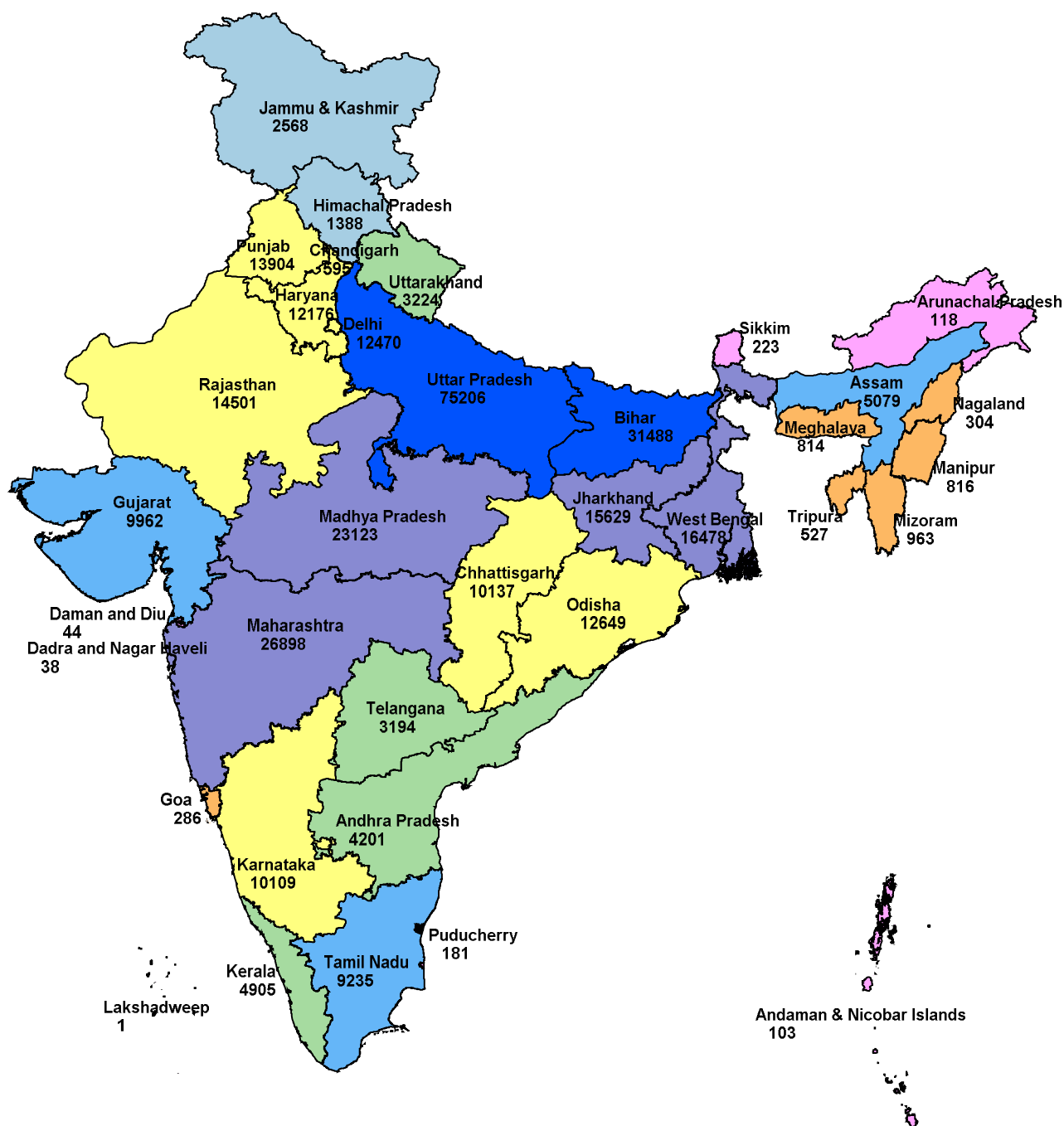
Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

- As per data provided by States/UTs.



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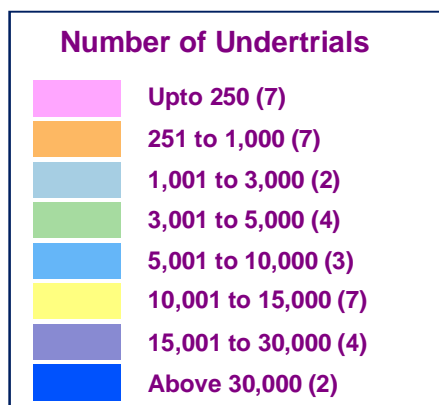
UNDERTRIALS IN INDIA AS ON 31.12.2018



Note:

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

- As per data provided by States/UTs.



Map powered by DevInfo, UNICEF

Chapter **1**

**Prisons –
Types
and
Occupancy**

Chapter – 1

Prisons – Types and Occupancy

Introduction

Prison administration is an important component of criminal justice system. Prison institutions are known by different names in different countries like 'Correctional Facilities', 'Detention Centre', 'Jails', 'Remand Centre' etc. There is a paradigm shift in social view point towards prisoners in last century. Earlier system of prison with punitive attitude where inmates were forcibly confined and deprived a variety of freedom as a form of punishment has changed with a change in social perception towards prison and prisoners. It is now treated as correction or improvement facility which itself indicates that there is more emphasis on reformation of prisoners than to punish them.

In last few decades, prison population has increased tremendously which creates number of challenges before prison administration like security & safety in prison, hygiene issues, overcrowding, etc. In recent years the Supreme Court of India has come down heavily on sub-human conditions existing in prisons especially on overcrowding in prisons. This report contains comprehensive information at the national level on majority of such aspects of these institutions. This report for the

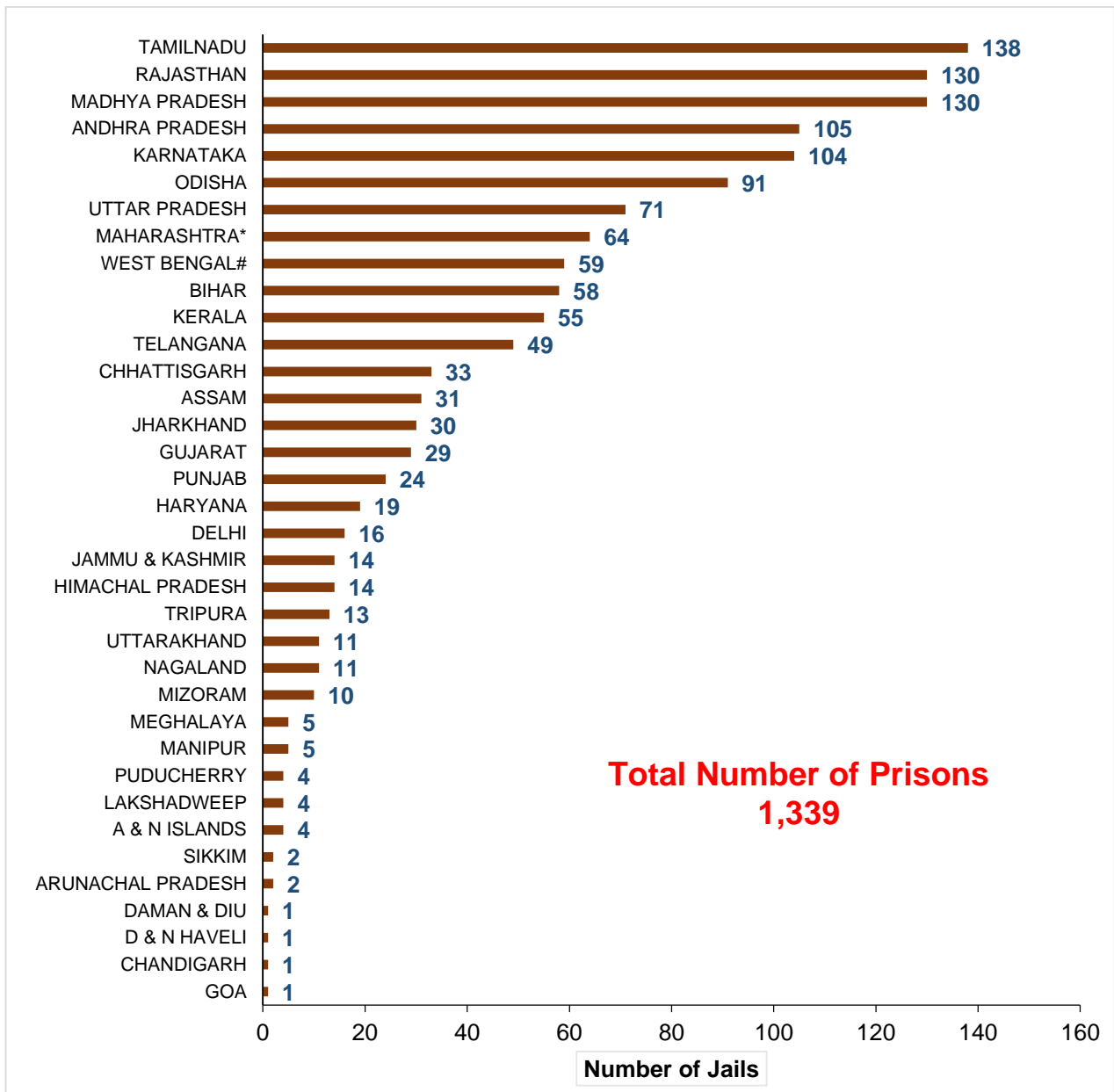
year 2018 is the twenty fourth in the series.

Prisons exist at three levels such as Taluk level, District level and Zonal/Range level and Jails at these levels are called as **Sub Jail, District Jail and Central Jail** respectively. Generally, capacity in terms of infrastructure, available prison staffs & powers vested in them, security, facilities to prisoners such as medical, educational and rehabilitation etc. are progressively better from Sub jail to Central Jail.

State/UT wise Number of prisons, Capacity and Inmate Occupancy in the Country as on 31st December, 2018

I. State/UT wise Number of Prisons:

As on 31st December, 2018 there were 1,339 Jails in the country. State of Tamil Nadu has the highest number (138 out of 1,339) of jails among the States/UTs followed by Rajasthan (130), Madhya Pradesh (130), Andhra Pradesh (105) Karnataka (104) and Odisha (91). These six States together covers 52.13 % of total jails in the country as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart – 1.1**). Details on number of jails in the States/UTs is given in **Table 1.1**.



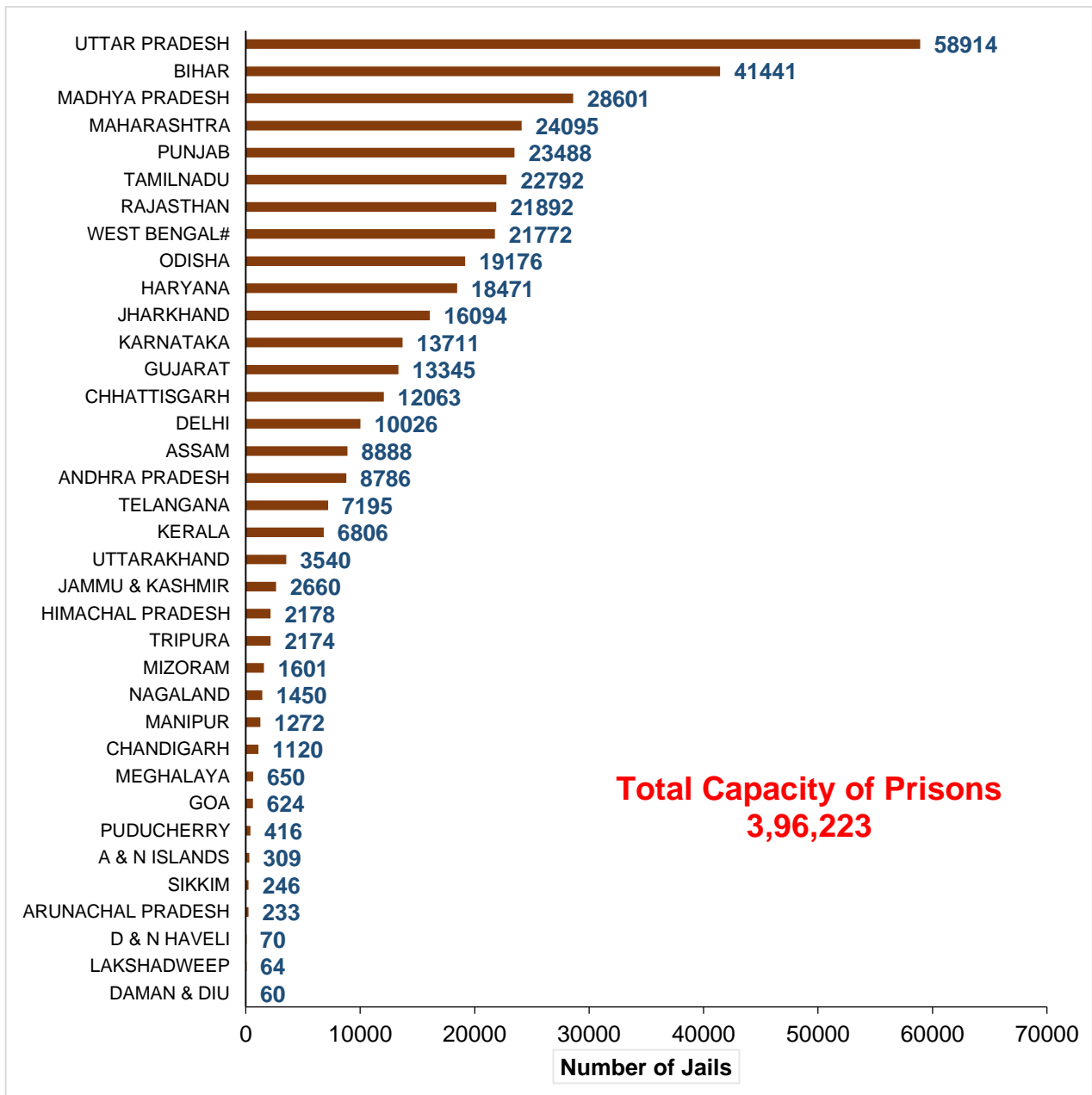
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- * Sub jails under the control of Revenue Department is not included;
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Number of Prisons as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT wise)
Chart – 1.1

II. State/UT wise Capacity of Prisons:

As on 31st December 2018, total available capacity of all the prisons in the country is 3,96,223. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest capacity of prisons (58,914) followed by Bihar (41,441), Madhya Pradesh (28,601), Maharashtra

(24,095), Punjab (23,488), Tamil Nadu (22,792) and Rajasthan (21,892) as on 31st December, 2018. These seven States together have 55.83% of the total capacity of all prisons in the country as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart – 1.2**). Details on the capacity of prisons in the States/UTs is given in **Table 1.2**.



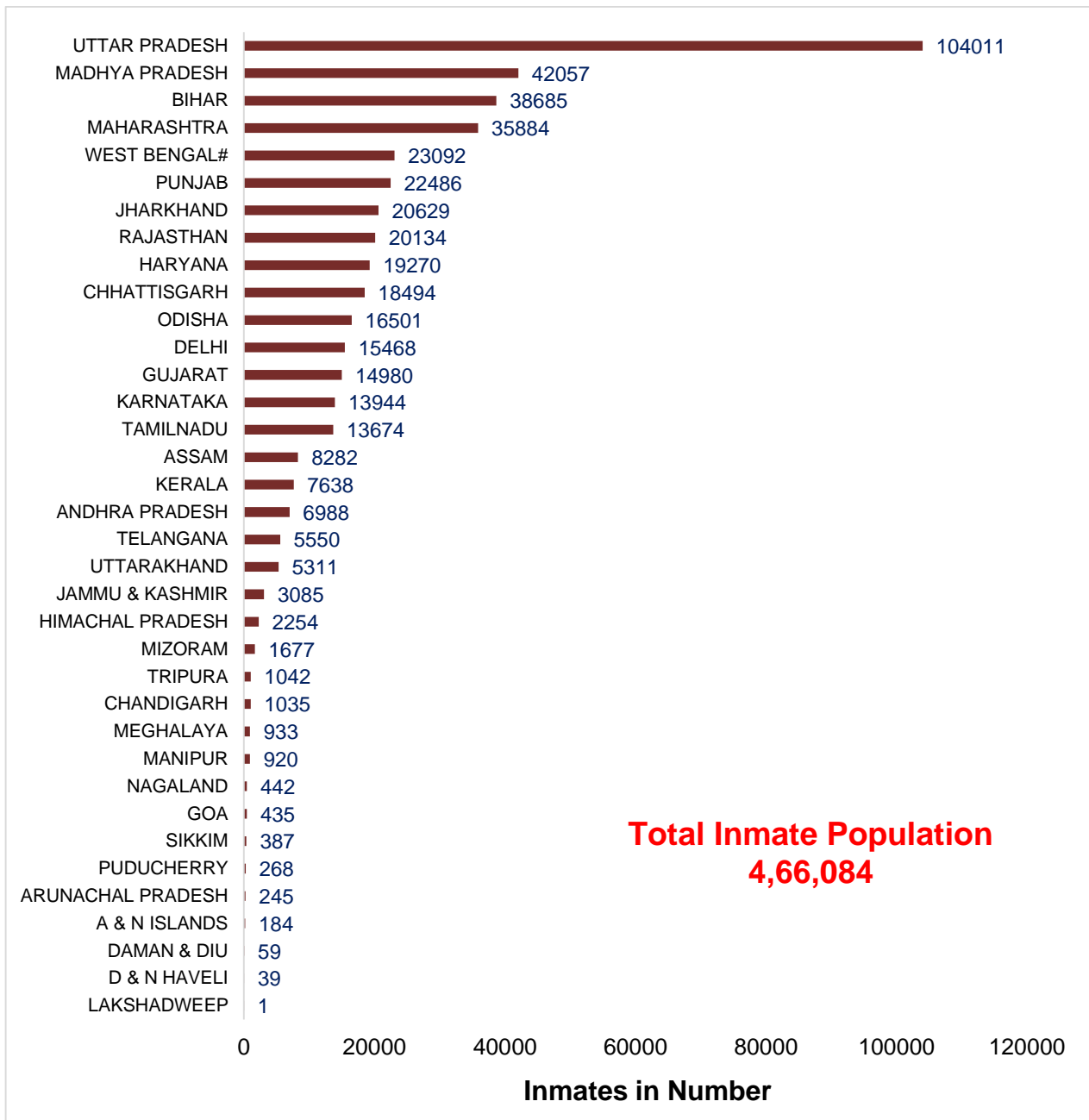
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Capacity of Prisons as on 31st December, 2018
Chart – 1.2

III. States/ UTs wise Inmates Population in Prison:

A total of 4,66,084 prisoners as on 31st December, 2018 were confined in various jails across the country. Uttar Pradesh has lodged highest number of Inmates (1,04,011) followed by Madhya Pradesh (42,057), Bihar (38,685),

Maharashtra (35,884), West Bengal (23,092) and Punjab (22,486). These six States together contributes 57.1% (2,66,215 inmates) of total inmates lodged in various Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart – 1.3**). State/ UT wise details on inmate population in prisons is given in **Table 1.2**.



- 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.

Inmate Population in Prisons as on 31st December, 2018

Chart – 1.3

IV. State/UT wise Prison Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018

Overcrowding refers to the situation in which more inmates are staying than the sanctioned strength. In recent years, it is one of the biggest problems faced by

prison inmates. Overcrowding results in poor hygiene, lack of sleep etc. Keeping in view the human rights of the prisoners, it is essential that they are given reasonable space and facilities in jails.

Occupancy rate is defined as number of inmates staying in jails against

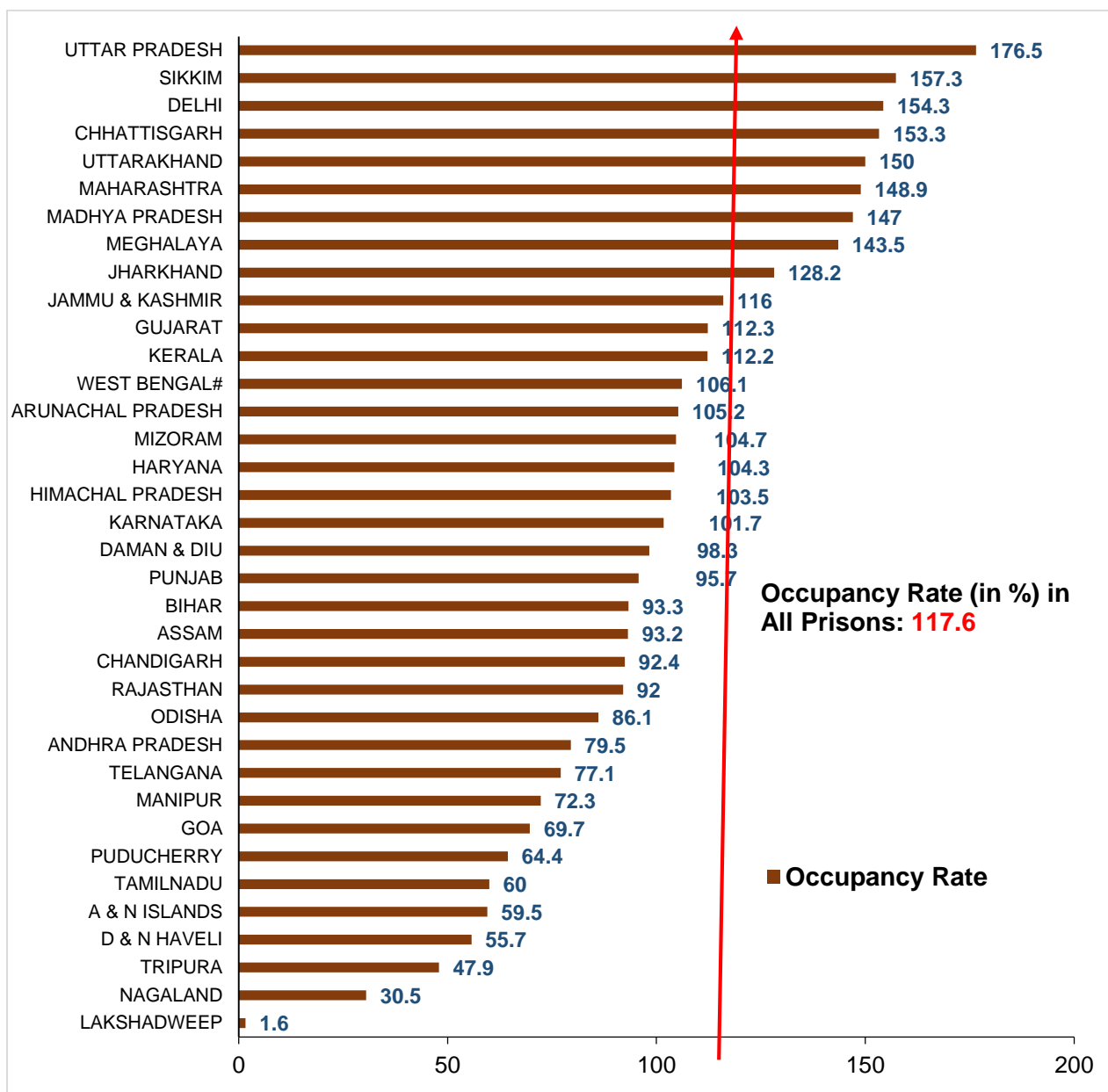
the authorized capacity for 100 inmates. In other words, if occupancy rate of any jail is 100, it means the number inmates are as per authorized capacity of the jail. Overcrowding in jail means occupancy rate is more than 100.

NCRB is collecting data on occupancy of jail as on 31st December 2018 which may not be true reflection of occupancy for the whole year, as it may vary on day to day basis.

It is evident from the information made available by States/UTs regarding population of inmates in various prisons as on 31st December, 2018 (**Table 1.2**) that the prison population was manageable at the end of the year 2018 (as on 31st December, 2018) in 12 States and 6 UTs as the occupancy rate in these States/UTs remained less than 100%. These States and UTs are Daman & Diu (98.3%), Punjab (95.7%), Bihar (93.3%), Assam (93.2%), Chandigarh (92.4%), Rajasthan (92%), Odisha (86.1%), Andhra Pradesh(79.5%), Telangana (77.1%), Manipur(72.3%), Goa (69.7%),

Puducherry (64.4%), Tamil Nadu (60%), Andaman & Nicobar Islands (59.5%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (55.7%), Tripura (47.9%), Nagaland (30.5%) and Lakshadweep (1.6%), though on the other dates of the year the occupancy could have been higher or lower also.

Among the States, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest overcrowding (176.5%) followed by Sikkim (157.3%), Chhattisgarh (153.3%), Uttarakhand (150%), Maharashtra (148.9%), Madhya Pradesh (147%) and Meghalaya (143.5%). Among Union Territories, Delhi has reported the highest overcrowding (154.3%) (**Chart 1.4**). Occupancy rate in various Jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs is presented in **Table 1.2**.



- 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.

Prisons Occupancy Rate in States/UTs as on 31st December, 2018

Chart – 1.4

State/UT wise Distribution of Different Types of prisons, their Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate in the Country as on 31st December, 2018

Types of Prisons

Prison and its administration is a State Subject as it is listed in List II in

Schedule VII of the Constitution of India. Prison Establishments in different States/UTs comprise several tiers of jails.

The various type of Jail institutions which are in existence in the States/UTs are **Central jails, District jails and Sub jails**. The other types of jail establishments are women jails, borstal schools, open jails and special jails.

I. Central Jail (144)

The criteria for a jail to be categorised as a central jail differs from State to State. However, the common feature observed in all the States/UTs that the 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 (**Table 1.1**).

II. District Jail (404)

District jails (capacity for around 500 inmates) serve as the main prisons in some of the States/UTs. State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of district jails (61) followed by Madhya Pradesh (41), Bihar (31) and Maharashtra (28) (**Table 1.1**).

Goa, Chandigarh, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry have no District Jail as on 31st December, 2018(**Table 1.1**).

III. Sub Jail (628)

Nine 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), Telangana (32) and West Bengal (31), while 9 States/UTs have no sub-jails (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi) (**Table 1.1**).

IV. Open Jail (77)

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 31 open jails followed by Maharashtra (19), Madhya Pradesh(5), Gujarat ,Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (3 each) The remaining 11 States – Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana and Uttarakhand have one open jail each (**Table 1.1**).

The States Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura & Uttar Pradesh and all the UTs do not have any Open Jail in their State/UT (**Table 1.1**).

V. Special Jail (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 (16) followed by West Bengal (5), Telangana (4), Tamil Nadu (3), Gujarat, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and Puducherry (2 jails each) and Assam, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra & Rajasthan (1 jail each) (**Table 1.1**).

VI. Women Jail (24)

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**). Tamil Nadu (5), having highest number of Women Jails followed by Kerala (3) and Rajasthan, Bihar, Delhi (2 each). Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have one women jail each.

VII. Borstal School (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 (**Table 1.1**).

VIII. Other Jails (2)

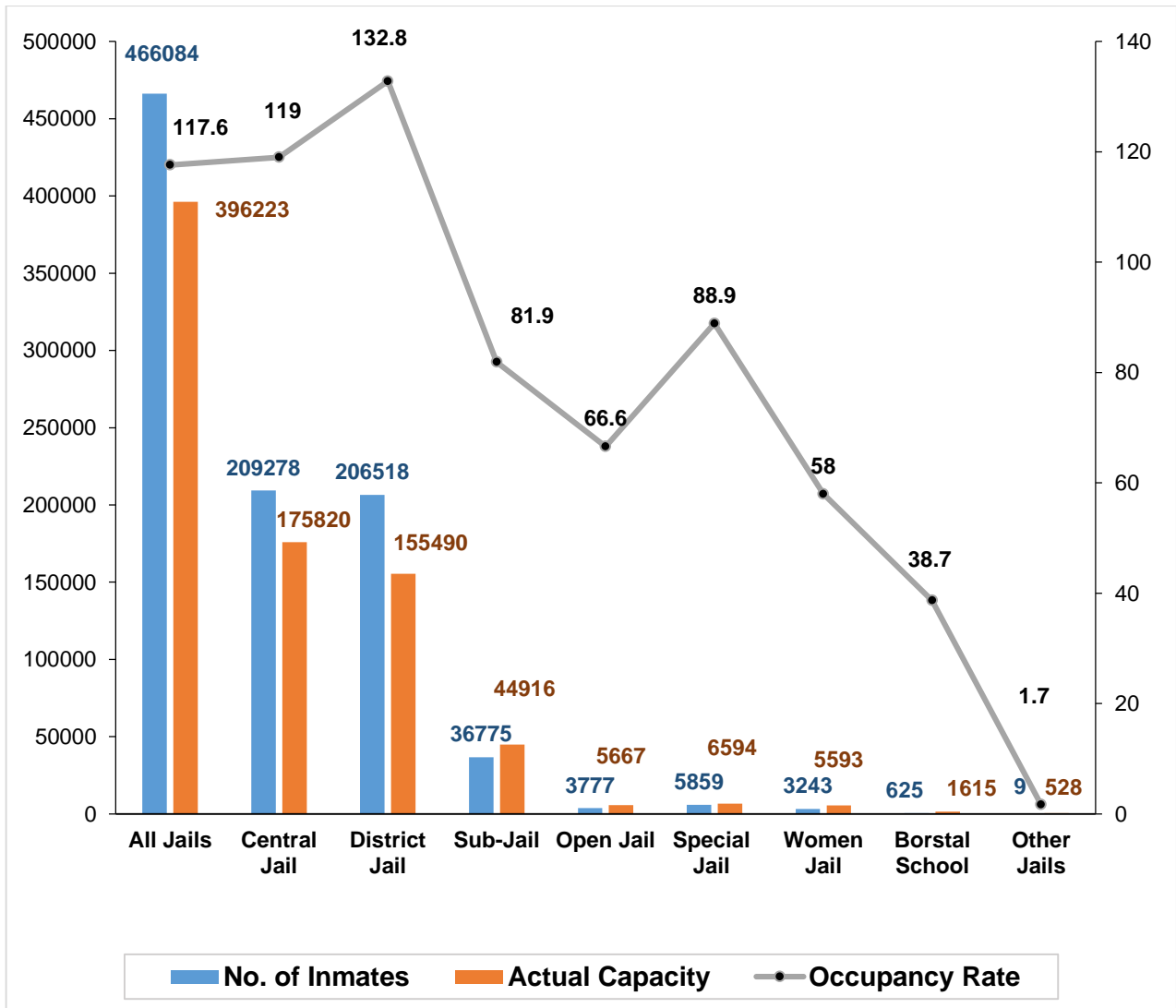
To cover all the jails across the country, Jails that are not covered under the known Jail types (Central jail, District Jail, Sub-jail, Women jail, Borstal school, Open jail, Special jail) are covered under the Type "**Other Jails**".

Only two States namely Kerala and Maharashtra (1 each) have other jails in their jurisdiction (**Table 1.1**).

Number of Jails, Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate at National level as on 31st December 2018

Occupancy rate of various types of Prisons at national level is 117.6. Occupancy rate of various types of prison is presented at **Chart - 1.5** (below) and

Table - 1.3 showing that central jail and district jails are overcrowded and the occupancy rate of District Jail (132.8%) is the highest among all types of Prisons followed by central jail (119%). Various types of Prisons and their Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018 are as under:



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Occupancy Rate of Various types of Prisons at National Level as on 31st December, 2018
Chart - 1.5

Table 1(A)

Sl. No.	Type	Number of Jails	Capacity	Population of Inmates	Occupancy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	CENTRAL JAIL	144	175820	209278	119.0
2	DISTRICT JAIL	404	155490	206518	132.8
3	SUB-JAIL	628	44916	36775	81.9
4	SPECIAL JAIL	41	6594	5859	88.9
5	OPEN JAIL	77	5667	3777	66.6
6	WOMEN JAIL	24	5593	3243	58.0
7	BORSTAL SCHOOL	19	1615	625	38.7
8	OTHERS	2	528	9	1.7
9	TOTAL	1339	396223	466084	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 2018

I. Central Jail

A total of 2,09,278 inmate population consisting of 2,02,547 males and 6,731 females were lodged in various Central jails of the country against the total Capacity of 1,75,820 consisting of 1,68,821 male and 6,999 female as on 31st December, 2018.

Prison population in central jails were manageable at the end of the year 2018 (as on 31st December, 2018) in 13 States and 2 UT as the occupancy rate in these States/UTs remained less than 100%. These States and UTs are Punjab (99.8%), Telangana (98.2%), Haryana (95.2%), Mizoram (94.6 %), Uttarakhand (93.8%), Chandigarh (92.4%), Jammu & Kashmir (90.7%), Bihar (90.7%), Assam (84.8%), Manipur (84%), Tamil Nadu (72.4%), Goa (69.7%), Puducherry (69.3%), Tripura (49%) and Nagaland (22.3%).

The Occupancy rate of Central Jail at National level is 119% which shows

overcrowding in jails but overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. At the end of the year 2018 (as on 31st December, 2018), 14 States and 1 UTs have reported more than 100% occupancy rate. Chhattisgarh has reported the highest overcrowding (196.1%) followed by Maharashtra (170.7%) and Delhi (159.3%). Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Central Jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.4**.

II. District Jail

A total of 2,06,518 inmate population consisting of 1,98,408 males and 8,110 females were lodged in various Districts jails of the country against the total Capacity of 1,55,490 consisting of 1,45,805 male and 9,685 female as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in the jails of Uttar Pradesh (90,823) followed by Bihar (21,720) and Haryana (16,129).

Prison population in District jails were manageable at the end of the year 2018 (as on 31st December, 2018) in 10 States/UT as the occupancy rate in these States/UTs remained less than 100%. These States and UTs are Karnataka (97.8%), West Bengal(95.9%), Kerala (94.6%), Punjab (87.7%), Tripura (74.3%), Andhra Pradesh (67.1%), Telangana (63.1%),A & N Islands (62.8%), Tamil Nadu (47.7%) and Nagaland (36.2%).

The Occupancy rate of District Jails at National level is 132.8% which shows overcrowding in jails but overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. 18 States have reported more than 100% occupancy rate. The occupancy rate in these states are Uttar Pradesh(183%), Jharkhand (174.6%), Sikkim (161.7%), Uttarakhand (158.1%), Madhya Pradesh (144.5%), Meghalaya (143.5%), Jammu & Kashmir (131.4%), Maharashtra (125.1%), Mizoram (114.2%), Himachal Pradesh (112.3%), Chhattisgarh (110.8%), Gujarat (107.6%), Haryana (106.3%), Arunachal Pradesh (105.2%), Rajasthan (103.9%), Odisha (103.8%), Assam (103%), and Bihar (102.1%). Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in District Jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.5**.

III. Sub Jail

A total of 36,775 inmate population consisting of 35,972 males and 803 females were lodged in various Sub jails of the country against the total Capacity of 44,916 inmate consisting of 40,579 males and 4,337 females as on 31st December,

2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in jails of Odisha (7,391) followed by Madhya Pradesh (6,404) and West Bengal (3,375).

Prison population of Sub - jails were manageable at the end of the year 2018(as on 31st December, 2018) in 12 States and 5 UTs as the occupancy rate in these States/UTs remained less than 100%.These States and UTs are Daman & Diu (98.3%), Jharkhand (95.8%), Punjab (91.6%), Chhattisgarh (84.7%), Rajasthan (72.3%), Odisha (68.4%), Bihar(58.9%), Maharashtra (57.1%), D & N Haveli (55.7%), Tamil Nadu (48.2%), Tripura (40.7%), Telangana (37.9%), Karnataka (37.6%), A & N Islands(37.5%), Puducherry (25%), and Lakshadweep (1.6%).

The Occupancy rate of Sub Jails at National level was 81.9 which may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. 9 States have reported more than 100% occupancy rate. These States/UTs are Uttarakhand (237.1%), Assam (236.4%), Uttar Pradesh (216.3%), Kerala (178.2%), Gujarat (142%), Jammu & Kashmir (138.1%), West Bengal (135.5%), Himachal Pradesh (124.1%) and Madhya Pradesh (121.2%), . Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Sub Jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.6**.

IV. Open Jail

A total of 3,777 inmate population consisting of 3,651 males and 126 females were lodged in various Open jails of the country against the total Capacity of 5,667 inmates consisting of 5,547 males and 120 females as on 31st December, 2018. The

highest number of inmates were lodged in jails of Maharashtra (1235) followed by Rajasthan (1019) and Kerala (431).

The Occupancy rate of Open Jails at National level was 66.6% and West Bengal (114.6%) have reported highest overcrowding in open jails, followed by Bihar (93.3%). However, overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Open Jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.9**.

V. Special Jail

A total of 5,859 inmate population consisting of 5,639 males and 220 females were lodged in various Special jails of the country against the total Capacity of 6,594 inmates consisting of 6,079 males and 515 females as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in jails of Kerala (1665) followed by Odisha (1257) and West Bengal (1005).

The Occupancy rate of Special jails at National level was 88.9% and Kerala (162.9%) has reported highest overcrowding in Special jails, followed by Jammu & Kashmir (131.1%) and West Bengal (117.3%). However, overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Special jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.10**.

VI. Women Jail

A total of 3,243 inmates population were lodged in various Women jails of the

country against the total Capacity of 5,593 inmates as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in jails of Delhi (530) followed by Tamil Nadu (520) and Maharashtra (417).

The Occupancy rate of Women jails at National level was 58% and Maharashtra (159.2%) has reported highest overcrowding in Women jails, followed by West Bengal (142%) and Bihar (107.9%). However, overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Women jails as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.7**

VII. Borstal School

A total of 625 inmate population consisting of 616 males and 9 females were lodged in various Borstal schools of the country against the total Capacity of 1,615 inmates consisting of 1,603 males and 12 females as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of inmates were lodged in jails of Punjab (284) followed by Tamil Nadu (225) and Kerala (59).

The Occupancy rate of Borstal schools at National level was 38.7% and none of the States/ UTs is showing overcrowding i.e States/ UTs where prison occupancy rate is more than 100%. However, overcrowding may differ on day to day and jail to jail basis. Capacity for male and female inmates and their occupancy rate in Borstal schools as on 31st December, 2018 in respect of States/UTs are presented in **Table 1.8**.

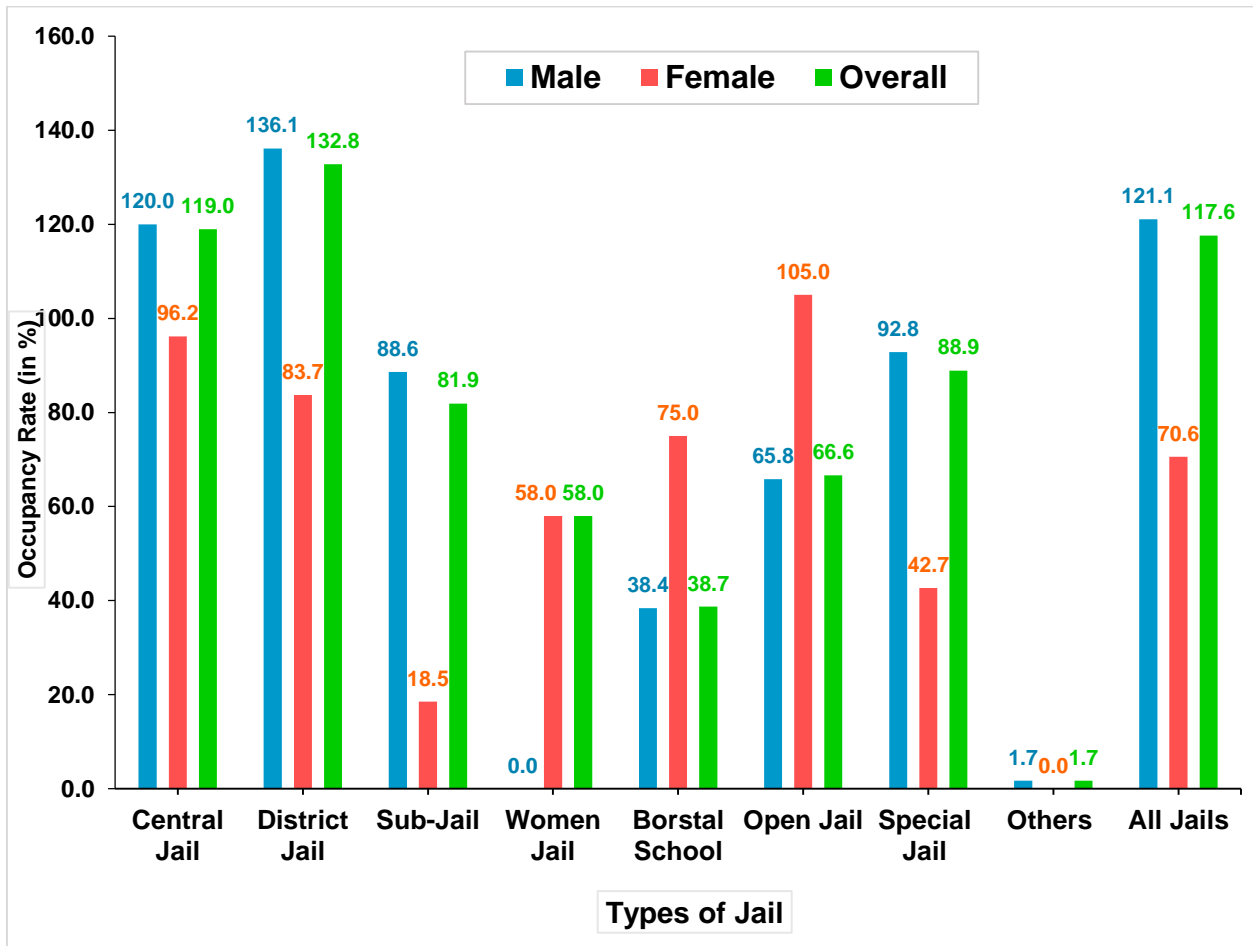
Analysis & Findings:

I. Male, Female and Overall Occupancy Rate in Different types of Prisons in India as on 31st December, 2018

The overall occupancy rate in all jails at national level was 117.6% whereas the occupancy rate for male and female were 121.1% and 70.6% respectively. Occupancy Rate in Central Jails at national level for Male and Female were 120% and 96.2% respectively at the end of year 2018 with an overall occupancy rate which was 119%.

Occupancy rate in District Jails for male was the highest (136.1%) among all types of jail, while the occupancy rate for female was (83.7%). The overall occupancy rate in district jails at national level was also the highest (132.8%) among all types of Jail.

In Sub-Jails, the occupancy rate for male (88.6%) was much higher than that of female (18.5%). The overall occupancy rate in Sub-Jails at national level was 81.9%. The occupancy rate in women-jails was (58%) and overall occupancy rate in Open-jails was 66.6%



As per data provided by States/UTs.

Male, Female and Overall Occupancy Rate of various types of Prisons as on 31st December, 2018

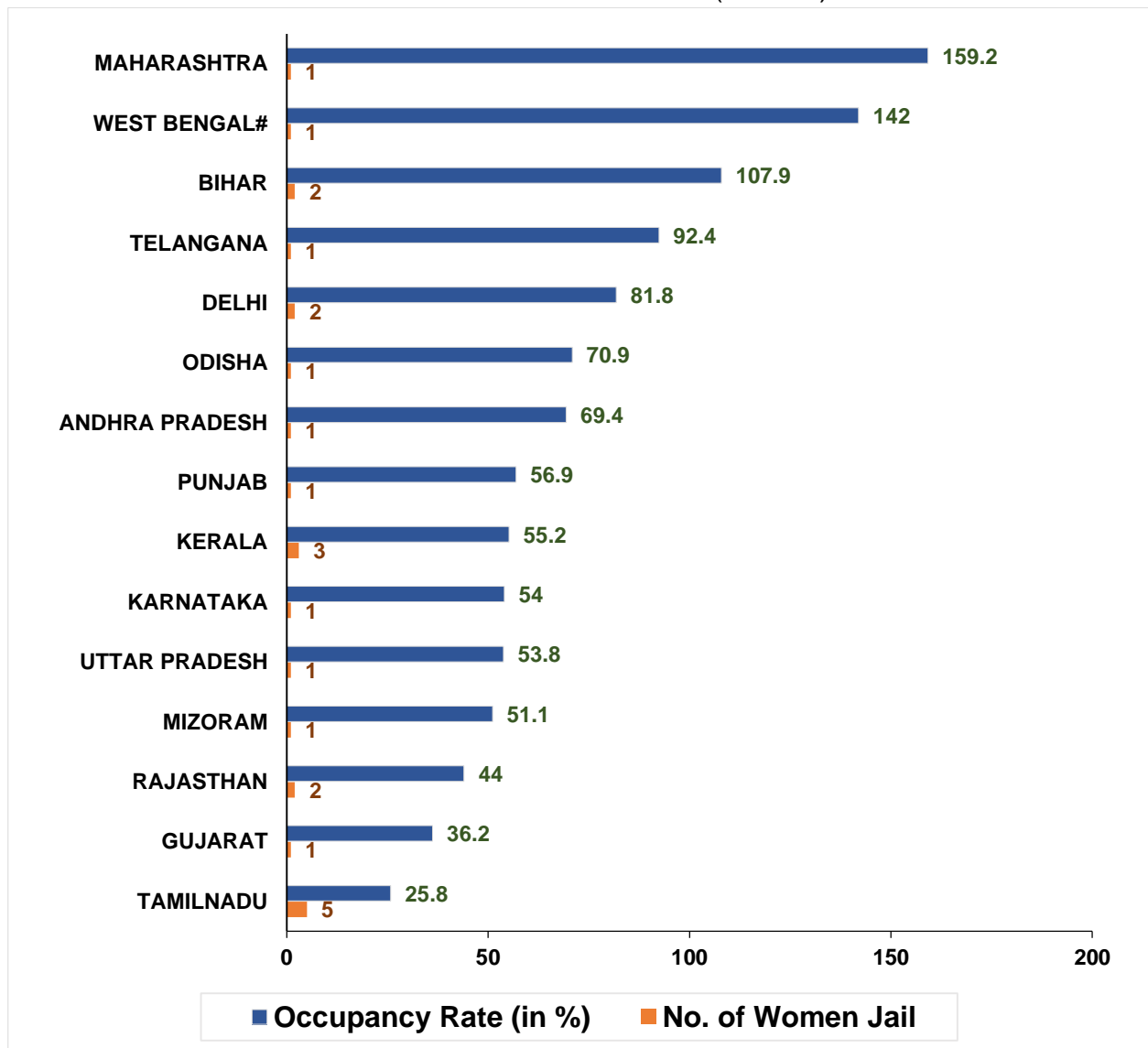
Chart – 1.6

II. State/UT-wise Number of Women Jails and Their Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018

As on 31st December, 2018 there were only 24 Women Jails in the country wherein 3,243 female inmates (16.9%) out of 19,242 female inmates at national level were lodged. 21 States/UTs were not having any Women Jail separately.

Tamil Nadu (5) was having the highest number of Women Jails, however the women occupancy rate in women jails in Tamil Nadu is the lowest 25.8%. Kerala and Bihar & Rajasthan were having 3 and 2 women jails (each) respectively.

Maharashtra (159.2%) has reported highest overcrowding in Women jails, followed by West Bengal (142%) and Bihar (107.9%).



• 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.

Occupancy Rate of Women Jails as on 31st December, 2018

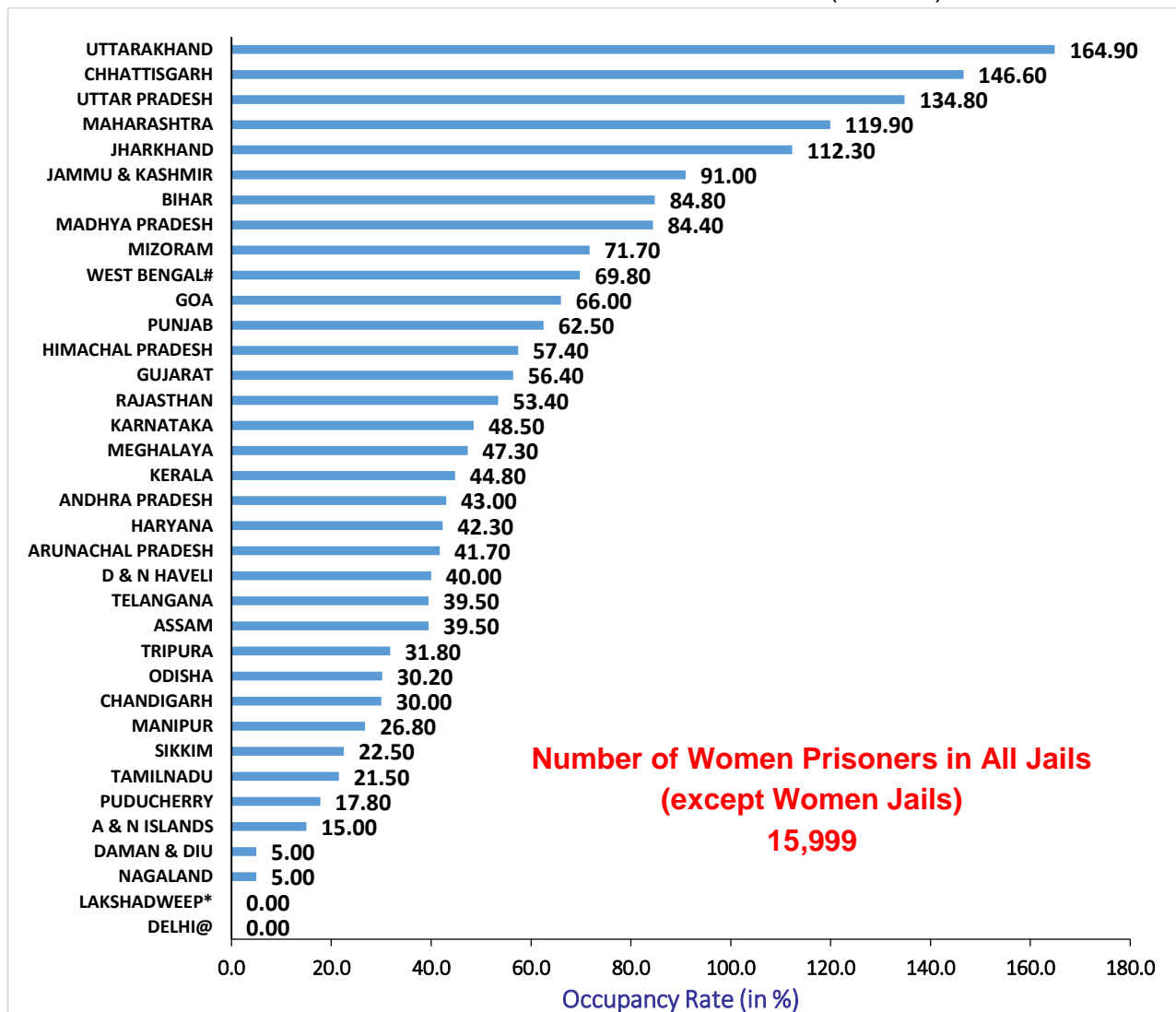
Chart – 1.7

III. Occupancy Rate (in %) of Female Inmates in Other Jails (Except Women Jails) as on 31st December, 2018

A total of 19,242 female inmates were lodged in various prisons at national level out of which only 16.9%(3,243) female inmates were lodged in Women Jail as on 31st December 2018. Around 83.1% of

total female inmates (15,999) were lodged in other type of Jails.

State/UT wise comparison of occupancy rate of female inmates in jails (except Women Jails) is presented below showing that Uttarakhand (164.9%) has reported the highest occupancy rate followed by Chhattisgarh (146.6%) and Uttar Pradesh (134.8%).



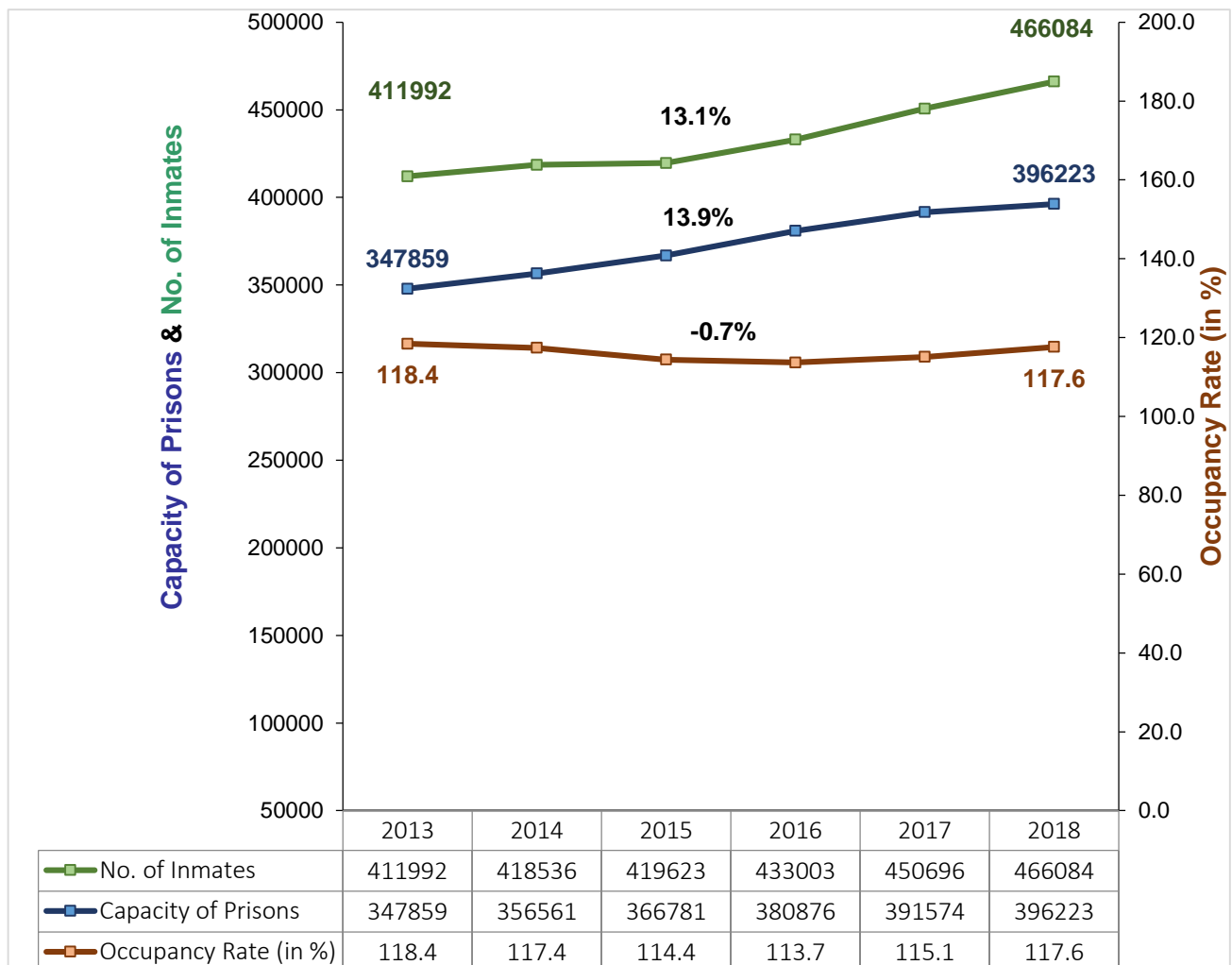
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.
- * Lakshadweep has no earmarked capacity for women inmates.
- @ Delhi has no earmarked capacity for women inmates other than women jails.

**Occupancy Rate (in %) of Women Inmates in All Jails (except Women Jails)
as on 31st December, 2018
Chart – 1.8**

IV. Capacity of Prisons, Inmates Occupancy and overall Occupancy Rate of all Prisons at National Level during 2013-2018

During the period 2013-2018 the no. of Inmates has increased from 4,11,992 to 4,66,084 in 2018 showing an increase of 13.1%. During the same

period, the number of jails has a decrease of -3.7%(1,391 jails in 2013 to 1,339 jails in 2018). However, the capacity of inmates has an increase of 13.9%(3,47,859 in 2013 to 3,96,223 in 2018). Thus, the Occupancy Rate of all the prisons at national level has a decrease of -0.7%(118.4% in 2013 to 117.6% in 2018).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

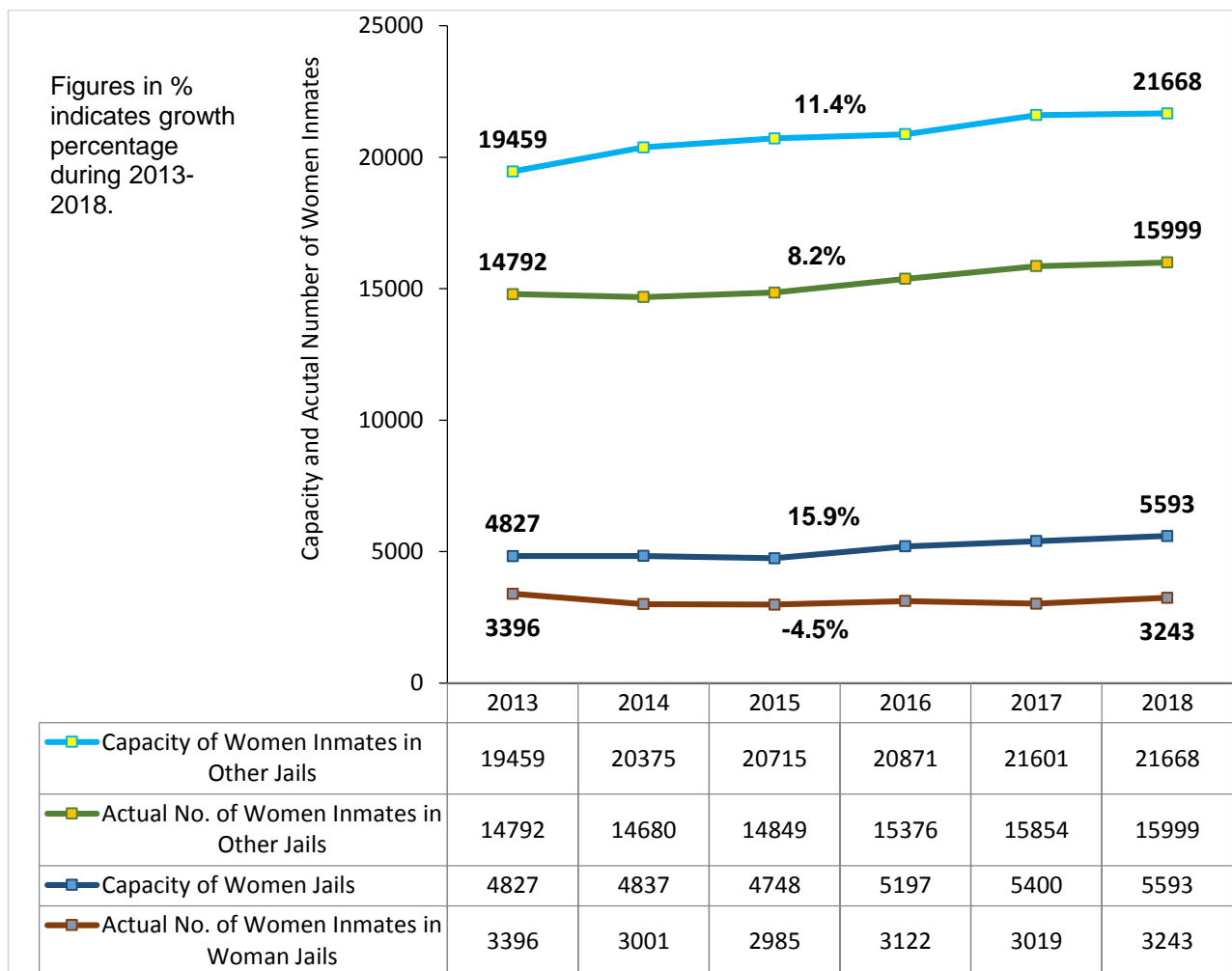
Capacity of Prisons, No. of Inmates and Occupancy Rate of Prisons during 2013-2018
Chart – 1.9

V. Capacity, Actual Inmate Population in Women Jails vis-à-vis Women Inmates in Other Jails during 2013-2018

Capacity of Women Jails has increased by 15.9% during 2013-2018(status as on 31st December of each year), however the actual number of

women inmates has decreased by 4.5% in the same period..

Capacity of women Inmates in Other Jails (except Women Jails) has increased by 11.4% during 2013-2018, the actual number of women inmates in these jails has increased by 8.2% during the same period.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

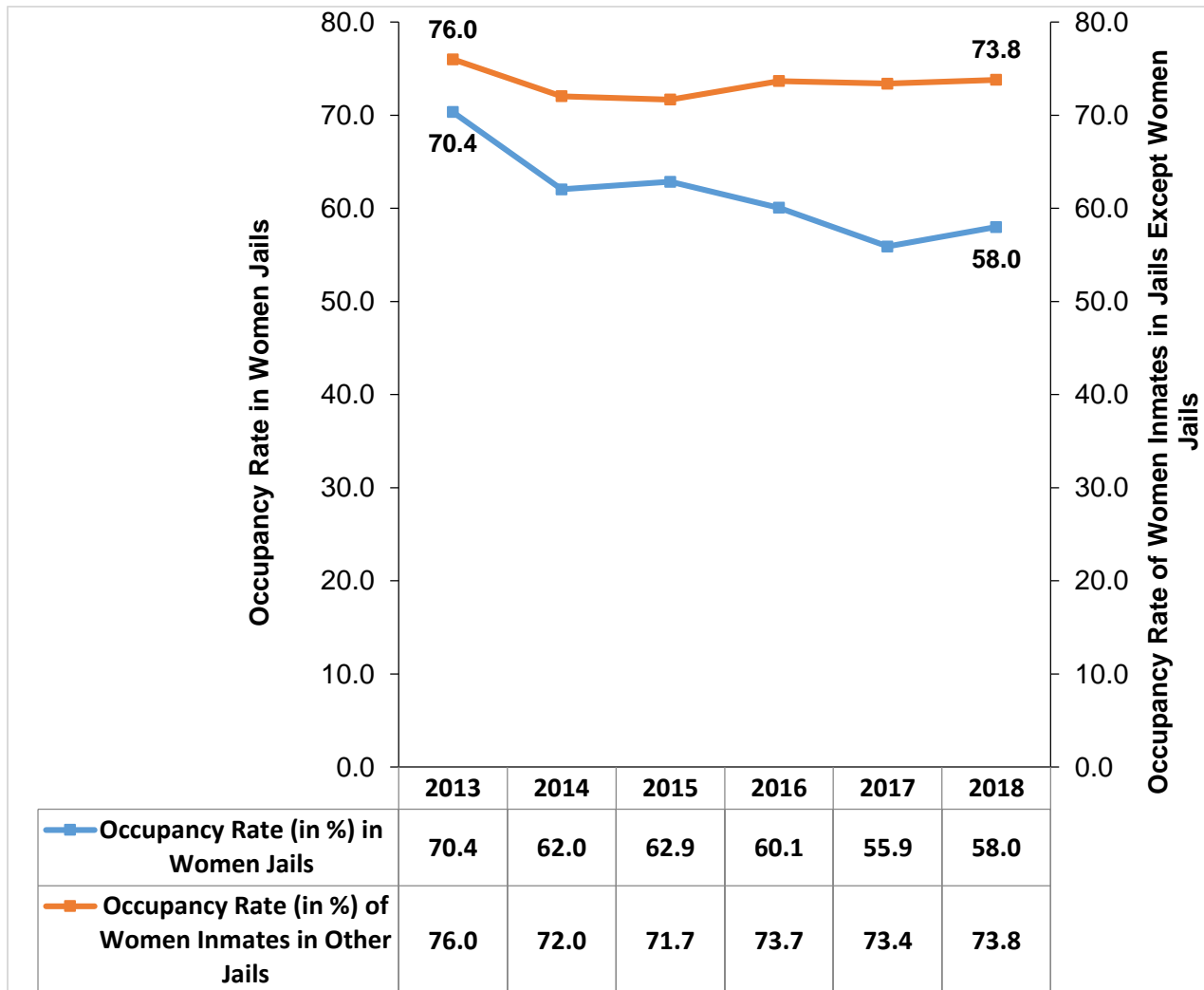
Note: Figures as on 31st December of the respective year

Occupancy trend of Women prisoners in Women Vs Other Jail during 2013-2018
Chart – 1.10

VI. Women Prisoners Occupancy Rate (in %) in Women Jails vis-à-vis Women Inmates in Other Jails during 2013-2018

at national level in 2018 (as on 31st December). Similarly, the occupancy rate of women inmates in other jails decreased from 76% in 2013 to 73.8% in 2018.

The occupancy rate in women jails has decreased from 70.4% in 2013 to 58%



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Women Prisoners Occupancy Rate during 2013-2018

Chart – 1.11

Table – 1.1**Types of Jails in the Country as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Jail	District Jail	Sub Jail	Women Jail	Borstal School	Open Jail	Special Jail	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	8	91	1	0	1	0	0	105
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	ASSAM	6	22	1	0	0	1	1	0	31
4	BIHAR	8	31	16	2	0	1	0	0	58
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	12	16	0	0	0	0	0	33
6	GOA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	GUJARAT	4	11	8	1	0	3	2	0	29
8	HARYANA	3	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	9	2	0	0	0	1	0	14
11	JHARKHAND	7	15	6	0	1	1	0	0	30
12	KARNATAKA	8	21	72	1	0	1	1	0	104
13	KERALA	3	12	16	3	1	3	16	1	55
14	MADHYA PRADESH	11	41	73	0	0	5	0	0	130
15	MAHARASHTRA®	9	28	4	1	1	19	1	1	64
16	MANIPUR	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
17	MEGHALAYA	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
18	MIZORAM	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	10
19	NAGALAND	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
20	ODISHA	5	9	73	1	0	1	2	0	91
21	PUNJAB	9	7	5	1	1	1	0	0	24
22	RAJASTHAN	9	26	60	2	1	31	1	0	130
23	SIKKIM	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
24	TAMIL NADU	9	10	96	5	12	3	3	0	138
25	TELANGANA	3	7	32	1	1	1	4	0	49
26	TRIPURA	1	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	13
27	UTTAR PRADESH	5	61	2	1	0	0	2	0	71
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	11
29	WEST BENGAL#	8	11	31	1	0	3	5	0	59
	TOTAL (STATES)	128	403	618	22	19	77	39	2	1308
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
31	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	DELHI	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	16	1	10	2	0	0	2	0	31
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	144	404	628	24	19	77	41	2	1339

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra reported that Sub Jails under the control of Revenue Department are not included.

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

Table 1.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.2**Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate of Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Available Capacity			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7921	865	8786	6574	414	6988	83.0	47.9	79.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	209	24	233	235	10	245	112.4	41.7	105.2
3	ASSAM	8204	684	8888	8012	270	8282	97.7	39.5	93.2
4	BIHAR	39875	1566	41441	37322	1363	38685	93.6	87.0	93.3
5	CHHATTISGARH	11423	640	12063	17556	938	18494	153.7	146.6	153.3
6	GOA	574	50	624	402	33	435	70.0	66.0	69.7
7	GUJARAT	12268	1077	13345	14415	565	14980	117.5	52.5	112.3
8	HARYANA	16971	1500	18471	18635	635	19270	109.8	42.3	104.3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2042	136	2178	2176	78	2254	106.6	57.4	103.5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2527	133	2660	2964	121	3085	117.3	91.0	116.0
11	JHARKHAND	15243	851	16094	19673	956	20629	129.1	112.3	128.2
12	KARNATAKA	12597	1114	13711	13398	546	13944	106.4	49.0	101.7
13	KERALA	6402	404	6806	7433	205	7638	116.1	50.7	112.2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	26813	1788	28601	40548	1509	42057	151.2	84.4	147.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	22830	1265	24095	34264	1620	35884	150.1	128.1	148.9
16	MANIPUR	1022	250	1272	853	67	920	83.5	26.8	72.3
17	MEGHALAYA	595	55	650	907	26	933	152.4	47.3	143.5
18	MIZORAM	1327	274	1601	1499	178	1677	113.0	65.0	104.7
19	NAGALAND	1270	180	1450	433	9	442	34.1	5.0	30.5
20	ODISHA	17316	1860	19176	15917	584	16501	91.9	31.4	86.1
21	PUNJAB	21723	1765	23488	21401	1085	22486	98.5	61.5	95.7
22	RAJASTHAN	20686	1206	21892	19532	602	20134	94.4	49.9	92.0
23	SIKKIM	206	40	246	378	9	387	183.5	22.5	157.3
24	TAMIL NADU	20244	2548	22792	13040	634	13674	64.4	24.9	60.0
25	TELANGANA	6520	675	7195	5151	399	5550	79.0	59.1	77.1
26	TRIPURA	2023	151	2174	994	48	1042	49.1	31.8	47.9
27	UTTAR PRADESH	55656	3258	58914	99958	4053	104011	179.6	124.4	176.5
28	UTTARAKHAND	3406	134	3540	5090	221	5311	149.4	164.9	150.0
29	WEST BENGAL#	19887	1885	21772	21613	1479	23092	108.7	78.5	106.1
	TOTAL (STATES)	357780	26378	384158	430373	18657	449030	120.3	70.7	116.9
30	A & N ISLANDS	269	40	309	178	6	184	66.2	15.0	59.5
31	CHANDIGARH	1000	120	1120	999	36	1035	99.9	30.0	92.4
32	D & N HAVELI	60	10	70	35	4	39	58.3	40.0	55.7
33	DAMAN & DIU	40	20	60	58	1	59	145.0	5.0	98.3
34	DELHI	9378	648	10026	14938	530	15468	159.3	81.8	154.3
35	LAKSHADWEEP	64	0	64	1	0	1	1.6	0.0	1.6
36	PUDUCHERRY	371	45	416	260	8	268	70.1	17.8	64.4
	TOTAL (UTs)	11182	883	12065	16469	585	17054	147.3	66.3	141.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	368962	27261	396223	446842	19242	466084	121.1	70.6	117.6

Occupancy Rate = $\frac{\text{Inmate Population}}{\text{Total Capacity}} \times 100$

Occupancy Rate <100 shows space available for inmates in prisons.
Occupancy Rate >100 shows overcrowding in prisons.

• 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.

Table 1.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.3**Jails-wise Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Jail			District Jail			Sub Jail		
		Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3814	4212	110.44	1711	1148	67.10	2801	1471	52.52
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00	233	245	105.15	0	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	4000	3394	84.85	4383	4516	103.03	33	78	236.36
4	BIHAR	15636	14186	90.73	21274	21720	102.10	4275	2518	58.90
5	CHHATTISGARH	6707	13151	196.08	3088	3423	110.85	2268	1920	84.66
6	GOA	624	435	69.71	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	7740	8903	115.03	3437	3697	107.56	1168	1659	142.04
8	HARYANA	3298	3141	95.24	15173	16129	106.30	0	0	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	859	924	107.57	1025	1151	112.29	29	36	124.14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1035	939	90.72	1375	1807	131.42	160	221	138.13
11	JHARKHAND	9618	11002	114.39	4481	7822	174.56	1795	1719	95.77
12	KARNATAKA	7810	9394	120.28	3817	3732	97.77	1828	688	37.64
13	KERALA	2127	2721	127.93	1894	1791	94.56	473	843	178.22
14	MADHYA PRADESH	13826	21993	159.07	9409	13594	144.48	5284	6404	121.20
15	MAHARASHTRA	14841	25333	170.70	6938	8680	125.11	63	36	57.14
16	MANIPUR	1095	920	84.02	100	0	0.00	77	0	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0.00	650	933	143.54	0	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	480	454	94.58	1031	1177	114.16	0	0	0.00
19	NAGALAND	600	134	22.33	850	308	36.24	0	0	0.00
20	ODISHA	3122	4068	130.30	3518	3653	103.84	10805	7391	68.40
21	PUNJAB	17613	17569	99.75	4203	3685	87.68	777	712	91.63
22	RAJASTHAN	9309	9360	100.55	6085	6324	103.93	4407	3186	72.29
23	SIKKIM	186	290	155.91	60	97	161.67	0	0	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	14009	10147	72.43	2235	1065	47.65	3232	1557	48.17
25	TELANGANA	3606	3540	98.17	2047	1291	63.07	821	311	37.88
26	TRIPURA	1000	490	49.00	222	165	74.32	952	387	40.65
27	UTTAR PRADESH	7769	11788	151.73	49631	90823	183.00	306	662	216.34
28	UTTARAKHAND	552	518	93.84	2062	3261	158.15	626	1484	237.06
29	WEST BENGAL#	13746	14091	102.51	4289	4112	95.87	2490	3375	135.54
	TOTAL (STATES)	165022	193097	117.01	155221	206349	132.94	44670	36658	82.06
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0.00	269	169	62.83	40	15	37.50
31	CHANDIGARH	1120	1035	92.41	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	70	39	55.71
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	60	59	98.33
34	DELHI	9378	14938	159.29	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	64	1	1.56
36	PUDUCHERRY	300	208	69.33	0	0	0.00	12	3	25.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	10798	16181	149.85	269	169	62.83	246	117	47.56
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	175820	209278	119.03	155490	206518	132.82	44916	36775	81.88

- 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.

Table – 1.3 (Continued)**Jails-wise Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Women Jail			Borstal School			Open Jail		
		Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	160	111	69.38	0	0	0.00	300	46	15.33
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	100	29	29.00
4	BIHAR	152	164	107.89	0	0	0.00	104	97	93.27
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	210	76	36.19	0	0	0.00	140	90	64.29
8	HARYANA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00	15	1	6.67	250	142	56.80
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0.00	100	40	40.00	100	46	46.00
12	KARNATAKA	100	54	54.00	0	0	0.00	80	30	37.50
13	KERALA	232	128	55.17	90	59	65.56	468	431	92.09
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	82	66	80.49
15	MAHARASHTRA	262	417	159.16	105	11	10.48	1612	1235	76.61
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	90	46	51.11	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
20	ODISHA	55	39	70.91	0	0	0.00	125	93	74.40
21	PUNJAB	320	182	56.88	500	284	56.80	75	54	72.00
22	RAJASTHAN	450	198	44.00	20	4	20.00	1357	1019	75.09
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	2018	520	25.77	692	225	32.51	260	84	32.31
25	TELANGANA	250	231	92.40	93	1	1.08	150	79	52.67
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	420	226	53.81	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	300	48	16.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	226	321	142.04	0	0	0.00	164	188	114.63
	TOTAL (STATES)	4945	2713	54.86	1615	625	38.70	5667	3777	66.65
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
34	DELHI	648	530	81.79	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	648	530	81.79	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5593	3243	57.98	1615	625	38.70	5667	3777	66.65

• 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.

Table 1.3 – Page 2 of 3

Table – 1.3 (Concluded)**Jails-wise Capacity, Inmate Population and Occupancy Rate as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Special Jail			Other Jail			Total		
		Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	8786	6988	79.54
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	233	245	105.15
3	ASSAM	372	265	71.24	0	0	0.00	8888	8282	93.18
4	BIHAR	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	41441	38685	93.35
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	12063	18494	153.31
6	GOA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	624	435	69.71
7	GUJARAT	650	555	85.38	0	0	0.00	13345	14980	112.25
8	HARYANA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	18471	19270	104.33
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2178	2254	103.49
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	90	118	131.11	0	0	0.00	2660	3085	115.98
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	16094	20629	128.18
12	KARNATAKA	76	46	60.53	0	0	0.00	13711	13944	101.70
13	KERALA	1022	1665	162.92	500	0	0.00	6806	7638	112.22
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	28601	42057	147.05
15	MAHARASHTRA	246	163	66.26	28	9	32.14	24095	35884	148.93
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1272	920	72.33
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	650	933	143.54
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1601	1677	104.75
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1450	442	30.48
20	ODISHA	1551	1257	81.04	0	0	0.00	19176	16501	86.05
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	23488	22486	95.73
22	RAJASTHAN	264	43	16.29	0	0	0.00	21892	20134	91.97
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	246	387	157.32
24	TAMIL NADU	346	76	21.97	0	0	0.00	22792	13674	59.99
25	TELANGANA	228	97	42.54	0	0	0.00	7195	5550	77.14
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	2174	1042	47.93
27	UTTAR PRADESH	788	512	64.97	0	0	0.00	58914	104011	176.55
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	3540	5311	150.03
29	WEST BENGAL#	857	1005	117.27	0	0	0.00	21772	23092	106.06
	TOTAL (STATES)	6490	5802	89.40	528	9	1.70	384158	449030	116.89
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	309	184	59.55
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1120	1035	92.41
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	70	39	55.71
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	60	59	98.33
34	DELHI	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	10026	15468	154.28
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	64	1	1.56
36	PUDUCHERRY	104	57	54.81	0	0	0.00	416	268	64.42
	TOTAL (UTs)	104	57	54.81	0	0	0.00	12065	17054	141.35
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	6594	5859	88.85	528	9	1.70	396223	466084	117.63

- 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.

Table 1.3 – Page 3 of 3

Table – 1.4**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Central Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Central Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	3634	180	3814	4049	163	4212	111.42	90.56	110.44
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	6	3793	207	4000	3267	127	3394	86.13	61.35	84.85
4	BIHAR	8	15207	429	15636	13780	406	14186	90.62	94.64	90.73
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	6290	417	6707	12261	890	13151	194.93	213.43	196.08
6	GOA	1	574	50	624	402	33	435	70.03	66.00	69.71
7	GUJARAT	4	7260	480	7740	8585	318	8903	118.25	66.25	115.03
8	HARYANA	3	3048	250	3298	3056	85	3141	100.26	34.00	95.24
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	814	45	859	899	25	924	110.44	55.56	107.57
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	1000	35	1035	915	24	939	91.50	68.57	90.72
11	JHARKHAND	7	9153	465	9618	10456	546	11002	114.24	117.42	114.39
12	KARNATAKA	8	7355	455	7810	9036	358	9394	122.86	78.68	120.28
13	KERALA	3	2127	0	2127	2721	0	2721	127.93	0.00	127.93
14	MADHYA PRADESH	11	13138	688	13826	21108	885	21993	160.66	128.63	159.07
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	14389	452	14841	24629	704	25333	171.17	155.75	170.70
16	MANIPUR	2	845	250	1095	853	67	920	100.95	26.80	84.02
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	1	480	0	480	454	0	454	94.58	0.00	94.58
19	NAGALAND	1	600	0	600	134	0	134	22.33	0.00	22.33
20	ODISHA	5	2973	149	3122	3957	111	4068	133.10	74.50	130.30
21	PUNJAB	9	16406	1207	17613	16873	696	17569	102.85	57.66	99.75
22	RAJASTHAN	9	9088	221	9309	9150	210	9360	100.68	95.02	100.55
23	SIKKIM	1	165	21	186	282	8	290	170.91	38.10	155.91
24	TAMIL NADU	9	14009	0	14009	10147	0	10147	72.43	0.00	72.43
25	TELANGANA	3	3526	80	3606	3474	66	3540	98.53	82.50	98.17
26	TRIPURA	1	975	25	1000	459	31	490	47.08	124.00	49.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	5	7709	60	7769	11681	107	11788	151.52	178.33	151.73
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	552	0	552	518	0	518	93.84	0.00	93.84
29	WEST BENGAL#	8	13058	688	13746	13264	827	14091	101.58	120.20	102.51
	TOTAL (STATES)	128	158168	6854	165022	186410	6687	193097	117.86	97.56	117.01
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	1	1000	120	1120	999	36	1035	99.90	30.00	92.41
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	14	9378	0	9378	14938	0	14938	159.29	0.00	159.29
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	275	25	300	200	8	208	72.73	32.00	69.33
	TOTAL (UTs)	16	10653	145	10798	16137	44	16181	151.48	30.34	149.85
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	144	168821	6999	175820	202547	6731	209278	119.98	96.17	119.03

- 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.

Table 1.4 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.5**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of District Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of District Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8	1528	183	1711	1074	74	1148	70.29	40.44	67.10
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	209	24	233	235	10	245	112.44	41.67	105.15
3	ASSAM	22	3926	457	4383	4376	140	4516	111.46	30.63	103.03
4	BIHAR	31	20519	755	21274	21006	714	21720	102.37	94.57	102.10
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	2980	108	3088	3375	48	3423	113.26	44.44	110.85
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	11	3217	220	3437	3591	106	3697	111.63	48.18	107.56
8	HARYANA	16	13923	1250	15173	15579	550	16129	111.89	44.00	106.30
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9	937	88	1025	1099	52	1151	117.29	59.09	112.29
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9	1277	98	1375	1710	97	1807	133.91	98.98	131.42
11	JHARKHAND	15	4258	223	4481	7471	351	7822	175.46	157.40	174.56
12	KARNATAKA	21	3431	386	3817	3609	123	3732	105.19	31.87	97.77
13	KERALA	12	1798	96	1894	1769	22	1791	98.39	22.92	94.56
14	MADHYA PRADESH	41	8703	706	9409	12970	624	13594	149.03	88.39	144.48
15	MAHARASHTRA	28	6504	434	6938	8258	422	8680	126.97	97.24	125.11
16	MANIPUR	2	100	0	100	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	5	595	55	650	907	26	933	152.44	47.27	143.54
18	MIZORAM	8	847	184	1031	1045	132	1177	123.38	71.74	114.16
19	NAGALAND	10	670	180	850	299	9	308	44.63	5.00	36.24
20	ODISHA	9	3277	241	3518	3539	114	3653	108.00	47.30	103.84
21	PUNJAB	7	3965	238	4203	3478	207	3685	87.72	86.97	87.68
22	RAJASTHAN	26	5813	272	6085	6186	138	6324	106.42	50.74	103.93
23	SIKKIM	1	41	19	60	96	1	97	234.15	5.26	161.67
24	TAMIL NADU	10	2235	0	2235	1065	0	1065	47.65	0.00	47.65
25	TELANGANA	7	1823	224	2047	1201	90	1291	65.88	40.18	63.07
26	TRIPURA	2	216	6	222	158	7	165	73.15	116.67	74.32
27	UTTAR PRADESH	61	46876	2755	49631	87128	3695	90823	185.87	134.12	183.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	7	1952	110	2062	3099	162	3261	158.76	147.27	158.15
29	WEST BENGAL#	11	3946	343	4289	3922	190	4112	99.39	55.39	95.87
	TOTAL (STATES)	403	145566	9655	155221	198245	8104	206349	136.19	83.94	132.94
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	239	30	269	163	6	169	68.20	20.00	62.83
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	239	30	269	163	6	169	68.20	20.00	62.83
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	404	145805	9685	155490	198408	8110	206518	136.08	83.74	132.82

• 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.

Table – 1.6**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Sub-Jails
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Sub Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	91	2459	342	2801	1405	66	1471	57.14	19.30	52.52
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	1	25	8	33	78	0	78	312.00	0.00	236.36
4	BIHAR	16	4045	230	4275	2439	79	2518	60.30	34.35	58.90
5	CHHATTISGARH	16	2153	115	2268	1920	0	1920	89.18	0.00	84.66
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	8	1051	117	1168	1615	44	1659	153.66	37.61	142.04
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	26	3	29	35	1	36	134.62	33.33	124.14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	160	0	160	221	0	221	138.13	0.00	138.13
11	JHARKHAND	6	1632	163	1795	1662	57	1719	101.84	34.97	95.77
12	KARNATAKA	72	1655	173	1828	677	11	688	40.91	6.36	37.64
13	KERALA	16	469	4	473	843	0	843	179.74	0.00	178.22
14	MADHYA PRADESH	73	4890	394	5284	6404	0	6404	130.96	0.00	121.20
15	MAHARASHTRA®	4	49	14	63	35	1	36	71.43	7.14	57.14
16	MANIPUR	1	77	0	77	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ODISHA	73	9429	1376	10805	7118	273	7391	75.49	19.84	68.40
21	PUNJAB	5	777	0	777	712	0	712	91.63	0.00	91.63
22	RAJASTHAN	60	4144	263	4407	3180	6	3186	76.74	2.28	72.29
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	96	2896	336	3232	1494	63	1557	51.59	18.75	48.17
25	TELANGANA	32	744	77	821	306	5	311	41.13	6.49	37.88
26	TRIPURA	10	832	120	952	377	10	387	45.31	8.33	40.65
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	283	23	306	637	25	662	225.09	108.70	216.34
28	UTTARAKHAND	2	602	24	626	1425	59	1484	236.71	245.83	237.06
29	WEST BENGAL#	31	1979	511	2490	3277	98	3375	165.59	19.18	135.54
	TOTAL (STATES)	618	40377	4293	44670	35860	798	36658	88.81	18.59	82.06
30	A & N ISLANDS	3	30	10	40	15	0	15	50.00	0.00	37.50
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	1	60	10	70	35	4	39	58.33	40.00	55.71
33	DAMAN & DIU	1	40	20	60	58	1	59	145.00	5.00	98.33
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	4	64	0	64	1	0	1	1.56	0.00	1.56
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	8	4	12	3	0	3	37.50	0.00	25.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	10	202	44	246	112	5	117	55.45	11.36	47.56
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	628	40579	4337	44916	35972	803	36775	88.65	18.52	81.88

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra reported that Sub Jails under the control of Revenue Department are not included.

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

Table 1.6 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.7**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Women Jails
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Women Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates	Inmate Population	Occupancy Rate (in %)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	160	111	69.38
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0.00
4	BIHAR	2	152	164	107.89
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	1	210	76	36.19
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	1	100	54	54.00
13	KERALA	3	232	128	55.17
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0.00
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	262	417	159.16
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	1	90	46	51.11
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0.00
20	ODISHA	1	55	39	70.91
21	PUNJAB	1	320	182	56.88
22	RAJASTHAN	2	450	198	44.00
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	5	2018	520	25.77
25	TELANGANA	1	250	231	92.40
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	420	226	53.81
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	226	321	142.04
	TOTAL (STATES)	22	4945	2713	54.86
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0.00
34	DELHI	2	648	530	81.79
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	648	530	81.79
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24	5593	3243	57.98

• 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.

Table 1.7 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.8**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Borstal Schools
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Borstal School	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	15	0	15	1	0	1	6.67	0.00	6.67
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	1	100	0	100	40	0	40	40.00	0.00	40.00
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	KERALA	1	78	12	90	50	9	59	64.10	75.00	65.56
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	105	0	105	11	0	11	10.48	0.00	10.48
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	PUNJAB	1	500	0	500	284	0	284	56.80	0.00	56.80
22	RAJASTHAN	1	20	0	20	4	0	4	20.00	0.00	20.00
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	12	692	0	692	225	0	225	32.51	0.00	32.51
25	TELANGANA	1	93	0	93	1	0	1	1.08	0.00	1.08
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (STATES)	19	1603	12	1615	616	9	625	38.43	75.00	38.70
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	19	1603	12	1615	616	9	625	38.43	75.00	38.70

- 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.

Table 1.8 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 1.9**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Open Jails
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Open Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	300	0	300	46	0	46	15.33	0.00	15.33
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	1	100	0	100	29	0	29	29.00	0.00	29.00
4	BIHAR	1	104	0	104	97	0	97	93.27	0.00	93.27
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	3	140	0	140	90	0	90	64.29	0.00	64.29
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	250	0	250	142	0	142	56.80	0.00	56.80
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	1	100	0	100	44	2	46	44.00	0.00	46.00
12	KARNATAKA	1	80	0	80	30	0	30	37.50	0.00	37.50
13	KERALA	3	448	20	468	423	8	431	94.42	40.00	92.09
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5	82	0	82	66	0	66	80.49	0.00	80.49
15	MAHARASHTRA	19	1512	100	1612	1169	66	1235	77.31	66.00	76.61
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ODISHA	1	125	0	125	93	0	93	74.40	0.00	74.40
21	PUNJAB	1	75	0	75	54	0	54	72.00	0.00	72.00
22	RAJASTHAN	31	1357	0	1357	969	50	1019	71.41	0.00	75.09
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	3	260	0	260	84	0	84	32.31	0.00	32.31
25	TELANGANA	1	150	0	150	79	0	79	52.67	0.00	52.67
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	300	0	300	48	0	48	16.00	0.00	16.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	3	164	0	164	188	0	188	114.63	0.00	114.63
	TOTAL (STATES)	77	5547	120	5667	3651	126	3777	65.82	105.00	66.65
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	77	5547	120	5667	3651	126	3777	65.82	105.00	66.65

- 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.

Table – 1.10**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Special Jails
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Special Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	1	360	12	372	262	3	265	72.78	25.00	71.24
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	2	600	50	650	534	21	555	89.00	42.00	85.38
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	90	0	90	118	0	118	131.11	0.00	131.11
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	1	76	0	76	46	0	46	60.53	0.00	60.53
13	KERALA	16	982	40	1022	1627	38	1665	165.68	95.00	162.92
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	243	3	246	153	10	163	62.96	333.33	66.26
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ODISHA	2	1512	39	1551	1210	47	1257	80.03	120.51	81.04
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	RAJASTHAN	1	264	0	264	43	0	43	16.29	0.00	16.29
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	3	152	194	346	25	51	76	16.45	26.29	21.97
25	TELANGANA	4	184	44	228	90	7	97	48.91	15.91	42.54
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	788	0	788	512	0	512	64.97	0.00	64.97
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	5	740	117	857	962	43	1005	130.00	36.75	117.27
	TOTAL (STATES)	39	5991	499	6490	5582	220	5802	93.17	44.09	89.40
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	2	88	16	104	57	0	57	64.77	0.00	54.81
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	88	16	104	57	0	57	64.77	0.00	54.81
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	41	6079	515	6594	5639	220	5859	92.76	42.72	88.85

- 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.

Table – 1.11**Capacity, Inmates Population and Occupancy Rate of Other Jails
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Other Jails	Total Capacity of Inmates			Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate (in %)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	KERALA	1	500	0	500	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	28	0	28	9	0	9	32.14	0.00	32.14
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (STATES)	2	528	0	528	9	0	9	1.70	0.00	1.70
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2	528	0	528	9	0	9	1.70	0.00	1.70

- 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.

Table 1.11 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter **2**

**Prisoners –
Types and
Demography**

Chapter – 2

Prisoners – Types and Demography

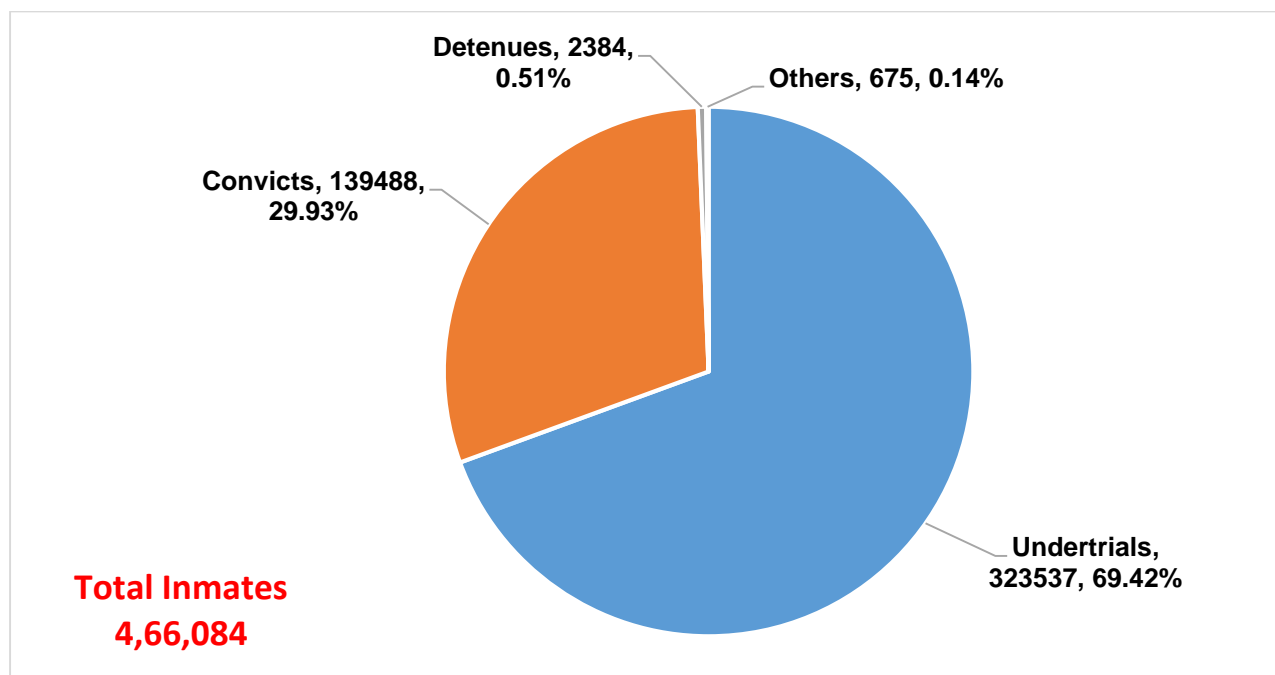
This chapter presents statistical information on different categories of prison inmates like convicts, under-trials, detenues and their age & gender profiles. Besides, details on women prison inmates including those staying with children have also been presented in this chapter.

Prison inmates lodged in various jails are categorised as Convicts, Undertrials and Detenues. A convict is a person found guilty of a crime and sentenced by a court of law and person serving a sentence in prison. An Undertrial is a person who is currently on trial in a court of law. A detainee is any person held lawfully in custody. However, 'Other' category refers to any person other than above mentioned categories.

Share of Convicts, Undertrial Inmates, Detenues and Other Inmates as on 31st December, 2018

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 as on 31st December, 2018.

Only 15 states have reported lodging of civil prisoners in its jails. Out of 1,39,488 convicts, 270 were civil convicts and out of 3,23,537 undertrials prisoners, 101 were civil undertrial inmates.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Share of Different Types of Prisoners as on 31st December 2018

Chart 2.1

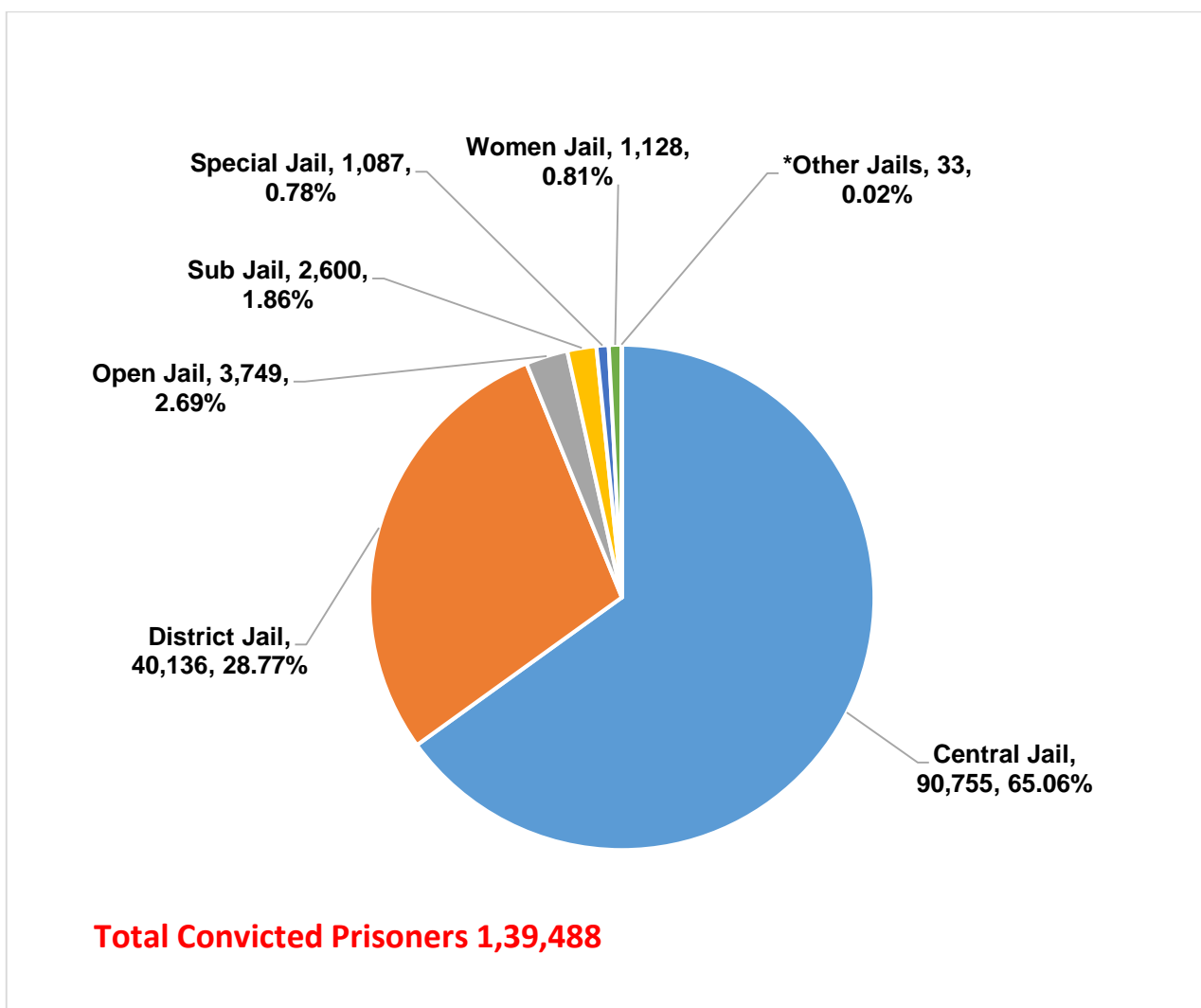
Convicts

Jail-wise & State/UT-wise Distribution of Convicted Prisoners in Different Types of Jail as on 31st December, 2018

The highest number of convicted prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (65.1%, 90,755 convicts) out of total 1,39,488 convicts followed by District Jails (28.8%, 40,136 convicts) and Open

Jails (2.7%, 3,749 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018 [Chart 2.2].

Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of convicts (20.5%, 28,660) in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh (13.4%, 18,626) and Maharashtra (6.4%, 8,908) at the end of 2018 [Table 2.1]. State/UT-wise, Sex-wise distribution of convicted prisoners in different types of jail is presented in Tables 2.3-2.9.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- * Other Jails include Borstal Schools, etc.

Convicted Prisoners in Different Jails as on 31st December, 2018
Chart 2.2

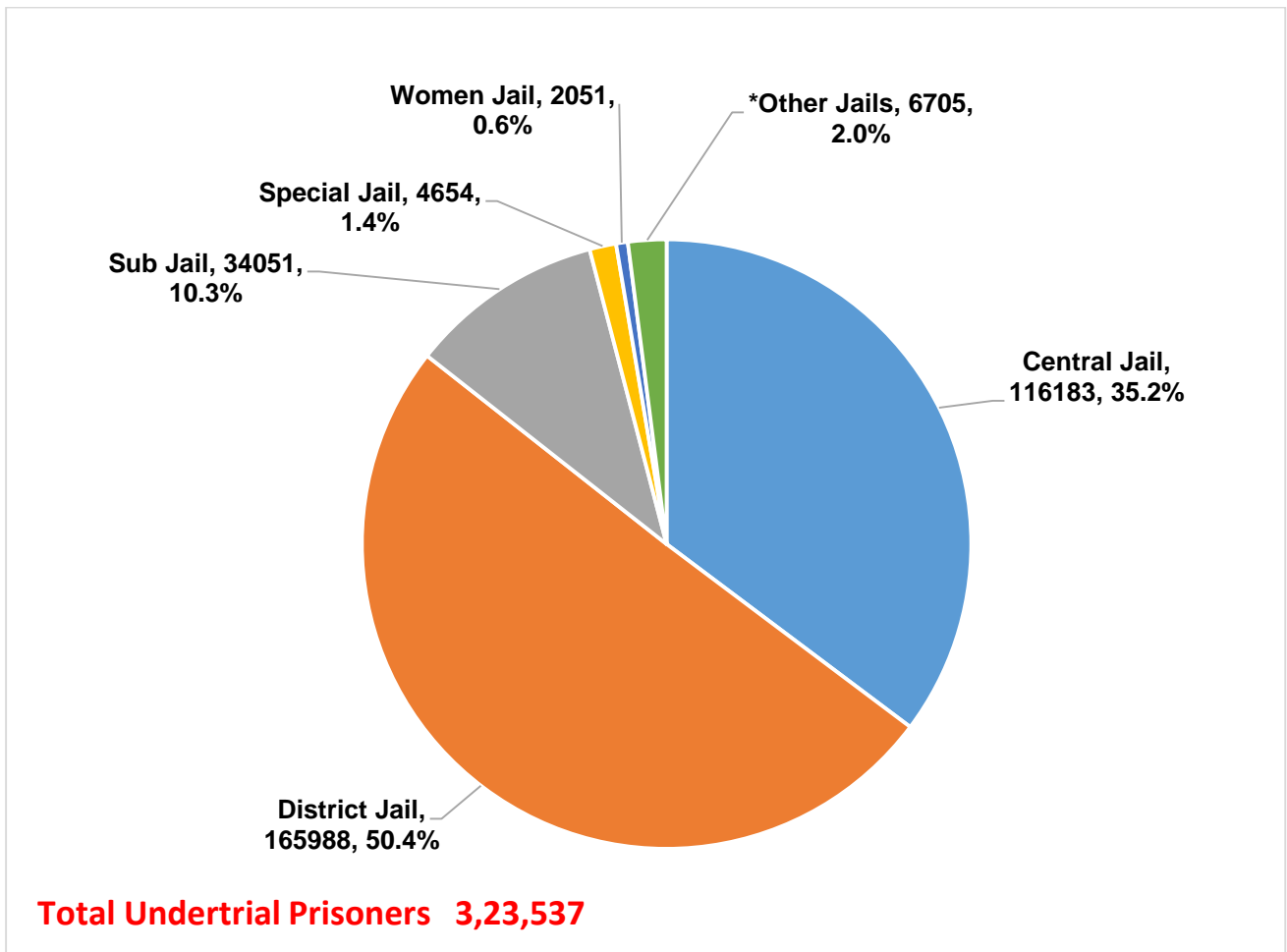
Undertrials

Jail-wise & State/UT-wise Distribution of Undertrial Prisoners in Different Types of Jails as on 31st December, 2018

The highest number of undertrial prisoners were lodged in District Jails(51.3%, 1,65,988 undertrials) out of total 3,23,537 undertrials followed by Central Jails(35.9%, 1,16,183 undertrials)

and Sub Jails(10.5%, 34051 undertrials) as on 31st December,2018 [Chart 2.3].

Uttar Pradesh has reported the most number of undertrials (23.2%, 75,206) in the country followed by Bihar (9.7%, 31,488) and Maharashtra (8.3%, 26,898) at the end of 2018. State/UT-wise, Sex-wise distribution of undertrials prisoners in different types of jail is presented in Table 2.3-2.9.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- * Other Jails include Borstal School, Open Jails, etc.

Undertrial Prisoners in Different Jails as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.3

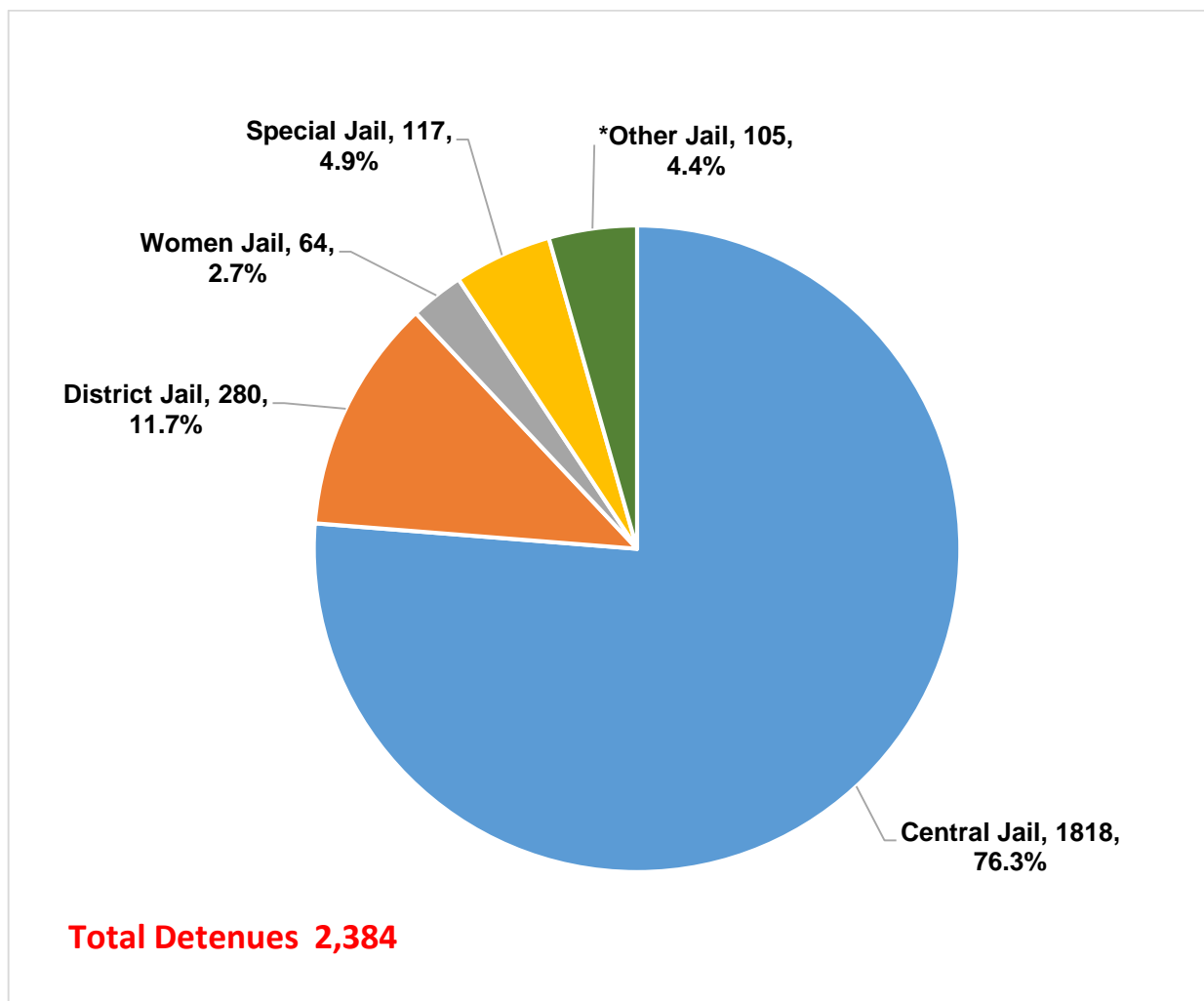
Detenues

State/UT – wise Distribution of Detenues in Different Types of Jails as on 31st December, 2018

The highest number of detenues were lodged in Central Jails (76.3%, 1,818 detenues) out of total 2,384 detenues followed by District Jails (11.7%, 280 detenues) and Special Jails (4.9%, 117

detenues) as on 31st December, 2018 [Chart 2.4].

Tamil Nadu 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. State/UT-wise, Sex-wise distribution of detenues prisoners in different types of jail is presented in **Table 2.3-2.9**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- * Other Jails include Borstal School, Sub Jails, etc.

Detenues in Different Jails as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.4

Other Inmates

Distribution of Other Inmates in Different Jails as on 31st December, 2018

Certain inmates who are not classified under Convicts, Undertrials and Detenues, are termed as Other Inmates. There were 675 other inmates lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of Other category prisoners were lodged in Central Jails (77.3%, 522) followed by District Jails (16.9%, 114) and Sub Jails (5.6%, 38).

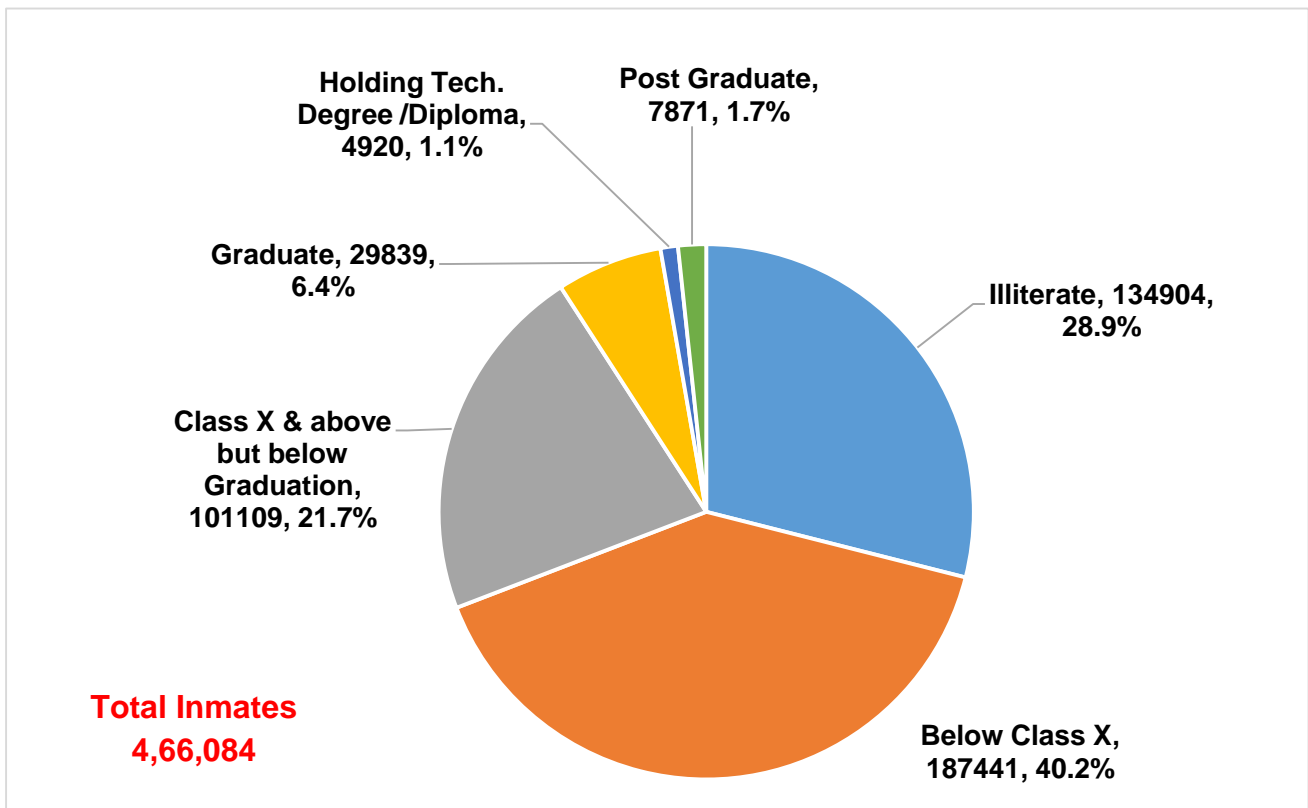
Demographic Profile (Education and Domicile) of Prison Inmates

Demographic profile of prison inmates refer to classification of inmates on the basis of their educational status and domicile status of inmates [Table 2.10A – Table 2.13B].

Education Profile

I. Prison Inmates

Among the 4,66,084 prisoners as on 31st December, 2018 the highest number of prisoners were having education Below Class X (40.2%, 1,87,441) followed by Prisoners With No Education (28.9%, 1,34,904) and prisoners with education Class X And Above But Below Graduation (21.7%, 1,01,109) [Chart 2.5].



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Educational Profile of Prison Inmates as on 31st December, 2018
Chart 2.5

II. Convicts

A total of 38,031 out of 1,39,488 convicts lodged in various jails in the country were reported as illiterate and 58,541 convicts were educated below class Xth standard. These two categories accounted for 27.3% and 42% of total convicts (1,39,488) respectively. State/UT-wise educational profile of convicts is presented in **Table 2.10A**.

III. Undertrials

Out of 3,23,537 Undertrials lodged in various jails in the country, a total of 95,853 Undertrial prisoners were illiterate and 1,27,796 were educated below class Xth standard. These two categories have accounted for 29.6% and 39.5% of total Undertrial prisoners respectively which taken together constitutes 69.1% (2,23,649 out of 3,23,537) of the total undertrial inmates.

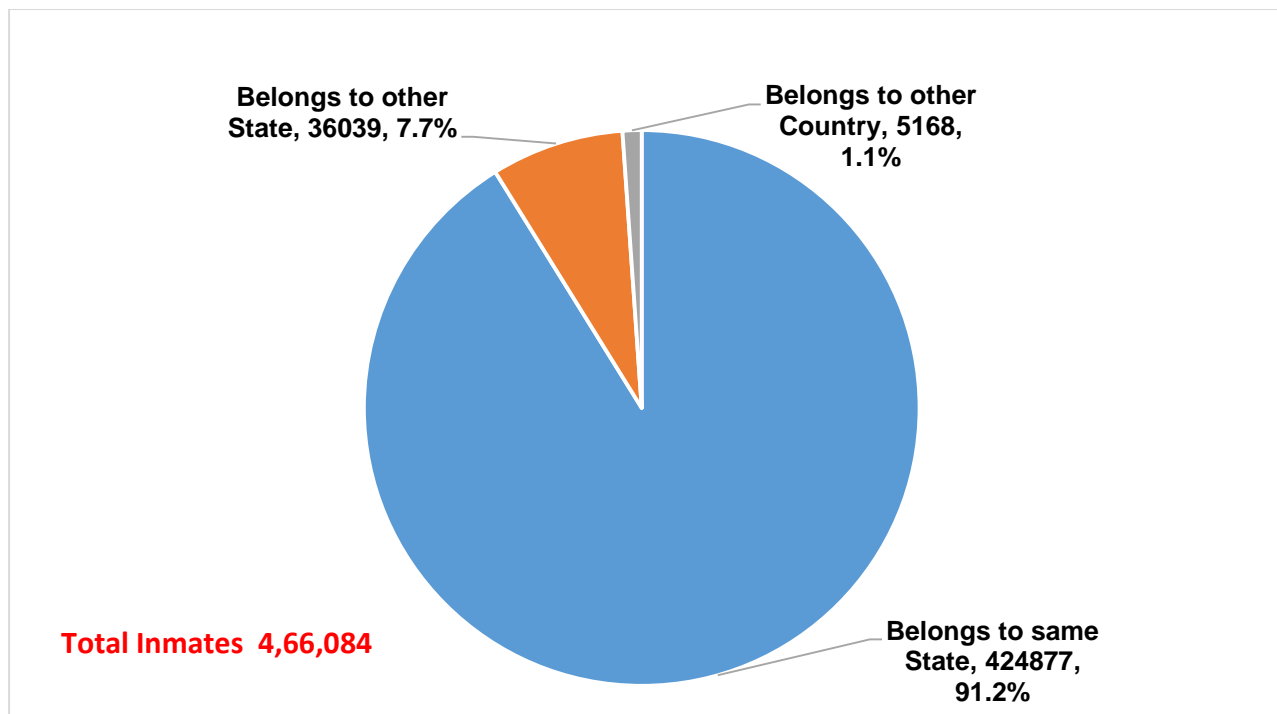
IV. Detenues

686 out of 2,384 detenues were illiterate and 923 were educated below class Xth standard. These two categories accounted for 28.8% and 38.7% of total detenues respectively, which together constitutes 67.5% (1,609 out of 2,384) of total detenues as on 31st December, 2018.

Domicile Profile

I. Prison Inmates

Among the 4,66,084 prisoners as on 31st December, 2018 around 91.2% of prisoners belong to the State followed by prisoners belonging to the Other States (7.7%) and prisoner belonging to the Other Country (1.1%) [**Chart – 2.6**].



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

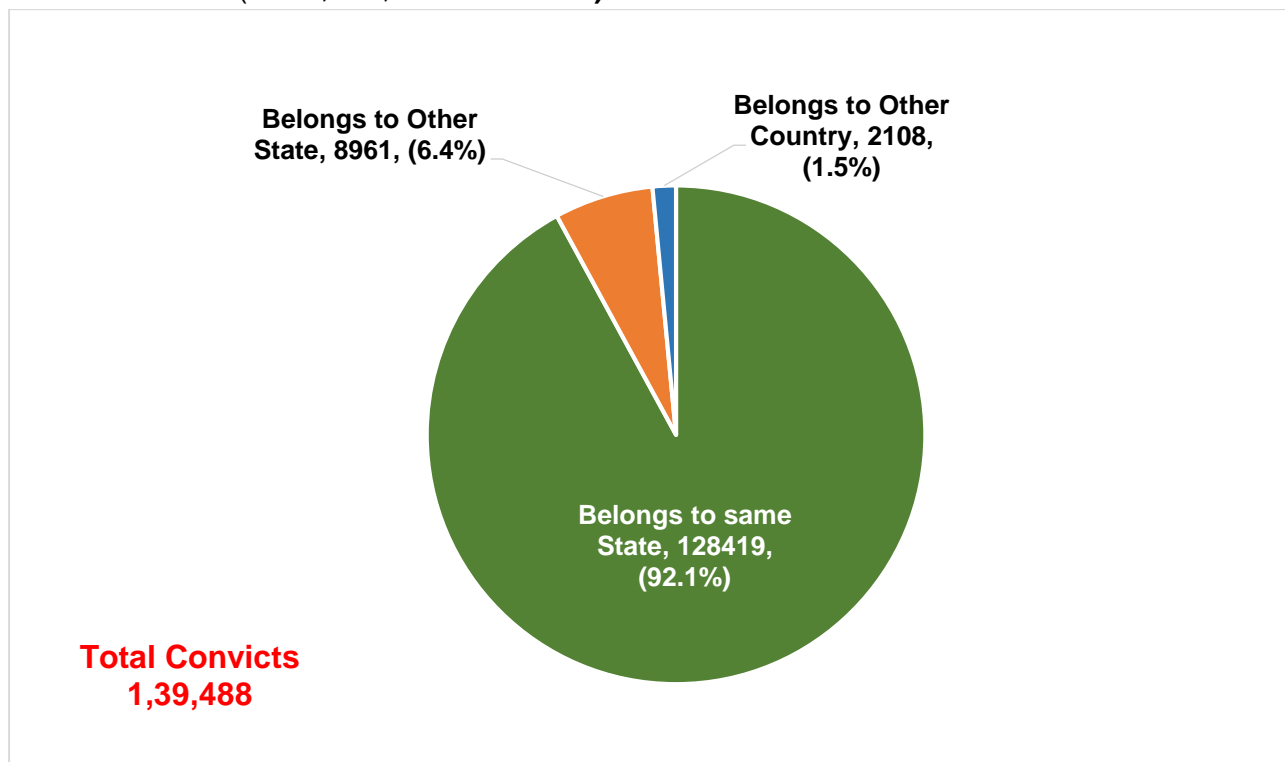
Domicile of Origin of Prison Inmates as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.6

II. Convicts

Among the 1,39,488 convicted-inmates lodged in various jails in the country, 1,28,419 convicted-inmates belong to the respective states accounting for 92.1% of all inmates followed by Convicts from other states (6.4%, 8,961 convicts)

[Chart 2.7]. Convicts of other countries contribute 1.5% of all convicts (2,108 convicts out of 1,39,488) as on 31st December, 2018. State/UT-wise domicile of origin of convicts is presented in **Table 2.10B**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Domicile of Origin of Convicted Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.7

A total of 8,961 convicts has been reported as non-domicile of the State (Belongs to Other State) where they are incarcerated. Maharashtra has reported the most number of such convicts (15%, 1,348 convicts) followed by Haryana (14.5%, 1,296 convicts) and Delhi (9.3%, 837 convicts) as on 31st December, 2018.

III. Undertrials

Around 90.9% (2,94,004 out of 3,23,537) of total Undertrial prisoners were from the same State/UT. This is followed by undertrial prisoners of other

States/UTs which contributed around 8.3% (26,922) and Undertrial prisoners of other countries accounted for 0.8% (2,611) of total Undertrial prisoners as on 31st December, 2018 (**Table 2.11B**).

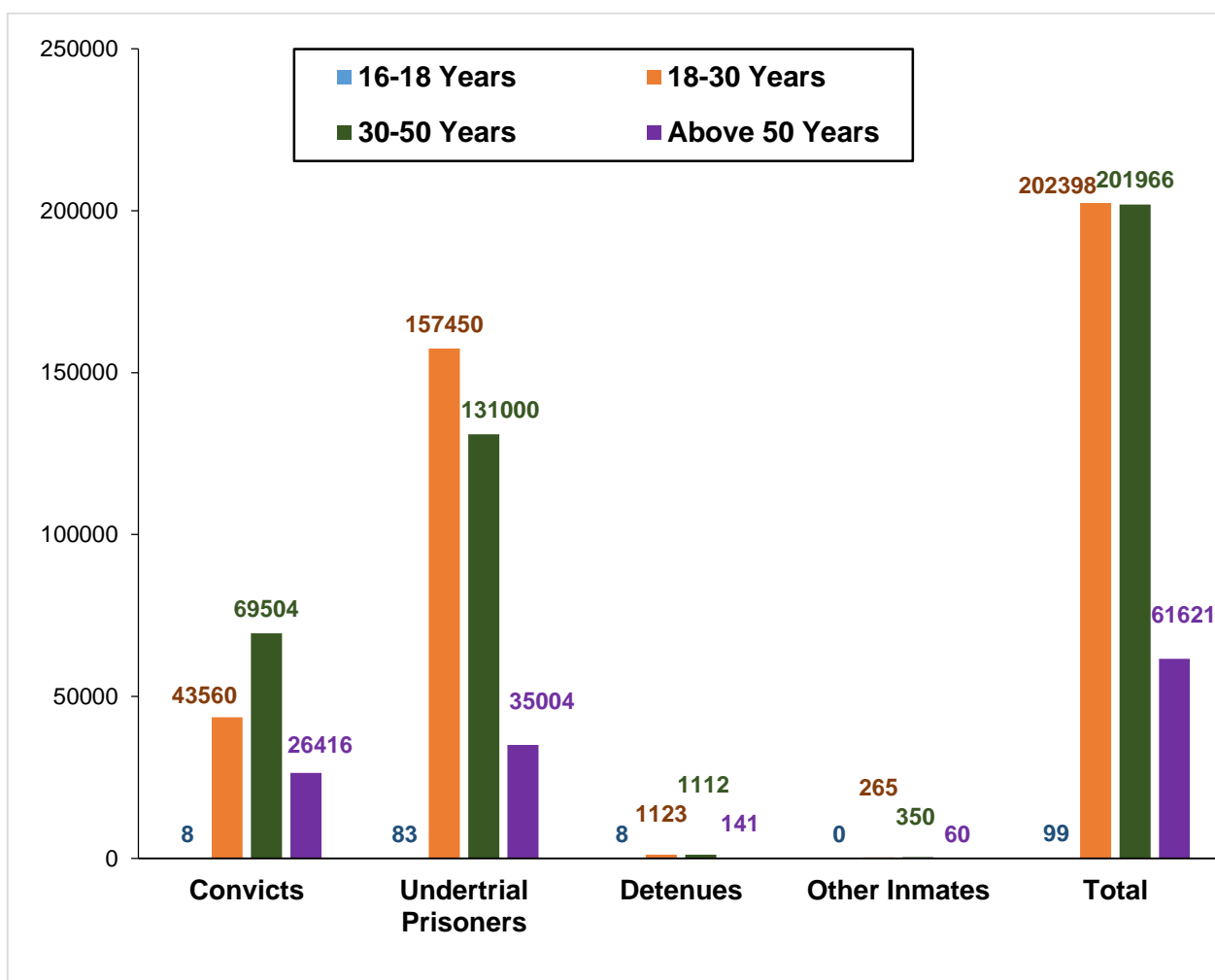
IV. Detenues

92.4% (2,204 out of 2,384) of detenues belonged to the same State/UT while only 5.7% (137) of detenues were belonging to the different States/UTs as on 31st December, 2018. 43 detenues were belonging to other countries (**Table 2.12B**).

Age-group wise Type of Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018

As on 31st December, 2018 the most number of inmates (2,02,398) were belonging to the age group 18-30 Years followed by the age group 30-50 Years (2,01,966). 61621 inmates were belonging to the age group Above 50 Years. Only 99 inmates were belonging to age group 16-18 years as on 31st December, 2018.

Among the convicts, inmates belonging to the age group 30- 50 Years were more (69,504) than the inmates of any other age groups. However, in case of undertrial prisoners, inmates belonging to the age group 18- 30 Years were the highest (1,57,450 Undertrial inmates) followed by inmates belonging to the age group 30- 50 Years(1,31,000 Undertrial inmates) and inmates of more than 50 years of age (35004) as on 31st December, 2018 [Chart 2.8].



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

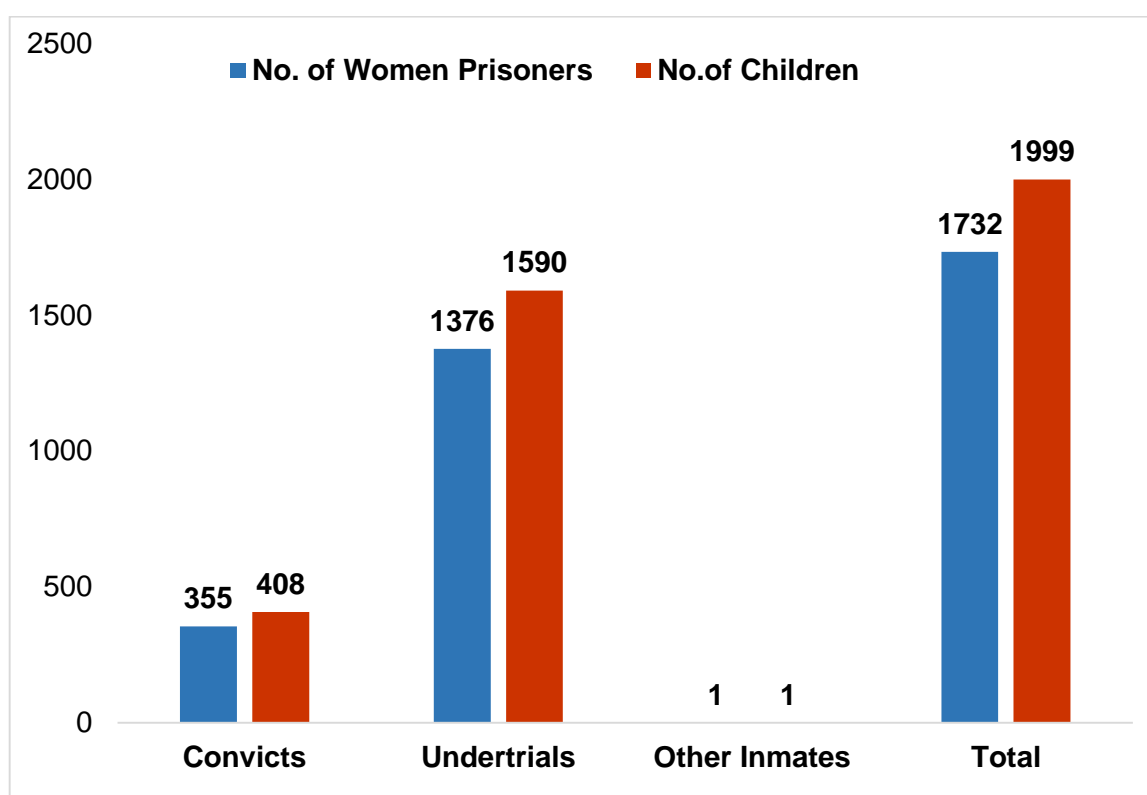
Age-group wise Type of Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.8

Women Prisoners with Children as on 31st December, 2018

There were 1,732 women prisoners with 1,999 children as on 31st December, 2018. 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 [Chart 2.9] [Table 2.17].

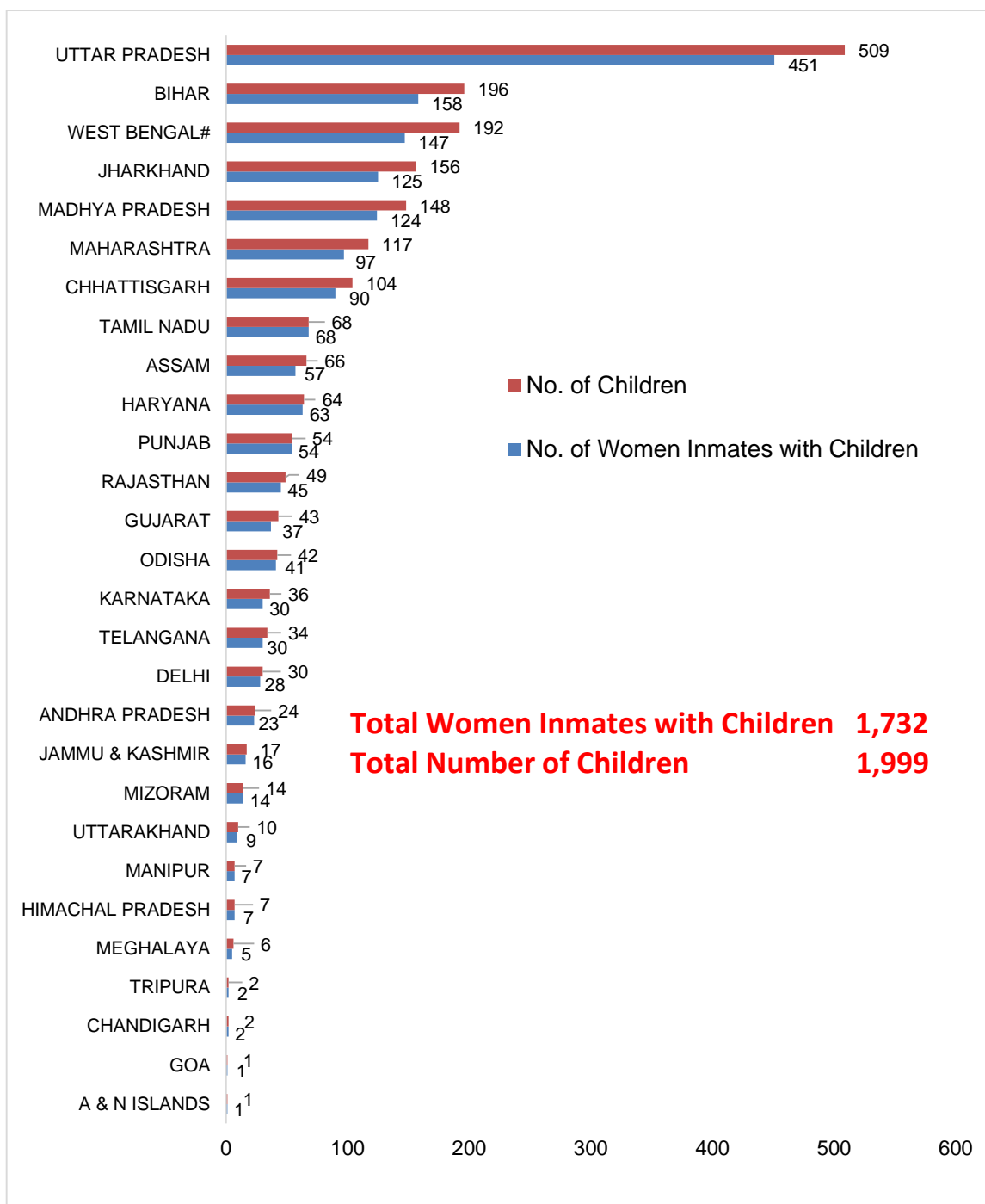
Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Women with children (451 women with 509 children) followed by Bihar (158 women with 196 children) and West Bengal (147 women with 192 children) as on 31st December, 2018, Only 8 States/UTs have no women inmates with children [Chart 2.10].



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Type of Women Prisoners with Children as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.9



- 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.

State/UT-wise Women Inmates with Children as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 2.10

Indian and Foreign Inmates as on 31st December 2018

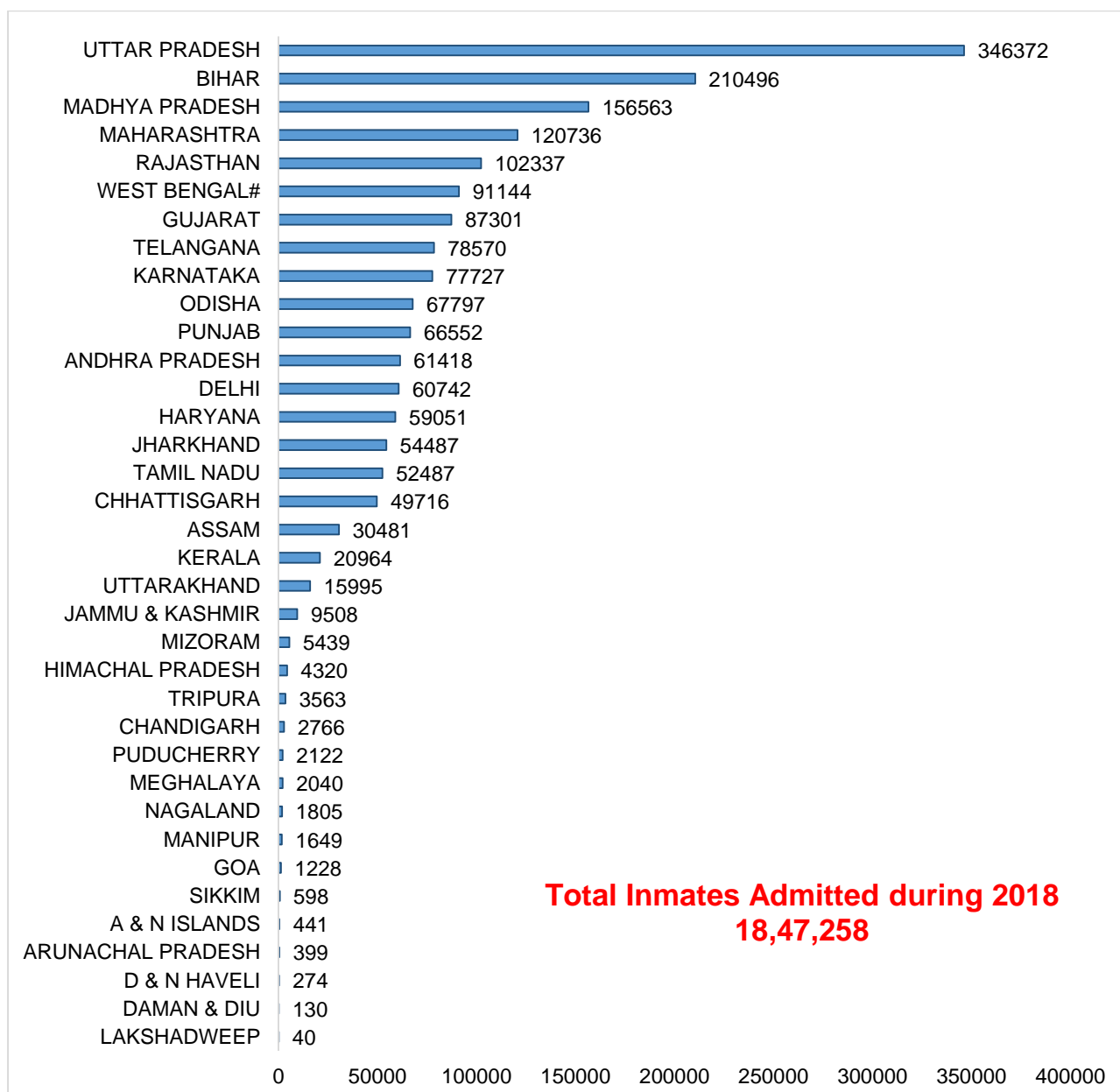
Out of total 4,66,084 prison inmates, 4,60,916 (98.9%) inmates were Indians and 5168 (1.1%) inmates were Foreigners [Table 2.18]. Out of 19,242

female inmates, 18,455 (95.9%) were Indians and 787 (4.1%) were Foreigners [Table 2.19].

State/UT – wise Inmates Admitted during 2018

State/UT – wise prisoners admitted during the year in various jails of the country is presented in **Table 2.20**. During the year 2018, a total of 1,8,47,258 inmates were admitted in various jails of the country.

Among the States/UTs, Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of inmates (3,46,372) admitted during 2018 followed by Bihar (2,10,496) and Madhya Pradesh (1,56,563) accounting for 18.8%, 11.4% and 8.5% respectively of total number of inmates at national level **[Chart 2.11]**.



- 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.

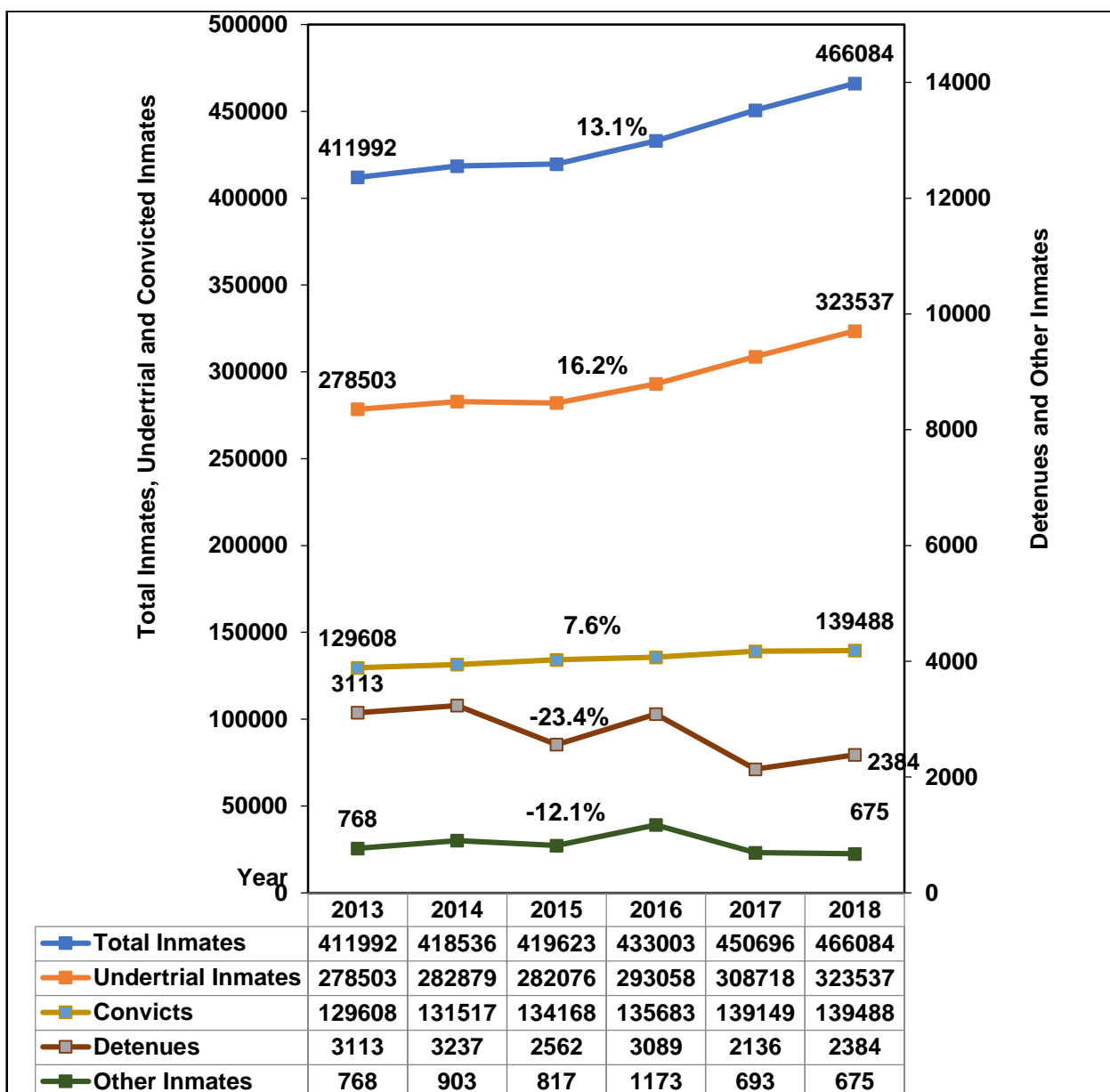
State/UT-wise Inmates Admitted during 2018

Chart 2.11

Trend in Number of Convicts, Undertrial Inmates, Detenues and Other Inmates in 2013-2018

The number of inmates in the prisons has increased by 13.1% during 2013 to 2018 (from 4,11,992 inmates in 31st December, 2013 to 466,084 inmates

in 31st December, 2018). Among the inmates, number of convicts during 2013 - 2018 has increased by 7.6% whereas the number of undertrial inmates has increased by 16.2%. Also, the number of detenues has decreased by 23.4% during the same period. [Chart 2.12].



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Trend in Number of Different Types of Prison Inmates during 2013-2018

Chart 2.12

Table – 2.1**Types of Prison Inmates as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2595	150	2745	3938	263	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	123	4	127	112	6	118
3	ASSAM	3105	91	3196	4900	179	5079
4	BIHAR	6916	272	7188	30397	1091	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	7899	438	8337	9637	500	10137
6	GOA	140	9	149	262	24	286
7	GUJARAT	4363	203	4566	9630	332	9962
8	HARYANA	6814	253	7067	11794	382	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	833	33	866	1343	45	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	227	5	232	2452	116	2568
11	JHARKHAND	4754	219	4973	14892	737	15629
12	KARNATAKA	3612	205	3817	9768	341	10109
13	KERALA	2635	54	2689	4754	151	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	17913	713	18626	22329	794	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA	8494	414	8908	25692	1206	26898
16	MANIPUR	93	3	96	752	64	816
17	MEGHALAYA	118	1	119	789	25	814
18	MIZORAM	675	39	714	824	139	963
19	NAGALAND	114	1	115	297	7	304
20	ODISHA	3704	129	3833	12194	455	12649
21	PUNJAB	8152	387	8539	13209	695	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	5431	183	5614	14082	419	14501
23	SIKKIM	158	6	164	220	3	223
24	TAMIL NADU	3545	149	3694	8779	456	9235
25	TELANGANA	1916	147	2063	2968	226	3194
26	TRIPURA	491	22	513	501	26	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	27509	1151	28660	72304	2902	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	1993	94	2087	3097	127	3224
29	WEST BENGAL#	5763	490	6253	15567	911	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	130085	5865	135950	297483	12622	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	77	4	81	101	2	103
31	CHANDIGARH	424	16	440	575	20	595
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	1	34	4	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	14	1	15	44	0	44
34	DELHI	2810	113	2923	12053	417	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	77	1	78	174	7	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	3403	135	3538	12982	450	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	133488	6000	139488	310465	13072	323537

• 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.

Table 2.1 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 2.1 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total (Col.5+8+11+14)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	1	29	13	0	13	6988
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	245
3	ASSAM	4	0	4	3	0	3	8282
4	BIHAR	3	0	3	6	0	6	38685
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	20	0	20	18494
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	435
7	GUJARAT	422	30	452	0	0	0	14980
8	HARYANA	27	0	27	0	0	0	19270
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	2254
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	283	0	283	2	0	2	3085
11	JHARKHAND	27	0	27	0	0	0	20629
12	KARNATAKA	12	0	12	6	0	6	13944
13	KERALA	44	0	44	0	0	0	7638
14	MADHYA PRADESH	177	0	177	129	2	131	42057
15	MAHARASHTRA	78	0	78	0	0	0	35884
16	MANIPUR	8	0	8	0	0	0	920
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	933
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1677
19	NAGALAND	22	1	23	0	0	0	442
20	ODISHA	14	0	14	5	0	5	16501
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	40	3	43	22486
22	RAJASTHAN	6	0	6	13	0	13	20134
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	387
24	TAMIL NADU	712	29	741	4	0	4	13674
25	TELANGANA	266	26	292	1	0	1	5550
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	1	0	1	1042
27	UTTAR PRADESH	141	0	141	4	0	4	104011
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	5311
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	283	78	361	23092
	TOTAL (STATES)	2275	87	2362	530	83	613	449030
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	184
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1035
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
34	DELHI	13	0	13	62	0	62	15468
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	0	9	0	0	0	268
	TOTAL (UTs)	22	0	22	62	0	62	17054
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2297	87	2384	592	83	675	466084

• 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.

Table 2.1 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 2.2**Percentage Share of Different Types of Prison Inmates as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	39.3	60.1	0.4	0.2	100.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	51.8	48.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
3	ASSAM	38.6	61.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
4	BIHAR	18.6	81.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	45.1	54.8	0.0	0.1	100.0
6	GOA	34.3	65.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
7	GUJARAT	30.5	66.5	3.0	0.0	100.0
8	HARYANA	36.7	63.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	38.4	61.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7.5	83.2	9.2	0.1	100.0
11	JHARKHAND	24.1	75.8	0.1	0.0	100.0
12	KARNATAKA	27.4	72.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
13	KERALA	35.2	64.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	44.3	55.0	0.4	0.3	100.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	24.8	75.0	0.2	0.0	100.0
16	MANIPUR	10.4	88.7	0.9	0.0	100.0
17	MEGHALAYA	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
18	MIZORAM	42.6	57.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
19	NAGALAND	26.0	68.8	5.2	0.0	100.0
20	ODISHA	23.2	76.7	0.1	0.0	100.0
21	PUNJAB	38.0	61.8	0.0	0.2	100.0
22	RAJASTHAN	27.9	72.0	0.0	0.1	100.0
23	SIKKIM	42.4	57.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
24	TAMIL NADU	27.0	67.5	5.4	0.0	100.0
25	TELANGANA	37.2	57.5	5.3	0.0	100.0
26	TRIPURA	49.2	50.6	0.1	0.1	100.0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	27.6	72.3	0.1	0.0	100.0
28	UTTARAKHAND	39.3	60.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
29	WEST BENGAL#	27.1	71.4	0.0	1.6	100.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	30.3	69.1	0.5	0.1	100.0
30	A & N ISLANDS	44.0	56.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
31	CHANDIGARH	42.5	57.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
32	D & N HAVELI	2.6	97.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	25.4	74.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
34	DELHI	18.9	80.6	0.1	0.4	100.0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
36	PUDUCHERRY	29.1	67.5	3.4	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	20.7	78.8	0.1	0.4	100.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	29.9	69.4	0.5	0.1	100.0

• 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.

Table 2.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.3
(Central Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in Central Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2240	71	2311	1768	92	1860
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	1262	35	1297	2005	92	2097
4	BIHAR	4701	105	4806	9076	301	9377
5	CHHATTISGARH	7760	437	8197	4493	453	4946
6	GOA	140	9	149	262	24	286
7	GUJARAT	3648	151	3799	4644	150	4794
8	HARYANA	1225	32	1257	1831	53	1884
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	506	16	522	393	9	402
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	126	2	128	645	22	667
11	JHARKHAND	4359	210	4569	6072	336	6408
12	KARNATAKA	3481	171	3652	5539	187	5726
13	KERALA	2072	0	2072	605	0	605
14	MADHYA PRADESH	14125	602	14727	6792	282	7074
15	MAHARASHTRA	6859	336	7195	17712	368	18080
16	MANIPUR	93	3	96	752	64	816
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	249	0	249	205	0	205
19	NAGALAND	48	0	48	65	0	65
20	ODISHA	1201	41	1242	2752	70	2822
21	PUNJAB	6326	261	6587	10507	432	10939
22	RAJASTHAN	3988	53	4041	5152	157	5309
23	SIKKIM	158	6	164	124	2	126
24	TAMIL NADU	3459	0	3459	5980	0	5980
25	TELANGANA	1443	43	1486	1773	23	1796
26	TRIPURA	286	21	307	172	10	182
27	UTTAR PRADESH	9359	16	9375	2321	91	2412
28	UTTARAKHAND	380	0	380	138	0	138
29	WEST BENGAL#	4948	388	5336	8033	361	8394
	TOTAL (STATES)	84442	3009	87451	99811	3579	103390
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	424	16	440	575	20	595
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	2810	0	2810	12053	0	12053
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	53	1	54	138	7	145
	TOTAL (UTs)	3287	17	3304	12766	27	12793
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	87729	3026	90755	112577	3606	116183

• 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.

Table – 2.3 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates in Central Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	0	28	13	0	13	4212
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	3394
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	3	0	3	14186
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	8	0	8	13151
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	435
7	GUJARAT	293	17	310	0	0	0	8903
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3141
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	924
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	143	0	143	1	0	1	939
11	JHARKHAND	25	0	25	0	0	0	11002
12	KARNATAKA	12	0	12	4	0	4	9394
13	KERALA	44	0	44	0	0	0	2721
14	MADHYA PRADESH	176	0	176	15	1	16	21993
15	MAHARASHTRA	58	0	58	0	0	0	25333
16	MANIPUR	8	0	8	0	0	0	920
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
19	NAGALAND	21	0	21	0	0	0	134
20	ODISHA	3	0	3	1	0	1	4068
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	40	3	43	17569
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	4	6	0	6	9360
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	290
24	TAMIL NADU	704	0	704	4	0	4	10147
25	TELANGANA	258	0	258	0	0	0	3540
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	0	0	0	490
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	1	0	0	0	11788
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	518
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	283	78	361	14091
	TOTAL (STATES)	1779	17	1796	378	82	460	193097
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1035
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	13	0	13	62	0	62	14938
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	0	9	0	0	0	208
	TOTAL (UTs)	22	0	22	62	0	62	16181
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1801	17	1818	440	82	522	209278

• 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.

Table 2.3 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 2.4
(District Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in District Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	179	2	181	895	72	967
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	123	4	127	112	6	118
3	ASSAM	1735	55	1790	2634	85	2719
4	BIHAR	1987	61	2048	19014	653	19667
5	CHHATTISGARH	109	1	110	3262	47	3309
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	413	5	418	3153	100	3253
8	HARYANA	5589	221	5810	9963	329	10292
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	179	17	196	920	35	955
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	98	3	101	1553	94	1647
11	JHARKHAND	333	7	340	7137	344	7481
12	KARNATAKA	96	4	100	3511	119	3630
13	KERALA	93	0	93	1676	22	1698
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3292	111	3403	9588	512	10100
15	MAHARASHTRA	450	4	454	7799	418	8217
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	118	1	119	789	25	814
18	MIZORAM	426	27	453	619	105	724
19	NAGALAND	66	1	67	232	7	239
20	ODISHA	1135	42	1177	2402	72	2474
21	PUNJAB	1587	74	1661	1891	133	2024
22	RAJASTHAN	439	4	443	5741	134	5875
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	96	1	97
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	1065	0	1065
25	TELANGANA	355	5	360	837	85	922
26	TRIPURA	93	0	93	64	7	71
27	UTTAR PRADESH	17533	906	18439	69452	2789	72241
28	UTTARAKHAND	1498	86	1584	1601	76	1677
29	WEST BENGAL#	468	23	491	3454	167	3621
	TOTAL (STATES)	38394	1664	40058	159460	6437	165897
30	A & N ISLANDS	74	4	78	89	2	91
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	74	4	78	89	2	91
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	38468	1668	40136	159549	6439	165988

• 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.

Table – 2.4 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates in District Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1148
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	245
3	ASSAM	4	0	4	3	0	3	4516
4	BIHAR	2	0	2	3	0	3	21720
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	4	0	4	3423
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	25	1	26	0	0	0	3697
8	HARYANA	27	0	27	0	0	0	16129
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1151
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	58	0	58	1	0	1	1807
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	1	0	0	0	7822
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	2	0	2	3732
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1791
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0	1	89	1	90	13594
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	0	9	0	0	0	8680
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	933
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1177
19	NAGALAND	1	1	2	0	0	0	308
20	ODISHA	1	0	1	1	0	1	3653
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	3685
22	RAJASTHAN	2	0	2	4	0	4	6324
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1065
25	TELANGANA	8	0	8	1	0	1	1291
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	1	0	1	165
27	UTTAR PRADESH	139	0	139	4	0	4	90823
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3261
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	4112
	TOTAL (STATES)	278	2	280	113	1	114	206349
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	278	2	280	113	1	114	206518

• 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.

Table 2.4 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 2.5
(Sub Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in Sub-Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	130	1	131	1275	65	1340
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	78	0	78
4	BIHAR	131	0	131	2307	79	2386
5	CHHATTISGARH	30	0	30	1882	0	1882
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	77	0	77	1537	44	1581
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	5	0	5	30	1	31
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3	0	3	136	0	136
11	JHARKHAND	44	1	45	1617	56	1673
12	KARNATAKA	5	0	5	672	11	683
13	KERALA	22	0	22	821	0	821
14	MADHYA PRADESH	430	0	430	5949	0	5949
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	35	1	36
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	1049	30	1079	6067	243	6310
21	PUNJAB	171	0	171	541	0	541
22	RAJASTHAN	10	0	10	3167	6	3173
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	1494	63	1557
25	TELANGANA	31	0	31	275	5	280
26	TRIPURA	112	1	113	265	9	274
27	UTTAR PRADESH	105	3	108	531	22	553
28	UTTARAKHAND	67	8	75	1358	51	1409
29	WEST BENGAL#	114	0	114	3163	98	3261
	TOTAL (STATES)	2536	44	2580	33200	754	33954
30	A & N ISLANDS	3	0	3	12	0	12
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	1	34	4	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	14	1	15	44	0	44
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	1	2	0	2
	TOTAL (UTs)	19	1	20	93	4	97
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2555	45	2600	33293	758	34051

• 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.

Table – 2.5 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates in Sub-Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1471
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
4	BIHAR	1	0	1	0	0	0	2518
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	8	0	8	1920
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	0	1	0	0	0	1659
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	82	0	82	0	0	0	221
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	1	0	0	0	1719
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	688
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	843
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	25	0	25	6404
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	2	0	2	7391
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	712
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	3	0	3	3186
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1557
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	311
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	387
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	1	0	0	0	662
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	1484
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	3375
	TOTAL (STATES)	86	0	86	38	0	38	36658
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	86	0	86	38	0	38	36775

• 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.

Table – 2.6
(Women Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in Women Jails as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	76	34	1	0	111
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	106	58	0	0	164
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	45	23	8	0	76
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	30	24	0	0	54
13	KERALA	46	82	0	0	128
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	8	409	0	0	417
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	12	34	0	0	46
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0
20	ORISSA	12	27	0	0	39
21	PUNJAB	52	130	0	0	182
22	RAJASTHAN	76	122	0	0	198
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	149	342	29	0	520
25	TELANGANA	99	106	26	0	231
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	226	0	0	0	226
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	78	243	0	0	321
	TOTAL (STATES)	1015	1634	64	0	2713
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	113	417	0	0	530
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	113	417	0	0	530
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1128	2051	64	0	3243

• 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.

Table 2.6 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.7
(Borstal Schools)

Types of Prison Inmates in Borstal Schools as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	1	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	1	39	0	39
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	1	0	1	49	9	58
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	14	0	14	270	0	270
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	4	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	2	0	2	215	0	215
25	TELANGANA	1	0	1	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	24	0	24	573	9	582
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	24	0	24	573	9	582

• 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.

Table – 2.7 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates in Borstal Schools as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	11	0	11	0	0	0	11
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	284
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	8	0	8	0	0	0	225
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	19	0	19	0	0	0	625
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	19	0	19	0	0	0	625

• 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.

Table 2.7 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 2.8
(Open Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in Open Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	46	0	46	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	29	0	29	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	97	0	97	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	90	0	90	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	142	0	142	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	17	1	18	27	1	28
12	KARNATAKA	30	0	30	0	0	0
13	KERALA	423	8	431	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	66	0	66	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	1169	66	1235	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	93	0	93	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	54	0	54	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	969	50	1019	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	84	0	84	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	79	0	79	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	48	0	48	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	188	0	188	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	3624	125	3749	27	1	28
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	3624	125	3749	27	1	28

• 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.

Table – 2.8 (Concluded)**Types of Prison Inmates in Open Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	431
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1235
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	54
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1019
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	48
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3777
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3777

• 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.

Table 2.8 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 2.9
(Special Jails)

Types of Prison Inmates in Special Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	79	1	80	183	2	185
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	135	2	137	296	15	311
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	118	0	118
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	46	0	46
13	KERALA	24	0	24	1603	38	1641
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	7	0	7	146	10	156
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	226	4	230	973	43	1016
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	21	0	21	22	0	22
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	25	51	76
25	TELANGANA	7	0	7	83	7	90
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	512	0	512	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	45	1	46	917	42	959
	TOTAL (STATES)	1056	8	1064	4412	208	4620
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	23	0	23	34	0	34
	TOTAL (UTs)	23	0	23	34	0	34
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1079	8	1087	4446	208	4654

• 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: Only 9 male convicts were lodged in open colony (Other Jails) in the State of Maharashtra.

Table – 2.9 (Concluded)

Types of Prison Inmates in Special Jails as on 31st December, 2018 (Sex-wise)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenues			Others			Total
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	265
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	103	4	107	0	0	0	555
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1665
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	10	0	10	1	0	1	1257
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	512
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	1005
	TOTAL (STATES)	113	4	117	1	0	1	5802
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	113	4	117	1	0	1	5859

• 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.

Table – 2.10 A**Education Profile of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educational Standard						Total
		Illiterate	Below Class X	Class X & above but below Graduation	Graduate	Holding Tech. Degree /Diploma	Post Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	880	937	543	277	42	66	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	52	32	3	0	0	127
3	ASSAM	806	1662	647	52	17	12	3196
4	BIHAR	2180	2877	1563	505	8	55	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	2217	4446	1234	302	27	111	8337
6	GOA	46	41	50	7	3	2	149
7	GUJARAT	1684	1925	560	268	25	104	4566
8	HARYANA	1514	2496	2549	318	79	111	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	147	382	276	47	5	9	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	66	100	50	11	1	4	232
11	JHARKHAND	1316	2323	972	231	82	49	4973
12	KARNATAKA	1203	1220	1050	227	73	44	3817
13	KERALA	332	1163	909	167	82	36	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	4739	8219	4206	1012	104	346	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	1481	4381	2299	503	110	134	8908
16	MANIPUR	11	59	16	10	0	0	96
17	MEGHALAYA	67	49	1	1	1	0	119
18	MIZORAM	24	482	189	15	2	2	714
19	NAGALAND	15	81	17	2	0	0	115
20	ODISHA	1055	1982	623	139	21	13	3833
21	PUNJAB	2148	3272	2222	744	61	92	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	1394	2296	1108	501	120	195	5614
23	SIKKIM	41	97	23	3	0	0	164
24	TAMIL NADU	979	1456	757	256	176	70	3694
25	TELANGANA	473	772	290	335	84	109	2063
26	TRIPURA	25	421	49	14	0	4	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	8573	11017	6247	2044	168	611	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	449	832	640	103	19	44	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	3449	1874	758	141	10	21	6253
	TOTAL (STATES)	37354	56914	29880	8238	1320	2244	135950
30	A & N ISLANDS	15	57	6	2	0	1	81
31	CHANDIGARH	53	284	43	36	14	10	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	12	2	1	0	0	0	15
34	DELHI	591	1243	836	186	26	41	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	6	41	23	4	4	0	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	677	1627	910	228	44	52	3538
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	38031	58541	30790	8466	1364	2296	139488

• 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.

Table 2.10A – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.10 B**Domicile of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domicile			
		Belongs to State	Belongs to other State	Belongs to other Country	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2586	156	3	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	72	55	0	127
3	ASSAM	3039	139	18	3196
4	BIHAR	7062	122	4	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	7927	398	12	8337
6	GOA	77	61	11	149
7	GUJARAT	4073	412	81	4566
8	HARYANA	5755	1296	16	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	656	160	50	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	191	27	14	232
11	JHARKHAND	4826	144	3	4973
12	KARNATAKA	3609	185	23	3817
13	KERALA	2291	396	2	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	17995	617	14	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	7481	1348	79	8908
16	MANIPUR	79	3	14	96
17	MEGHALAYA	105	11	3	119
18	MIZORAM	670	38	6	714
19	NAGALAND	101	14	0	115
20	ODISHA	3711	114	8	3833
21	PUNJAB	7927	587	25	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	5121	472	21	5614
23	SIKKIM	117	46	1	164
24	TAMIL NADU	3590	75	29	3694
25	TELANGANA	1875	181	7	2063
26	TRIPURA	499	4	10	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	28042	488	130	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	1797	267	23	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	4742	132	1379	6253
	TOTAL (STATES)	126016	7948	1986	135950
30	A & N ISLANDS	59	0	22	81
31	CHANDIGARH	289	148	3	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	6	9	0	15
34	DELHI	1989	837	97	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	60	18	0	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	2403	1013	122	3538
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	128419	8961	2108	139488

• 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.

Table 2.10B – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.10 C**Religion of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2313	229	0	178	25	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	46	13	0	41	27	127
3	ASSAM	1780	1276	38	73	29	3196
4	BIHAR	6034	1133	12	4	5	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	7674	262	49	329	23	8337
6	GOA	110	11	0	28	0	149
7	GUJARAT	2833	1505	42	21	165	4566
8	HARYANA	5970	654	431	10	2	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	786	33	29	4	14	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	109	109	7	2	5	232
11	JHARKHAND	3443	734	14	457	325	4973
12	KARNATAKA	2972	536	6	81	222	3817
13	KERALA	1269	879	0	525	16	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16136	2229	86	97	78	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	4983	2222	96	162	1445	8908
16	MANIPUR	70	11	0	11	4	96
17	MEGHALAYA	21	5	0	92	1	119
18	MIZORAM	19	37	0	646	12	714
19	NAGALAND	17	14	0	84	0	115
20	ODISHA	3486	118	2	208	19	3833
21	PUNJAB	2408	356	4980	570	225	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	4112	1207	258	18	19	5614
23	SIKKIM	89	8	0	39	28	164
24	TAMIL NADU	2733	375	0	583	3	3694
25	TELANGANA	1574	163	69	216	41	2063
26	TRIPURA	396	62	0	46	9	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	22020	6311	152	16	161	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	1323	560	169	30	5	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	3840	2369	8	24	12	6253
	TOTAL (STATES)	98566	23421	6448	4595	2920	135950
30	A & N ISLANDS	39	5	0	17	20	81
31	CHANDIGARH	355	27	56	2	0	440
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	10	3	0	1	1	15
34	DELHI	2180	586	72	70	15	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	65	5	0	8	0	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	2650	626	128	98	36	3538
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	101216	24047	6576	4693	2956	139488

• 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.

Table – 2.10 D**Caste of Convicts as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	607	363	1037	738	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	72	0	55	127
3	ASSAM	511	457	880	1348	3196
4	BIHAR	1139	229	3771	2049	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	1550	2812	3181	794	8337
6	GOA	12	8	75	54	149
7	GUJARAT	1001	835	1720	1010	4566
8	HARYANA	1403	441	1623	3600	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	231	28	71	536	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	4	3	224	232
11	JHARKHAND	544	1740	1695	994	4973
12	KARNATAKA	754	348	1662	1053	3817
13	KERALA	192	76	1376	1045	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3792	4798	6411	3625	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	1627	1268	3302	2711	8908
16	MANIPUR	1	11	77	7	96
17	MEGHALAYA	14	96	2	7	119
18	MIZORAM	50	654	0	10	714
19	NAGALAND	19	84	8	4	115
20	ODISHA	1149	1180	871	633	3833
21	PUNJAB	2985	52	1694	3808	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	1209	1180	2284	941	5614
23	SIKKIM	17	47	75	25	164
24	TAMIL NADU	937	105	2351	301	3694
25	TELANGANA	379	359	643	682	2063
26	TRIPURA	117	146	93	157	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	6558	769	11881	9452	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	517	295	379	896	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	1311	305	585	4052	6253
	TOTAL (STATES)	28627	18762	47750	40811	135950
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	13	67	81
31	CHANDIGARH	113	0	64	263	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	2	2	5	6	15
34	DELHI	613	49	748	1513	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	15	0	63	0	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	743	52	893	1850	3538
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	29370	18814	48643	42661	139488

• 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.

Table 2.10D – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.11 A**Education Profile of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educational Standard						Total
		Illiterate	Below Class X	Class X & above but below Graduation	Graduate	Holding Tech. Degree /Diploma	Post Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1370	1898	622	215	58	38	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	25	55	36	2	0	0	118
3	ASSAM	2007	2094	676	247	34	21	5079
4	BIHAR	10488	11788	7099	1831	89	193	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	2253	5202	2018	425	58	181	10137
6	GOA	116	86	81	3	0	0	286
7	GUJARAT	2478	4278	2057	708	151	290	9962
8	HARYANA	2026	4761	4292	838	124	135	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	237	515	509	93	16	18	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	625	945	843	107	4	44	2568
11	JHARKHAND	3736	6764	3928	826	206	169	15629
12	KARNATAKA	2117	4053	2714	834	297	94	10109
13	KERALA	799	2039	1531	339	146	51	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5889	11058	4246	1256	272	402	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA	6311	10644	6501	2298	546	598	26898
16	MANIPUR	40	523	195	48	0	10	816
17	MEGHALAYA	362	365	71	13	1	2	814
18	MIZORAM	40	612	274	31	1	5	963
19	NAGALAND	45	202	47	10	0	0	304
20	ODISHA	3620	5954	2291	625	97	62	12649
21	PUNJAB	4126	5757	3165	592	93	171	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	3881	5270	3277	1300	292	481	14501
23	SIKKIM	38	139	40	6	0	0	223
24	TAMIL NADU	2994	3150	2150	584	222	135	9235
25	TELANGANA	1186	891	479	418	94	126	3194
26	TRIPURA	57	401	57	8	2	2	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	25829	26839	13609	6273	603	2053	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	552	1410	1042	138	29	53	3224
29	WEST BENGAL#	9453	4631	1912	439	1	42	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	92700	122324	65762	20507	3436	5376	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	12	59	28	3	1	0	103
31	CHANDIGARH	60	460	48	18	2	7	595
32	D & N HAVELI	4	17	15	1	1	0	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	39	5	0	0	0	0	44
34	DELHI	3032	4844	3721	686	53	134	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	6	87	53	7	28	0	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	3153	5472	3866	715	85	141	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	95853	127796	69628	21222	3521	5517	323537

• 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.

Table 2.11A – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.11 B**Domicile of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domicile			
		Belongs to State	Belongs to other State	Belongs to other Country	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3576	621	4	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	73	45	0	118
3	ASSAM	4803	222	54	5079
4	BIHAR	30824	597	67	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	8963	1166	8	10137
6	GOA	160	112	14	286
7	GUJARAT	8329	1583	50	9962
8	HARYANA	9993	2146	37	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	987	306	95	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2283	248	37	2568
11	JHARKHAND	14887	739	3	15629
12	KARNATAKA	9406	569	134	10109
13	KERALA	4450	435	20	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	22049	1066	8	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA	21325	5065	508	26898
16	MANIPUR	751	22	43	816
17	MEGHALAYA	688	99	27	814
18	MIZORAM	875	74	14	963
19	NAGALAND	209	95	0	304
20	ODISHA	12052	593	4	12649
21	PUNJAB	12286	1504	114	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	13120	1344	37	14501
23	SIKKIM	172	51	0	223
24	TAMIL NADU	9101	31	103	9235
25	TELANGANA	2919	244	31	3194
26	TRIPURA	481	29	17	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	71521	3425	260	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	2450	741	33	3224
29	WEST BENGAL#	15484	418	576	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	284217	23590	2298	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	103	0	0	103
31	CHANDIGARH	392	197	6	595
32	D & N HAVELI	14	24	0	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	26	18	0	44
34	DELHI	9131	3033	306	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	120	60	1	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	9787	3332	313	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	294004	26922	2611	323537

• 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.

Table 2.11B – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.11 C
Religion of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3468	465	1	250	17	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	47	21	0	39	11	118
3	ASSAM	2184	2351	55	348	141	5079
4	BIHAR	25618	5790	52	27	1	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	9382	428	74	222	31	10137
6	GOA	230	22	0	34	0	286
7	GUJARAT	6539	2932	251	161	79	9962
8	HARYANA	10108	1368	641	28	31	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1216	78	51	30	13	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	901	1553	101	8	5	2568
11	JHARKHAND	10944	3263	72	1060	290	15629
12	KARNATAKA	7333	2262	11	347	156	10109
13	KERALA	2746	1388	0	693	78	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	19649	3108	191	97	78	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA [@]	-	-	-	-	-	26898
16	MANIPUR	382	171	2	243	18	816
17	MEGHALAYA	157	61	0	593	3	814
18	MIZORAM	30	59	0	855	19	963
19	NAGALAND	43	34	2	223	2	304
20	ODISHA	11018	799	30	700	102	12649
21	PUNJAB	4733	707	7275	960	229	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	10446	3336	617	34	68	14501
23	SIKKIM	136	5	0	55	27	223
24	TAMIL NADU	6749	1014	0	1470	2	9235
25	TELANGANA	1934	979	42	187	52	3194
26	TRIPURA	381	96	0	36	14	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	53001	21148	426	93	538	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	1894	1090	216	22	2	3224
29	WEST BENGAL [#]	10315	6032	30	82	19	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	201584	60560	10140	8897	2026	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	76	10	2	15	0	103
31	CHANDIGARH	498	39	56	2	0	595
32	D & N HAVELI	35	3	0	0	0	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	29	15	0	0	0	44
34	DELHI	8965	2986	215	277	27	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1	0	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	148	12	0	2	19	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	9751	3066	273	296	46	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	211335	63626	10413	9193	2072	323537

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra did not provide breakup.

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

Table 2.11C – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.11 D**Caste of Undertrial Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	878	647	1610	1066	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	73	0	45	118
3	ASSAM	857	993	1277	1952	5079
4	BIHAR	7324	1442	15135	7587	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	1854	4078	2875	1330	10137
6	GOA	50	43	32	161	286
7	GUJARAT	1654	1599	3882	2827	9962
8	HARYANA	3272	382	3428	5094	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	440	63	159	726	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	128	208	61	2171	2568
11	JHARKHAND	2844	4207	5362	3216	15629
12	KARNATAKA	2049	906	5182	1972	10109
13	KERALA	956	353	2029	1567	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5143	5702	7754	4524	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA [@]	-	-	-	-	26898
16	MANIPUR	19	243	508	46	816
17	MEGHALAYA	98	587	53	76	814
18	MIZORAM	62	873	0	28	963
19	NAGALAND	38	221	11	34	304
20	ODISHA	3676	3162	3242	2569	12649
21	PUNJAB	5484	202	3188	5030	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	3324	2856	5651	2670	14501
23	SIKKIM	46	71	87	19	223
24	TAMIL NADU	2379	239	6341	276	9235
25	TELANGANA	502	467	883	1342	3194
26	TRIPURA	97	121	65	244	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	17931	3664	32272	21339	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	705	299	1080	1140	3224
29	WEST BENGAL [#]	2007	878	1830	11763	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	63817	34579	103997	80814	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	8	19	76	103
31	CHANDIGARH	96	1	41	457	595
32	D & N HAVELI	1	11	3	23	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	3	10	5	26	44
34	DELHI	3094	490	3272	5614	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	1	0	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	39	2	140	0	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	3233	523	3480	6196	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	67050	35102	107477	87010	323537

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra did not provide breakup.

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

Table 2.11D – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.12 A**Education Profile of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educational Standard						Total
		Illiterate	Below Class X	Class X & above but below Graduation	Graduate	Holding Tech. Degree /Diploma	Post Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	10	8	1	0	0	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
4	BIHAR	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	155	238	32	20	2	5	452
8	HARYANA	3	4	10	6	0	4	27
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	56	72	119	19	3	14	283
11	JHARKHAND	0	14	11	2	0	0	27
12	KARNATAKA	0	4	8	0	0	0	12
13	KERALA	9	9	24	2	0	0	44
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10	89	71	6	1	0	177
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	37	17	3	1	0	78
16	MANIPUR	0	2	2	4	0	0	8
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	19	3	0	0	0	23
20	ODISHA	5	6	3	0	0	0	14
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	231	252	171	54	16	17	741
25	TELANGANA	123	113	21	11	10	14	292
26	TRIPURA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	53	44	31	11	0	2	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	679	916	537	141	33	56	2362
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	7	5	1	0	0	0	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	2	6	0	1	0	9
	TOTAL (UTs)	7	7	7	0	1	0	22
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	686	923	544	141	34	56	2384

• 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.

Table 2.12A – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.12 B**Domicile of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domicile			Total
		Belongs to State	Belongs to other State	Belongs to other Country	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	16	13	0	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	4	0	0	4
4	BIHAR	3	0	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	431	21	0	452
8	HARYANA	0	27	0	27
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	253	0	30	283
11	JHARKHAND	25	2	0	27
12	KARNATAKA	12	0	0	12
13	KERALA	44	0	0	44
14	MADHYA PRADESH	177	0	0	177
15	MAHARASHTRA	76	2	0	78
16	MANIPUR	8	0	0	8
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	20	3	0	23
20	ODISHA	14	0	0	14
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	6	0	0	6
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	735	6	0	741
25	TELANGANA	229	63	0	292
26	TRIPURA	1	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	141	0	0	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	2195	137	30	2362
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	13	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	0	0	9
	TOTAL (UTs)	9	0	13	22
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2204	137	43	2384

• 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.

Table 2.12B – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.12 C**Religion of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	23	6	0	0	0	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	4	0	0	0	4
4	BIHAR	2	1	0	0	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	268	173	5	5	1	452
8	HARYANA	0	27	0	0	0	27
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8	275	0	0	0	283
11	JHARKHAND	20	7	0	0	0	27
12	KARNATAKA	3	5	0	4	0	12
13	KERALA	19	15	0	10	0	44
14	MADHYA PRADESH	127	42	2	1	5	177
15	MAHARASHTRA [@]	-	-	-	-	-	78
16	MANIPUR	6	1	0	1	0	8
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	4	3	0	16	0	23
20	ODISHA	12	2	0	0	0	14
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	5	1	0	0	0	6
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	512	98	0	131	0	741
25	TELANGANA	164	65	12	21	30	292
26	TRIPURA	0	1	0	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	59	82	0	0	0	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL [#]	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1232	808	19	189	36	2362
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	13	0	0	0	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	0	0	0	0	9
	TOTAL (UTs)	9	13	0	0	0	22
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1241	821	19	189	36	2384

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra did not provide breakup.

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

Table 2.12C – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.12 D**Caste of Detenues as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	0	22	6	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	4	0	4
4	BIHAR	0	0	1	2	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	78	73	220	81	452
8	HARYANA	0	0	9	18	27
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	283	283
11	JHARKHAND	2	5	10	10	27
12	KARNATAKA	1	0	2	9	12
13	KERALA	5	2	22	15	44
14	MADHYA PRADESH	29	5	92	51	177
15	MAHARASHTRA [@]	-	-	-	-	78
16	MANIPUR	1	1	6	0	8
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	10	13	0	0	23
20	ODISHA	4	4	2	4	14
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	1	0	4	1	6
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	282	28	384	47	741
25	TELANGANA	48	36	137	71	292
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	1	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	13	0	74	54	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL [#]	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	475	167	989	653	2362
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	13	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	8	0	9
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	0	8	13	22
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	476	167	997	666	2384

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Maharashtra did not provide breakup.

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

Table 2.12D – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.13 A**Education Profile of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Educational Standard						Total
		Illiterate	Below Class X	Class X & above but below Graduation	Graduate	Holding Tech. Degree /Diploma	Post Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7	6	0	0	0	0	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
4	BIHAR	1	0	4	1	0	0	6
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	9	3	2	0	0	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	2	1	3	0	0	0	6
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	55	54	19	2	1	0	131
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	3	0	2	0	0	5
21	PUNJAB	43	0	0	0	0	0	43
22	RAJASTHAN	2	10	1	0	0	0	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
25	TELANGANA	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26	TRIPURA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	207	71	82	1	0	0	361
	TOTAL (STATES)	325	162	117	8	1	0	613
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	9	19	30	2	0	2	62
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	9	19	30	2	0	2	62
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	334	181	147	10	1	2	675

• 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.

Table 2.13A – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.13 B**Domicile of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Domicile			Total
		Belongs to State	Belongs to other State	Belongs to other Country	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13	0	0	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	3	0	0	3
4	BIHAR	5	0	1	6
5	CHHATTISGARH	20	0	0	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	1	2
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	6	0	0	6
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	131	0	0	131
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	4	1	0	5
21	PUNJAB	0	0	43	43
22	RAJASTHAN	13	0	0	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	4	0	0	4
25	TELANGANA	1	0	0	1
26	TRIPURA	1	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4	0	0	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	361	361
	TOTAL (STATES)	206	1	406	613
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	44	18	0	62
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	44	18	0	62
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	250	19	406	675

• 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.

Table 2.13B – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.13 C**Religion of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	10	2	0	0	1	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	2	1	0	0	0	3
4	BIHAR	5	1	0	0	0	6
5	CHHATTISGARH	20	0	0	0	0	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	2	0	0	0	2
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	6	0	0	0	0	6
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	109	21	1	0	0	131
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	5	0	0	0	0	5
21	PUNJAB	0	43	0	0	0	43
22	RAJASTHAN	9	2	1	0	1	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	4	0	0	0	0	4
25	TELANGANA	1	0	0	0	0	1
26	TRIPURA	1	0	0	0	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	2	0	0	0	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	50	311	0	0	0	361
	TOTAL (STATES)	224	385	2	0	2	613
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	48	11	2	1	0	62
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	48	11	2	1	0	62
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	272	396	4	1	2	675

• 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.

Table 2.13C – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.13 D**Caste of Other Prisoners as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	0	8	4	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	1	2	3
4	BIHAR	0	0	4	2	6
5	CHHATTISGARH	4	5	7	4	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	2	2
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	2	0	1	3	6
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	29	28	60	14	131
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	1	0	3	1	5
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	43	43
22	RAJASTHAN	0	3	9	1	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	4	0	4
25	TELANGANA	0	0	1	0	1
26	TRIPURA	0	0	1	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	1	2	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	4	0	1	356	361
	TOTAL (STATES)	42	36	101	434	613
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	17	1	16	28	62
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	17	1	16	28	62
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	59	37	117	462	675

• 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.

Table 2.13D – Page 1 of 1

Table 2.14
Age-group-wise Percentage Share of Convicts to Total Convicts
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years		18 – 30 Years		30 – 50 Years		50 Years & Above		Total	
		No. of Convicts	% Share	No. of Convicts	% Share	No. of Convicts	% Share	No. of Convicts	% Share	No. of Convicts	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0.0	1008	36.7	1370	49.9	367	13.4	2745	100
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	70	55.1	48	37.8	9	7.1	127	100
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	657	20.6	1806	56.5	733	22.9	3196	100
4	BIHAR	0	0.0	1936	26.9	3731	51.9	1521	21.2	7188	100
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0.0	3450	41.4	3820	45.8	1067	12.8	8337	100
6	GOA	0	0.0	39	26.2	88	59.1	22	14.8	149	100
7	GUJARAT	0	0.0	1934	42.4	1786	39.1	846	18.5	4566	100
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	2795	39.6	3374	47.7	898	12.7	7067	100
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	182	21.0	492	56.8	192	22.2	866	100
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	65	28.0	127	54.7	40	17.2	232	100
11	JHARKHAND	0	0.0	1438	28.9	2539	51.1	996	20.0	4973	100
12	KARNATAKA	0	0.0	1296	34.0	2012	52.7	509	13.3	3817	100
13	KERALA	0	0.0	533	19.8	1370	50.9	786	29.2	2689	100
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0.0	7172	38.5	9177	49.3	2277	12.2	18626	100
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0.0	2410	27.1	4800	53.9	1698	19.1	8908	100
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	19	19.8	49	51.0	28	29.2	96	100
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	35	29.4	69	58.0	15	12.6	119	100
18	MIZORAM	2	0.3	297	41.6	287	40.2	128	17.9	714	100
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	58	50.4	49	42.6	8	7.0	115	100
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	1241	32.4	2014	52.5	578	15.1	3833	100
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	3490	40.9	3778	44.2	1271	14.9	8539	100
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0.1	1808	32.2	2759	49.1	1043	18.6	5614	100
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	40	24.4	91	55.5	33	20.1	164	100
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	1094	29.6	2077	56.2	523	14.2	3694	100
25	TELANGANA	1	0.0	589	28.6	1288	62.4	185	9.0	2063	100
26	TRIPURA	0	0.0	135	26.3	287	55.9	91	17.7	513	100
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0.0	6512	22.7	14244	49.7	7904	27.6	28660	100
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0.0	444	21.3	1050	50.3	593	28.4	2087	100
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	0.0	1630	26.1	3084	49.3	1538	24.6	6253	100
	TOTAL (STATES)	8	0.0	42377	31.2	67666	49.8	25899	19.1	135950	100
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	23	28.4	40	49.4	18	22.2	81	100
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	232	52.7	170	38.6	38	8.6	440	100
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	100.0	0	0.0	15	100
34	DELHI	0	0.0	915	31.3	1557	53.3	451	15.4	2923	100
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	13	16.7	55	70.5	10	12.8	78	100
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.0	1183	33.4	1838	52.0	517	14.6	3538	100
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	8	0.0	43560	31.2	69504	49.8	26416	18.9	139488	100

• 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.

Table 2.14 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.15
Age-group wise Percentage Share of Undertrials to Total Undertrials
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years		18 – 30 Years		30 – 50 Years		50 Years & Above		Total	
		No. of Under trials	% Share	No. of Under trials	% Share	No. of Under trials	% Share	No. of Under trials	% Share	No. of Under trials	% Share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0.0	1936	46.1	1919	45.7	346	8.2	4201	100
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	74	62.7	38	32.2	6	5.1	118	100
3	ASSAM	0	0.0	2565	50.5	2101	41.4	413	8.1	5079	100
4	BIHAR	6	0.0	14937	47.4	12879	40.9	3666	11.6	31488	100
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0.1	6151	60.7	3393	33.5	587	5.8	10137	100
6	GOA	0	0.0	118	41.3	153	53.5	15	5.2	286	100
7	GUJARAT	9	0.1	4763	47.8	4348	43.6	842	8.5	9962	100
8	HARYANA	0	0.0	7536	61.9	3797	31.2	843	6.9	12176	100
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0.0	618	44.5	666	48.0	104	7.5	1388	100
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0.0	1258	49.0	1066	41.5	244	9.5	2568	100
11	JHARKHAND	3	0.0	7714	49.4	6107	39.1	1805	11.5	15629	100
12	KARNATAKA	0	0.0	5698	56.4	3785	37.4	626	6.2	10109	100
13	KERALA	0	0.0	1967	40.1	2080	42.4	858	17.5	4905	100
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0.0	12380	53.5	8777	38.0	1966	8.5	23123	100
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	0.0	11502	42.8	13220	49.1	2173	8.1	26898	100
16	MANIPUR	0	0.0	382	46.8	375	46.0	59	7.2	816	100
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0.0	456	56.0	310	38.1	48	5.9	814	100
18	MIZORAM	4	0.4	374	38.8	396	41.1	189	19.6	963	100
19	NAGALAND	0	0.0	170	55.9	123	40.5	11	3.6	304	100
20	ODISHA	0	0.0	6579	52.0	4750	37.6	1320	10.4	12649	100
21	PUNJAB	0	0.0	7330	52.7	5207	37.4	1367	9.8	13904	100
22	RAJASTHAN	2	0.0	7237	49.9	5902	40.7	1360	9.4	14501	100
23	SIKKIM	0	0.0	129	57.8	80	35.9	14	6.3	223	100
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0.0	4418	47.8	3888	42.1	929	10.1	9235	100
25	TELANGANA	0	0.0	1374	43.0	1588	49.7	232	7.3	3194	100
26	TRIPURA	0	0.0	237	45.0	243	46.1	47	8.9	527	100
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0.0	33283	44.3	30834	41.0	11089	14.7	75206	100
28	UTTARAKHAND	4	0.1	1314	40.8	1388	43.1	518	16.1	3224	100
29	WEST BENGAL#	46	0.3	6893	41.8	6965	42.3	2574	15.6	16478	100
	TOTAL (STATES)	83	0.0	149393	48.2	126378	40.8	34251	11.0	310105	100
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0.0	34	33.0	51	49.5	18	17.5	103	100
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0.0	298	50.1	275	46.2	22	3.7	595	100
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0.0	26	68.4	12	31.6	0	0.0	38	100
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0.0	12	27.3	32	72.7	0	0.0	44	100
34	DELHI	0	0.0	7575	60.7	4188	33.6	707	5.7	12470	100
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0.0	112	61.9	63	34.8	6	3.3	181	100
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0.0	8057	60.0	4622	34.4	753	5.6	13432	100
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	83	0.0	157450	48.7	131000	40.5	35004	10.8	323537	100

• 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.

Table – 2.16**Category-wise Female Inmates in Different Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	Type	Convicts	% Share	Undertrials	% Share	Detenues	% Share	Others	% Share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	CENTRAL JAIL	3026	45.0	3606	53.6	17	0.3	82	1.2	6731
2	DISTRICT JAIL	1668	20.6	6439	79.4	2	0.0	1	0.0	8110
3	SUB-JAIL	45	5.6	758	94.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	803
4	WOMEN JAIL	1128	34.8	2051	63.2	64	2.0	0	0.0	3243
5	BORSTAL SCHOOL	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
6	OPEN JAIL	125	99.2	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	126
7	SPECIAL JAIL	8	3.6	208	94.5	4	1.8	0	0.0	220
8	OTHERS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
9	TOTAL	6000	31.2	13072	67.9	87	0.5	83	0.4	19242

- 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.

Table 2.16 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 2.17**Number of Women Prisoners with Children as on 31st December 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Convict Women Prisoners with Children		No. of Under-trial Women Prisoners with Children		No. of Detenues Women Prisoners with Children		No. of Other Women Prisoners with Children		Total No. of Women Prisoners with Children (Col.3+5+7+9)	Total No. of Children (Col.4+6+8+10)
		No. of Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	No. of Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	No. of Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children	No. of Women Prisoners with Children	No. of Children		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6	7	17	17	0	0	0	0	23	24
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	25	28	32	38	0	0	0	0	57	66
4	BIHAR	15	18	143	178	0	0	0	0	158	196
5	CHHATTISGARH	27	30	63	74	0	0	0	0	90	104
6	GOA	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	GUJARAT	8	8	29	35	0	0	0	0	37	43
8	HARYANA	13	13	50	51	0	0	0	0	63	64
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	16	17	0	0	0	0	16	17
11	JHARKHAND	25	34	100	122	0	0	0	0	125	156
12	KARNATAKA	4	5	26	31	0	0	0	0	30	36
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	36	43	88	105	0	0	0	0	124	148
15	MAHARASHTRA	8	10	89	107	0	0	0	0	97	117
16	MANIPUR	0	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	7	7
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	5	6
18	MIZORAM	0	0	14	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	4	4	37	38	0	0	0	0	41	42
21	PUNJAB	13	13	41	41	0	0	0	0	54	54
22	RAJASTHAN	10	13	35	36	0	0	0	0	45	49
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	14	14	54	54	0	0	0	0	68	68
25	TELANGANA	11	13	18	20	1	1	0	0	30	34
26	TRIPURA	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2
27	UTTAR PRADESH	64	74	387	435	0	0	0	0	451	509
28	UTTARAKHAND	2	2	7	8	0	0	0	0	9	10
29	WEST BENGAL#	64	72	83	120	0	0	0	0	147	192
	TOTAL (STATES)	350	402	1350	1563	1	1	0	0	1701	1966
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	CHANDIGARH	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	2	3	26	27	0	0	0	0	28	30
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	5	6	26	27	0	0	0	0	31	33
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	355	408	1376	1590	1	1	0	0	1732	1999

• 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.

Table – 2.18**Indian & Foreign Inmates by Age-group as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	Category	16 - 18 Years	% Share	18 – 30 Years	% Share	30 – 50 Years	% Share	50 Years & above	% Share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDIANS										
1	CONVICTS	8	0.0	42688	31.1	68555	49.9	26129	19.0	137380
2	UNDER TRIALS	81	0.0	156312	48.7	129699	40.4	34834	10.9	320926
3	DETENUES	8	0.3	1099	46.9	1099	46.9	135	5.8	2341
4	OTHERS	0	0.0	55	20.4	185	68.8	29	10.8	269
5	TOTAL (INDIANS)	97	0.0	200154	43.4	199538	43.3	61127	13.3	460916
FOREIGNERS										
6	CONVICTS	0	0.0	872	41.4	949	45.0	287	13.6	2108
7	UNDER TRIALS	2	0.1	1138	43.6	1301	49.8	170	6.5	2611
8	DETENUES	0	0.0	24	55.8	13	30.2	6	14.0	43
9	OTHERS	0	0.0	210	51.7	165	40.6	31	7.6	406
10	TOTAL (FOREIGNERS)	2	0.0	2244	43.4	2428	47.0	494	9.6	5168
11	TOTAL (INDIAN + FOREIGNERS)	99	0.0	202398	43.4	201966	43.3	61621	13.2	466084

Table – 2.19**Indian & Foreign Female Inmates by Age group as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	Category	16 - 18 Years	% Share	18 – 30 Years	% Share	30 – 50 Years	% Share	50 Years & above	% Share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
INDIAN										
1	CONVICTS	0	0.0	1307	22.9	2953	51.8	1443	25.3	5703
2	UNDERTRIALS	4	0.0	4448	35.1	6073	48.0	2138	16.9	12663
3	DETENUES	0	0.0	10	11.5	60	69.0	17	19.5	87
4	OTHERS	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2
5	TOTAL (INDIAN)	4	0.0	5765	31.2	9088	49.2	3598	19.5	18455
FOREIGNERS										
6	CONVICTS	0	0.0	107	36.0	140	47.1	50	16.8	297
7	UNDERTRIALS	0	0.0	237	57.9	152	37.2	20	4.9	409
8	DETENUES	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
9	OTHERS	0	0.0	40	49.4	35	43.2	6	7.4	81
10	TOTAL (FOREIGNERS)	0	0.0	384	48.8	327	41.6	76	9.7	787
11	TOTAL (INDIAN + FOREIGNERS)	4	0.0	6149	32.0	9415	48.9	3674	19.1	19242

• 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.

Table 2.18 & 2.19 – Page 1 of 1

Note: The percentage shares shown against Sl.No.5,10,11 (Total) are the average percentage at All India level.

Note: Detenues includes inmates detained under preventive laws such as COFEPSAA, NDPS, NSA, PSA, PIT, NDPS, PBMSECA etc.

Table 2.20**Inmates admitted during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Inmates admitted during the year 2018		
		Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	56221	5197	61418
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	377	22	399
3	ASSAM	29501	980	30481
4	BIHAR	204813	5683	210496
5	CHHATTISGARH	47847	1869	49716
6	GOA	1117	111	1228
7	GUJARAT	79746	7555	87301
8	HARYANA	56769	2282	59051
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4160	160	4320
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9295	213	9508
11	JHARKHAND	52417	2070	54487
12	KARNATAKA	73425	4302	77727
13	KERALA	20769	195	20964
14	MADHYA PRADESH	152672	3891	156563
15	MAHARASHTRA	115036	5700	120736
16	MANIPUR	1476	173	1649
17	MEGHALAYA	1992	48	2040
18	MIZORAM	4505	934	5439
19	NAGALAND	1741	64	1805
20	ODISHA	63870	3927	67797
21	PUNJAB	62554	3998	66552
22	RAJASTHAN	99483	2854	102337
23	SIKKIM	584	14	598
24	TAMIL NADU	48329	4158	52487
25	TELANGANA	74332	4238	78570
26	TRIPURA	3474	89	3563
27	UTTAR PRADESH	336219	10153	346372
28	UTTARAKHAND	15453	542	15995
29	WEST BENGAL#	85970	5174	91144
	TOTAL (STATES)	1704147	76596	1780743
30	A & N ISLANDS	431	10	441
31	CHANDIGARH	2635	131	2766
32	D & N HAVELI	269	5	274
33	DAMAN & DIU	130	0	130
34	DELHI	58992	1750	60742
35	LAKSHADWEEP	40	0	40
36	PUDUCHERRY	2118	4	2122
	TOTAL (UTs)	64615	1900	66515
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1768762	78496	1847258

• 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.

Table 2.20 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter **3**

Indian Prisoners

Chapter – 3

Indian Prisoners

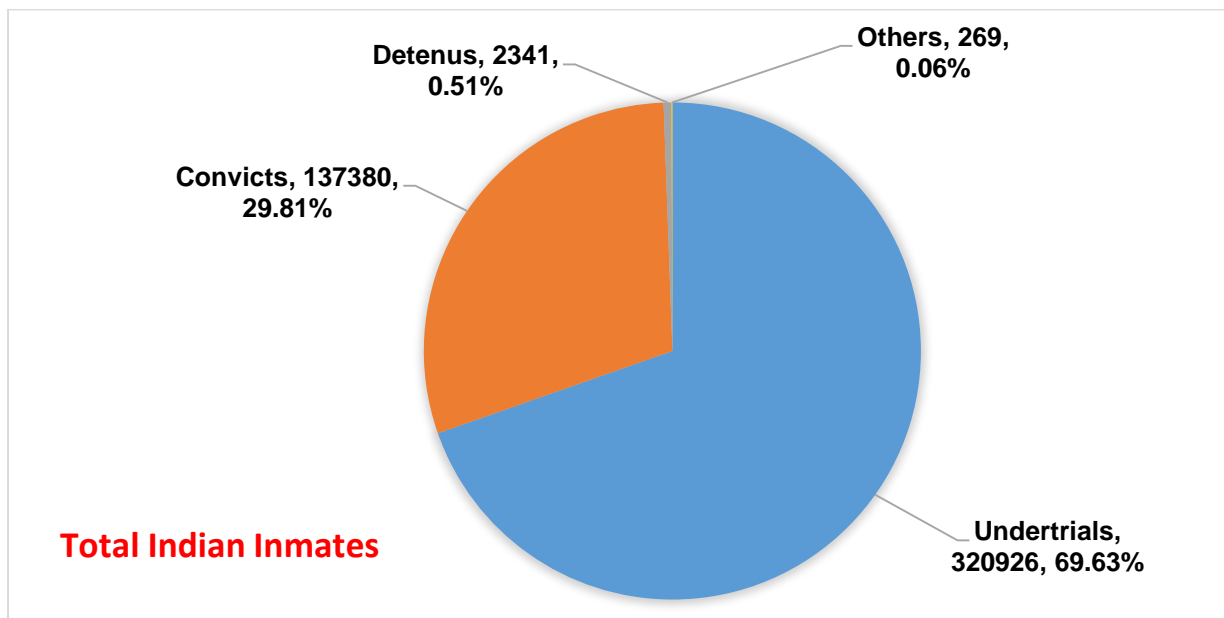
Indian Prisoners

This chapter presents statistical information such as prisoner’s category, age and gender profiles of Indian nationals who were confined in various jails in the country as on 31st December, 2018.

Share of Convicts, Undertrials, Detenues and Other inmates as on 31st December, 2018

A total of 4,60,916 Indian national inmates consisting of 4,42,461

Males and 18,455 Females were confined in various Indian jails at the end of the year 2018. Out of the 4,60,916 Indian national prisoners, 1,37,380 were Convicts, 3,20,926 were Undertrials and 2,341 were Detenues. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of inmates(1,03,621) followed by Madhya Pradesh(42,035) and Bihar(38,613) accounting for 22.5%, 9.1%, 8.4% of the total inmates **(Chart 3.1, Table 3.1).**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Share of Indian Inmates
Chart 3.1

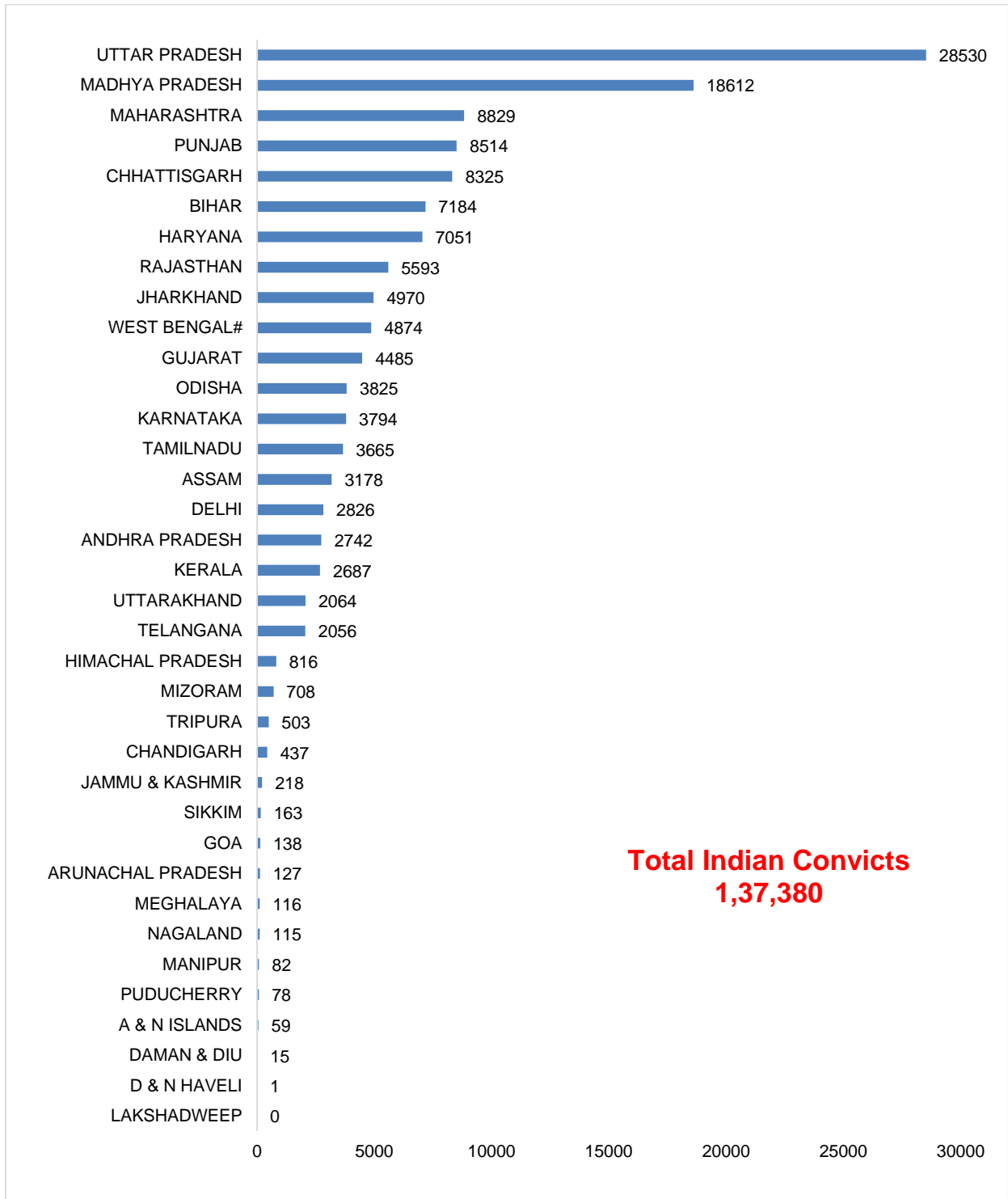
I. Convicts

A total of 1,37,380 Indian national inmates consisting of 1,31,677 Males and 5,703 Females were confined in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. Uttar Pradesh

has lodged the highest number of convicted prisoners (28,530) followed by Madhya Pradesh (18,612) and Maharashtra (8,829) accounting for 20.8%, 13.5%, 6.4% of the total convicts **(Chart 3.2, Table 3.1).**

Majority of convicts were in the age group 30 Yrs. - Below 50 Years (49.9%) (68,555) followed by age group 18 Yrs. – Below 30 Years(31.1%)

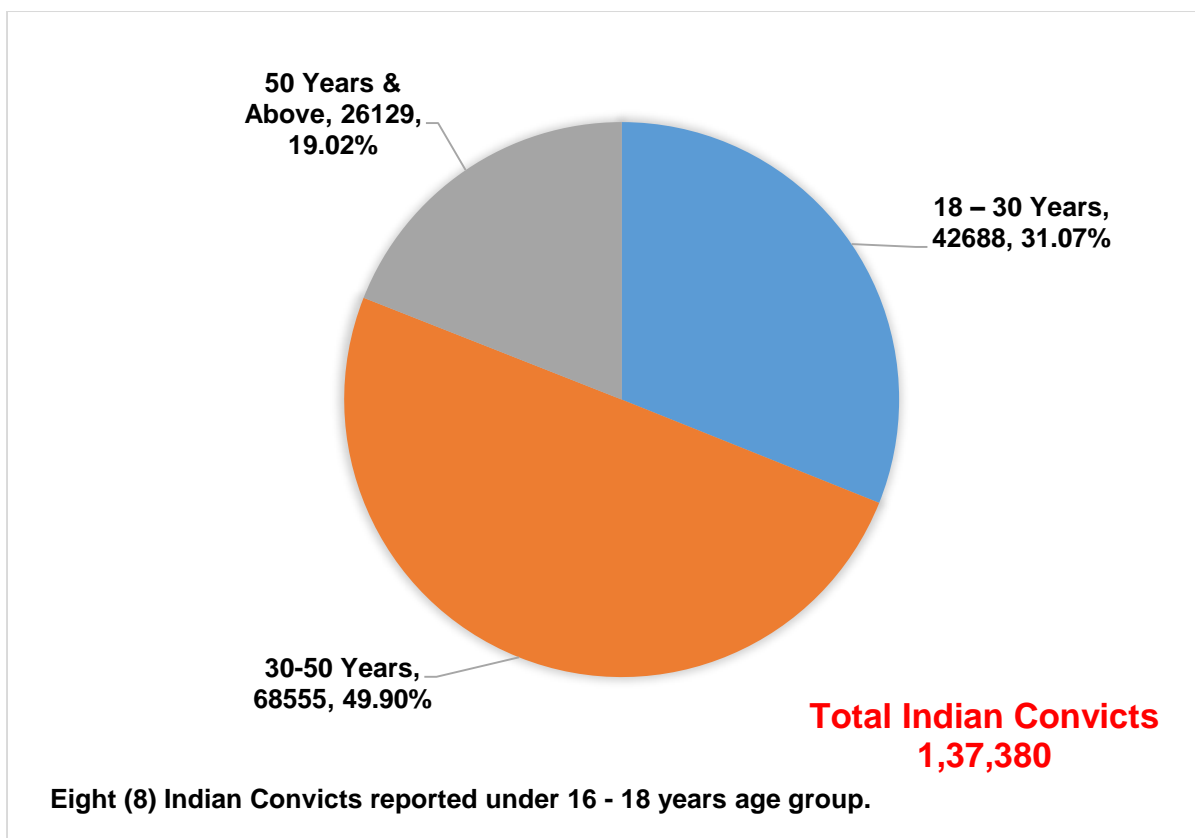
(42,688) and age group 50 Years & Above (19%) (26,129) **(Chart 3.3, Table 3.2).**



• 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.

Share of Indian Inmates (Convicts) as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT wise)
Chart 3.2



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

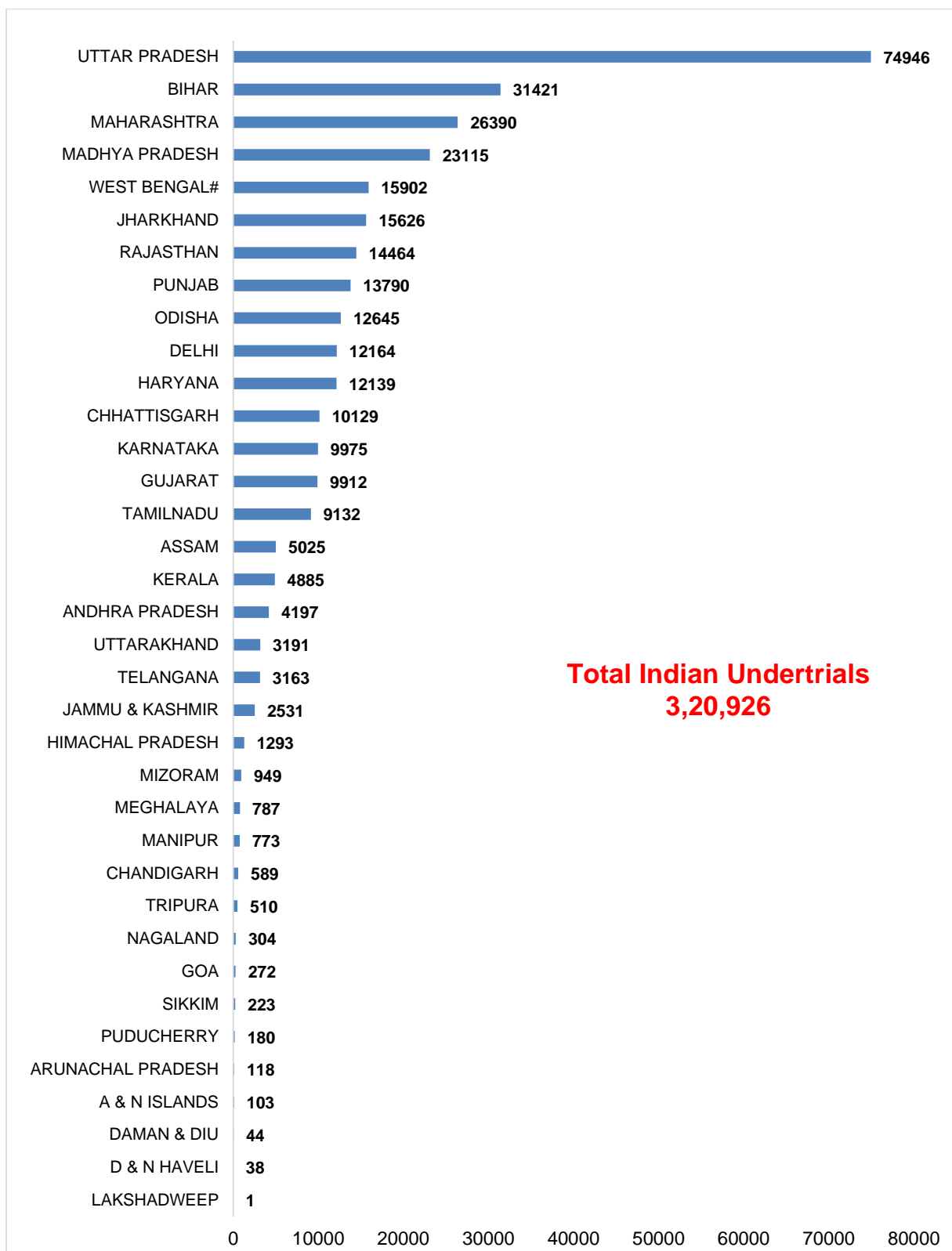
Age wise Share of Indian Inmates (Convicts) as on 31st December, 2018
Chart 3.3

II. Undertrials

A total of 3,20,926 Indian national inmates consisting of 3,08,263 Males and 12,663 Females were confined in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. Uttar Pradesh has lodged the highest number of Undertrial prisoners (74,946) followed by Bihar (31,421) and Maharashtra (26,390) accounting for 23.4%, 9.8%

and 8.2 % of the total Indian undertrials (Chart 3.4, Table 3.1).

Majority of Undertrials were in the age group 18 Yrs. – Below 30 Years (48.7%) (1,56,312) followed by the age group 30 Yrs. - Below 50 Years (40.4%) (1,29,699) and the age group 50 Years & Above (10.9%) (34,834) (Chart 3.5, Table 3.3).

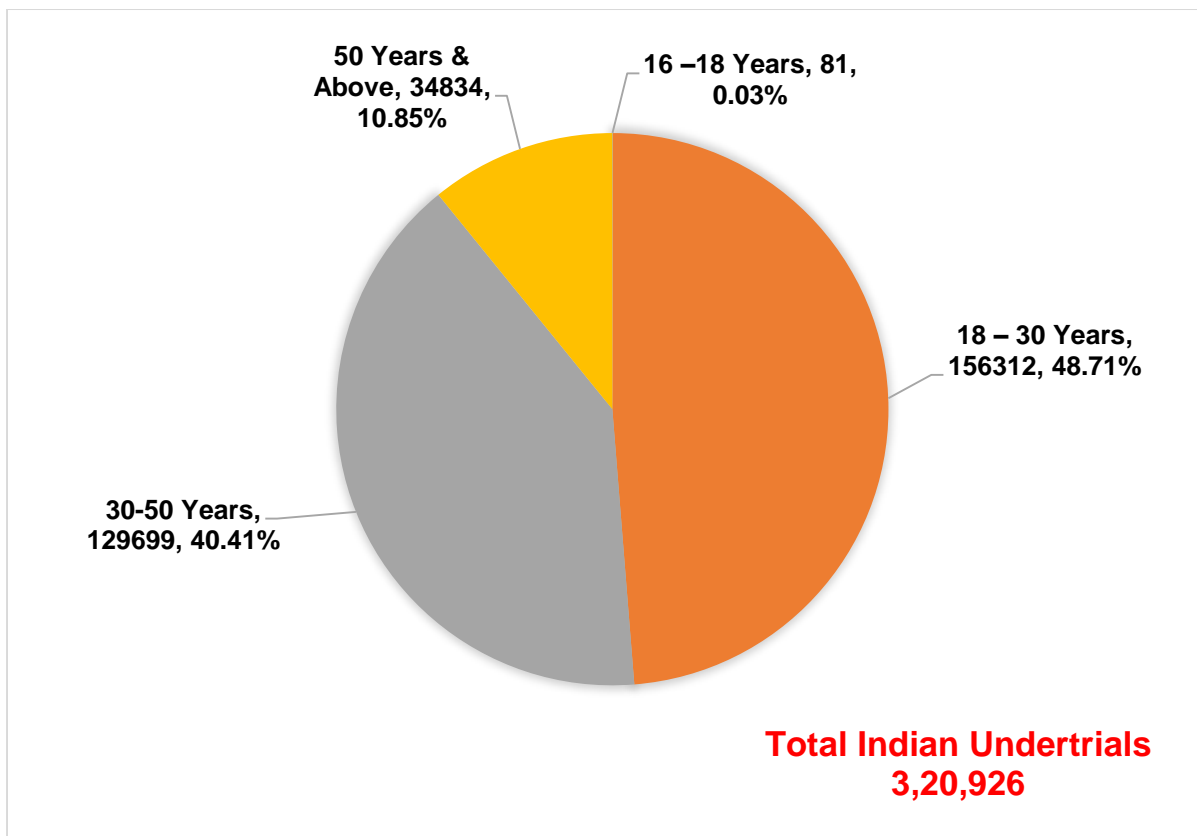


• As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Share of Indian Inmates (Undertrials) as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT wise)

Chart 3.4



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Age-wise Share of Indian Inmates (Undertrials) as on 31st December, 2018

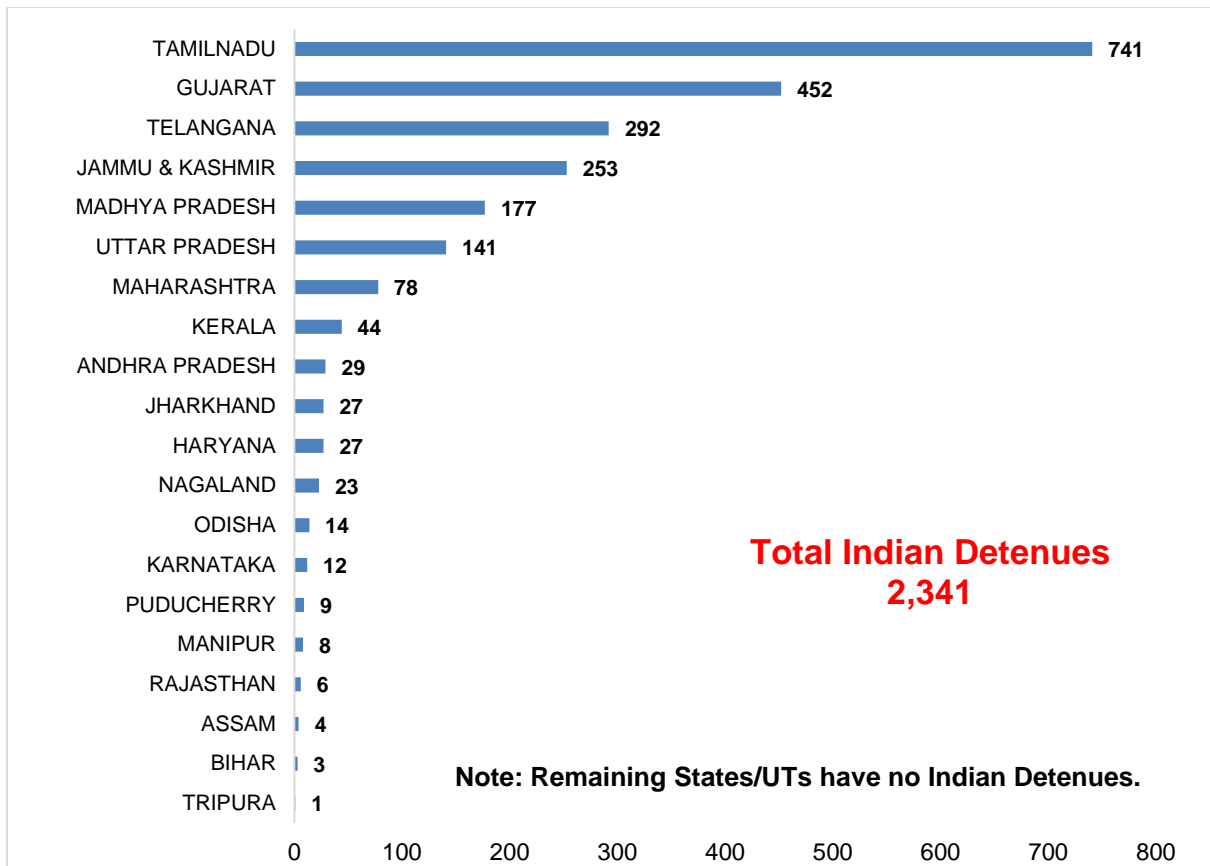
Chart 3.5

III. Detenues

A total of 2,341 Indian national inmates consisting of 2,254 Males and 87 Females were confined in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. Tamil Nadu has lodged the highest number of Detenues (741) followed by Gujarat (452) and Telangana (292) accounting for 31.7%, 19.3% and 12.5 % of the total Detenues

inmates. These above three states have contributed to 63.4% of total Detenues (**Chart 3.6, Table-3.1**).

Majority of Detenues were in the age group 18 Yrs. – Below 30 Years (46.9%) (1099), age group 30 years – Below 50 Years (46.9%) (1099) and the age group 50 Years & Above (5.8%) (135) (**Chart 3.7, Table 3.4**).

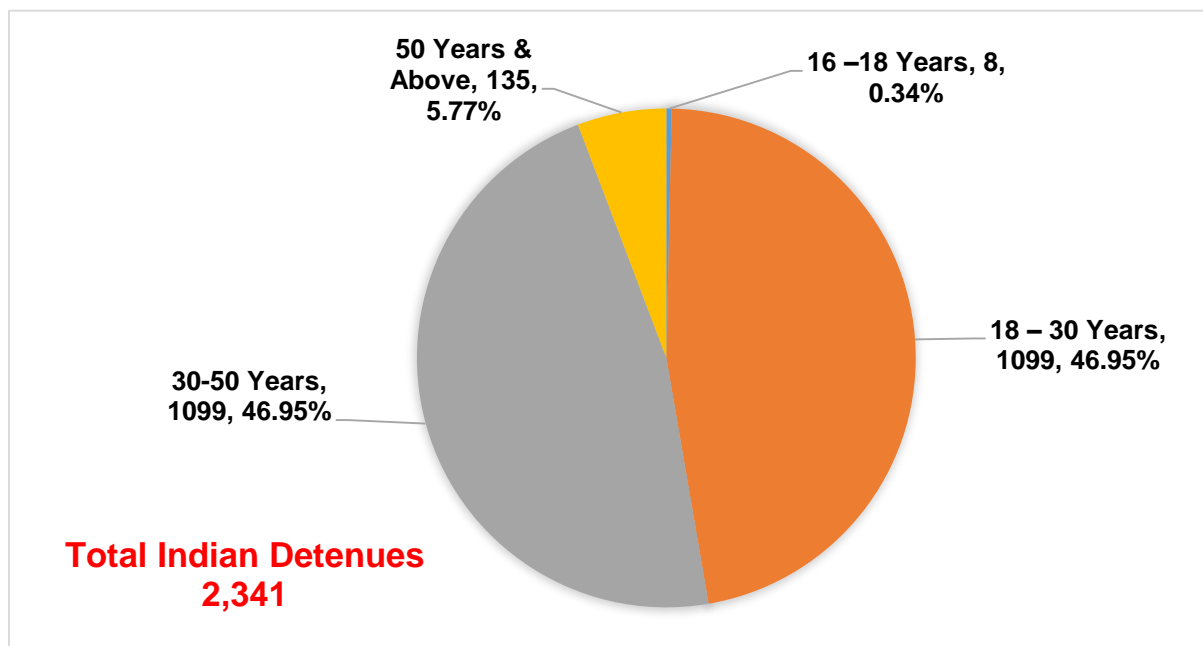


- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Share of Indian Inmates (Detenues) as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT-wise)

Chart 3.6



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

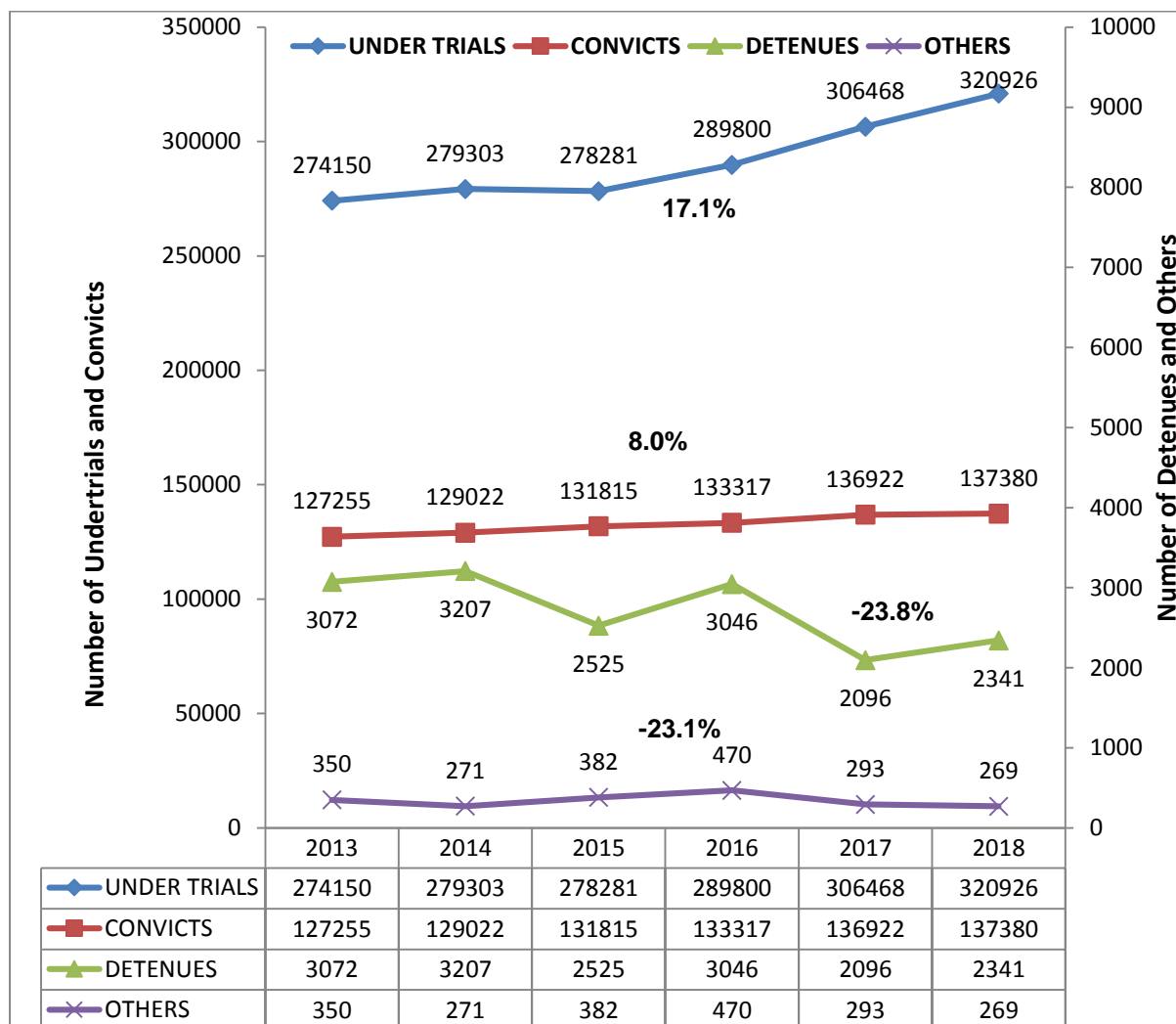
Age-wise Share of Indian Inmates (Detenues) as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 3.7

Trend in Number of Convicts, Undertrials, Detenues and Other Indian Inmates during 2013-2018

A total of 4,04,827, 4,11,803, 4,13,003, 4,26,633, 4,45,779 and 4,60,916 Indian inmates were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. The number of Indian inmates in the

prisons has increased by 13.9% in 2018 over 2013 (status as on 31st December of respective years). Among these inmates, number of Convicts and Undertrials have increased by 8% and 17.1% respectively and Detenues has decreased by 23.8% as on 31st December of 2018 over 2013 (**Chart 3.8**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Trend in Number of Different Types of Indian Inmates during 2013-2018

Chart 3.8

Table – 3.1**Types of Indian Prison Inmates (Sex-wise) as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2592	150	2742	3936	261	4197
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	123	4	127	112	6	118
3	ASSAM	3087	91	3178	4859	166	5025
4	BIHAR	6915	269	7184	30331	1090	31421
5	CHHATTISGARH	7887	438	8325	9629	500	10129
6	GOA	134	4	138	252	20	272
7	GUJARAT	4286	199	4485	9585	327	9912
8	HARYANA	6798	253	7051	11760	379	12139
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	785	31	816	1253	40	1293
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	213	5	218	2416	115	2531
11	JHARKHAND	4751	219	4970	14889	737	15626
12	KARNATAKA	3589	205	3794	9647	328	9975
13	KERALA	2634	53	2687	4737	148	4885
14	MADHYA PRADESH	17901	711	18612	22323	792	23115
15	MAHARASHTRA	8438	391	8829	25291	1099	26390
16	MANIPUR	79	3	82	721	52	773
17	MEGHALAYA	115	1	116	765	22	787
18	MIZORAM	669	39	708	813	136	949
19	NAGALAND	114	1	115	297	7	304
20	ODISHA	3696	129	3825	12190	455	12645
21	PUNJAB	8128	386	8514	13115	675	13790
22	RAJASTHAN	5411	182	5593	14048	416	14464
23	SIKKIM	158	5	163	220	3	223
24	TAMIL NADU	3517	148	3665	8681	451	9132
25	TELANGANA	1910	146	2056	2945	218	3163
26	TRIPURA	481	22	503	484	26	510
27	UTTAR PRADESH	27433	1097	28530	72097	2849	74946
28	UTTARAKHAND	1970	94	2064	3065	126	3191
29	WEST BENGAL#	4570	304	4874	15096	806	15902
	TOTAL (STATES)	128384	5580	133964	295557	12250	307807
30	A & N ISLANDS	55	4	59	101	2	103
31	CHANDIGARH	421	16	437	569	20	589
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	1	34	4	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	14	1	15	44	0	44
34	DELHI	2725	101	2826	11783	381	12164
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	77	1	78	174	6	180
	TOTAL (UTs)	3293	123	3416	12706	413	13119
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	131677	5703	137380	308263	12663	320926

- 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.

Table 3.1 – Page 1 of 2

Table 3.1 (Concluded)**Types of Indian Prison Inmates (Sex-wise) as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Detenuess			Others			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	1	29	13	0	13	6569	412	6981
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	10	245
3	ASSAM	4	0	4	3	0	3	7953	257	8210
4	BIHAR	3	0	3	5	0	5	37254	1359	38613
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	20	0	20	17536	938	18474
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	24	410
7	GUJARAT	422	30	452	0	0	0	14293	556	14849
8	HARYANA	27	0	27	0	0	0	18585	632	19217
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	2038	71	2109
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	253	0	253	1	0	1	2883	120	3003
11	JHARKHAND	27	0	27	0	0	0	19667	956	20623
12	KARNATAKA	12	0	12	6	0	6	13254	533	13787
13	KERALA	44	0	44	0	0	0	7415	201	7616
14	MADHYA PRADESH	177	0	177	129	2	131	40530	1505	42035
15	MAHARASHTRA	78	0	78	0	0	0	33807	1490	35297
16	MANIPUR	8	0	8	0	0	0	808	55	863
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	880	23	903
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1482	175	1657
19	NAGALAND	22	1	23	0	0	0	433	9	442
20	ODISHA	14	0	14	5	0	5	15905	584	16489
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	21243	1061	22304
22	RAJASTHAN	6	0	6	13	0	13	19478	598	20076
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	378	8	386
24	TAMIL NADU	712	29	741	4	0	4	12914	628	13542
25	TELANGANA	266	26	292	1	0	1	5122	390	5512
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	1	0	1	967	48	1015
27	UTTAR PRADESH	141	0	141	4	0	4	99675	3946	103621
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	5035	220	5255
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	19666	1110	20776
	TOTAL (STATES)	2245	87	2332	205	2	207	426391	17919	444310
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	6	162
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	990	36	1026
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	4	39
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1	59
34	DELHI	0	0	0	62	0	62	14570	482	15052
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	0	9	0	0	0	260	7	267
	TOTAL (UTs)	9	0	9	62	0	62	16070	536	16606
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2254	87	2341	267	2	269	442461	18455	460916

• 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.

Table 3.1 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 3.2**Convicts (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	964	43	1007
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	70	0	70
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	640	15	655
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	1869	67	1936
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	3329	114	3443
6	GOA	0	0	0	38	0	38
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	1839	65	1904
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	2732	54	2786
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	169	1	170
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	59	0	59
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	1383	52	1435
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	1217	63	1280
13	KERALA	0	0	0	528	5	533
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	6996	172	7168
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	2268	110	2378
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	12	1	13
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	32	0	32
18	MIZORAM	2	0	2	277	17	294
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	58	0	58
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	1210	31	1241
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	3344	140	3484
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	4	1755	52	1807
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	39	1	40
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	1072	13	1085
25	TELANGANA	1	0	1	538	50	588
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	126	3	129
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	6319	175	6494
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	426	7	433
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	0	1	929	35	964
	TOTAL (STATES)	8	0	8	40238	1286	41524
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	8	1	9
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	227	4	231
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	895	16	911
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	13	0	13
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	1143	21	1164
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	8	0	8	41381	1307	42688

• 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.

Table 3.2 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 3.2 (Concluded)
Convicts (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	30 – 50 Years			50 Years & Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1291	77	1368	337	30	367	2592	150	2742
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	45	3	48	8	1	9	123	4	127
3	ASSAM	1745	49	1794	702	27	729	3087	91	3178
4	BIHAR	3581	148	3729	1465	54	1519	6915	269	7184
5	CHHATTISGARH	3583	232	3815	975	92	1067	7887	438	8325
6	GOA	75	4	79	21	0	21	134	4	138
7	GUJARAT	1653	94	1747	794	40	834	4286	199	4485
8	HARYANA	3231	136	3367	835	63	898	6798	253	7051
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	453	14	467	163	16	179	785	31	816
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	117	2	119	37	3	40	213	5	218
11	JHARKHAND	2432	107	2539	936	60	996	4751	219	4970
12	KARNATAKA	1911	96	2007	461	46	507	3589	205	3794
13	KERALA	1340	28	1368	766	20	786	2634	53	2687
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8748	419	9167	2157	120	2277	17901	711	18612
15	MAHARASHTRA	4534	227	4761	1636	54	1690	8438	391	8829
16	MANIPUR	40	2	42	27	0	27	79	3	82
17	MEGHALAYA	68	1	69	15	0	15	115	1	116
18	MIZORAM	266	20	286	124	2	126	669	39	708
19	NAGALAND	48	1	49	8	0	8	114	1	115
20	ODISHA	1936	70	2006	550	28	578	3696	129	3825
21	PUNJAB	3577	183	3760	1207	63	1270	8128	386	8514
22	RAJASTHAN	2648	94	2742	1004	36	1040	5411	182	5593
23	SIKKIM	87	3	90	32	1	33	158	5	163
24	TAMIL NADU	1966	94	2060	479	41	520	3517	148	3665
25	TELANGANA	1205	77	1282	166	19	185	1910	146	2056
26	TRIPURA	268	15	283	87	4	91	481	22	503
27	UTTAR PRADESH	13683	493	14176	7431	429	7860	27433	1097	28530
28	UTTARAKHAND	995	44	1039	549	43	592	1970	94	2064
29	WEST BENGAL#	2378	169	2547	1262	100	1362	4570	304	4874
	TOTAL (STATES)	63904	2902	66806	24234	1392	25626	128384	5580	133964
30	A & N ISLANDS	31	3	34	16	0	16	55	4	59
31	CHANDIGARH	159	9	168	35	3	38	421	16	437
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	14	1	15	0	0	0	14	1	15
34	DELHI	1439	37	1476	391	48	439	2725	101	2826
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	54	1	55	10	0	10	77	1	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	1698	51	1749	452	51	503	3293	123	3416
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	65602	2953	68555	24686	1443	26129	131677	5703	137380

• 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.

Table – 3.3
Undertrials (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	1849	84	1933
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	70	4	74
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	2489	66	2555
4	BIHAR	6	0	6	14513	380	14893
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0	6	5933	216	6149
6	GOA	0	0	0	112	4	116
7	GUJARAT	9	0	9	4600	130	4730
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	7369	148	7517
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	577	9	586
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	1201	38	1239
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	3	7493	219	7712
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	5479	134	5613
13	KERALA	0	0	0	1920	36	1956
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	12112	267	12379
15	MAHARASHTRA	3	0	3	10853	418	11271
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	341	13	354
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	429	9	438
18	MIZORAM	2	0	2	320	47	367
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	167	3	170
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	6424	155	6579
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	6971	297	7268
22	RAJASTHAN	2	0	2	7059	171	7230
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	128	1	129
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	4285	130	4415
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	1236	132	1368
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	223	8	231
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	32295	879	33174
28	UTTARAKHAND	4	0	4	1261	41	1302
29	WEST BENGAL#	42	4	46	6341	261	6602
	TOTAL (STATES)	77	4	81	144050	4300	148350
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	33	1	34
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	289	5	294
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	23	3	26
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	12	0	12
34	DELHI	0	0	0	7349	136	7485
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	108	3	111
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	7814	148	7962
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	77	4	81	151864	4448	156312

• 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.

Table 3.3 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 3.3 (Concluded)
Undertrials (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	30 – 50 Years			50 Years & Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1768	150	1918	319	27	346	3936	261	4197
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	37	1	38	5	1	6	112	6	118
3	ASSAM	1987	88	2075	383	12	395	4859	166	5025
4	BIHAR	12293	563	12856	3519	147	3666	30331	1090	31421
5	CHHATTISGARH	3161	226	3387	529	58	587	9629	500	10129
6	GOA	125	16	141	15	0	15	252	20	272
7	GUJARAT	4166	166	4332	810	31	841	9585	327	9912
8	HARYANA	3611	170	3781	780	61	841	11760	379	12139
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	588	26	614	88	5	93	1253	40	1293
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1006	45	1051	209	32	241	2416	115	2531
11	JHARKHAND	5759	347	6106	1634	171	1805	14889	737	15626
12	KARNATAKA	3586	150	3736	582	44	626	9647	328	9975
13	KERALA	1985	86	2071	832	26	858	4737	148	4885
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8384	386	8770	1827	139	1966	22323	792	23115
15	MAHARASHTRA	12389	595	12984	2046	86	2132	25291	1099	26390
16	MANIPUR	329	32	361	51	7	58	721	52	773
17	MEGHALAYA	292	10	302	44	3	47	765	22	787
18	MIZORAM	314	77	391	177	12	189	813	136	949
19	NAGALAND	120	3	123	10	1	11	297	7	304
20	ODISHA	4521	225	4746	1245	75	1320	12190	455	12645
21	PUNJAB	4867	290	5157	1277	88	1365	13115	675	13790
22	RAJASTHAN	5690	185	5875	1297	60	1357	14048	416	14464
23	SIKKIM	78	2	80	14	0	14	220	3	223
24	TAMIL NADU	3571	221	3792	825	100	925	8681	451	9132
25	TELANGANA	1500	64	1564	209	22	231	2945	218	3163
26	TRIPURA	220	12	232	41	6	47	484	26	510
27	UTTAR PRADESH	29394	1314	30708	10408	656	11064	72097	2849	74946
28	UTTARAKHAND	1316	54	1370	484	31	515	3065	126	3191
29	WEST BENGAL#	6344	372	6716	2369	169	2538	15096	806	15902
	TOTAL (STATES)	119401	5876	125277	32029	2070	34099	295557	12250	307807
30	A & N ISLANDS	50	1	51	18	0	18	101	2	103
31	CHANDIGARH	262	11	273	18	4	22	569	20	589
32	D & N HAVELI	11	1	12	0	0	0	34	4	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	32	0	32	0	0	0	44	0	44
34	DELHI	3808	182	3990	626	63	689	11783	381	12164
35	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	61	2	63	5	1	6	174	6	180
	TOTAL (UTs)	4225	197	4422	667	68	735	12706	413	13119
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	123626	6073	129699	32696	2138	34834	308263	12663	320926

• 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.

Table 3.3 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 3.4
Detenués (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 – 18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	4	0	4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	215	8	223
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	3	0	3
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	141	0	141
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	10	0	10
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	26	0	26
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	115	0	115
15	MAHARASHTRA	8	0	8	31	0	31
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	16	0	16
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	10	0	10
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	325	0	325
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	137	2	139
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	50	0	50
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	8	0	8	1083	10	1093
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	6	0	6
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	6	0	6
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	8	0	8	1089	10	1099

• 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.

Table 3.4 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 3.4 (Concluded)
Detenués (Indian Prisoners) in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	30 – 50 Years			50 Years & Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	1	23	2	0	2	28	1	29
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
4	BIHAR	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	194	18	212	13	4	17	422	30	452
8	HARYANA	24	0	24	0	0	0	27	0	27
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	101	0	101	11	0	11	253	0	253
11	JHARKHAND	17	0	17	0	0	0	27	0	27
12	KARNATAKA	12	0	12	0	0	0	12	0	12
13	KERALA	17	0	17	1	0	1	44	0	44
14	MADHYA PRADESH	60	0	60	2	0	2	177	0	177
15	MAHARASHTRA	39	0	39	0	0	0	78	0	78
16	MANIPUR	7	0	7	1	0	1	8	0	8
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	6	1	7	0	0	0	22	1	23
20	ODISHA	4	0	4	0	0	0	14	0	14
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	6	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	6
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	342	21	363	45	8	53	712	29	741
25	TELANGANA	98	19	117	31	5	36	266	26	292
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	79	0	79	12	0	12	141	0	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1036	60	1096	118	17	135	2245	87	2332
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	3	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	9
	TOTAL (UTs)	3	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	9
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1039	60	1099	118	17	135	2254	87	2341

• 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.

Table 3.4 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 3.5
Other Indian Prisoners in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 –18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	2	0	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	4	0	4
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	34	0	34
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	2	0	2
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	0	0	43	0	43
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	12	0	12
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	12	0	12
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0	0	0	55	0	55

• 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.

Table 3.5 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 3.5 (Concluded)
Other Indian Prisoners in Jails by Sex and Age-groups
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	30 – 50 Years			50 Years & Above			Total (All Age Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	0	11	2	0	2	13	0	13
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	3	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	3
4	BIHAR	1	0	1	2	0	2	5	0	5
5	CHHATTISGARH	13	0	13	3	0	3	20	0	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	3	0	3	3	0	3	6	0	6
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	85	2	87	10	0	10	129	2	131
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	11	0	11	0	0	0	13	0	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	140	2	142	22	0	22	205	2	207
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	43	0	43	7	0	7	62	0	62
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	43	0	43	7	0	7	62	0	62
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	183	2	185	29	0	29	267	2	269

• 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.

Table 3.5 – Page 2 of 2

Chapter **4**

Foreign Prisoners

Chapter 4

Foreign Prisoners

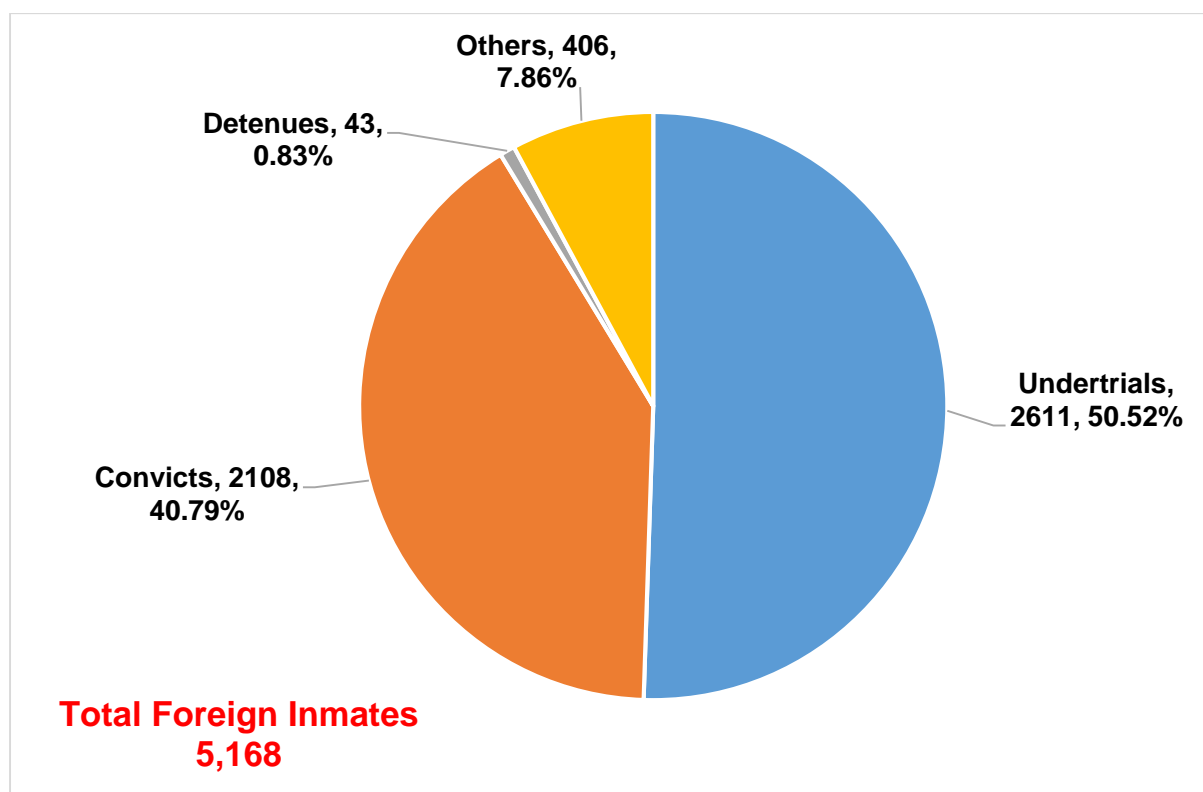
Foreign Prisoners

This chapter presents statistical information such as prisoner's category, age and gender profiles of Foreign Nationals who were confined in various Indian jails as on 31st December, 2018.

Share of Foreign Inmates as on 31st December 2018

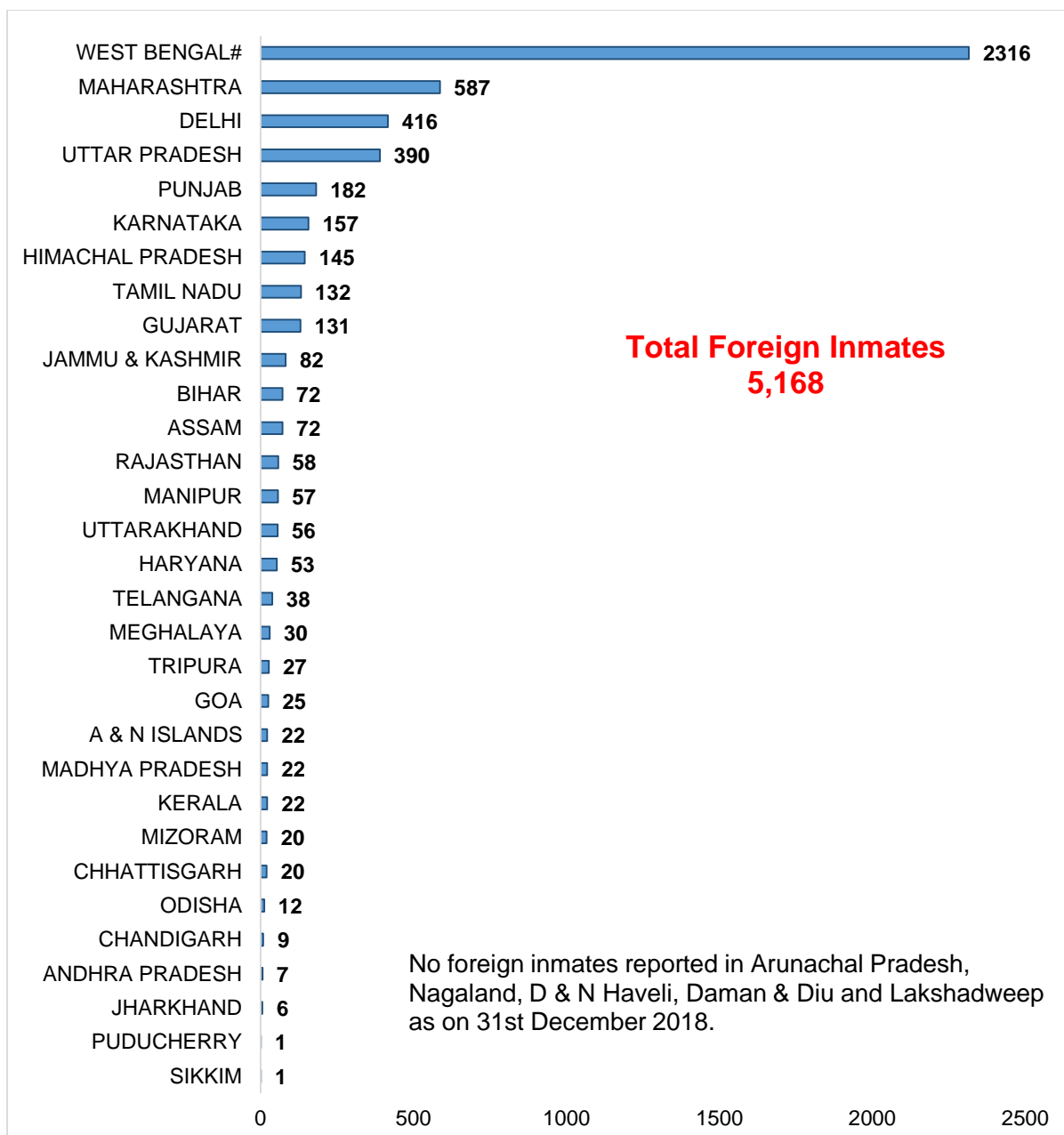
A total of 5,168 Foreign national inmates consisting of 4,381 Males and 787 Females were confined in various

Indian jails at the end of the year 2018. Out of the 5,168 Foreign national prisoners, 2,108 were Convicts, 2,611 were Undertrials and 43 were Detenues. West Bengal has reported the highest number of inmates (2,316) followed by Maharashtra (587) and Delhi (416) accounting for 44.8%, 11.4% and 8.0% of the total inmates. The details can be seen at (Chart 4.1, Chart 4.2 & Table 4.1).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Share of Foreign Inmates
Chart 4.1



- 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.

Foreign Inmates as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT wise)

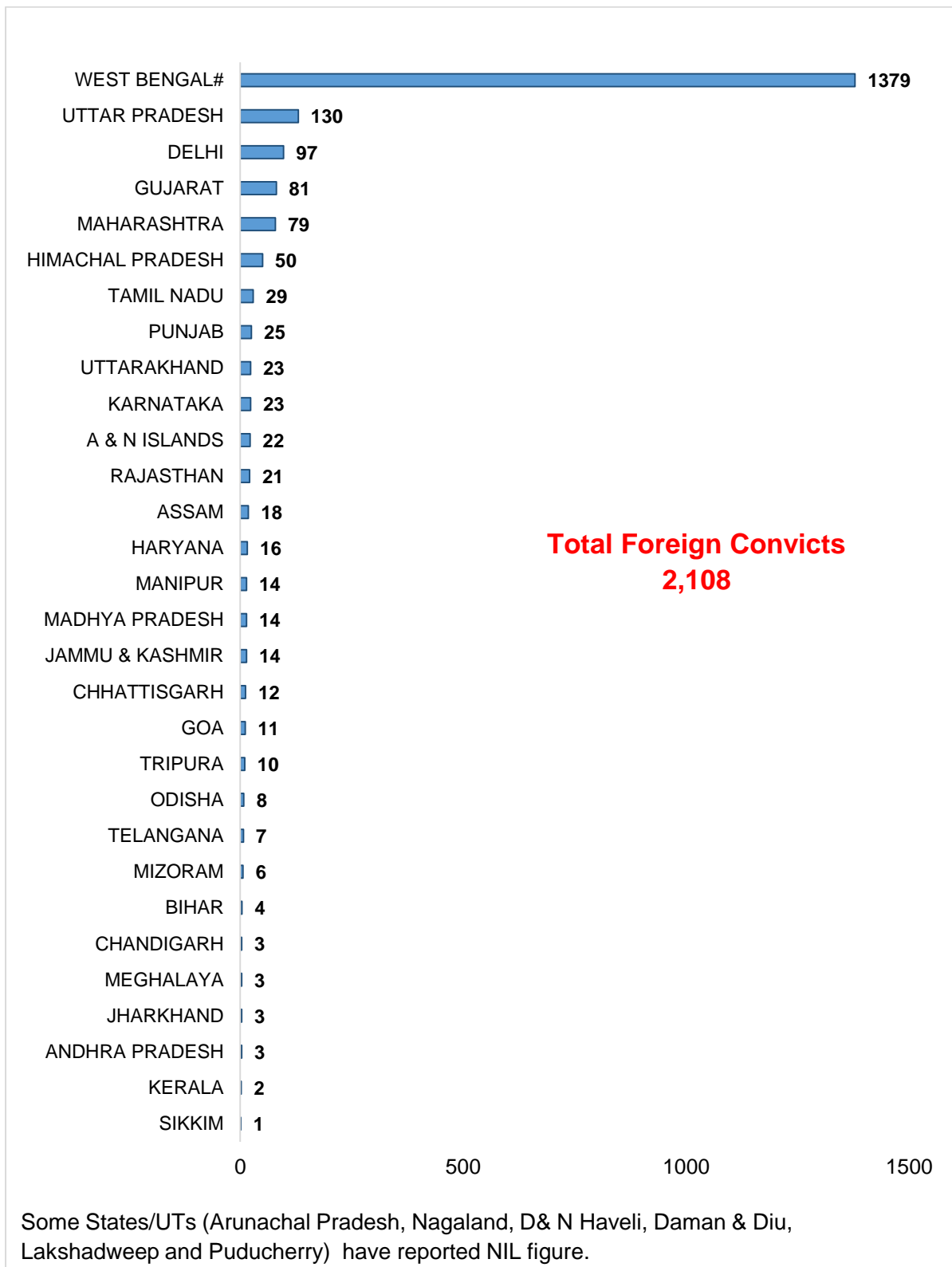
Chart 4.2

Share of Convicts, Undertrials, Detenues and Other Inmates as on 31st December, 2018

Convicts

A total of 2108 Foreign national convicts consisting of 1811 Males and 297 Females were confined in various

jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. West Bengal has lodged the highest number of convicted prisoners(1379) followed by Uttar Pradesh(130) and Delhi(97) accounting for 65.4%, 6.2%, 4.6 of the total convicts. The details can be seen at **Chart 4.3, Table 4.1.**



- 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.

Foreign Convicts as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT-wise)

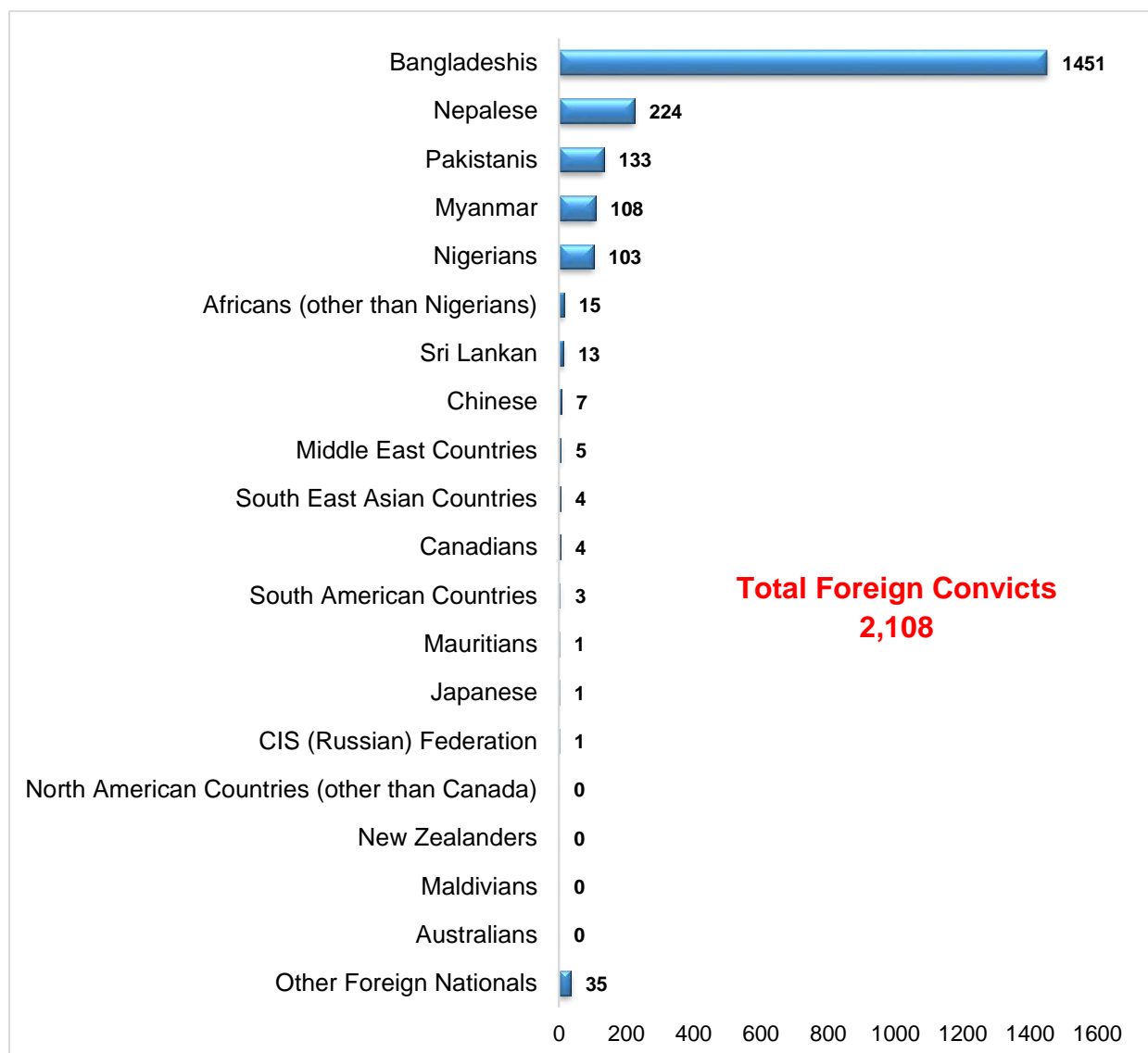
Chart 4.3

A total of 2108 foreign convicts consisting of Bangladeshis(1451), Nepalese(224) and Pakistanis(133) were lodged in the various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2018. The details can be seen at **Table 4.3**.

A total of 297 female foreign convicts were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of female foreign convicts were lodged in jails of West

Bengal (186) followed by Uttar Pradesh (54) and Maharashtra (23) . The details can be seen at **Table 4.1**.

Majority of convicts were in the age group 30 Yrs. - Below 50 Years (45%) (949) followed by the age group 18 Yrs. – Below 30 Years(41.4%) (872) and the age group 50 Years & Above (13.6%) (287). The details can be seen at **Table 4A.1**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

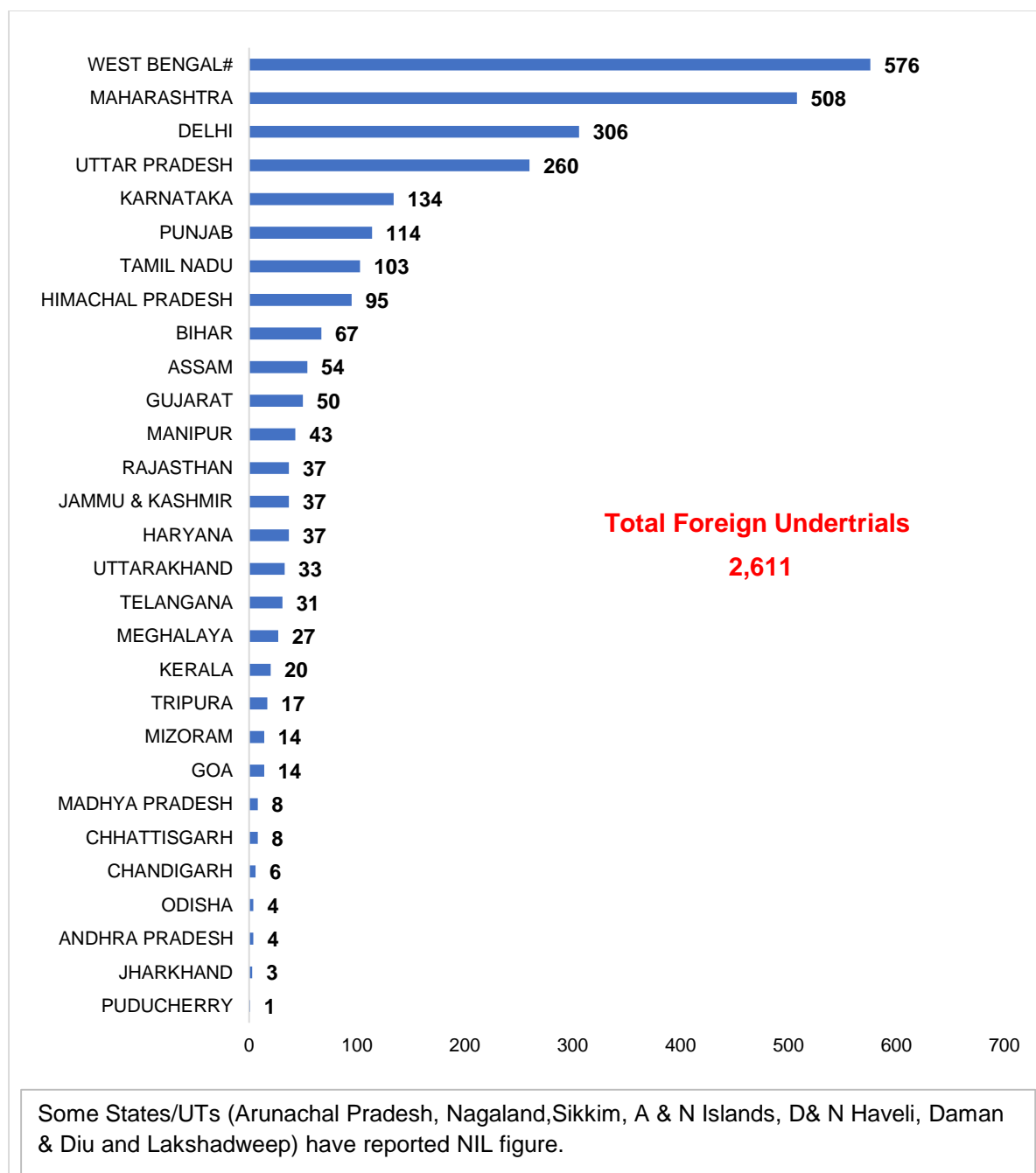
Foreign Convicts by Nationality

Chart 4.4

Under trials

A total of 2611 Foreign national undertrial inmates consisting of 2202 Males and 409 Females were confined in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. West Bengal has

lodged the highest number of Undertrial prisoners(576) followed by Maharashtra (508) and Delhi (306) accounting for 22.1%, 19.5% and 11.7 % of the total foreign undertrials (**Chart 4.5, Table 4.1**).



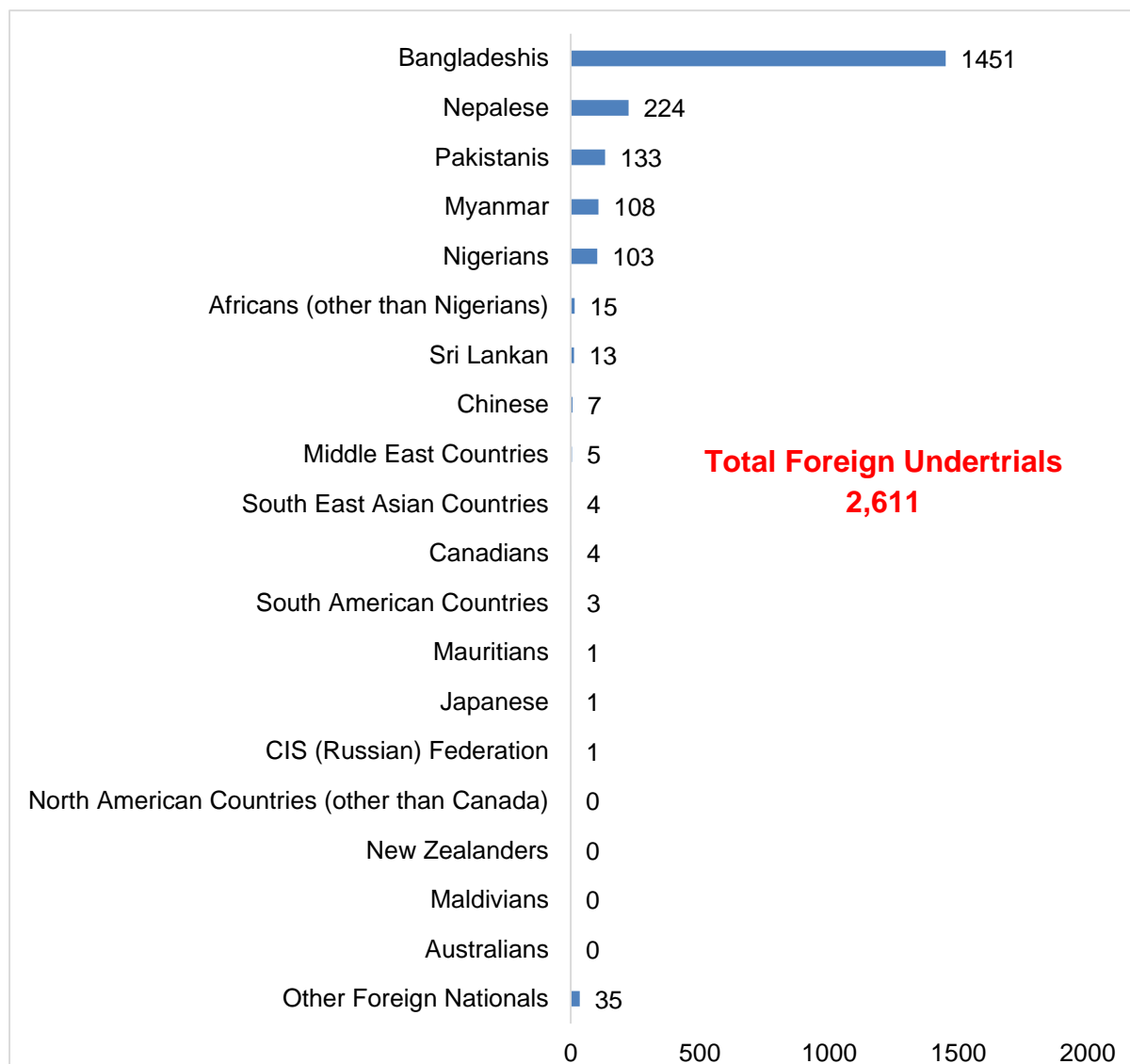
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

Foreign Undertrials as on 31st December, 2018 (State/UT wise)

Chart 4.5

A total of 2611 foreign national undertrials consisting of Bangladeshis (1044), Nigerians (489) and Nepalese (459) were lodged in the various jails of

the country as on 31st December, 2018. The details can be seen at **Table 4.4.**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Foreign Undertrials by Nationality

Chart 4.6

A total of 409 female foreign Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of female foreign Undertrials were lodged in jails of Maharashtra (107) followed by West Bengal (105) and Uttar Pradesh (53). The details can be seen at **Table 4.1.**

Majority of Undertrials were in the age group 30 Yrs. - Below 50 Years (49.8%) (1301) followed by the age group 18 Yrs. - Below 30 Years (43.6%) (1138) and the age group 50 Years & Above (6.5%) (170) (**Table 4A.1.**)

Detenues

A total of 43 Foreign national detainee inmates consisting of 43 Males and 0 Females were confined in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018. Jammu & Kashmir has lodged the highest number of Detenues (30) followed by Delhi (13) accounting for 69.8% & 30.2% of the total Detenues inmates. These above two states have

contributed to 100% of total Detenues. The details can be seen at **Table 4.1**.

Majority of Detenues were in the age group 18 Years – Below 30 Years (55.8%) (24) followed by the age group 30 Yrs. - Below 50 Years (30.2%) (13) and the age group 50 Years & Above (14%) (6). The details can be seen at **Table 4A.1**.

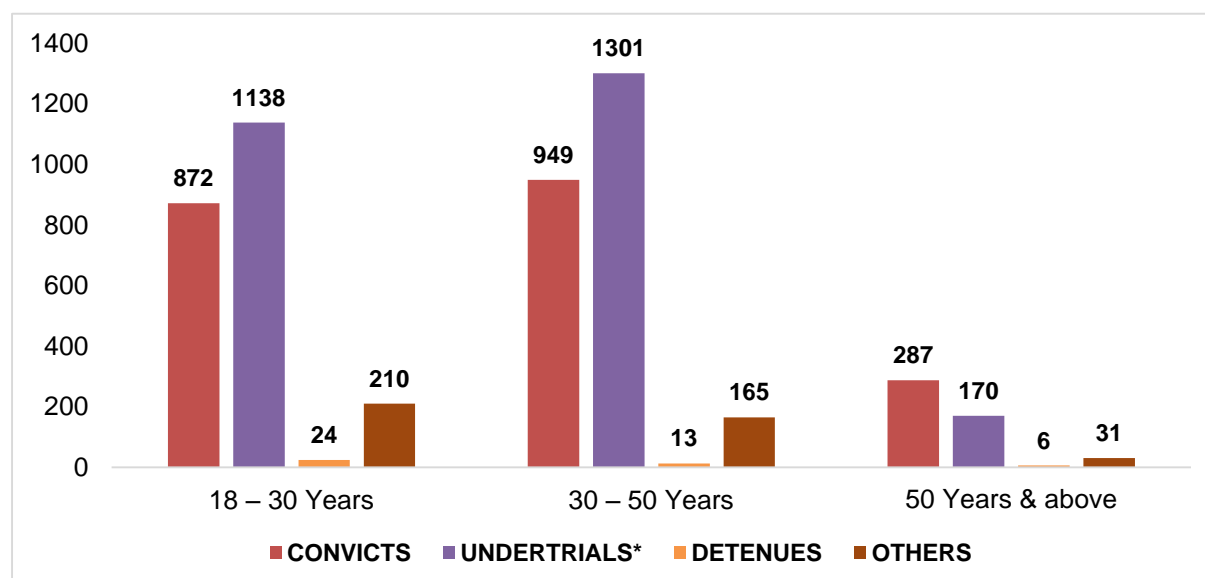
Table – 4A.1

Distribution of Foreign Inmates by Age-group in the Country as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	Category	18 – 30 Years	% Share	30 – 50 Years	% Share	50 Years & above	% Share	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	FOREIGNERS							
1	CONVICTS	872	41.4	949	45	287	13.6	2108
2	UNDERTRIALS*	1138	43.6	1301	49.8	170	6.5	2611
3	DETENUES	24	55.8	13	30.2	6	14	43
4	OTHERS	210	51.7	165	40.6	31	7.6	406
5	TOTAL	2244	43.4	2428	47	494	9.6	5168

* Two male foreign undertrials were reported under 16-18 years age group.

- As per data provided by States/UTs.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Note: Two male foreign undertrials were reported under 16-18 years age-group.

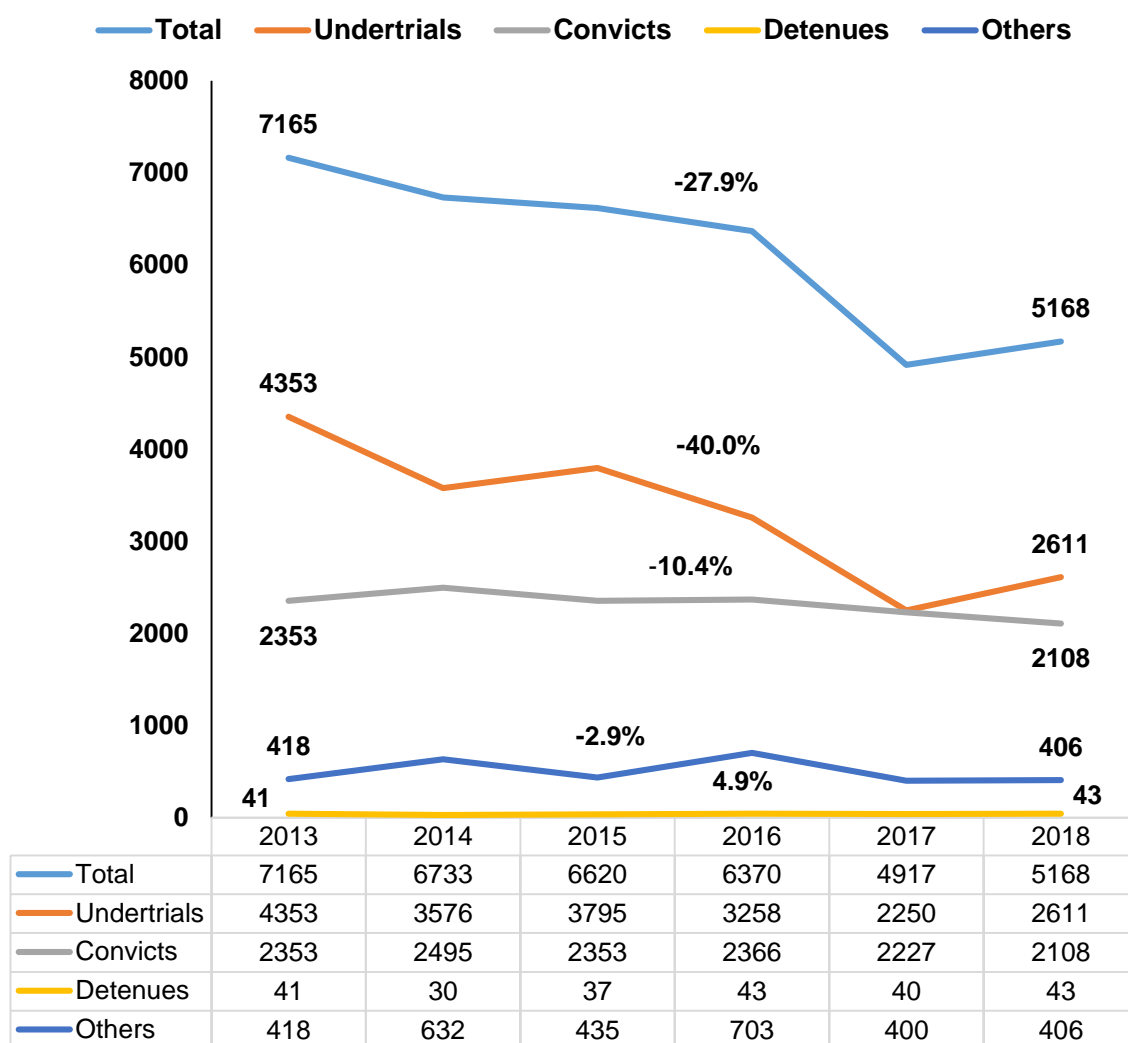
Age-Group wise distribution of Foreign Inmates in the Country as on 31st December, 2018

Chart 4.7

Trend in Number of Convicts, Undertrials, Detenues and Others Foreign Inmates during 2013-2018

A total of 7165, 6733, 6620, 6370, 4917 and 5168 Foreign inmates were lodged in various jails of the country as on 31st December of 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. The number of Foreigner inmates in the prisons has decreased

by 27.9% during 2013-2018 (status as on 31st December of respective years). Among these inmates, number of Convicts, Undertrials and Others have decreased by 10.4%, 40% and 2.9% respectively and Detenues increased 4.9% as on 31st December of 2018 over 2013 (**Chart 4.8**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Trend of Different Types of Foreign inmates during 2013-2018

Chart 4.8

Table – 4.1**Foreign Inmates as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts			Undertrials			Detenues			Others			Total		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	0	3	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	18	0	18	41	13	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	13	72
4	BIHAR	1	3	4	66	1	67	0	0	0	1	0	1	68	4	72
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	0	12	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
6	GOA	6	5	11	10	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	9	25
7	GUJARAT	77	4	81	45	5	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	9	131
8	HARYANA	16	0	16	34	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	3	53
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	48	2	50	90	5	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	7	145
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	0	14	36	1	37	30	0	30	1	0	1	81	1	82
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
12	KARNATAKA	23	0	23	121	13	134	0	0	0	0	0	0	144	13	157
13	KERALA	1	1	2	17	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	22
14	MADHYA PRADESH	12	2	14	6	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	22
15	MAHARASHTRA	56	23	79	401	107	508	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	130	587
16	MANIPUR	14	0	14	31	12	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	12	57
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	3	24	3	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	3	30
18	MIZORAM	6	0	6	11	3	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	3	20
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	8	0	8	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
21	PUNJAB	24	1	25	94	20	114	0	0	0	40	3	43	158	24	182
22	RAJASTHAN	20	1	21	34	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	4	58
23	SIKKIM	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	TAMIL NADU	28	1	29	98	5	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	6	132
25	TELANGANA	6	1	7	23	8	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	9	38
26	TRIPURA	10	0	10	17	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	27
27	UTTAR PRADESH	76	54	130	207	53	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	107	390
28	UTTARAKHAND	23	0	23	32	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	56
29	WEST BENGAL#	1193	186	1379	471	105	576	0	0	0	283	78	361	1947	369	2316
	TOTAL (STATES)	1701	285	1986	1926	372	2298	30	0	30	325	81	406	3982	738	4720
30	A & N ISLANDS	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
31	CHANDIGARH	3	0	3	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	85	12	97	270	36	306	13	0	13	0	0	0	368	48	416
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	110	12	122	276	37	313	13	0	13	0	0	0	399	49	448
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1811	297	2108	2202	409	2611	43	0	43	325	81	406	4381	787	5168

• 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.

Table 4.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 4.2**Sex and Age-group wise Foreign Convicts in Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	16 –18 Years			18 – 30 Years		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	2	0	2
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	7	0	7
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	29	1	30
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	9	0	9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	11	1	12
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	6	0	6
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	3	0	3
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	16	0	16
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	4	0	4
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	26	6	32
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	6	0	6
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	3	0	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	3	0	3
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	6	0	6
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	1	0	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	9	0	9
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	1	0	1
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	6	0	6
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	17	1	18
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	11	0	11
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	569	97	666
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	0	0	746	107	853
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	14	0	14
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	1	0	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	4	0	4
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	19	0	19
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0	0	0	765	107	872

• 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.

Table 4.2 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 4.2 (Concluded)**Sex and Age-group wise Foreign Convicts in Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	30-50 Years			50 Years & Above			Total (All Age-Groups)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	12	0	12	4	0	4	18	0	18
4	BIHAR	1	1	2	0	2	2	1	3	4
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	0	5	0	0	0	12	0	12
6	GOA	6	3	9	0	1	1	6	5	11
7	GUJARAT	36	3	39	12	0	12	77	4	81
8	HARYANA	7	0	7	0	0	0	16	0	16
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	24	1	25	13	0	13	48	2	50
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8	0	8	0	0	0	14	0	14
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
12	KARNATAKA	5	0	5	2	0	2	23	0	23
13	KERALA	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8	2	10	0	0	0	12	2	14
15	MAHARASHTRA	25	14	39	5	3	8	56	23	79
16	MANIPUR	7	0	7	1	0	1	14	0	14
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
18	MIZORAM	1	0	1	2	0	2	6	0	6
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
21	PUNJAB	17	1	18	1	0	1	24	1	25
22	RAJASTHAN	16	1	17	3	0	3	20	1	21
23	SIKKIM	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
24	TAMIL NADU	16	1	17	3	0	3	28	1	29
25	TELANGANA	5	1	6	0	0	0	6	1	7
26	TRIPURA	4	0	4	0	0	0	10	0	10
27	UTTAR PRADESH	40	28	68	19	25	44	76	54	130
28	UTTARAKHAND	11	0	11	1	0	1	23	0	23
29	WEST BENGAL#	465	72	537	159	17	176	1193	186	1379
	TOTAL (STATES)	730	130	860	225	48	273	1701	285	1986
30	A & N ISLANDS	6	0	6	2	0	2	22	0	22
31	CHANDIGARH	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	71	10	81	10	2	12	85	12	97
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	79	10	89	12	2	14	110	12	122
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	809	140	949	237	50	287	1811	297	2108

• 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.

Table – 4.3**Foreign Convicts by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S. No.	States/UTs	Africans (other than Nigerians)	Australians	Bangladeshis	Canadians	Chinese	CIS (Russian) Federation	Japanese	Maldivians
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	8	0	1	1	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	4	0	1284	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	13	0	1440	4	6	1	1	0
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	2	0	11	0	1	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	0	11	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	15	0	1451	4	7	1	1	0

• 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.

Table 4.3 – Page 1 of 3

Table – 4.3 (Continued)**Foreign Convicts by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S.No	States/UTs	Mauritians	Middle East Countries	Myanmar	Nepalese	New Zealanders	Nigerians	North American Countries (other than Canada)
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	5	0	3	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	1	0	6	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	1	11	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	4	0	1	0	2	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	14	0	7	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	3	0	5	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	6	0	4	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	0	96	0	6	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	1	18	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	1	53	3	0	25	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1	5	86	210	0	65	0
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	14	0	37	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	22	14	0	38	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1	5	108	224	0	103	0

• 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.

Table 4.3 – Page 2 of 3

Table – 4.3 (Concluded)**Foreign Convicts by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S.No.	States/UTs	Pakistanis	South American Countries	South East Asian Countries	Sri Lankan	Other Foreign Nationals	Total Foreign Convicts
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	1	0	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	1	0	0	0	0	18
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	1	4
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	12
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	2	11
7	GUJARAT	68	0	0	0	2	81
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	16
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	2	50
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	1	14
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	23
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	2
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	14
15	MAHARASHTRA	2	1	0	0	2	79
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	14
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	6
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	8
21	PUNJAB	13	0	0	0	3	25
22	RAJASTHAN	10	1	0	0	3	21
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	12	1	29
25	TELANGANA	2	0	0	0	1	7
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	10
27	UTTAR PRADESH	10	0	0	0	6	130
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	0	0	0	0	23
29	WEST BENGAL#	5	0	0	0	2	1379
	TOTAL (STATES)	113	2	0	13	26	1986
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	22
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	2	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	20	1	4	0	7	97
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	20	1	4	0	9	122
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	133	3	4	13	35	2108

• 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.

Table 4.3 – Page 3 of 3

Table – 4.4**Foreign Undertrials by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S. No.	States/UTs	Africans (other than Nigerians)	Australians	Bangladeshis	Canadians	Chinese	CIS (Russian) Federation	Japanese	Maldivians
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	1	0	7	0	0	2	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	14	0	50	0	0	0	0	1
13	KERALA	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	0	254	4	8	0	1	2
16	MANIPUR	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	3	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	0	17	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	80	0	1	2	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	12	0	470	0	5	1	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	54	2	1024	4	17	7	2	4
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	27	2	19	0	1	1	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	27	2	20	0	1	1	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	81	4	1044	4	18	8	2	4

• 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.

Table – 4.4 (Continued)**Foreign Undertrials by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S.No	States/UTs	Mauritians	Middle East Countries	Myanmar	Nepalese	New Zealanders	Nigerians	North American Countries (other than Canada)
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	2	49	0	3	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	1	0	8	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	1	9	0	12	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	5	0	21	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	16	1	0	72	0	2	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	5	3	0	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	24	0	27	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	2	0	2	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	8	1	52	2	111	14
16	MANIPUR	0	0	39	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	1	4	0	69	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	2	3	0	5	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	14	0	12	1
25	TELANGANA	0	0	3	1	0	10	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	2	2	139	0	16	1
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	41	9	0	23	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	16	11	129	407	2	335	18
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	2	0	4	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	2	0	50	1	150	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	2	0	52	1	154	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	16	13	129	459	3	489	18

• 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.

Table 4.4 – Page 2 of 3

Table – 4.4 (Concluded)**Foreign Undertrials by Nationality as on 31st December, 2018**

S.No.	States/UTs	Pakistanis	South American Countries	South East Asian Countries	Sri Lankan	Other Foreign Nationals	Total Foreign Undertrials
(1)	(2)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	3	54
4	BIHAR	0	1	0	0	0	67
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	1	0	0	0	8
6	GOA	0	0	1	0	1	14
7	GUJARAT	18	0	0	1	1	50
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	1	37
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	2	0	0	2	95
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	20	0	0	0	3	37
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	3
12	KARNATAKA	2	6	1	0	9	134
13	KERALA	0	0	0	1	2	20
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	2	0	0	8
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	4	3	8	18	508
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	43
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	27
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	14
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	4
21	PUNJAB	17	0	0	0	19	114
22	RAJASTHAN	7	0	0	0	3	37
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	0	0	40	17	103
25	TELANGANA	2	0	0	0	8	31
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	17
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4	2	0	0	9	260
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	2	33
29	WEST BENGAL#	2	1	0	3	9	576
	TOTAL (STATES)	82	17	7	53	107	2298
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	6
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	4	9	7	0	33	306
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	4	9	7	0	33	313
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	86	26	14	53	140	2611

• 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.

Table 4.4 – Page 3 of 3

Chapter **5**

Prisoners – Offence wise

Chapter – 5

Prisoners – Offence wise

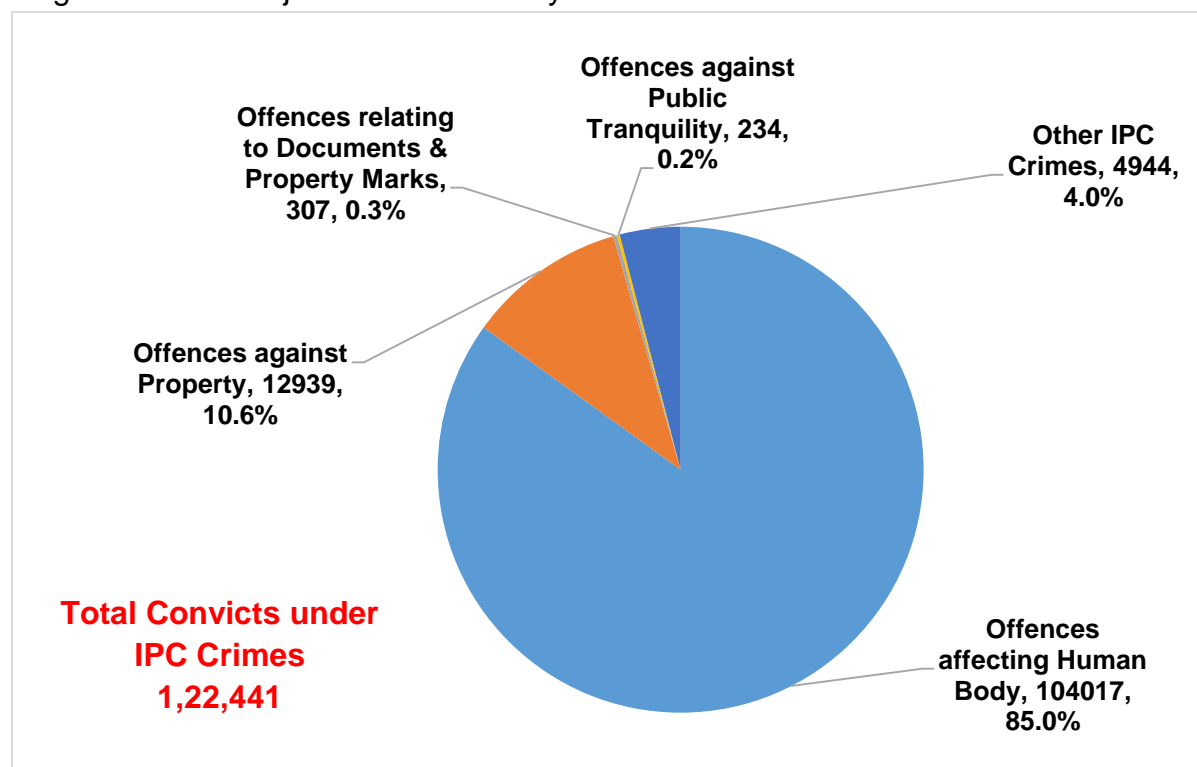
Statistical analysis on convicts & under-trial prisoners lodged in jails under various crime heads of IPC and SLL is presented in this chapter. Besides, information on prisoners released during the year and inmates released on parole is also dealt in this chapter. Offence grouping has been done as per the chapters of IPC such as offences affecting the Human Body, against Public Tranquility, against Property, Documents & Property Marks etc.

Convicts

1. IPC Crimes

A total of 1,22,441 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country

consisting of Offences affecting the Human Body (1,04,017), Offences against public tranquility (234), Offences against property (12,939), Offences relating to Documents & Property Marks (307), Offences against women (19,860) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (26,557) followed by Madhya Pradesh (17,361) and Maharashtra (8,111), accounting for 21.69%, 14.18% and 6.62% of the total convicted inmates lodged under various IPC crimes respectively. The details can be seen at **Chart 5.1, Table 5.1.**



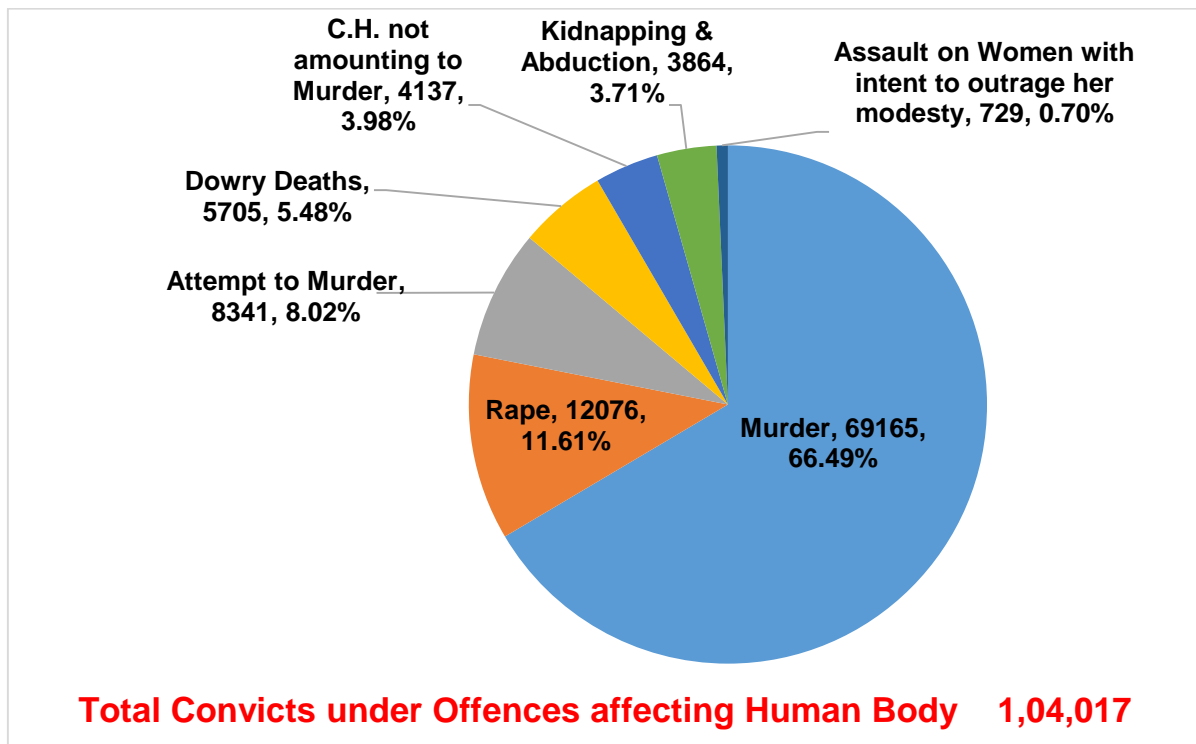
- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Types of IPC Offences – Convicts
Chart 5.1

I. Offences affecting the Human Body

A total of 1,04,017 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences affecting the Human Body consisting of Murder (69,165), Attempt to Murder (8,341), Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder (4,137), Rape (12,076),

Kidnapping & Abduction (3,864), Dowry Deaths (5,705), Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty (729) accounting for 66.49%, 8.02%, 3.98%, 11.61%, 3.71%, 5.48% and 0.70% respectively under Indian Penal Code (IPC) offences as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.2**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Convicts - Offences affecting the Human Body Chart 5.2

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (24,331) followed by Madhya Pradesh (15,100) and Chhattisgarh (7,230), accounting for 23.39%, 14.52% and 6.95% of the total convicted inmates lodged under Offences affecting the human body respectively.

The highest share of convicts under murder was reported in Uttar Pradesh accounting for 23.54%

(16,278 out of 69,165) of total such convicts followed by Madhya Pradesh 15.55%(10,757 out of 69,165) and Chhattisgarh 8.05%(5,568 out of 69,165) as on 31st December, 2018 (**Table 5.1**)

Uttar Pradesh has also reported the highest share of convicts under attempt to commit murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, rape, kidnapping & abduction and

Dowry Deaths accounting for 14.63% (1,220 out of 8,341), 22.87% (946 out of 4,137), 17.82%(2,152 out of 12,076), 23.73%(917 out of 3,864) and 47.68%(2,720 out of 5,705) of total such convicts lodged in jails in the country respectively.

State/UT-wise details on convicts lodged under various offences of IPC can be seen in **Table 5.1**.

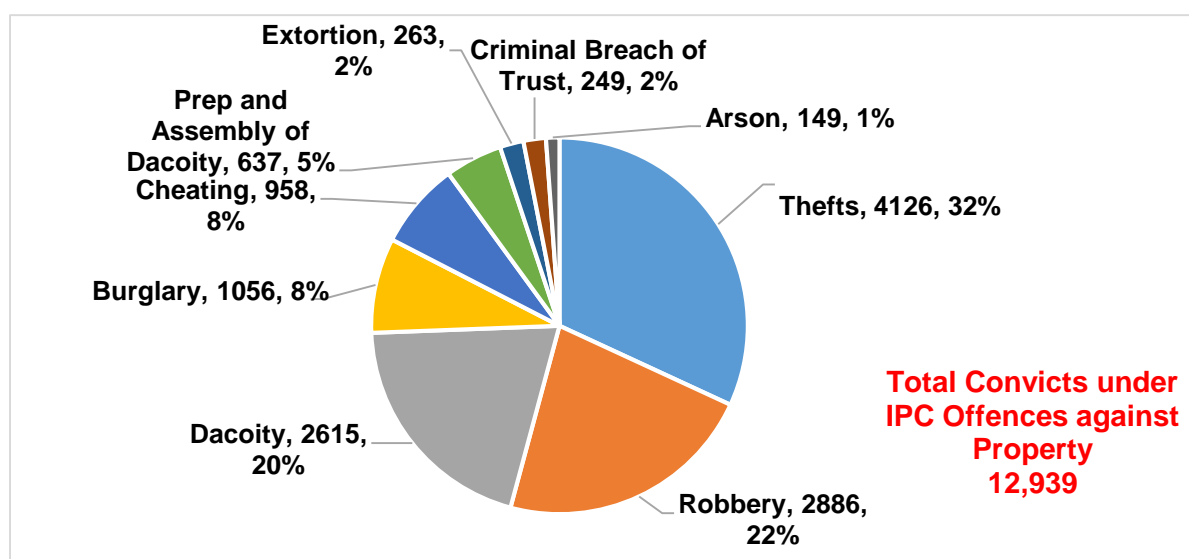
II. Offences against Public Tranquility

A total of 234 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against Public Tranquility (Rioting only) under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018. Haryana has reported the highest number of convicts (37) followed by Kerala (33) and Tamil Nadu (26) accounting for 15.81%, 14.10% and 11.11% of the total convicted inmates lodged under offence against Public Tranquility respectively (**Table 5.1**).

III. Offences against Property

A total of 12,939 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against property consisting of Burglary (1,056), Thefts (4,126), Extortion (263), Arson (149), Criminal Breach of Trust (249), Cheating (958), Dacoity (2,615), Prep. and assembly for Dacoity (637) and Robbery (2,886), accounting for 8.16%, 31.89%, 2.03%, 1.15%, 1.92%, 7.40%, 20.21%, 4.92% and 22.30% of the total convicts under offences against property as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.3**).

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (1,660) followed by Maharashtra (1,306) and Madhya Pradesh (1,256) accounting for 12.83%, 10.09% and 9.71% of the total convicted inmates lodged under offences against property crimes respectively (**Table 5.1**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Convicts - IPC Offences against Property

Chart 5.3

IV. Offences relating to Documents & Property Marks

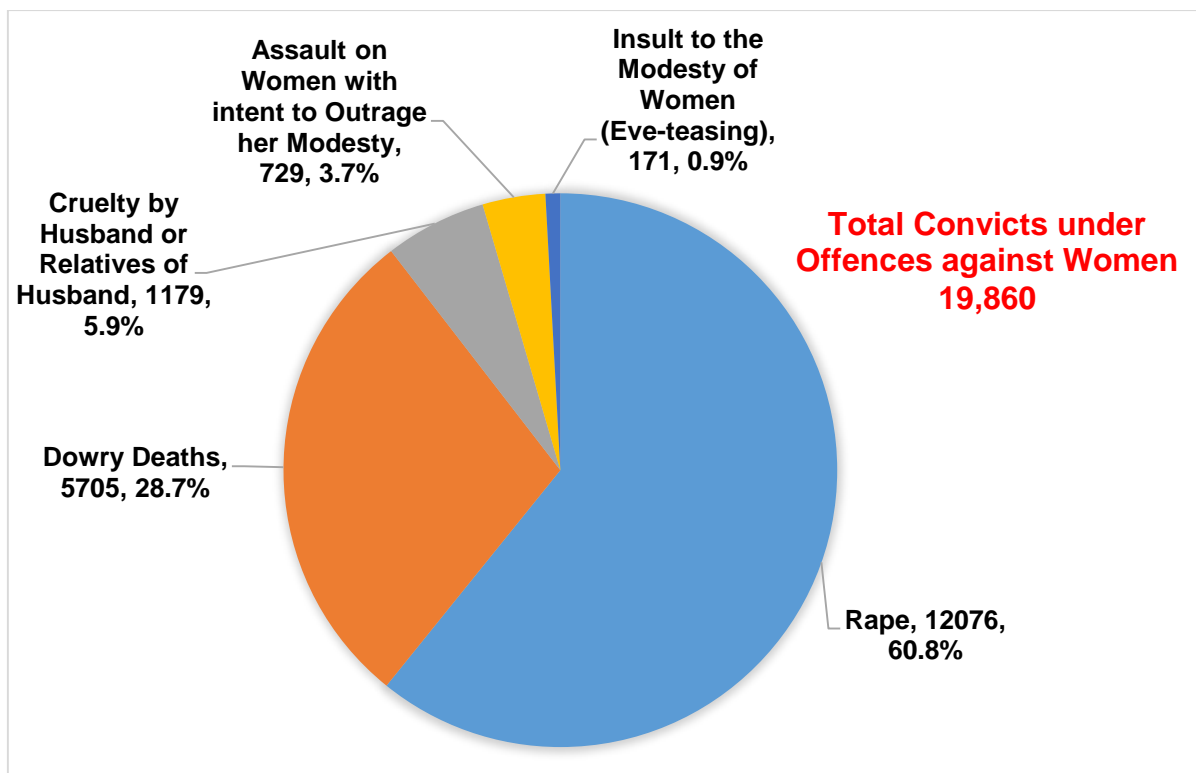
A total of 307 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences relating to documents & property marks as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (46) followed by Haryana (30) and Karnataka (28) accounting for 14.98%, 9.77% and 9.12% of the total convicted inmates lodged under IPC offences relating to Documents & Property Marks respectively (Table 5.1).

V. Offences against women

A total of 19,860 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country

for committing offences against women consisting of Rape (12,076), Dowry Deaths (5,705), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (729), Insult to the modesty of women (171) and cruelty by husband or relatives of husband (1,179), accounting for 60.81%, 28.73%, 3.67%, 0.86%, and 5.94% of the total convicts under offences against women, at the end of 2018 (Chart 5.4).

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (5,059) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,782) and Chhattisgarh (1,061) accounting for 25.47%, 14.01% and 5.34% of the total convicted inmates lodged under offences against women respectively (Table 5.1).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

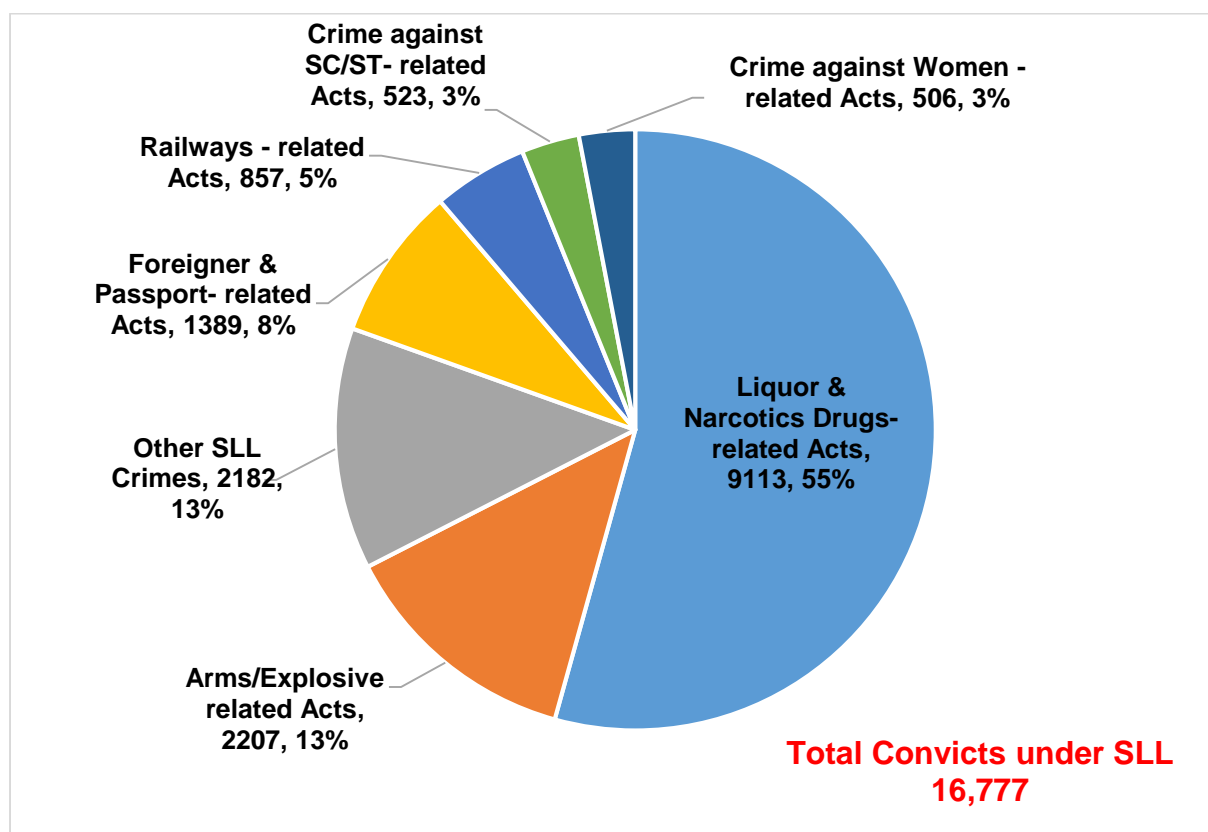
Distribution of offences against Women

Chart 5.4

2. Special and Local Laws (SLL) Crimes

A total of 16,777 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences under Special and Local Laws such as crime against women (506), crime against SC/ST (523), Arms/Explosive substances Act (2,207), Liquor & Narcotics Drugs related Acts (9,113), other Regulatory

& Enforcement Acts/ Gambling Act (254), Foreigner & Passport-related Acts (1,389), Indian Railways/ Railways Act (857), Miscellaneous Act (482) and other SLL crimes (1,446) accounting for 3.02%, 3.12%, 13.15%, 54.32%, 1.51%, 8.28%, 5.11%, 2.87% and 8.62% of the total convicted inmates lodged under various SLL crimes respectively. The details can be seen at **Chart 5.5, Table 5.2.**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Types of SLL Crimes - Convicts
Chart 5.5

I. Crime against women - related Acts

A total of 506 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against women related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December,

2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (84) followed by Maharashtra (59) and Jharkhand (56) accounting for 16.60%, 11.66% and 11.07% of the total convicted inmates lodged under SLL which are specific to crimes against women respectively.

II. Crime against SC/ST - related Acts

A total of 523 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against SC/ST-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (140) followed by Tamil Nadu (59) and Madhya Pradesh (57), accounting for 26.77%, 11.28% and 10.90% of the total convicted inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to crime against SC/ST respectively.

III. Arms/Explosive – related Acts

A total of 2,207 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences under Arms / Explosive-related Acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of convicts (419) followed by Bihar (294) and Jharkhand (214), accounting for 18.99%, 13.32% and 9.70% of the total convicted inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to Arms / Explosive related offences respectively.

IV. Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts

A total of 9,113 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences under Liquor & Narcotics Drugs-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Punjab has

reported the highest number of convicts (3,574) followed by Uttar Pradesh (954) and Madhya Pradesh (747) accounting for 39.22%, 10.47% and 8.20% of the total convicted inmates lodged under SLL Crimes which are specific to Liquor & Narcotics Drugs related offences respectively.

V. Foreigner & Passport – related Acts

A total of 1,389 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences under Foreigner & Passport-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. West Bengal has reported the highest number of convicts (1,090) who were convicted under various sections of SLL followed by Gujarat (73) and Maharashtra (41) accounting for 78.47%, 5.26% and 2.95% of the total convicted inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to Foreigner & Passport related offences respectively (**Table-5.2**)

Undertrials

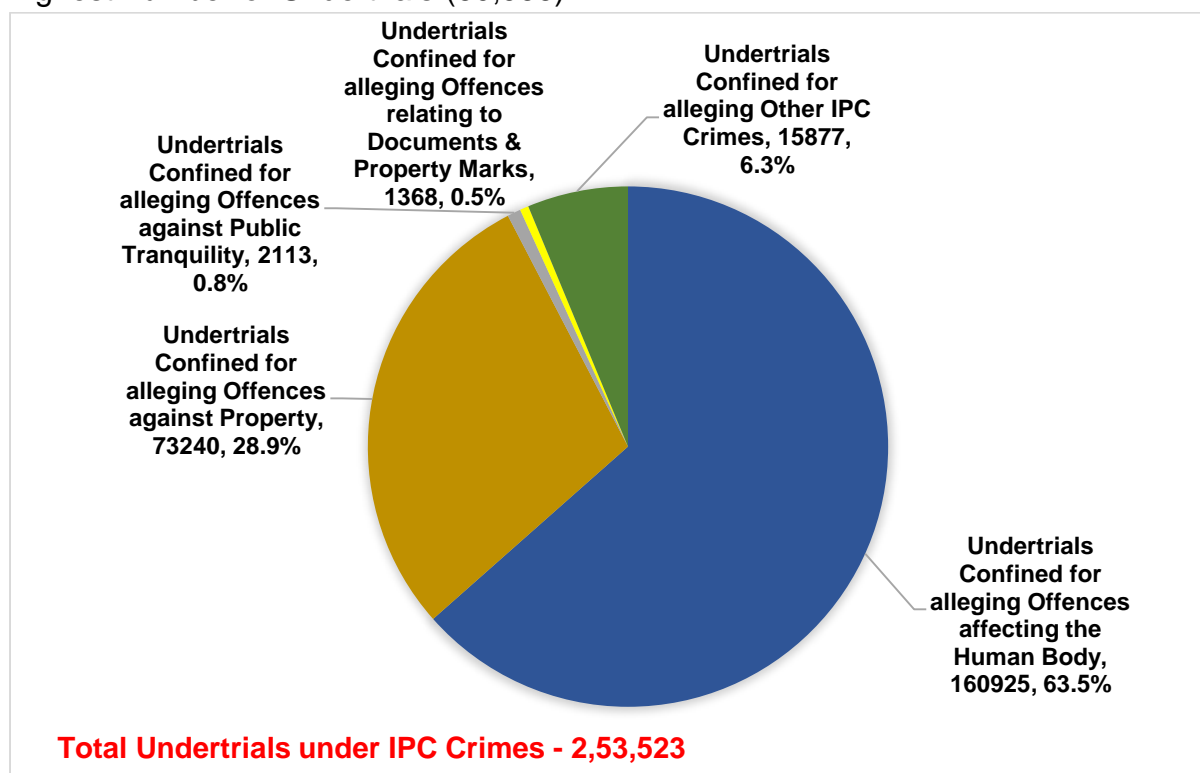
1. IPC Crimes

A total of 2,53,523 Undertrial prisoners from various States and UTs were lodged in jails for committing crimes under IPC, in which 1,60,925 persons were charged for offences affecting the Human Body, 2,113 persons for offences against Public Tranquility, 73,240 persons for offences against Property, 1,368 persons were charged for offences relating to documents & property

marks and 15,877 for other IPC crimes accounting for 63.48%, 0.83%, 28.89%, 0.54% and 6.26% respectively as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.6**).

followed by Maharashtra (23,025) and Bihar (20,315) accounting for 24.05%, 9.08% and 8.01% of the total Undertrial inmates lodged under IPC crimes respectively. The details can be seen at **Table 5.3**.

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (60,966)



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Types of IPC Crimes – Undertrials
Chart 5.6

I. Offences affecting the Human Body

A total of 1,60,925 under trials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences affecting the Human Body consisting of Murder, Attempt to Murder, Culpable Homicide not amounting to Murder, Rape, Kidnapping & Abduction, Dowry Deaths, Assault on women with intent to outrage her Modesty under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018.

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (42,036) followed by Bihar (13,464) and Madhya Pradesh (13,246), accounting for 26.12%, 8.37% and 8.23% of the total Undertrials inmates lodged under Offences affecting the human body under IPC crimes respectively.

State/UT-wise details on Undertrials lodged under various offences of IPC can be seen in **Table 5.3**.

II. Offences against Public Tranquility

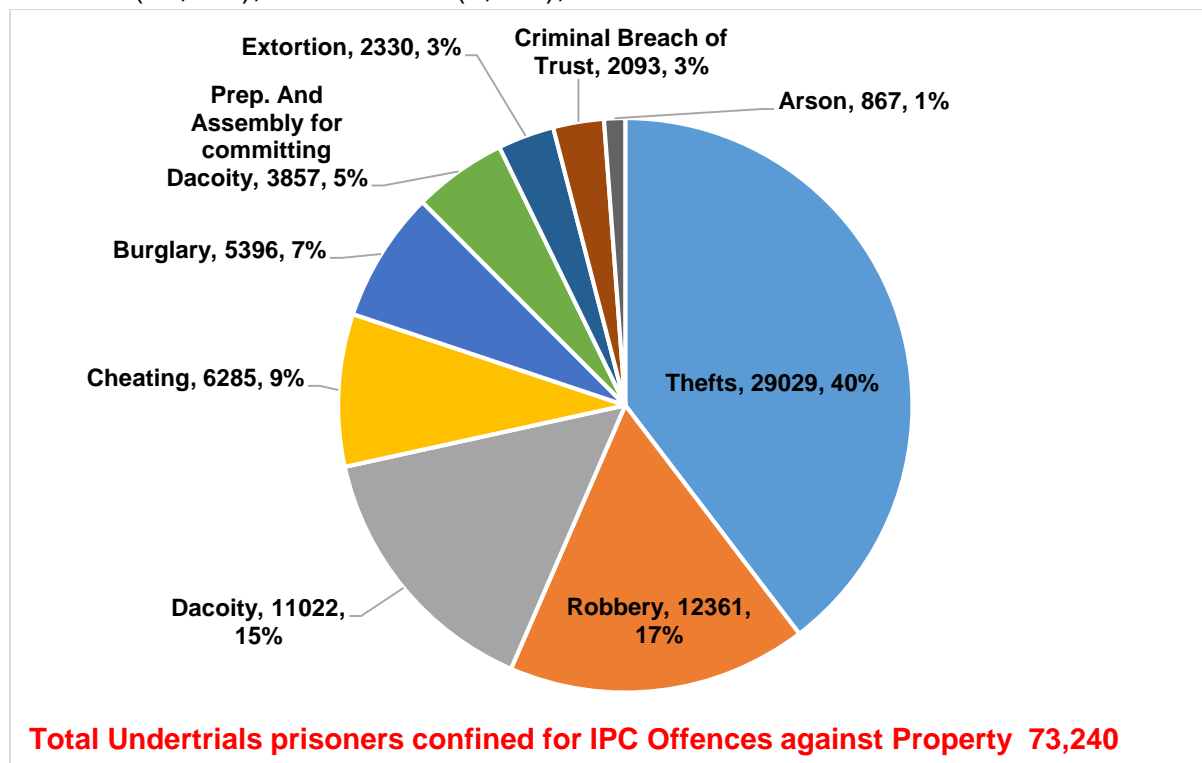
A total of 2,113 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against public tranquility under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018. Haryana has reported the highest number of Undertrials (428) followed by Uttar Pradesh (298) and Maharashtra (194) accounting for 20.26%, 14.10% and 9.18% of the total Undertrials inmates lodged under IPC crimes against Public Tranquility respectively (**Table 5.3**).

III. Offences against Property

A total of 73,240 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against property consisting of Burglary (5,396), Thefts (29,029), Extortion (2,330),

Arson (867), Criminal Breach of Trust (2,093), Cheating (6,285), Dacoity (11,022), Prep. And assembly for Dacoity (3,857), Robbery (12,361), accounting for 7.37%, 39.64%, 3.18%, 1.18%, 2.86%, 8.58%, 15.05%, 5.27% and 16.88% of the total undertrial inmates lodged under Indian Penal Code (IPC) offences against property as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.7**).

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (15,120) followed by Maharashtra (8,262) and Bihar (5,702) accounting for 20.64%, 11.28% and 7.79% of the total Undertrials inmates lodged under IPC offences against property respectively. State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-5.3**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**Undertrials – IPC Offences against Property
Chart 5.7**

IV. Offences relating to Documents & Property Marks

A total of 1,368 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences relating to Documents & Property Marks under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018.

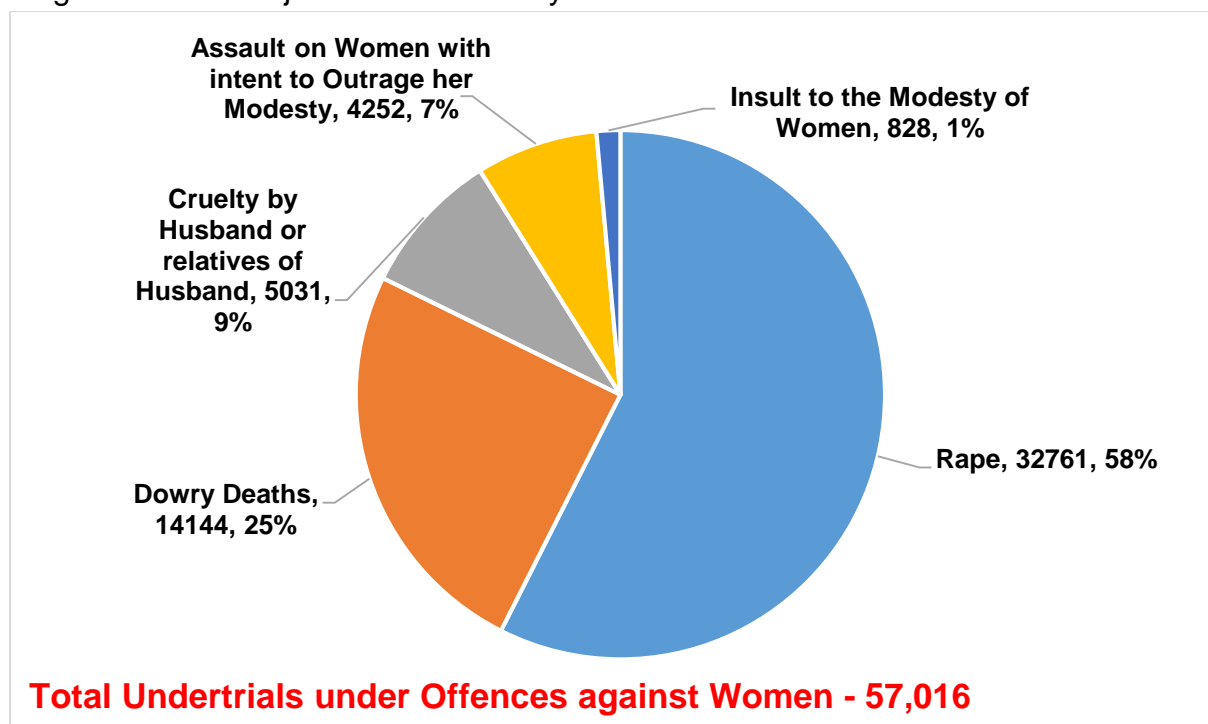
West Bengal has reported the highest number of Undertrials (322) followed by Uttar Pradesh (293) and Maharashtra (110) accounting for 23.54%, 21.42% and 8.04% of the total Undertrials inmates lodged under IPC offences relating to documents & property marks respectively. State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-5.3**.

V. Offences against women

A total of 57,016 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country

for accused of committing offences against women consisting of Rape (32,761), Dowry Deaths (14,144), Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty (4,252), Insult to the modesty of women (828) and cruelty by husband or relatives of husband (5,031), accounting for 57.46%, 24.81%, 7.46%, 1.45%, and 8.82% of the total undertrial inmates lodged under offences against women at the end of 2018. (**Chart 5.8, Table 5.3**)

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (18,715) followed by Madhya Pradesh (4,998) and Bihar (3,854) accounting for 32.82%, 8.77% and 6.76% of the total Undertrial inmates lodged under offences against women respectively. (**Table 5.3**)



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

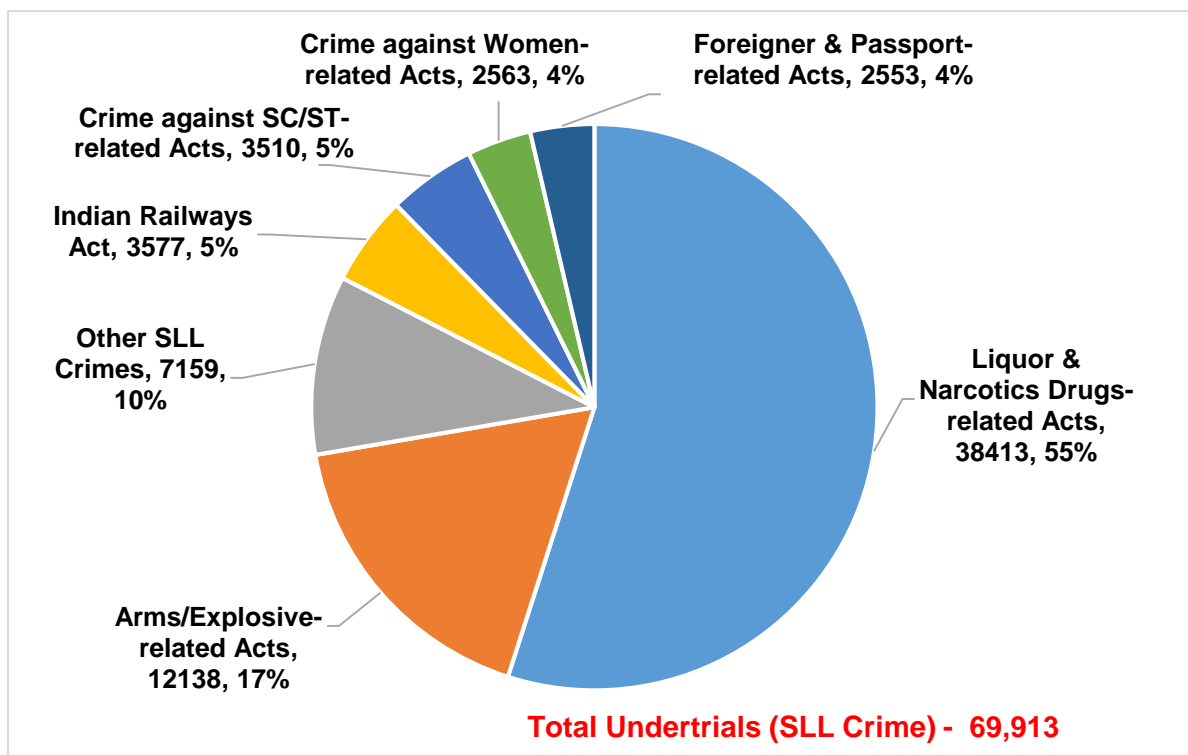
Distribution of Offences against Women-Under trials
Chart 5.8

2. Special and Local Laws (SLL) Crimes

A total of 69,913 Undertrial prisoners from various States and UTs were lodged in jails for committing crimes under SLL, in which 2,563 Persons were charged of offences under women related Acts, 3,510 Persons for offences under SC/ST related Acts, 12,138 Persons for offences under Arms/Explosive Acts, 38,413 persons for offences under liquor & narcotics drugs-related Acts, 2,553 persons for offences under

Foreigner & Passport related Acts and 3,577 persons under Railways related Acts, accounting for 3.67%, 5.02%, 17.36%, 54.94%, 3.65% and 5.12% as on 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.9**).

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (14,238) followed by Bihar (11,167) and Punjab (6,375) accounting for 20.37%, 15.97% and 9.12% of the total Undertrials inmates lodged under SLL crimes respectively. The details can be seen at **Table 5.4**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Types of SLL Crimes - Undertrials

Chart 5.9

I. Crime against women - related acts

A total of 2,563 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against women related acts under Special and

Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (891) under various sections of SLL followed by Jharkhand (245) and West Bengal (236)

accounting for 34.76%, 9.56% and 9.21% of the total Undertrial inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to crime against Women.

II. Crime against SC/ST - related acts

A total of 3,510 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences against SC/ST-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (1310) under various sections of SLL followed by Bihar (675) and Madhya Pradesh (251) accounting for 37.32%, 19.23% and 7.15% of the total Undertrial inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to crime against SC/ST.

III. Arms/Explosive – related Acts

A total of 12,138 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences under Arms/ Explosive-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of Undertrials (3,337) under various sections of SLL followed by Bihar (1,867) and Jharkhand (1,354) accounting for 27.49%, 15.38% and 11.16% of total Undertrial inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to Arms/Explosive related offences.

IV. Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts

A total of 38,413 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences relating to Liquor & Narcotics Drugs-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. Bihar has reported the highest number of Undertrials (7,533) under various sections of SLL followed by Punjab (5,677) and Uttar Pradesh (5,472) accounting for 19.61%, 14.78% and 14.25% of total Undertrial inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to Liquor & Narcotic Drugs related offences.

V. Foreigner & Passport – related Acts

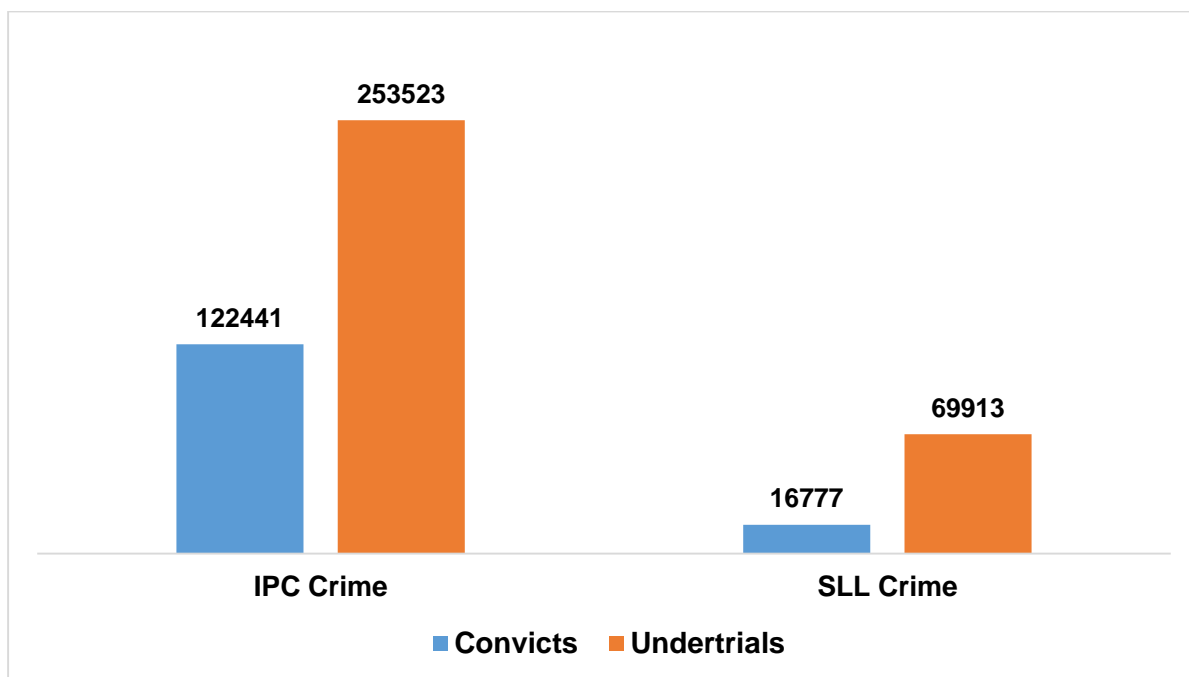
A total of 2,553 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country for committing offences relating to Foreigner & Passport-related acts under Special and Local Laws (SLL) as on 31st December, 2018. West Bengal has reported the highest number of Undertrials (1,496) under various sections of SLL followed by Maharashtra (420) and Uttar Pradesh (155) accounting for 58.60%, 16.45% and 6.07% of total Undertrial inmates lodged under SLL crimes which are specific to Foreigner & Passport related offences.

State/UT-wise details on Undertrials lodged under various offences of SLL can be seen in **Table 5.4.**

Comparison between Convicts V/s Undertrials

A total of 1,22,441 convicts were lodged in various jails of the country under various IPC crimes and 16,777 convicts were lodged under various SLL crimes. However, a total

of 2, 53,523 Undertrials were lodged in various jails of the country under various IPC crimes and 69,913 Undertrials were lodged under various SLL crimes at the end of 31st December, 2018 (**Chart 5.10**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Total Convicts and Undertrials Inmates
Chart 5.10

Incidence of Recidivism

A total of 7,865 convicts were habitual offenders/recidivists which accounted for 4.09% of total convicts (1,92,452) admitted during the year 2018 (**Table 5.5**). States reporting highest share of habitual offenders to convicts admitted during 2018 were Mizoram (51.2%), Kerala (22.4%), Delhi (21.8%), A & N Islands (21.4%) and West Bengal (5.9%).

The above calculation is based on convictions only. Repeat offenders among Undertrials have not been taken into account.

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Table – 5.1
Convicts by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences affecting the Human Body							Total Offences affecting the Human Body
		Murder	C.H. not amounting to Murder	Dowry Deaths	Attempt to Murder	Kidnapping & Abduction	Rape	Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage her Modesty	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1574	35	52	88	46	163	7	1965
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	33	17	0	2	8	37	3	100
3	ASSAM	1560	260	16	383	105	260	17	2601
4	BIHAR	3435	157	522	780	233	301	15	5443
5	CHHATTISGARH	5568	230	105	298	92	892	45	7230
6	GOA	63	5	0	5	1	23	4	101
7	GUJARAT	1780	274	141	399	94	383	1	3072
8	HARYANA	3038	116	359	623	313	562	19	5030
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	332	12	1	12	1	131	4	493
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	90	5	0	6	3	57	0	161
11	JHARKHAND	2599	52	374	286	194	437	2	3944
12	KARNATAKA	2042	112	64	185	106	393	47	2949
13	KERALA	596	198	9	437	55	290	12	1597
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10757	343	438	779	554	2021	208	15100
15	MAHARASHTRA	4425	370	47	747	200	565	118	6472
16	MANIPUR	38	2	0	0	0	18	1	59
17	MEGHALAYA	37	0	0	1	12	42	1	93
18	MIZORAM	45	0	0	18	2	82	0	147
19	NAGALAND	33	0	0	4	3	25	1	66
20	ODISHA	2266	85	65	204	53	472	14	3159
21	PUNJAB	1621	248	179	542	312	457	36	3395
22	RAJASTHAN	2641	140	174	281	126	531	10	3903
23	SIKKIM	30	11	0	5	3	32	15	96
24	TAMIL NADU	1559	103	49	312	105	233	3	2364
25	TELANGANA	1329	17	53	77	32	89	1	1598
26	TRIPURA	238	26	16	15	19	93	11	418
27	UTTAR PRADESH	16278	946	2720	1220	917	2152	98	24331
28	UTTARAKHAND	1036	53	139	46	49	300	16	1639
29	WEST BENGAL#	2871	264	109	394	82	525	3	4248
	TOTAL (STATES)	67914	4081	5632	8149	3720	11566	712	101774
30	A & N ISLANDS	29	2	0	1	0	6	0	38
31	CHANDIGARH	81	21	5	0	46	88	5	246
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	3	0	6	1	5	0	15
34	DELHI	1090	25	68	183	89	408	12	1875
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	51	5	0	2	8	3	0	69
	TOTAL (UTs)	1251	56	73	192	144	510	17	2243
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	69165	4137	5705	8341	3864	12076	729	104017

• 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.

Table 5.1 – Page 1 of 4

Table – 5.1 (Continued)**Convicts by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences against Public Tranquility	Offences against Property						
		Riots	Thefts	Extortion	Robbery	Dacoity	Prep. and Assembly for Dacoity	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	149	0	36	46	0	0	32
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	16	123	9	40	44	2	7	15
4	BIHAR	20	204	32	140	189	10	10	43
5	CHHATTISGARH	7	34	0	64	94	5	1	22
6	GOA	0	0	0	9	0	0	3	6
7	GUJARAT	16	62	19	172	58	27	0	11
8	HARYANA	37	345	30	234	277	89	32	50
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	14	0	6	10	0	1	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	3	128	27	85	196	12	18	39
12	KARNATAKA	21	83	5	63	127	36	0	14
13	KERALA	33	181	2	192	61	51	15	40
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5	275	6	465	252	61	34	60
15	MAHARASHTRA	18	468	32	189	167	89	7	100
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	151	10	5	1	0	0	21
19	NAGALAND	0	23	1	1	1	0	0	1
20	ODISHA	0	67	0	65	90	21	2	34
21	PUNJAB	13	211	8	101	84	36	59	88
22	RAJASTHAN	3	261	9	180	121	26	6	70
23	SIKKIM	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
24	TAMIL NADU	26	288	31	194	96	18	8	44
25	TELANGANA	0	115	3	14	43	6	0	19
26	TRIPURA	0	5	0	2	4	0	2	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	3	653	22	370	253	105	22	72
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	41	5	10	14	0	7	3
29	WEST BENGAL#	9	53	4	108	129	37	9	58
	TOTAL (STATES)	230	3951	259	2748	2357	631	243	844
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
31	CHANDIGARH	4	29	3	36	20	6	3	8
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	141	1	100	238	0	3	104
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	4	175	4	138	258	6	6	114
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	234	4126	263	2886	2615	637	249	958

• 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.

Table 5.1 – Page 2 of 4

Table – 5.1 (Continued)

Convicts by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences against Property		Total Offences against Property	Offences relating to Documents & Property Marks	Other Crime Against Women*		Total Other Crime Against Women
		Arson	Burglary		Counter-feiting	Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband	Insult to the Modesty of Women	
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3	0	266	2	16	0	16
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	4	13	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	7	16	263	3	19	0	19
4	BIHAR	25	20	673	26	82	12	94
5	CHHATTISGARH	13	18	251	9	17	2	19
6	GOA	0	0	18	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	32	382	10	80	0	80
8	HARYANA	22	72	1151	30	36	4	40
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	3	36	1	4	2	6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	3	508	2	90	0	90
12	KARNATAKA	3	57	388	28	96	2	98
13	KERALA	3	82	627	13	22	8	30
14	MADHYA PRADESH	19	84	1256	23	108	7	115
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	234	1306	15	111	66	177
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	3	191	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	5	32	0	1	0	1
20	ODISHA	3	9	291	3	19	1	20
21	PUNJAB	6	62	655	24	28	32	60
22	RAJASTHAN	1	44	718	14	94	1	95
23	SIKKIM	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	1	87	767	10	42	3	45
25	TELANGANA	0	6	206	8	4	0	4
26	TRIPURA	0	0	13	6	14	0	14
27	UTTAR PRADESH	12	151	1660	46	88	1	89
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	18	98	6	11	0	11
29	WEST BENGAL#	7	24	429	22	196	0	196
	TOTAL (STATES)	147	1038	12218	301	1178	141	1319
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	2	6	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	1	15	121	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	1	588	6	1	30	31
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	18	721	6	1	30	31
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	149	1056	12939	307	1179	171	1350

* Some heads are covered under Offences affecting the Human Body.

• 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.

Table – 5.1 (Concluded)
Convicts by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts of offences against women (Total of column 5+8+9+23+24)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Convicts (IPC Crimes)
(1)	(2)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	238	124	2373
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	9	122
3	ASSAM	312	42	2944
4	BIHAR	932	58	6314
5	CHHATTISGARH	1061	254	7770
6	GOA	27	3	122
7	GUJARAT	605	530	4090
8	HARYANA	980	0	6288
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	142	39	575
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	57	10	177
11	JHARKHAND	903	34	4581
12	KARNATAKA	602	112	3596
13	KERALA	341	25	2325
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2782	862	17361
15	MAHARASHTRA	907	123	8111
16	MANIPUR	19	0	59
17	MEGHALAYA	43	12	114
18	MIZORAM	82	50	388
19	NAGALAND	27	8	107
20	ODISHA	571	44	3517
21	PUNJAB	732	369	4516
22	RAJASTHAN	810	140	4873
23	SIKKIM	47	59	160
24	TAMIL NADU	330	48	3260
25	TELANGANA	147	18	1834
26	TRIPURA	134	40	491
27	UTTAR PRADESH	5059	428	26557
28	UTTARAKHAND	466	47	1801
29	WEST BENGAL#	833	32	4936
	TOTAL (STATES)	19229	3520	119362
30	A & N ISLANDS	6	0	44
31	CHANDIGARH	98	0	371
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	5	0	15
34	DELHI	519	70	2570
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	3	4	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	631	74	3079
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	19860	3594	122441

• 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.

Table 5.1 – Page 4 of 4

Table – 5.2
Convicts by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Crime Against Women – related Acts		Total Crime Against Women – related Acts	Crime Against SC/ST – related Acts		Total Crime Against SC/ST – related Acts
		Dowry Prohibition Act	Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act		SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) Act	Protection of Civil Rights Act	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6	3	9	1	0	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	4	4	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	17	10	27	41	0	41
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	8	12	20
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	3	2	5	2	0	2
8	HARYANA	4	9	13	50	6	56
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	2	0	2
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	56	0	56	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	12	19	31	19	0	19
13	KERALA	14	11	25	11	0	11
14	MADHYA PRADESH	9	11	20	50	7	57
15	MAHARASHTRA	27	32	59	3	0	3
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	5	0	5
21	PUNJAB	11	3	14	10	16	26
22	RAJASTHAN	3	7	10	44	5	49
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	43	1	44	51	8	59
25	TELANGANA	22	10	32	18	0	18
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	82	2	84	140	0	140
28	UTTARAKHAND	17	22	39	13	1	14
29	WEST BENGAL#	11	9	20	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	337	155	492	468	55	523
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	3	0	3	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	11	0	11	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	14	0	14	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	351	155	506	468	55	523

• 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.

Table 5.2 – Page 1 of 4

Table – 5.2 (Continued)
Convicts by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Arms/Explosive – related Acts		Total Arms/ Explosive – related Acts	Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts			Total Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts	Other Regulatory & Enforcement Acts
		Arms Act	Explosive & Explosive Substances Act		Prohibition Act	Excise Act	NDPS Act		Gambling Act
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	8	1	9	0	2	192	194	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
3	ASSAM	90	0	90	0	7	77	84	25
4	BIHAR	274	20	294	0	46	294	340	1
5	CHHATTISGARH	9	21	30	0	3	338	341	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	0
7	GUJARAT	23	0	23	23	0	114	137	0
8	HARYANA	163	0	163	7	10	421	438	8
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1	139	140	117
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	1	0	0	34	34	0
11	JHARKHAND	187	27	214	0	37	44	81	0
12	KARNATAKA	20	28	48	0	0	28	28	0
13	KERALA	22	34	56	0	142	48	190	4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	181	20	201	2	99	646	747	9
15	MAHARASHTRA	45	7	52	13	2	119	134	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
18	MIZORAM	1	0	1	116	10	199	325	0
19	NAGALAND	4	0	4	0	0	2	2	0
20	ODISHA	6	4	10	0	14	268	282	0
21	PUNJAB	208	3	211	7	151	3416	3574	26
22	RAJASTHAN	128	0	128	0	53	338	391	5
23	SIKKIM	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	48	42	90	20	0	108	128	0
25	TELANGANA	25	15	40	2	9	26	37	15
26	TRIPURA	0	2	2	0	0	3	3	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	393	26	419	4	116	834	954	37
28	UTTARAKHAND	27	0	27	0	42	96	138	6
29	WEST BENGAL#	17	2	19	0	0	102	102	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1881	252	2133	194	744	7926	8864	253
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
31	CHANDIGARH	12	1	13	4	1	47	52	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	43	18	61	1	0	190	191	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	55	19	74	5	1	243	249	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1936	271	2207	199	745	8169	9113	254

• 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.

Table 5.2 – Page 2 of 4

Table – 5.2 (Continued)

**Convicts by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Foreigner & Passport – related Acts			Total Foreigner & Passport – related Acts	Railways – related Acts
		Reg. of Foreigners Act	Indian Passport Act	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act		Indian Railways Act
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	2	2	18
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	10	0	10	29
4	BIHAR	1	1	3	5	153
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	2	0	2	1
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	56	15	2	73	2
8	HARYANA	4	3	0	7	4
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	0	2	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	1	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	3	0	0	3	28
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	2	9	4	15	27
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	7	0	7	42
15	MAHARASHTRA	26	15	0	41	205
16	MANIPUR	14	0	0	14	0
17	MEGHALAYA	2	0	0	2	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	1	0	2	3	5
21	PUNJAB	9	3	2	14	20
22	RAJASTHAN	6	1	1	8	16
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	9	10	7	26	32
25	TELANGANA	6	5	0	11	20
26	TRIPURA	0	9	0	9	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	3	6	2	11	236
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	9	0	9	12
29	WEST BENGAL#	1023	0	67	1090	6
	TOTAL (STATES)	1166	106	93	1365	856
30	A & N ISLANDS	22	0	0	22	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	2	0	2	1
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	22	2	0	24	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1188	108	93	1389	857

• 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.

Table 5.2 – Page 3 of 4

Table – 5.2 (Concluded)
Convicts by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Miscellaneous Acts					Total Miscellaneous Acts	Other SLL Crimes	Total Convicts (SLL Crimes)
		Essential Commodities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Terrorist & Destructive Activities Act (TADA)	Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prev. of Smuggling Activities Act	Prevention of Corruption Act			
(1)	(2)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	5	5	134	372
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	8	8	2	252
4	BIHAR	0	0	11	0	0	11	0	872
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	10	10	155	559
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	25	25	191	458
8	HARYANA	3	0	0	0	23	26	55	770
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	3	3	26	290
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	1	0	1	2	17	55
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	392
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	1	14	15	36	177
13	KERALA	2	0	0	2	7	11	25	364
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	39	39	143	1265
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	53	0	15	68	199	761
16	MANIPUR	0	0	1	0	0	1	17	37
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	312
21	PUNJAB	0	1	4	5	49	59	18	3962
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	10	1	6	17	112	736
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
24	TAMIL NADU	17	0	0	0	33	50	0	429
25	TELANGANA	9	0	0	0	5	14	42	229
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	22
27	UTTAR PRADESH	7	0	9	3	55	74	72	2027
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	1	1	40	286
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	7	2	2	11	68	1316
	TOTAL (STATES)	38	1	96	14	302	451	1381	16318
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	37
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	8	0	23	31	56	353
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	8	0	23	31	65	459
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	38	1	104	14	325	482	1446	16777

• 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.

Table 5.2 – Page 4 of 4

Table – 5.3
Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on
31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences affecting the Human Body							Total Offences affecting the Human Body
		Murder	C.H. not Amounting To Murder	Dowry Deaths	Attempt To Murder	Kidnapping & Abduction	Rape	Assault on Women with intent to outrage her Modesty	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	491	32	49	363	151	284	18	1388
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	36	4	2	2	13	10	0	67
3	ASSAM	1150	321	41	502	596	495	13	3118
4	BIHAR	4730	349	1577	3748	1540	1225	295	13464
5	CHHATTISGARH	2039	117	100	1169	224	1587	247	5483
6	GOA	75	0	0	9	10	19	18	131
7	GUJARAT	2265	127	53	616	480	1408	78	5027
8	HARYANA	3092	160	299	1019	949	899	131	6549
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	353	8	1	28	23	272	20	705
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1023	9	26	68	24	426	0	1576
11	JHARKHAND	3570	270	823	1559	645	1447	138	8452
12	KARNATAKA	2084	123	124	718	507	984	187	4727
13	KERALA	363	255	39	370	187	351	80	1645
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5171	574	871	1866	852	3462	450	13246
15	MAHARASHTRA	6552	603	155	1722	951	2582	565	13130
16	MANIPUR	80	3	0	44	15	24	16	182
17	MEGHALAYA	72	17	1	39	43	82	15	269
18	MIZORAM	28	29	0	17	0	85	1	160
19	NAGALAND	36	3	0	21	31	16	5	112
20	ODISHA	2910	113	209	1106	361	2085	97	6881
21	PUNJAB	1800	254	285	1123	811	798	127	5198
22	RAJASTHAN	2774	265	323	1006	495	2319	121	7303
23	SIKKIM	16	2	0	8	3	35	6	70
24	TAMIL NADU	1605	146	104	1033	340	654	7	3889
25	TELANGANA	370	38	77	228	94	261	8	1076
26	TRIPURA	79	2	2	31	14	53	7	188
27	UTTAR PRADESH	12580	3100	8308	5335	3802	7567	1344	42036
28	UTTARAKHAND	459	44	72	135	121	298	76	1205
29	WEST BENGAL#	3032	434	331	1476	744	1214	115	7346
	TOTAL (STATES)	58835	7402	13872	25361	14026	30942	4185	154623
30	A & N ISLANDS	24	1	0	10	0	8	1	44
31	CHANDIGARH	78	18	0	34	42	53	9	234
32	D & N HAVELI	9	1	0	3	1	10	0	24
33	DAMAN & DIU	8	0	0	17	2	7	0	34
34	DELHI	2562	134	272	770	357	1739	57	5891
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	61	0	0	2	10	2	0	75
	TOTAL (UTs)	2742	154	272	836	412	1819	67	6302
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	61577	7556	14144	26197	14438	32761	4252	160925

• 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.

Table – 5.3 (Continued)
Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences against Public Tranquility	Offences against Property						
		Riots	Thefts	Extor-tion	Robbery	Dacoity	Prep. and Assembly for Dacoity	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	17	638	15	117	87	1	7	169
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	12	4	7	0	0	1	0
3	ASSAM	35	629	85	108	289	40	9	19
4	BIHAR	54	2219	250	1320	994	271	94	276
5	CHHATTISGARH	85	705	25	215	209	2	47	96
6	GOA	0	25	0	20	2	0	0	16
7	GUJARAT	111	533	45	418	405	84	230	107
8	HARYANA	428	1433	91	392	502	154	147	179
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	46	0	13	8	0	7	5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	82	0	1	0	0	2	6
11	JHARKHAND	90	1242	200	549	723	119	104	460
12	KARNATAKA	182	1177	254	375	400	200	87	324
13	KERALA	109	425	9	252	96	62	20	208
14	MADHYA PRADESH	58	1346	44	839	504	312	53	467
15	MAHARASHTRA	194	2860	195	1314	1059	407	179	850
16	MANIPUR	1	130	22	0	0	3	14	2
17	MEGHALAYA	0	144	14	40	22	8	3	7
18	MIZORAM	0	234	0	10	0	0	0	10
19	NAGALAND	0	69	26	12	4	0	3	0
20	ODISHA	43	958	13	420	670	352	56	152
21	PUNJAB	27	673	100	221	319	131	125	218
22	RAJASTHAN	75	1511	118	450	372	92	105	359
23	SIKKIM	0	24	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	98	1872	131	663	413	46	50	312
25	TELANGANA	11	781	23	136	90	11	11	142
26	TRIPURA	2	37	2	7	1	1	3	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	298	5513	553	3160	2025	705	641	1203
28	UTTARAKHAND	41	534	16	106	50	13	26	90
29	WEST BENGAL#	138	841	51	441	567	821	32	106
	TOTAL (STATES)	2097	26693	2287	11607	9811	3835	2056	5784
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3
31	CHANDIGARH	2	124	0	42	23	6	10	2
32	D & N HAVELI	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	13	2158	42	694	1187	10	24	496
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	39	1	6	0	6	3	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	16	2336	43	754	1211	22	37	501
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2113	29029	2330	12361	11022	3857	2093	6285

• 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.

Table – 5.3 (Continued)
Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on
31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Offences against Property		Total Offences against Property	Offences relating to Documents & Property Marks
		Arson	Burglary		Counterfeiting
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	73	1111	22
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	10	34	0
3	ASSAM	24	89	1292	11
4	BIHAR	89	189	5702	69
5	CHHATTISGARH	18	178	1495	30
6	GOA	0	0	63	0
7	GUJARAT	17	241	2080	102
8	HARYANA	17	358	3273	28
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	12	95	8
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4	3	98	0
11	JHARKHAND	29	137	3563	77
12	KARNATAKA	27	366	3210	62
13	KERALA	17	127	1216	17
14	MADHYA PRADESH	48	314	3927	56
15	MAHARASHTRA	240	1158	8262	110
16	MANIPUR	4	1	176	0
17	MEGHALAYA	3	30	271	0
18	MIZORAM	0	15	269	1
19	NAGALAND	3	4	121	0
20	ODISHA	9	127	2757	10
21	PUNJAB	17	62	1866	16
22	RAJASTHAN	52	304	3363	75
23	SIKKIM	0	0	26	0
24	TAMIL NADU	8	260	3755	3
25	TELANGANA	0	28	1222	9
26	TRIPURA	3	2	57	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	218	1102	15120	293
28	UTTARAKHAND	10	39	884	31
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	86	2945	322
	TOTAL (STATES)	865	5315	68253	1352
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	16	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	20	227	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	6	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	10	0
34	DELHI	1	59	4671	15
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	2	57	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	81	4987	16
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	867	5396	73240	1368

• 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.

Table 5.3 – Page 3 of 4

Table – 5.3 (Concluded)
Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Indian Penal Code (IPC) as on
31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Other Crime Against Women*		Total Other Crime Against Women Col (23) + Col (24)	Undertrials of offences against women (Total of column 5+8+9+23+24)	Other IPC Crimes	Total Undertrials (IPC Crimes)
		Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband	Insult to the Modesty of Women				
(1)	(2)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	34	11	45	396	300	2883
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	12	7	108
3	ASSAM	81	5	86	635	112	4654
4	BIHAR	733	24	757	3854	269	20315
5	CHHATTISGARH	38	15	53	1987	1002	8148
6	GOA	0	0	0	37	36	230
7	GUJARAT	177	1	178	1717	389	7887
8	HARYANA	114	12	126	1455	0	10404
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	0	3	296	64	875
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	0	5	457	43	1722
11	JHARKHAND	478	10	488	2896	224	12894
12	KARNATAKA	196	33	229	1524	459	8869
13	KERALA	63	55	118	588	232	3337
14	MADHYA PRADESH	207	8	215	4998	1623	19125
15	MAHARASHTRA	197	143	340	3642	989	23025
16	MANIPUR	3	0	3	43	34	396
17	MEGHALAYA	1	3	4	102	117	661
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	86	6	436
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	21	38	271
20	ODISHA	170	0	170	2561	506	10367
21	PUNJAB	60	28	88	1298	334	7529
22	RAJASTHAN	220	15	235	2998	433	11484
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	41	32	128
24	TAMIL NADU	79	55	134	899	59	7938
25	TELANGANA	31	10	41	387	220	2579
26	TRIPURA	16	0	16	78	44	307
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1387	109	1496	18715	1723	60966
28	UTTARAKHAND	55	4	59	505	104	2324
29	WEST BENGAL#	675	5	680	2340	237	11668
	TOTAL (STATES)	5023	546	5569	54568	9636	241530
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	9	0	60
31	CHANDIGARH	0	3	3	65	17	483
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	10	4	35
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	7	0	44
34	DELHI	8	279	287	2355	331	11208
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	1	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	2	29	162
	TOTAL (UTs)	8	282	290	2448	382	11993
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5031	828	5859	57016	10018	253523

• As per data provided by States/UTs. * Some heads are covered under Offences affecting the Human Body.

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

Table 5.3 – Page 4 of 4

Table – 5.4

**Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Crime Against Women – related Acts		Total Crime Against Women – related Acts	Crime Against SC/ST – related Acts		Total Crime Against SC/ST – related Acts
		Dowry Prohibition Act	Immoral Traffic (Prev.) Act		SC/ST (Prev. of Atrocities) Act	Protection of Civil Rights Act	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	46	25	71	69	0	69
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	176	55	231	668	7	675
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	5	5	22	74	96
6	GOA	0	14	14	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	26	21	47	74	0	74
8	HARYANA	12	33	45	70	0	70
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	1	1	1	0	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	243	2	245	84	0	84
12	KARNATAKA	56	19	75	203	5	208
13	KERALA	21	42	63	38	19	57
14	MADHYA PRADESH	47	50	97	251	0	251
15	MAHARASHTRA	39	30	69	47	4	51
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	8	8	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	43	7	50	94	3	97
21	PUNJAB	21	72	93	20	8	28
22	RAJASTHAN	24	14	38	193	22	215
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	19	16	35	92	7	99
25	TELANGANA	88	37	125	48	0	48
26	TRIPURA	0	2	2	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	787	104	891	1298	12	1310
28	UTTARAKHAND	30	44	74	19	5	24
29	WEST BENGAL#	168	68	236	15	37	52
	TOTAL (STATES)	1846	669	2515	3306	203	3509
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	1	0	1
31	CHANDIGARH	1	2	3	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	1	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	43	1	44	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	44	4	48	1	0	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1890	673	2563	3307	203	3510

• 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.

Table – 5.4 (Continued)
Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Arms/Explosive – related Acts		Total Arms/ Explosive – related Acts	Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts			Total Liquor & Narcotics Drugs – related Acts
		Arms Act	Explosive & Explosive Substances Act		Prohibition Act	Excise Act	NDPS Act	
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	42	6	48	28	97	672	797
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3	0	3	0	0	7	7
3	ASSAM	92	6	98	2	10	177	189
4	BIHAR	1750	117	1867	53	6694	786	7533
5	CHHATTISGARH	210	128	338	16	453	844	1313
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	29	29
7	GUJARAT	114	55	169	1084	5	224	1313
8	HARYANA	361	5	366	7	123	720	850
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	70	0	70	0	0	392	392
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	180	9	189	0	2	616	618
11	JHARKHAND	1026	328	1354	30	280	413	723
12	KARNATAKA	57	36	93	2	184	368	554
13	KERALA	116	67	183	29	475	464	968
14	MADHYA PRADESH	926	61	987	29	806	1186	2021
15	MAHARASHTRA	297	7	304	165	69	912	1146
16	MANIPUR	47	20	67	0	0	183	183
17	MEGHALAYA	30	0	30	0	0	96	96
18	MIZORAM	1	0	1	231	32	238	501
19	NAGALAND	12	1	13	0	0	15	15
20	ODISHA	280	24	304	35	505	1139	1679
21	PUNJAB	307	9	316	2	599	5076	5677
22	RAJASTHAN	568	26	594	29	450	1215	1694
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
24	TAMIL NADU	179	35	214	148	27	434	609
25	TELANGANA	49	22	71	31	45	131	207
26	TRIPURA	8	0	8	0	0	204	204
27	UTTAR PRADESH	3105	232	3337	109	1805	3558	5472
28	UTTARAKHAND	238	0	238	2	220	149	371
29	WEST BENGAL#	446	18	464	2	142	2314	2458
	TOTAL (STATES)	10514	1212	11726	2034	13023	22565	37622
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
31	CHANDIGARH	29	0	29	3	3	69	75
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	360	18	378	0	159	539	698
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	4	1	5	0	0	3	3
	TOTAL (UTs)	393	19	412	3	162	626	791
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	10907	1231	12138	2037	13185	23191	38413

• 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.

Table 5.4 – Page 2 of 4

Table – 5.4 (Continued)

**Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Other Regulatory & Enforcement Acts	Foreigner & Passport – related Acts			Total Foreigner & Passport – related Acts	Railways – related Acts
		Gambling Act	Registration of Foreigners Act	Indian Passport Act	Foreign Exchange Regulation Act		Indian Railways Act
(1)	(2)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	14	0	0	0	0	106
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	56	0	17	0	17	31
4	BIHAR	250	3	0	0	3	527
5	CHHATTISGARH	6	0	0	0	0	45
6	GOA	5	0	0	0	0	8
7	GUJARAT	15	9	22	7	38	42
8	HARYANA	22	8	8	3	19	29
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	6	0	1	7	0
11	JHARKHAND	69	1	5	0	6	198
12	KARNATAKA	23	94	24	1	119	33
13	KERALA	37	0	35	6	41	77
14	MADHYA PRADESH	62	0	0	0	0	236
15	MAHARASHTRA	86	322	60	38	420	800
16	MANIPUR	0	40	0	0	40	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	17	0	0	17	0
18	MIZORAM	0	5	0	0	5	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	25	1	0	0	1	36
21	PUNJAB	95	0	22	7	29	71
22	RAJASTHAN	34	8	5	0	13	82
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	10	3	31	9	43	133
25	TELANGANA	20	16	0	0	16	14
26	TRIPURA	0	1	4	0	5	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	611	98	22	35	155	1048
28	UTTARAKHAND	42	24	14	12	50	28
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	1357	0	139	1496	23
	TOTAL (STATES)	1483	2013	269	258	2540	3567
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	5	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	13	0	0	13	10
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	3	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	8	13	0	0	13	10
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1491	2026	269	258	2553	3577

• 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.

Table – 5.4 (Concluded)

**Undertrial Prisoners by Type of Offences under Special and Local Laws (SLL)
as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No	State/UT	Miscellaneous Acts					Total Miscellaneous Acts	Other SLL Crimes	Total Undertrials (SLL Crimes)
		Essential Commodities Act	Antiquities & Art Treasures Act	Terrorist & Destructive Activities Act (TADA)	Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prev. of Smuggling Activities Act	Prevention of Corruption Act			
(1)	(2)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	0	0	3	17	21	192	1318
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	4	4	30	425
4	BIHAR	8	4	3	0	7	22	59	11167
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	15	15	171	1989
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	40	40	277	2015
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	4	21	25	330	1756
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	3	3	44	511
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	1	0	1	30	846
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	2735
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	12	12	116	1233
13	KERALA	2	0	3	1	30	36	106	1568
14	MADHYA PRADESH	7	2	0	0	55	64	280	3998
15	MAHARASHTRA	160	75	1	0	23	259	738	3873
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	1	1	129	420
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	152
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	527
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	33
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	16	16	73	2281
21	PUNJAB	0	2	0	0	46	48	18	6375
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	2	0	53	55	287	3012
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	95
24	TAMIL NADU	67	0	0	34	34	135	19	1297
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	1	14	15	99	615
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
27	UTTAR PRADESH	233	32	2	6	247	520	894	14238
28	UTTARAKHAND	9	0	0	0	11	20	53	900
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	4810
	TOTAL (STATES)	487	115	11	50	650	1313	4199	68474
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	43
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	7	7	112	1262
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	19
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	7	7	149	1439
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	487	115	11	50	657	1320	4348	69913

• 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.

Table – 5.5
Incidence of Recidivism during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Convicts Admitted During the year	Number of Habitual Offenders	% Share of Habitual Offenders to Convicts Admitted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	12594	251	2.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	73	0	0.0
3	ASSAM	2335	63	2.7
4	BIHAR	5942	69	1.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	4431	20	0.5
6	GOA	160	0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	4620	0	0.0
8	HARYANA	5400	139	2.6
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	568	2	0.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	527	0	0.0
11	JHARKHAND	4952	43	0.9
12	KARNATAKA	3070	67	2.2
13	KERALA	4950	1110	22.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	13372	10	0.1
15	MAHARASHTRA	11800	0	0.0
16	MANIPUR	56	0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	67	0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	2177	1114	51.2
19	NAGALAND	140	4	2.9
20	ODISHA	1778	30	1.7
21	PUNJAB	8274	252	3.0
22	RAJASTHAN	10101	238	2.4
23	SIKKIM	56	0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	3248	96	3.0
25	TELANGANA	31391	447	1.4
26	TRIPURA	553	6	1.1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	32373	1321	4.1
28	UTTARAKHAND	3086	49	1.6
29	WEST BENGAL#	16800	991	5.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	184894	6322	3.4
30	A & N ISLANDS	28	6	21.4
31	CHANDIGARH	337	3	0.9
32	D & N HAVELI	15	0	0.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0.0
34	DELHI	7014	1527	21.8
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.0
36	PUDUCHERRY	163	7	4.3
	TOTAL (UTs)	7558	1543	20.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	192452	7865	4.1

Note: The above calculation is based on convictions only. Repeat offenders among undertrials have not been taken into account.

• 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.

Table 5.5 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter **6**

**Prisoners –
Sentences
and
Incarceration**

Chapter - 6

Prisoners- Sentences and Incarceration

Introduction

This chapter summarizes duration of confinement of under trial prisoners and, sentence details of convicted prisoners. Most of prison inmates in the country are Undertrials. Undertrial prisoners constitute 69.4% of total prison inmates lodged in various jails in the country at the end of the year 2018.

Death Sentence

A total of 186 persons were awarded death penalty during 2018 in the country. Out of 186 persons awarded with capital punishment, 26 persons were reported in Madhya Pradesh followed by Uttar Pradesh (25), Jharkhand and Maharashtra (20 each). The death sentence of 65 convicts were commuted to life imprisonment during the year 2018. Out of 65 convicts whose death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, 18.5% (12) were reported from Bihar, followed by Madhya Pradesh (11) (16.9%) and Rajasthan (10) (15.4%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **(Table-6.2)**.

Convicts

I. Capital Punishment

A total of 402 convicts (including 216 persons of previous

years and 186 persons sentenced during the year 2018) sentenced with capital punishment were lodged in various jails, accounting for 0.3% of the total convicts. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such convicts accounting for 18.9% (76 out of 402) of total convicts sentenced with capital punishment in the country followed by Uttar Pradesh (44, 10.9%), Madhya Pradesh (40, 10.0%) and West Bengal (37, 9.2%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

II. Life Imprisonment

53.7% (74,873 out of 1,39,488) of the total convicts were undergoing sentence of life imprisonment. In 10 States and 2 UTs, the share of convicts undergoing life imprisonment was more than the national average of 53.7%. These States/UTs were Daman & Diu (80%), Chhattisgarh (70.4%), Puducherry (67.9%), Jharkhand (67%), Odisha (66.4%), Andhra Pradesh (64.8%), Madhya Pradesh (63.6%), Bihar (62.6%), Assam (61%), Uttar Pradesh (59.9%), Karnataka (58%) and Tripura (57.5%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

III. 10 years to 13+ years - Jail Sentence

A total of 21,028 convicts were undergoing sentences for a period

between 10 years to 13+ years, accounting for 15.1% of the total convicts. Majority of such convicts were reported from Uttar Pradesh (19.4 %) followed by Punjab (15.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (13.1%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

IV. 7 years to 9+ years - Jail Sentence

A total of 10,817 convicts accounting for 7.8% of total convicts were undergoing sentences of 7 years to 9+ years. The highest share of such convicts was reported from Uttar Pradesh (21.5%) followed by Madhya Pradesh (10.1%), Maharashtra (8.3%) and West Bengal (6.5%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

V. 5 years to 6+ years - Jail Sentence

A total of 8,299 convicts accounting for 5.9% of total convicts were undergoing sentences for the period 5 years – 6+ years. The highest percentage of such convicts was reported from Uttar Pradesh (16.7 %) followed by Madhya Pradesh (11.7%) and West Bengal (9.0%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

VI. 2 years to 4+ years - Jail Sentence

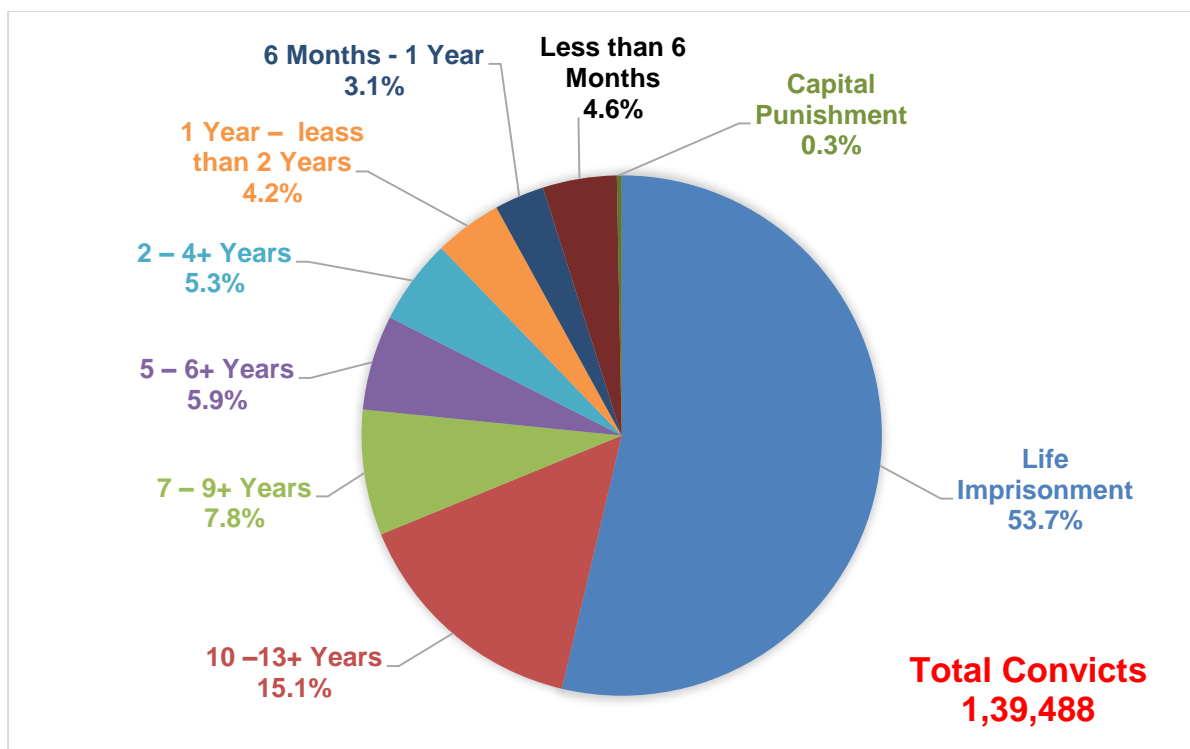
A total of 7,429 convicts accounting for 5.3% of total convicts were undergoing sentences for the period 2 years – 4+ years in various jails in the country. Uttar Pradesh has reported highest share (14.0%) of such convicts followed by Madhya Pradesh (10.9%) and Punjab (8.5%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

VII. 1 year to less than 2 years - Jail Sentence

4.2% (5,854 out of 1,39,488) of the total convicts were undergoing sentences for the period 1 year to less than 2 years. The highest share of such convicts was reported from Uttar Pradesh (15.6%) followed by Maharashtra (8.9%) and West Bengal (8.6%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.

VIII. 6 months to less than 1 year - Jail Sentence

3.1% (4,380 out of 1,39,488) of the total convicts were undergoing sentences of six months to less than one year. The percentage of such convicts was relatively high in Uttar Pradesh (17.4%). followed by West Bengal (9.3%) and Maharashtra (8.8%). State/UT-wise such details may be seen in **Table-6.1A & 6.1B**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Distribution of Convicts undergoing various Period of Sentences at the end of 2018

Chart – 6.1

Convicts in Jails due to Non-payment of Fine Amount after Completion of their Sentence

Convicts who are imposed to pay fine but who are unable to pay the imposed fine amount are supposed to go for such imprisonment as directed by Magistrates who convicted them.

A total of 1,085 such convicts were imprisoned at the end of the year 2018. State of Uttar Pradesh (265) has reported highest numbers of such prisoners imprisoned for non-payment of fine followed by Kerala (134) and Punjab (97). State/UT wise prisoners, imprisoned (duration wise) for non-payment of fine is presented in **Table (6.3)**.

Undertrials

A total of 3,23,537 undertrial prisoners lodged in various jails in the country includes 3,10,465 Males and 13,072 Females as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh (75,206) has reported maximum detention of Undertrials followed by Bihar (31,488) and Maharashtra (26,898) accounting for 23.2%, 9.7% and 8.3% of total Undertrials detained in Jails. The details can be seen in **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5)**.

I. Upto 3 Months

A total of 1,17,012 undertrial prisoners lodged in various jails in the country includes 1,11,869 Males and 5,143 Females as on 31st December,

2018. States/UTs who have reported maximum detention of Undertrials (below 3 months) were Uttar Pradesh (22,930) followed by Bihar (11,101) and Madhya Pradesh (8,691) accounting for 19.6%, 9.5% and 7.4% of total such Undertrials detained in Jails. The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners detained for Up-to 3 months was reported from Andhra Pradesh (73.3%) followed by Kerala (70.0%) and Puducherry (65.7%) **Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**

II. 3 to 6 Months

A total of 69,180 inmates were lodged in various jails in the country including 66,412 Males and 2,768 Females as on 31st December, 2018. States/UT who have reported maximum detention of Undertrials (for a period of 3 to 6 months) were Uttar Pradesh (15,482) followed by Bihar (9,052) and Madhya Pradesh (5,261) accounting for 22.4%, 13.1% and 7.6% of total such Undertrials detained in Jails. The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for 3 to 6 months was reported from Daman & Diu (43.2%) followed by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (31.6%) and Tamil Nadu (28.8%). **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**

III. 6 to 12 Months

A total of 55,349 inmates were lodged in various jails in the country including 53,276 Males and 2,073 Females as on 31st December, 2018. States/UTs who have reported maximum detention of Undertrials (for a period of 6 to 12 months) were Uttar

Pradesh (12,945) followed by Bihar (5,648) and Punjab (4,586) accounting for 23.4%, 10.2% and 8.3% of total such Undertrials detained in Jails. The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for 6 to 12 months was reported from Punjab (33.0%) followed by Sikkim (24.7%) and Daman & Diu (22.7%). **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**

IV. 1 to 2 Years

A total of 40,217 inmates were lodged in various jails in the country including 38,554 Males and 1,663 Females as on 31st December, 2018. States/UT which have reported maximum detention of Undertrials (for a period of 1 to 2 years) were Uttar Pradesh (10,305) followed by Maharashtra (3,835) and Bihar (3,146) accounting for 25.6 %, 9.5 % and 7.8 % of total such Undertrials detained in Jails. The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for 1 to 2 years was reported from Lakshadweep (100%) followed by Goa (30.4%) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (28.9%). **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**

V. 2 to 3 Years

A total of 22,359 inmates were lodged in various jails in the country including 21,524 Males and 835 Females as on 31st December, 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of inmates (6,956) (31.1%) followed by Maharashtra (3,167) (14.2%) and Bihar (1,671) (7.5%). The percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for 2 to 3 years

was less than 10% of the total undertrials in all the States/UTs except Goa (14.3%), Himachal Pradesh (12.6%), Maharashtra (11.8%) and Uttarakhand (10.0%) **Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**

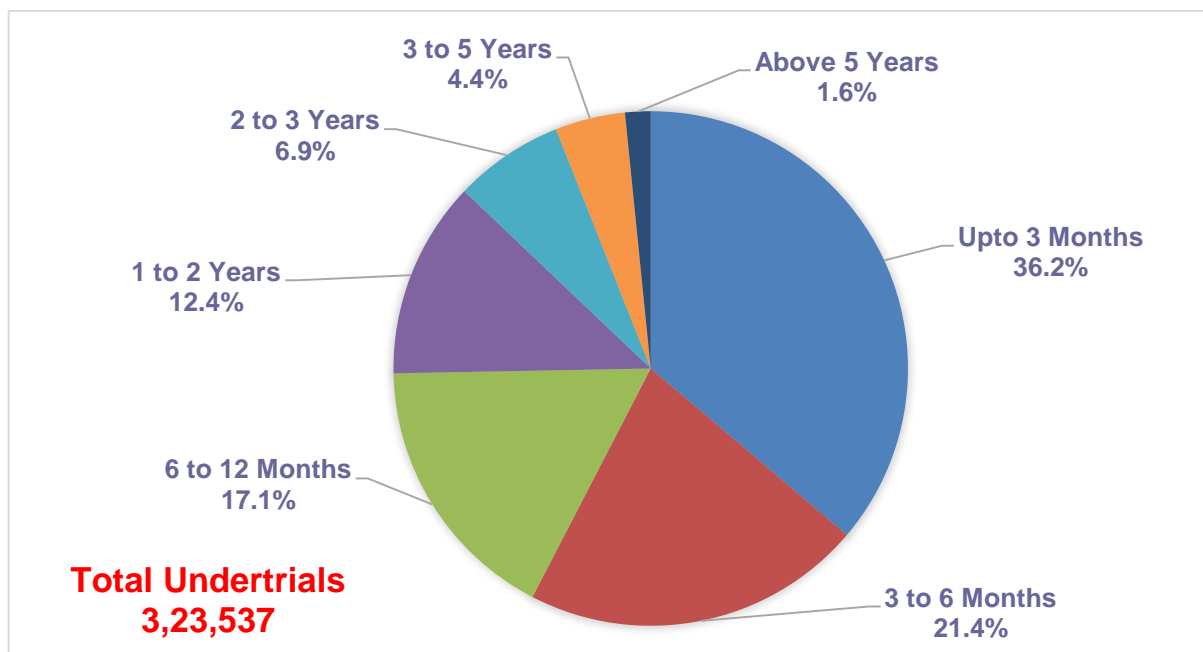
VI. 3 to 5 Years

A total of 14,316 undertrials prisoners were detained for a period of 3-5 years including 13,849 Males and 467 Females in the country as on 31st December, 2018. There were 4,707 (32.9%) such Undertrials prisoners in Uttar Pradesh followed by Maharashtra (1,994) (13.9%) and Jharkhand (915) (6.4%). The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for three to five years was reported from Jammu & Kashmir (9.4%) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (8.5%),

and Maharashtra (7.4%) **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5)**

VII. Above 5 Years

A total of 5,104 undertrials were detained in jails for 5 years or more in the country including 4,981 Males and 123 Females as on 31st December, 2018. The highest number of such undertrials prisoners were reported from Uttar Pradesh (1,881) accounting for 36.9% of such undertrials prisoners confined for above 5 years followed by Maharashtra (879, 17.2%) and Jharkhand (410, 8.0%) as on 31st December, 2018. The highest percentage of undertrials prisoners within the State detained for more than five years was reported from Jammu & Kashmir (8.4%) followed by Goa (3.8%) and Gujarat (3.3%) **(Chart 6.2, Table 6.4 & Table 6.5).**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Distribution of Undertrials undergoing various Period of Sentences at the end of 2018

Chart – 6.2

Table – 6.1 A**Number of Convicts by Period of Sentence as on 31st December, 2018**

SI. No.	State/UT	Capital Punishment	Life Imprisonment	10 – 13+ Years	7 – 9+ Years	5 – 6+ Years	2 – 4+ Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	1780	215	120	70	67
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	41	17	26	16	24
3	ASSAM	4	1948	301	317	288	166
4	BIHAR	18	4502	1089	466	318	287
5	CHHATTISGARH	10	5873	1260	551	302	176
6	GOA	0	73	42	3	3	13
7	GUJARAT	5	2292	537	340	231	263
8	HARYANA	17	3500	1269	640	541	416
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	372	298	53	32	38
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10	77	55	23	16	19
11	JHARKHAND	20	3330	778	304	203	196
12	KARNATAKA	26	2213	425	315	212	212
13	KERALA	15	1066	165	175	142	226
14	MADHYA PRADESH	40	11844	2746	1094	969	813
15	MAHARASHTRA	76	4126	838	895	670	573
16	MANIPUR	1	47	16	9	7	4
17	MEGHALAYA	0	36	37	22	4	9
18	MIZORAM	0	38	30	6	15	85
19	NAGALAND	0	26	22	16	15	16
20	ODISHA	9	2545	714	176	187	102
21	PUNJAB	14	2246	3235	673	497	630
22	RAJASTHAN	17	2720	955	252	344	402
23	SIKKIM	0	38	49	15	29	20
24	TAMIL NADU	10	1396	378	340	376	420
25	TELANGANA	0	1045	199	132	88	105
26	TRIPURA	0	295	75	61	32	23
27	UTTAR PRADESH	44	17169	4084	2326	1385	1041
28	UTTARAKHAND	12	849	328	201	208	181
29	WEST BENGAL#	37	1859	521	699	745	618
	TOTAL (STATES)	388	73346	20678	10250	7945	7145
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	36	14	17	6	3
31	CHANDIGARH	0	112	73	37	43	34
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	12	3	0	0	0
34	DELHI	14	1314	252	511	300	241
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	53	8	2	5	6
	TOTAL (UTs)	14	1527	350	567	354	284
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	402	74873	21028	10817	8299	7429

+ indicates less than 12 months of sentence

• 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.

Table 6.1A – Page 1 of 2

Table – 6.1 A (Concluded)
Number of Convicts by Period of Sentence as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	1 – less than 2 Years	6 Months – Less than 1 Year	Less than 6 Months	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	95	110	288	2745
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	3	0	127
3	ASSAM	69	39	64	3196
4	BIHAR	231	97	180	7188
5	CHHATTISGARH	83	62	20	8337
6	GOA	8	7	0	149
7	GUJARAT	407	255	236	4566
8	HARYANA	260	187	237	7067
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	29	18	23	866
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	5	4	23	232
11	JHARKHAND	95	15	32	4973
12	KARNATAKA	133	91	190	3817
13	KERALA	305	215	380	2689
14	MADHYA PRADESH	493	337	290	18626
15	MAHARASHTRA	523	384	823	8908
16	MANIPUR	1	11	0	96
17	MEGHALAYA	2	1	8	119
18	MIZORAM	111	169	260	714
19	NAGALAND	16	4	0	115
20	ODISHA	54	25	21	3833
21	PUNJAB	444	350	450	8539
22	RAJASTHAN	338	264	322	5614
23	SIKKIM	8	2	3	164
24	TAMIL NADU	255	239	280	3694
25	TELANGANA	154	135	205	2063
26	TRIPURA	10	6	11	513
27	UTTAR PRADESH	915	764	932	28660
28	UTTARAKHAND	104	73	131	2087
29	WEST BENGAL#	504	409	861	6253
	TOTAL (STATES)	5652	4276	6270	135950
30	A & N ISLANDS	5	0	0	81
31	CHANDIGARH	58	43	40	440
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	15
34	DELHI	138	57	96	2923
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	3	0	78
	TOTAL (UTs)	202	104	136	3538
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5854	4380	6406	139488

• 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.

Table 6.1A – Page 2 of 2

Table – 6.1 B
Percentage of Convicts by Period of Sentence as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Capital Punishment	Life Imprisonment	10 –13+ Years	7 – 9+ Years	5 – 6+ Years	2 – 4+ Years
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0.0	64.8	7.8	4.4	2.6	2.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.0	32.3	13.4	20.5	12.6	18.9
3	ASSAM	0.1	61.0	9.4	9.9	9.0	5.2
4	BIHAR	0.3	62.6	15.2	6.5	4.4	4.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0.1	70.4	15.1	6.6	3.6	2.1
6	GOA	0.0	49.0	28.2	2.0	2.0	8.7
7	GUJARAT	0.1	50.2	11.8	7.4	5.1	5.8
8	HARYANA	0.2	49.5	18.0	9.1	7.7	5.9
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0.3	43.0	34.4	6.1	3.7	4.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4.3	33.2	23.7	9.9	6.9	8.2
11	JHARKHAND	0.4	67.0	15.6	6.1	4.1	3.9
12	KARNATAKA	0.7	58.0	11.1	8.3	5.6	5.6
13	KERALA	0.6	39.6	6.1	6.5	5.3	8.4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0.2	63.6	14.7	5.9	5.2	4.4
15	MAHARASHTRA	0.9	46.3	9.4	10.0	7.5	6.4
16	MANIPUR	1.0	49.0	16.7	9.4	7.3	4.2
17	MEGHALAYA	0.0	30.3	31.1	18.5	3.4	7.6
18	MIZORAM	0.0	5.3	4.2	0.8	2.1	11.9
19	NAGALAND	0.0	22.6	19.1	13.9	13.0	13.9
20	ODISHA	0.2	66.4	18.6	4.6	4.9	2.7
21	PUNJAB	0.2	26.3	37.9	7.9	5.8	7.4
22	RAJASTHAN	0.3	48.5	17.0	4.5	6.1	7.2
23	SIKKIM	0.0	23.2	29.9	9.1	17.7	12.2
24	TAMIL NADU	0.3	37.8	10.2	9.2	10.2	11.4
25	TELANGANA	0.0	50.7	9.6	6.4	4.3	5.1
26	TRIPURA	0.0	57.5	14.6	11.9	6.2	4.5
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0.2	59.9	14.2	8.1	4.8	3.6
28	UTTARAKHAND	0.6	40.7	15.7	9.6	10.0	8.7
29	WEST BENGAL#	0.6	29.7	8.3	11.2	11.9	9.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	0.3	54.0	15.2	7.5	5.8	5.3
30	A & N ISLANDS	0.0	44.4	17.3	21.0	7.4	3.7
31	CHANDIGARH	0.0	25.5	16.6	8.4	9.8	7.7
32	D & N HAVELI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	DELHI	0.5	45.0	8.6	17.5	10.3	8.2
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0.0	67.9	10.3	2.6	6.4	7.7
	TOTAL (UTs)	0.4	43.2	9.9	16.0	10.0	8.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0.3	53.7	15.1	7.8	5.9	5.3

+ indicates less than 12 months of sentence

• 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.

Table 6.1B – Page 1 of 2

Table – 6.1 B (Concluded)
Percentage of Convicts by Period of Sentence as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	1 – Less than 2 Years	6 Months - Less than 1 Year	Less than 6 Months	Total
(1)	(2)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	3.5	4.0	10.5	100.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0
3	ASSAM	2.2	1.2	2.0	100.0
4	BIHAR	3.2	1.3	2.5	100.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1.0	0.7	0.2	100.0
6	GOA	5.4	4.7	0.0	100.0
7	GUJARAT	8.9	5.6	5.2	100.0
8	HARYANA	3.7	2.6	3.4	100.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.3	2.1	2.7	100.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2.2	1.7	9.9	100.0
11	JHARKHAND	1.9	0.3	0.6	100.0
12	KARNATAKA	3.5	2.4	5.0	100.0
13	KERALA	11.3	8.0	14.1	100.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2.6	1.8	1.6	100.0
15	MAHARASHTRA	5.9	4.3	9.2	100.0
16	MANIPUR	1.0	11.5	0.0	100.0
17	MEGHALAYA	1.7	0.8	6.7	100.0
18	MIZORAM	15.5	23.7	36.4	100.0
19	NAGALAND	13.9	3.5	0.0	100.0
20	ODISHA	1.4	0.7	0.5	100.0
21	PUNJAB	5.2	4.1	5.3	100.0
22	RAJASTHAN	6.0	4.7	5.7	100.0
23	SIKKIM	4.9	1.2	1.8	100.0
24	TAMIL NADU	6.9	6.5	7.6	100.0
25	TELANGANA	7.5	6.5	9.9	100.0
26	TRIPURA	1.9	1.2	2.1	100.0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	3.2	2.7	3.3	100.0
28	UTTARAKHAND	5.0	3.5	6.3	100.0
29	WEST BENGAL#	8.1	6.5	13.8	100.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	4.2	3.1	4.6	100.0
30	A & N ISLANDS	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
31	CHANDIGARH	13.2	9.8	9.1	100.0
32	D & N HAVELI	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
34	DELHI	4.7	2.0	3.3	100.0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1.3	3.8	0.0	100.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	5.7	2.9	3.8	100.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	4.2	3.1	4.6	100.0

• 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.

Table 6.1B – Page 2 of 2

Table – 6.2
Details of Death Sentence during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Prisoners Awarded Capital Punishment during the Year	Number of Prisoners Whose Sentence Commuted to Life Imprisonment during the Year	Number of Prisoners Executed during the Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	4	0	0
4	BIHAR	9	12	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	1	0
6	GOA	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	1	0	0
8	HARYANA	1	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	20	4	0
12	KARNATAKA	16	7	0
13	KERALA	5	2	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	26	11	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	20	6	0
16	MANIPUR	1	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	9	0	0
21	PUNJAB	1	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	13	10	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	10	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	1	3	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	25	4	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	7	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	10	2	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	185	63	0
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
34	DELHI	1	2	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	2	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	186	65	0

• 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.

Table 6.2 – Page 1 of 1

TABLE – 6.3**Period of Detention of Convicts in Jails due to Non-payment of Fine Amount after Completion of their Sentence as on 31st December 2018**

S. No.	State/UT	Below 6 months			6 months & above - Below 1 year			1 year & above - Below 2 years			2 years & above - Below 3 years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	17	1	18	7	0	7	2	0	2	4	0	4
4	BIHAR	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	3	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0	2
8	HARYANA	24	0	24	5	0	5	9	0	9	1	0	1
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	3	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	11	0	11	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	0	0
13	KERALA	50	0	50	35	0	35	16	0	16	11	0	11
14	MADHYA PRADESH	24	0	24	8	0	8	6	1	7	1	0	1
15	MAHARASHTRA	18	1	19	3	0	3	7	0	7	4	0	4
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	76	9	85	5	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	86	0	86	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	15	0	15	14	0	14	5	0	5	10	0	10
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	13	0	13	10	0	10	5	0	5	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	15	2	17	45	0	45	1	0	1	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	213	1	214	29	1	30	10	3	13	3	0	3
28	UTTARAKHAND	13	3	16	2	0	2	2	0	2	3	0	3
29	WEST BENGAL#	46	1	47	8	0	8	1	0	1	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	633	19	652	182	4	186	78	4	82	40	0	40
30	A & N ISLANDS	3	0	3	11	0	11	6	0	6	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	36	4	40	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	42	4	46	14	0	14	7	0	7	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	675	23	698	196	4	200	85	4	89	40	0	40

- 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.

Table 6.3 – Page 1 of 2

TABLE – 6.3 (Concluded)**Period of Detention of Convicts in Jails due to Non-payment of Fine Amount after Completion of their Sentence as on 31st December 2018**

S. No.	State/UT	3 years & above - Below 5 years			5 years & above			Total Convicts		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	3	0	3	2	0	2	35	1	36
4	BIHAR	2	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	6
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	1	0	1	40	0	40
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
13	KERALA	11	0	11	11	0	11	134	0	134
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	0	1	0	0	0	40	1	41
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	2	0	2	34	1	35
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	10	93
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	1	0	1	97	0	97
22	RAJASTHAN	3	0	3	3	0	3	50	0	50
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	5	0	5	5	0	5	38	0	38
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	2	63
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	4	1	5	259	6	265
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	3	23
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	56
	TOTAL (STATES)	25	0	25	32	1	33	990	28	1018
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	4	44
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	4	67
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	25	0	25	32	1	33	1053	32	1085

• 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.

Table 6.3 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 6.4
Number of Undertrial Prisoners by Duration of Confinement
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Upto 3 Months			3 to 6 Months			6 to 12 Months			1 to 2 Years		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2844	236	3080	405	18	423	441	6	447	156	2	158
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	40	3	43	26	3	29	16	0	16	11	0	11
3	ASSAM	2973	95	3068	987	65	1052	523	12	535	301	7	308
4	BIHAR	10662	439	11101	8720	332	9052	5467	181	5648	3063	83	3146
5	CHHATTISGARH	3084	124	3208	2211	97	2308	2097	99	2196	1607	120	1727
6	GOA	36	11	47	41	3	44	50	6	56	85	2	87
7	GUJARAT	4271	178	4449	1519	65	1584	1213	29	1242	1122	31	1153
8	HARYANA	4714	109	4823	2896	89	2985	2017	87	2104	1576	80	1656
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	401	12	413	218	5	223	251	5	256	208	8	216
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	608	31	639	370	23	393	455	25	480	361	11	372
11	JHARKHAND	4686	207	4893	3735	164	3899	2438	121	2559	1740	120	1860
12	KARNATAKA	3549	108	3657	1967	72	2039	1736	66	1802	1296	68	1364
13	KERALA	3313	119	3432	766	16	782	347	9	356	210	2	212
14	MADHYA PRADESH	8385	306	8691	5099	162	5261	4165	155	4320	2922	107	3029
15	MAHARASHTRA	7430	473	7903	4456	280	4736	4241	143	4384	3708	127	3835
16	MANIPUR	207	40	247	191	17	208	126	7	133	122	0	122
17	MEGHALAYA	291	10	301	136	6	142	122	1	123	130	4	134
18	MIZORAM	542	89	631	125	34	159	96	12	108	47	4	51
19	NAGALAND	132	3	135	62	4	66	52	0	52	35	0	35
20	ODISHA	4097	176	4273	2577	108	2685	2035	68	2103	1737	56	1793
21	PUNJAB	3146	195	3341	2653	149	2802	4405	181	4586	1962	104	2066
22	RAJASTHAN	5257	133	5390	2477	59	2536	2033	65	2098	1973	67	2040
23	SIKKIM	74	2	76	62	0	62	54	1	55	27	0	27
24	TAMIL NADU	3993	364	4357	2606	52	2658	1368	19	1387	565	15	580
25	TELANGANA	1944	149	2093	696	54	750	285	16	301	43	5	48
26	TRIPURA	299	16	315	130	8	138	40	0	40	27	1	28
27	UTTAR PRADESH	22086	844	22930	14834	648	15482	12365	580	12945	9873	432	10305
28	UTTARAKHAND	1001	40	1041	726	30	756	561	33	594	340	16	356
29	WEST BENGAL#	6495	441	6936	3174	152	3326	2458	96	2554	1504	94	1598
	TOTAL (STATES)	106560	4953	111513	63865	2715	66580	51457	2023	53480	36751	1566	38317
30	A & N ISLANDS	34	1	35	26	0	26	16	0	16	8	0	8
31	CHANDIGARH	292	9	301	154	6	160	66	2	68	46	2	48
32	D & N HAVELI	5	0	5	10	2	12	6	0	6	9	2	11
33	DAMAN & DIU	15	0	15	19	0	19	10	0	10	0	0	0
34	DELHI	4850	174	5024	2313	45	2358	1705	48	1753	1719	93	1812
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	113	6	119	25	0	25	16	0	16	20	0	20
	TOTAL (UTs)	5309	190	5499	2547	53	2600	1819	50	1869	1803	97	1900
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	111869	5143	117012	66412	2768	69180	53276	2073	55349	38554	1663	40217

• 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.

Table – 6.4 (Concluded)
Number of Undertrial Prisoners by Duration of Confinement
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	2 to 3 Years			3 to 5 Years			Above 5 Years			Total		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(1)	(2)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	82	1	83	6	0	6	4	0	4	3938	263	4201
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	9	0	9	10	0	10	0	0	0	112	6	118
3	ASSAM	65	0	65	51	0	51	0	0	0	4900	179	5079
4	BIHAR	1629	42	1671	674	12	686	182	2	184	30397	1091	31488
5	CHHATTISGARH	440	39	479	190	20	210	8	1	9	9637	500	10137
6	GOA	41	0	41	0	0	0	9	2	11	262	24	286
7	GUJARAT	658	16	674	525	8	533	322	5	327	9630	332	9962
8	HARYANA	457	11	468	128	5	133	6	1	7	11794	382	12176
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	165	10	175	94	5	99	6	0	6	1343	45	1388
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	215	13	228	234	7	241	209	6	215	2452	116	2568
11	JHARKHAND	1031	62	1093	869	46	915	393	17	410	14892	737	15629
12	KARNATAKA	674	18	692	419	9	428	127	0	127	9768	341	10109
13	KERALA	79	2	81	33	2	35	6	1	7	4754	151	4905
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1154	49	1203	533	14	547	71	1	72	22329	794	23123
15	MAHARASHTRA	3061	106	3167	1934	60	1994	862	17	879	25692	1206	26898
16	MANIPUR	46	0	46	39	0	39	21	0	21	752	64	816
17	MEGHALAYA	59	4	63	38	0	38	13	0	13	789	25	814
18	MIZORAM	8	0	8	6	0	6	0	0	0	824	139	963
19	NAGALAND	11	0	11	3	0	3	2	0	2	297	7	304
20	ODISHA	825	23	848	768	24	792	155	0	155	12194	455	12649
21	PUNJAB	740	48	788	276	18	294	27	0	27	13209	695	13904
22	RAJASTHAN	1233	61	1294	863	27	890	246	7	253	14082	419	14501
23	SIKKIM	2	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	220	3	223
24	TAMIL NADU	170	1	171	66	4	70	11	1	12	8779	456	9235
25	TELANGANA	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2968	226	3194
26	TRIPURA	5	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	501	26	527
27	UTTAR PRADESH	6719	237	6956	4580	127	4707	1847	34	1881	72304	2902	75206
28	UTTARAKHAND	314	7	321	134	1	135	21	0	21	3097	127	3224
29	WEST BENGAL#	936	58	994	715	52	767	285	18	303	15567	911	16478
	TOTAL (STATES)	20828	811	21639	13189	441	13630	4833	113	4946	297483	12622	310105
30	A & N ISLANDS	10	0	10	5	1	6	2	0	2	101	2	103
31	CHANDIGARH	12	1	13	3	0	3	2	0	2	575	20	595
32	D & N HAVELI	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	34	4	38
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	44
34	DELHI	672	23	695	650	24	674	144	10	154	12053	417	12470
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	174	7	181
	TOTAL (UTs)	696	24	720	660	26	686	148	10	158	12982	450	13432
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	21524	835	22359	13849	467	14316	4981	123	5104	310465	13072	323537

• 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.

Table – 6.5
Percentage of Undertrial Prisoners by Duration of Confinement
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Upto 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 12 Months	1 to 2 Years	2 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Above 5 Years	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	73.3	10.1	10.6	3.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	100
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	36.4	24.6	13.6	9.3	7.6	8.5	0.0	100
3	ASSAM	60.4	20.7	10.5	6.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	100
4	BIHAR	35.3	28.7	17.9	10.0	5.3	2.2	0.6	100
5	CHHATTISGARH	31.6	22.8	21.7	17.0	4.7	2.1	0.1	100
6	GOA	16.4	15.4	19.6	30.4	14.3	0.0	3.8	100
7	GUJARAT	44.7	15.9	12.5	11.6	6.8	5.4	3.3	100
8	HARYANA	39.6	24.5	17.3	13.6	3.8	1.1	0.1	100
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	29.8	16.1	18.4	15.6	12.6	7.1	0.4	100
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	24.9	15.3	18.7	14.5	8.9	9.4	8.4	100
11	JHARKHAND	31.3	24.9	16.4	11.9	7.0	5.9	2.6	100
12	KARNATAKA	36.2	20.2	17.8	13.5	6.8	4.2	1.3	100
13	KERALA	70.0	15.9	7.3	4.3	1.7	0.7	0.1	100
14	MADHYA PRADESH	37.6	22.8	18.7	13.1	5.2	2.4	0.3	100
15	MAHARASHTRA	29.4	17.6	16.3	14.3	11.8	7.4	3.3	100
16	MANIPUR	30.3	25.5	16.3	15.0	5.6	4.8	2.6	100
17	MEGHALAYA	37.0	17.4	15.1	16.5	7.7	4.7	1.6	100
18	MIZORAM	65.5	16.5	11.2	5.3	0.8	0.6	0.0	100
19	NAGALAND	44.4	21.7	17.1	11.5	3.6	1.0	0.7	100
20	ODISHA	33.8	21.2	16.6	14.2	6.7	6.3	1.2	100
21	PUNJAB	24.0	20.2	33.0	14.9	5.7	2.1	0.2	100
22	RAJASTHAN	37.2	17.5	14.5	14.1	8.9	6.1	1.7	100
23	SIKKIM	34.1	27.8	24.7	12.1	0.9	0.4	0.0	100
24	TAMIL NADU	47.2	28.8	15.0	6.3	1.9	0.8	0.1	100
25	TELANGANA	65.5	23.5	9.4	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100
26	TRIPURA	59.8	26.2	7.6	5.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	100
27	UTTAR PRADESH	30.5	20.6	17.2	13.7	9.2	6.3	2.5	100
28	UTTARAKHAND	32.3	23.4	18.4	11.0	10.0	4.2	0.7	100
29	WEST BENGAL#	42.1	20.2	15.5	9.7	6.0	4.7	1.8	100
	TOTAL (STATES)	36.0	21.5	17.2	12.4	7.0	4.4	1.6	100
30	A & N ISLANDS	34.0	25.2	15.5	7.8	9.7	5.8	1.9	100
31	CHANDIGARH	50.6	26.9	11.4	8.1	2.2	0.5	0.3	100
32	D & N HAVELI	13.2	31.6	15.8	28.9	5.3	5.3	0.0	100
33	DAMAN & DIU	34.1	43.2	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
34	DELHI	40.3	18.9	14.1	14.5	5.6	5.4	1.2	100
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
36	PUDUCHERRY	65.7	13.8	8.8	11.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100
	TOTAL (UTs)	40.9	19.4	13.9	14.1	5.4	5.1	1.2	100
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	36.2	21.4	17.1	12.4	6.9	4.4	1.6	100

• 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.

Chapter 7

**Prisoners –
Releases,
Transfers
and
Movements**

Chapter – 7

Prisoners - Releases, Transfers and Movements

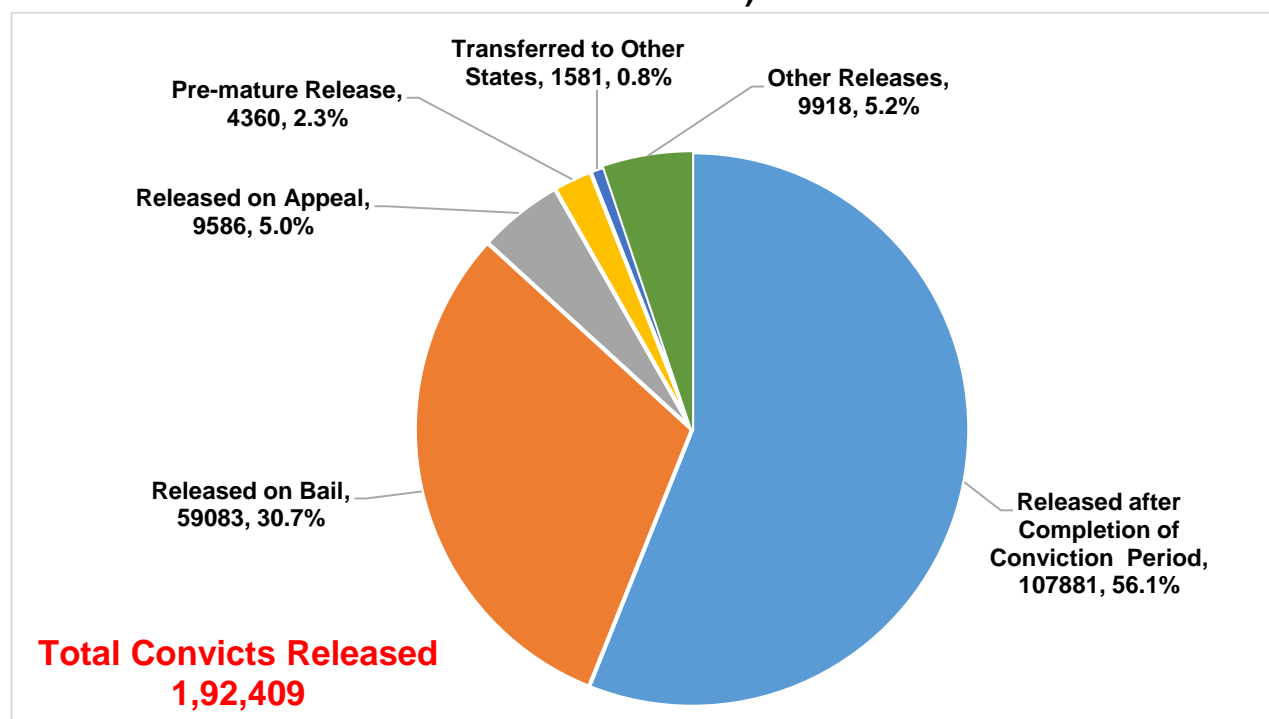
Prisoners are released either on temporary basis or permanent basis during the course of sentences and prosecution. Also, Prisoners may be transferred from one prison to another due to security reasons, to appear in trial courts etc. This chapter discusses releases, transfers and movements (to Courts, Hospital) of Prisoners.

Convicts

I. Releases

During the calendar year 2018, a total of 1,92,409 convicts were released out of

which 1,07,881 convicts were released after completion of conviction period and 59,083 were released on bail. 4,360 convicts were released prematurely and 9,586 prisoners were acquitted by higher courts on appeal (**Chart 7.1**). A total of 221 convicts were released under pardon during 2018, maximum such released were reported in Gujarat (64) followed by Rajasthan (54), Uttar Pradesh (52), Kerala (13), Jharkhand (10), Bihar (9), Maharashtra (7), Uttarakhand & Chandigarh each (4), Himachal Pradesh (2) and Punjab & Tripura each (1).(**Table 7.1**).



• As per data provided by States/UTs.

* Other releases include Pardons

Shares of Different Types of Releases of Convicts during the year 2018

Chart 7.1

II. Transfers

A total of 1,581 convicts were transferred from one State to another State during 2018. Uttar Pradesh (470),

Haryana (176) and Maharashtra (169) have reported the highest number of such transfer of convicts to other States (**Table 7.1**).

Undertrials

I. Releases

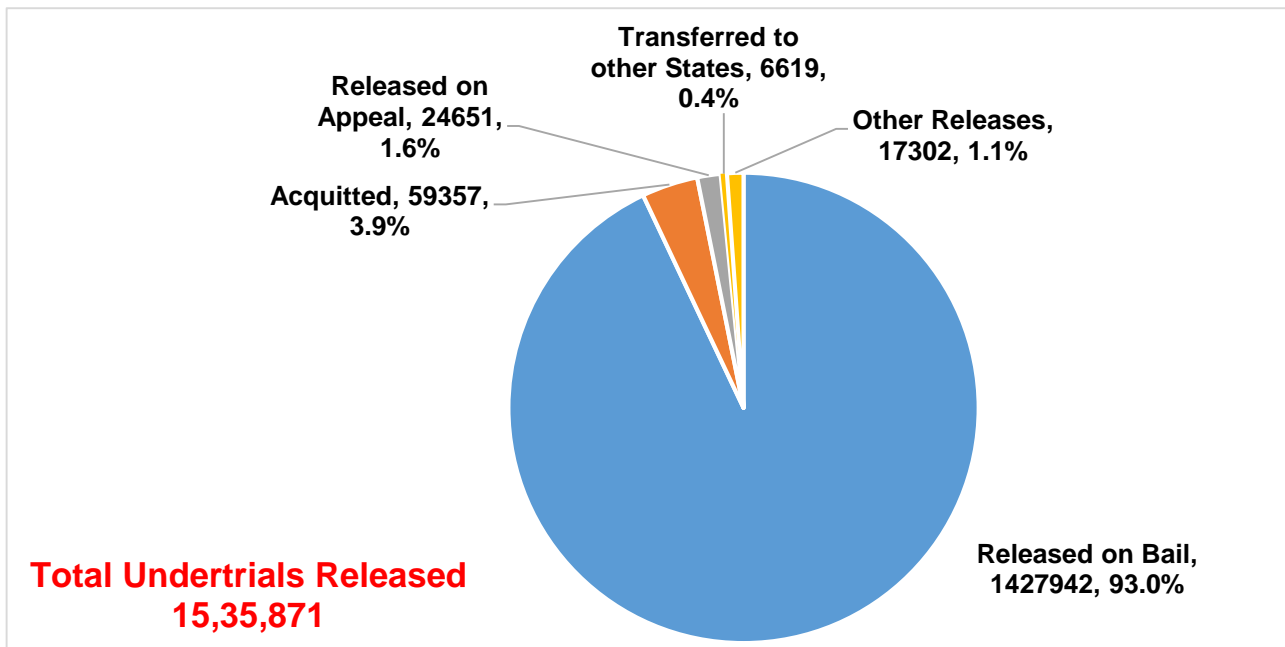
A total of 15,35,871 Undertrials were released during 2018 out of which 14,27,942 released on bail (**Chart 7.2**). A total of 59357 Undertrials were acquitted by the trial courts. States of Rajasthan (5606), Madhya Pradesh (5565), Uttar Pradesh (5403), Kerala (4633), Maharashtra (4403), Jharkhand (4372 and Chhattisgarh (4,206) have reported the major number of such acquittals. A total of 24,651 Undertrials were released on appeal from Higher courts. A total of 33 undertrials were extradited during 2018 (**Table 7.3**).

Releases under Section 436A

A total of 1,822 (1,805 Males and 17 Females) Undertrials were eligible for

release under the Section 436A of CrPc (Undertrials who have undergone imprisonment extending up to more than half(1/2) of the sentence for the accused offences cumulatively are eligible for release on personnel bond with or without sureties under this section) and the States of Uttar Pradesh (1393), Rajasthan (250) and Bihar (71) have reported the major number of such undertrials who were eligible for releases under this section.

A total of 1,072 (1,056 Males and 16 Females) Undertrials were released under the Section 436A of CrPc, maximum such releases were reported by Uttar Pradesh (831) followed by Rajasthan (157) and Bihar (49) (**Table 7.4**).



• As per data provided by States/UTs.

* Other releases include transferred to mental/civil hospital, extradited, etc.

Shares of Different Types of Releases of Undertrial Prisoners during 2018
Chart: 7.2

II. Transfers

A total of 6,619 undertrials were transferred from one State to another State. Uttar Pradesh (2268), Bihar (754),

Delhi (620) and Haryana (431) have reported the highest number of such transfer of Undertrial prisoners to other States (**Table 7.3**).

Detenues

Releases

During the calendar year 2018, a total of 7,253 Detenues were released out of which 1,148 Detenues were released after completion of detention period, 5,412 Detenues were released before completion of the detention period imposed. A total of 162 Detenues were released on bail. A total of 531 Detenues were reported under 'Other releases' (Table 7.5).

Parole

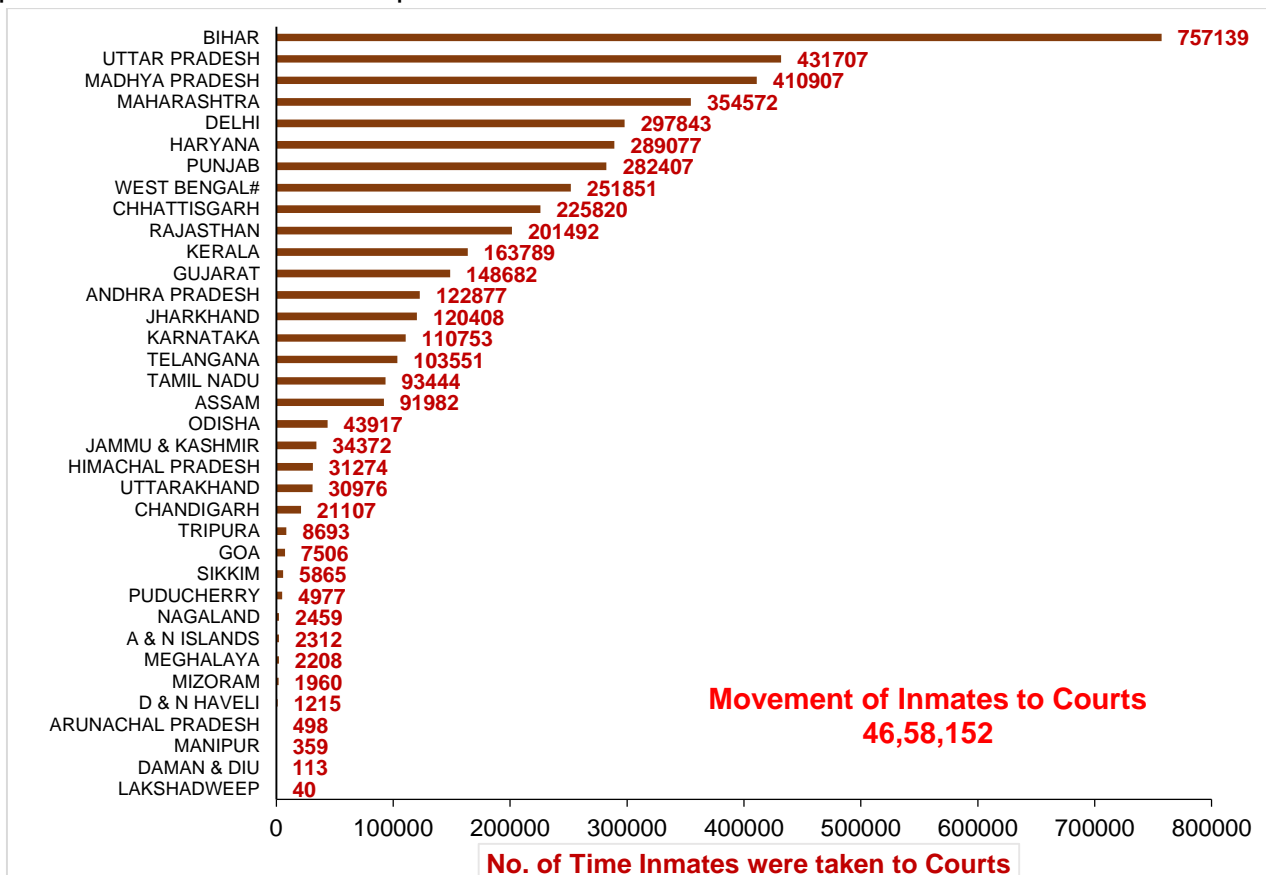
During the year 2018, a total of 31,297 persons were released on parole, maximum of such parole releases were reported by Punjab (8,340) followed by Madhya Pradesh (4,026), Haryana (3,563) and Tamil Nadu (3519). 343 prisoners released on parole have

absconded, maximum of such parole absconders were reported by Punjab (168) followed by Gujarat (56) and Rajasthan (40). A total of 150 such parole absconders were re-arrested (Table 7.2).

Movement of inmates outside the jail premises

I. Movement of Inmates to Courts

A total of 46,58,152 times inmates went outside the jail premises to attend courts during the year 2018. Bihar has reported the highest number of times inmates were taken to courts (7,57,139) followed by Uttar Pradesh (4,31,707) and Madhya Pradesh (4,10,907) accounting for 16.25%, 9.27% and 8.82% of the total number of times inmates were taken to courts (Chart 7.3, Table 7.6).



• 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.

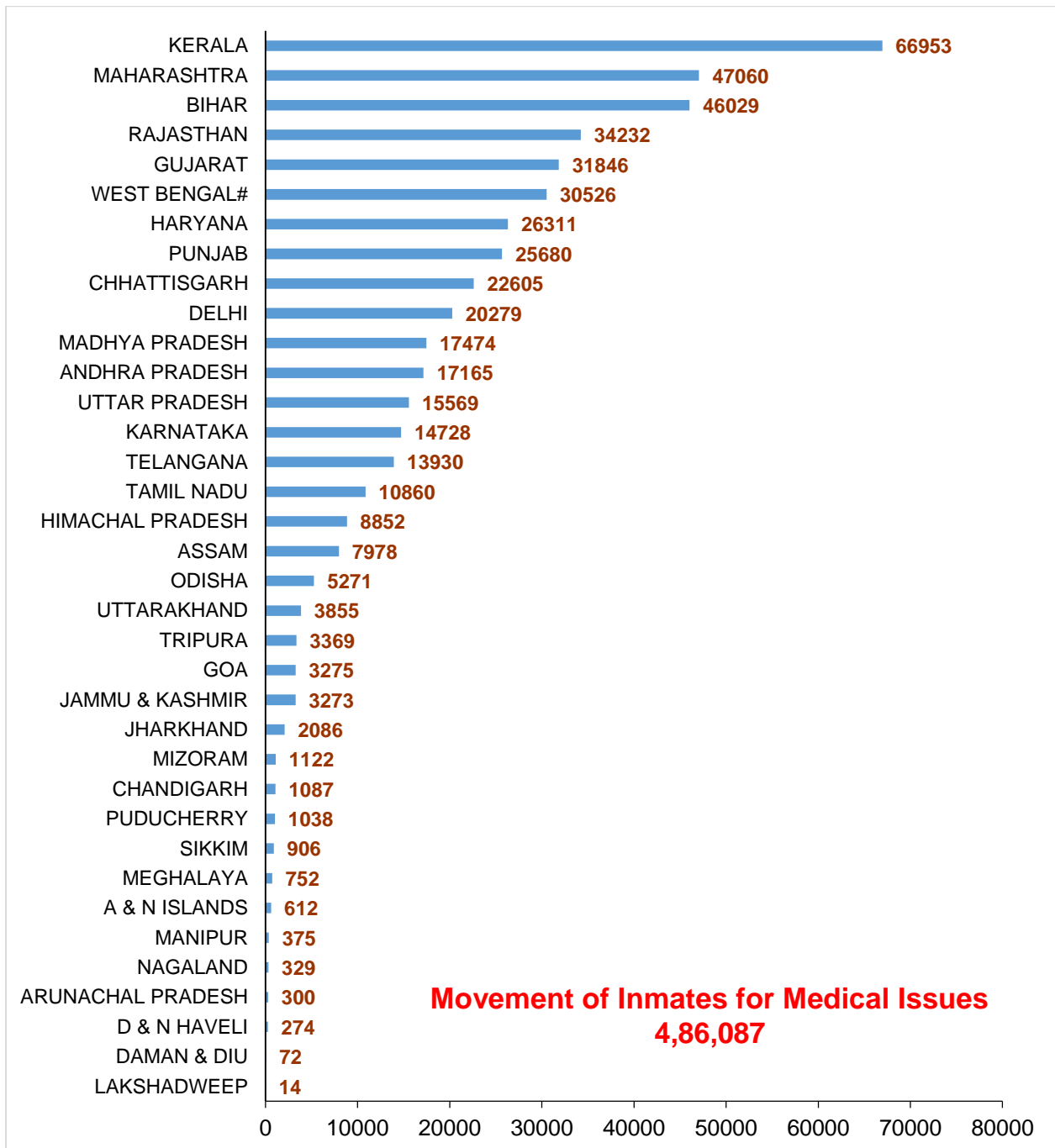
Movements of Inmates outside the Jails (To Courts)

Chart: 7.3

II. Movement of Inmates to Hospitals

A total of 4,86,087 times inmates went outside the jail premises for medical attendance purpose during the year 2018. Kerala has reported the highest number of

times inmates who went outside for medical issues (66,953) followed by Maharashtra (47,060) and Bihar (46,029) accounting for 13.77%, 9.68% and 9.47% of the total such movement of inmates. **(Chart 7.4, Table 7.6).**



• 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.

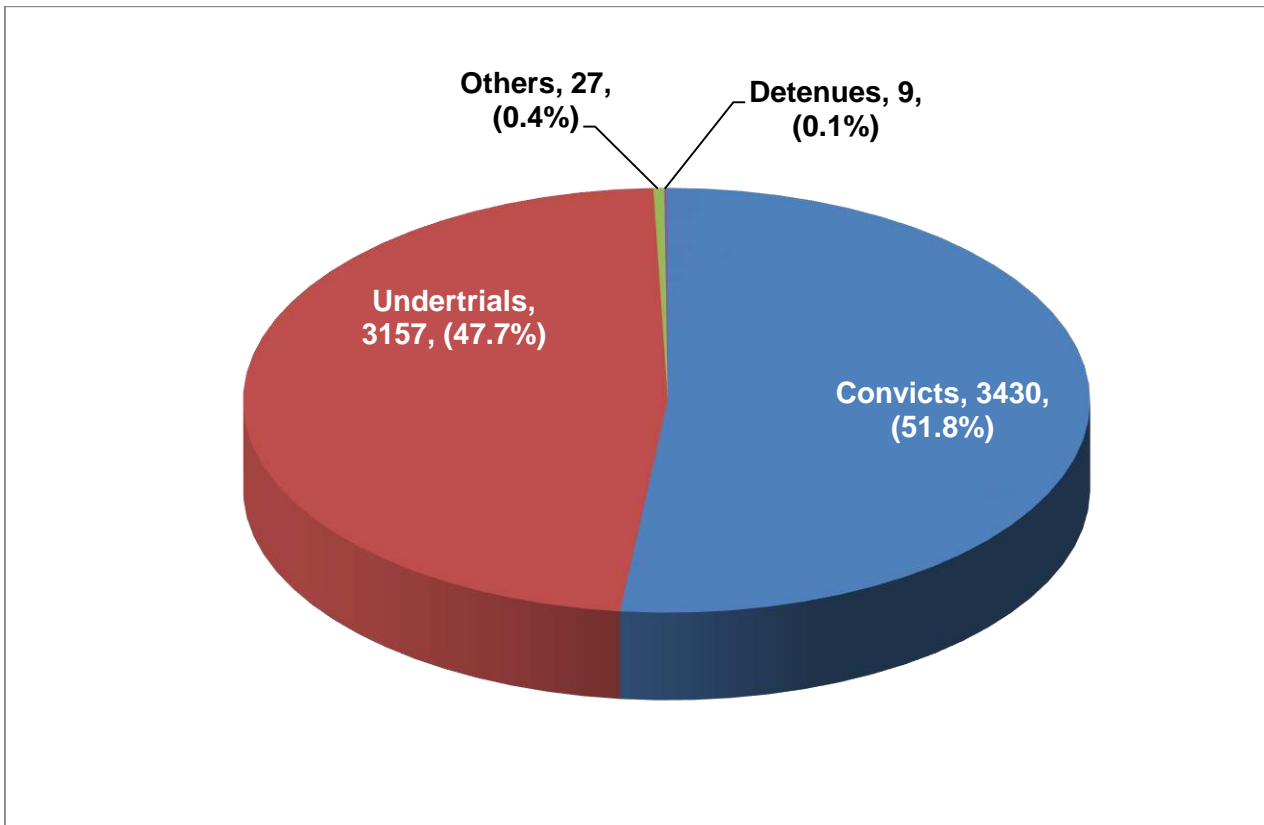
Movements of Inmates outside the Jails (For Medical Issues)

Chart: 7.4

Mentally ill Prisoners

A total of 6,623 inmates were reported as mentally ill out of total 4,66,084 inmates lodged in various jails in the country as on 31st December, 2018, accounting for 1.4% of total such inmates. Out of 6,623 inmates

suffering from mental illness, 51.8% (3,430) were convicts, 47.7% (3,157) were Undertrials and 0.1% (9) were Detenues as on 31st December, 2018 **(Chart 7.5, Table 7.7).**



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Inmates Suffering from Mental illness as on 31st December, 2018

Chart: 7.5



Table – 7.1**Convicts Released during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released after Completion of Conviction Period	Released on Bail	Pre-mature Release	Released on Appeal	Pardons	Transfer-red to Other States	Other Releases	Total (Col.3 To 9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	10321	1976	49	112	0	59	68	12585
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
3	ASSAM	1926	169	69	139	0	19	10	2332
4	BIHAR	1167	2057	157	1129	9	75	396	4990
5	CHHATTISGARH	1468	2141	139	338	0	35	481	4602
6	GOA	177	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
7	GUJARAT	3030	912	61	388	64	2	0	4457
8	HARYANA	1103	4070	99	300	0	176	0	5748
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	375	124	0	67	2	34	36	638
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	166	320	14	11	0	34	6	551
11	JHARKHAND	821	2185	337	935	10	55	207	4550
12	KARNATAKA	1326	1707	183	176	0	73	0	3465
13	KERALA	3874	646	13	114	13	4	422	5086
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2687	7897	399	847	0	0	524	12354
15	MAHARASHTRA	9692	1685	303	469	7	169	125	12450
16	MANIPUR	36	0	2	0	0	0	0	38
17	MEGHALAYA	34	0	2	1	0	0	10	47
18	MIZORAM	1921	9	0	29	0	0	27	1986
19	NAGALAND	133	1	3	1	0	3	6	147
20	ODISHA	428	1047	64	69	0	129	62	1799
21	PUNJAB	3438	4315	158	461	1	40	383	8796
22	RAJASTHAN	2740	5805	49	585	54	27	396	9656
23	SIKKIM	40	5	8	0	0	0	0	53
24	TAMIL NADU	1838	895	1607	361	0	0	32	4733
25	TELANGANA	28401	1715	10	1091	0	0	0	31217
26	TRIPURA	394	23	19	24	1	0	183	644
27	UTTAR PRADESH	16910	12288	132	1436	52	470	316	31604
28	UTTARAKHAND	2107	886	8	112	4	18	28	3163
29	WEST BENGAL#	8853	5198	18	195	0	114	2614	16992
	TOTAL (STATES)	105434	58076	3903	9390	217	1536	6332	184888
30	A & N ISLANDS	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	39
31	CHANDIGARH	88	185	0	64	4	13	0	354
32	D & N HAVELI	5	0	0	0	0	9	0	14
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	2153	822	456	132	0	22	3365	6950
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	163	0	0	0	0	1	0	164
	TOTAL (UTs)	2447	1007	457	196	4	45	3365	7521
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	107881	59083	4360	9586	221	1581	9697	192409

• 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.

Table 7.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 7.2
Persons Released on Parole, Parole Absconders / Arrests during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released on Parole			% share	Parole Absconders			% share	Parole Absconders Arrested			% share
		M	F	T		M	F	T		M	F	T	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	152	3	155	0.50	1	0	1	0.29	1	0	1	0.67
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
4	BIHAR	6	0	6	0.02	1	0	1	0.29	0	0	0	0.00
5	CHHATTISGARH	816	13	829	2.65	1	0	1	0.29	1	0	1	0.67
6	GOA	80	2	82	0.26	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	3118	135	3253	10.39	51	5	56	16.33	35	2	37	24.67
8	HARYANA	3462	101	3563	11.38	22	1	23	6.71	9	0	9	6.00
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	401	17	418	1.34	10	0	10	2.92	0	0	0	0.00
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	0	7	0.02	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
11	JHARKHAND	28	2	30	0.10	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
12	KARNATAKA	627	21	648	2.07	2	0	2	0.58	3	0	3	2.00
13	KERALA	210	7	217	0.69	1	0	1	0.29	1	0	1	0.67
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3949	77	4026	12.86	9	0	9	2.62	5	0	5	3.33
15	MAHARASHTRA	681	39	720	2.30	15	0	15	4.37	18	0	18	12.00
16	MANIPUR	3	1	4	0.01	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	23	0	23	0.07	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
20	ODISHA	49	0	49	0.16	1	0	1	0.29	0	0	0	0.00
21	PUNJAB	7900	440	8340	26.65	167	1	168	48.98	51	0	51	34.00
22	RAJASTHAN	1749	26	1775	5.67	40	0	40	11.66	12	0	12	8.00
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	3502	17	3519	11.24	8	0	8	2.33	6	0	6	4.00
25	TELANGANA	377	12	389	1.24	2	0	2	0.58	1	0	1	0.67
26	TRIPURA	16	0	16	0.05	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
27	UTTAR PRADESH	28	1	29	0.09	1	0	1	0.29	0	0	0	0.00
28	UTTARAKHAND	97	0	97	0.31	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
29	WEST BENGAL#	2033	82	2115	6.76	3	0	3	0.87	2	0	2	1.33
	TOTAL (STATES)	29315	996	30311	96.85	335	7	342	99.71	145	2	147	98.00
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	1	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	264	18	282	0.90	1	0	1	0.29	1	0	1	0.67
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
34	DELHI	632	29	661	2.11	0	0	0	0.00	2	0	2	1.33
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	42	0	42	0.13	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00
	TOTAL (UTs)	939	47	986	3.15	1	0	1	0.29	3	0	3	2.00
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	30254	1043	31297	100.00	336	7	343	100.00	148	2	150	100.00

• 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.

Table – 7.3
Undertrials Released / Transferred during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released on Bail	Acquitted (By Lower Courts)	Released on Appeal (By Higher Courts)	Transferred to Other States	Extradited	Other Releases	Total (Col.3 to 8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	47737	2103	0	334	0	14	50188
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	326	0	0	0	0	0	326
3	ASSAM	24642	1915	338	35	0	77	27007
4	BIHAR	191543	3328	5204	754	0	999	201828
5	CHHATTISGARH	38622	4206	2	39	0	423	43292
6	GOA	903	132	0	0	0	0	1035
7	GUJARAT	71499	1686	15	60	0	0	73260
8	HARYANA	50063	1571	965	431	0	1	53031
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3123	288	5	106	0	25	3547
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7115	186	3	290	0	67	7661
11	JHARKHAND	36092	4372	811	240	0	459	41974
12	KARNATAKA	65966	2017	2	46	0	136	68167
13	KERALA	7514	4633	1483	5	0	186	13821
14	MADHYA PRADESH	127992	5565	521	0	0	1812	135890
15	MAHARASHTRA	92136	4403	2375	86	0	147	99147
16	MANIPUR	1434	0	0	0	0	0	1434
17	MEGHALAYA	1814	81	8	4	0	23	1930
18	MIZORAM	2841	102	0	0	0	0	2943
19	NAGALAND	1269	168	13	5	0	93	1548
20	ODISHA	57919	2321	2844	311	0	745	64140
21	PUNJAB	38882	2003	1398	129	0	1582	43994
22	RAJASTHAN	80192	5606	1968	232	4	724	88726
23	SIKKIM	292	212	0	0	0	0	504
24	TAMIL NADU	42222	2301	76	11	0	22	44632
25	TELANGANA	44499	1179	235	0	0	237	46150
26	TRIPURA	2542	167	47	2	0	114	2872
27	UTTAR PRADESH	259264	5403	6301	2268	0	195	273431
28	UTTARAKHAND	11686	290	0	87	0	45	12108
29	WEST BENGAL#	71907	867	0	384	0	0	73158
	TOTAL (STATES)	1382036	57105	24614	5859	4	8126	1477744
30	A & N ISLANDS	396	0	0	0	0	0	396
31	CHANDIGARH	2159	120	0	38	0	0	2317
32	D & N HAVELI	217	15	0	12	0	0	244
33	DAMAN & DIU	106	1	0	22	0	0	129
34	DELHI	41163	2099	0	620	29	9143	53054
35	LAKSHADWEEP	41	0	0	0	0	0	41
36	PUDUCHERRY	1824	17	37	68	0	0	1946
	TOTAL (UTs)	45906	2252	37	760	29	9143	58127
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1427942	59357	24651	6619	33	17269	1535871

• 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.

Table 7.3 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 7.4
Status of Undertrial Inmates under Section 436A of Cr.P.C. during the year 2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of inmates eligible for pre-mature release under Section 436A			Number of inmates released under Section 436A of Cr.P.C.		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	71	0	71	49	0	49
5	CHHATTISGARH	11	0	11	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	6	1	7	1	0	1
12	KARNATAKA	9	0	9	7	0	7
13	KERALA	8	0	8	1	0	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	17	0	17	17	0	17
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	250	0	250	157	0	157
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1383	10	1393	821	10	831
28	UTTARAKHAND	7	0	7	3	0	3
29	WEST BENGAL#	22	0	22	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1784	11	1795	1056	10	1066
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	21	6	27	0	6	6
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	21	6	27	0	6	6
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1805	17	1822	1056	16	1072

• 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.

Table 7.4 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 7.5**Detenues Released during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released on Completion of Detention Period	Released before Completion of Detention Period	Released on Bail	Other Releases	Total Col.3 to 6
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	23	1	0	26
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	2	0	0	0	2
4	BIHAR	0	0	3	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	57	1800	6	0	1863
8	HARYANA	7	6	0	0	13
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	28	332	9	109	478
11	JHARKHAND	15	0	0	0	15
12	KARNATAKA	21	212	1	0	234
13	KERALA	148	14	40	0	202
14	MADHYA PRADESH	89	162	19	77	347
15	MAHARASHTRA	78	66	1	7	152
16	MANIPUR	20	27	0	0	47
17	MEGHALAYA	1	0	0	0	1
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	21	23	43	0	87
20	ODISHA	2	0	15	0	17
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	3	2	7	1	13
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	445	2579	0	296	3320
25	TELANGANA	116	125	0	9	250
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	2	2
27	UTTAR PRADESH	89	41	5	20	155
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1144	5412	150	521	7227
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	4	0	6	10	20
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	6	0	6
	TOTAL (UTs)	4	0	12	10	26
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1148	5412	162	531	7253

• 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.

Table 7.5 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 7.6**Movement of inmates outside the jail premises during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Visit of Inmates to Courts	Visit of Inmates for Medical Attendance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	122877	17165
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	498	300
3	ASSAM	91982	7978
4	BIHAR	757139	46029
5	CHHATTISGARH	225820	22605
6	GOA	7506	3275
7	GUJARAT	148682	31846
8	HARYANA	289077	26311
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	31274	8852
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	34372	3273
11	JHARKHAND	120408	2086
12	KARNATAKA	110753	14728
13	KERALA	163789	66953
14	MADHYA PRADESH	410907	17474
15	MAHARASHTRA	354572	47060
16	MANIPUR	359	375
17	MEGHALAYA	2208	752
18	MIZORAM	1960	1122
19	NAGALAND	2459	329
20	ODISHA	43917	5271
21	PUNJAB	282407	25680
22	RAJASTHAN	201492	34232
23	SIKKIM	5865	906
24	TAMIL NADU	93444	10860
25	TELANGANA	103551	13930
26	TRIPURA	8693	3369
27	UTTAR PRADESH	431707	15569
28	UTTARAKHAND	30976	3855
29	WEST BENGAL#	251851	30526
	TOTAL (STATES)	4330545	462711
30	A & N ISLANDS	2312	612
31	CHANDIGARH	21107	1087
32	D & N HAVELI	1215	274
33	DAMAN & DIU	113	72
34	DELHI	297843	20279
35	LAKSHADWEEP	40	14
36	PUDUCHERRY	4977	1038
	TOTAL (UTs)	327607	23376
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	4658152	486087

• 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.

Table 7.6 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 7.7**Types of Inmates Suffering from Mental Illness as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Convicts	Undertrials	Detenues	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	39	100	0	0	139
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	104	51	0	0	155
4	BIHAR	49	65	0	1	115
5	CHHATTISGARH	175	61	0	0	236
6	GOA	13	43	0	0	56
7	GUJARAT	93	70	0	0	163
8	HARYANA	62	81	0	0	143
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	7	0	0	7
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	12	66	1	0	79
11	JHARKHAND	83	85	0	0	168
12	KARNATAKA	171	367	0	0	538
13	KERALA	276	160	0	0	436
14	MADHYA PRADESH	431	143	0	0	574
15	MAHARASHTRA	279	283	0	0	562
16	MANIPUR	4	1	0	0	5
17	MEGHALAYA	8	20	0	2	30
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	1	0	0	2
20	ODISHA	348	329	0	0	677
21	PUNJAB	41	54	0	24	119
22	RAJASTHAN	157	116	0	0	273
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	14	29	0	0	43
25	TELANGANA	52	55	1	0	108
26	TRIPURA	22	10	0	0	32
27	UTTAR PRADESH	633	534	7	0	1174
28	UTTARAKHAND	77	9	0	0	86
29	WEST BENGAL#	244	314	0	0	558
	TOTAL (STATES)	3388	3054	9	27	6478
30	A & N ISLANDS	12	2	0	0	14
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	30	101	0	0	131
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	42	103	0	0	145
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	3430	3157	9	27	6623

• 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.

Table 7.7 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter 8

Deaths and Illness in Prisons

Chapter – 8

Deaths and Illness in Prisons

Death of a prisoner is always a matter of serious concern for prison administration. Sometimes such deaths lead to law and order problems.

Deaths in jails have been broadly classified into two categories i.e. Natural deaths and Unnatural deaths.

Natural Deaths

The category Natural Deaths has been divided into deaths due to Ageing and Illness. Illness has been further subcategorized into major causes/diseases such as a)Heart Problems, b)Lung problems, c)Liver problems, d)Kidney problems, e)HIV, f)Cancer, g)Tuberculosis (TB), h)Paralysis, i)Cholera/Diarrhea, j)Schizophrenia with Epilepsy, k)Brain Hemorrhage, l)Intestine Perforation, m)Due to Drugs/Alcohol withdrawal Symptom, n)Others (illness other than the above).

Un-natural Deaths

Unnatural deaths include suicide, murder by inmates, death due to assault by outside elements, death due to firing, death due to negligence or excesses by jail personnel, etc. Besides, Accidental Deaths inside Prison has also been added under the category Unnatural deaths.

The Suicide under the category Unnatural deaths has been further sub-categorized into the following modes: Hanging, Poisoning, Self-Inflicted Injury, Drug Overdose, Electrocutation and Others.

The Murder by Inmates under the category Unnatural deaths has been further sub-categorized into following causes: Firing, Lynching, Stabbing, Fighting / Quarrelling and Others.

The Deaths due to Negligence & Excesses under the category Unnatural deaths has been further sub-categorized into (i) Negligence by (a) Jail Staff (b) Jail medical Staff (c) Police Staff and (d) Outside hospital medical Staff and (ii) Excesses (torture) by Jail personnel.

The Accidental Deaths inside Prison has been further subcategorized into Forces of Nature (Natural Calamity like Earthquake, flood, etc.) and Forces other than the nature (a) Snake bite/Animal bite (b) Electrocutation (c) Drowning (d) Accidental Fall (e) Burn injuries (f) Road/train accident (during transit) (g) Drugs/Alcoholic Consumption and (h) Others.

Deaths during 2018

A total of 1,845 prisoners have died, while they were in judicial custody during 2018, in the country, out of which

1,639 were natural deaths and 149 were due to un-natural causes and 57 deaths were reported as causes not known yet (while furnishing the data). Natural deaths accounted for 88.83% (1,639 out of 1,845) and Un-Natural deaths accounted for 8.08% (149 out of 1,845) of the total deaths. Percentage share of different causes of deaths is presented in **Chart 8.1, Table 8.1**.

Natural Deaths

Out of the 1,639 Natural deaths, there were 1,559 deaths due to illness and 80 deaths due to Ageing. Furthermore, out of the 1,559 deaths due to illness (93 deaths due to illness not included, due to non-availability of illness wise break from West Bengal), majority of the deaths were reported under Heart related Ailments (411), Lung related Ailments (231), TB (103), Cancer (80), Liver related Ailments (72), Brain Hemorrhage (59), Kidney related Ailments (58), HIV (46) and other Ailments (**Chart 8.2 & 8.3, Table 8.2 & 8.3**).

Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of deaths due to natural causes (426) followed by Madhya Pradesh (133) and Maharashtra (127) during 2018 (**Chart 8.5 & Table 8.2**).

Un-natural Deaths

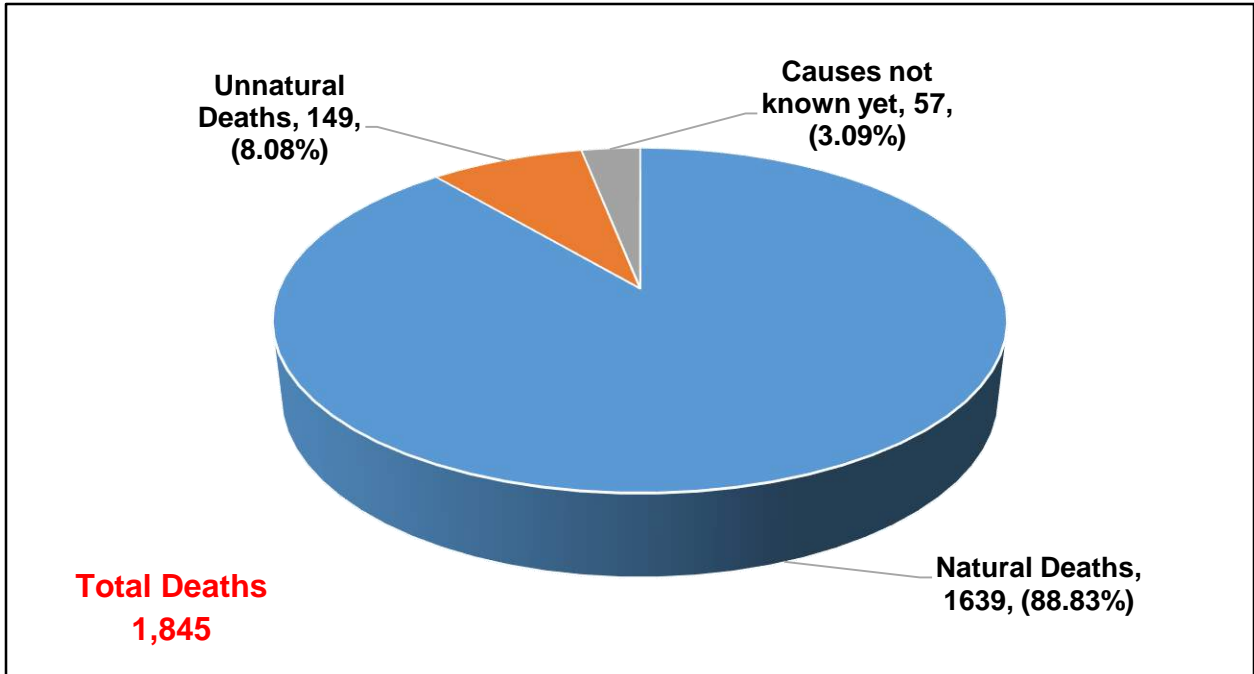
Among the un-natural causes of deaths in prisons (149), Suicide (129) was the pre-dominant cause followed by Murder by Inmates (10), Accidental Deaths (5), Others (4) and Deaths Due to Assault by Outside Elements (1) (**Chart 8.4, Table 8.4**).

Out of 129 suicides, the pre dominant mode was Hanging (111) followed by Self Inflicted Injury (11), Poisoning (3), Electrocution (1) and Others (3). Accidental Deaths mostly occurred due to Fall (2) and Road/Train Accident (1) & Electrocution (1).

Punjab has reported the highest number of unnatural deaths (28) followed by Uttar Pradesh (17) and Tamil Nadu & West Bengal (12 each) (**Table 8.4**).

Out of 129 suicides, Punjab has reported the highest number of (27) followed by Uttar Pradesh (13) and West Bengal (11) during 2018.

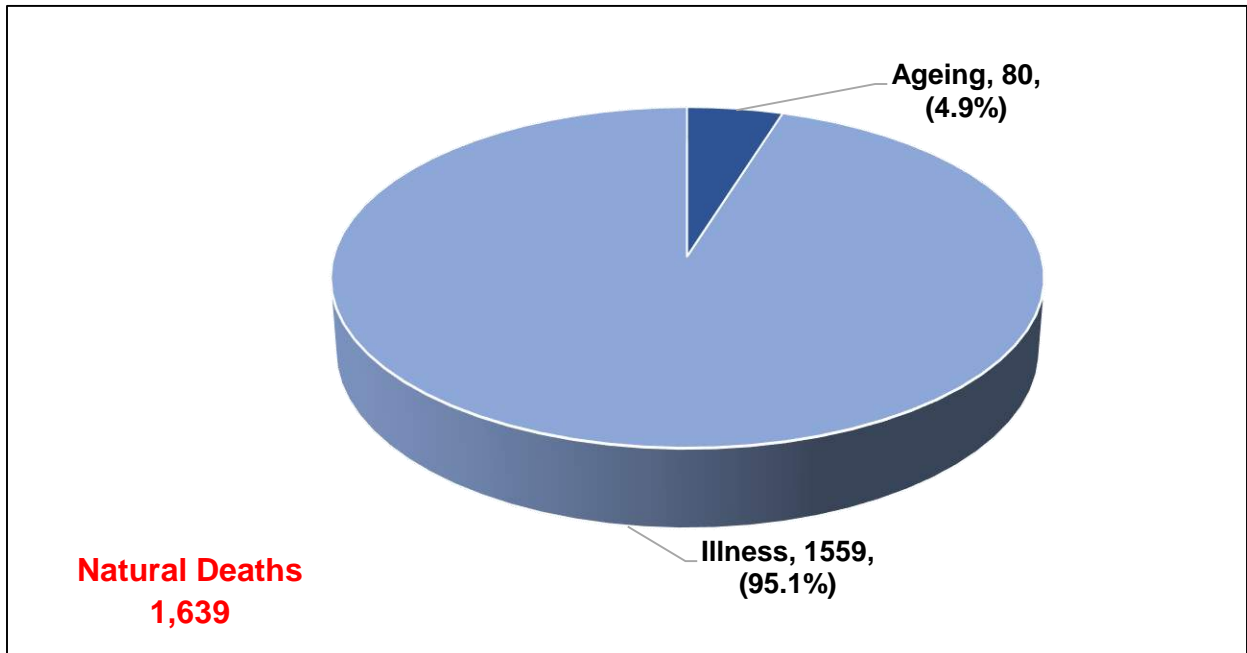
One Death due to Assault by Outside Elements were reported during 2018 (**Table 8.4**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Deaths of Prison Inmates due to Natural & Un-natural causes during 2018

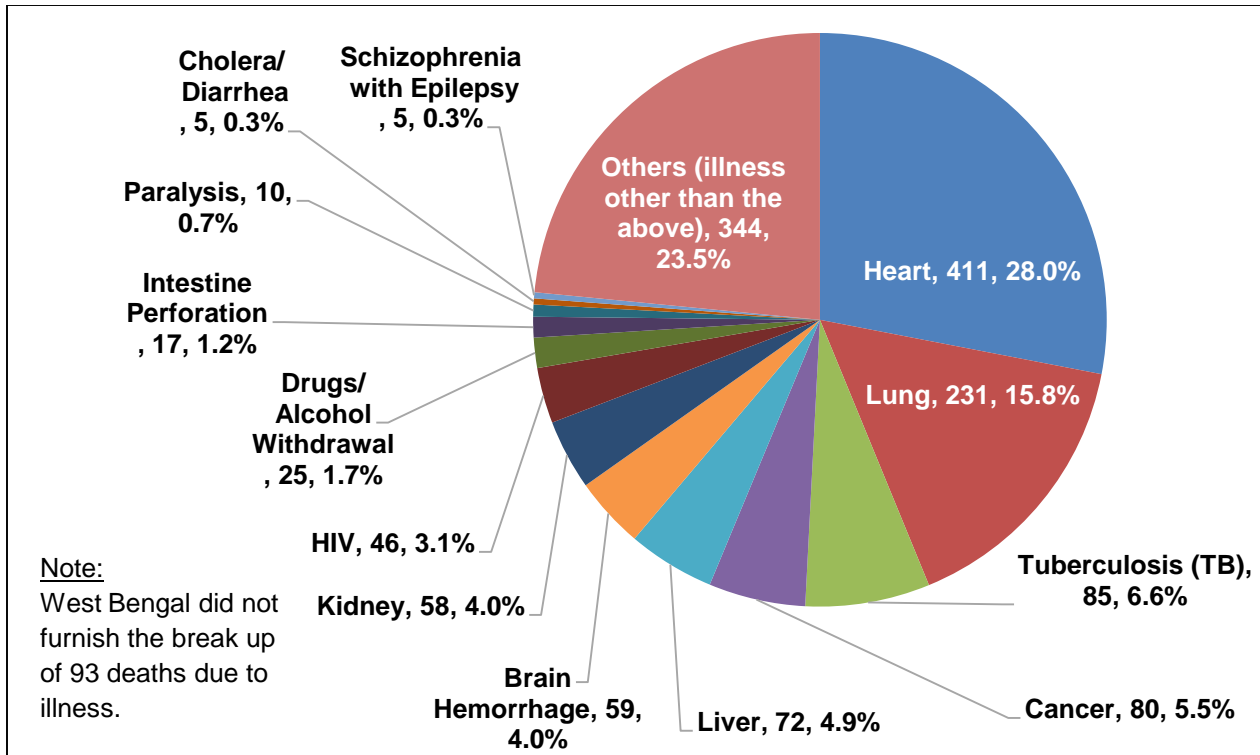
Chart – 8.1



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Deaths of Prison Inmates due to Natural Causes during 2018

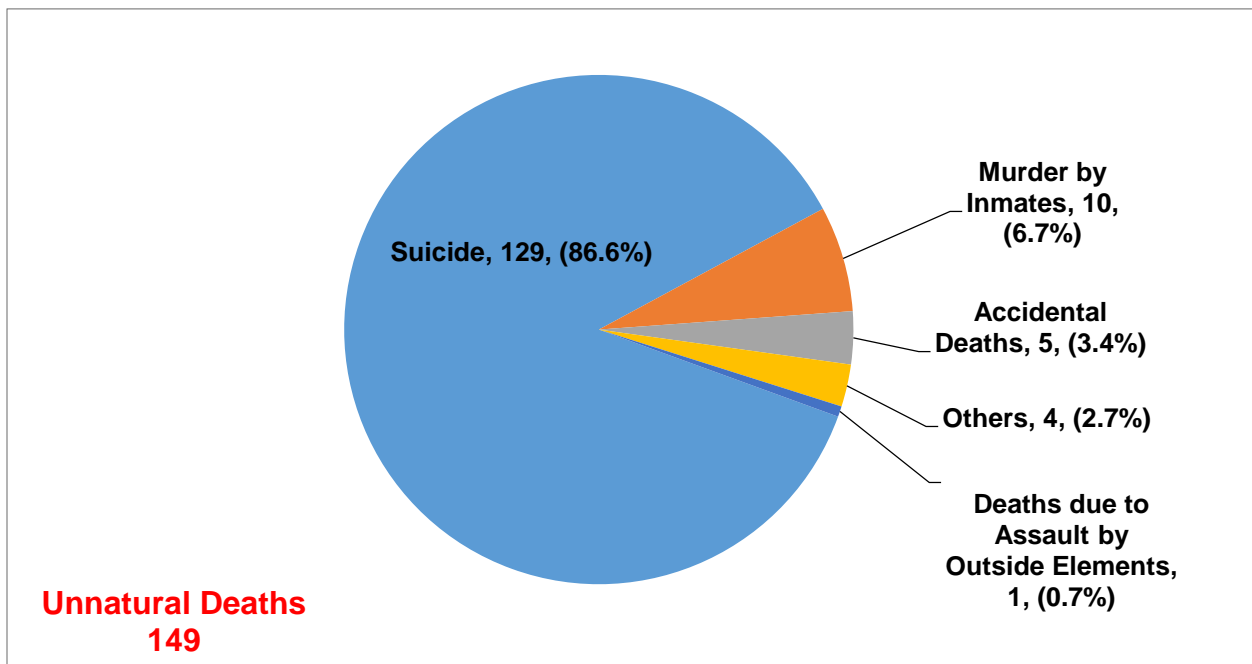
Chart – 8.2



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Deaths of Prison Inmates due to illness during 2018

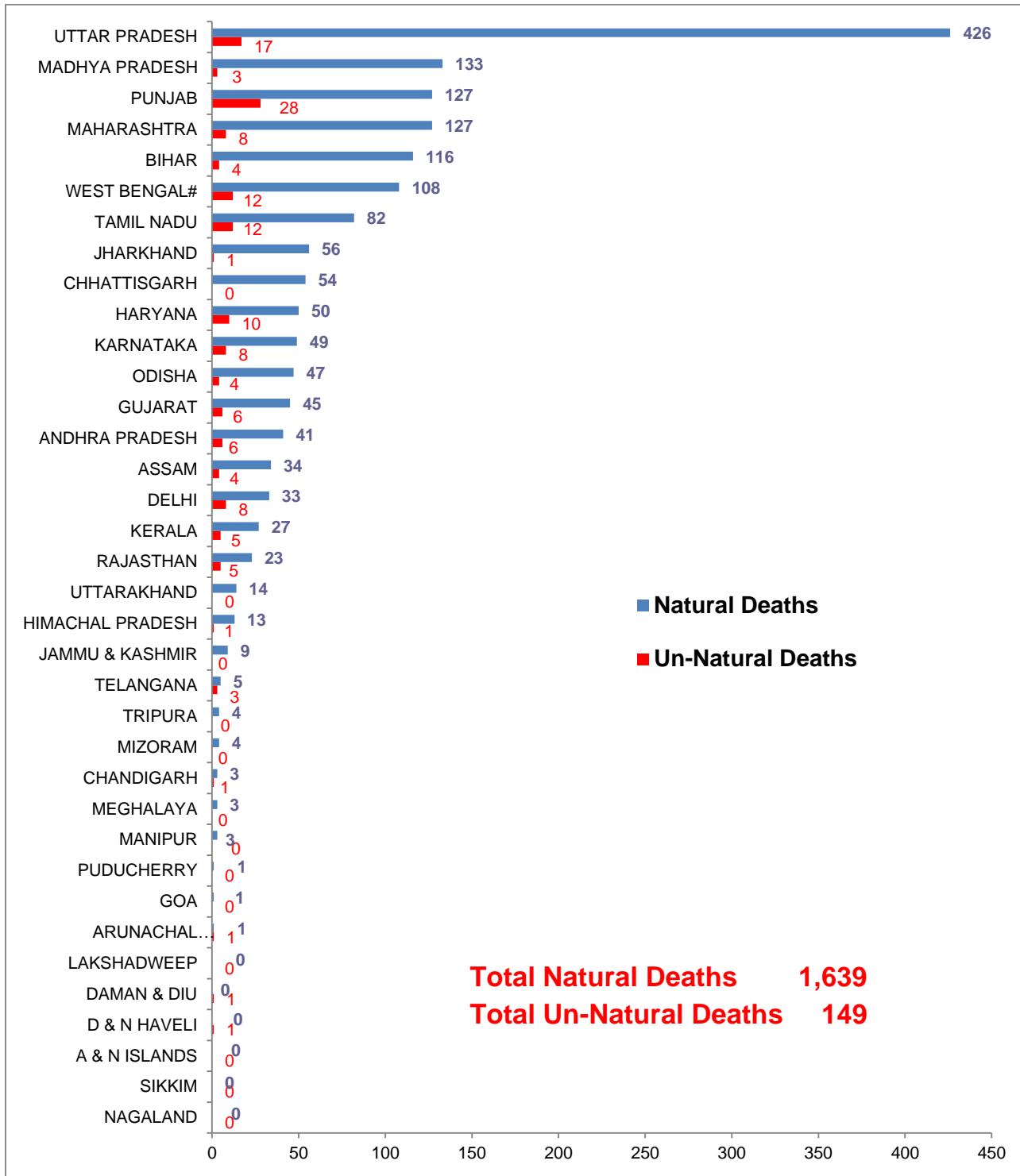
Chart – 8.3



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Deaths of Prison Inmates due to Unnatural Causes during 2018

Chart – 8.4



• 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.

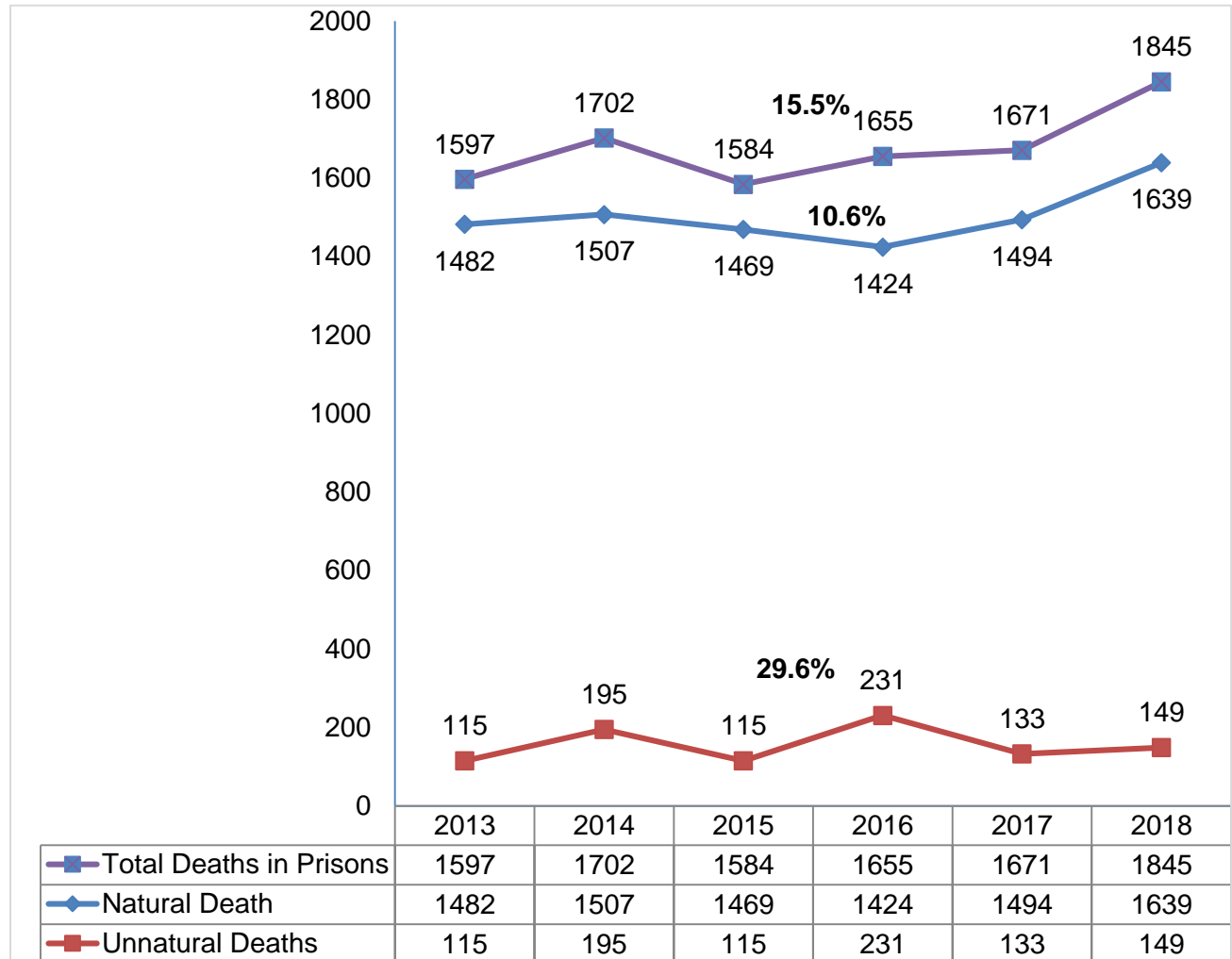
Note: 57 Deaths reported by Rajasthan under 'Causes not known' is not included in the above graph.

State/UT-wise Natural & Unnatural Deaths of Inmates during the year 2018
Chart – 8.5

Deaths (Natural & Un-natural) of Inmates in Jails during 2013-2018

A total of 1,597, 1,702, 1,584, 1,655, 1,671 and 1,845 deaths of

prisoners were reported during the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively. All these years, Natural deaths accounted for more than 85% of the total deaths (**Chart 8.6**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Note: Deaths reported under 'Causes Not known' (44 in 2017 and 57 in 2018) has been included in Total Deaths.

Trend of Inmates Deaths in Jails during 2013 to 2018

Chart – 8.6

Table – 8.1**Deaths of inmates in Prisons during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Natural Deaths	Un-Natural Deaths	Cause Not Known	Total Deaths (Col.3 + Col.4 + Col. 5)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	41	6	-	47
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	-	2
3	ASSAM	34	4	-	38
4	BIHAR	116	4	-	120
5	CHHATTISGARH	54	0	-	54
6	GOA	1	0	-	1
7	GUJARAT	45	6	-	51
8	HARYANA	50	10	-	60
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13	1	-	14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	9	0	-	9
11	JHARKHAND	56	1	-	57
12	KARNATAKA	49	8	-	57
13	KERALA	27	5	-	32
14	MADHYA PRADESH	133	3	-	136
15	MAHARASHTRA	127	8	-	135
16	MANIPUR	3	0	-	3
17	MEGHALAYA	3	0	-	3
18	MIZORAM	4	0	-	4
19	NAGALAND	0	0	-	0
20	ODISHA	47	4	-	51
21	PUNJAB	127	28	-	155
22	RAJASTHAN	23	5	57	85
23	SIKKIM	0	0	-	0
24	TAMIL NADU	82	12	-	94
25	TELANGANA	5	3	-	8
26	TRIPURA	4	0	-	4
27	UTTAR PRADESH	426	17	-	443
28	UTTARAKHAND	14	0	-	14
29	WEST BENGAL#	108	12	-	120
	TOTAL (STATES)	1602	138	57	1797
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	-	0
31	CHANDIGARH	3	1	-	4
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	-	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	1	-	1
34	DELHI	33	8	-	41
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	-	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	-	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	37	11	0	48
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1639	149	57	1845

• 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.

Table 8.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 8.2**Natural Deaths in Prisons during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Natural Deaths		
		Ageing	Illness	Total Natural Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1	40	41
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	1
3	ASSAM	0	34	34
4	BIHAR	17	99	116
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	54	54
6	GOA	0	1	1
7	GUJARAT	1	44	45
8	HARYANA	4	46	50
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	13	13
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	9	9
11	JHARKHAND	2	54	56
12	KARNATAKA	0	49	49
13	KERALA	0	27	27
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	133	133
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	127	127
16	MANIPUR	0	3	3
17	MEGHALAYA	0	3	3
18	MIZORAM	0	4	4
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	2	45	47
21	PUNJAB	13	114	127
22	RAJASTHAN	0	23	23
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	82	82
25	TELANGANA	0	5	5
26	TRIPURA	0	4	4
27	UTTAR PRADESH	25	401	426
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	14	14
29	WEST BENGAL#	15	93	108
	TOTAL (STATES)	80	1522	1602
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	3	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	33	33
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	1	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	37	37
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	80	1559	1639

• 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.

Table 8.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 8.3**Break-up of Natural Deaths (Illness) in Prisons during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Illness								
		Heart	Lung	Liver	Kidney	HIV	Cancer	TB	Paralysis	Cholera/ Diarrhea
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	11	3	1	1	4	2	0	0	1
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
3	ASSAM	12	1	6	1	0	6	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	10	29	7	1	1	0	8	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	5	0	4	1	1	0	0	1
6	GOA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	27	5	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
8	HARYANA	8	3	0	0	3	1	7	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	13	3	5	8	0	3	2	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	15	6	5	2	1	0	4	0	0
13	KERALA	11	2	2	3	1	3	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	44	13	4	6	4	12	16	1	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	38	11	8	4	6	7	21	0	1
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	7	2	1	5	1	4	1	0	0
21	PUNJAB	22	17	7	4	12	0	15	2	2
22	RAJASTHAN	12	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	32	6	8	5	1	5	3	1	0
25	TELANGANA	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
26	TRIPURA	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	117	112	15	8	6	25	17	3	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	2	5	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#@	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL (STATES)*	401	226	71	54	44	78	100	8	5
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	9	5	1	4	1	2	3	2	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	10	5	1	4	2	2	3	2	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)#	411	231	72	58	46	80	103	10	5

• 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.

* West Bengal did not furnish the break up.

@ Cols.3 to 16 of Total (States) and Total (All-India) do not include data of West Bengal.

Table 8.3 – Page 1 of 2

Table – 8.3 (Concluded)**Break-up of Natural Deaths (Illness) in Prisons during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Schizophrenia with Epilepsy	Brain Hemorrhage	Intestine Perforation	Drugs/ Alcohol Withdrawal	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	1	0	0	16	40
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	ASSAM	0	4	0	2	2	34
4	BIHAR	0	9	0	4	30	99
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	3	0	0	27	54
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	1
7	GUJARAT	0	0	1	2	5	44
8	HARYANA	1	0	0	1	22	46
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	6	13
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	0	0	6	9
11	JHARKHAND	0	5	0	0	15	54
12	KARNATAKA	0	2	0	0	14	49
13	KERALA	0	1	0	1	3	27
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	6	2	0	23	133
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	5	2	5	18	127
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	3	3
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	2	0	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	1	1	4
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	1	0	1	22	45
21	PUNJAB	0	4	0	1	28	114
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	5	23
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	1	0	0	20	82
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	1	5
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	2	4
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	15	11	5	66	401
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	3	14
29	WEST BENGAL#@	-	-	-	-	-	93
	TOTAL (STATES)#	5	58	16	25	338	1522
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	2	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	1	1	0	4	33
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	1	1	0	6	37
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)#	5	59	17	25	344	1559

- 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.

- * West Bengal did not furnish the break up.

- @ Cols.3 to 16 of Total (States) and Total (All-India) do not include data of West Bengal.

Table 8.3 – Page 2 of 2

Table – 8.4**Un-Natural Deaths of prisoners in Prisons during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Suicide	Execu- tion	Murder by Inmates	Deaths due to Assault by Outside Elements	Deaths due To Firing	Deaths due to Negli- gence / Excess by Jail Personnel	Acci- dental Deaths	Others	Total Un- Natural Deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	ASSAM	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
4	BIHAR	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
8	HARYANA	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	KARNATAKA	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
13	KERALA	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
15	MAHARASHTRA	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
21	PUNJAB	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
25	TELANGANA	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	13	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	17
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12
	TOTAL (STATES)	122	0	8	1	0	0	4	3	138
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	DELHI	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	11
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	129	0	10	1	0	0	5	4	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.

Table – 8.5**Mode of Suicide by Prison Inmates during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Hanging	Poisoning	Self Inf. Injury	Drug Overdose	Electrocution	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	ASSAM	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
4	BIHAR	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	4	0	2	0	0	0	6
8	HARYANA	9	0	0	0	0	1	10
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
12	KARNATAKA	2	0	5	0	0	1	8
13	KERALA	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
15	MAHARASHTRA	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
21	PUNJAB	27	0	0	0	0	0	27
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
25	TELANGANA	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	9	2	2	0	0	0	13
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	11	0	0	0	0	0	11
	TOTAL (STATES)	106	2	10	0	1	3	122
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	5	1	1	0	0	0	7
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	111	3	11	0	1	3	129

- 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.

Table 8.5 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 8.6
Mode of Murder of Prisoners by Inmates in Jails during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Firing	Lynching	Stabbing	In-Fighting/Quarrelling	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	2	0	2
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	1	1
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	1	0	1
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	1	1	0	2
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1	0	0	1	0	2
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	1	0	1	5	1	8
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	1	0	0	0	0	1
34	DELHI	0	0	0	1	0	1
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	0	0	1	0	2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2	0	1	6	1	10

• 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.

Table – 8.7

Accidental Deaths of Prisoners in Jails during the year 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Accidental Deaths due to Forces of Nature	Forces other than Nature									Total Accidental Deaths (Col.3 + Col.12)
			Snake Bite	Electrocution	Drowning	Accidental Fall	Burn Injuries	Road/ Train Accident	Drugs/ Alcoholic Consumption	Others	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	KERALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL (STATES)	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	4	4
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	5	5

• 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.

Chapter 9

**Jail-Breaks,
Escapes &
Firing in
Prisons**

Chapter – 9

Jail Breaks, Escapes & Firing in Prison

Prison administration is an important component of criminal justice system, which mainly focuses on correctional services that can change and reform the convicts so that they can live in the normal society. In spite of all correctional procedures and measures, some offenders tend to escape, tend to breach peace inside jails and tend to commit offences habitually. These offenders spoil the atmosphere of prisons.

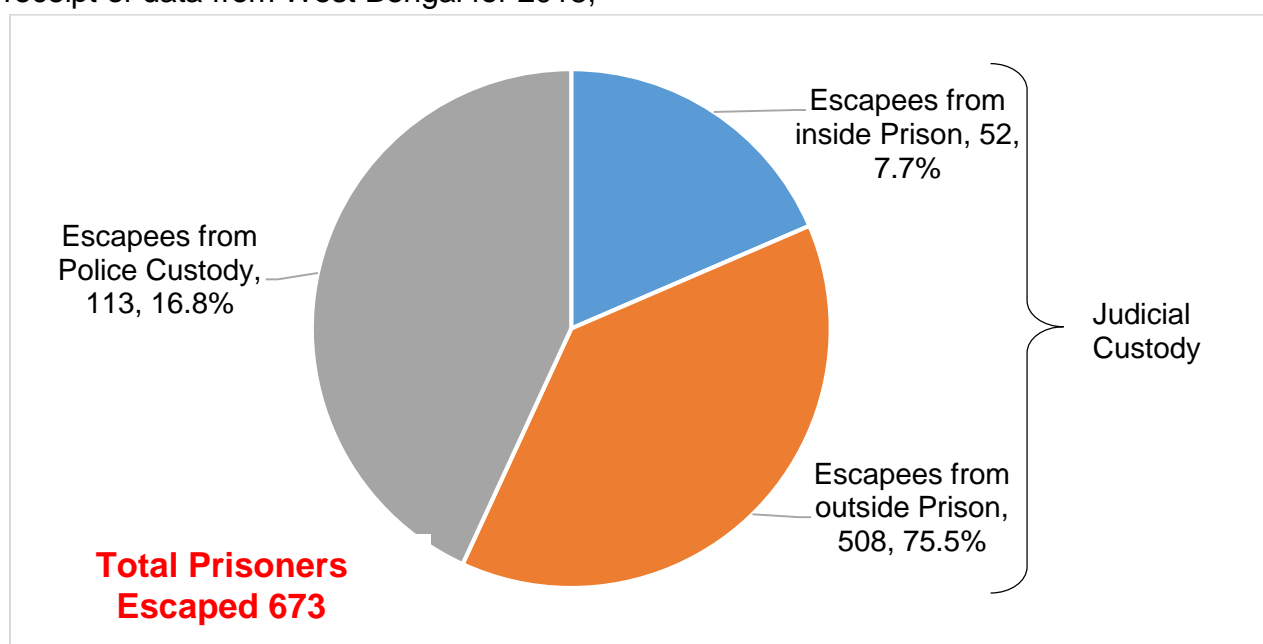
Escapes

During the year 2018, 560 prisoners were reported as escaped from judicial custody, Out of 560 prisoners escaped, 52 prisoners escaped from inside prison premises and 508 prisoners escaped while they were outside prison premises (**Chart 9.1**). State of Gujarat has reported escape of 437 prisoners while they were outside prison premises followed by West Bengal (11) (Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018,

data furnished for 2017 has been used) and Bihar & Rajasthan (10) each.

Apart from escape from Judicial Custody, 113 prisoners escaped from Police Custody. Highest of such escape from policy custody was reported by Uttar Pradesh (24) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15) and Maharashtra (10).

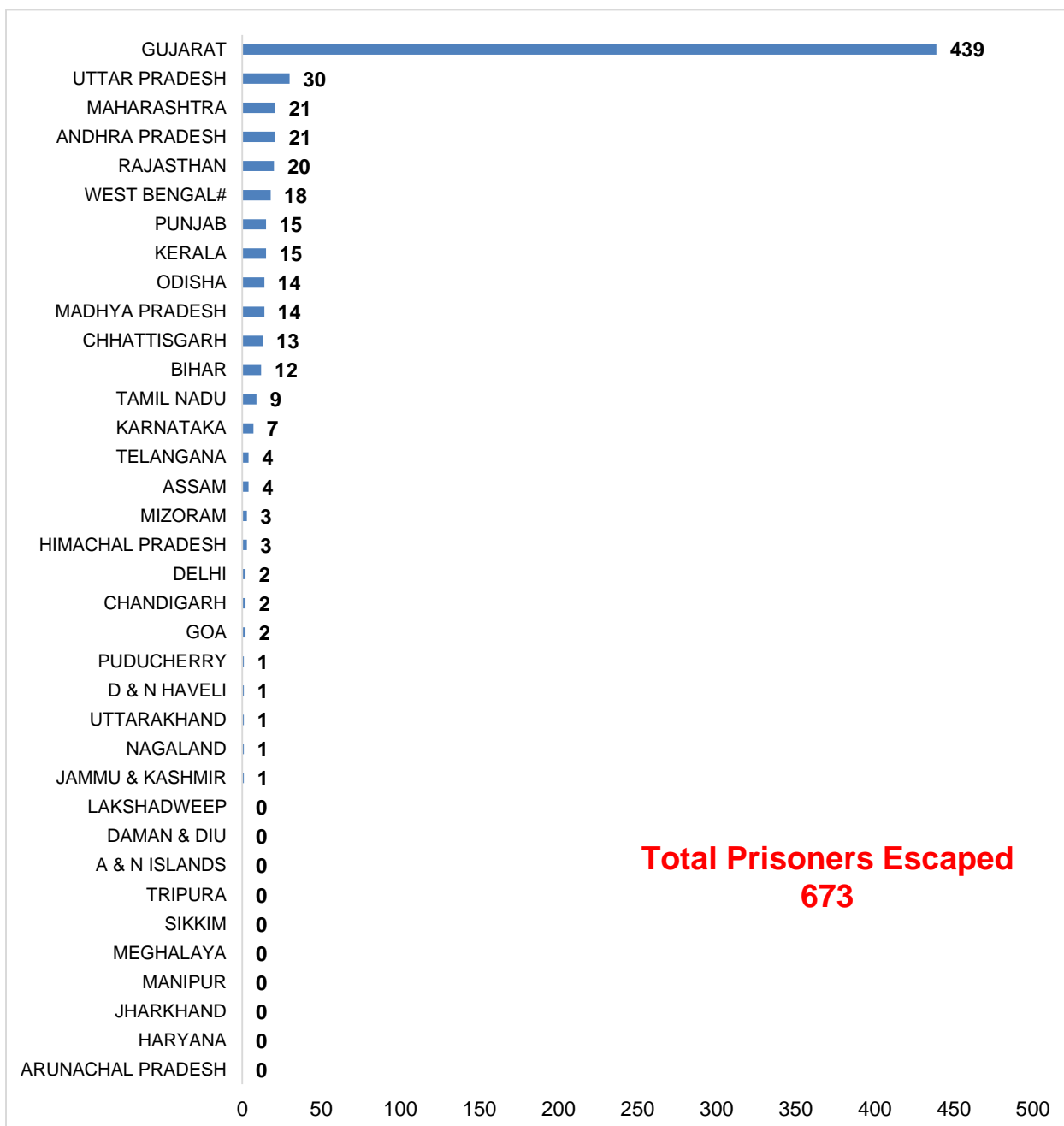
During the year 2018, a total of 673 persons escaped from lawful custody (Police, Judicial custody) (**Chart 9.1**) and 133 such persons got arrested again. Highest of such re-arrest in percentage terms took place in Nagaland, Chandigarh & Puducherry (100%) each, followed by Tamil Nadu (88.9%), Madhya Pradesh (78.6%) and Andhra Pradesh (52.4%). However, no prisoner was reported as escaped out of lawful custody from 10 States/UTs. State/UT-wise such escape details are presented in **Chart 9.2 & Table 9.1**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Types of Escapes by Prisoners during the year 2018

Chart – 9.1



- 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.

Prisoners Escaped during the year 2018

Chart – 9.2

Re-arrest

During the year 2018, 133 escapees got re-arrested. Most of such re-arrests took place in Gujarat (49) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12) and Andhra Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh each (11).

Jail Breaks

Jail breaks are escapes or attempt to escape after committing an injury. A total of 30 jail break incidents were reported during the year 2018. State of Kerala has reported (16) such incidents. The details can be seen in **Table 9.2**.

Clashes

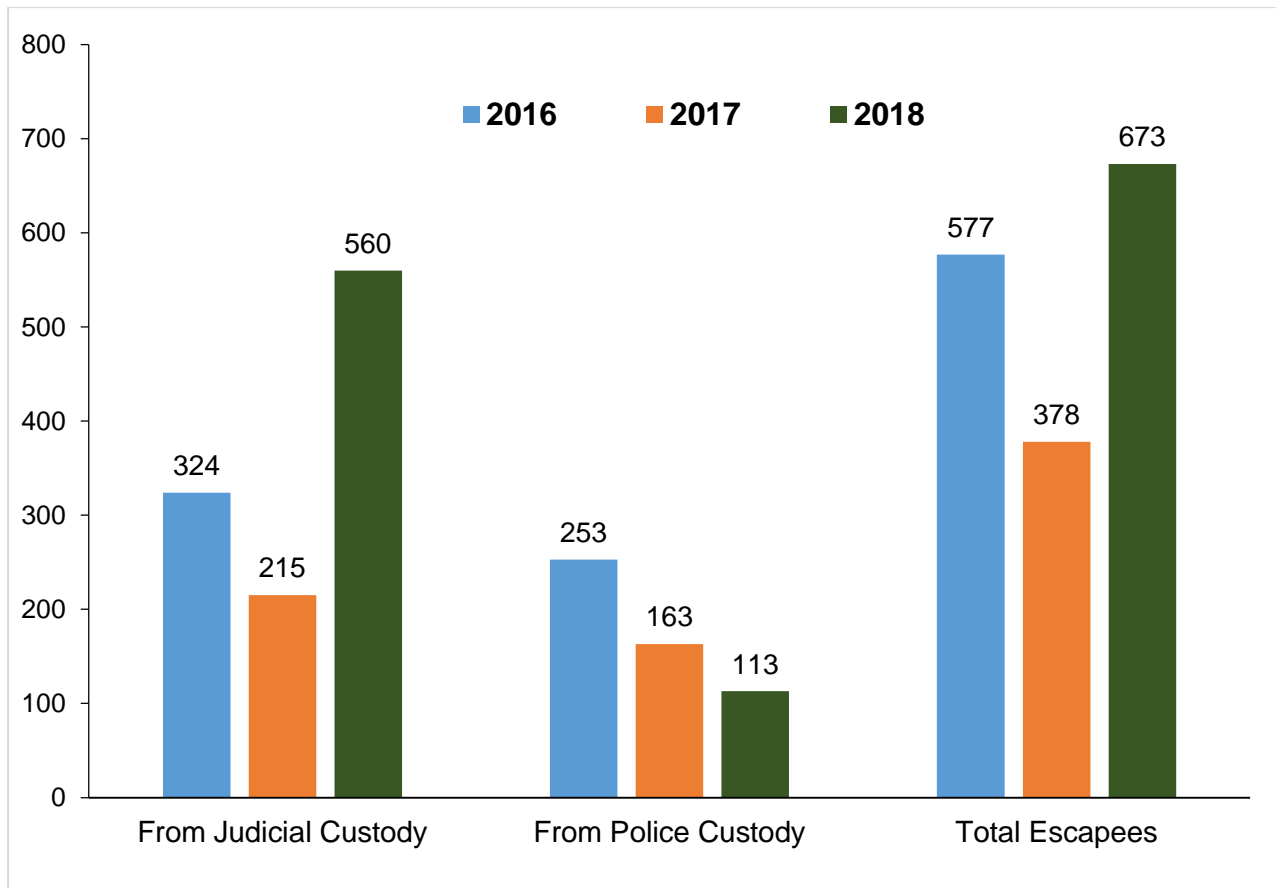
A total of 106 clashes/group clashes inside jails were reported during the year 2018. Highest of such clashes were reported by Delhi (43) followed by Bihar (18), Punjab (9) and Haryana & Madhya Pradesh each (7). A total of 166 persons consisting of 153 prisoners and 13 jail officials got injured in such clashes and 1 prisoner died in such clashes (Table 9.2 & 9.3).

Firing

During the year 2018, no incidence of firing was reported across the jails in the country (Table 9.2).

Trend of Inmates Escaped

A total of 577, 378 and 673 prisoners were reported as escaped from the lawful custody during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively (Chart 9.3).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Trend of Inmates Escaped during 2016 to 2018
Chart – 9.3

Table – 9.1**Details of Escapees during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Judicial Custody		Escapees from Police Custody	Total Escapees (Col.3+4+5)	Re-arrested Escapees
		Escapees from inside Prison	Escapees from outside Prison			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	2	15	21	11
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	4	0	4	0
4	BIHAR	0	10	2	12	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	2	8	13	4
6	GOA	0	2	0	2	0
7	GUJARAT	0	437	2	439	49
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	2	1	3	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	0	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	7	7	2
13	KERALA	2	5	8	15	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3	3	8	14	11
15	MAHARASHTRA	4	7	10	21	8
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	2	1	0	3	0
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0	1	1
20	ODISHA	5	5	4	14	7
21	PUNJAB	3	4	8	15	1
22	RAJASTHAN	9	10	1	20	7
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	5	0	4	9	8
25	TELANGANA	2	0	2	4	1
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	4	2	24	30	12
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	1	1	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	4	11	3	18	5
	TOTAL (STATES)	51	508	108	667	130
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	2	2	2
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	1	1	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	2	2	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	0	0	1	1
	TOTAL (UTs)	1	0	5	6	3
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	52	508	113	673	133

• 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.

Table – 9.2**Incidence of Jail breaks, Clashes / Group clashes and Firing in jail during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Incidence of		
		Jail Break	Clashes / Group Clashes	Firing in Jail
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	18	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	7	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	1	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	1	6	0
13	KERALA	16	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	7	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	1	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	1	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	3	0
21	PUNJAB	1	9	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	4	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	10	5	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	30	62	0
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	1	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	43	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	44	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	30	106	0

• 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.

Table 9.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 9.3**Incidence of deaths and injuries in clashes / group clashes in jails during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Clashes / Group Clashes					
		Injured			Killed		
		Inmate	Jail Personnel	Total	Inmate	Jail Personnel	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	15	1	16	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	22	1	23	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	8	4	12	0	0	0
13	KERALA	16	1	17	0	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	10	0	10	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	0	1	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	1	0	1	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	4	0	4	1	0	1
21	PUNJAB	13	0	13	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	4	0	4	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	17	0	17	0	0	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	112	7	119	1	0	1
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	1	0	1	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	40	6	46	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	41	6	47	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	153	13	166	1	0	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.

Table 9.3 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter 10

**Rehabilitation
and Welfare
of Prisoners**

Chapter – 10

Rehabilitation and Welfare of Prisoners

The reformation and rehabilitation of offenders is the ultimate objective of prison administration. In pursuance to meet this objective, many States/UTs under direction and supervision of Central Government have been taking number of initiatives in the field of rehabilitation and welfare of prison inmates.

Central Government through Ministry of Home Affairs is running various schemes not only for improvement of prison infrastructure with emphasis on hygiene condition, but also organizing national as well as international conferences on correctional administration for sensitization of prison staff. The Ministry of Home Affairs has framed 'Model Prison Manual (2016)'.

As prison is State subject, hence overall supervision and management of prisons is under direct control of State Government / UT Administrations. Various good practices adopted/ shared by the States/UTs have been summarised under following two broad heads:

- A. Rehabilitation and welfare
- B. Grievances

A. Rehabilitation and welfare

Some good initiatives adopted by States/UTs towards rehabilitation and welfare of prisoners are summarised below under following head:

I. Education

Educating jail inmates not only provides a corrective approach to the psyche of the offender but also goes a long way in developing a responsive and respectful attitude in them towards the society.

A total of 1,15,954 prisoners had been educated in the country during the year 2018. Out of the total prisoners educated, 53,009 prisoners were provided Elementary education, 40,122 prisoners were provided Adult education, 14,380 prisoners were provided higher education and 8,443 prisoners were educated in the field of Computers (**Table 10.1**).

The States of Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu has reported that 14,234, 9,713 and 4,137 prisoners were educated in the field of Elementary education. The States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Telangana have reported that 9,170, 6,107 and 3,746 prisoners were educated in the field of Adult education. The States of Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have reported that 4,255, 1,242 and 1,024 prisoners were educated in field of Higher education. State/ UT wise such details may be seen in **Table 10.1**.

A snapshot of good initiatives undertaken by States/UTs in the field of education are discussed below:

(i) Educational Program in States

1. Andhra Pradesh: Almost all willing illiterate prisoners are exposed to educational activities in all the prisons of the State. Secondary Education is being imparted by National Institute of Open School (NIOS) and Graduation and Post-Graduation are being imparted by Open Universities i.e. Ambedkar Open University & Andhra University. Special remission is being awarded to those prisoners who are successful in exams.

2. Jammu & Kashmir: Educational Programmes are being imparted in the prisons of Jammu & Kashmir. Adult Education is being given to willing prisoners. Special Study Centers of IGNOU have been established in various Jails through which most of Jail inmates are pursuing their education. Education through distance mode is also provided to the willing prisoners.

3. Maharashtra: Following are the courses offered in the State of Maharashtra to the prisoners in the field of Education:

- Primary education classes,
- Computers aided Adult education,
- Higher Education- Degree Courses Conducted by Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University and Indira Gandhi National Open University

4. Manipur: Following are the courses offered in the State of Manipur to the prisoners in the field of Education:

- Primary/Basic education to the inmates of Manipur
- In order to provide opportunity for education inside the prison to the different categories of inmates, an IGNOU Special Study Centre has been started in Manipur Central Jail, Saijwa.

5. Chandigarh: Adult Education Department U.T. Chandigarh is running three adult education centre, two for male inmates and one for female inmates. Those who are illiterate are provided education up to Middle Standard. Higher Education is provided to inmates through National Institute of Open Schooling and Indira Gandhi National Open University. Illiterate or school dropout inmates are taught by educated inmates who are called Preraks.

A nukkad natak was also organized to motivate the inmates to get education and awareness about availability of Adult education centre in various locality and sectors of Chandigarh.

6. Delhi: In the field of Education, Padho aur Padhao' scheme (Learn and Teach scheme) is launched in collaboration with Ministry of HRD, Govt. of India for illiterate inmates. Permanent study centres of

National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) & Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) are established inside the jail campus, for prisoners who want to pursue further studies.

(ii) Library Facility in Prisons

- 1. Andhra Pradesh:** Digital Libraries have been established at all the Central Prisons i.e. Visakhapatnam, Rajamahendravaram, Kadapa and Nellore for the benefit of prisoners.
- 2. Manipur:** Library has been set up for providing reading facilities to the inmates.
- 3. Nagaland:** Large number of English and Hindi books are made available to the inmates.
- 4. Sikkim:** In the prisons of Sikkim, the regular supply of newspapers and materials of entertainment is being provided to the prisoners' barracks and there is access to the prison library.
- 5. Delhi:** Library facility with newspapers and magazines is provided to the prisoners. Legal library – Law/books and computers etc. are also provided. The e-libraries are being established in Delhi Jails for the benefit of prisoners.

II. Health

State/UTs have taken various measures to improve health care and sanitation, promote Swachh

Bharat Abhiyan and Yoga and Meditation among prison inmates. A snapshot of such initiatives are discussed below:

(i) Health Care & Sanitation

- 1. Andhra Pradesh:** All the Central Prisons and District Jails are provided with full-fledged hospitals with full time medical officers with supporting staff. At the time of admission all the prisoners are subjected to medical screening as per the guidelines issued by the NHRC. Prisoners requiring specialized treatment are referred to outside hospitals. There is no restriction on purchase of medicines for better treatment of prisoners. Local Government Hospital Medical Officers are visiting the Special Sub Jails and Sub Jails twice in a week, to screen the prisoners and to provide required treatment to them.

Medical Camps are being organized in Prisons by the voluntary Organizations.

- 2. Jammu & Kashmir:** In the field of Health, female prisoners are provided with adequate clean clothing and bedding, sufficient water for drinking and daily use is being provided. Even sanitary pads are being provided for their use. For specialized treatment women prisoners, are sent to civil hospital for medical treatment on the advice of

Medical officer or when the need arises. The women prisoners who are pregnant are being sent to civil hospitals, for prenatal and postnatal care. Children with Women Prisoners are provided with special care.

A sizable number of Doctors and Para Medical Staff are sanctioned in the different Jails of J&K State to provide the medical treatment to the Jails inmates, 10 bedded Hospitals are functional in three big Jails and 5 bedded Hospitals are functional in District Jails. In case of any serious ailment Jail inmates are shifted to the Hospitals outside for providing the necessary treatment. Moreover, organizing general screening of inmates and employees for HIV/ Hepatitis-B/ Tuberculosis/ diabetes is being also done.

3. Maharashtra: Following steps have been taken to improve physical health of Prisoners: -

- 59 Specialised health camps were organized in different jails.
- prisoners and staff were given first-aid trainings, equipping them to respond to medical emergencies inside prisons.
- Social workers networking with Government Hospitals and NGOs resulted in specialized health care for

terminally ill patients suffering from cancer and HIV.

- Established a permanent dental unit in Taloja Central prison which caters to the dental care and treatment needs of 2500 prisoners.

Following steps have been taken to improve mental health of Prisoners:-

- prisoners were provided with counselling support.
- A self-help group of 25 prisoners in Nashik central prison was trained to identify and counsel depressed prisoners and make referrals for early intervention.
- A stress management workshop using art based therapy was conducted.

4. Punjab: Out Patient Opioid Assisted Treatment Centres have been setup in 9 Central Jails in which free treatment is provided to prisoners suffering from drug addiction.

5. Sikkim: In the field of health, regular blood testing is carried out and detection & treatment of any disease like Hepatitis, STDs, HIV+ cases are done.

The prisoners suffering from Tuberculosis are segregated and provided with high protein / special diet of egg and milk

besides green vegetables. The diabetic prisoners are also provided with special diet. Major surgeries like open heart surgery are done at the cost of prison.

The convicts above the age of 60 are treated as senior citizen and are taken out every day for strolling around in the premises to keep them out of depression and keep them healthy. Their health screening is carried out at a regular interval and proper care is given.

5. Chandigarh: Chandigarh Health Department has conducted a three days Health Camp for Jail Bandhus at Model Jail, UT, Chandigarh.

Specialists from Health Department i.e. from Department of Medicine, Surgery, Gynae, ENT, EYE, Psychiatry, AYUSH and Dental examined all jail bandhus above the age of 30 years. Non Communicable Disease (NCD) risk profiling i.e. for Hypertension, Diabetes & Obesity for all jail bandhus above the age of 30 years conducted along with Oral Cancer screening. All female inmates above the age of 30 years also screened for Breast and Cervical Cancer. Health Promotional Sessions to generate awareness regarding adoption of healthy life style and to lead stress free life were

emphasized. Diet Counseling regarding healthy diet was also provided during the Health Camp.

AIDs & Tuberculosis Awareness Camp was held in the Model Jail, Chandigarh by the State AIDs Control Society, UT, Chandigarh on 06.02.2018. The inmates as well as staff of the jail were educated on prevention of HIV / AIDS and Tuberculosis (TB). Information was disseminated by Audio-video, lectures, open discussion, folk performance and play.

(ii) **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

1. Andhra Pradesh: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, is being observed in the Prisons of Andhra Pradesh in true spirit.

(iii) **Yoga and Meditation**

1. Andhra Pradesh: After morning ablutions the prisoners of Andhra Pradesh practice meditation for 30 Minutes every day in their barracks. Besides meditation, Yoga is also practiced in many prisons of Andhra Pradesh.

2. Jammu & Kashmir: Meditation, Yoga and vipassana are being conducted in all Jails of Jammu & Kashmir.

- 3. Maharashtra:** Yoga, Vipashyana, Art of living workshops and meditation camps are being organised in the jails of Maharashtra.

Meditation was organized by Bramhakumaris Vishwa Vidyalaya. This program was helpful in changing the thinking ability of the participants and helps building self-confidence & Spirituality in them.

- 4. Manipur:** Yoga programme by the Art of Living Society, Manipur are conducted at Manipur Central Jail, Imphal and Manipur Central Jail Sajiwa for welfare of prisoners.

- 5. Sikkim:** The prisoners are encouraged to carry out yoga in their respective barracks after lock out in the morning. Yoga classes by experts are provided at a regular interval for welfare of the prisoners.

III. Vocational Training

Training is one of the important rehabilitation measures in the field of prison reforms. Nowadays training of prisoners in various vocational skills in the Prison Institutions has received a lot of importance in almost all the States/UTs.

(i) Vocational Programs in States

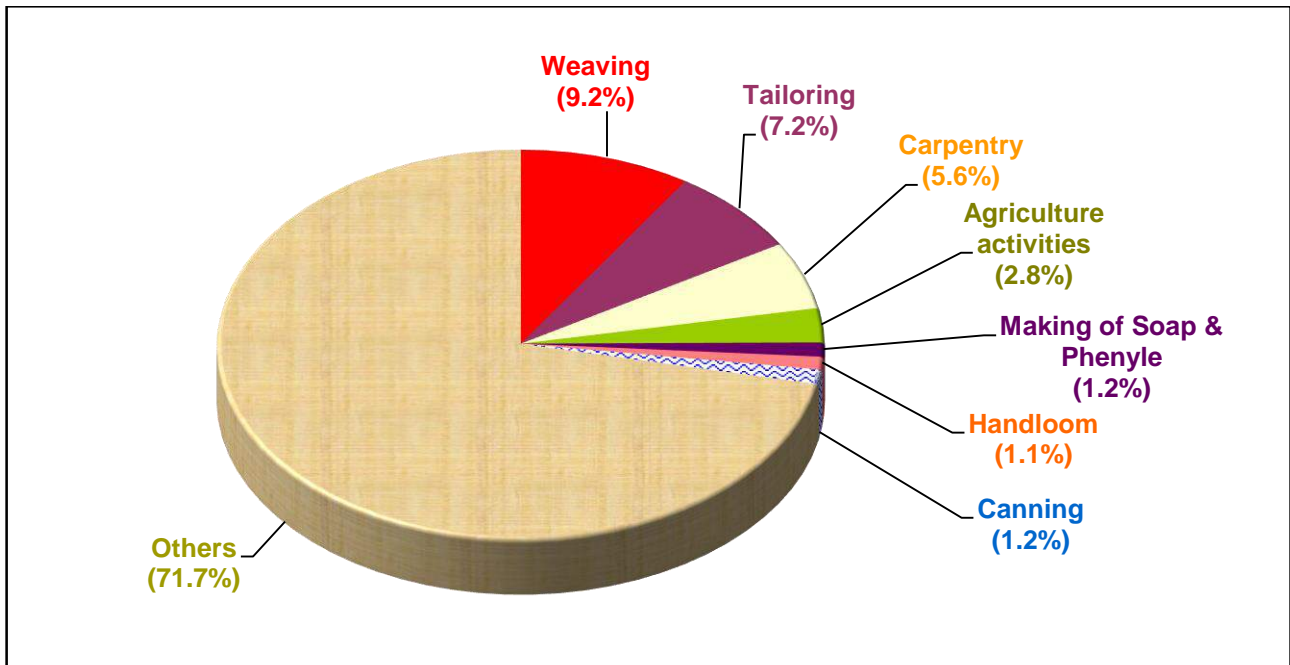
A total of 54,426 prisons inmates were provided with various vocational training during the year 2018 (details can be seen in the **Table 10.2 & Chart**

10.1). State/UT-wise analysis of vocational training imparted to prison inmates reveals that a good number of prison inmates in Delhi, Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Punjab, Bihar and Maharashtra were benefitted by vocational training. A total of 9,635 (17.7%), 5,547 (10.2%), 4,871 (8.9%), 3,959 (7.3%), 3,473 (6.4%), 2,896 (5.3%), 2,835 (5.2%), 2,737 (5.0%), 2,338 (4.3%) and 2,054 (3.8%) inmates were benefitted with various vocational trainings in these States respectively during the year 2018.

(ii) Vocational Training - Profession wise

The maximum number of prison inmates were trained in 'weaving' (9.2%) (5,015 out of 54,426) followed by 'tailoring' (7.2%) (3,939 out of 54,426), 'carpentry' (5.6%) (3,057 out of 54,426) and 'agriculture' (2.8%) (1,540 out of 54,426) (**Chart 10.1 & Table-10.2**).

State/UT-wise details reveal that majority of training in agriculture activities were imparted in Madhya Pradesh (444) followed by Punjab (372) and Uttar Pradesh (120). A total of 815 inmates in Telangana, 481 inmates in Gujarat, 328 inmates in Maharashtra were imparted training in carpentry. Maximum inmates imparted with training in canning were in Assam (520). Madhya Pradesh (959), Gujarat (916) and Telangana (913) inmates were trained in weaving. Telangana (158) and Uttar Pradesh (89) inmates were trained in making of soap & phenyl. Maharashtra (316) and Madhya Pradesh (160) inmates were trained in handloom during 2018.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Distribution of Prison Inmates by the Type of Vocational Training done during 2018 Chart – 10.1

A snapshot of good initiatives undertaken by States/UTs in the field of vocational training are discussed below:

- 1. Andhra Pradesh:** For imparting Computer training to the prisoners, computers are provided in all Central Prisons and Special Prison for Women, Rajamahendravaram.

To achieve the objective of integration of prisoners into mainstream of society, new training programs have been introduced at various Prisons in the form of Fly Ash Brick making, Note Book Making, Bakery Products, Dairy, Fuel Outlets and Savories making units at Central Prisons – Rajamahendravaram, Kadapa, Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Ananthapuram, Sub Jail, Penugonda. A new Retail Petrol

Outlet was established in the premises of District Jail, Ongole.

- 2. Jammu & Kashmir:** The following vocational programmes are being imparted in the Jails of Jammu & Kashmir: Candle Making, Electric Trade, Bamboo Art, Weaving, Hair Cutting, Embroidery, Cutting & Tailoring and Carpentry (Furniture making).
- 3. Maharashtra:** Skill based trainings such as stitching, electrician, two wheeler mechanic, paper bag making, beautician etc. are provided to inmates.

Advanced fashion designing course was conducted in Yerwada Prison, Pune with raw material support provided by the Department of Prisons.

Vocational Training in industrial trades - Carpentry, Fabrication, Bakery, Paper Work, Textile, Tailoring, Chemical & Leather etc. are being imparted to the prisoners. Employment in automobile, wire harness, lock, assembly as well as finishing of metal casting, weaving of Paithani silk saris and handloom saris is being given to the prisoners. Vocational training in Mushroom Production, Biogas production, Goat farming, fisheries, poultry farm and other agricultural activities are being provided in the jails of Maharashtra.

4. **Manipur:** The male prisoners lodged in Manipur Central Jail, Sajiwa are taught the art of making of Plastic bags and plastic morah (sitting stools) to enable them to earn their livelihood with the skills after their release from Jail.

Female inmates lodged in Manipur Central Jail, Imphal are imparted tailoring and embroidery.

The method of making of dhoop, dolls and making of dish washing detergent powder and liquid is also imparted to the female inmates so that they can earn their livelihood after their release from Jail.

5. **Nagaland:** Inmates are imparted skills on handicrafts like basket making, bamboo stool, sling for gunny bag, murrah, decorative interior things, plates, spoons etc.

6. **Punjab:** Vocational training is provided to convict prisoners in various jails in trades like carpentry, weaving, embroidery, stitching, electrician, welding, plumbing, gardening, book binding, denting painting, motor winding, agriculture training, computer training, beauty parlour courses, hair dressing, floor mill operations, cutting and tailoring, preparing of soap, cooking etc. And prisoners are paid, wages at the rate of Rs 60, 50 & 40 per day for skilled, semi-skilled & unskilled labour respectively.

7. **Delhi:** Hero Motors Cycles Repairing Centre is operational in Delhi Prisons. Trainers from Hero Honda Motor Cycles impart training to the inmates.

LED bulb assembling training classes are conducted in jails to train the inmates.

The female prisoners are taught courses like, stitching, weaving, java making, fashion jewelry, jute products, crèche/balwari, embroidery, envelope making, pottery, diya, candle making, namkeen making, artificial flowers, herbal pack, dhoop agarbatti making, pickles, papad making, beauty culture and painting. The other activities which are carried out in the female prison are Computer Literacy, English Speaking Course, Drawing, Painting and Dance classes. Pearl Academy is also conducting

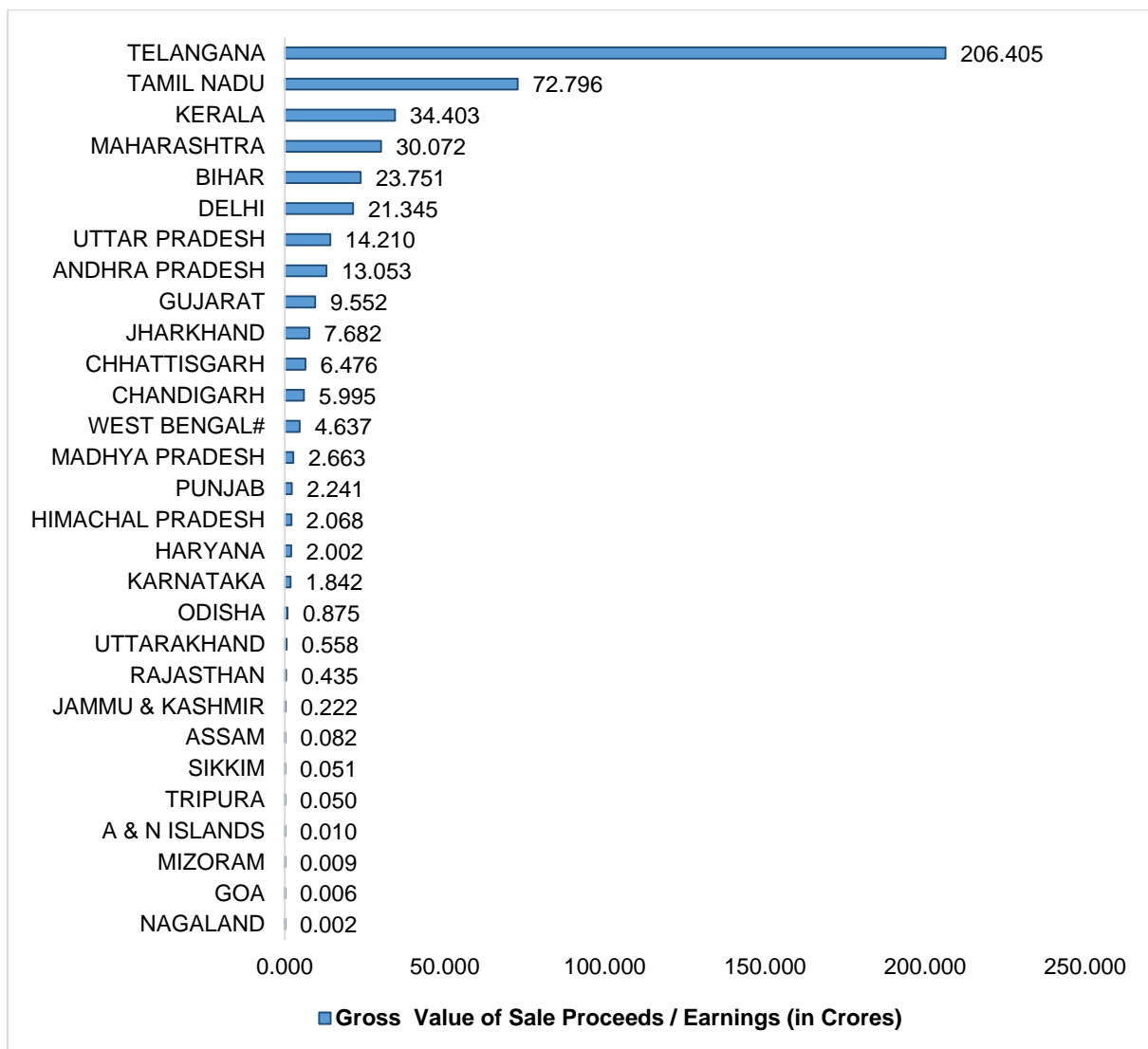
fashion designing classes for women.

IV. Value of Goods Produced by Inmates

The training of jail inmates in the vocational trades resulted in production of articles which have market value. The details of gross value of such products in different States and UTs are given in **Table- 10.3**.

Telangana has reported the highest gross value of sale proceeds of ₹206.405 crore generated by the jail inmates followed by Tamil Nadu (₹72.796 crore) and Kerala (₹ 34.403 crore) during the year 2018.

The value of goods produced per inmate was highest in Telangana (₹371900.9) followed by Chandigarh (₹57922.71) and Tamil Nadu (₹53236.8) during the year 2018. Value of goods produced by inmates in the year 2018 is presented in **Chart 10.2**.



- 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.

State/UT-wise Value of Goods Produced by Prison Inmates during 2018
Chart – 10.2

V. Wages

Prisoners who are engaged in labour are paid a nominal wage based on their skill sets. Wages paid per day of work to the convicts is presented in **(Table 10.4)**. An average of rupees 92.67, rupees 64.05 and rupees 70.19 were paid per day to Skilled, Semi-Skilled and Unskilled prisoners respectively.

The States/UTs of Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has reported that rupees 361, 225 and 200 per day are paid for skilled works in their States respectively. The States/UTs of Delhi, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu has reported rupees 328, 200 and 180 per day paid for semi-skilled works. The UT Delhi has paid highest wages for unskilled works (297 rupees per day).

VI. Food and Clothing

- 1. Andhra Pradesh:** Prison Department has established "Ground Nut Oil Pulverising Unit" at District Jail, Ananthapuramu to ensure production of qualitative edible oil. Good quality Ground Nut Oil is being produced here and supplied to all the Prisons of Andhra Pradesh and for sale in open market also.

As a part of providing wholesome food to the prisoners, chapatis, wheat upma are introduced as breakfast. All Central Prisons

and PAC Ananthapur are provided with Automatic Chapati Making Machines.

With a view to provide warm food items to the prisoners in winter season, S.S Casseroles are procured from Prison Development Board Fund and distributed to all the Central Prisons, District Prisons and Prisoners' Agricultural Colony, Anantapur.

Food was distributed to the prisoners manually by carrying food trays. Now all Central Prison, District Jails and Prisoners Agricultural Colony, Anantapur are provided with TATA AC High Desk BS-III Vehicles for the purpose of food distribution.

LPG Gas Agencies are established at Central Prisons, Visakhapatnam and Kadapa, to cater to the needs of Prison kitchen and Prison staff.

Savoury units are established at Special Prison for Women where number of traditional food items are prepared and kept for sale in cafeteria, attached to the Prison.

- 2. Punjab:** Welfare canteens have been set up inside and outside jails of Punjab from where prisoners and their relatives can purchase articles of daily use, at nominal prices.

3. **Sikkim:** Extension of canteen facility to all prisoners is also being provided in the jails of Sikkim.
4. **Delhi:** Healthy and nutritious food with prescribed calories are being prepared in hygienic conditions in the kitchens of Delhi prisons.

VII. Agriculture

1. **Maharashtra:** Following activities have been done in the field of Agriculture and they are discussed below:

Infrastructural facilities such as tractor, farm implements and electric pumps etc were made available to various farms as per their capacities for the modernization of the prison farms under the State's Modernization Schemes Grants Rs.17.50 Lac.

In co-ordination with Agriculture University/Department, NGO and Progressive farmers, various schemes were undertaken e.g. Vermi-compost, Mushroom/Biogas Production, Dairy, Poultry Farming, Goat Farming, Fisheries and other farm based production like making of Brooms, Baskets etc. These activities helped the prisoners immensely to develop their interest in farming and they started working voluntarily.

The ultimate cost of production is reduced by adopting Organic farming technique in prison farms, which includes use of Vermi-compost, Farm yard manure, Dashparni Ark, Jivamrut etc.

The use of hybrid seeds and tissue cultured bananas increased production tremendously. In 2018, production of cultured banana was Rs.2,90,816/-. With additional help by MAHABEEJ (Govt. of Maharashtra undertaking Corporation), the seed production of Rice, Soybean, Tur, and Wheat were done and it helped to enhance the income.

In order to develop competitive spirit amongst prisons, the highest earning prisoners in the jails are awarded with the letter of appreciation and rewards.

Wide publicity is made through print and electronic media such as Prison News Letter, News Paper, Magazines, Radio and Television which helps the staff and prisoners to build enthusiasm in farm work.

Organised VanMahotstav with plantation of 75,585 saplings in jail premises.

VIII. Telephone Facility

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** To enable the prisoners to contact with their family and lawyers

telephone booth boxes are established in the Prisons as a welfare.

2. **Maharashtra:** Telephone facility for convicts and Computer based functional literacy (CBFL) programmes for inmates in Central Prisons were started.

Video calling facility through smart phones were started for all inmates in open prisons and all female prisons across Maharashtra to have video call with their relatives.

3. **Punjab:** To prevent the unauthorized usage of mobile phones inside the jails and for enabling inmates to communicate with their relatives on phone, calling kiosks have been installed in 23 jails of Punjab from where inmates can make 5 minutes calls per day at 2 permissible numbers.

IX. Crèche and Nursery Facility for the Children

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** Crèche and Nursery facility for the children are available in Special Prisons for Women in Andhra Pradesh.

X. Games and Recreation Activity

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** Facilities like Television, Newspapers and Indoor games are available to

the prisoners, in the Prisons of Andhra Pradesh.

On National Holidays like Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanthi, Sports and Games competition are organized.

2. **Jammu & Kashmir:** The following sports and recreational activities are being held in the Jails of J&K:

- Indoor games like Badminton, Carom Board, Chess etc.
- Outdoor games like Volleyball, Cricket, football etc. are played. District Youth Services & Sports authority assists in organising Sports tournaments in jails.
- Reading books/News Papers/ Magazines are available. Also Television sets have been provided in all Barracks. Musical & cultural programmes are organised through J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages.

3. **Maharashtra:** The following recreational activities are being held in the Jails of Maharashtra:

- Outdoor Sports games & Recreational facilities.
- Facility to play indoor and outdoor games like Kabaddi, Volley ball etc.

- Televisions have been installed in barracks.
- Books (Religious, Social), Government approved Newspapers are being provided to the prisoners
- A FM radio station limited to respective prison, with prisoner as radio jockey has been started in few central prisons.
- Motivational sessions are conducted in Delhi Prisons.
- Tihar Jail (TJ) F.M. Radio station with in the range of Jail premises, has been setup.

Following sports activities are being organised in the jails of Delhi:

4. Nagaland: Activities such as indoor/ outdoor games, musical lessons which are imparted by the instructors to the prisoners in the jails of Nagaland. The art of music and games behind bars plays a vital role.

5. Delhi: Following recreational activities are being organised in the jails of Delhi:

- Music room facility with musical instruments like Harmonium, Tabla, Guitar, Key-board, Bongo & Drums.
- Band 'Flying Souls' formed by inmates in Central Jail-3.
- Dance training particularly for young offenders.
- Inter jail competition to select the best in Singing / Dancing / Poetry, etc.
- Inter-jail Painting and Essay writing competitions are organized in the jails on the occasion of Republic Day / Independence Day / festivals, etc.
- Kabaddi and Tug of war matches under Tihar Olympics were held in Delhi Prisons. Inmates from other jails of Tihar competed to take the glory in the respective categories.
- Cricket matches under "Tihar Winter Sports" were played at Delhi Prison. The cricket match was played in Central Jail-1's cricket stadium between the teams of inmates of Central Jail-3 & Central Jail-2 and the match was won by the team of Central Jail-3.
- Chess and Table Tennis games were organized in Delhi Prisons.
- Inter-ward Badminton tournament was organized in the prisons of Delhi.

XI. Spiritual and Cultural Activity

1. Andhra Pradesh: Spiritual and moral lectures from eminent personalities are being conducted in Prisons. Cultural Programmes

are being conducted on important occasions.

2. Jammu & Kashmir: Prayers are being held by the inmates regularly according to their religious faiths in the jails of J & K.

3. Maharashtra: Following spiritual and cultural activities are being organized in the jails of Maharashtra:

- Cultural Programs such as light music, classical music & dance etc. are organized in association with VARHAD TRUST in the prisons on festivals such as Holi, ID –E-Milad, Rakshabandan, Ganesh Chaturthi, Dashera, Deepavali & Christmas.
- Moral Lectures aimed at bringing change in prisoner's mind-set and meditation was organized by Bramhakumaris Vishwa Vidyalaya.
- Yoga was organized and regular trainings were also imparted.
- The successful organization of spiritual, motivational, cultural programs like patriotic songs, bhajans, Namaz Pathan, Bhuj Bij programme, orchestra, singing and drawing competitions were held in jails.

4. Manipur: Various programmes and classes for spiritual upliftment of the inmates are carried out with the help of the NGOs and Religious

leaders of all faiths in the jails of Manipur.

5. Sikkim: Spiritual programs are being organized by the art of living foundation.

6. Delhi:

- Devotional functions are held at the Education Centre of the Delhi Prison on the occasion of the Baishakhi.
- Various entertainment programs are organized in Delhi Prison by the jail administration on the auspicious occasion of Lohri and Makar Sakranti. In the event, dance & vocal performances were performed by the inmates. Apart from this, a magic show was also performed by the inmates which was thoroughly enjoyed by the staff and inmates.
- Audition for 'Tihar Idol-2' under various categories such as Dance, Bhangra, Singing etc. were organized in Delhi Prisons by jail administration in association with "Art Creations", and "Music One Records". Participants / inmates from various Tihar jails gave auditions and their performances were enjoyed by the guests, inmates and prison staff.
- The Tihar Drama Club, recently established in Tihar, was set up by an inmate. Its productions which include previously scripted plays as well as

improvisations mounted by the actors of the club have earned a lot of acclaim within the prison as well as in the media outside. Its productions include a successful run of a classic Hindi short story called Kafan by Munshi Premchand, Court Martial and the eternal Chhattisgarhi classic of Hindi stage, CharandasChor which won the Best Play award at Edinburgh, the greatest theatre competition in the world.

- Inter Jail Painting Competition was organized on the eve of Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti.

XII. Assistance to Prisoners

A total of 1,346 prisoners were provided financial assistance on their release in the country during the year 2018. A total of 1,47,605 prisoners were given legal aid in the country during the year 2018. Delhi has reported highest number of prisoners 48,783 who were given legal aid followed by Kerala (17,335) and Chhattisgarh (11,463) **(Table 10.4)**. Various measures taken by States to provide legal aid to needy prisoners are discussed below:

- 1. Maharashtra:** In the prisons of Maharashtra, legal awareness sessions benefitted 2466 prisoners.
 - 31 cases of children in conflict with law were identified in the prisons and

transferred to the Juvenile Justice System.

- Prisoners who could not be produced in court due to lack of police escort squad, are being produced through Video conference.
- Regular networking with District Legal Service Authorities in 5 districts improved legal aid in prisons. Legal aid services provided to 692 prisoners.
- 153 prisoners released on personal bond furnished by social workers in courts.
- Emergency assistance / post release support was provided to 90 prisoners / families who were in vulnerable situations.
- 16 released prisoners were provided funding supported to start their own enterprise (stitching, hair saloon, poultry farming, cycle repair shop, flour mill etc.)
- Schemes like Bal Sangopan Yojana, Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana, Gharkul Yojana, Pension and Shravan Bal were made accessible to prisoners, children of prisoners and families of prisoners.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana was facilitated by social workers through which 52 prisoners who were farmers,

benefitted through loan waiver.

- Aadhar card camps were conducted in prisons benefitting 415 prisoners
- Legal Aid Cell were established in all the Prisons. It provides free legal Aid assistance. With the direction of Supreme Court, District Legal Services Authority is also formed. The cases covered under section 436(A) Cr.P.C. are submitted before District Legal Services Authority. Various Camps like Plea Bargaining and Legal guidance are organised at different Prisons.

2. Manipur: Free legal assistance is provided to the prisoners. Two Legal Aid Clinic i.e. one at Manipur Central Jail, Sajiwa and another at Manipur Central Jail, Imphal are providing free legal Aid to the prisoners. Panel of Lawyers nominated by the Member Secretary, Manipur State Legal Services Authority visited Jails regularly to provide free legal aid to the prisoners. 706 (seven hundred six) undertrial prisoners were produced before the Legal Aid Clinic and 5 inmates were released on bail on the recommendation of the Undertrial Review Committee during the year.

3. Sikkim: The Prison officers work diligently to ensure that the UTPs have speedy trial and that their trials are expedited. There is not a single UTP whose detention exceeds two years even in heinous crimes. The courts are requested to discharge the prisoners either on bail or on personal bond if their charge sheets are not filed within the stipulated time. The Prison authorities remain in constant touch with the courts in their trial, detention and other matters attracting the provisions of sec 436 A and other provisions of the Cr.P.C. 1973.

XIII. NGO

Information reported from States/ UTs reveals that, across the country there were around 1,802 NGOs who are working exclusively for the welfare of prisoners during the year 2018. Highest number of such NGOs were reported by the Jail Department of Kerala (392) followed by Assam (325) and Gujarat (223). These NGOs work exclusively for the benefit of prisoners in terms of legal aid, human rights, proper medical aids, etc. Through these NGOs, a total of 1,44,511 prisoners were given medical counseling and 1,01,535 prisoners were given legal counseling. State/UT wise such details are presented in **(Table 10.5)**.

B. Grievances

Prisoners who are denied of their lawful right or subjected to cruelty can approach and file complaints with Magistrates, Prison Authorities, Human Rights Commissions, etc.

I. Complaints to National Human Right Commission (NHRC):

A total of 298, 311 and 322 complaints were received by NHRC from prisoners or others (in-favor of the prisoners, others can also lodge complaints) in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively, showing an increase of 4.36% in 2017 over 2016 and an increase of 3.54% in 2018 over 2017 **(Chart 10.3)**.

During the year 2018, highest number of complaints were received from the prisoners (or in-favor of the prisoners others can also lodge complaints) of the States/UTs of Delhi (76), Punjab (65) and Bihar (36).

A total of 233, 252 and 230 complaints of prisoners were disposed off by the NHRC in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively, showing an increase of 8.15% in 2017 over 2016 and an decrease of 8.73% in 2018 over 2017. A total of 94 complaints from prisoners were pending with NHRC for suitable action **(Table 10.6)**.

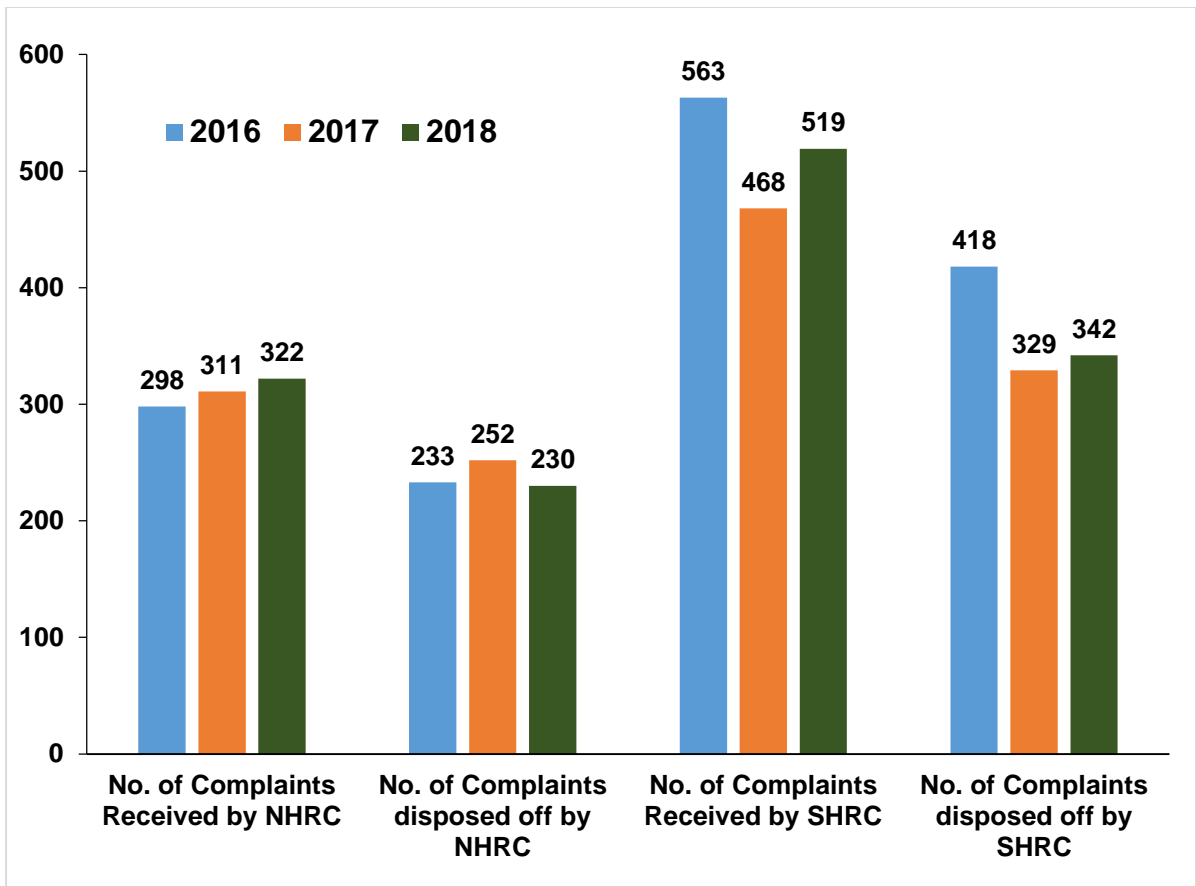
II. Complaints to State Human Rights Commission (SHRC):

A total of 563, 468 and 519 complaints were received by SHRC from prisoners or Others (in-favour of the prisoners, other persons can also lodge complaints) in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively, showing a decrease of 16.87% in 2017 over 2016 and increase of 10.90% in 2018 over 2017 **(Chart 10.3)**.

The highest number of complaints of prisoners were received by the respective SHRC of the States of Punjab (177), Telangana (103) and Madhya Pradesh (61).

A total of 418, 329 and 342 complaints of prisoners were disposed off by SHRC in 2016, 2017 and 2018 respectively, showing a mixed trend with a decrease of 21.29% in 2017 over 2016 and an increase of 3.95% in 2018 over 2017.

A total of 177 complaints from prisoners were pending with respective SHRC for suitable action. Highest number of such prisoner's complaints were pending with SHRC of the States of Punjab (103), Karnataka (22) and Bihar (11) **(Table 10.6)**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Complaints Received and Disposed off by NHRC and SHRC during 2016-2018
Chart – 10.3

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Table – 10.1
Details of Educational facilities for prisoners during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of prisoners benefitted by			
		Elementary Education	Adult Education	Higher Education	Computer Course
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4076	3083	541	127
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	798	456	84	0
4	BIHAR	2144	2130	573	1063
5	CHHATTISGARH	2383	1314	691	23
6	GOA	0	9	78	20
7	GUJARAT	1688	2007	976	625
8	HARYANA	460	854	1007	726
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	18	2	24	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	85	406	117	76
11	JHARKHAND	2886	1022	326	319
12	KARNATAKA	916	536	63	81
13	KERALA	485	626	108	166
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1859	9170	846	114
15	MAHARASHTRA	588	2210	826	223
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	27	6	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	165	922	116	218
21	PUNJAB	56	63	14	43
22	RAJASTHAN	2708	744	550	77
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	4137	2868	504	190
25	TELANGANA	14234	3746	4255	2829
26	TRIPURA	0	0	1	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	9713	6107	1242	1059
28	UTTARAKHAND	165	49	62	13
29	WEST BENGAL#	1184	755	148	211
	TOTAL (STATES)	50748	39106	13158	8203
30	A & N ISLANDS	25	22	12	0
31	CHANDIGARH	31	46	186	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	2167	943	1024	230
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	38	5	0	10
	TOTAL (UTs)	2261	1016	1222	240
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	53009	40122	14380	8443

• 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.

Table 10.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 10.2
Number of Prison Inmates Imparted Trainings under Vocational Course
during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Agri-culture	Carp-entry	Cann-ing	Tailor-ing	Weav-ing	Making of Soap and Phenyl	Hand-loom	Others	Total	% share of Total Vocational Trg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	48	22	0	239	375	104	0	3171	3959	7.27
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75	0.14
3	ASSAM	0	120	520	528	88	0	0	600	1856	3.41
4	BIHAR	30	6	0	60	25	9	0	2208	2338	4.30
5	CHHATTISGARH	19	66	0	59	313	16	0	1014	1487	2.73
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	38	0.07
7	GUJARAT	13	481	0	719	916	0	0	3418	5547	10.19
8	HARYANA	0	40	0	35	0	0	0	1288	1363	2.50
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	35	6	0	28	9	0	0	258	336	0.62
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	31	0	29	16	0	35	418	529	0.97
11	JHARKHAND	35	55	0	245	282	63	61	2094	2835	5.21
12	KARNATAKA	30	126	0	109	210	88	0	1122	1685	3.10
13	KERALA	12	20	0	0	0	0	0	422	454	0.83
14	MADHYA PRADESH	444	311	37	343	959	0	160	1219	3473	6.38
15	MAHARASHTRA	39	328	0	219	0	0	316	1152	2054	3.77
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	8	0	14	0	42	64	0.12
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	15	0.03
19	NAGALAND	50	0	0	2	0	8	0	114	174	0.32
20	ODISHA	23	0	0	4	42	5	0	20	94	0.17
21	PUNJAB	372	151	0	110	546	28	0	1530	2737	5.03
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	123	0	0	0	1661	1784	3.28
23	SIKKIM	13	14	32	3	0	0	0	66	128	0.24
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	325	11	0	0	1140	1476	2.71
25	TELANGANA	28	815	0	325	913	158	0	2632	4871	8.95
26	TRIPURA	76	30	11	16	15	0	0	58	206	0.38
27	UTTAR PRADESH	120	0	0	134	31	89	0	2522	2896	5.32
28	UTTARAKHAND	87	15	0	18	0	0	0	433	553	1.02
29	WEST BENGAL#	31	24	0	201	61	6	0	767	1090	2.00
	TOTAL (STATES)	1505	2661	600	3897	4812	588	572	29482	44117	81.06
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	9	2	12	0	0	67	90	0.17
31	CHANDIGARH	35	78	47	35	0	0	0	321	516	0.95
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
34	DELHI	0	318	0	0	176	48	0	9093	9635	17.70
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	5	15	0	0	48	68	0.12
	TOTAL (UTs)	35	396	56	42	203	48	0	9529	10309	18.94
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1540	3057	656	3939	5015	636	572	39011	54426	100.00

• 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.

Table 10.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 10.3
Value of Goods Produced by Inmates during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Gross Value of Sale Proceeds / Earnings (₹ In Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	13.053
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.000
3	ASSAM	0.082
4	BIHAR	23.751
5	CHHATTISGARH	6.476
6	GOA	0.006
7	GUJARAT	9.552
8	HARYANA	2.002
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2.068
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0.222
11	JHARKHAND	7.682
12	KARNATAKA	1.842
13	KERALA	34.403
14	MADHYA PRADESH	2.663
15	MAHARASHTRA	30.072
16	MANIPUR	0.000
17	MEGHALAYA	0.000
18	MIZORAM	0.009
19	NAGALAND	0.002
20	ODISHA	0.875
21	PUNJAB	2.241
22	RAJASTHAN	0.435
23	SIKKIM	0.051
24	TAMIL NADU	72.796
25	TELANGANA	206.405
26	TRIPURA	0.050
27	UTTAR PRADESH	14.210
28	UTTARAKHAND	0.558
29	WEST BENGAL#	4.637
	TOTAL (STATES)	436.143
30	A & N ISLANDS	0.010
31	CHANDIGARH	5.995
32	D & N HAVELI	0.000
33	DAMAN & DIU	0.000
34	DELHI	21.345
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.000
36	PUDUCHERRY	0.000
	TOTAL (UTs)	27.350
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	463.493

• 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.

Table 10.3 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 10.4
Rehabilitation and Other Support to prisoners during the year 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Rehabilitation Support		Other Support			
		No. of prisoners to whom financial assistance provided on release	No. of convicts rehabilitated	No. of prisoners to whom legal aid provided	Wages paid per day to convicts (in ₹)		
					Skilled	Semi Skilled	Unskilled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	1562	70	50	30
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	80	75	-	55
3	ASSAM	13	9	1298	100	80	-
4	BIHAR	0	1	2853	156	112	103
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	11463	75	-	60
6	GOA	0	135	80	80	60	50
7	GUJARAT	105	692	4213	100	80	70
8	HARYANA	0	50	8144	60	50	40
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH [@]	0	0	389	-	-	225
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	72	72	-	60
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	4097	144	113	91
12	KARNATAKA ^{\$}	57	324	4267	225	200	175
13	KERALA	0	22	17335	152	127	63
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	5023	120	-	72
15	MAHARASHTRA	80	50	10906	61	55	44
16	MANIPUR	0	0	710	12	10	8
17	MEGHALAYA	117	0	546	148	141	132
18	MIZORAM	67	0	1322	15	12	10
19	NAGALAND	0	0	26	135	125	115
20	ODISHA	129	36	542	40	40	40
21	PUNJAB	0	60	6948	60	50	40
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	1851	150	-	130
23	SIKKIM	0	0	295	40	30	30
24	TAMIL NADU	239	722	4227	200	180	160
25	TELANGANA	1	68	447	170	50	30
26	TRIPURA	0	0	110	33	28	24
27	UTTAR PRADESH	356	0	4909	40	30	25
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	1357	45	35	30
29	WEST BENGAL [#]	182	56	3063	100	90	80
	TOTAL (STATES)	1346	2225	98135	-	-	-
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	130	37	-	28
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	501	80	70	60
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	-	-	-
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	-	-	-
34	DELHI	0	25	48783	361	328	297
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	-	-	-
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	56	180	160	150
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	25	49470	-	-	-
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1346	2250	147605	-	-	-

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

@ Himachal Pradesh has no classification such as Skilled, Semi Skilled and Unskilled prisoners.

\$ Karnataka follows 4 categories of wage system for convicts working in prisons such as Highly Skilled (Rs.250/- wages per day), Skilled, Semi Skilled and Unskilled prisoners.

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

Table 10.4 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 10.5
NGOs working for the Welfare of Prisoners during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of NGOs working exclusively for Prison Reforms	No. of Prisoners benefited from	
			Medical Counselling	Legal Counselling
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	45	79	91
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	325	3540	4521
4	BIHAR	23	4215	1210
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	867	745
6	GOA	5	0	75
7	GUJARAT	223	12413	4032
8	HARYANA	44	1516	5025
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	21	343	319
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	14	2	0
11	JHARKHAND	15	3697	1055
12	KARNATAKA	24	2424	2722
13	KERALA	392	10095	8841
14	MADHYA PRADESH	42	9752	2567
15	MAHARASHTRA	83	12694	8806
16	MANIPUR	2	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	4	0	0
18	MIZORAM	13	1271	1403
19	NAGALAND	1	12	18
20	ODISHA	27	96	195
21	PUNJAB	17	831	565
22	RAJASTHAN	62	2107	483
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	65	12093	9600
25	TELANGANA	20	774	673
26	TRIPURA	0	2	108
27	UTTAR PRADESH	100	16651	2225
28	UTTARAKHAND	6	78	845
29	WEST BENGAL	115	2894	2878
	TOTAL (STATES)	1689	98446	59002
30	A & N ISLANDS	2	45	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0
34	DELHI	111	46020	42533
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	113	46065	42533
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1802	144511	101535

• 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.

Table 10.5 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 10.6
Number of complaints received by NHRC & SHRC
and their disposals during the year 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	National Human Rights Commission (N H R C)				State Human Rights Commission (S H R C)			
		No. of Complaints Received	No. of Complaints Disposed off	No. of Complaints Pending	% of Complaint Disposed off to Total Complaints Received	No. of Complaints Received	No. of Complaints Disposed Off	No. of Complaints Pending	% of Complaint Disposed off to Total Complaints Received
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	16	16	0	100	0	0	0	0.0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	0	1	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
4	BIHAR	36	19	17	52.8	25	14	11	56.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0.0	2	2	0	100
11	JHARKHAND	5	4	1	80.0	0	0	0	0.0
12	KARNATAKA	3	2	1	66.7	38	16	22	42.1
13	KERALA	12	9	3	75.0	30	21	9	70.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	13	11	2	84.6	61	60	1	98.4
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	1	0	100	30	28	2	93.3
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
20	ODISHA	21	21	0	100	18	11	7	61.1
21	PUNJAB	65	17	48	26.2	177	74	103	41.8
22	RAJASTHAN	3	3	0	100	16	11	5	68.8
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
24	TAMIL NADU	31	31	0	100	103	97	6	94.2
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	33	24	9	72.7	12	4	8	33.3
28	UTTARAKHAND	6	3	3	50.0	7	4	3	57.1
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL (STATES)	246	161	85	65.4	519	342	177	65.9
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
34	DELHI*	76	69	9	90.8	0	0	0	0.0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL (UTs)	76	69	9	90.8	0	0	0	0.0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	322	230	94	71.4	519	342	177	65.9

• As per data provided by States/UTs.

* Delhi reported that out of 9 pending complaints, 2 complaints pertain to the year 2017.

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

Table 10.6 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter 11

**Prison Staff
– Strength
and Training**

Chapter – 11

Prison Staff-Strength and Training

Sanctioned and Actual strength of jail officials

Prisons Staff Strength, based on their duties and responsibilities, are categorized into the following five categories: Executive, Medical, Correctional, Ministerial and Others.

Information on the sanctioned strength as well as actual strength of the staff in various jails as on 31st December, 2018 is presented in Table 11.1 showing that Nagaland (99.49%), Arunachal Pradesh (93.05%), Kerala (92.95%) and Manipur (91.11%) have filled more than 90% of the sanctioned posts. State/UT wise comparison of vacant post shows that Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of vacancies (4,852) followed by Bihar (3,349) and Jharkhand (1831).

An analysis of the sanctioned and actual posted staff strength in jails shows that the actual strength of the jail staff posted against the sanctioned strength in Jharkhand (32.16%), Chandigarh (48.04%) and Sikkim (48.4%) is much lower than the All India average percentage (69.93%).

Jail Officials

I. Executive Staff

A total of 50,878 executive staffs including 4,630 Officers and 46,248 sub-cadre staff were actually posted in Indian jails against sanctioned strength of 71,489 at the end of the year 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of vacant executive staff post (4,489) followed by Bihar (2,727) and Jharkhand (1,374) accounting for 21.8%, 13.2% and 6.7 of

the total vacant post of 20,611 (**Chart 11.1, Table 11.3**).

II. Correctional Staff

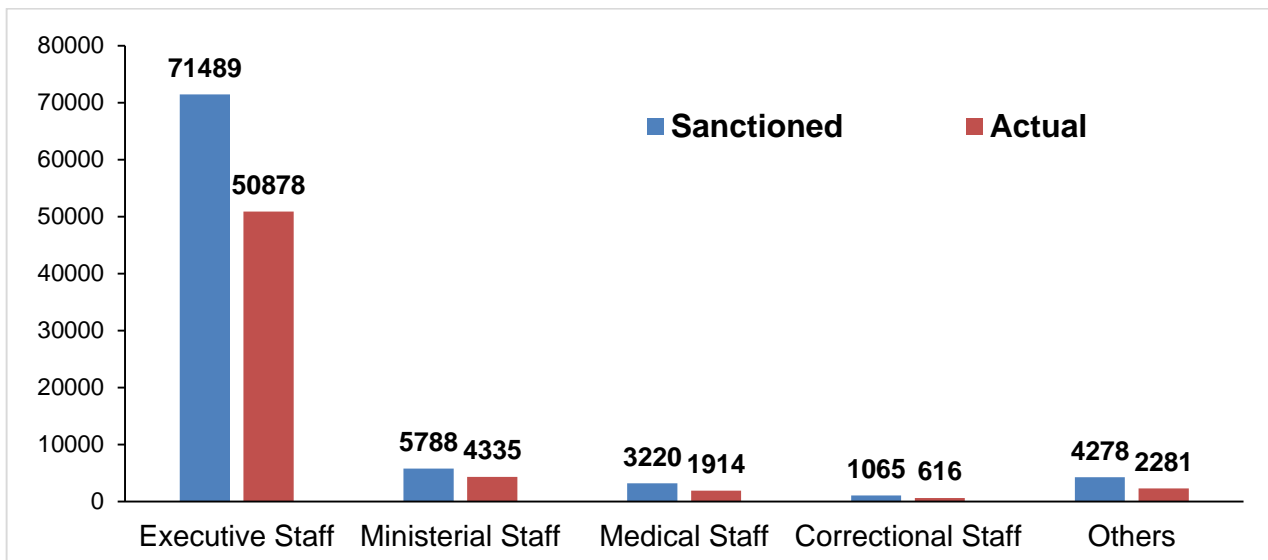
A total of 616 Correctional staff was actually posted in Indian jails against the sanctioned strength of 1,065 at the end of the year 2018. Bihar has reported the highest number of vacant correctional staff post (118) followed by Maharashtra (61) and Tamilnadu (48) accounting for 26.3%, 13.6% and 10.7 of the total vacant post of 449 (**Chart 11.1, Table 11.3**). States having no correctional staff are Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Punjab, Sikkim, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Puducherry.

III. Medical Staff

A total of 1,914 Medical staff was actually posted in Indian jails against sanctioned strength of 3,220 at the end of the year 2018. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of vacant medical staff post (240) followed by Bihar (217) and Jharkhand (153) accounting for 18.4%, 16.6% and 11.7 of the total vacant post of 1306 (**Chart 11.1, Table 11.3**).

IV. Ministerial Staff

A total of 4,335 Ministerial Staff was actually posted in Indian jails against sanctioned strength of 5,788 at the end of the year 2018. Bihar has reported the highest number of vacant ministerial staff (221) followed by Maharashtra (133) posts and Haryana (123) accounting for 15.2%, 9.2% and 8.5 of the total vacant post of 1453 (**Chart 11.1, Table 11.3**).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Sanctioned & Actual Strength of Jail Staff in the Country as on 31.12.2018
Chart 11.1

Number of Inmates per Staff as on 31st December, 2018

The prison institutions are managed by five categories of personnel viz., executive staff, ministerial staff, correctional staff, medical staff and other staff. The number of inmates per official is a real indicator of how well inmates are looked after in the prisons. The number of inmates per jail official, correctional staff and medical staff is given in **Table 11.2**.

I. Number of Inmates per Jail Staff

As on 31st December 2018 a total of 46,6084 inmates were lodged in various jails of the country. Also, the actual strength of executive jail staff was 50,878 in various prisons. Among all the states, Jharkhand has reported the highest number of Inmates (27) for each staff in their jails (762 jail staff, 20,629 inmates) followed by Uttar Pradesh (19) for each staff in their jails (5,396 jail staff, 1,04,011 inmates) and Chhattisgarh (13) for each staff in their jails (1,331 jail staff,

18,494 inmates). At all India level, there were 9 inmates for each jail staff in all jails in the country (**Chart 11.2**).

II. Number of Inmates per Correctional Staff

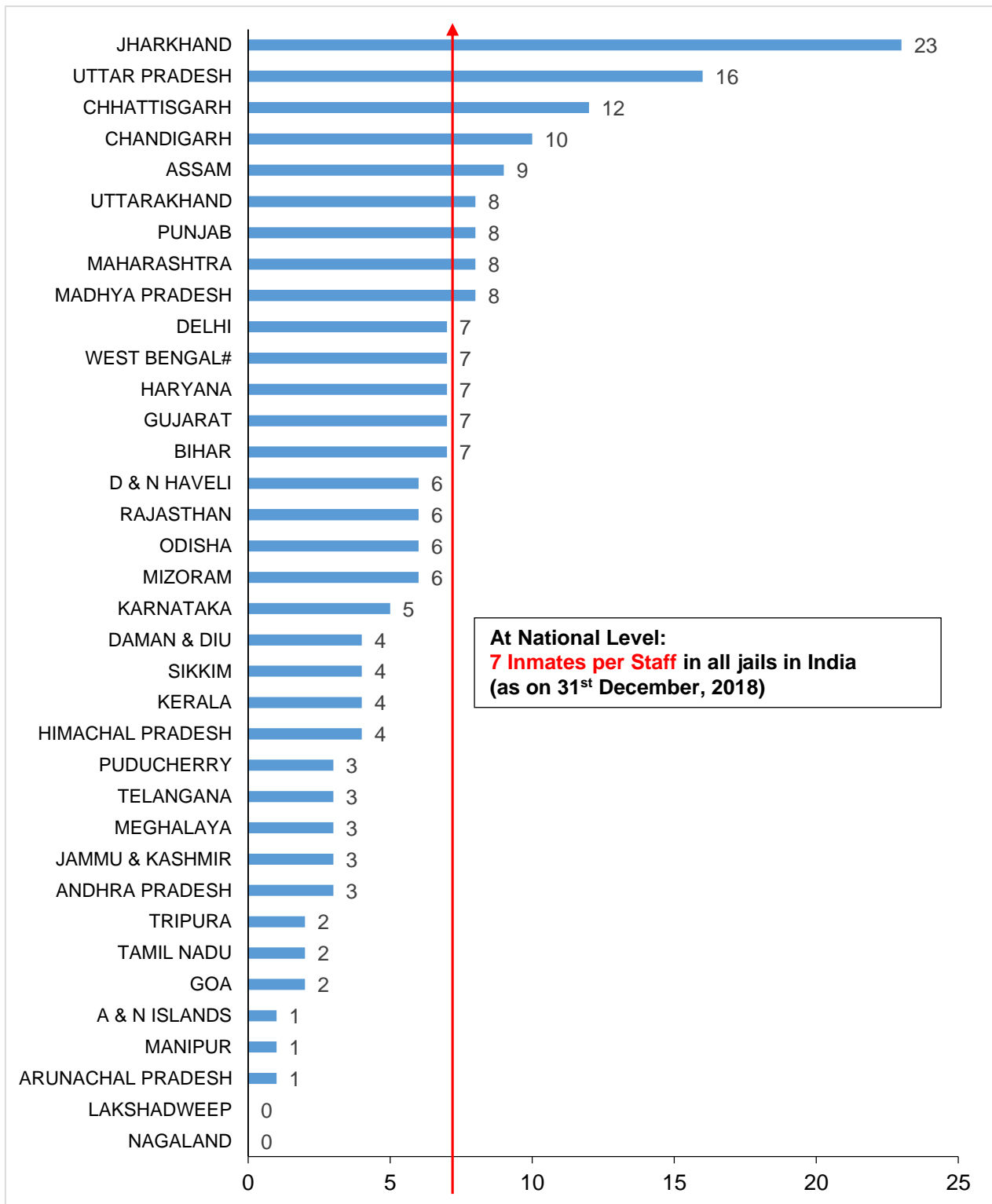
Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand and Punjab have no correctional staff for 6,988, 8,282, 19,270, 20,629 and 22,486 inmates respectively. Uttarakhand and Telangana have only one correctional staff for 5,311 and 5,550 inmates respectively. Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have only two correctional staff for 14,980, 13,944 and 1,04,011 inmates respectively.

III. Number of Inmates per Medical Staff

We may assess the health services available to inmates in prisons on the basis of Medical Staff strength. Jharkhand has reported 1 medical staff per (1,375) inmates (15 medical staff, 20,629 inmates) followed by West Bengal (923) inmates (25 medical staff, 23,092

inmates), Uttar Pradesh (737) inmates (141 medical staff, 1,04,011 inmates) and Karnataka (664) inmates (21 medical staff, 13,944 inmates) as on 31st

December, 2018. D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep reported no medical staff.



- 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.

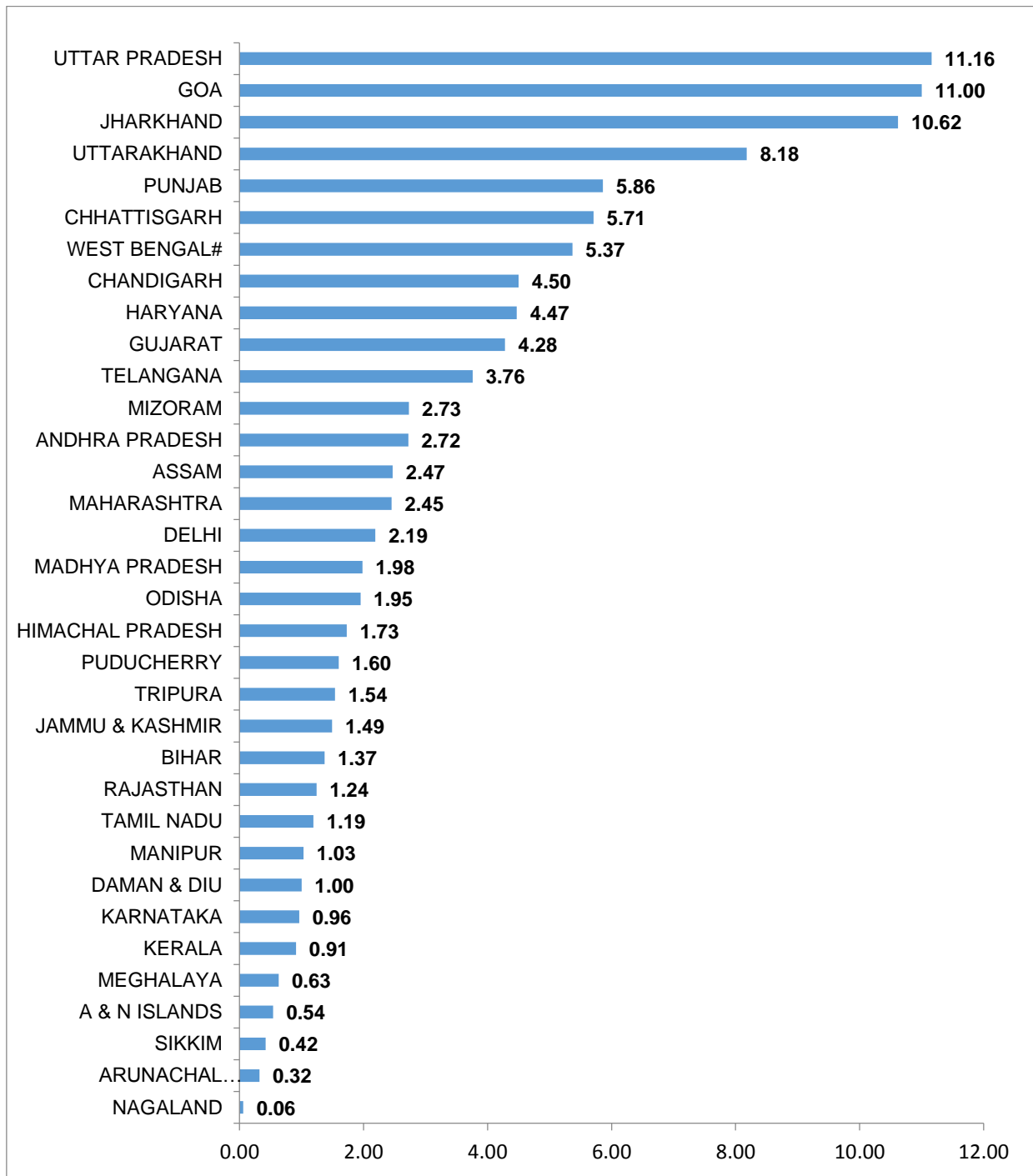
Number of Inmates per Staff for each State/UT

Chart 11.2

Women Staff

Actual strength of women jail officials of different ranks (State/UT-wise) is given in **Table-11.4**. A total of 7,042 women staff was reported as working in different cadre across Indian jails. The State of Bihar has reported highest

number of women staff in their Jail Department (988) followed by Madhya Pradesh (760) and Maharashtra (661). The status of number of women prisoners per woman staff is presented in **Chart 11.3**.



• 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.

Number of Women Inmates for Each Woman Staff

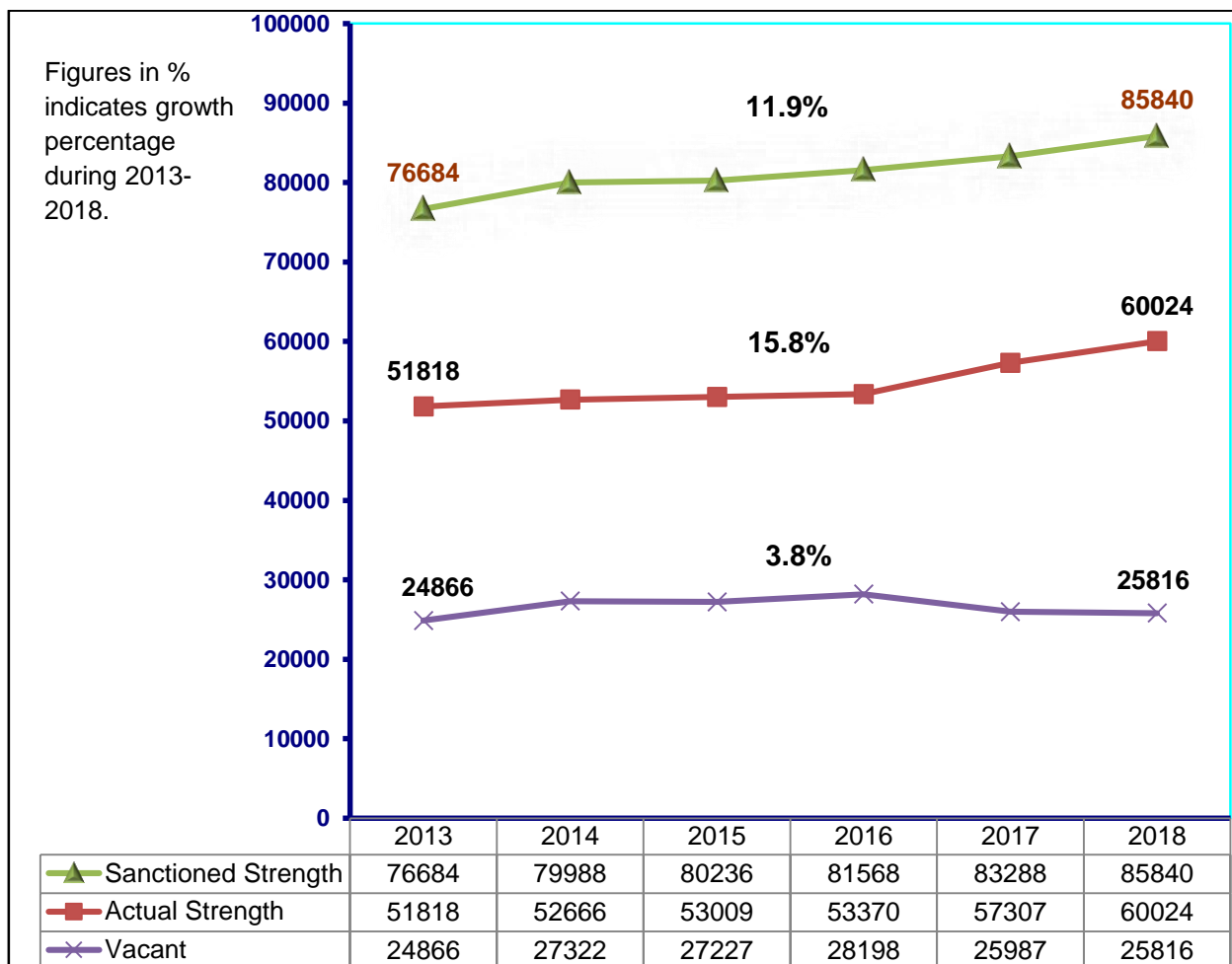
Chart 11.3

Training of Jail Officers/Staff (Refresher / Specialized / Re-orientation Courses) during the year 2018

Among the States, Delhi has reported highest share of 92.15% in training its Jail staffs (refresher/specialized/ re-orientation) during 2018 followed by Karnataka (47.88%) and Telangana (41.6%) (Table 11.5)

Trend of Staff Strength

During the period 2013-2018, the sanctioned strength of Jail staff has increased by 11.9% (from 76,684 in 31.12.2013 to 85,840 in 31.12.2018). However, the actual strength of jail staff has increased by 15.8% (increased from 51,818 in 2013 to 60,024 in 2018) (Chart 11.4). As on 31.12.2013, the number of vacant posts was 24,866 which has increased to 25,816 in 31st December, 2018.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

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

Trend of Sanctioned Strength, Actual Strength and Vacant Strength of Jail Staff/Officials during 2013-2018

Chart 11.4

Table – 11.1**Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Total Jail Staff as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Jail Staff			
		Sanctioned	Actual	Vacant	% of actual to sanctioned strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2646	1997	649	75.47
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	187	174	13	93.05
3	ASSAM	1189	914	275	76.87
4	BIHAR	8562	5213	3349	60.89
5	CHHATTISGARH	1949	1494	455	76.65
6	GOA	274	183	91	66.79
7	GUJARAT	3213	2128	1085	66.23
8	HARYANA	3696	2695	1001	72.92
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	754	503	251	66.71
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1581	933	648	59.01
11	JHARKHAND	2699	868	1831	32.16
12	KARNATAKA	3459	2590	869	74.88
13	KERALA	1971	1832	139	92.95
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6659	5221	1438	78.41
15	MAHARASHTRA	5065	4464	601	88.13
16	MANIPUR	574	523	51	91.11
17	MEGHALAYA	292	241	51	82.53
18	MIZORAM	372	272	100	73.12
19	NAGALAND	583	580	3	99.49
20	ODISHA	2964	2426	538	81.85
21	PUNJAB	3676	2680	996	72.91
22	RAJASTHAN	4438	2891	1547	65.14
23	SIKKIM	188	91	97	48.40
24	TAMILNADU	5798	4646	1152	80.13
25	TELANGANA	1924	1596	328	82.95
26	TRIPURA	640	425	215	66.41
27	UTTAR PRADESH	11130	6278	4852	56.41
28	UTTARAKHAND	1033	657	376	63.60
29	WEST BENGAL#	4582	3194	1388	69.71
	TOTAL (STATES)	82098	57709	24389	70.29
30	A & N ISLANDS	148	112	36	75.68
31	CHANDIGARH	204	98	106	48.04
32	D & N HAVELI*	0	6	-	-
33	DAMAN & DIU	18	12	6	66.67
34	DELHI	3249	1999	1250	61.53
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	-
36	PUDUCHERRY	123	88	35	71.54
	TOTAL (UTs)	3742	2315	1427	61.87
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	85840	60024	25816	69.93

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

* No separate staff for Jails. The Sub Divisional Officers and subordinates are looking after the jails also.

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

Table 11.2**Number of Inmates Per Staff as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Inmates	Jail Officials		Correctional Staff		Medical Staff		Total Prison Staff (including ministerial staff and others)	Total No. of inmates per prison staff (Col 3 / Col 10)
			No. of Staff	No. of inmates per jail official	No. of Staff	No. of inmates per correctional Staff	No. of Staff	No. of inmates per medical staff		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	6988	1682	4	0	-	40	174	1997	3
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	245	139	1	0	-	9	27	174	1
3	ASSAM	8282	834	9	0	-	48	172	914	9
4	BIHAR	38685	4263	9	76	509	238	162	5213	7
5	CHHATTISGARH	18494	1331	13	34	543	53	348	1494	12
6	GOA	435	159	2	0	-	1	435	183	2
7	GUJARAT	14980	1773	8	2	7490	77	194	2128	7
8	HARYANA	19270	2421	7	0	-	62	310	2695	7
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2254	406	5	3	751	16	140	503	4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	3085	660	4	18	171	70	44	933	3
11	JHARKHAND	20629	762	27	0	-	15	1375	868	23
12	KARNATAKA	13944	2262	6	2	6972	21	664	2590	5
13	KERALA	7638	1629	4	23	332	36	212	1832	4
14	MADHYA PRADESH	42057	4626	9	66	637	104	404	5221	8
15	MAHARASHTRA	35884	3891	9	126	284	73	491	4464	8
16	MANIPUR	920	457	2	0	-	33	27	523	1
17	MEGHALAYA	933	166	5	8	116	18	51	241	3
18	MIZORAM	1677	247	6	0	-	11	152	272	6
19	NAGALAND	442	435	1	1	442	5	88	580	0
20	ODISHA	16501	2011	8	120	137	111	148	2426	6
21	PUNJAB	22486	2215	10	0	-	84	267	2680	8
22	RAJASTHAN	20134	2520	7	3	6711	106	189	2891	6
23	SIKKIM	387	77	5	0	-	4	96	91	4
24	TAMIL NADU	13674	3796	3	69	198	96	142	4646	2
25	TELANGANA	5550	1105	5	1	5550	52	106	1596	3
26	TRIPURA	1042	368	2	1	1042	25	41	425	2
27	UTTAR PRADESH	104011	5396	19	2	52005	141	737	6278	16
28	UTTARAKHAND	5311	583	9	1	5311	14	379	657	8
29	WEST BENGAL#	23092	2932	7	43	537	25	923	3194	7
	TOTAL (STATES)	449030	49146	9	599	749	1588	282	57709	7
30	A & N ISLANDS	184	70	2	1	184	6	30	112	1
31	CHANDIGARH	1035	83	12	3	345	4	258	98	10
32	D & N HAVELI	39	6	6	0	-	0	-	6	6
33	DAMAN & DIU	59	10	5	0	-	0	-	12	4
34	DELHI	15468	1486	10	13	1189	314	49	1999	7
35	LAKSHADWEEP	1	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
36	PUDUCHERRY	268	77	3	0	-	2	134	88	3
	TOTAL (UTs)	17054	1732	9	17	1003	326	52	2315	7
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	466084	50878	9	616	756	1914	243	60024	7

- As per data provided by States/UTs.

- indicates No Staff

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

Table – 11.3**Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Executive Staff							
		Officers							
		DG/Addl.DG/IG/		DIG		AIG		Supdt.	
		Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	2	2	1	0	0	6	5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	ASSAM	1	1	3	1	2	2	30	21
4	BIHAR	1	1	2	1	5	2	59	56
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	17
6	GOA	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
7	GUJARAT	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	3
8	HARYANA	3	3	0	0	1	1	22	21
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1	1	1	1	0	0	16	12
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	24
12	KARNATAKA	1	1	4	1	0	0	13	9
13	KERALA	1	1	4	4	0	0	6	6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	3	2	5	3	0	0	53	32
15	MAHARASHTRA	2	1	5	4	0	0	10	6
16	MANIPUR	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
17	MEGHALAYA	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	5
18	MIZORAM	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	9
19	NAGALAND	2	1	1	0	1	1	5	5
20	ODISHA	1	1	4	3	1	0	21	15
21	PUNJAB	1	1	4	2	1	1	9	3
22	RAJASTHAN	3	2	3	2	0	0	11	10
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
24	TAMIL NADU	1	1	6	6	0	0	13	11
25	TELANGANA	2	2	2	1	0	0	4	4
26	TRIPURA	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	2	10	7	3	2	89	58
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	3
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	1	5	5	4	4	25	22
	TOTAL (STATES)	37	32	65	43	23	18	482	371
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	1	1	2	1	1	1	18	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	3	4	2	2	1	1	21	16
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	40	36	67	45	24	19	503	387

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)
Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Executive Staff							
		Officers							
		Dy. Supdt.		Asstt. Supdt.		Jailor		Dy. Jailor	
		Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	32	26	0	0	62	59	174	100
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	31	26	0	0
4	BIHAR	69	24	218	45	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	12	2	120	41	0	0	6	1
6	GOA	0	0	2	2	8	6	0	0
7	GUJARAT	7	7	11	5	30	18	102	53
8	HARYANA	51	40	88	48	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	8	7	26	19	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	7	6	35	13	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	0	0	28	6	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	37	22	120	102	0	0
13	KERALA	0	2	121	121	23	23	28	28
14	MADHYA PRADESH	75	64	269	166	0	0	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	29	4	40	22	106	95	297	237
16	MANIPUR	6	3	0	0	7	6	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	0
19	NAGALAND	4	4	0	0	8	8	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	92	81	0	0
21	PUNJAB	85	48	111	69	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	36	9	18	3	76	13	188	130
23	SIKKIM	3	2	0	0	0	3	7	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	24	1	27	22	48	38
25	TELANGANA	23	23	0	0	40	39	70	70
26	TRIPURA	0	0	1	1	4	4	5	4
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	92	82	467	258
28	UTTARAKHAND	9	4	0	0	13	6	44	7
29	WEST BENGAL#	3	2	0	0	39	34	95	71
	TOTAL (STATES)	463	280	1121	578	823	643	1531	997
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
31	CHANDIGARH	4	1	5	1	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	76	59	312	108	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	2	2	8	8	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	83	62	325	118	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	546	342	1446	696	824	644	1532	998

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)
Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Executive Staff					
		Officers					
		Asstt. Jailor		Other Officers		Sub-Total (Officers)	
		Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual	Sanct- ioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	49	43	4	1	331	237
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	6	1	4	3	16	9
3	ASSAM	99	98	0	0	166	149
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	354	129
5	CHHATTISGARH	7	0	6	3	173	64
6	GOA	14	12	0	0	27	23
7	GUJARAT	0	0	3	0	160	87
8	HARYANA	62	37	0	0	227	150
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	2	2	42	33
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	4	60	37
11	JHARKHAND	67	15	0	0	125	45
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	0	0	175	135
13	KERALA	0	0	4	4	187	189
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	15	9	420	276
15	MAHARASHTRA	168	139	8	6	665	514
16	MANIPUR	30	14	0	0	47	24
17	MEGHALAYA	7	4	0	0	19	16
18	MIZORAM	15	7	0	0	37	23
19	NAGALAND	17	17	7	7	45	43
20	ODISHA	105	50	240	100	464	250
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	211	124
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	335	169
23	SIKKIM	12	12	0	0	24	18
24	TAMIL NADU	278	219	550	528	947	826
25	TELANGANA	0	0	35	35	176	174
26	TRIPURA	8	7	4	0	31	25
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	9	4	672	413
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	72	22
29	WEST BENGAL#	46	46	34	32	252	217
	TOTAL (STATES)	990	721	925	738	6460	4421
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	4	2	9	6
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	10	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	1	0	1	0	6
33	DAMAN & DIU	2	0	0	0	2	0
34	DELHI	0	0	41	0	451	183
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	12	11
	TOTAL (UTs)	2	1	45	3	484	209
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	992	722	970	741	6944	4630

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)
Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Executive Staff					
		Jail-Cadre Staff					
		Head Warders		Head Matron		Warders	
		Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	355	335	0	0	1459	1110
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	24	24	0	0	100	100
3	ASSAM	82	52	0	0	725	569
4	BIHAR	550	448	0	0	4929	3118
5	CHHATTISGARH	179	132	0	0	1237	1114
6	GOA	1	0	0	0	10	0
7	GUJARAT	464	414	1	1	1870	1203
8	HARYANA	255	235	48	33	2368	1908
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	70	64	10	9	445	286
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	106	84	0	0	920	518
11	JHARKHAND	247	13	0	0	1757	703
12	KARNATAKA	449	302	0	0	2102	1777
13	KERALA	354	331	20	20	1047	936
14	MADHYA PRADESH	887	578	0	0	4482	3770
15	MAHARASHTRA	566	512	0	0	2963	2830
16	MANIPUR	61	51	0	0	269	266
17	MEGHALAYA	16	8	0	0	132	113
18	MIZORAM	41	39	0	0	257	185
19	NAGALAND	58	58	0	0	334	334
20	ODISHA	219	215	0	0	1637	1546
21	PUNJAB	479	370	22	19	2088	1451
22	RAJASTHAN	613	451	0	0	2907	1894
23	SIKKIM	20	19	0	0	99	35
24	TAMIL NADU	1047	1044	0	0	2513	1926
25	TELANGANA	214	211	8	8	819	623
26	TRIPURA	72	19	0	0	490	324
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1446	914	0	0	7211	3623
28	UTTARAKHAND	82	76	9	3	686	469
29	WEST BENGAL#	270	230	1	0	3118	2306
	TOTAL (STATES)	9227	7229	119	93	48974	35037
30	A & N ISLANDS	15	12	0	0	71	52
31	CHANDIGARH	26	8	0	0	130	72
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	2	1	0	0	11	9
34	DELHI	416	378	58	56	1235	669
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	16	11	0	0	71	51
	TOTAL (UTs)	475	410	58	56	1518	853
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	9702	7639	177	149	50492	35890

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)

Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Executive Staff						Executive Staff(Total)	
		Jail-Cadre Staff				Sub-Total (Jail Cadre Staff)			
		Matron		Other Jail Cadre Staff				Sanctioned	Actual
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual				
(1)	(2)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	1814	1445	2145	1682
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	6	6	130	130	146	139
3	ASSAM	0	0	90	64	897	685	1063	834
4	BIHAR	0	0	1157	568	6636	4134	6990	4263
5	CHHATTISGARH	4	2	49	19	1469	1267	1642	1331
6	GOA	5	3	163	133	179	136	206	159
7	GUJARAT	131	68	0	0	2466	1686	2626	1773
8	HARYANA	0	0	138	95	2809	2271	3036	2421
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34	14	0	0	559	373	601	406
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	42	21	1068	623	1128	660
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	7	1	2011	717	2136	762
12	KARNATAKA	5	3	128	45	2684	2127	2859	2262
13	KERALA	20	20	133	133	1574	1440	1761	1629
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5	2	0	0	5374	4350	5794	4626
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	67	35	3596	3377	4261	3891
16	MANIPUR	0	0	121	116	451	433	498	457
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	44	29	192	150	211	166
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	298	224	335	247
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	392	392	437	435
20	ODISHA	0	0	0	0	1856	1761	2320	2011
21	PUNJAB	94	83	250	168	2933	2091	3144	2215
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	10	6	3530	2351	3865	2520
23	SIKKIM	0	0	34	5	153	59	177	77
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	3560	2970	4507	3796
25	TELANGANA	37	37	66	52	1144	931	1320	1105
26	TRIPURA	3	0	0	0	565	343	596	368
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	556	446	9213	4983	9885	5396
28	UTTARAKHAND	27	13	0	0	804	561	876	583
29	WEST BENGAL#	3	0	370	179	3762	2715	4014	2932
	TOTAL (STATES)	368	245	3431	2121	62119	44725	68579	49146
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	86	64	95	70
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	156	80	166	83
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	13	10	15	10
34	DELHI	176	58	190	142	2075	1303	2526	1486
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	9	4	0	0	96	66	108	77
	TOTAL (UTs)	185	62	190	142	2426	1523	2910	1732
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	553	307	3621	2263	64545	46248	71489	50878

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)

Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Correctional Staff							
		Probation Officer / Welfare Officer		Psychologist / Psychiatrist		Social Worker / Others		Sub Total (Correctional Staff)	
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
4	BIHAR	194	76	0	0	0	0	194	76
5	CHHATTISGARH	9	5	0	0	48	29	57	34
6	GOA	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
7	GUJARAT	2	1	2	1	0	0	4	2
8	HARYANA	8	0	2	0	6	0	16	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	0	0	11	2	12	3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	1	0	0	46	17	48	18
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	3	2	1	0	4	2
13	KERALA	23	23	0	0	0	0	23	23
14	MADHYA PRADESH	16	8	0	0	64	58	80	66
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	8	4	179	122	187	126
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	8	8	8	8
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
20	ODISHA	60	41	4	1	101	78	165	120
21	PUNJAB	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	8	3	8	3
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	88	47	13	11	16	11	117	69
25	TELANGANA	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
26	TRIPURA	3	1	1	0	1	0	5	1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1
29	WEST BENGAL#	53	40	8	3	0	0	61	43
	TOTAL (STATES)	464	247	48	23	495	329	1007	599
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
31	CHANDIGARH	3	1	1	0	11	2	15	3
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	15	5	10	8	17	0	42	13
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	19	7	11	8	28	2	58	17
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	483	254	59	31	523	331	1065	616

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Continued)

Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/Ut	Medical Staff									
		Resident Medical Officer / Medical Officer		Pharmacist		Lab Technician / Lab Attendant		Others		Sub Total (Medical Staff)	
		Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual	Sanct-ioned	Actual
(1)	(2)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	22	11	11	9	3	2	24	18	60	40
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	2	2	4	3	0	0	4	4	10	9
3	ASSAM	31	12	29	23	6	6	8	7	74	48
4	BIHAR	226	136	106	19	16	0	107	83	455	238
5	CHHATTISGARH	36	20	44	29	6	2	9	2	95	53
6	GOA	6	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	13	1
7	GUJARAT	39	34	26	15	6	4	30	24	101	77
8	HARYANA	36	19	26	17	5	0	26	26	93	62
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4	4	18	11	0	0	1	1	23	16
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	18	11	27	18	9	4	51	37	105	70
11	JHARKHAND	44	10	7	1	10	1	107	3	168	15
12	KARNATAKA	20	6	17	8	7	4	8	3	52	21
13	KERALA	11	9	11	11	6	3	15	13	43	36
14	MADHYA PRADESH	57	10	93	57	5	5	39	32	194	104
15	MAHARASHTRA	44	34	47	34	9	5	0	0	100	73
16	MANIPUR	9	9	6	6	0	0	20	18	35	33
17	MEGHALAYA	5	5	5	4	0	0	10	9	20	18
18	MIZORAM	4	1	4	3	0	0	7	7	15	11
19	NAGALAND	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5
20	ODISHA	94	42	90	68	0	0	5	1	189	111
21	PUNJAB	38	38	41	41	3	3	2	2	84	84
22	RAJASTHAN	37	29	0	0	8	1	108	76	153	106
23	SIKKIM	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	7	4
24	TAMIL NADU	41	21	21	17	6	4	66	54	134	96
25	TELANGANA	19	19	14	14	4	4	15	15	52	52
26	TRIPURA	4	4	12	7	2	9	4	5	22	25
27	UTTAR PRADESH	145	46	141	68	55	22	40	5	381	141
28	UTTARAKHAND	10	0	19	11	3	1	8	2	40	14
29	WEST BENGAL#	40	6	41	14	0	0	11	5	92	25
	TOTAL (STATES)	1044	539	865	513	169	80	737	456	2815	1588
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	6
31	CHANDIGARH	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	7	4
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	130	105	38	33	12	9	210	167	390	314
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
	TOTAL (UTs)	134	108	44	37	13	10	214	171	405	326
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1178	647	909	550	182	90	951	627	3220	1914

• 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.

Table – 11.3 (Concluded)
Sanctioned and Actual Strength of Jail Officers/Staff
as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Ministerial Staff						Others (Not included in above category)		Total	
		Officer		Other Non-Gazetted Staff		Sub Total (Ministerial Staff)		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual
		Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual				
(1)	(2)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	7	7	268	215	275	222	166	53	2646	1997
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1	1	8	7	9	8	18	18	187	174
3	ASSAM	5	3	35	29	40	32	10	0	1189	914
4	BIHAR	33	20	819	611	852	631	71	5	8562	5213
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	0	35	11	36	11	119	65	1949	1494
6	GOA	0	0	54	23	54	23	0	0	274	183
7	GUJARAT	13	9	309	196	322	205	160	71	3213	2128
8	HARYANA	3	3	224	101	227	104	324	108	3696	2695
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	71	57	71	57	47	21	754	503
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	16	13	115	53	131	66	169	119	1581	933
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	44	23	44	23	351	68	2699	868
12	KARNATAKA	22	8	219	161	241	169	303	136	3459	2590
13	KERALA	8	8	104	104	112	112	32	32	1971	1832
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5	1	273	157	278	158	313	267	6659	5221
15	MAHARASHTRA	27	21	461	334	488	355	29	19	5065	4464
16	MANIPUR	2	2	39	31	41	33	0	0	574	523
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	16	15	16	15	37	34	292	241
18	MIZORAM	0	0	22	14	22	14	0	0	372	272
19	NAGALAND	7	7	36	36	43	43	96	96	583	580
20	ODISHA	3	2	204	121	207	123	83	61	2964	2426
21	PUNJAB	14	12	430	369	444	381	0	0	3676	2680
22	RAJASTHAN	12	9	189	145	201	154	211	108	4438	2891
23	SIKKIM	0	0	4	10	4	10	0	0	188	91
24	TAMIL NADU	57	51	440	329	497	380	543	305	5798	4646
25	TELANGANA	10	10	257	257	267	267	284	171	1924	1596
26	TRIPURA	0	0	10	24	10	24	7	7	640	425
27	UTTAR PRADESH	21	21	423	398	444	419	418	320	11130	6278
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	1	24	13	24	14	91	45	1033	657
29	WEST BENGAL#	15	10	127	104	142	114	273	80	4582	3194
	TOTAL (STATES)	282	219	5260	3948	5542	4167	4155	2209	82098	57709
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	7	5	7	5	39	30	148	112
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	10	3	10	3	6	5	204	98
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	3	2	3	2	0	0	18	12
34	DELHI	34	28	184	125	218	153	73	33	3249	1999
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	2	2	6	3	8	5	5	4	123	88
	TOTAL (UTs)	36	30	210	138	246	168	123	72	3742	2315
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	318	249	5470	4086	5788	4335	4278	2281	85840	60024

• 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.

Table – 11.4
Actual Strength of Women Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Officers			Jail Cadre Staff			Correctional Staff		
		DG / Addl. DG / IG / Addl. IG / DIG / Supdt.	Dy.SP /Jailor / Dy. Jailor / Asst. Jailor / Asst. Supdt.	Other Officers	Head Warder / Head Matron	Warder & Matron	Other Jail Cadre Staff	Probation Officer / Welfare Officer	Psycho-logist / Psychia-trist	Social Worker & Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	7	1	18	43	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	1	0	4	16	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	3	7	0	5	78	2	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	3	2	0	46	843	21	14	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	1	9	1	2	117	2	1	0	5
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	1	0	15	68	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	4	0	33	0	95	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	9	14	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	2	0	3	45	0	0	0	1
11	JHARKHAND	1	1	0	0	82	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	2	16	0	56	412	1	0	0	0
13	KERALA	1	2	4	20	20	87	8	0	0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6	19	0	3	640	0	1	0	16
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	37	0	34	509	0	0	1	6
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	17	23	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	1	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	2
18	MIZORAM	1	0	0	2	51	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	3	1	5	68	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	5	26	9	0	224	0	7	0	9
21	PUNJAB	0	2	0	19	83	24	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	2	13	0	34	410	0	0	0	0
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	1	13	1	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	6	24	44	84	201	0	10	8	1
25	TELANGANA	0	6	2	8	37	17	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	1	2	0	1	13	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	3	18	0	97	95	0	2	0	0
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	11	0	0	221	5	6	3	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	41	214	63	503	4353	278	49	12	40
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	3	27	0	56	58	28	1	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	4	27	0	58	76	28	1	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	45	241	63	561	4429	306	50	12	40

• 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.

Table – 11.4 (Concluded)**Actual Strength of Women Jail Officers/Staff as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Medical Staff				Ministerial Staff		Others	Total
		Resident Medical Officer / Medical Officer	Pharmacists	Lab Technician / Lab Attendant	Others	Officer	Non-Gazetted Staff		
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2	4	0	7	3	57	10	152
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	31
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	7	1	6	0	109
4	BIHAR	15	0	0	4	2	38	0	988
5	CHHATTISGARH	3	8	1	1	0	2	11	164
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
7	GUJARAT	6	4	1	5	4	18	10	132
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	142
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	1	0	1	0	16	1	45
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	4	1	1	3	0	4	15	81
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	90
12	KARNATAKA	2	3	1	2	0	57	16	568
13	KERALA	3	2	0	2	3	69	3	224
14	MADHYA PRADESH	1	13	1	4	0	23	33	760
15	MAHARASHTRA	2	3	2	0	2	60	4	661
16	MANIPUR	2	2	0	11	1	9	0	65
17	MEGHALAYA	0	1	0	3	0	10	6	41
18	MIZORAM	1	0	0	4	0	6	0	65
19	NAGALAND	0	1	0	0	3	20	34	135
20	ODISHA	1	2	0	0	0	13	2	298
21	PUNJAB	1	2	0	2	3	49	0	185
22	RAJASTHAN	3	0	0	4	0	8	10	484
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	21
24	TAMIL NADU	9	5	0	20	7	95	15	529
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	1	1	34	0	106
26	TRIPURA	1	1	2	1	0	8	1	31
27	UTTAR PRADESH	2	2	0	0	4	85	55	363
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	1	0	0	1	4	5	27
29	WEST BENGAL#	2	0	0	0	0	15	11	275
	TOTAL (STATES)	60	56	9	88	35	729	245	6775
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
31	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
34	DELHI	11	1	0	24	4	29	0	242
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	TOTAL (UTs)	12	1	0	26	4	30	0	267
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	72	57	9	114	39	759	245	7042

- 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.

Table – 11.5**Training of Jail Officers/Staff (Refresher / Specialised / Re-orientation Courses) during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Personnel Trained		
		Actual Staffs	Staffs Trained	% share
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	1997	352	17.63
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	174	5	2.87
3	ASSAM	914	144	15.75
4	BIHAR	5213	301	5.77
5	CHHATTISGARH	1494	133	8.90
6	GOA	183	0	0.00
7	GUJARAT	2128	248	11.65
8	HARYANA	2695	1104	40.96
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	503	63	12.52
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	933	117	12.54
11	JHARKHAND	868	22	2.53
12	KARNATAKA	2590	1240	47.88
13	KERALA	1832	459	25.05
14	MADHYA PRADESH	5221	760	14.56
15	MAHARASHTRA	4464	726	16.26
16	MANIPUR	523	0	0.00
17	MEGHALAYA	241	13	5.39
18	MIZORAM	272	46	16.91
19	NAGALAND	580	47	8.10
20	ODISHA	2426	446	18.38
21	PUNJAB	2680	327	12.20
22	RAJASTHAN	2891	979	33.86
23	SIKKIM	91	0	0.00
24	TAMIL NADU	4646	563	12.12
25	TELANGANA	1596	664	41.60
26	TRIPURA	425	25	5.88
27	UTTAR PRADESH	6278	346	5.51
28	UTTARAKHAND	657	48	7.31
29	WEST BENGAL#	3194	257	8.05
	TOTAL (STATES)	57709	9435	16.35
30	A & N ISLANDS	112	0	0.00
31	CHANDIGARH	98	5	5.10
32	D & N HAVELI	6	0	0.00
33	DAMAN & DIU	12	0	0.00
34	DELHI	1999	1842	92.15
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0.00
36	PUDUCHERRY	88	3	3.41
	TOTAL (UTs)	2315	1850	79.91
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	60024	11285	18.80

- 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.

Table 11.5 – Page 1 of 1

Chapter **12**

**Prison –
Budget and
Infrastructure**

Chapter – 12

Prison - Budget and Infrastructure

A. Prison Budget

Provision of adequate fund is prerequisite in effective functioning of prison institutions. In this context, information on prison budget with details of sanctioned budget, plan expenditure, non-plan expenditure and other expenditures have been collected and presented in this chapter. Besides, information on cost of maintenance and development of various infrastructures in jails have also been presented separately.

Sanctioned Budget

The sanctioned budget for the year 2018-19 (₹6068.7 crores) has increased by 11.1% in comparison to the year 2017-18 (₹5,463.4 crores) at All-India level. The details can be seen in **Table 12.1**.

Uttarakhand has reported maximum increase (48.5%) in budget provision during 2018-19 over 2017-18, followed by Haryana (42.6%), Assam (36.3%) and Manipur (30.5%). Jharkhand has reported a marginal increase of 0.4% in the sanctioned budget in the year 2018-19 over 2017-18.

However, the sanctioned budget in six States/UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Meghalaya, Tripura and Lakshadweep have declined during the financial year 2018-19 over the previous financial year 2017-18. The highest such decline was reported in Lakshadweep (87.5%) followed by Tripura (66.9%), Chhattisgarh (24.1), Meghalaya (22.7), Arunachal Pradesh (3.8) and Andhra Pradesh (2.4).

The allocated annual budget was the highest in Uttar Pradesh (₹1085.6 crores) during 2018-19 among all the States / UTs, followed by Bihar (₹507.9 crores), Delhi (₹401.8 crores), Haryana (₹350.3) and Madhya Pradesh (₹349.2 crores). The details can be seen in **(Table 12.1)**.

Expenditure (Planned & Non-planned)

Expenditure on specific planned activities under the Five Year Plan is termed as **Planned expenditure**.

Expenditure made for meeting day-to-day expenses and running establishments like payment of salaries, wages, rent, etc. come under the **Non-Planned expenditure**. Non-Planned expenditure may also include activities for development of existing infrastructure and bringing about improvements in the prisons.

Details of State/UT-wise Plan and Non-Plan budget with actual expenditure for the year 2018-19 are presented in **Table 12.3**.

I. Planned

The highest Plan expenditure was reported in Delhi (₹371.5 crores) followed by Gujarat (₹144.1 crores) and Bihar (₹56.0 crores) during 2018-19.

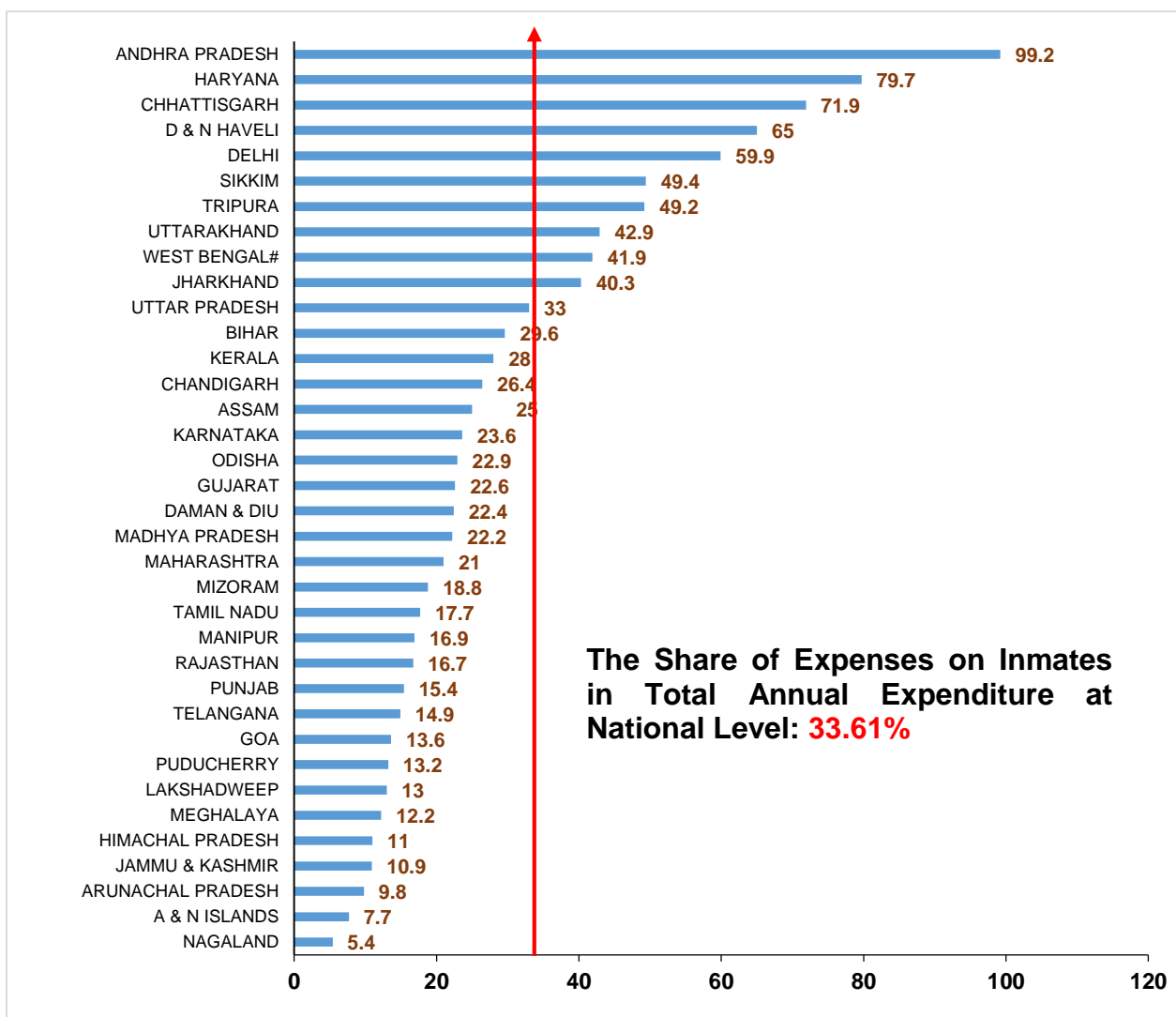
II. Non-Planned

The highest Non-Plan expenditure was reported from Uttar Pradesh (₹887.4

crores) followed by Bihar (₹413.7 crores) and Madhya Pradesh (₹328.8 crores). The total sanctioned budget and actual expenditure was equal in case of Himachal Pradesh (₹42.6), Mizoram (₹24.2), Chandigarh (₹20.3), Arunachal Pradesh (₹12.7), A & N Islands (₹8.6), Puducherry (5.5), Daman & Diu (₹1.1), D & N Haveli (₹0.4) and Lakshadweep (₹0.1). Telangana and Tripura have reported more expenditure than the sanctioned budget. In the case of remaining States and UTs, the total expenditure incurred was less than their sanctioned budget.

Expenses on Prison Inmates

The share of Expenses on inmates in Total Annual Expenditure for each State/UT during financial year 2018-19 is shown in **Chart 12.1**. The comparison has been made on the basis of share of expenses on inmates to total annual expenditure of the respective States/UTs. Andhra Pradesh has reported the highest share of expenses on inmates (99.20%) out of the total annual expenditure followed by Haryana (79.71%) and Chhattisgarh (71.94%).



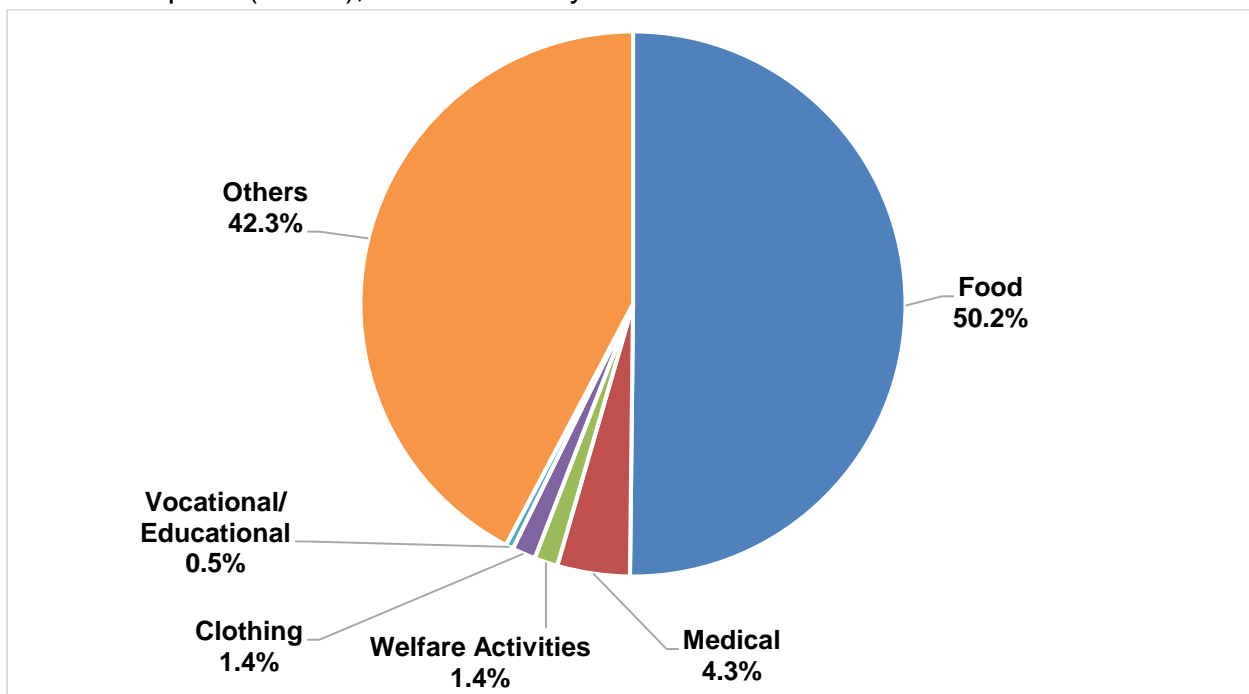
- As per data provided by States/UTs.
- # Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal for 2018, data furnished for 2017 has been used.

% Share of Expenses on Inmates in Total Annual Expenditure

Chart – 12.1

The share of expenses on inmates in total annual expenditure at National level is 33.61%. States which are spending significantly less than the National Average are Nagaland (5.4%), A & N Islands (7.7%), Arunachal Pradesh (9.8%), Jammu & Kashmir (10.9%), Himachal Pradesh (11.0%), Meghalaya (12.2%), Lakshadweep (13.0%), Puducherry

(13.2%), Goa (13.6%), Telangana (14.9%) and Punjab (15.4%). Share of expenditure on prison inmates spent for food, clothing, medical, vocational, educational facilities, welfare activities and other expenses for the year 2018-2019 has been presented in **Chart 12.2**. State/UT wise such details has been presented in **Table 12.4**.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure on Various Items on Prison Inmates during 2018-2019

Chart – 12.2

I. Food

Approximately, 50.2% of the total money spent on prison inmates was for Food only. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest food expenditure of ₹150 crores followed by Bihar (₹124.006 crores) and West Bengal (₹70.319 crores) during the financial year 2018-19.

II. Medical

Delhi has spent the highest medical expenditure of ₹17.846 crores during 2018-19 followed by West Bengal

(₹12.611 crores) and Uttar Pradesh (₹10 crores).

III. Welfare

West Bengal has reported the highest expenditure (₹8.108 crores) on welfare activities of prison inmates followed by Uttarakhand (₹6.396 crores) and Uttar Pradesh (₹3.804 crores) during the financial year 2018-19.

IV. Clothing

Bihar had spent considerable amount of ₹3.606 crores on clothing during the financial year 2018-19. Some of the other States/UTs which spent reasonable amount on clothing were Madhya Pradesh (₹3.553 crores), Jharkhand (₹2.260 crores).

V. Vocational / Educational

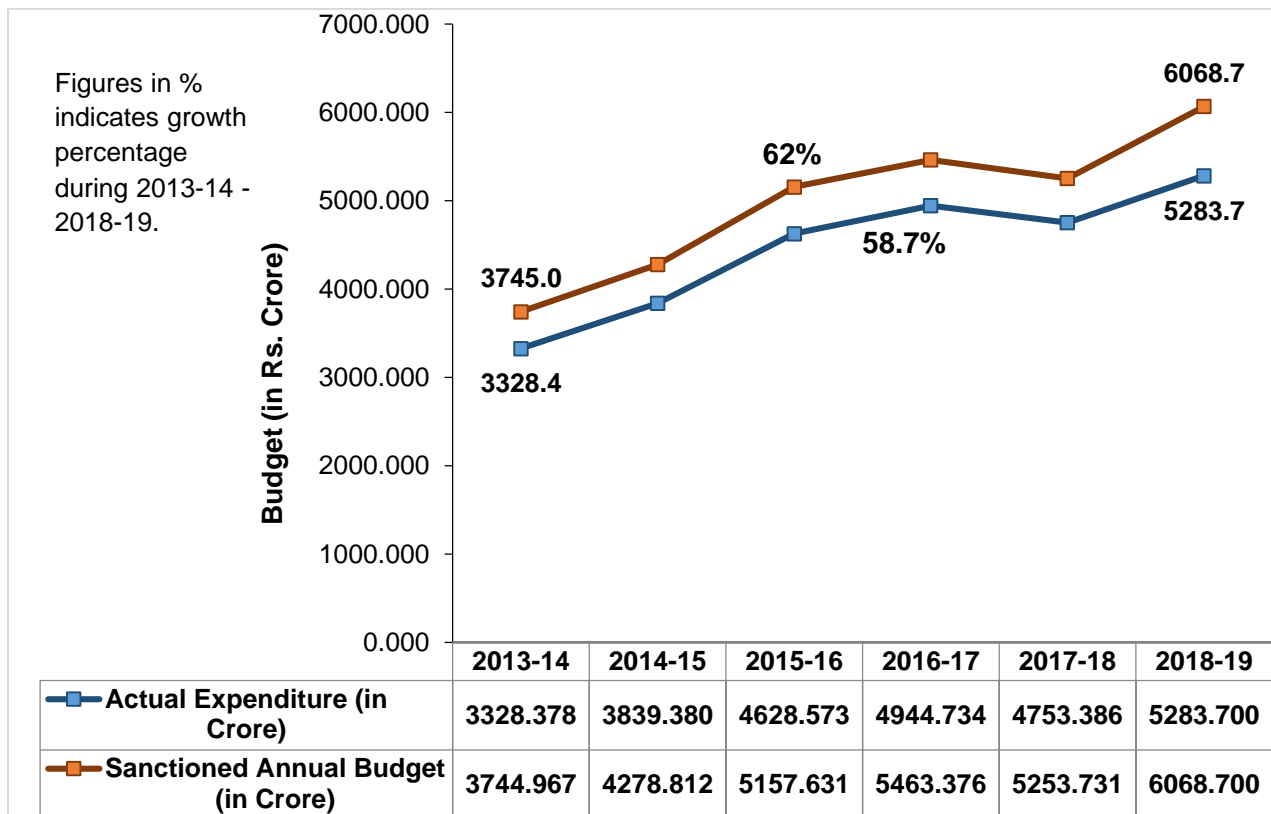
Out of 20 States / UTs, which reported vocational/educational expenses on inmates for the financial year 2018-2019, the highest expenditure was reported from Chandigarh (₹2.558 crores) followed by Gujarat (₹2.073 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (₹1.688 crores).

Haryana (₹180.417 crores), Delhi (₹178.089 crores) and Andhra Pradesh (₹137.018 crores) have reported maximum

expenditure under the head 'other expenses'.

Sanctioned Annual Budget and Actual Expenditure during 2013-2014 to 2018-2019

During 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Chart-12.3), the sanctioned annual budget has increased by 62.0% (₹3,744.967 crores in 2013-14 to ₹6,068.7 crores in 2018-19) and the actual expenditure has increased by 58.7% (₹3,328.378 crores in 2013-14 to ₹5,283.7 crores in 2018-19). During the financial year 2013-14, 88.9% (₹3,328.378 crores spent out of ₹3,744.967 crores) of the sanctioned budget was utilized, whereas, during the financial year 2018-19, 87.1% (₹5,283.7 crores spent out of ₹6,068.7 crores) of the sanctioned budget was utilized.



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

Sanctioned Annual Budget vis-à-vis Actual Expenditure during 2013-2014 to 2018-2019
Chart – 12.3

B. Prison Infrastructure

Measures have been taken to improve the infrastructure of the prisons having significant implications for life of prisoners. Some of the important initiatives taken in this regard are as under:

I. Jail Constructed

16 new jails were constructed during the year 2018, out of which, 3 were District Jails, 3 were Sub jails, 6 were Open Jails, 2 were Central jails and 2 were Women jails (Table 12.5).

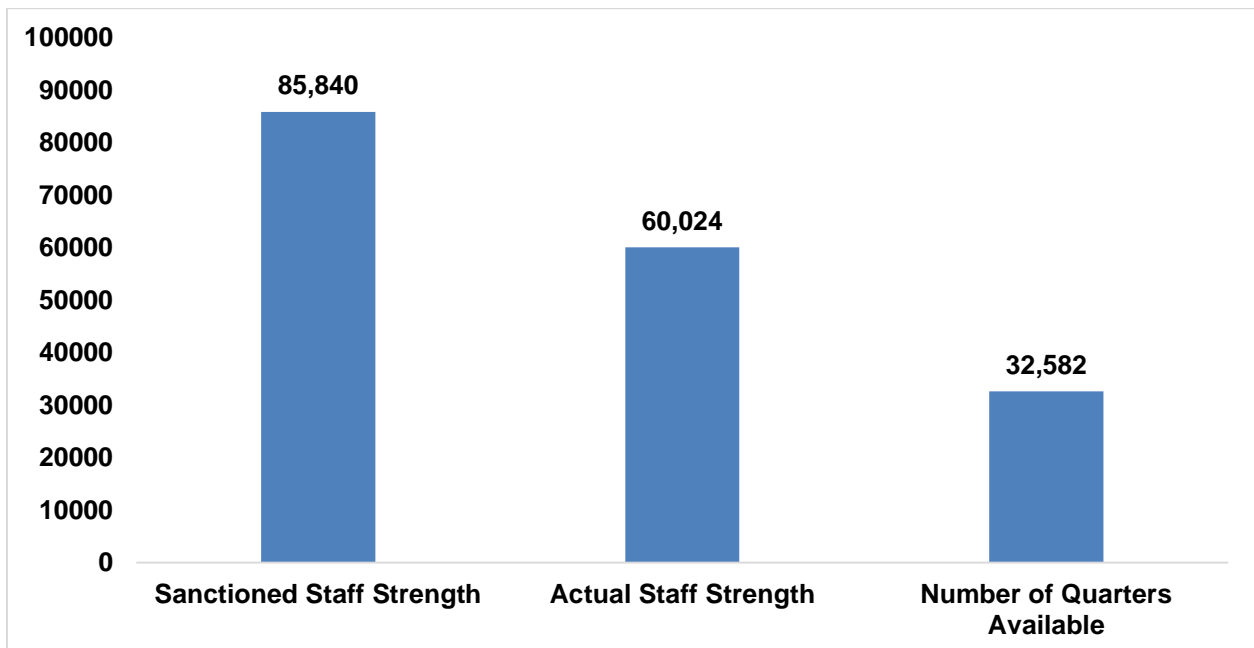
II. Jails Renovated/Extended

A total of 329 jails were renovated / expanded during the year 2018. State of Madhya Pradesh (130) has reported highest number of jails renovation /expansion during 2018 followed by Rajasthan (37) and Maharashtra (31). Out

of 329 jails renovated/expanded, 129 were District Jails, 119 were Sub Jails, 62 were Central Jails, 4 were Special Jails, 3 were Women Jails, 8 were Open jails, 2 was Borstal School and 2 were Other jails (Table 12.6).

III. Quarters to Jail Staff

As on 31.12.2018, the total sanctioned staff strength was 85,840 and actual strength of all jail staff was 60,024. As against 60,024 staff strength, the actual number of quarters available at National level was 32,582 during 2018 indicating huge shortage of quarters for jail staff. A comparison between Sanctioned Staff Strength, Actual Staff Strength and Actual Number of Quarters available at National level is placed below in Chart 12.4. The percentage share of Number of Quarters Available to Actual Staff Strength at National level was 54.3% as on 31st December, 2018 (Table 12.7).



- As per data provided by States/UTs.

**Actual Strength of Jail Staff vis-à-vis Actual Number of Quarters Available
as on 31st December, 2018**

Chart – 12.4

IV. Vehicles Available

As on 31st December, 2018, a total of 2,348 vehicles (667 Ambulances, 514 Motor Cycles, 324 Jeeps, 253 Cars, 148 Tractors, 134 Vans, 86 Lorries and 222 other vehicles) were available in Indian prisons. Uttar Pradesh (226), Madhya Pradesh (204) and Telangana (191) have reported the highest number of vehicles in their jails. Out of 667 Ambulances, Madhya Pradesh has reported 95 ambulances followed by Uttar Pradesh (78) and West Bengal (59). No ambulance was reported by Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, D & N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. (Table 12.8).

V. Electronic Equipment

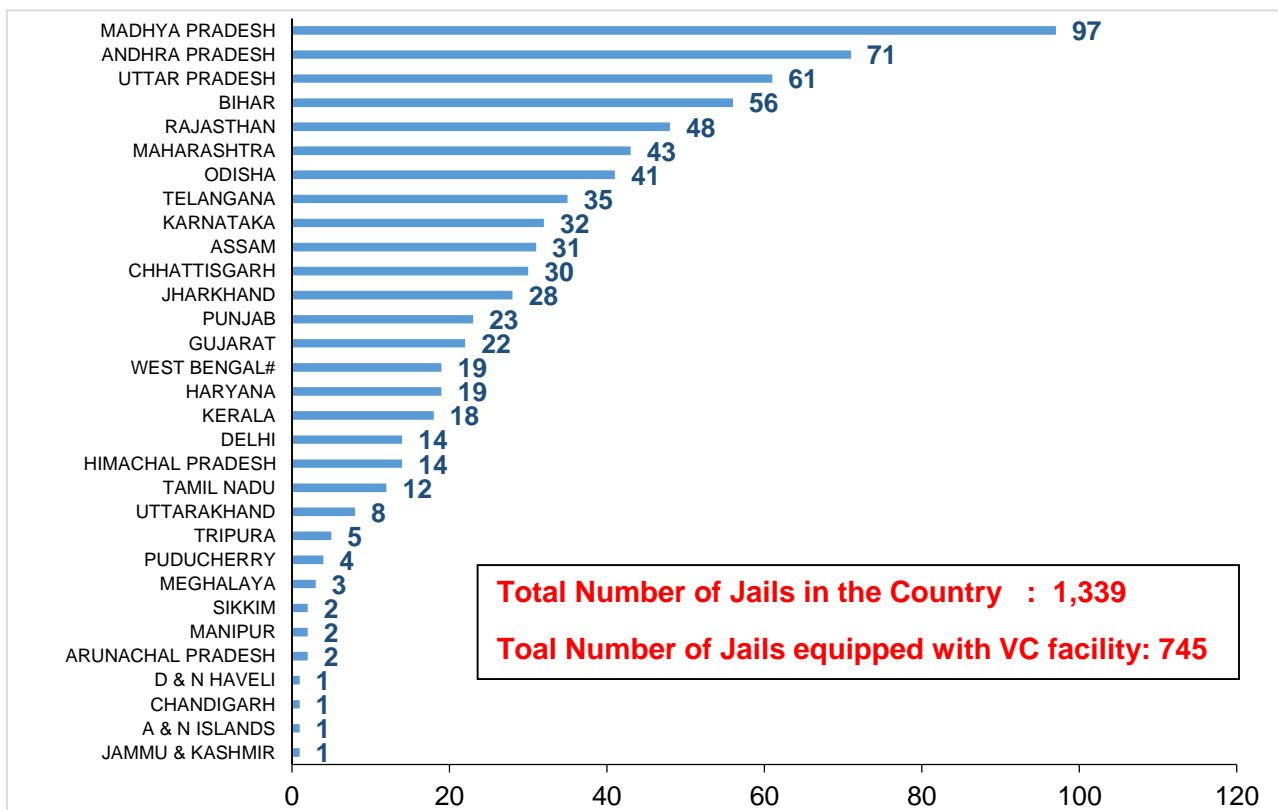
As on 31st December 2018, a total of 43,982 electronic devices were available with Prison Departments of

States/UTs. Out of which, there were 20,287 CCTVs, 8,240 Walkie Talkies, 6,677 Computers, 4,046 Metal Detectors, 1,445 Phones, 674 FAX Machines, 378 VHF Sets, 311 Electronic Typewriters and 1,924 other electronic equipment available in Indian Prisons (Table 12.9).

VI. Video Conferencing

A total of 745 jails out of 1,339 Jails were equipped with Video Conferencing (VC) facility at the end of the year 2018. Madhya Pradesh has reported that 97 jails of the State have equipped with VC facility followed by Andhra Pradesh (71) and Uttar Pradesh (61) (Chart 12.5).

Out of 745 jails equipped with Video Conferencing facility, 331 jails were District jails, 134 jails were Central jails and 231 jails were Sub Jails. (Table 12.10).



- 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.

State/UT wise Number of Jails with Video Conferencing Facility as on 31st December, 2018
Chart – 12.5

VII. Computerization of Prisons

1. **Jammu & Kashmir:** E-prison project is in progress and a large data has been computerized in the jails of J & K.
2. **Maharashtra:** In the jails of Maharashtra, through PRISMS (Web based software) all Prisons have been successfully connected with State Data Centre and the process to connect to the Courts is under progress. There are 24 modules catering to all the functional need of the Prisons. Training to officers and staff across all Prisons in PRISMS was imparted at JOTC, Pune. This has increased general efficiency of Prison administration and transparency in prisoners' interview (meeting) with their relatives.

Finger Prints and Photographs of the prisoners and their relatives are being stored in PRISMS software at all prisons in Maharashtra. System provides Verification of Prisoners & Visitors using biometric for every visit.

Prisoners can see their own information using touch screen kiosk machine. Information available includes PDR, Remission Earned, Prisoners Property and Cash details, Parole/Furlough Application status, Transfer Application Status & Under trial Detention Alarm(436/436A)

System provides facility for secured access to application through Biometric identification.

VIII. Solar Power Generation for prisons

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** With a view to provide hot water to the old aged and sick prisoners in winter season, all the Central Prisons, Prisoners' Agricultural Colony and District Jails (except District Jail Ongole) are provided with Solar Water Heaters.
2. **Sikkim:** In the jails of Sikkim, 24 hrs running hot water for the Prisoners' barrack is provided from solar powered water heaters.

IX. CCTV Camera

1. **Andhra Pradesh:** The concerned persons in the jails of Andhra Pradesh monitor the activities of inmates and duties of staff through CCTV system.
2. **Jammu & Kashmir:** Monitoring the prisoners through CCTV Cameras is being done in the jails of J & K.

☺☺☺

Table 12.1**Total Sanctioned Budget during the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 and Percentage Variation in 2018-19 over 2017-18**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sanctioned Budget (in ₹ Crore)			Percentage Variation in 2018-19 over 2017-18
		2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	189.5	198.5	193.8	-2.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12.3	13.2	12.7	-3.8
3	ASSAM	81.0	94.2	128.4	36.3
4	BIHAR	377.4	392.1	507.9	29.5
5	CHHATTISGARH	142.8	161.1	122.3	-24.1
6	GOA	44.5	13.6	14.1	3.7
7	GUJARAT	114.9	140.0	163.9	17.1
8	HARYANA	268.9	245.7	350.3	42.6
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34.6	37.6	42.6	13.3
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	59.1	98.4	117.0	18.9
11	JHARKHAND	156.6	178.1	178.9	0.4
12	KARNATAKA	187.5	193.3	209.3	8.3
13	KERALA	141.1	171.7	178.6	4.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	342.4	297.4	349.2	17.4
15	MAHARASHTRA	278.4	295.7	339.9	14.9
16	MANIPUR	18.8	19.7	25.7	30.5
17	MEGHALAYA	17.0	26.4	20.4	-22.7
18	MIZORAM	23.4	23.5	24.2	3.0
19	NAGALAND	39.2	44.4	52.8	18.9
20	ODISHA	190.4	201.6	202.4	0.4
21	PUNJAB	227.2	212.7	254.6	19.7
22	RAJASTHAN	212.9	234.4	274.9	17.3
23	SIKKIM	7.0	6.9	7.8	13.0
24	TAMIL NADU	280.4	287.8	343.0	19.2
25	TELANGANA	124.2	97.1	112.4	15.8
26	TRIPURA	47.7	15.1	5.0	-66.9
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1272.0	913.1	1085.6	18.9
28	UTTARAKHAND	46.0	44.3	65.8	48.5
29	WEST BENGAL#	224.7	247.2	247.2	0.0
	TOTAL(STATES)	5162.1	4904.8	5631.0	14.8
30	A & N ISLANDS	10.8	8.0	8.6	7.5
31	CHANDIGARH	14.6	17.1	20.3	18.7
32	D & N HAVELI	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0
34	DELHI	268.3	316.4	401.8	27.0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.8	0.8	0.1	-87.5
36	PUDUCHERRY	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.8
	TOTAL(UTs)	301.3	349.0	437.7	25.4
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5463.4	5253.7	6068.7	15.5

- 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.

Table 12.1 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.2
Sanctioned Budget and Actual Expenditure during the financial year
2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (₹ in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sanctioned Budget (Rs. in Crores)			Actual Expenditure (Rs. in Crores)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	189.5	198.5	193.8	146.7	164.5	156.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	12.3	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.2	12.7
3	ASSAM	81.0	94.2	128.4	70.0	71.2	88.7
4	BIHAR	377.4	392.1	507.9	320.2	341.3	472.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	142.8	161.1	122.3	123.5	138.0	75.5
6	GOA	44.5	13.6	14.1	24.6	11.4	13.3
7	GUJARAT	114.9	140.0	163.9	108.7	137.3	144.1
8	HARYANA	268.9	245.7	350.3	251.6	207.4	263.2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	34.6	37.6	42.6	34.6	37.6	42.6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	59.1	98.4	117.0	44.4	88.0	113.3
11	JHARKHAND	156.6	178.1	178.9	131.3	165.2	175.3
12	KARNATAKA	187.5	193.3	209.3	182.2	148.7	158.5
13	KERALA	141.1	171.7	178.6	138.4	154.5	163.6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	342.4	297.4	349.2	303.6	292.7	328.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	278.4	295.7	339.9	250.1	279.7	299.9
16	MANIPUR	18.8	19.7	25.7	18.3	19.2	21.9
17	MEGHALAYA	17.0	26.4	20.4	14.9	12.2	16.6
18	MIZORAM	23.4	23.5	24.2	23.1	23.2	24.2
19	NAGALAND	39.2	44.4	52.8	39.0	44.1	52.1
20	ODISHA	190.4	201.6	202.4	170.7	168.3	178.0
21	PUNJAB	227.2	212.7	254.6	200.6	200.3	237.5
22	RAJASTHAN	212.9	234.4	274.9	163.9	193.9	200.8
23	SIKKIM	7.0	6.9	7.8	7.0	5.0	2.8
24	TAMIL NADU	280.4	287.8	343.0	266.4	266.6	319.6
25	TELANGANA	124.2	97.1	112.4	114.1	104.3	120.3
26	TRIPURA	47.7	15.1	5.0	35.9	20.2	6.1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	1272.0	913.1	1085.6	1198.1	824.9	887.4
28	UTTARAKHAND	46.0	44.3	65.8	40.2	41.9	57.3
29	WEST BENGAL#	224.7	247.2	247.2	221.7	243.9	243.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	5162.1	4904.8	5631.0	4656.0	4418.7	4876.4
30	A & N ISLANDS	10.8	8.0	8.6	10.8	8.0	8.6
31	CHANDIGARH	14.6	17.1	20.3	14.6	17.1	20.3
32	D & N HAVELI	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
33	DAMAN & DIU	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
34	DELHI	268.3	316.4	401.8	257.0	303.0	371.5
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
36	PUDUCHERRY	5.3	5.2	5.5	4.8	5.0	5.5
	TOTAL (UTs)	301.3	349.0	437.7	288.7	334.7	407.3
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	5463.4	5253.7	6068.7	4944.7	4753.4	5283.7

• 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.

Table 12.2 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.3**Total Budget and Actual Expenditure during the financial year 2018-2019
(₹ in Crore)**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Annual Budget			Actual Expenditure			
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Expenditure on Account of Funds made Available by Other Agencies	Total (Col.6+7+8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	21.9	171.9	193.8	1.2	155.2	0.0	156.5
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1.6	11.2	12.7	1.6	11.2	0.0	12.7
3	ASSAM	25.3	103.1	128.4	7.3	79.8	1.6	88.7
4	BIHAR	63.4	444.5	507.9	56.0	413.7	2.3	472.0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0.0	122.3	122.3	0.0	75.5	0.0	75.5
6	GOA	0.0	14.1	14.1	0.0	13.3	0.0	13.3
7	GUJARAT	163.9	0.0	163.9	144.1	0.0	0.0	144.1
8	HARYANA	70.0	280.3	350.3	53.4	209.8	0.0	263.2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9.8	32.8	42.6	9.8	32.8	0.0	42.6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2.6	114.4	117.0	2.6	110.7	0.0	113.3
11	JHARKHAND	34.0	144.9	178.9	33.7	141.6	0.0	175.3
12	KARNATAKA	47.8	161.5	209.3	47.8	110.7	0.0	158.5
13	KERALA	22.2	156.4	178.6	16.6	147.0	0.0	163.6
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0.0	349.2	349.2	0.0	328.8	0.0	328.8
15	MAHARASHTRA	19.9	320.0	339.9	16.6	283.2	0.1	299.9
16	MANIPUR	0.0	25.7	25.7	0.0	21.9	0.0	21.9
17	MEGHALAYA	0.0	20.4	20.4	0.0	16.3	0.3	16.6
18	MIZORAM	0.0	24.2	24.2	0.0	24.2	0.0	24.2
19	NAGALAND	2.6	50.2	52.8	2.6	49.5	0.0	52.1
20	ODISHA	32.8	169.6	202.4	29.2	148.8	0.0	178.0
21	PUNJAB	0.0	254.6	254.6	0.0	237.5	0.0	237.5
22	RAJASTHAN	68.4	206.5	274.9	10.8	190.0	0.0	200.8
23	SIKKIM	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8
24	TAMIL NADU	0.0	343.0	343.0	0.0	319.6	0.0	319.6
25	TELANGANA	30.2	82.3	112.4	27.5	92.8	0.0	120.3
26	TRIPURA	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.1
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0.0	1085.6	1085.6	0.0	887.4	0.0	887.4
28	UTTARAKHAND	4.0	61.8	65.8	4.0	53.3	0.0	57.3
29	WEST BENGAL#	22.3	224.9	247.2	22.3	221.5	0.0	243.9
	TOTAL (STATES)	642.8	4988.1	5631.0	487.1	4385.0	4.3	4876.4
30	A & N ISLANDS	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	8.6	0.0	8.6
31	CHANDIGARH	0.0	20.3	20.3	0.0	20.3	0.0	20.3
32	D & N HAVELI	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
33	DAMAN & DIU	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
34	DELHI	401.8	0.0	401.8	371.5	0.0	0.0	371.5
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
36	PUDUCHERRY	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	5.5
	TOTAL (UTs)	402.8	34.9	437.7	372.5	34.8	0.0	407.3
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	1045.7	5023.0	6068.7	859.6	4419.8	4.3	5283.7

• 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.

Table 12.3 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.4**Details of Expenses on Inmates during the financial year 2018-2019**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Expenses (₹ In Crore)						
		Food	Clothing	Medical	Vocational/Educational	Welfare Activities	Others @	Total
(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	14.856	0.850	0.562	1.688	0.269	137.018	155.243
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.900	0.000	0.200	0.000	0.000	0.150	1.250
3	ASSAM	15.986	0.000	1.146	0.154	0.232	4.629	22.148
4	BIHAR	124.006	3.606	4.236	0.098	0.152	7.608	139.707
5	CHHATTISGARH	33.556	0.869	3.883	0.010	0.000	15.996	54.315
6	GOA	1.656	0.000	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.810
7	GUJARAT	29.282	0.336	0.569	2.073	0.131	0.160	32.551
8	HARYANA	27.817	0.039	1.310	0.000	0.213	180.417	209.796
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	3.178	0.240	0.588	0.120	0.102	0.476	4.704
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	10.805	0.006	0.978	0.020	0.105	0.445	12.359
11	JHARKHAND	44.443	2.260	1.651	0.077	3.105	19.046	70.582
12	KARNATAKA	36.210	0.240	0.810	0.080	0.060	0.000	37.400
13	KERALA	29.977	1.949	0.932	0.535	0.569	11.906	45.868
14	MADHYA PRADESH	60.835	3.553	6.343	0.166	0.300	1.746	72.943
15	MAHARASHTRA	43.744	1.152	3.475	0.000	0.015	14.559	62.945
16	MANIPUR	1.931	0.109	0.135	0.000	0.034	1.491	3.699
17	MEGHALAYA	1.948	0.000	0.077	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.026
18	MIZORAM	4.189	0.168	0.144	0.000	0.000	0.055	4.555
19	NAGALAND	2.340	0.082	0.080	0.080	0.050	0.204	2.836
20	ODISHA	33.261	0.489	2.132	0.000	0.000	4.958	40.840
21	PUNJAB	32.763	1.824	1.989	0.000	0.000	0.000	36.577
22	RAJASTHAN	28.939	0.872	0.795	0.000	0.377	2.492	33.475
23	SIKKIM	0.978	0.008	0.185	0.050	0.162	0.000	1.382
24	TAMIL NADU	32.575	0.508	0.532	0.028	0.153	22.779	56.574
25	TELANGANA	13.811	1.538	0.509	0.007	0.059	1.953	17.876
26	TRIPURA	2.291	0.006	0.515	0.012	0.014	0.163	3.000
27	UTTAR PRADESH	150.000	1.349	10.000	0.298	3.804	127.583	293.034
28	UTTARAKHAND	9.162	0.103	1.810	0.000	6.396	7.121	24.591
29	WEST BENGAL#	70.319	1.319	12.611	0.009	8.108	9.709	102.075
	TOTAL (STATES)	861.759	23.474	58.350	5.506	24.408	572.664	1546.162
30	A & N ISLANDS	0.621	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.029	0.658
31	CHANDIGARH	2.406	0.020	0.291	2.558	0.036	0.045	5.356
32	D & N HAVELI	0.260	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.260
33	DAMAN & DIU	0.210	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.246
34	DELHI	25.245	1.184	17.846	0.076	0.216	178.089	222.655
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.013
36	PUDUCHERRY	0.720	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.725
	TOTAL (UTs)	29.473	1.218	18.138	2.633	0.256	178.194	229.912
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	891.232	24.692	76.487	8.139	24.664	750.858	1776.074

• 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.

@ may include expenses incurred on sanitation, Hygiene, the transport facilities for movement of prisoners during Remand, Trials, Transfers and Hospital etc.

Table 12.4 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.5**State/UT-wise Number of Jails Constructed during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central	District	Sub	Women	Borstal School	Open	Special	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	BIHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
13	KERALA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	5
15	MAHARASHTRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
21	PUNJAB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	TELANGANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	TOTAL (STATES)	2	3	3	2	0	6	0	0	16
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	2	3	3	2	0	6	0	0	16

• 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.

Table 12.5 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.6**Number of Jails Renovated / Expanded during the year 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central	District	Sub	Women	Borstal School	Open	Special	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	ASSAM	6	14	1	0	0	1	1	0	23
4	BIHAR	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	HARYANA	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
11	JHARKHAND	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
12	KARNATAKA	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
13	KERALA	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	5
14	MADHYA PRADESH	11	41	73	0	0	5	0	0	130
15	MAHARASHTRA	8	21	0	0	0	1	0	1	31
16	MANIPUR	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	NAGALAND	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
20	ODISHA	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
21	PUNJAB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	RAJASTHAN	10	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	37
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
25	TELANGANA	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
29	WEST BENGAL#	1	4	10	0	0	0	3	0	18
	TOTAL (STATES)	47	129	119	1	2	8	4	2	312
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	62	129	119	3	2	8	4	2	329

• 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.

Table 12.6 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.7**Details of Quarters Available to Prison Officials as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total Sanctioned Staff Strength	Actual Staff Strength	No. of Quarters Available (Actuals)	% share of Quarters to Actual Staff Strength
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	2646	1997	488	24.4
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	187	174	39	22.4
3	ASSAM	1189	914	535	58.5
4	BIHAR	8562	5213	1000	19.2
5	CHHATTISGARH	1949	1494	847	56.7
6	GOA	274	183	10	5.5
7	GUJARAT	3213	2128	1700	79.9
8	HARYANA	3696	2695	2457	91.2
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	754	503	148	29.4
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	1581	933	255	27.3
11	JHARKHAND	2699	868	719	82.8
12	KARNATAKA	3459	2590	1146	44.2
13	KERALA	1971	1832	532	29.0
14	MADHYA PRADESH	6659	5221	3475	66.6
15	MAHARASHTRA	5065	4464	2650	59.4
16	MANIPUR	574	523	79	15.1
17	MEGHALAYA	292	241	222	92.1
18	MIZORAM	372	272	235	86.4
19	NAGALAND	583	580	106	18.3
20	ODISHA	2964	2426	1645	67.8
21	PUNJAB	3676	2680	487	18.2
22	RAJASTHAN	4438	2891	904	31.3
23	SIKKIM	188	91	31	34.1
24	TAMIL NADU	5798	4646	1967	42.3
25	TELANGANA	1924	1596	556	34.8
26	TRIPURA	640	425	305	71.8
27	UTTAR PRADESH	11130	6278	7508	119.6
28	UTTARAKHAND	1033	657	481	73.2
29	WEST BENGAL#	4582	3194	757	23.7
	TOTAL (STATES)	82098	57709	31284	54.2
30	A & N ISLANDS	148	112	97	86.6
31	CHANDIGARH	204	98	57	58.2
32	D & N HAVELI	0	6	0	0.0
33	DAMAN & DIU	18	12	0	0.0
34	DELHI	3249	1999	1126	56.3
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	-
36	PUDUCHERRY	123	88	18	20.5
	TOTAL (UTs)	3742	2315	1298	56.1
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	85840	60024	32582	54.3

• 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.

Table 12.7 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.8**Details of Vehicles Available in Jails as on 31st December, 2018**

SI No.	State/UT	Number of Vehicles Available								
		Ambulance	Motor Cycle	Jeep	Car	Tractor	Van	Lorry	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	28	40	11	23	10	3	0	11	126
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	3	17
3	ASSAM	0	1	0	1	0	24	0	0	26
4	BIHAR	19	0	41	1	5	0	0	13	79
5	CHHATTISGARH	27	25	6	7	0	2	8	15	90
6	GOA	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
7	GUJARAT	25	53	11	17	10	5	15	11	147
8	HARYANA	24	47	2	2	7	2	0	0	84
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	8	2	4	1	6	0	4	26
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	8	5	8	0	0	2	1	15	39
11	JHARKHAND	29	1	9	0	2	7	3	5	56
12	KARNATAKA	35	73	31	13	14	11	1	8	186
13	KERALA	26	43	48	37	3	3	4	3	167
14	MADHYA PRADESH	95	22	12	20	0	2	25	28	204
15	MAHARASHTRA	44	11	6	7	39	5	6	3	121
16	MANIPUR	2	1	10	1	1	0	1	1	17
17	MEGHALAYA	5	7	4	1	0	2	0	1	20
18	MIZORAM	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
19	NAGALAND	4	1	5	1	0	4	0	16	31
20	ODISHA	3	3	4	2	2	2	0	7	23
21	PUNJAB	27	0	6	8	5	10	0	0	56
22	RAJASTHAN	33	5	2	14	0	3	0	30	87
23	SIKKIM	0	3	10	0	0	3	2	1	19
24	TAMIL NADU	22	14	15	7	7	7	6	2	80
25	TELANGANA	25	80	0	44	10	15	2	15	191
26	TRIPURA	6	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	18
27	UTTAR PRADESH	78	23	58	15	26	6	3	17	226
28	UTTARAKHAND	12	13	9	1	4	0	1	1	41
29	WEST BENGAL#	59	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	67
	TOTAL (STATES)	648	496	315	234	147	129	78	211	2258
30	A & N ISLANDS	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	7
31	CHANDIGARH	1	3	2	3	1	0	5	2	17
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	DELHI	16	11	4	15	0	1	2	9	58
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	2	2	1	0	2	0	0	8
	TOTAL (UTs)	19	18	9	19	1	5	8	11	90
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	667	514	324	253	148	134	86	222	2348

- 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.

Table 12.8 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.9**Details of Electronic Equipments used in Prisons as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Electronic Equipments Available								
		Communication Devices				Security Devices		Computers	Misc	
		Walkie Talkie	Phone	Fax	VHF Set	CCTV	Metal Detector	Computers	Electro- nic Type- writer	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	214	134	10	22	193	6	290	0	72
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	20	0	0	1	36	10	16	0	10
3	ASSAM	0	31	0	0	10	3	30	0	0
4	BIHAR	1015	39	9	20	1046	150	389	4	59
5	CHHATTISGARH	326	32	33	22	1694	97	146	4	120
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
7	GUJARAT	570	67	34	23	2202	244	532	0	39
8	HARYANA	278	69	22	0	296	88	220	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	44	12	6	0	297	25	77	0	6
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	209	96	30	21	1005	200	98	1	11
11	JHARKHAND	283	60	14	6	1220	145	320	0	62
12	KARNATAKA	550	85	49	11	928	450	345	0	162
13	KERALA	0	79	62	1	768	122	393	0	99
14	MADHYA PRADESH	843	199	95	14	592	696	420	2	210
15	MAHARASHTRA	581	115	32	49	1713	271	731	0	289
16	MANIPUR	16	0	2	0	36	26	16	0	2
17	MEGHALAYA	14	0	0	28	1	18	39	0	0
18	MIZORAM	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	8
19	NAGALAND	0	1	1	0	11	0	13	0	0
20	ODISHA	873	0	86	0	1520	136	257	0	381
21	PUNJAB	500	47	11	27	709	89	154	0	20
22	RAJASTHAN	0	0	0	0	307	232	198	0	2
23	SIKKIM	8	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	305	74	7	48	64	47	197	1	70
25	TELANGANA	225	0	44	0	1061	111	574	0	34
26	TRIPURA	0	6	10	0	111	42	62	0	2
27	UTTAR PRADESH	867	179	57	66	2750	467	616	0	164
28	UTTARAKHAND	10	3	7	1	47	25	56	0	1
29	WEST BENGAL#	406	15	38	15	280	43	83	299	18
	TOTAL (STATES)	8157	1343	660	375	18898	3743	6311	311	1841
30	A & N ISLANDS	15	10	1	3	4	13	10	0	5
31	CHANDIGARH	18	1	1	0	157	2	20	0	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	20	4	1	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	70	0	2	0	0
34	DELHI	50	91	7	0	1130	280	319	0	77
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	5	0	8	4	14	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	83	102	14	3	1389	303	366	0	83
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	8240	1445	674	378	20287	4046	6677	311	1924

• 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. West Bengal has reported 4 telex machines, which are not included in 'other equipments'.

Table 12.9 – Page 1 of 1

Table – 12.10**Jails Equipped with Video Conferencing Facility as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Central Jails		District Jails		Sub Jails		Women Jails	
		Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	4	4	8	7	91	60	1	0
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
3	ASSAM	6	6	22	22	1	1	0	0
4	BIHAR	8	8	31	31	16	15	2	2
5	CHHATTISGARH	5	5	12	12	16	13	0	0
6	GOA	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	GUJARAT	4	4	11	10	8	4	1	1
8	HARYANA	3	3	16	16	0	0	0	0
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	2	2	9	9	1	1	0	0
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2	1	9	0	2	0	0	0
11	JHARKHAND	7	7	15	15	6	5	0	0
12	KARNATAKA	8	8	21	21	72	2	1	1
13	KERALA	3	2	12	6	16	5	3	1
14	MADHYA PRADESH	11	11	41	36	73	50	0	0
15	MAHARASHTRA	9	9	28	26	4	0	1	1
16	MANIPUR	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0
18	MIZORAM	1	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
19	NAGALAND	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
20	ODISHA	5	5	9	6	73	27	1	1
21	PUNJAB	9	9	7	7	5	5	1	1
22	RAJASTHAN	9	8	26	19	60	16	2	1
23	SIKKIM	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
24	TAMIL NADU	9	9	10	0	96	0	5	3
25	TELANGANA	3	3	7	7	32	20	1	1
26	TRIPURA	1	1	2	2	10	2	0	0
27	UTTAR PRADESH	5	3	61	55	2	1	1	1
28	UTTARAKHAND	1	0	7	6	2	2	0	0
29	WEST BENGAL#	8	8	11	11	31	0	1	0
	TOTAL (STATES)	128	120	403	330	618	229	22	14
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
31	CHANDIGARH	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
34	DELHI	14	12	0	0	0	0	2	2
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	16	14	1	1	10	2	2	2
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	144	134	404	331	628	231	24	16

- 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.

Table – 12.10 (Concluded)**Jails Equipped with Video Conferencing Facility as on 31st December, 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Borstal Schools		Open Jails		Special Jails		Others		Total	
		Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC	Total Jails	No. of Jails with VC
(1)	(2)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	105	71
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
3	ASSAM	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	31	31
4	BIHAR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	58	56
5	CHHATTISGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	30
6	GOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	GUJARAT	0	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	29	22
8	HARYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
9	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	14	14
10	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	1
11	JHARKHAND	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	28
12	KARNATAKA	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	104	32
13	KERALA	1	0	3	0	16	4	1	0	55	18
14	MADHYA PRADESH	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	130	97
15	MAHARASHTRA	1	0	19	6	1	1	1	0	64	43
16	MANIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
17	MEGHALAYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3
18	MIZORAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
19	NAGALAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
20	ODISHA	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	91	41
21	PUNJAB	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	24	23
22	RAJASTHAN	1	0	31	3	1	1	0	0	130	48
23	SIKKIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
24	TAMIL NADU	12	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	138	12
25	TELANGANA	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	0	49	35
26	TRIPURA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5
27	UTTAR PRADESH	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	71	61
28	UTTARAKHAND	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	8
29	WEST BENGAL#	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	59	19
	TOTAL (STATES)	19	2	77	13	39	16	2	0	1308	724
30	A & N ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
31	CHANDIGARH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
32	D & N HAVELI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
33	DAMAN & DIU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
34	DELHI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	14
35	LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
36	PUDUCHERRY	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	4
	TOTAL (UTs)	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	31	21
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA)	19	2	77	13	41	18	2	0	1339	745

- 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.

GLOSSARY

Prison/Jail

Any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a State Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

- (a) any place specially appointed by the State Government under section 541 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882); or
- (b) any place which has been declared by the State Government by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

Prisoner^s

Any person confined or committed to jail (other than police custody) as per the order of a competent authority.

Criminal Prisoner

Any prisoner duly committed to custody under the writ, warrant or order of any Court or authority exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by order of a Court-martial;

Civil prisoner

Any prisoner who is not a criminal prisoner

Convicted criminal prisoner or Convicts

Any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the 6 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882) or under the 7 Prisoners Act, 1871 (5 of 1871).

Undertrial Prisoner

Any person who has been committed to judicial custody and against whom a criminal trial has been initiated by a competent authority (trial is in process and not yet disposed off).

Detenues^s

Any person detained in prison on the orders of the competent authority under the relevant preventive laws.

Prison Population

Number of prisoners kept in prison at any given point of time. The prison population keeps changing because of addition of new prisoners and release of the old ones.

Occupancy Rate

The number of inmates accommodated in jail against the authorized capacity of 100 inmates. **Occupancy Rate= Population * 100 / Inmates Capacity**

Overcrowding

The occupancy rate of more than 100 percent results in overcrowding in the jail. Inmate population exceeds maximum capacity

Women Jail

The jails functioning exclusively for confinement of women

Open Jail[§]

Special kind of jails that provides opportunities of employment and living a life in the open to the convicted prisoners.

Borstal School

The primary objective of borstal school is to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders (18-21) and to keep them away from contaminating atmosphere of the prison. The emphasis is given on the education, training and moral influence conducive for their reformation and prevention of crime.

Habitual Offenders[§]

Any prisoner classified as such in accordance with the provisions of the law or rules.

Medical Officer[§]

Gazetted officer of the government and includes qualified medical practitioners declared by general or special orders of the government to be a medical officer.

Probation officer[§]

An officer appointed as such by the State government to undertake probation work under the Probation of Offenders Act of 1958, or any other law.

§ - Model Prison Manual-2016, published by MHA

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