



**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**COURSE: BALLB**

**Semester-X**

**SUBJECT: PENOLOGY AND VICTIMLOGY**

**SUBJECT CODE: BAL-1001**

**NAME OF FACULTY- DR. SHIV KUMAR TRIPATHI**

## Lecture-22



## TYPES OF PRISONS-

Prisons have been established under three different levels, as enlisted below-

- The Taluka level
- The District Level; and
- The Central Level

These different jails and prisons are alternatively known as- Sub Jails, District Jails and Central Jails. The infrastructure and various prisoner facilities like various medical, rehabilitations and security are seen to be better from that of the Sub Jails to the Central Jails.

Apart from these, there are various other types of jails such as the Women's Jails, Open Jails, Special Jails and Borstal Schools.

1. Central Jails- The criteria enlisted for being categorized as a central jail is different and varies from one state to another. But something that has been noticed as a trend in India is that persons who commit offences that are entitled to a punishment for a long period (that is, a period more than two years) are more often confined to Central Jails and these jails have a larger capacity and occupancy than those of other jails. These jails have additional facilities such as rehabilitation.

The largest number of Central Jails are situated in Delhi (16) followed by Madhya Pradesh(11).

2. District Jails- They serve as the primary prisons in the states and the union territories where there is no availability of Central Jails. Uttar Pradesh has about 57 District Jails, Madhya Pradesh has about 39 District Jails and Bihar has about 31 District Jails.
3. Sub Jails- These jails are smaller in sized and are placed at a sub-divisional area of the states. There are states that have implemented a relatively higher number of these kinds of jails and have a very well-organized set-up of prisons even though it is of a lower level than the other jails. For example, Maharashtra has 100 sub jails, Andhra Pradesh has about 99 and Tamil Nadu has 96sub jails.
4. Women's Jails- These are those prisons that look forward to housing exclusively female prisoners. These prisons may be existing at a sub-divisional, central and district level. India has a total of 20 Women's Jails in India with capacity of 5200 women and has an occupancy rate of 60%. As Women's Jails have a very limited capacity, women prisoners in India are often housed in other prisons. Maharashtra has about 5 women's jails, whereas Kerala and Tamil Nadu have about 3 jails each.
5. Borstal School- They are a type of a youth detention centre and are used for incarcerating and housing minors and juveniles. Borstal schools make sure that juveniles and other young offenders are ensured sufficient care, welfare and rehabilitation. This is to ensure that they are kept in an environment that is volatile and safe. The juveniles in such schools are provided with reformatinal training, education and moral influence that

conducive and prevent crime rates. Tamil Nadu is known as having the highest occupancy with about 678 inmates.