

Report on the administration of the jails
of the Madras presidency. 1930

No. A.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
OOTACAMUND,

Dated the 9th April 1931.

From

LIEUT.-COL. J. P. CAMERON, C.I.E., F.R.C.P.E., I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
OOTACAMUND,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE, MADRAS.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jail
Introductory. Department for the year 1930.

2. I held charge of the department up to the 26th March 1930, when I pro-
ceeded on combined leave for seven months and two days,
Inspector-General of Prisons. during which period Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S.,
acted for me. I assumed charge again on the 29th Octo-
ber 1930, and continued in charge of the department to the end of the year.

3. The number of Central and District Jails and Borstal Schools remained
Classes of prisons. the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 10, 4 and
2 respectively. (The number of Special Jails was increased
from 2 to 3 consequent on the opening of a new Special Jail during the year
in Vellore, known as the Presidency Jail for Women, for the confinement of
female prisoners with sentences of over one month—vide G.O. No. 2610, Law
(General), dated the 23rd June 1930. This important institution, the first of its
kind in India, is modelled according to present day ideas and provides accommo-
dation for 237 prisoners. It is provided with an up-to-date hospital, with an
upper storey open air ward for tubercular patients, and a separate maternity
section; and is so constructed that prisoners can be housed separately according
to classification. It is now possible to deal adequately with women prisoners in
this Presidency, and to treat them according to modern penological principles.
(The number of sub-jails, viz., 314, underwent no change during the year.)

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

4. The year opened with a population of 15,162 prisoners of all classes;
General summary. 90,837 were received and 88,648 discharged, leaving 17,351
in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average
number confined rose from 15,682.78 to 16,475.46. The increase in the prison
population is due, in the main, to the large influx of prisoners concerned in the
Civil Disobedience Movement.

5. The convict population, at the beginning of the year, stood at 12,163 males
and 254 females. Twenty-two thousand six hundred and
Statement No. I—Con- forty-four males and 726 females were received by direct
victs. committal during the year, as compared with 19,379 males
and 870 females in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals
was, as usual, from the Coimbatore District, viz., 1,533. Madras comes next
with 1,484, followed by Madurai, Guntūr, Tanjore, Gōdāvari (West), Vizagapa-
tam, Salem and Malabar with 1,243, 1,007, 841, 778, 775, 735 and 717 respectively.
The number of convicts received by transfer amounted to 25,636 as against
21,254 in the year previous. Of this number 17,637 were admitted into sub-
jails en route to jails or other sub-jails; 7,499, including 402 from other Provinces,

were received to undergo sentence; and 500 were received *en route* to other jails. Of those discharged during the year, 2,319 were released on appeal, 13,191 on expiry of sentence and 5,487 under remission rules as against 2,303, 13,174 and 5,197, respectively in the preceding year. The number of convicts released by order of Government was 933, as against 1,053 in the year previous, of which 210 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards, 54 on medical recommendation, 358 of those connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement on tendering apology, 31 with reference to the scheme outlined in G.O. Ms. No. 4237, Law (General), dated the 16th October 1930, 257 under the scheme of premature release of Mappilla rebellion prisoners and 23 on other grounds. Sixty-four were transferred to the Andamans, 21 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 8 escaped and remained at large, 118 were executed and 143 died. At the close of the year 14,384 remained in custody as against 12,417 in the year preceding. The daily average was 13,770.05 or 744.03 more than in the previous year. The increase is chiefly noticeable against the Cannanore Central Jail, the Palamcottah Borstal School and the Central Jails at Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Rajahmundry. In the special enclosure set apart in the Cuddalore District Jail for mental defectives and recovered criminal lunatics, 91 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year, and 51 were admitted during the year making a total of 142. Of this number, 3 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, and 46 were released or transferred to other jails, leaving 93 at the close of the year—66 mental defectives, 17 epileptics and 10 recovered criminal lunatics. Special arrangements are made to deal with these prisoners and they are carefully looked after and employed on suitable work. An additional leper enclosure was opened during the early part of the year in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, as accommodation in the main leper enclosure at Salem was found insufficient. There were 113 lepers at the beginning of the year; 57 were received during the year by transfer from other jails and 22 by direct committal, making a total of 192. Of this number 106 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 86 at the close of the year.

6. There were 2,004 prisoners of this class confined in the jails and sub-jails at the opening of the year and 36,936 were received during the year making a total of 38,940. The daily average advanced slightly from 2,032.04 to 2,067.54. Of this number 1,760.86 relate to sub-jails, as against 1,759.09 in 1929. Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year awaiting trial, 23,506 undertrials were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 9,627, or 40.96 per cent, were convicted and 13,854, or 58.94 per cent, acquitted and released as against 8,643, or 39.94 per cent, and 12,979, or 59.93 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were 18 escapes, all from Sub-Jails, and 7 deaths, 6 of which occurred in Sub-Jails. At the end of the year 2,209 remained in custody awaiting trial as against 2,004 in the year previous.

The average period of detention before Sessions Courts fell from 28.84 to 28.62, which is a slight improvement; but that before Magistrates rose from 14.83 to 17.12. Although the latter figure does not disclose a noticeable increase, taking into consideration the large number of cases committed under the Civil Disobedience Movement, it is nevertheless not altogether satisfactory and calls for improvement.

7. There were 741 civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year: this figure includes 24 State prisoners. The admissions during the year amounted to 4,888, making a total of 5,629 prisoners dealt with. Of this number 4,858 were released, 10 were transferred, 1 escaped and 2 died, leaving a population of 753 at the end of the year. The daily average fell from 652.11 in 1929 to 620.28 during the year.

8. The number of State prisoners in confinement on the 1st January 1930 was 24; and 3 were admitted during the year and detained under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839. Twenty-one Mappilla State prisoners were discharged from the Alipuram Jail for detention under Police surveillance. There were six prisoners in custody at the close of the year. The daily average was 17.59.

9. Of the 23,370 convicts admitted during the year, 88.99 per cent were Hindus, including Sikhs, 6.88 Muhammadans, 3.40 Christians, 0.08 Buddhists and Jains and 0.65 all other classes—as compared with 87.97, 7.36, 3.23, 0.02 and 0.92 in the year previous.

10. The number of persons convicted under the age of 16 advanced from 21 to 23; of those 16 to 18 years from 597 to 700; 19 to 21 years from 1,190 to 1,706; 22 to 30 years from 8,844 to 10,399; 31 to 40 years from 6,066 to 6,991 and above 60 years from 310 to 341. In regard to the age period between 41 and 60 years the number decreased from 3,221 to 3,210.

11. The number of children under 14 years, admitted to jails was the same as last year, viz., 3. The admissions under 14 to 15 years, 16 to 20 years and 21 to 23 years advanced from 12 to 14, 1,299 to 1,704 and 1,160 to 2,035, respectively. Notwithstanding the increase noticeable against sub-jails, there has been a uniform increase in all the jails, except the District Jail, Cuddalore, of adolescents from 21 to 23 years and in the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Bellary and District Jail, Madras, in respect of those between 16 to 20 years, due apparently to the committal of juveniles and adolescents connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

12. The percentages of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year work out to 30.62 and 69.38, respectively, as compared with 17.29 and 82.71 in the preceding year.

13. There has been an uniform increase under all classes except under "Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise", the percentage of which declined from 37.17 to 32.01. The increase is chiefly noticeable against "persons engaged in agriculture and with animals" and "those engaged in commerce and trade", viz., from 37.13 to 40.30 and 5.10 to 8.13, respectively.

14. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment declined from 14.52 to 14.07, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment increased slightly from 85.45 in 1929 to 85.96 during the year under report. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement dropped from 4 to 2, while the number awarded whipping in combination with rigorous imprisonment remained the same. Of the total admissions, 192 were sentenced to death, 192 to transportation for life, and 3 for a term of years, as compared with 233, 217 and 1, respectively, in the year preceding. It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month has declined from 6,957 to 6,751, and those above one month and not exceeding three months from 4,905 to 4,753. The only remedy for the drastic curtailment of short sentences is the introduction of legislation for dealing with first offenders on the lines of the Probation of Offenders Act; and I am glad to hear that the Government of India appreciate the desirability of such an Act and propose losing no time in introducing legislation as an All-India measure as soon as circumstances will allow.

Of the total number of convicts that remained in jail at the end of the year, viz., 14,384, 55 were under sentence of death, 1,604 were sentenced to transportation for life, 949 to transportation for a term of years, 380 to periods of imprisonment exceeding ten years, 5,381 to terms above one year and not exceeding ten years, and 6,015 to periods not exceeding one year. The question of finding a more suitable term and a substitute punishment for transportation is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

15. Of the 23,370 convicts admitted during the year, 2,437, or 10.43 per cent, had been previously convicted as against 2,682, or 13.25 per cent, in 1929. The former includes 148 imprisoned for the first time, in default of finding security, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder 1,426 had one, 412 two and 451 more than two previous convictions. The

number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 2,343, or 10.04 of the total admissions, as compared with 2,673, or 13.20 per cent, in the preceding year. One, relating to the Central Jail, Cannanore, was classified as habitual by a magistrate specially empowered. The number classified by Superintendents of Jails during the year was nil. The requirements of section 27 of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894, in regard to the separation of habituals from casuals were complied with in all Central and District Jails; the worst type of incorrigible offenders and long-term habituals being concentrated in the special habitual jails at Salem and Vizagapatam. The proposal put forward by me for the direct committal of incorrigible recidivists to the special jails set apart for the purpose and their direct release therefrom, instead of being transferred to the Jail nearest their home prior to release, was approved of by Government in G.O. Ms. No. 3409, Law (General), dated the 15th August 1930, and the districts from which such habituals should be committed to the respective jails notified therein.

16. There were 494 star class convicts at the beginning of the year and 524 were classified as such during the year, making a total of 1,018. Of this number, 544 were discharged, leaving 474 at the end of the year. This system of classification, which has for its object the prevention of contamination of the lesser criminal by those more experienced in crime, continued to be satisfactory. It is appreciated by the prisoners and has undoubtedly improved the moral tone and discipline of Jails. Star class prisoners are housed apart from others at night and, as far as practicable, at work, parades, school, recreation, etc., and are permitted to enjoy certain privileges such as mild recreation after lock-up, special clothing, Indian music, etc. It is from this class that convict officers are usually selected.

17. Only one special division prisoner was in custody during the year, received on transfer from the Jullundur Central Jail.

The classification promulgated by the Government of India of prisoners into three classes, viz., A, B and C, was brought into effect during the year. Special arrangements were made to concentrate A and B class prisoners at Vellore and Cannanore; those of the latter class sentenced to simple imprisonment being concentrated in the District Jail, Cuddalore. A few cells were kept in reserve in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, for disciplinary cases; and adequate accommodation arranged for in all other jails for the temporary custody of such prisoners.

Sixty-four prisoners of the A class, all concerned in the Civil Disobedience Movement, were received during the year by direct committal, 4 by transfer from other Provinces and 6 by reclassification, making a total of 74. Of this number 34 were released on expiry of sentence, 1 on payment of fine, 1 on appeal, 1 on medical grounds, and 16 were reclassified leaving a balance of 21 at the end of the year.

Four hundred and forty-three prisoners of the B class, also concerned in the Civil Disobedience Movement, were received during the year by direct committal and 7 by reclassification, making a total of 450. Of this number, 154 were released on expiry of sentence, 1 on furnishing security, 1 on medical grounds, 7 on tendering apology, and 53 were reclassified, leaving a balance of 234 at the end of the year.

As regards the remaining special class prisoners, 9 A and 26 B class prisoners were dealt with during the year and 2 A and 10 B class prisoners were undergoing imprisonment at the end of the year.

18. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted to jails rose from 3 to 10. Of these, three were transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the rest released from jail custody. The increase in the number of admissions is attributable to the influx of youths connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

19. The number of inmates detained in the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah on the last day of 1929 was 1,191. Six hundred and eight inmates were received during the year by

direct committal, and 96 by transfer. Of the latter, 8 were from Certified Schools, having attained Borstal age, 86 from jails on transfer as *en route* Borstal commitments, and two from jails under section 10 of the Borstal Schools Act. Twenty-three were readmissions from Government hospitals after undergoing treatment; 38 return transfers under the Prisoners Testimony Act; 3 were received by recapture and 5 by recommittal. Of the total, viz., 1,964, 36 were transferred under the Prisoners Testimony Act; 52 were released on appeal; 289 were released on expiry of sentence; 91 were released under orders of Government; 164 were released on tendering apology; 47 were transferred to Government hospitals; 4 were transferred to jails; 6 to the Borstal School, Tanjore, for admission to Headquarter Hospital and 1 to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, as an *en route* inmate; 139 were transferred to the newly opened Borstal section, Central Jail, Rajahmundry; 1 of the 4 who escaped during the year remained at large and 4 died, leaving 1,127 at the close of the year. As a result of the inadequate appreciation on the part of some magistrates of the provisions of section 8 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, a large number of Civil Disobedience adolescents of Borstal age were irregularly dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act and committed to detention in Borstal Schools. This led to overcrowding in these schools, and to a certain amount of indiscipline, and it was found necessary towards the end of the year to open a Borstal section in connexion with the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, to which all Satyagraha adolescents dealt with under the Act were transferred. More detailed information in regard to the management of Borstal Schools will be given in my separate report on these schools.

20. There were 22 escapes during the year, as against 25 in the year preceding, 7 being from intramural and 15 from extramural custody. Central Jails are responsible for 7, Borstal Schools 4, District Jails 4 and Sub-Jails 7. Of those who escaped during the year, 14 were recaptured. Sixteen out of the 22 who escaped had unexpired sentences of less than a year, 5 above one year and under seven years, and 1 above seven years. As usual, slack supervision and over-confidence in the prisoners were largely responsible for these escapes from custody.

The Rajahmundry Central Jail is responsible for three escapes, which were effected as follows:—

A convict employed extramurally managed to squeeze through a covered-in drain in front of the jail, while cleaning it, and decamped. The warder in charge was grossly negligent but, on prosecution, was acquitted by the Court. The escapee is still at large. Another convict, out of a gang of nine convicts working in the farm, escaped through the carelessness of the warder in charge who was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or to suffer a month's imprisonment in default. The escapee was recaptured and has since been prosecuted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The third convict who escaped from this jail was working in the flower garden in front of the main gate. He obtained permission from the warder in charge to go out of sight, for the usual reason, and never returned. The warder, a temporary hand, was dismissed from the service and the convict on recapture was awarded an additional sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Vellore, a short-term convict employed extramurally in the grass cutting gang made a bid for liberty and managed to effect his escape. The warder and convict warder in charge of the gang were grossly negligent and inattentive to their duties, otherwise the escape would not have been possible. Both were prosecuted and sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for two months each. The escapee is still at large.

At Cannanore, a convict who had escaped from custody several times previously managed to get away from the out quarantine by scaling the wall; but he was recaptured after a few hours by the warder staff who pursued him. The warder responsible for the escape was dismissed the service and the escapee was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Alipuram, a repatriated Mappilla convict slipped away during the evening latrine parade when the sentry's back was turned. He was awarded, on recapture, an additional sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Vizagapatam, a convict confined in the main hospital ward escaped from custody by the connivance of the warders on duty. He cut one of the bars in the hospital latrine, passed out through the opening and scaled the main wall by means of a papaya tree which he had cut down for the purpose. Departmental action was taken in this case and the three warders on sentry duty dismissed the service. The escapee was recaptured and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 225, Indian Penal Code.

At Cuddalore, a convict working in the pump gang, who had only a month and few days to serve, managed to get out of sight when permitted to answer the calls of nature and bolted. The warder raised an alarm and within half an hour's time the escapee was recaptured with the assistance of a ryot who apprehended him. The convict was awarded bar fetters for the remainder of his sentence and the remission earned by him forfeited. The warder, a man of long service with an unblemished record, was fined Rs. 5 and warned for dismissal.

At Tanjore, a special star inmate with only eight months to serve, broke parole and absconded. He was arrested the following day. It is strange that this boy, who had worked in the farm for nearly two years and had been selected for conditional release, abused the trust placed in him. He was prosecuted under Sections 224, 406 and 75, Indian Penal Code and awarded additional sentences of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment and four months' rigorous imprisonment, to run consecutively.

Another Tanjore Borstal boy absconded from the Tanjore railway station on return from the District Sports held at Mannargudi. Taking advantage of the crowd in the railway station, he managed to slip away unnoticed and is still at large.

A Borstal inmate at Palamcottah while employed with several other inmates in levelling the extramural playground managed to steal away and is still at large. The petty officer responsible was dealt with suitably. Another inmate of this school effected his escape by asking permission to go to the hospital before lock-up. Instead he made his way to the workshop, which had been closed for the day, climbed on to the roof, removed some tiles and secured a pole, where-with he scaled the wall of the school and got away while the petty officers were busy with the lock-up. He was recaptured almost immediately and on prosecution received an additional sentence of detention for two years.

At Koraput, a convict employed at the main gate made good his escape as a result of slackness on the part of the guard officer and sentries, who were dealt with departmentally. The escapee is still at large. Another short-term convict in this jail managed to slip away at meal time unnoticed by anybody, and climbed over the main wall with the aid of a rafter extracted from the roof of a cell under construction and effected his escape. He was recaptured, prosecuted and given an additional sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The third escape from the Koraput Jail was effected by a short-term working in an extramural gang. The warder in charge of the gang, a temporary hand, was dismissed. The escapee was recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Of the 7 escapes that took place from sub-jails, 4 were recaptured during the year and 3 are still at large.

21. During the year there was an appreciable drop in the total number of offences, viz., from 2,011 to 1,774, in spite of an increase in the daily average population. This figure includes five offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, of which two relate to the Central Jail, Salem, and three to sub-jails. Offences relating to work fell from 552 to 354 and those relating to prohibited articles from 426 to 352. There were 21 offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes dealt with by Superintendents of Jails during the year as against 14 in 1929. Eight of these offences were dealt with by corporal punishment. All other breaches of Jail Rules amounted to 1,042. The total number of punishments and the ratio percentage of punishments to average strength correspondingly declined from 2,011 to 1,774 and from 15.44 to 12.88, notwithstanding the fact that the Satyagraha prisoners did their best, by resorting to obstructive tactics, to create indiscipline in Jails. Warnings, penal diet with or without cellular confinement (minor), combination of minor punishments and other punishments show a decline while separate and

cellular confinement, major and minor, hand-cuffing and link fetters, penal diet with or without cellular confinement (major), fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple and corporal punishments increased. Our reformatory policy was strictly adhered to, even with badly conducted prisoners, and with no small measure of success. The punishments awarded by criminal courts fell from 8 to 5. Among Central Jails, Trichinopoly shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 251, with a percentage of 24.25, the Penitentiary comes second with 231 and a percentage of 28.07, and Coimbatore next with 208 and 16.27. Rajahmundry, Salem and Vellore follow with 160, 156 and 142, respectively, and with percentages of 16.61, 12.30 and 11.94. Among District Jails, Madura stands foremost with 86 and a percentage of 23.31, and is followed by the Palamcottah Borstal School with 73 and 11.11. Alipuram, among Central Jails, and Koraput, among District Jails, record the lowest percentage of punishments.

Taking the figures on the whole, the number of punishments awarded are not excessive considering the large population and the class of prisoners dealt with. The Satyagraha prisoners, as a class, are ill-balanced, neurotic individuals who require firm but tactful treatment, as they are not as a rule amenable to discipline but try in every possible way to evade compliance with Jail Rules. Superintendents of Jails were called upon to show the utmost resourcefulness and tact in dealing with these prisoners and in maintaining discipline. Hunger-strikes were resorted to by the Satyagraha prisoners of the A, B and C classes in almost all the jails as a protest against their classification, diet, or lack of privileges. Such strikes very quickly collapsed when tactfully and firmly dealt with. There were innumerable attempts made to evade Jail Rules, but as soon as it was recognized that this would not be permitted no further trouble occurred. In certain instances, all of which have been reported in detail to Government, the Satyagraha prisoners refused in a body to go into their cells for lock-up and became very unruly and defiant necessitating compulsory methods to enforce obedience. On one occasion practically all the factory workers in the Coimbatore Central Jail refused to take their midday meal as a protest against the change of dining place from blocks to the new dining sheds in the factory enclosure. The prisoners were informed that it was necessary for their meals to be served in the dining sheds within the factory enclosure for administrative reasons, and they finally gave up the strike voluntarily.

22. During the year corporal punishment was inflicted on 8 prisoners, as against 3 in the previous year, 6 for assaults on officials and fellow prisoners and 2 for attempt at escape by two notorious habituals. The following table gives further particulars of these whippings:—

Serial number.	Jails.	Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of jail offences.*	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Percentage of columns 5 to 3.	Percentage of columns 5 to 4.	Total number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.	
				From 5 to 10 stripes.	From 10 to 15 stripes.	From 15 to 20 stripes.	From 20 to 25 stripes.	From 25 to 30 stripes.	Total.			(a) Deaths.	(b) Illness.
				1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8
1	2	3	4	5						6	7	8	
	Total, Central and District jails for 1930.	29,317	1,464	...	...	...	...	8	8	.03	.55	...	...
	Total for 1929	27,322	1,630	...	...	1	1	1	3	.01	.18	...	...

* Excludes offences dealt with by Criminal Courts, offences committed by female prisoners, offences committed in Sub-Jails and offences punished by warnings only.

It is interesting to note that of the 8 prisoners whipped, 5 were incorrigible habituals confined in the special habitual Jails. The remaining 3 were Mappillas confined in the Alipuram Jail, who made an unprovoked assault on a selection-grade warder with iron implements.

Corporal punishment is only resorted to when all other forms of punishment have been tried and failed. It is held in reserve for serious offences such as those referred to in paragraph 304, Jail Manual, and I am satisfied that the punishment is not unduly resorted to.

23. The year opened with 3,174 habitual convicts and 3,599 were admitted during the year, making a total of 6,773 out of a convict population of 36,269. The corresponding figures for the year preceding are 3,155, 4,378 and 7,533. The habituals formed 18.67 per cent of the convict population, against 27.33 per cent in 1929, and were the recipients of 22.88 of the punishments and 62.50 of the whippings inflicted. Their conduct, on the whole, was satisfactory. The problem of repression of recidivism demands an early effective solution in order to protect society and reduce crime. I have nothing to add to what I have already advocated in this connexion; and can only hope that the difficulties which have to be faced in solving the problem will be faced courageously and overcome.

24. My remarks under this heading must of necessity be more or less a repetition of what has been said in recent reports, as there has been no deviation from accepted policy.

Elementary education is compulsorily imparted in all jails by a paid teaching staff to all convicts under thirty years of age. Those of thirty years of age and over who show a genuine desire to learn, and have some chance of profiting thereby, are permitted to attend school and given the necessary books and available assistance. In addition to the three R's, instruction is given on subjects likely to be of use to the prisoners in their after-life such as up-to-date agricultural methods, health and welfare, sanitation and hygiene, industrial training, etc. The principle of co-ordination between general education and industrial training is kept steadily in view having regard to the need of reforming prisoners and preparing them to regain their proper place in society on release. The best available instruction in up to date methods of labour is also imparted to enable them to command a living wage on discharge from prison; and for this purpose a qualified technical staff is employed in almost all Central and District Jails. Selected long-term prisoners are taught English to enable them to be trained as compositors for employment in Jail Printing Presses. With reference to the scheme outlined in G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, by the Jails Industries Committee, convicts who passed the carpentry test were transferred to several jails to assist the paid carpentry instructors. The District Educational Officers and their assistants inspected the jail schools situated in their respective circles and I am indebted to them for much valuable advice and for helping to keep the jail schools and the standard of teaching efficient.

The number of convicts and Borstal inmates on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 3,440, and the number admitted during the year 3,569. Of the total number dealt with, viz., 7,009, 2,489 were illiterate and 1,285 literate on admission. Three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four were discharged during the year leaving 3,235 at the end of the year. Of those discharged, 3,040, or 43.37 per cent, were literate and 734, or 10.47 per cent, illiterate against 3,013, or 42.10 per cent, and 704, or 9.84 per cent, respectively, in 1929. These statistics do not include Satyagraha prisoners, almost all of whom were above the jail standard of education.

Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who attend fairly regularly and address the prisoners of their particular faith and religious persuasion on moral and religious subjects. These informal lectures do a vast amount of good and are much appreciated by the prisoners. There are, in all, 41 Christian, 30 Hindu and 8 Muhammadan instructors. During the year, 1,314 lectures were delivered against 1,259 in the previous year, and this is praiseworthy. The Toc H group, Madras, and the Salvation Army continued to visit the Penitentiary, Madras, and I am much indebted to them for the valuable assistance rendered in educating, training and preparing prisoners for a better life on release.

Ambulance and First Aid training continued to be effectively imparted. Over and above the convicts and Borstal lads trained in previous years, 813 new admissions were trained during the year under report. Of these, 187 obtained

Ambulance and First Aid certificates by passing the requisite examination held by the Medical Department; 278 were discharged during the year, many of whom had not the opportunity to appear for the test, and 348 continued to be under training. Several trained teams were ready to take part in the All-India Ambulance Competitions during the year but, unfortunately, it was decided to postpone the holding of the competitions. However, to stimulate and sustain interest in Ambulance and First Aid an Inter-Jail and School Challenge Shield has been instituted and will be competed for in future.

Scoutcraft forms a special feature of the training in the Borstal schools and adolescent sections of jails and continued to make good headway. The training appeals to the boys and it has a most salutary effect on them.

Definite progress has been made in organizing suitable forms of recreation for well-behaved prisoners, more especially for the difficult period between lock-up and sleeping time. Special lighting arrangements have been made to enable literate prisoners to read in their cells and wards; but I would call attention, in this connexion to G.O. No. 616, Law (General), dated the 21st February 1924, intimating Government's accepted policy to forge a head with the electrification of Central and District jails so that at least two jails shall be provided with electric lighting each year, and to urge the necessity for adhering strictly to this policy. The repeated postponing of the benefits of satisfactory lighting in jails and schools is much to be deprecated as it makes it difficult to maintain a high standard of control and to carry out the reformatory policy of prison administration as accepted to-day and to bring about uniformity of procedure in regard to the treatment of those in custody in different jails and schools. The work of electrifying the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly was completed during the year and I hope financial conditions will improve to admit of providing electric lighting in jails where a public supply is already available, viz., the jails in Vellore, Salem, Madura and in particular the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The work of linking up the Borstal School, Tanjore, with the municipal supply is proceeding apace and is expected to be completed shortly. The electric lighting plant will then be released and available for transfer elsewhere.

The prison libraries are all stocked with books of educative value, approved by the District Educational officers. Every facility is afforded for reading and prisoners are induced to make use of the jail library. Literate prisoners of the A and B classes are also allowed suitable books and magazines at their own cost subject to the approval of Superintendents of Jails. There are 7,524 books in these libraries of which 444 were purchased during the year and 135 presented by well-wishers. Dramatic entertainments were got up during the year in some jails and benefit performances given on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. Magic lantern exhibitions were freely held and gramophone music provided to relieve the monotony of prison life and as a means of education.

With a view to provide reasonable facilities for the intellectual requirements of educated and literate prisoners, a committee has been appointed to suggest ways and means for the improvement of jail libraries, and for the standardization of books considered suitable to be placed in them. The Jail news sheet known as the Howard Journal continued to be appreciated both by literate and illiterate prisoners. The news from this sheet is read out once a week to all prisoners by the teachers and is available in the library for the use of literate prisoners. Steps have been taken to improve the Howard Journal by increasing the scope of the news provided and by adding supplementary sheets in the vernaculars. Further suggestions are awaited from the Library Committee already referred to.

25. The annual report of the Society shows that considerable headway was made during the year with aftercare work, in spite of the Civil Disobedience Movement which tended to impede the smooth functioning of aid-on-discharge. The membership of the Society increased and more general interest is undoubtedly being taken by the public in this social service. It is also pleasing to note the added interest shown from year to year by district officials; and the Society is indebted to District Magistrates in particular for their co-operation and assistance.

Of the 13,919 prisoners discharged from custody during the year, 2,084 were afforded material assistance, and 1,267 probation officers were appointed to help and supervise those requiring guidance—vide the following statement:—

Statement showing the number of discharged prisoners assisted and the number of probation officers appointed during 1930 as compared with the previous year.

Centres.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of probation officers appointed.	
	1929.	1930.	1929.	1930.
Central Society, Madras	90	75	28	28
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry	160	240	35	52
Vellore	157	225	51	71
Trichinopoly	18	51	36	48
Coimbatore	379	124	326	340
Cannanore	47	645	261	229
Salem	85	85	110	80
Bellary	119	101	112	101
Vizagapatam	6	12	5	11
Cuddalore	21	...	20	...
Tanjore	170	240	161	58
Palamcottah	86	178	86	140
Madura and Ramnad	41	33	74	62
Berhampur	12	1	5	4
Koraput	4	...	2	...
Nellore	2	8	15	25
Mangalore	...	...	...	...
Chingleput (Saidapet)	1	16	25	18
Nagapatam	...	...	1	...
Chittoor	3	...	22	...
Anantapur	...	...	9	...
Total	1,401	2,084	1,384	1,267

There was no difficulty in finding philanthropic members of the public to come forward and act as probation officers, and they did their work in this respect satisfactorily except that a good many of them failed to send in periodical reports relating to the progress and conduct of their proteges. When the Probation Act comes into force, this difficulty will be overtaken as the probation system throughout the Presidency will then be better organized, with regular paid Probation Officers in all headquarter towns to regulate the machinery of the system. My impression is that the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society will play a very important part in the working of the probation system, and that the paid officers of the Courts will depend to a large extent on the Society's organization for assistance in supervising those dealt with under the Act.

A sum of Rs. 15,000, as far as my information goes, was realized by the Society during the year by way of donations, subscriptions, collections from charity boxes and benefit performances. The Society is particularly indebted to the Zamindar of Singampatti for his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000, which was previously promised, and paid during the current year. A home for discharged prisoners was opened during the year at Yemiganur, in the Bellary District, built and presented to the Society by Mr. Siva Reddi, a keen and enthusiastic supporter of aid-on-discharge. Other Homes are shortly to be built at Vellore, Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam, for which the necessary funds have been collected. Successful dramatic performances were held to collect funds for the Society at various centres including Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Tinnevely and Tanjore and the promoters are to be congratulated on the financial results of their efforts.

The two Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Central Committee in Madras, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti and Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar, worked with zeal, as usual, and in addition to their secretariat duties did much useful propaganda work. The Diwan Bahadur also visited various centres in the Presidency in his capacity as Provincial Visitor with a view to

stimulating interest in the Society's work, perfecting organization, and bringing about uniformity of procedure in the working of Branch Committees.

Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar and Rao Sahib V. Krishnama Chetti were also helpful in these respects as provincial visitors of the Ceded Districts and Northern Circars, respectively. Rao Bahadur P. Nelliappa Pillai, the Honorary Secretary of the Tinnevely Branch Society, did satisfactory work in Tinnevely assisted by Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, the Assistant Secretary. The Rao Bahadur was specially useful as Organizing Secretary for Borstal After-care work and not only raised additional funds but did a great deal to establish an efficient system of organization in regard to Borstal After-care.

I have advised the Central Committee to make the appointment of Organizing Secretary permanent and to appoint a wholtime paid officer, as it is impossible for a part-time Secretary to cope with the work efficiently.

Among the Secretaries of Branch Committees who did exceptionally well I would mention Messrs. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (Coimbatore), Rao Sahib V. Krishnama Chetti (Bellary), Mr. N. Ramaswami Ayyar (Trichinopoly), Rao Sahib T. K. Nayanar (Vellore), Mr. R. Narasimha Ayyangar (Madura), Rao Sahib P. Govinda Panikkar (Cannanore), Mr. V. N. Chellam Ayyangar (Salem) and Mr. P. Kameswara Rao (Rajahmundry). Most of these gentlemen are old and tried friends of the Society who have after-care at heart and are keenly interested in the reformation of the criminal and his re-establishment in Society as a law abiding citizen.

I do not propose to enter into further details in regard to the working of after-care as full information will be contained in the Society's annual report. I would like, however, to express my indebtedness to all officials and non-officials who helped to advance the cause of the Society and its great work during the year.

26. Fetters were imposed on 564 prisoners as a jail punishment as against 341 in the year preceding. The Civil Disobedience Movement had its reactions in jails, and Superintendents were forced to indulge more freely in this form of punishment in order to maintain discipline. The Satyagraha element did its best to instigate indiscipline, and was to some extent successful in promoting discontent and resultant strikes.

Fetters were not resorted to for purposes of safe custody during the year.

27. The number of convicts who came under the remission system in Central and District Jails advanced from 5,197 in 1929 to 5,487 during the year under report. Only 19 failed to gain remission and 5,468 were released under remission rules. The maximum remission earned was 1,246 days by a convict in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 85-9-0 was also earned by a convict in this jail. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 5,505 convicts as against 6,204 in 1929. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was granted to 2,211 convicts as against 1,649 in 1929. Only 12 convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work with reference to G.O. No. 3646, Law (General), dated the 27th November 1926, and the total amount earned by them was Rs. 29-12-3.

28. Twenty-four Advisory Board meetings were held in different jails during the year. The cases of 332 long-term casuals were considered, and 126 of these were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government sanctioned the release of 123. One was considered unsuitable for conditional release and two were pending the decision of the Government at the end of the year. All the 11 cases pending orders of Government on the 31st December 1929, were released during the year; thus the total number released under the scheme was 134.

Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to Borstal inmates, 101 cases were considered by the Board of Visitors and all of them were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government approved of the release of 94 inmates and orders were pending in regard to the remaining 7 at the end of

the year. Of those whose conditional release had been sanctioned only 76 were actually released during the year on being found suitable employment. It was not possible to effect the discharge of the remaining 18 as they could not be provided with work; but 14 have since been found employment and discharged.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G

29. The total expenditure during the year under review, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on jail buildings, amounted to Rs. 29,44,115-2-4 or Rs. 134-7-0 less than that noted by the Accountant General in the Chief Controlling Officer's return of expenditure. The difference is mostly composed of small items less than Rs. 10 each, the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant General. Excluding the expenditure relating to the Certified Schools, for which a separate report will be submitted to Government, the charges relating to jails and Sub-jails amounted to Rs. 27,84,840-7-2 as against Rs. 26,45,155-1-1 in 1929. The increase of Rs. 1,39,685-6-1 is due to the heavy and abnormal expenditure incurred under the heads "Diet," "Medical and Sanitary," "Clothing and Bedding," and "Transport of Prisoners," as a result of the influx of Satyagraha prisoners during the year and also to an increased outlay under "Manufactures." From the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 6,34,303-0-11, representing General Supervision, Travelling Allowance of Gazetted Officers, Petty Construction and Repairs, Charges on account of State prisoners detained under the Mappilla Outrages Act and the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, Manufactures, Quinine Manufactures, Secunderabad Establishment, Cost of Passages granted to Officers under Superior Civil Service Rules, 1924, and other two minor items, has been deducted, as also a sum of Rs. 20,370-12-0, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, and recoveries of overpayments. A sum of Rs. 6,603-1-2, representing the value of the difference of ration articles between the opening and closing of the year, and a sum of Rs. 2,198-10-5, on account of the value of stationery supplied by the Stationery Department, have been added under Dietary Charges and Contingencies, respectively, as required by the Standing Orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the net result is the sum of Rs. 21,38,968 exhibited in Statement No. IX, against Rs. 20,48,981 in 1929.

30. The total cost declined from Rs. 7,46,727 to Rs. 7,27,832 and the cost per head from Rs. 47-9-10 to Rs. 44-2-10. The decrease in the expenditure is mainly due to the closure of the annexes attached to the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Cannanore and to the reduction of staff in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary. The lower salary drawn by acting incumbents during the absence of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Anderson, and Major S. C. Contractor, also contributed to the decrease. Barring the Civil Jail, Madras, which has always been an expensive institution, the Penitentiary records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 67-5-5, due to the employment of European warders and the grant of house rent and compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff. Next comes the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, with a cost per head of Rs. 56-15-7, due to the employment of a large warder force for guarding habitual prisoners. The increased cost in the case of the Central Jail, Bellary, viz., Rs. 52-13-0, is due to a smaller population dealt with. The Central Jail, Salem, shows a cost per head of Rs. 52-3-1, also due to the large warder force employed, being a Recidivist centre. Among District Jails, Berhampur shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 53-12-11, which is partly due to the leave allowance drawn by the Superintendent and partly to the small population dealt with. Next comes the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, with a cost per head of Rs. 75-14-4, due to the limited population. Koraput comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 75-5-8, mainly due to the grant of agency compensatory allowance to the subordinate staff employed. The high cost at Cuddalore, viz., Rs. 57-6-9, is due to the leave salary drawn by a Senior Jailor and also to the employment of extra warder guards and a compounder for dealing with the mental defectives confined in this jail. The employment of a special staff of instructors in the Borstal School, Tanjore, accounts for the increased cost in this

institution. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, exhibits the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 39-3-3, by reason of the large population. The cost of establishment of other jails calls for no special notice.

31. The total expenditure under Dietary Charges increased from Rs. 8,53,268 to Rs. 8,65,536, while the cost per head decreased from Rs. 56-10-8 to Rs. 54-10-5. The increase is mainly attributable to the rise in prison population and to the issue of a more costly diet to A and B class prisoners.

The reason for the decline in the cost per head is due to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles by jails. The Central Jail, Vellore, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 59-13-4, due to the extra expenditure incurred on account of dieting prisoners received from the Punjab and also to the more expensive diet given to a large number of A and B class prisoners confined there. The high cost per head at the Penitentiary, viz., Rs. 56-4-3, is due to the dieting of B class prisoners. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, follows with a cost per head of Rs. 51-11-1, which, unlike other jails, was brought about by extra expenditure on the upkeep of engines and pumps and the employment of an engine driver debited to the head "Dietary Charges—Garden expenses". In the case of Cannanore and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, the issue of rice to the majority of prisoners accounts for the high cost, viz., Rs. 51-8-4 and Rs. 49-14-4 respectively. Among District Jails, Koraput, Tanjore and Palamcottah show a cost per head of Rs. 56-12-10, Rs. 50-14-8, and Rs. 50-8-4 respectively. In the case of the District Jail, Koraput, the high cost is due to heavy incidental charges by way of freight and conveyance incurred in connexion with the purchase of ration articles, as the nearest railway station is over 50 miles distant. The exclusive issue of rice to the inmates in the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, and a somewhat heavy outlay in connexion with the purchase of manure for improving the farm lands at Tanjore increased the expenditure. Vizagapatam among Central Jails and Berhampur among District Jails, excluding the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, dieted the prisoners most economically, viz., Rs. 42-11-0 and Rs. 36-12-5 respectively.

I am satisfied that the purchase of ration articles for jails was made at the most favourable season and at the cheapest possible rates. The rates obtained during the year were more favourable than the previous year, as a result of which it was possible to keep down the cost per head under dietary charges, despite the increase in prison population and the introduction of a superior diet for A and B class prisoners.

Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 33,197-10-5 were purchased in 1930 as against Rs. 27,040-12-5 in the year previous. This was due to the increase in the prison population and to the issue of a variety of vegetables to A and B class prisoners not always procurable from jail gardens. The value of vegetables and other garden produce issued to prisoners during the year from jail gardens amounted to Rs. 39,719-10-4, and the amount realized by sales to the public was Rs. 7,131-7-3, or in the aggregate Rs. 46,851-1-7, against Rs. 45,790 in 1929. The amount actually expended in maintaining jail gardens was only Rs. 6,788-10-3, resulting in a realization of Rs. 40,062-7-4. These results are very commendable.

The rice hulling plant in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, resulted in a profit to the jail of Rs. 5,090-13-6 as against Rs. 3,248-0-0 in the year previous. The proposal to instal a similar plant in the Coimbatore Central Jail could not be proceeded with, owing to the existing financial stringency and dearth of funds. The plant has proved itself to be a sound financial investment and it is desirable to instal similar plants in different centres.

32. There was an increase in the total expenditure from Rs. 58,659 to Rs. 89,381 and in the cost per head from Rs. 3-11-11 to Rs. 5-6-10. The special treatment afforded to prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, the heavy outlay on the purchase of medicines and hospital equipment for the newly opened Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the increase in the daily average

sick, contributed to the excess expenditure under this head. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the District Jail, Cuddalore, the Central Jails at Bellary and Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary and the Alipuram Jail, show a rate per head above the average. The increased cost per head at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women is due to the small population dealt with; while that at Cuddalore is due to the issue of extras on medical recommendation to the mental defectives concentrated there. The high cost at Bellary, Trichinopoly and the Penitentiary is due to extras issued on medical recommendation to in-patients and out-patients. The increase in the daily average number of sick in the Alipuram Jail, largely brought about by the Satyagraha prisoners concentrated there many of whom arrived suffering from dysentery and other complaints, is responsible for the high cost.

33. The total cost and the cost per head advanced from Rs. 97,104 and Rs. 6-7-2 to Rs. 1,48,029 and Rs. 9-5-7, respectively. The increase is mainly attributable to the general rise in the prison population and to the provision of special clothing for a large number of A and B class prisoners admitted during the year. The Borstal School, Palamcottah, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 14-6-8, due to the cost of clothing supplied in 1929 having been adjusted during the year under report and to the purchase of cumblies. The Central Jails, Vellore, Bellary, Cannanore, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Salem and the District Jail, Berhampur, exhibit a cost per head above the average for the reasons already stated as also to the periodical substitution of new for old clothing.

34. The expenditure and the cost per head increased from Rs. 55,580 and Rs. 3-8-8 to Rs. 64,805 and Rs. 3-14-11 respectively. The relatively high cost in the Civil Jail, Madras, is due to the employment of menials, such as sweepers and totis, throughout the year. The high cost per head at the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, viz., Rs. 6-7-4, is due to the payment of a sum of Rs. 9,233 to the Municipality on account of water taxes relating to 1928-29. The payment of Municipal water tax at the Penitentiary, Madras, Vizagapatam and Berhampur and the employment of engine-drivers for working the oil-engines at Cannanore, Rajahmundry and the Presidency Jail for Women helped to enhance the rate per head in these institutions.

35. The expenditure rose from Rs. 42,931 to Rs. 48,294 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-11-10 to Rs. 2-14-11 in the year under report. The increase is due to the larger number of releases and transfers effected during the year and to the payment of batta and subsistence allowance to a large number of prisoners belonging to Bombay and Baluchistan. The increased rate of batta sanctioned for A and B class prisoners also helped to swell the expenditure.

The increased cost per head at Bellary, viz., Rs. 6-8-6, is due to a smaller prison population dealt with. The Penitentiary follows with a cost per head of Rs. 6-1-5, mainly due to the Jail being debited with a sum of Rs. 3,909 for want of particulars from the railway authorities. The purchase of 200 cumblies for prisoners proceeding to the Andamans also accounts for the increased cost.

Owing to the release of a large number of Bombay and Baluchistan prisoners the cost per head in respect of Rajahmundry and Cannanore has increased. The high cost at Vellore is due to the payment of a higher rate of subsistence allowance to A and B class prisoners.

The Berhampur and Koraput Jails show the highest cost per head, owing to their isolated positions and the long distances the prisoners released had to travel.

36. There has been an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head from Rs. 1,04,494 and Rs. 6-6-5 to Rs. 1,08,506 and Rs. 6-9-4 respectively. The increase is noticeable under all headings except "Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders", "Money payment as rewards", and "Execution charges". The excess expenditure under "Lighting charges" is chiefly due to the working and maintenance of electric lighting plant, such as pay of electrical staff, purchase

of oil and other accessories, etc. More lights were also purchased during the year for the use of A and B class prisoners. The renewal of metal identification discs and the purchase of combs and mirrors for A and B class prisoners account for the increase under "Disciplinary charges". The increase under "Other miscellaneous charges" is due to the payment of excess compensation for land and well acquired for the Central Jail, Salem, and to the purchase of class books for Jail schools, sports materials, and fodder for cattle. The high cost per head at Bellary and Coimbatore, viz., Rs. 12-2-9 and Rs. 8-10-9, respectively, is on account of the payment of electric current consumption charges to the Municipality and wages of electric wiremen. The Penitentiary comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 8-7-10, mainly due to the provision of additional lights, and the adjustment of lorry hire charges relating to previous years. Among District Jails, Koraput shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 14-14-4, which is due to the payment of heavy freight charges on goods received. The increased cost per head at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, viz., Rs. 10-7-0, is due to the small population dealt with, while at Tanjore the expenditure incurred on account of electric lighting and the payment of batta to the inmates discharged increased the cost. The adjustment of the value of uniform supplied to the warder staff in 1929 and debited during the year increased the cost per head in the District Jail, Cuddalore.

37. The expenditure under this head advanced from Rs. 13,373 to Rs. 15,530 and the cost per head from Re. 0-13-8 to Re. 0-15-1. This is a varying item and dependent upon transfers necessitated by the exigencies of the service. The variations between the individual Jails are brought about by the number of transfers effected for administrative reasons.

38. There has been an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head during the year, viz., from Rs. 34,851 and Rs. 2-3-7 to Rs. 39,687 and Rs. 2-6-7, respectively. The increase is noticeable under "Rates and taxes", "Service postage and telegrams" and "Office furniture". The payment of arrear taxes to the Municipality, the purchase of service stamps owing to increased correspondence in jails and the replacement of furniture in certain jails account for the increase under these heads. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the District Jail, Madura, record the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 11-10-1 and Rs. 8-4-6, respectively, due to the payment of Municipal taxes in arrears. Next comes the Penitentiary, Madras, with a cost per head of Rs. 5-14-2, which is mainly due to the payment of property tax to the Corporation. The same reason holds good for the high cost in the District Jail, Berhampur. The increase in cost at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women is due to the expenditure having been distributed to a smaller population.

39. The total expenditure has declined from Rs. 45,994 to Rs. 31,318 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-14-4 to Rs. 1-14-5. Among Central Jails, Vellore and Cannanore show the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 4-4-5 and Rs. 3-0-11 respectively, due to the purchase of cooking utensils, furniture and other accessories for A and B class prisoners confined in these Jails. The increased cost per head in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail and Presidency Jail for Women, viz., Rs. 20-8-1 and Rs. 9-15-1, respectively, is due to the smaller population dealt with. Palamcottah comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 6-13-0, due to the purchase of band instruments costing over Rs. 3,000. The expenditure incurred on account of the purchase of bedside lockers, eating and drinking vessels, teakwood benches and tables at Cuddalore is responsible for the increased cost.

40. Dairies were established during the year in the Borstal schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah. The only jails now without dairies are those in Madras, Bellary and Madura, where facilities do not exist for dairy farming. Milk to the value of Rs. 9,225-7-3 was supplied to sick prisoners by jail dairies and surplus milk to the value of Rs. 5,441-12-10 sold to the public. The total value of milk supplied comes to Rs. 14,667-4-1, as against Rs. 11,497-6-1 in 1929. It is gratifying to note that

the jail dairies are not only a source of profit but also beneficial to the Medical administration in that the prisoners in hospital get a pure and fresh supply of milk. A system has been adopted of transferring bull-calves to jails requiring them, at a nominal rate, to be used for draught purposes when sufficiently mature. This procedure will result in considerable economy in the future, as it will be unnecessary to purchase bulls in the open market as has been done hitherto.

41. The total cost relating to the Subsidiary Jails increased from Rs. 3,13,646 to Rs. 3,16,845, but the cost per head fell from Rs. 136-5-7 to Rs. 133-12-10. The slight increase in the expenditure is due to the rise in prison population, and is shared by all the minor heads except "Hospital charges", "Charges for moving prisoners", "Travelling allowances", and "Extraordinary charges". The increase under "Establishment charges" is due to the pay of the staff employed in the Sub-jail, Kokkarakulam, opened towards the middle of 1929, having been drawn in full during the year. The increase under "Dietary charges", "Clothing and bedding", and "Sanitation charges" is slight and calls for no special remarks. The issue of uniform to warders employed in sub-jails, with reference to G.O. No. 2917, Law (General), dated the 14th July 1930, accounts for the increase under "Miscellaneous Services and Supplies". The increase under "Contingencies" is due to the payment of municipal taxes for the first time by the newly opened Sub-jail, Salem, and also to arrear taxes paid by the four Special Sub-jails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore. Comparing all districts, the cost per head ranges from Rs. 186-1-6 in the Vizagapatam District to Rs. 87-12-2 in the West Godavari District. Salem, Malabar, Ramnad, Ganjam, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevely show a cost per head above the average for the Presidency. Among the Special Sub-jails, Calicut shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 153-3-3, due to the increased expenditure under "Dietary charges." Russellkonda follows with a cost per head of Rs. 131-13-7, due to large outlay on establishment.

42. Though the grand total of expenditure advanced from Rs. 20,48,981 to Rs. 21,38,968, the total cost per head fell from Rs. 130-10-5 to Rs. 129-13-3. The reason for the decrease has been explained under the several detailed heads of account.

43. During the year under report the average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days advanced from 10,811.91 to 13,397.50. The average number not sentenced to labour also rose from 157.67 to 375.27. The number of sick, convalescent and infirm and those not employed for other reasons such as being *en route*, in quarantine, suffering from conditions such as Leprosy, etc., also show an increase, viz., from 206.29 to 271.12, 585.96 to 821.50 and 596.56 to 885.79, respectively. Alipuram, as usual, shows the highest average of convalescent and infirm due to the large number of old and decrepit Mappilla prisoners in custody. The number employed as prison officers and prison servants also advanced from 896.69 to 1,053.69 and 966.48 to 1,225.82 in proportion to the increased population dealt with. An average number of 1,733.07 convicts were employed in gardening, against 1,291.84 in 1929; and the value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 46,851 against Rs. 45,790 in the year previous. During the year jail gardens and farms were further developed and with considerable success. The work accomplished in these directions at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, reflects credit on Major Upshon whom I regard as the department's premier gardener. At Trichinopoly, due to water difficulty, there was a falling off in the value of garden produce realized. The Penitentiary also shows poor results due to heavy damage caused by rains during the year, and to curtailed space for gardening owing to the construction of the new Press buildings. The gardening and farming operations at Cannanore, Salem, Vizagapatam, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, Borstal School, Tanjore and District Jail, Madura, were satisfactory. The number employed in preparing articles for prison use rose from 1,218.61 to 1,496.95 and the number on jail repairs from 474.93 to 500.47. The number employed on jail buildings declined from 76.12 to 28.01. The number of convicts hired out to private bodies was 3,753, all from the

Alipuram Jail, which realized a sum of Rs. 1,400-5-0. The amount realized on convict labour supplied to departments other than Public Works Department was Rs. 32,075. The number employed daily on manufactures increased from 4,522.01 to 5,364.31 and the ratio per cent worked out on the average number under sentence of labour was 40, against 42 in 1929. The value of articles manufactured rose from Rs. 12,13,750 to Rs. 12,13,852.

Among individual jails the largest percentage of convicts (viz., 60 per cent) was employed in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The Penitentiary comes next with 58 and Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly and Vellore follow in order with 52, 49, 48 and 47, respectively.

Among Central Jails, Alipuram employed the smallest percentage, viz., 29, and Cuddalore returned the lowest percentage for District Jails, viz., 29.

The ratio per cent in respect of the Presidency Jail for Women is 24.

44. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant General, the total receipts, excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salt and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 9,51,583-10-10, which is Rs. 73-3-0 less than the figures recorded in this office, viz., Rs. 9,51,656-13-10. The difference is due, in the main, to certain adjustments the particulars of which, except minor claims of Rs. 10 and below, have been communicated to the Accountant General. Excluding the following amounts:—

- (1) Rs. 9,546-5-6 being the recovery of "Transportation and General charges from other Governments and Indian States,"
- (2) Rs. 12,192-0-4 relating to Certified Schools,
- (3) Rs. 17,186-8-7 and Rs. 3,894-2-10 credited under the heads "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" and "Recoveries of Over Payments" respectively and now adjusted under the relative heads,
- (4) Rs. 851-4-0 representing the amounts of rents recovered,
- (5) Rs. 4,526-4-0 on account of "Collection of payments for services rendered,"
- (6) Rs. 93-2-0 relating to the Civil Jail,
- (7) Rs. 3,068-5-5 on account of Sub-jails, and
- (8) Rs. 28-8-0 relating to Refunds,

the amounts shown in column 5 G. and H. of Statement No. XII-A "Paid into the Treasury" and "Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 500" was Rs. 9,00,327-5-0. Against this a sum of Rs. 4,53,715-0-0 was drawn from the treasury. The excess deposit over withdrawals is Rs. 4,46,612-5-0 against Rs. 4,20,173-1-0 in the year previous. The difference of Rs. 26,439-4-0 in the cash earnings is mainly noticeable against the Central Jails, Rajahmundry and Salem and the District Jail, Madura, where large orders were executed during the year. Press earnings amounted to Rs. 30,884-2-4 and earnings on account of the Public Works Department to Rs. 2,704-4-0. The value of supplies made to the Police, Forest and Medical departments, etc., is noted in the statement appended below:—

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments.

Public Departments..	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	2,11,550	2,23,615	3,10,634	2,43,869
Forest Department	42,896	30,144	24,323	22,331
Stationery Department	61,239	63,748	58,650	72,964
Postal and Military Department	25,002	10,283	4,737	8,563
Medical Department	1,18,319	1,46,915	2,55,496	2,34,395
Total	4,59,006	4,84,707	6,53,240	5,82,062

The total value of supplies made to the above departments shows a decrease on comparison with the previous year, mainly in respect of the Police and Medical departments. This is largely due to the fact that the figures for 1929 were inflated owing to supplies ordered during the previous year being completed and delivered during that year. There was also a decrease in the order placed by the Police Department for cumblies and sandals during the year as compared with 1929; added to which the price of sandals was reduced to be more in keeping with the market rate.

One reason for the reduced order for cumblies was the irregular action taken by the Commissioner of Police, contrary to the standing orders of Government, in obtaining requirements in cumblies for the City Police from an outside source instead of from the Jail Department. This is not likely to occur again as this officer's attention has been drawn to G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925.

The figures for the year are, however, quite satisfactory and compare favourably with the average for previous years.

The Coimbatore Central Jail, has, by far, the largest cash earnings and eclipses all other Jails as usual. As compared with the cash earnings of the previous year, the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Salem and Bellary, the Palamcottah Borstal School and the District Jails at Madura and Koraput have done exceedingly well. All the other jails have fallen off, due either to large outstandings or large stock of raw materials and manufactured articles on hand. As regards the average earnings calculated on the average number sentenced to labour employed, Coimbatore shows the highest cash earnings per head, viz., Rs. 168. The Penitentiary follows with a cash earning of Rs. 50-10-0. Among District Jails, Madura returns Rs. 37-6-0.

The total assets for 1930, taking into account the opening and closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant and the like amounted to Rs. 4,12,143-12-0 against Rs. 4,39,926-11-0 in 1929. The decrease is mainly due to the higher rate of depreciation, viz., $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, against the usual percentage of 5 per cent, struck off during the year in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, under plant and machinery according to the working of the commercial system of accounts—vide G.O. No. 3139, Law (General), dated the 25th July 1930. This higher percentage was also deducted during the year for 1929. The total amount of depreciation at 5 per cent struck off in 1929 and included in the statement for that year was Rs. 23,666 against Rs. 49,611 deducted during the year under report. If the rate of depreciation had not been increased, the net profits would have been much more than is shown in the statement.

Among Central Jails, Coimbatore shows the highest assets, viz., Rs. 1,77,144-6-0. The Penitentiary comes next with a profit of Rs. 38,613-4-0, followed by Salem with Rs. 32,298-14-0, Vellore Rs. 30,185-3-0, Trichinopoly Rs. 23,960-9-0, and Rajahmundry Rs. 17,844-1-0. As compared with the previous year, the Jails at Vellore and Cannanore show a marked decrease owing to the smaller percentage of convicts employed on manufactures in the former Jail, which resulted in short outturn and diminished sales, and to the fall in orders in the latter. The wool-spinning plant installed in the Central Jail, Bellary, has worked satisfactorily throughout the year and showed a profit of Rs. 12,600. As the output of woollen yarn was not sufficient to meet the entire demands of Jails, additional spindles were purchased at the close of the year, and it is hoped that better results will be forthcoming during the ensuing year.

The commercial system of accounts continued to be worked in the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Vellore, and is still more or less tentative. The new manual of accounts is still under compilation and has not yet been received. The system cannot yet be said to have reached a stage to enable a decision to be arrived at as to the advisability of its introduction in other jails. There are still some difficulties to contend with which have been put before the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit for his remarks. According to this system, in working out the net profits, the following items are taken into account, but not for purposes of XII-A statement.

(1) Convict labour, (2) depreciation on buildings, (3) overhead supervision charges, (4) audit fees, and (5) pensionary contributions and Provident Fund. As the audit for the half-year ending 30th June 1930 has only recently been received, it is not possible to compare the profits of the two jails, arrived at under the commercial system, with those shown in the XII-A statement.

The Quinine section of the Manufactory Department of the Penitentiary, Madras, has resulted in a profit of Rs. 10,750.

In compliance with paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, I forward, separately, the reports received from heads of departments and individual officers who placed orders with my department

during the year under review. It is satisfactory to note that our supplies have given, more or less, general satisfaction. The Police Department, as usual, had some criticisms to make on the quality of boots and cumblies supplied to certain districts, but there was no really serious complaint made. Every effort is being put forward to manufacture all goods according to standardized requirements, and I feel sure that the day is not far distant when our supplies will be received without demur by all departments. The cumblies now being turned out by jails are the best that have ever been made at the price, and cannot be improved upon. Individual officers and subordinates, according to temperament and mentality, will always have their say as to quality and workmanship without considering fully the circumstances, such as price, prison labour, market rates for raw materials, etc. Very often too, criticisms are made without comparing the articles complained of with the accepted sealed samples. It is hardly likely that orders would be received from other provinces and from overseas if our goods were not considered satisfactory. I may say that during the year under review many such orders were received, and there appears to be every likelihood of patronage from outside customers increasing.

45. Although the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures fell from 43 in 1929 to 41 in 1930, the total value of articles manufactured in jails rose from Rs. 12,13,749-8-6 to Rs. 12,13,852-2-9. A remarkable increase in outturn is noticeable in the jails at Rajahmundry, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Madura and the Palamcottah Borstal School.

46. Though the net cost of maintaining prisoners increased from Rs. 16,26,791-2-0 to Rs. 16,91,388-15-0, the average net cost per head fell from Rs. 103-12-0 to Rs. 102-10-0. It is gratifying to note that the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was again self-supporting. Madura comes next with a net cost per head of Rs. 77-5-0. Bellary among Central Jails and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, among District Jails record the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 125-4-0 and Rs. 275-1-0, respectively.

47. The value of intra-departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,97,762-5-4 as against Rs. 2,59,628-12-2 in the previous year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and of vegetables and other articles of garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 39,719-10-4 and Rs. 7,131-7-3, respectively, or in the aggregate Rs. 46,851-1-7, as against Rs. 45,790 in 1929. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 2,704-4-0 as compared with Rs. 1,204-3-0 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,107-10-0 was realized in 1930 on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary, Madras.

VITAL STATEMENT Nos. XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B

48. The subjoined table gives particulars of the sick and mortality rates in 1930 and how they compare with the four preceding years.

Years.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Deaths			Death-rate		
				From Cholera.	From other causes.	Total.	From Cholera.	From other causes.	Total.
1926	18,938-84	266-56	14-08	2	215	217	11	11-35	11-46
1927	18,476-27	275-32	14-90	4	282	286	21	15-05	15-26
1928	17,097-88	216-50	12-68	1	200	201	06	11-70	11-76
1929	15,682-78	262-49	16-74	1	159	160	06	10-14	10-20
1930	16,475-46	281-13	17-06	...	173	173	...	10-50	10-50

The total number of admissions to hospital, the daily average sick, and the number of deaths advanced from 5,688 to 6,220, 262-49 to 281-13 and 160 to 173 respectively, in the year under report. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital works out at 377-53, against 362-69 in the year preceding, and is the highest on record since the year 1923. The increase is due

in the main, to the influx of Satyagraha prisoners, many of whom were found to be suffering from Dysentery and Malaria on admission to jail necessitating hospital treatment. These prisoners also introduced Enteric Fever into the jails at Cannanore, Trichinopoly and Bellary (Alipuram) which took some considerable time to eradicate. It is not surprising therefore that the ratio of sick per mille increased from 16.74 in the year previous to 17.06 in spite, however, of the increase in sickness, the mortality statistics, viz., 173 deaths, or 10.50 per mille, were satisfactory and compare favourably with the statistics of recent years. There were 162 deaths among convicts, 8 among undertrials and 3 among civil prisoners as compared with 142, 14 and 4 respectively in 1929. Of the 173 deaths, 21 were among Mappilla Rebellion Prisoners as against 32 in the year preceding. Of the deaths during the year, 29 occurred in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 27 in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, 22 in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, 17 at Rajahmundry, 13 at Salem and 12 at Vellore. Coimbatore and Cannanore returned 7 deaths each, the Penitentiary 6, the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, 4 each, and the District Jail, Koraput, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, 2 each. The Bellary Central Jail and the Berhampur District Jail returned clean mortality sheets. The Sub-jails in the Presidency contributed 11 deaths, against 19 in 1929. There were 5 cases of suicide, 1 in each of the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and Vizagapatam and 2 in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly; and 2 accidental deaths, at Trichinopoly and Vellore, the full circumstances of which were reported to Government at the time of occurrence. There were 8 deaths out of hospital, 3 at Trichinopoly, 2 at Coimbatore and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Vellore and Vizagapatam. Five of these deaths were due to suicide, 2 to accident and 1 to heat stroke. Nine deaths occurred in Government Headquarter Hospitals of prisoners who had been transferred from jails for special treatment, and which have been included in the mortality statistics returned.

Death-rates in several classes of Jails.		49. As compared with the year 1929, the death-rate per mille in several classes of Jails was as follows :—			
Central jails	...	...	...	117 deaths.	10.57 (11.43)
District jails	...	...	...	45 „	14.89 (7.00)
Sub-jails	...	...	...	11 „	4.65 (8.26)
Total				173 „	10.50 (10.20)

The increase noticeable against District Jails is due to the inclusion of the statistics relating to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, classed as District Jails. The former institution is set apart for the treatment of prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and was responsible for 27 deaths, the ratio per mille working out at 218.98; while the latter, a new institution opened during the year, returned 2 deaths, with a ratio per mille of 8.81.

50. Trichinopoly among Central Jails records the highest death rate per mille, viz., 23.41, against 22.31 in the year previous. Notwithstanding the fact that the number of admissions to hospital fell from 1,083 to 943, the number of deaths advanced from 25 to 29, of which 7 were due to Enteritis, 7 to Myocarditis, 2 each to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dysentery, Enteric Fever and Colitis, 2 to Suicide, 1 each to Jaundice, Brights' Disease, Nephritis, and Broncho Pneumonia and 1 the result of an accident. The two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were in an advanced state and transfer to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail for special treatment could not be effected.

51. This Jail shows the next highest death rate, viz., 16.69, as compared with 10.02 in the previous year. There were 17 deaths, against 9 in 1929, of which 5 were due to Enteritis, 4 to Dysentery, 2 each to Enteric Fever and Anæmia, 1 each to Pneumonia, Jaundice and Brights' Disease, and 1 to Suicide by hanging.

52. The death-rate of this Jail has shown steady improvement from the year 1927. The number of deaths during the year was 22 as against 26 in the previous year; and the mortality rate fell from 12.74 to 11.70. The number of admissions to hospital increased from 612 to 1,790, due entirely to the poor state of health in which a large number of Civil Disobedience prisoners were admitted. Owing to the accommodation available in this extensive jail, one section was set aside for this particular class of prisoners to relieve congestion in the permanent jails: and the daily average of Satyagraha prisoners confined during the year was 374.83. As I have already pointed out, a great many of these prisoners came in suffering from Malaria and Dysentery and had to receive hospital treatment for these conditions. Unfortunately, also, they were responsible for introducing Enteric Fever into the Jail, which was prevented from assuming alarming proportions by the timely precautionary measures taken. The disease was, however, responsible for 33 admissions to hospital.

Of the deaths that occurred, 5 were medical releases returned as deaths under Rule 514-A, Jail Manual, for statistical purposes. Of the remaining, 6 were due to Dysentery, 3 to Enteric Fever, 2 to Anasarca, and 1 each to Malaria, Nephritis, Valvular Disease of the Heart, Influenza, Acute Dilatation of Heart and Tumour of the Brain. The improvement in the vital statistics indicates that conditions have been rendered more favourable for the maintenance of health and the treatment of the sick and credit is due to the medical and executive staff of Alipuram for the part they played in bringing about such favourable results under somewhat trying and difficult conditions.

53. The health statistics of this Jail were satisfactory as compared with the previous year. The deaths and death-rate per mille fell from 15 to 13 and 11.77 to 10.25, respectively.

54. The vital statistics of this Jail show an all round improvement. The deaths and death-rate dropped from 13 to 12 and 9.82 to 9.76. These results are very satisfactory, as the Jail was inundated with Civil Disobedience prisoners, many of whom were far from healthy on admission.

55. Among Central Jails, Bellary returned a clean mortality sheet and a satisfactory health record, which is creditable. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, returned the lowest death-rate during the year, viz., 4.93, which is an improvement on the previous year's rate. There were 7 deaths in this jail. Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Enteric Fever, Heat Stroke, Cancer of the Bowel and Valvular Disease of the Heart claimed 1 each and the remaining 2 were due to other causes. Vizagapatam comes next with a death-rate of 6.35, which is also an improvement on the previous year's rate, viz., 9.60. There were 4 deaths of which 1 was due to Pneumonia, 1 to Anæmia, 1 to Myocarditis and 1 to Suicide by drowning. The number of admissions to hospital advanced from 57 in 1929 to 191 during the year, which is attributed to a mild epidemic of Influenza during the months of April and May, necessitating the admission of 110 prisoners to hospital for short periods. The Penitentiary follows with a death-rate of 6.83. The number of deaths was the same as last year, viz., 6. Lobar Pneumonia accounted for 2 deaths, and Broncho Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Peritonitis and Hæmorrhage of the Pancreas for 1 each. It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate at the Central Jail, Cannanore, dropped from 14.32 in 1929 to 7.88 in the year under report and this in spite of adverse health conditions. There were 7 deaths, of which 3 were returned under Enteric Fever, 2 under Colitis, and 1 each under Rheumatic Fever and Ankylostomiasis. The admissions to hospital rose from 35 in the previous year to 82 in the year under report, largely the result of sickly Satyagraha prisoners and a mild epidemic of enteric fever, which was widely prevalent in the town and vicinity of the jail.

The health statistics on the whole are satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that a great many prisoners were admitted in poor health and the widespread prevalence of Enteric, Dysentery and other epidemic diseases during the year in some of the districts in which Central Jails are situated.

56. Among District Jails, Koraput records the highest mortality rate, viz., 8.24, which is favourable when compared with the previous years ratio, viz., 9.07. The number of deaths was the same as last year, viz., 2, both due to malaria, but the number of admissions advanced from 113 in 1929 to 142 during the year under report. Cuddalore returns the next highest death-rate, viz., 7.36, which is a striking improvement over the previous years rate, viz., 17.34. There were 3 deaths due to the following diseases, Pneumonia, Nephritis, and Gastro Enteritis. The number of admissions to hospital rose from 82 in 1929 to 137 during the year under report, due to the fact that many prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement were received in poor health. At the Borstal School, Tanjore, the death-rate was 6.35, against 1.53, and there were 4 deaths, 3 due to Enteric Fever and 1 to Dysentery. All these took place in the Government Headquarter Hospital. The number of admissions to hospital also increased apparently due to the poor state of health of the Satyagraha inmates, of whom a large number were wrongly dealt with under the Borstal Schools Act and committed for detention in Borstal schools. The Palamcottah Borstal School exhibits a death-rate of 6.09, against 4.04 in 1929. There were 4 deaths of which 2 were due to Pneumonia and 1 each to Gastro Enteritis and Enteric Fever. Madura shows a death-rate of 5.60 against 10.70 in the year previous. There were 3 deaths, 2 among Civil Debtors due to Pneumonia and Valvular Disease of the Heart and 1 relating to a convict who died of Colitis.

The District Jail, Berhampur, returned a clean mortality sheet, notwithstanding the rise in the number of admissions to the hospital, and this reflects credit on the medical management of the jail.

57. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, which is a special hospital jail for prisoners in the Madras Presidency suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, exhibits a death-rate of 218.98. There were 27 deaths, all of which were due to Tuberculosis. The care and treatment bestowed on patients in this jail should be productive of very good results in early cases of the disease. A large number of advanced cases were dealt with during the early part of the year whose condition was hopeless from the outset. There were 92 patients at the beginning of the year and 125 were received by transfer from jails making a total of 217. Of this number 27 died, 18 were released under remission rules, 1 on expiry of sentence, 3 under orders of Government, 9 were transferred to other jails, 1 under the Prisoners Testimony Act, and 1 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, leaving a balance of 157 at the close of the year.

58. The health of this special Jail, which was opened for the custody of female prisoners in the month of May, may be regarded as satisfactory. The death-rate was 8.81, and the number of deaths 2, due to Acute Enteritis and Tuberculosis of the Intestine. Both these cases were admitted in a very bad state of health.

59. The Civil Jail, Madras, has returned a clean mortality sheet. There were 5 admissions to hospital and the ratio thereof works out at 332.89, due to the low population dealt with.

60. There were 11 deaths in the Sub-jails during the year, and the death-rate declined from 8.26 to 4.65, which is satisfactory. Of the 11 deaths, 4 relate to convicts and 7 to undertrials. There were 3 cases of suicide—two undertrial prisoners (one in the Sub-jail, Kokkarakulam and the other a female undertrial in the Sub-jail, Pennagaram) committed suicide by hanging, and the third, a convict in the Sompeta Sub-jail, died by opium poisoning. Ganjam is responsible for the largest number of deaths, viz., 3, Salem and Tinnevely contributed 2 each and South Kanara, Kistna, Gōdāvari (East) and Malabar 1 each. The remaining districts returned clean mortality sheets. Of these deaths, 2 were due to Pneumonia, 1 each to Dysentery, Enteritis, Myocarditis, Valvular Disease of the Heart, Tetanus and Tubercular Enteritis.

61. During the year, 36 convicts, including 8 Mappillas belonging to this Presidency, were received from the Andamans against 32 in the year preceding. Of this number, 17 were repatriated on medical grounds, 5 were returned as incorrigibles, 1 for

disciplinary reasons, and the remaining 13 were received on transfer to the Central Prison, Belgaum. Of the 17 received on medical grounds, 5 were suffering from Malaria, 4 each from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Asthma, and 1 each from Chronic Bronchitis and Epilepsy. Of the remaining two, one was a mental defective and the other an invalid due to fracture of forearm. Eight of these were recommended to Government for release and orders were received sanctioning the release of 7 and instructions regarding 1 were pending with the Government on 31st December 1930. One repatriated prisoner was transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, being insane. Of the convicts repatriated on medical grounds, 4 had spent a period of less than a year, 2 between 1 to 5 years, and 9 above 5 years in the Andamans.

62. The following table shows the rates of admissions to hospital and the deaths per mille against the principal diseases, for the past four years, among convicts in Central and District Jails:—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.							
	1927.		1928.		1929.		1930.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	32.52	3.06	17.48	.80	30.73	.07	61.00	.91
Malarial fevers	28.93	.13	22.85	.22	27.21	.42	46.45	.22
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis	11.04	3.66	9.79	3.77	15.04	2.80	18.87	2.58
Other Tubercular diseases	1.80	.86	1.52	.44	1.52	.32	1.14	.23
Anæmia and Debility	4.72	.80	2.83	.58	5.76	.32	8.87	.61
Other general diseases	115.79	1.53	85.75	.87	88.03	.48	76.85	1.06
Pneumonia	5.65	1.60	5.15	1.31	4.96	1.21	4.17	.68
Other respiratory diseases	11.51	.47	11.03	.44	10.98	.48	13.03	.45
Diarrhoea	4.52	.33	1.02	.07	0.40	...	.83	...
Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	6.25	.07	7.47	...	9.52	.08	5.99	...
All other causes	55.47	3.85	40.34	3.47	65.54	3.92	107.07	5.23
Total ..	278.20	18.36	205.30	12.04	205.30	12.04	343.26	11.97

63. There was no case of Cholera during the year under report. Almost all districts were infected, the disease being in severe epidemic form in Tinnevely, Madura, Tanjore and South Arcot; fortunately, however, the precautionary measures taken by the jail authorities resulted in immunity from infection.

64. With this disease we were not so fortunate. The number of admissions rose from 384 in 1929 to 805 and the ratio per mille from 30.73 to 61.00. It is some consolation, however, to note that the number of deaths and mortality rate only increased slightly, viz., from 9 to 12 and .72 to .91. The Alipuram and Trichinopoly Central Jails are largely responsible for the large number of admissions, viz., 542 and 110. A large number of chronic dysenterics are confined in the Alipuram Jail, relics of the Mappilla rebellion, the majority of whom relapse from time to time and require hospital treatment. With the influx of Satyagraha prisoners, many of whom were admitted suffering from Dysentery, the disease appears to have spread in epidemic form resulting in a heavy hospital admission rate. The majority of cases were mild but required rest and careful treatment, and the mortality statistics go to show that this precautionary measure was wise and resulted in the epidemic soon being brought under control. The high admission rate in the Trichinopoly Jail was also due to the detention of a large number of 'bowel cases' amongst Satyagraha prisoners who were immediately segregated under hospital conditions and brought under curative treatment. There were 12 deaths in all, 6 of which are debitable to the Alipuram Jail, 4 to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and 2 to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The number of admissions in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, shows a decline from 95 in 1929 to 39 in the year under report.

65. There was a marked increase in the number of admissions, viz., from 340 to 613; but it is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths and the mortality rate fell from 5 to 3 and .40 to .22. The disease was widespread in all jails, except in the Central Jail, Salem, and the

Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary; but the main admissions were in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, viz., 336, and the District Jail, Koraput, viz., 122. The former recorded 1 and the latter 2 deaths. Anti-malarial measures are adopted in all Jails as a matter of routine, and have proved effective except when the breeding grounds are some distance from the Jails, as at Bellary and Koraput. I was surprised to hear that anti-malarial measures had been stopped at Bellary where Malaria has been steadily on the increase for the past year or two and may now be considered to be endemic. It is most necessary, in my opinion, for concerted and sustained action to be taken by the Special Malaria Board to eradicate breeding grounds in this station if Malaria is to be eliminated, otherwise, health conditions will rapidly go from bad to worse. The Jail statistics alone go to prove that the disease is gaining ground with alarming rapidity for whereas barely 88 Malarial cases were dealt with in the Alipuram and Central Jails in 1928, no less than 366 cases were admitted to hospital for treatment in these Jails during 1930. The same remarks apply to Koraput, which is notoriously malarial and where no sustained effort has been made, except in the vicinity of the Jail, to carry out anti-malarial measures. One of the prophylactic measures adopted at Koraput is to issue kerosene oil to all prisoners to be smeared over exposed parts before nightfall, and the practice appears to be distinctly beneficial. The treatment generally adopted for infected cases is two intramuscular injections of Acid Quinine Hydrochloride at an interval of seven days, followed by Quinine by the mouth for a period of one month. The results of this treatment are reported to be eminently satisfactory. Of late years the practice has been to discourage Quinine Prophylaxis as unscientific, but I shall have to seriously consider reverting to this form of prophylactic treatment at Bellary and Koraput if no steps are to be taken to reduce the incidence of Malaria on scientific lines.

66. Though the number of admissions for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Haemoptysis due to Tuberculosis increased from 188 to 249, the number of deaths fell from 35 to 34. Both the number of admissions and deaths in respect of other Tubercular diseases fell from 19 to 15 and 4 to 3 respectively. The disease was widespread in all jails except Madura, Berhampur and Koraput. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where all phthisical cases are concentrated, registered 27 deaths under Pulmonary Tuberculosis; the Central Jails, Trichinopoly and Salem, 2 each; and the Central Jails, Vellore and Coimbatore and the District Jail, Cuddalore, 1 each. Under other Tubercular diseases, Salem returned 2 deaths and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore 1. A great work is being unostentatiously carried out in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail and the convict patients receive every possible care and attention. An X-Ray apparatus is urgently required to enable treatment to be effected according to modern practice; and it is hoped that funds will be made available soon for the necessary plant to be purchased and installed.

67. There were 117 admissions and 8 deaths against 72 and 4, respectively, in 1929, resulting in the advancement of the death rate from .32 to .61. Alipuram, as usual, exhibits the largest number of admissions, viz., 63. Trichinopoly follows with 16 and accounts for 3 deaths. The Central Jail, Rajahmundry, had 2 deaths, and the Central Jails at Vellore, Salem and Vizagapatam, 1 each.

68. This disease was responsible for 55 admissions and 9 deaths, against 62 and 15, respectively, in 1929. It was widely prevalent in all the Central and District Jails with the exception of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and the District Jails at Madura and Berhampur. Of the 9 deaths Vellore registered 3, the Borstal School, Palamcottah 2 and the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Salem, Vizagapatam, and the Penitentiary, Madras, 1 each.

69. There were 11 admissions against 5 in the previous year: but there was no death. I always endeavour to discourage this diagnosis as being unscientific, but it continues to crop up from time to time.

70. During the year there were only 16 admissions and 1 death against 27 and 2, respectively, in the year previous. Hookworm investigation is systematically carried out, as a matter of

routine, in all Central, District and Special Jails. Every endeavour is made to keep pace with recent literature on the subject and to follow up-to-date methods of control and treatment. All prisoners infected are put through a curative course of treatment and prophylactic measures are adopted to prevent re-infection, and there is every reason to believe that our system of control and treatment has been successful in arresting the spread of the disease. In all 19,683 cases were examined and 8,054 or 40.92 per cent were found to be infected, as against 36.18 in 1929.

71. The number of admissions rose from 25 in 1929 to 101 in the year under report. There were 7 deaths against 1 in the year previous. Enteric fever. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, returned the largest number of admissions, viz., 33, 25 and 12, respectively. The remaining cases occurred in the jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Penitentiary, Bellary, Cuddalore and Berhampur and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The Central Jail, Cannanore, registered 3 deaths, the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 2, and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 1 each.

72. There was a further reduction in the number of admissions, viz., from 381 in 1929 to 239 in 1930. I am convinced, however, that Syphilis. in some of the jails a great many positive cases of Syphilis were overlooked or missed merely because they showed no active signs of the disease. It is very remarkable that in Trichinopoly Central Jail alone the Wasserman test proved positive in 200 cases; and I feel sure much the same results would be obtained in other jails if careful investigations were carried out on the lines followed at Trichinopoly. There was no death returned during the year.

73. Of the 162 convicts who died during the year, 50, including 4 in sub-jails, died within six months after admission against 44 in the year previous. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength increased from 12.39 to 12.82. Of the 46 deaths in Central and District Jails, Trichinopoly, as in the previous year, records the largest number, viz., 13, followed by Vellore and Rajahmundry with 7 and 5, respectively. Alipuram, Coimbatore and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, contributed 4 each; the Presidency Jail for Women and the Central Jail, Cannanore, 2 each; and the Central Jails, Salem and Vizagapatam, the Borstal School, Palamcottah, and the District Jails, Cuddalore and Madura, 1 each. Of the remaining 112 deaths 18 occurred among prisoners who had spent 6 to 12 months in jail, 26 among those who had been in jail between 1 to 2 years, 9 between 2 to 3 years, 22 between 3 and 7 years and 37 over 7 years.

74. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 66.95 per cent gained weight, as compared with 71.30 in 1929. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and those who lost weight, increased from 20.41 to 24.12 and 8.28 to 8.93. Berhampur is responsible for the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 37.42; Koraput comes next with 33.71. The Central Jail, Bellary, the District Jail, Madura, and the Penitentiary follow in order with 29.55, 27.32 and 19.07. This is entirely due to the obstructive tactics employed by the Civil Disobedience prisoners, many of whom went on hunger strike for various fanciful reasons and purposely tried to lose weight in order to press their claims for special treatment. The Presidency Jail for Women records the lowest percentage, viz., 0.44, followed by the Borstal School, Palamcottah, Alipuram Jail, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and Coimbatore Jail with 1.22, 3.75, 4.06, and 4.69, respectively. All things considered the weight statistics are very satisfactory.

75. (1) With the exception of the jails at Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Madura and Berhampur, which are linked up with the Municipal water pipe connexion, all other jails in the Presidency obtain their water-supply from properly constructed and protected wells. These wells are carefully controlled against accidents and contamination, and are periodically cleaned and hankinized. Samples of water are examined annually by the King Institute, Guindy, and the reports received enable the jail authorities to correct any defect brought to notice. All water

used for drinking is carefully purified by chlorination. In most cases, the sterilizing process is automatically carried out, the water being chlorinated by an automatic drip system as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, which has proved very satisfactory.

The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, obtained its water-supply from the Alipuram tank throughout the year, which was conserved for drinking and culinary purposes. The plentiful rains at the end of 1929 filled the tank and insured an ample supply during the year thereby enabling the jail to take its part in dealing with the large number of prisoners committed to jail in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Good rain fell during the year as well but, unfortunately, the supply channel breached from the catchment area and cut off this additional valuable supply. If normal conditions prevail the water-supply should, however, be sufficient for all requirements during the current year.

The question of the purchase of the Fort Ditch as an auxiliary water-supply was decided during the year, and this source will prove a stand-by in case of failure of rain.

At Trichinopoly the drinking water-supply, in some respects, is unsatisfactory in that the municipal supply is barely sufficient for the needs of the jail and often-times irregular.

The construction of a new well in No. 7 garden, which has been pending for a considerable time, is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. It is hoped there will be an ample and continuous supply when this well is provided with an overhead tank and linked up with the distribution system. At Cannanore there was a sufficient water-supply during the year, although at the moment some scarcity is being experienced owing to the failure of the rains. The new well under construction will considerably add to the available water-supply, and make matters satisfactory for the future, especially if care is taken to prevent wastage. The linking up of the newly acquired well at Vellore with the Presidency Jail for Women and the Central Jail was carried out during the year; and this auxiliary supply should meet the requirements of the Central Jail during periods of water shortage. At Vizagapatam, arrangements for a piped distribution system are complete, with the exception of the overhead storage tank which is under process of construction. There has been considerable and, I think, avoidable delay in completing this work which has been in hand for over three years.

At Tanjore a well is being sunk in the farm and borings are in progress but up to date the result is uncertain. The new water-supply scheme at Koraput is still held up for want of funds, but it is hoped that the work will be put in hand during the current year.

The following additional improvements were carried out during the year:—

A new well was provided within the factory enclosure at Coimbatore; and various improvements effected to the bathing and drinking water distribution arrangements.

At Cannanore standardized bathing platforms with cubicles were constructed and brought into use in connexion with the various blocks.

At Vellore water cisterns were provided in all blocks.

In the Central Jail, Bellary, standardized bathing ghats were built in the quarantine and hospital enclosures. Additional bathing facilities were provided in the Tanjore Borstal School, by the erection of a new bathing station with 32 cubicles, linked up with an adjacent well from which the water is pumped. This will enable the Borstal inmates to bathe frequently and thoroughly.

At Cuddalore two bathing platforms with cubicles were provided.

All Jails and Borstal Schools in the Presidency are now in the fortunate position of having a protected water-supply, and, with the exception of Koraput, a complete piped distribution system with tap delivery. The distribution system at Koraput, as I have already mentioned has been held up on account of financial stringency.

(2) The kitchens in all jails and institutions, including special sub-jails, are fly proof, well equipped and under satisfactory control. During the year under report the following improvements were carried out:—

At Vellore ridge ventilation was provided for in the general kitchen. At Trichinopoly certain repairs were effected to the main kitchen. At Vizagapatam,

a temporary kitchen was constructed pending the building of a new kitchen on model lines. This building was in the course of construction at the end of the year and will soon be completed. Certain structural defects in the buildings of Presidency Jail for Women, more particularly in the kitchen, were brought to the notice of the Public Works Department authorities and set right. The kitchen in the District Jail, Madura, was greatly improved by the provision of ridge ventilation, which has alleviated the smoke nuisance. The remodelling of the kitchen at Palamcottah was completed during the year. Several other minor repairs and improvements were effected to the kitchens of other jails.

(3) Special attention is paid to conservancy and our object is to have sanitary fly-proof latrines with a self-contained cubicle system to permit of ablution being carried out within each cubicle. The remodelling of old latrines on these lines was carried out in several Jails during the year, and the work is systematically being pushed forward as funds permit. Latrine construction was given special attention in the Jails at Cannanore, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Vellore and Coimbatore. Additional cage latrines were provided in the jails at Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Cannanore and the Tanjore Borstal School. A galvanized iron latrine was constructed for the staff at Salem and sanitary urinals fixed in the main workshop. The fitting of cells with sanitary recesses or turnstiles was further extended during the year. It will take some considerable time to complete this work, as it is expensive and there are a large number of cells to be fitted. In many respects the turnstile is more satisfactory than the type design sanitary recesses as it is accessible to the sweeper from without and is also more economical. The conservancy system as practised in jails is as up to date as can be expected short of the introduction of the water carriage method of disposal.

(4) Improvements were effected to the drainage system within the jail at Rajahmundry, and also in the gardens outside the main jail, where new drains were constructed and a sound irrigation system established. At Trichinopoly, also, a fair amount of repair work was done to Jail drains; and new drains constructed in connexion with the warders lines. At Coimbatore, a masonry drain was constructed from the dye shop to the garden. At Tanjore and Cuddalore new drains and cisterns were constructed on the farm and old drains repaired. The sanitation has been considerably improved by the new drainage system introduced at Madura for disposal of sullage. The new drainage system instituted at Madura for the disposal of sullage has proved successful and brought about a distinct improvement in the general sanitary condition of the jail and its precincts. No very definite measures have yet been taken by the Madura Municipal Council to comply with the instructions issued in Government Memorandum No. 28105-1-E (2), Public Health, dated the 22nd August 1930 relating to the diversion of sullage water from municipal source from the land adjoining the jail. When some practical measure is adopted by the Municipal Council to correct the insanitary condition of this area by suitable drainage the health of the jail will be safeguarded.

(5) The opening of the new Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, must be regarded as the Chief Medical and Sanitary feature of the year. This Jail is a model of its kind and provides the most up-to-date accommodation, including hospital, maternity section, school, creche, fly-proof kitchen and latrines, etc. A self-contained hospital annexe was opened during the year in the adolescent section of the Rajahmundry Central Jail for the exclusive treatment of adolescents. The substitution of anti-verminous paint dados for tar dados was further extended to all blocks and cells in this jail and in certain other jails.

A moulding platform was built in the kitchen of the Vellore Central Jail, and a workshop converted into a dining shed. Two workshops were brought into use as dining sheds in the Coimbatore Jail as well. In connexion with the policy of concentrating workshops in all jails within one factory enclosure, which is gradually and systematically being pursued, the vacated workshops are being renovated and converted into dining sheds. Every year will see an advance in this direction and in due course permanent dining sheds will be available in all Jails.

The operation theatre, sterilizing room and a block of three observation wards which were under construction at the end of 1929 in the Central Jail, Bellary, were

completed during the year and brought into use. The old hospital in this Jail was converted into a dining shed. At Vizagapatam a laundry room was constructed in the close prison. At the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail a new ration store was constructed. At Cuddalore the mental block was dadoed and the operation theatre fitted with half-frosted glass panes. It would occupy too much space to mention the other improvements effected during the year. It should suffice to say that sanitary control was kept at a high standard of efficiency and improvements effected according to funds available.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

76. At the close of the year, accommodation was available in Central and District Jails, the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Civil Jail, Madras, for 20,116 as compared with 20,085 at the end of the previous year. The difference in the accommodation is due partly to revision of existing accommodation in accordance with the provisions of rules 636 and 633, Jail Manual, and partly to changes effected during the year which will now be discussed. At Coimbatore there was a decrease in the accommodation by 104, due to the demolition of 4 old mud blocks of 16 cells each, to permit of the new double-storeyed cells under construction to go forward, and the revision and readjustment of accommodation according to cubical capacity of the wards in the Association Block which resulted in reduction of accommodation by 40. At Cannanore, the conversion of the in quarantine into a carpentry shed accounted for a reduction in the accommodation by 65. The accommodation at the Central Jail, Salem, was reduced by 104 due to revision and readjustment. The net result of converting the old hospital building in the Central Jail, Bellary, into a dining hall, certain readjustments of accommodation, and the construction of 30 additional cells for undertrial prisoners in the extramural quarantine brought about a reduction in the total accommodation of this Jail by 41. At the Borstal School, Palamcottah, the verandas of certain blocks were enclosed with expanded metal resulting in an increase of accommodation by 88. The accommodation was increased by 5 in the District Jail, Berhampur, due to revision and readjustment. At Koraput, the construction of a row of new cells increased the accommodation by 15. The new Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, was opened during the year and provides accommodation for 237, which is included in the statement.

77. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year was 1,023 as against 1,002 in the year preceding. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The Hon'ble Sir Krishnan Nayar visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Berhampur. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. The Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research paid a visit to the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Penitentiary, the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary, Alipuram, Vizagapatam, the District Jails at Cuddalore and Berhampur, the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah, and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. The Director of Public Health paid three visits to the Penitentiary, Madras; the Deputy Director, two to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Assistant Director, two to the Penitentiary, Madras. The Director of Public Instruction visited the Central Jail, Cannanore. The Assistant Director of Industries (Textile Expert) visited the Central Jail, Bellary, and Mr. Fyfe, the Inspector of Industrial Schools, visited the Penitentiary four times and paid a visit to the Central Jails, Bellary and Salem, and continued to be helpful in assisting the officers of the department with advice on all technical matters relating to Jail industries. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E., the Provincial Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Salem, Bellary, Vizagapatam, Cuddalore, Madras, Berhampur and the Borstal School, Tanjore. He also paid the largest number of visits, viz., 102, to the Penitentiary, Madras, and continued to

take an active interest in prison administration and the reclamation and rehabilitation of offenders. Among other non-official visitors M.R.Ry. R. Narasimha Ayyangar paid 35 visits to the District Jail, Madras, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib T. Kadirvelu Nayanar, 26 to the Vellore Central Jail, and M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Govinda Panikkar, 25 to the Central Jail, Cannanore. These three gentlemen in their capacity as Honorary Secretaries of their respective Discharged Prisoners' Aid Committees did steady work in a very difficult year in trying to carry out the aims and objects of After-care. I am indebted to many other visitors for assistance and friendly support, and without whose ready help our reformatory efforts would have suffered. Among lady visitors Mrs. Lorrimer paid 13 visits to the Borstal School, Tanjore, and was of great assistance to the management. Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayar Ammal paid 13 visits to the female section of the Penitentiary, Madras, and displayed a more than ordinary interest in the welfare of the female convicts. My thanks are also due to the lady visitors of the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the female sections elsewhere, all of whom were most helpful.

A great many non-official gentlemen interested in welfare work visited the Jails for delivering lectures on moral and religious subjects and their efforts were greatly appreciated by the prisoners. I am indebted to them all for their unselfish and devoted labours.

78. The Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the District Jails, Cuddalore, Madras and the new Sub-jails, Salem (Males) and Kokkarakulam were inspected by me. I paid special additional visits to the Central Jails at Vellore, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and an ex-officio visit to the Mental Hospital, Calicut. Lieut.-Col. G. W. Maconachie, I.M.S., who acted for me during my absence on leave, inspected the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Coimbatore, Salem, Vizagapatam, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, the Borstal School, Tanjore, the District Jails, Berhampur and Koraput, the Civil Jail, Madras, and the Sub-jails at Russellkonda, Nellore, Calicut, and Mangalore. He also visited the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Madras, Cannanore, Bellary, the District Jail, Cuddalore, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Sub-jails at Nellore and Salem and the Mental Hospital, Madras.

As regards sub-jails, 177 inspections were made by District Magistrates, 580 by Divisional Magistrates and 141 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of Sub-jails was 2,396 against 1,884 in 1929.

79. The total expenditure on Jail and Sub-jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 5,30,275 as against Rs. 5,48,909 in the year previous. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 4,56,488 was expended by the Public Works Department including Rs. 8,235 spent by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers. The departmental expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 72,883 as against Rs. 69,985 in 1929. The expenditure in respect of Sub-jails was Rs. 4,479 as compared with Rs. 2,267 in the previous year.

Among major works the following were completed during the year :—

- (1) The construction of the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.
- (2) The electrification of the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.
- (3) The electrification of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (4) Provision of additional electric installation in the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (5) Construction of quarters for five clerks attached to the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- (6) Construction of a row of 15 cells in the District Jail, Koraput.
- (7) The remodelling of the general kitchen in the Palamcottah Borstal School.

The following works were in progress at the end of the year :—

- (1) Remodelling the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (2) The construction of an overhead tank for the piped water distribution scheme, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.

- (3) The piped water distribution scheme, Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (4) Construction of 2 blocks of 15 cells in the District Jail, Koraput.
- (5) Construction of 5 additional blocks of 40 cells each, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

80. The rules regarding the maintenance of Service Registers and the Periodical destruction of records were complied with, and the inventories of the stores maintained in the various Jails and in my Office were written up to the close of the year.

Records, Civil Stores and Service Registers.

General features of the year.

81. The salient features of the year are :—

- (1) An increase in the total prison population as a result of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (2) A rise in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners.
- (3) An increase in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.
- (4) An increase in the number of mental defectives dealt with.
- (5) A fall in the daily average number of civil prisoners.
- (6) A decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
- (7) A decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month.
- (8) A fall in the number of admissions of previously convicted prisoners.
- (9) A fall in the number of escapes.
- (10) A fall in the number of Jail offences and punishments.
- (11) An increase in the number of corporal punishments.
- (12) An increase in the number of releases under the Advisory Board Scheme.
- (13) An abnormal increase of expenditure under Dietary, Medical and sanitary, clothing and bedding and transport charges.
- (14) An increase in the value of articles manufactured.
- (15) A fall in the total value of supplies made to public consuming departments.
- (16) A fall in the average net cost per head.
- (17) An increase in the value of intra-departmental supplies.
- (18) An increase in the cash earnings.
- (19) An increase in the number of convicts employed as prison officers and prison servants.
- (20) An increase in the daily average sick and the ratio of sick per mille.
- (21) A slight increase in the mortality rate.
- (22) A decrease in the percentage of convicts who gained weight and a slight increase in the percentage of convicts who lost weight.
- (23) An increase in the total accommodation in Central, District and Special Jails.
- (24) An increase in the number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors.
- (25) An increase in the total number of inspections of Sub-jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

82. (1) The opening of the Presidency Jail for Women.

- (2) The revision of Jail Rules consequent on the introduction of the classification promulgated by the Government of India.
- (3) The classification of prisoners into A, B and C classes; the abolition of the special class known as "Special Division"; and the removal of racial discrimination in Jails.
- (4) The reception of prisoners from Bombay to relieve overcrowding in the Bombay Presidency Jails.
- (5) The retransfer of Baluchistan prisoners.
- (6) The direct committal of habitual prisoners to the Special Habitual Jails and direct release therefrom.
- (7) The enhancement of the minimum limit in respect of forfeiture of remission earned by convicts from 3 to 4 days.
- (8) The appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

- (9) Improvements to the wool spinning mill in the Central Jail, Bellary, by the addition of 40 spindles.
- (10) The supply of uniform to Sub-jail warders.
- (11) Introduction of sports for jail staff.
- (12) Enhancement of allowance to Medical Officers holding executive charge of district jails.
- (13) The establishment of a band class in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (14) Permission to State prisoners to write additional letters provided the cost is met from the amount available for sundry expenditure.
- (15) The direct committal of female prisoners with sentences of over one month to the Presidency Jail for Women.
- (16) The appointment of a committee to investigate ways and means to improve jail libraries.
- (17) The re-appointment of a Deputy Superintendent and additional temporary staff to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (18) The abolition of the matron's appointment in the Madras, Rajahmundry and Cannanore Jails, in consequence of the opening of the Presidency Jail for Women.
- (19) The abolition of two female warders' appointments in the Central Jail, Cannanore, consequent on the closure of the female prison.
- (20) The introduction of a departmental audit.
- (21) The reprint of the Sub-jail Manual.
- (22) The printing of the Manual of Jail Industries.
- (23) The introduction of a scheme of money awards, in lieu of remission for extra task.
- (24) The inclusion of the appointment of Chief Head Warder, District Jail, Secunderabad, in the Madras Jail Establishment.
- (25) The appointment of two additional clerks in the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (26) The provision of a motor lorry for the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.
- (27) The permanent retention of the drill instructor, Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (28) The entertainment of additional teaching staff in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (29) The enhancement of the pay of the Blacksmith Instructor, Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (30) The grant of special allowance to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Compounder attached to the Leper Annexe, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (31) The appointment of a Carpenter Foreman, Central Jail, Bellary, on Rs. 45—60.
- (32) The appointment of a clerk, one selection grade and six ordinary grade female warders, and four additional warders for the Presidency Jail for Women.
- (33) The revision of standardized specifications of furniture.
- (34) The appointment of an additional Telugu Teacher, Borstal School, Tanjore.
- (35) The sanction of a medical charge allowance of Rs. 100 for the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.
- (36) The sanction of a special pay of Rs. 100 to the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, for holding additional charge of the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.
- (37) The re-appointment of two additional Sub-Assistant Surgeons for the Alipuram Jail, Bellary.
- (38) The entertainment of a temporary clerk and two additional permanent peons in the office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- (39) The supply of boots to warders employed in the Leper Annexe, Salem.
- (40) The printing of a Ready Reckoner for calculating releases.
- (41) The abolition of the appointment of warder, Sub-jail, Chintalapudi.
- (42) The abolition of the appointment of clerk in the Civil Jail, Madras.

83. The new classification of prisoners into A, B and C classes and the extension of certain privileges as decided by the Government of India were given effect to during the year. Simultaneous to the introduction of the new classification and the consequential revision of Jail Rules, the Civil Disobedience Movement started and the principle of uniform application of the rules was steadily kept in view and anything likely to be regarded as racial discrimination removed. The new classification and privileges were appreciated by those fortunate enough to be placed in A or B class, but the differentiation led to discontent among the Civil Disobedience prisoners as a whole, as their attitude was that all Satyagrahis should be treated alike and in a class by themselves superior to the ordinary C class. Some of the A and B class prisoners voluntarily gave up their special classification and requested to be treated as C class prisoners; and many of those in B and C class resorted to obstructive tactics and hunger strikes as a protest against classification, diet, or lack of privileges. Such hunger strikes quickly collapsed under judicious handling and led to no untoward result. Special arrangements were made in certain jails for the accommodation of prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement according to classification, and, all things considered, the Madras Jail Department met the situation remarkably well and dealt with very trying conditions in a creditable manner.

A Special Committee was appointed during the year to investigate ways and means for improving Jail Libraries, and it is hoped some sound practical suggestions will be put forward.

The Jail News Sheet, known as the "Howard Journal" was further elaborated during the year, and amplified by the addition of articles in the various vernaculars.

It will be gathered that reformatory principles were difficult to make headway with in 1930, owing to the political situation, which had its repercussions in jails, where so many leaders and followers of the Congress had found their way. Indiscipline was, however, firmly but tactfully repressed and every possible effort made to maintain our reformatory policy.

84. The strength of the warder establishment at the close of the year was 1,236, including 334 temporary warders employed in the various jails. The total number of punishments awarded to warders was 1,336, against 1,817 in the preceding year. Two warders were prosecuted and convicted and 48 dismissed from the service. The services of 56 were dispensed with, 4 were suspended and 6 reduced. The other forms of punishments were:—warnings 267, extra duty, extra drill and deprivation of off-duty 369, award of blackmarks 66, forfeiture or reduction of pay 158, fine 352 and other punishments 8. On the whole, the conduct of the warder establishment was satisfactory. The work the warder staff is called upon to do is irksome and responsible and anything in the shape of slacking and idling on their part has to be very firmly dealt with. The year was one of unusual stress and strain due to the large number of Civil Disobedience prisoners dealt with and whose attitude towards authority and discipline was hostile. The warder's lot was a hard one and he was time and again called upon to tolerate conduct on the part of these prisoners which required self-control of a high order. I trust that the splendid services rendered by the subordinate establishment of the department will not go unrecognized. The services of a European warder attached to the Central Jail, Salem, were dispensed with for having had unauthorized dealings with a prisoner. The decree against the late Store-keeper, Alipuram Jail, Bellary, is still in the execution stage and the decree has been transferred to the High Court at Rangoon as the judgment-debtor is reported to be there.

85. The Superintendents and Medical officers of Jails performed their duties satisfactorily during the year and evinced much interest in their work. The political situation added greatly to their work and responsibilities, but all worked willingly and ungrudgingly gave of their best in coping with conditions which exacted the utmost patience, tact and forbearance. In spite of the unrest and indiscipline caused frequently during the

year by the Satyagrahis, routine was not allowed to be interfered with, and definite progress was made in various directions, as will have been gathered from a perusal of this report. The subordinate officials of the department also rose to the occasion and did splendid service, and I am much indebted to them for their valuable assistance during a period of very considerable anxiety and strain. A word of acknowledgment is also due to my Office staff, who coped with the increased work of the year in a cheerful spirit and helped to keep the administration of the department efficient.

As I am about to proceed on transfer shortly, after an almost continuous service of twelve years in my present Office, and as this report will be my last, I may be permitted to place on record the obligation I am under to those with whom I have been associated in Jail work during this time. It has been a period of considerable progress in all matters relating to Jail administration and has covered the anxious and responsible years of political unrest which gave rise to the Non-Co-operation Campaign, the Mappilla Rebellion and the Civil Disobedience Movement. It is impossible to briefly summarise the administrative achievements during my term of Office but it will suffice to mention that during this period Borstal and Certified Schools came into being for the effective treatment of Juvenile delinquency; new Jails have been constructed on model lines for various special purposes; existing Jails and Institutions have been structurally improved and brought up to date; conservancy, drainage and sanitation generally have been brought to a high standard of perfection; all Jails have been provided with a protected water-supply and piped distribution system and certain jails and schools with Electric lighting; a well organized Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, with functioning branch societies in all districts, has been established; Jail industries have been steadily advanced, so much so that whereas the cash earnings and profits in 1918 were Rs. 2,09,954-10-0 and Rs. 2,81,618-10-0 respectively the figures for 1930 are Rs. 4,46,612-5-0 and Rs. 4,12,143-12-0; the various manuals relating to Jail Administration have been revised and brought up to date; and modern penological principles have been steadily inculcated and followed with a view to the reformation of the criminal.

Had it not been for the hearty co-operation and loyal support I have invariably received from my Superintendents, Medical Officers and their respective staffs, as also my personal office staff, it would have been impossible to achieve these results; and I take this opportunity of thanking one and all in the department and expressing my regret at parting from them. Finally, my very sincere thanks are due to Government for the invariable courtesy and consideration they have shown to me and the department.

86. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central and Special Jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

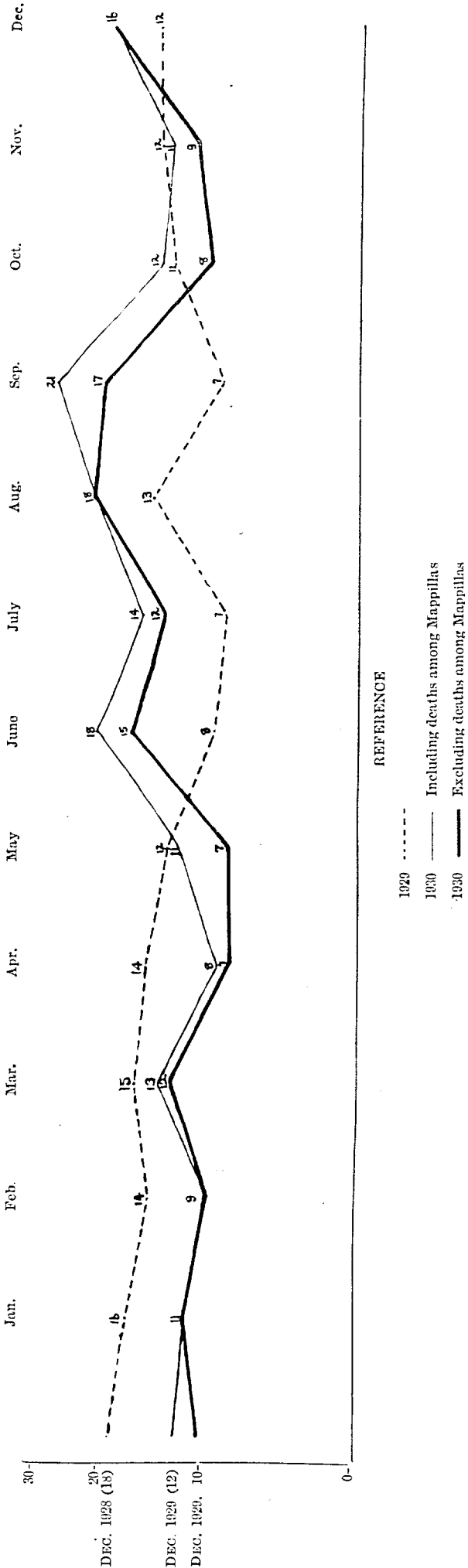
Your most obedient servant,

J. P. CAMERON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING 1929 AND 1930.



APPENDICES

Note.—Statements Nos. VII, VIII, X, XII, XVI, D and E, have been omitted under orders of Government.

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

1	2	3		4		5		6						7		8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1930.		Total.		Received by transfers.						Grand total.		Transferred to other jails.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A		B		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
								To undergo sentence									In transit for transportation or to other jails.	
								From jails in the province.	From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.	From jails outside the province.	From jails in the province.						From jails outside the province.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry	794	58	2,996	20	3,790	78	328	8	12	4	100	...	4,231	90	4,321	1,519	53
2	Vellore	1,028	136	1,757	43	2,785	179	948	13	...	...	2	...	3,735	192	3,927	674	122
3	Trichinopoly	853	...	2,077	...	2,930	...	727	...	13	...	103	...	3,779	...	3,779	1,264	...
4	Coimbatore	1,201	6	2,087	23	3,288	29	380	6	...	...	...	...	3,779	35	3,779	491	13
5	Penitentiary	736	8	1,565	79	2,301	87	685	7	...	...	35	...	3,779	94	3,779	491	13
6	Cannanore	651	...	639	...	1,350	...	445	...	16	...	104	...	3,021	...	3,115	435	15
7	Salem	1,335	...	201	...	1,536	...	522	...	1	...	1	...	1,915	...	1,915	221	...
8	Bellary	509	...	1,072	...	1,581	...	356	...	18	...	34	...	2,060	...	2,060	410	...
9	Alipuram Jail	1,673	...	...	...	1,673	...	1,142	...	...	...	...	...	1,989	...	1,989	338	...
10	Vizagapatam	576	...	93	1	669	1	270	...	...	...	1	...	2,815	1	2,815	87	...
	Special Jails.													940		940	193	...
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	92	...	...	...	92	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	217	...	217	10	...
	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	...	205	...	205	...	225	8	...	...	...	...	438	438	...	40
	Special Schools for Adolescents.																	
12	Tanjore Borstal School...	611	...	291	...	902	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	1,015	196	...
13	Palanacottah Borstal School...	580	...	317	...	897	...	132	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	...	1,029	122	...
	District Jails.																	
14	Cuddalore	363	...	679	...	1,042	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	1,288	289	...
15	Madurai	348	26	1,544	46	1,892	72	173	8	...	...	...	...	2,558	80	2,638	772	31
16	Berhampur	187	...	786	...	973	...	84	...	11	...	18	...	1,090	...	1,090	296	...
17	Koraput	243	2	397	...	640	2	74	...	1	...	...	...	717	2	719	29	...
	Total, Central and District Jails	11,786	236	16,561	417	28,347	653	6,750	267	72	4	398	...	36,067	932	36,999	7,344	274
	Subsidiary Jails	377	18	6,083	809	6,460	827	...	...	...	...	...	510	23,587	837	24,424	16,637	478
	Grand total	12,163	254	22,644	726	34,807	980	6,750	267	72	4	398	...	59,654	1,769	61,423	23,981	752
	Grand total for 1929	13,611	216	19,379	870	33,000	1,086	4,360	45	17	2	121	485	53,720	1,620	55,340	20,227	529

No. I.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
		Released during the year		Trans-ported beyond seas.		Trans-ferred to Mental hospital.		Escaped.		Exe-cuted.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.	
		A	B	C	D	By order of Government.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	On account of sickness.	On other grounds.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Jails.																
2	Rajahmundry	215	3	448	15	1	32	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,071	...	963-33
3	Vellore	128	793	46	20	2	40	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,238	...	1,189-62
4	Trichinopoly	148	514	15	4	2	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	1,034-89
5	Coimbatore	175	895	71	4	2	42	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,391	...	1,275-56
6	Penitentiary	52	1,103	353	321	2	63	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	...	830-08
7	Cannanore	48	321	230	405	1	31	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	890	...	710-84
8	Salem	12	482	52	874	6	272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,302	...	1,267-88
9	Bellary	91	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	637	...	592-22
10	Alipuram Jail	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,003	...	1,866-30
11	Visagapatam	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	...	620-13
12	Special Jails.																
13	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	1	...	18	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	123-30
14	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	97	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	226-94
15	Special Schools for Adolescents.																
16	Tanjore Borstal School...	24	184	...	...	5	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	...	630-31
17	Palanccottah Borstal School...	23	105	...	...	6	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	619	...	657-06
18	District Jails.																
19	Cuddalore	19	393	...	252	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	315	...	340-88
20	Madurai	152	826	31	344	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	432	...	373-23
21	Berhampur	123	347	...	116	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	184-38
22	Koraput	10	239	1	172	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	234-37
23	Total, Central and District Jails	1,235	7,252	290	5,383	104	858	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	13,847	...	13,197-14
24	Subsidiary Jails	1,047	5,386	290	5,383	104	858	5	64	...	...	...	...	...	537	...	572-91
25	Grand total	2,282	12,638	570	10,766	208	1,716	10	128	...	...	...	...	...	14,384	...	13,770-05
26	Grand total for 1929	2,318	12,453	688	10,766	208	1,716	10	128	...	...	...	...	...	12,787-09	...	13,023-02

No. II.—(JUDICIAL).—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1933.

Serial number	Jails.	2		3												4										5	
		Religion.												Age.										Education.			
		A						B			C			D		E		F		G		A					
		Christians.						Muhamma- dane.			Hindus and Sikhs.			Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.											
		a		b		c																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
<i>Central Jails.</i>																											
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	1	...	63	1	79	1	2,853	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	19	...	110	...	1,617	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Tiruchinopoly	...	...	...	...	46	...	71	...	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	34	...	...	...	1,977	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Ponkintyari	...	...	2	...	4	...	38	3	1,369	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	20	...	143	...	535	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	24	...	93	...	950	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
10	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	6	...	9	...	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Special Jails.</i>																											
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
12	Pre-tidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>																											
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	2	...	10	...	15	...	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	17	...	14	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>District Jails.</i>																											
15	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	33	...	52	...	594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
16	Madura	...	...	...	...	57	3	65	...	1,422	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
17	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
18	Koraput	...	...	...	...	18	...	3	...	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>																											
29	Subsidiary Jails	2	8	393	10	891	8	15,243	397	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Grand total</i>																											
20	Grand total for 1929	2	10	732	31	1,592	16	20,129	667	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Grand total for 1929</i>																											
6	Grand total for 1929	22	...	595	31	1,563	28	17,025	787	3	2	165	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
<i>Grand total for 1929</i>																											
<i>Grand total for 1929</i>																											

No. 11.---(JUDICIAL)---(For convicts only)---concluded.

Statement showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1933.—concluded.

Serial number.		Jails.	Previous occupation.													Total.		
			Males.															
			Females.															
			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K					
Education—concl'd.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.	
5—concl'd.																		
Education—concl'd.																		
B																		

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

[illegible]

No. III.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—concluded.

1		2		3		4																5							
Serial number.				Jails. Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.				Numbers according to length of sentences.																Total.					
								A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H				I		J	
								Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not ex- ceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not ex- ceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not ex- ceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not ex- ceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not ex- ceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not ex- ceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.				Sentenced to trans- portation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	
								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.
Grand total ...				2,187	148	350	93	31	205	10	1	1	1	221	2	31	187	5	3	180	2	3,073	214	3,287	214				
				4,184	232	4,264	114	38	2,503	41	1,536	15	881	3	221	2	31	187	5	3	180	2	19,567	512	20,079	512			
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Grand total for 1929.				6,371	380	4,314	139	129	3,209	51	1,666	15	881	3	221	2	31	187	5	3	180	2	22,644	726	23,370	726			
				401	12	1,302	57	60	1,823	42	1,075	26	2,255	28	1,087	10	378	2	1,547	57	949	55	...	...	...	...	...		
				6,510	438	4,707	198	139	2,009	60	1,072	16	928	11	208	2	10	...	206	11	1	...	229	4	19,379	870	20,249	870	
				139	11	832	34	62	1,174	23	1,886	35	2,490	22	1,352	15	457	2	1,600	40	988	...	68	1	12,163	254	12,417	254	
Grand total for 1929.				Total admissions ...																				Total admissions ...		Total admissions ...		Total admissions ...	
				Total remaining on the 31st December ...																				Total remaining on the 31st December ...		Total remaining on the 31st December ...		Total remaining on the 31st December ...	
				Total admissions ...																				Total admissions ...		Total admissions ...		Total admissions ...	
				Total remaining on the 31st December 1929 ...																				Total remaining on the 31st December 1929 ...		Total remaining on the 31st December 1929 ...		Total remaining on the 31st December 1929 ...	

* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Inmates dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

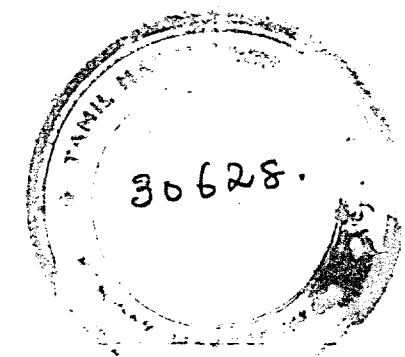
Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the

1	2	3			4									
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			A		B							
					Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Cr. P. C., or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the I.P.C., with previous convictions under any of those Chapters or under section 110 of the Cr. P. C. and classified as habituals.							
							Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry ...	2,996	20	3,016	72	...	292	4	42	1	52	...		
2	Vellore ...	1,757	43	1,800	...	...	191	6	59	...	74	1		
3	Trichinopoly ...	2,077	...	2,077	10	...	136	...	59	...	93	...		
4	Coimbatore ...	2,087	23	2,110	...	...	72	1	28	...	6	...		
5	Penitentiary ...	1,565	79	1,644	1	...	105	2	36	...	88	1		
6	Cannanore ...	699	...	699	...	...	35	...	8	...	4	...		
7	Salem ...	201	...	201	4	...	80	...	48	...	52	...		
8	Bellary ...	1,072	...	1,072	40	...	111	...	40	...	18	...		
9	Alipnam Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Vizagapatam ...	93	1	94	...	...	49	...	8	...	16	...		
Special Jails.														
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore ...	...	205	205	...	12	...	28	...	12	...	...		
Special Schools for Adolescents.														
13	Tanjore Borstal School ...	291	...	291	...	...	26	...	2	...	...	...		
14	Palamcottah Borstal School ...	317	...	317	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		
District Jails.														
15	Cuddalore ...	679	...	679	...	...	73	...	41	...	30	...		
16	Madura ...	1,544	46	1,590	...	...	49	5	3	1	1	...		
17	Berhampur ...	785	...	785	...	...	44	...	4	...	2	...		
18	Koraput ...	397	...	397	...	...	69	...	5	...	...	...		
Total, Central and District Jails.		16,561	417	16,978	127	12	1,333	46	381	14	436	2		
Subsidiary Jails ...		6,083	309	6,392	9	...	47	...	17	...	13	...		
Grand total ...		22,644	726	27,370	136	12	1,380	46	398	14	449	2		
Grand total for 1929 ...		19,379	870	20,249	358	6	1,445	33	357	9	462	12		

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency, during the year 1930, who had been previously convicted.

C	Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3 in whole number.			Youthful offenders under 17 years of age (Reformatory School Act, VIII of 1897).								Habituals.					
				A			B					C		D		E	
				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the Convicting Courts.		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate, specially empowered to do so (being the Convicting Court).		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
458	5	15	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	5	...	...	...	...
324	7	18	16	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	7	...	...	...	...
298	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	...	...	...	...
106	1	5	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	1	...	...	...	...
230	3	15	4	14	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	230	3	...	...	...	...
47	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	1	...	...	...
182	...	91	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	...	...	...
209	...	19	...	19	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	209	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	78	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	25	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
28	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
144	...	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...
53	6	3	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	6	...	...	...	...
50	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
74	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...
2,277	74	14	18	14	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	2,272	74	1	...	...	...
88	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,363	74	15	18	15	5	7	12	...	...	...	...	2,272	74	1	...	...	...
2,622	60	14	7	13	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	2,613	60	4	...	...	...



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No. VI.—(JUDICIAL).—(For convicts only).

Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

[illegible]

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

* NOTE.—In arriving at the figures for this column, the expenses excluding those shown in column 13 II, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the maintenance of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

• **NOTE.**—In arriving at the figures for this column, the expenses excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10										11		12					
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.					
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accessories of wardens.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.										
1	Rajahmundry	790	455	1,241	835	10	1,024	5,204	5 2 8	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
2	Vellore	921	466	1,369	949	68	1,627	5,420	4 6 4	0 14 8	935	...	0 8 2	...	...	48	97	803	0 12 7
3	Trichinopoly	1,527	1,118	1,191	1,336	6	1,753	5,931	4 12 7	0 8 2	626	...	0 7 7	...	...	358	160	1,527	1 3 10
4	Coinabatore	7,508	157	2,236	1,555	90	773	12,319	8 10 9	0 6 5	589	...	0 6 5	...	...	...	115	1,447	1 2 8
5	Penitentiary	3,597	158	1,739	651	2	1,812	7,459	8 7 10	0 12 11	707	...	0 12 11	...	...	...	172	2,493	1 0 10
6	Cannanore	882	27	1,654	463	60	1,235	4,210	4 11 9	1 15 6	1,714	...	1 15 6	...	...	...	233	5,168	5 14 2
7	Salem	1,175	113	2,227	606	20	3,757	7,898	6 3 8	0 10 3	815	...	0 10 3	...	...	...	160	1,822	1 7 10
8	Bellary	4,231	221	1,305	750	11	1,841	7,602	12 2 9	1 4 10	804	...	1 4 10	...	...	...	101	1,623	1 4 6
9	Alipuram Jail	3,750	-22	1,285	1,985	...	1,626	8,924	4 11 11	0 5 3	620	...	0 5 3	...	...	...	118	778	1 4 2
10	Vizagapatam	563	15	1,143	164	2	486	2,375	3 12 3	2 5 7	1,436	...	2 5 7	...	...	...	101	7,329	11 10 1
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	447	10	156	191	...	476	1,280	10 7 0	2 12 4	342	...	2 12 4	...	...	...	114	543	4 8 5
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	754	2	40	35	...	39	870	3 13 4	1 11 9	304	...	1 11 9	...	...	...	109	713	3 2 3
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	39	559	1,022	...	2,591	6,792	10 14 5	0 10 3	404	...	0 10 3	...	...	...	155	1,020	1 9 11
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	92	694	568	...	1,644	3,449	5 4 0	1 7 8	971	...	1 7 8	...	...	...	133	637	0 15 6
15	Cuddalore	302	57	1,033	280	2	1,008	2,682	6 9 4	0 14 3	364	...	0 14 3	...	...	...	56	754	1 13 7
16	Madura	355	68	807	180	56	476	1,942	3 10 0	1 3 12	2 7 3	...	2 7 3	...	...	...	53	4,133	8 4 6
17	Berhampur	222	28	480	140	...	334	1,204	6 0 8	6 2 8	1,229	...	6 2 8	...	...	...	44	969	4 13 9
18	Koraput	627	68	869	437	...	1,613	3,614	14 14 4	4 14 5	1,189	...	4 14 5	...	...	...	56	257	1 0 11
19	Total, Central and District Jails	30,642	2,092	19,978	12,146	327	23,948	89,133	6 5 2	15,104	1 1 2	...	1 1 2	...	...	...	2,106	31,726	2 4 0
20	The Civil Jail, Madras	149	...	136	...	...	5	280	18 10 3	0 12 9	12	...	0 12 9	...	...	...	10	2,531	168 8 2
	Subsidiary Jails	13,457	1,307	1,507	120	...	2,702	19,093	8 1 0	414	...	...	414	...	...	...	83	5,430	2 4 8
	Grand total	44,948	3,399	21,611	12,266	327	26,655	1,08,506	6 9 4	15,530	0 15 1	...	0 15 1	...	...	...	2,199	39,687	2 6 7
	Grand total for 1929	36,117	1,801	25,944	15,300	417	20,915	1,00,494	6 6 6	13,373	0 13 8	...	0 13 8	...	...	...	2,004	34,551	2 3 7

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13													14		
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.															
Serial number.	Jails.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding main-tenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 Rs.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.			
<i>Central Jails.</i>															
1	Rajahmundry	276	426	...	575	107	15	97	...	185	208	1,899	123 14 3	RS.	P.
2	Vellore	735	1,432	627	-1	431	1,317	142	-210	-209	1,098	5,262	140 5 11	1,20,171	172,668
3	Trichinopoly	269	438	150	...	45	3	48	...	-88	78	941	104 0 2	1,28,845	158,430
4	Coinabatore	99	379	23	69	176	67	945	-100	-42	75	1,694	111 10 10	1,48,535	169 1 3
5	Penitentiary	157	451	28	5	9	153	...	100	...	151	1,116	130 13 9	1,16,303	130 13 9
6	Cannanore	445	637	67	...	107	20	379	...	...	914	2,719	123 13 4	1,37,008	123 13 4
7	Salem	608	238	248	135	...	-22	670	...	...	9	1,889	142 15 10	88,132	88,132
8	Bellary	132	33	-116	62	67	21	157	...	...	-93	263	117 5 10	2,40,734	117 5 10
9	Alipuram Jail	-1	-173	187	...	-16	-15	-67	...	92	-36	-29	134 11 6	84,877	134 11 6
10	Vizagapatam	...	2	77	44	18	...	91	...	...	347	579	275 0 8	33,913	275 0 8
<i>Special Jails.</i>															
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	406	81	1,121	62	61	241	197	...	...	339	2,528	108 7 11	24,622	108 7 11
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	1	206	1,443	...	20	23	15	...	...	548	2,256	...	...	...
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>															
13	Tanjore Borstal School	382	555	88	288	...	24	...	189	-36	-518	963	138 14 1	87,535	138 14 1
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	409	710	-1	-2	138	-33	30	...	...	3,227	4,478	122 15 1	80,811	122 15 1
<i>District Jails.</i>															
15	Cuddalore	130	365	437	6	30	119	274	79	-135	73	1,378	137 0 1	56,837	137 0 1
16	Madura	303	194	...	24	22	15	148	...	...	-4	702	100 11 6	53,924	100 11 6
17	Berhampur	7	128	...	-1	6	150	47	-3	-2	...	331	108 7 0	33,575	108 7 0
18	Koraput	30	66	131	172	30	53	94	...	-60	...	516	179 5 5	43,506	179 5 5
<i>Total, Central and District Jails.</i>															
19	The Civil Jail, Madras	4,388	6,218	4,413	1,441	1,270	2,161	3,507	46	-285	6,116	29,505	128 13 5	18,15,626	128 13 5
20	Subsidiary Jails	6	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	14	432 8 11	6,497	432 8 11
	Grand total	364	409	21	113	103	126	455	...	...	148	1,739	133 12 10	3,16,845	133 12 10
	Grand total for 1929	4,758	6,627	4,434	1,554	1,373	2,285	3,962	46	-285	6,664	31,318	129 13 3	21,38,968	129 13 3
		4,906	5,429	5,984	1,049	778	2,649	7,136	91	1,053	16,939	45,994	130 10 5	20,48,981	130 10 5
Inspector-General of Prisons.															
Establishment.															
Travelling allowances.															
Contingencies.															
Total.															
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons 1929															
Do.															
RS. 29,371															
7,182															
15,370															
73,659															

* Includes Rs. 2,912 Stationery Department Charges.

† " " 6,873 pay of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4,138-8-0

STATEMENT No XII-A.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Showing the result of the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	5 (Credits).					6			7		
		d	e	f	g	h	i	a	b	c	u	v
		Amount of outstanding bills due at the end of 1930.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1930.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1930.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1930.	Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 500.	Total.	Excess of credits or profits.	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Excess of 5 G over 4 G or cash profits.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Central Jails.												
1	Rajahmundry ...	2,715 14	11,290 8	9,585 14	3,832 4	...	69,871 13	17,844 1	19 4	...	17,687 3	19 1
2	Vellore ...	5,657 11	20,614 0	13,781 2	79,610 8	...	1,33,036 7	30,885 3	27 1	...	27,158 0	24 5
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,851 3	1,513 7	5,430 14	42,055 0	...	61,575 13	23,960 9	23 13	...	18,986 8	18 14
4	Coimbatore ...	1,376 4	4,797 13	3,072 51	4,40,561 9	...	9,38,807 13	1,77,144 6	139 2	...	2,13,986 9	168 0
5	The Penitentiary ...	828 2	1,831 3	8,545 11	67,467 8	...	87,834 11	38,613 4	47 14	...	40,814 7	50 10
6	Gannakore ...	574 7	4,734 1	13,849 1	21,826 12	...	53,200 0	16,759 12	21 13	...	10,132 14	13 3
7	Salem ...	5 0	11,123 12	7,479 8	53,976 1	...	95,897 11	32,208 14	25 11	...	30,760 0	24 6
8	Bellary ...	3,120 5	2,507 11	13,828 1	9,209 0	...	30,404 3	12,600 5	21 11	...	10,330 4	18 13
9	Alipuram Jail ...	10 5	1,157 4	7,209 8	28,186 0	...	50,597 10	13,001 5	7 0	...	16,259 8	8 12
10	Vizagapatam ...	256 14	1,936 0	8,907 14	24,744 11	...	37,660 14	12,581 8	21 0	...	9,406 4	15 5
Special Jails.												
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools for Adolescents.												
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.												
15	Cuddalore ...	2 2	1,032 12	815 6	10,317 0	...	15,052 9	5,119 7	15 8	...	4,503 13	13 13
16	Madura ...	446 0	2,237 13	984 6	16,123 3	...	21,134 5	8,160 12	24 5	...	12,538 12	37 6
17	Berhampur ...	1 3	329 11	697 8	2,712 7	...	5,915 0	2,226 15	12 1	...	2,621 2	14 4
18	Koraput ...	65 13	1,170 12	1,432 2	5,098 6	...	10,962 10	2,672 12	11 9	...	5,143 1	22 4
	Total, 1930 ...	17,353 7	1,09,716 7	4,07,868 11	8,7,623 1	2,704 4	16,88,208 5	4,12,143 12	32 0	...	4,46,612 5	34 10
	Total, 1929 ...	43,310 13	1,42,036 3	4,22,598 12	8,22,960 13	510 7	16,50,807 10	4,30,926 11	42 2	...	4,20,984 14	40 5
												-811 13

NOTE.—The figures in Columns 4 (b), (c) and (f) and 5 (b), (c) and (f) show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in Columns 4 (e) and 5 (e), the amounts of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

(a) Includes Rs. 1,073-13-2, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for twelve months from January to December 1930.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,423-0-1 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 23,720-9-0 and Rs. 1,107-10-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 3,068-12-1 do.
 (e) Do. Rs. 1,400-5-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the M. & S. M. Ry. Co.

and Quinine Department, Penitentiary, respectively.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL), 1930.

Statement showing the net cost of the Prisoners in the Jail and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial number.	Jails.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14 Statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 7 of Statement No. XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
		RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Central Jails.							
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,26,171	123 14	17,687 3	17 6	1,08,483 13	106 8
2	Vellore ...	1,72,668	140 6	27,158 0	22 1	1,45,510 0	118 5
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,28,845	104 0	18,986 8	15 5	1,09,858 8	88 11
4	Coimbatore ...	1,58,630	111 11	2,13,986 9	150 10	-55,356 9	...
5	The Penitentiary ...	1,48,535	169 1	40,814 7	46 7	1,07,720 9	122 10
6	Cannanore ...	1,16,363	136 14	10,132 14	11 6	1,06,230 2	119 8
7	Salem ...	1,57,068	123 13	30,760 0	24 4	1,26,308 0	99 9
8	Bellary ...	88,132	143 0	10,930 4	17 12	77,201 12	125 4
9	Alipuram Jail ...	2,20,834	117 6	16,259 8	8 10	2,04,574 8	108 12
10	Vizagapatam ...	84,877	134 12	9,406 4	14 15	75,470 12	119 13
Special Jails.							
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	33,912	275 1	...	...	33,913 0	275 1
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	24,622	108 8	...	...	24,622 0	108 8
Special Schools for Adolescents.							
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	87,535	138 14	11,720 6	18 10	75,814 10	120 4
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	80,811	123 6	13,903 10	21 3	66,907 6	101 13
District Jails.							
15	Cuddalore ...	55,837	137 0	4,563 13	11 3	51,273 3	125 13
16	Madura ...	53,924	109 12	12,538 12	23 7	41,385 4	77 5
17	Berhampur ...	23,575	168 7	2,621 2	13 2	20,953 14	155 5
18	Koraput ...	43,516	179 5	5,143 1	21 3	38,362 15	158 2
	Total Central and District jails ...	18,15,626	128 13	4,46,612 5	31 11	13,69,013 11	97 2
19	The Civil Jail, Madras.	6,457	432 9	...	...	6,497 0	432 9
20	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,16,845	133 13	966 12	0 7	3,15,878 4	133 6
	Grand Total for 1930 ...	21,38,968	129 13	4,47,579 1	27 3	16,91,388 15	102 10
	Grand total for 1929 ...	20,48,981	133 10	4,21,378 1	26 14	16,26,791 2	103 12

[illegible]

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to Malaria and their direct sequelæ such as enlargement of the spleen, Malarial Cachexia, etc.

*** NOTE.**—The diseases to be included under the head art. *Prochitis*, *Embryoma*, *Asthma* and *Pleurisy*, this reading includes all reverses diagnosed as being due to malignant and their direct sequelae such as emphysema, etc.

Statement showing the mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Sub-Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930 according to the length of time passed in Jail.

[illegible]

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12			
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1930.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																							
1	Rajahmundry.	12		99		111		15-25		39		47		7				1		17		17	
2	Vellore			5		5		0-18		4		1											
3	Trichinopoly.																						
4	Coimbatore	62		590	21	652	21	76-23	1-43	294	8	302	8							60	5	65	
5	Penitentiary.	66	1	1,110	39	1,176	40	54-14	1-27	693	27	720	406							77	5	82	
6	Cannanore																						
7	Salem																						
8	Bellary																						
9	Alipuram Jail.	15		117		132		16-59		87		37								8		8	
10	Vizagapatam.			134	8	137		8-62	0-35	101	4	105	32							4	2	6	
<i>Special Jails.</i>																							
11	Wallealey Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.																						
12	Presy. Jail for Women, Vellore.																						
13	Special Schools for Adolescents.																						
14	Tanjore Borstal School.																						
14	Palanecottah School																						
<i>District Jails.</i>																							
15	Cuddalore	4		165		169		37-09		72		21		1						75		75	
16	Madura	43		943	28	986	28	72-27	2-25	469	17	486	431	4						82	5	87	
17	Benampur.	14		202		216		12-79		148		55		2						11		11	
18	Koraput	5		136	1	141	1	8-13	0-09	49	1	50	37	53						2		2	
Total, Central and District Jails																							
		224	1	3,561	97	3,725	98	303-68	5-39	1,956	57	2,013	1,365	67				1		336	17	353	
<i>Subsidiary Jails</i>																							
		1,723	56	32,191	1,147	33,914	1,203	1,760-86	49-26	11,425	415	11,840	7,968	13,158	17	1	18	6	1	1,805	51	1,856	
Grand total																							
		1,947	57	35,682	1,244	37,639	1,301	2,067-54	54-65	13,381	472	13,853	9,333	12,760	465	13,225	17	1	18	7	1	68	2,209
Grand total for 1929																							
		1,941	74	33,978	1,254	35,922	1,328	2,032-04	64-66	12,470	509	12,979	8,325	13,155	438	13,593	12	13	1	14	1,947	57	2,004

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1930.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Serial number	Jails.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1930, in the part of the Jail devoted to																			
			Hospital.			Observation cells.			Civil prisoners.			Under-trials.			Europeans.			Super-ficial area per prisoner within enclosing wall in square yards.	By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.	Remarks.	
			M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	P.					
1	Rajahmundry.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	6	...	93	...	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	2	330	470	140	6,188 5 0	56,901 15 0		
		Do. without do. ...	41	...	...	10	20	...	...	...	...	...	150	98	...	...	...					
		Total ...	47	...	93	10	20	...	...	18	4	...	160	100	...	...	1,170					
		Total average population ...	812	705	88,922	1,32	39,80	...	...	15-24	...	...	115-25	19,02	730-70	1,018-42						
2	Vellore	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	314	363	86	2,937 1 0	87,110 11 4	* Represents additional accommodation in the annexe.		
		Do. without do. ...	64	12	132*	10	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	959+150*	1,100+1,582*						
		Total ...	64	12	208	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,723	2,174						
		Total average population ...	3,93	707	79,01	...	40,29	...	...	18	...	...	...	45-07	1,630-94	1,230-69						
3	Trichinopoly.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	2	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	179	277	115	7,872 0 8	55,443 2 6			
		Do. without do. ...	62	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,636	1,398						
		Total ...	64	...	92	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,675						
		Total average population ...	26,49	...	61,25	...	201,22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	919-10	1,238-70						
4	Coimbatore.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	2	820	963	125	4,320 1 3	33,499 5 0	† The difference of 104 in accommodation is due to the demolition of 1 old and blocks of 16 cells each in the close prisons for the construction of double storied cells and to the revision and re-adjustment according to the cubical capacity of the wards.		
		Do. without do. ...	139	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					450	
		Total ...	139	...	76	...	80	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	10	1,032					1,410†	
		Total average population ...	8,12	702	...	...	61,06	...	...	75-96	1-43	...	...	...	2-80	1,20-01					1,420-43	
5	The Penitentiary.	Cells Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	266	322	46	2,350 3 0	91,733 0 0			
		Do. without do. ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	676
		Total ...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					...	998
		Total average population ...	4,79	...	21,77	...	...	...	...	54-01	1-27	19-51	...	...	...	...					...	878-49

6	Cannanore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	54 58 3,20 97,86	...	...	52 52 97,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	16,439 15 6	7,100 9 6	† The decrease is due to the conversion of the Inquadrone carpentry shed.
7	Salem	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	39 39 9,73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	1,812 11 6	37,493 7 3	‡ The decrease is due to the re-measuring and readjusting of the accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards.
8	Bellary	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	40 40 8,88	...	...	6 6 7,54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	706 13 0	7,038 11 10	§ The decrease is due to the conversion of the hospital in the main jail into a dining hall and the removal of the hospital to the old Tuberculosis ward and the construction of 30 additional cells in the quarantine.
9	Aliporam Jail.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	250 250 67,13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2,400 3 0	22 0 0	
10	Vizagapatnam.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	38 38 40 6,12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	7,010 11 0	8,552 5 3	
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	160 160 63,87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	273 1 3	3,814 10 0	
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	29 29 1,51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ... Total average population ...	17 17 6,17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	4,855 7 9	12,450 8 0	

STATEMENT A—concluded.

Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails of the Madras Presidency at the close of the year 1930—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Serial number.	Jails	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December 1930, in the part of the Jail devoted to																	
			Hospital.			Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Jury-male convicts.		Female convicts.		Grand total.		
			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
14	Palamcottah.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cuddalore ...	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madura ...	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Berhampur.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Koraput ...	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation ... Do. without do. ... Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The increase is due to enclosing the verandahs of blocks with expanded metal.

† The increase is due to the re-arranging and readjustment of the accommodation according to the cubical capacity of the wards.

‡ The increase is due to the construction of 1 row of 15 cells.

19	Total, Central and District Jails.	Cells ... with separate sleeping accommodation... Do. without do. ...	24 53 959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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08,404 10 5 4,31,139 11 5

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67,682 8 7 4,08,407 2 4

STATEMENT B.

Showing the condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

1	2	3	4	5					6					
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					
				A	B	C	D	Total.	A	B	C	D	Total.	
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		
	Central Jails.													
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,716	615	488	293	131	39	951	89	41	20	...	150	
2	Vellore ...	1,918	684	434	492	141	26	1,093	74	61	4	2	141	
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,456	99	89	704	309	116	1,218	32	60	30	17	139	
4	Coimbatore ...	1,807	153	184	818	468	124	1,594	19	31	9	1	60	
5	Penitentiary ...	1,702	726	276	401	101	41	819	58	72	15	12	157	
6	Cannanore ...	814	144	136	262	134	70	602	28	29	9	2	68	
7	Salem ...	320	29	28	120	42	24	214	17	34	22	4	77	
8	Bellary ...	1,076	161	190	345	150	55	740	55	88	26	6	175	
9	Alipuram Jail ...	708	184	193	178	62	21	454	24	21	14	11	70	
10	Vizagapatam ...	127	30	16	25	17	8	66	9	15	4	3	31	
	Special Jails.													
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	22	2	4	3	1	7	15	1	1	1	2	5	
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	160	36	51	47	23	2	123	...	1	...	...	1	
	Special Jails for Adolescents.													
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	313	109	81	76	25	...	182	20	2	...	...	22	
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	289	50	67	149	6	...	222	6	2	...	...	8	
	District Jails.													
15	Cuddalore ...	682	54	163	238	122	61	584	19	21	4	...	44	
16	Madura ...	1,483	400	423	375	143	40	981	47	47	8	...	102	
17	Berhampur ...	623	205	52	215	57	25	349	22	38	8	1	69	
18	Koraput ...	441	93	50	134	57	28	269	15	42	15	7	79	
	Grand total ...	15,648	3,774	2,925	4,875	1,989	687	10,476	535	606	189	68	1,398	
	Grand total for 1929.	15,278	3,119	2,253	5,027	2,495	1,118	10,893	409	605	203	46	1,266	

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

Serial number.	Jails.	No. released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.	
			Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to						
			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over one but not exceeding 2 years.	Over two but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Central Jails.																	
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	328	80	37	17	51	107	281	745	27	43	184	368	Rs. 46	A. 12	P. 6
2	Vellore ...	...	684	122	46	19	95	169	422	894	26	81	192	398	34	6	6
3	Trichinopoly ...	19	482	78	66	14	75	167	301	1,246	28	70	188	454	85	9	0
4	Coimbatore ...	...	466	107	53	14	51	111	297	852	24	80	191	440	65	13	0
5	Penitentiary ...	...	278	86	43	11	60	143	274	684	26	75	195	458	55	11	9
6	Cannanore ...	...	177	72	64	4	49	108	297	701	26	82	201	475	25	14	0
7	Salem ...	...	93	104	68	25	52	121	306	665	32	73	186	399	33	13	0
8	Bellary ...	...	316	44	28	17	47	105	272	1,086	23	87	191	545	59	6	6
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	360	...	...	14	...	...	...	87	17	...	...	68	0	15	0
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	24	40	25	10	46	128	305	523	2	89	180	393	13	6	0
Special Jails.																	
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	3	5	1	56	126	233	277	27	94	191	277	7	14	6
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	39	8	3	3	61	105	243	...	33	66	161	388	8	7	6
Special Schools for Adolescents.																	
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																	
15	Cuddalore ...	...	196	29	21	6	46	114	252	824	38	92	232	450	33	9	6
16	Madura ...	...	309	20	18	5	48	165	281	660	23	70	199	440	13	6	0
17	Berhampur ...	...	96	12	8	...	56	116	189	...	31	99	169	...	8	13	0
18	Koraput ...	...	116	21	18	18	45	107	302	638	27	87	196	478	36	3	6

NOTE.—Special remissions or gratuities earned by convicts with sentences of less than six months are not shown in this form.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. II (FOR CONVICTS ONLY).

Statement showing the age of children, juveniles and adolescents admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930.

Serial number.	Jails.	Children under 14 years.		14 to 15 years.		16 to 20 years.		Adolescents from 21 to 23 years.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	<i>Central Jails.</i>								
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	200	1	330	1
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	43	5	151	1
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	28	...	238	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	117	1	246	2
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	164	22	264	12
6	Cannanore	2	...	2	6	36	...	121	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
8	Bellary	...	...	1	...	53	...	74	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
	<i>Special Jails.</i>								
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	5
	<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>								
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	249	...	42	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	2	...	283	...	32	...
	<i>District Jails.</i>								
15	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	4	...	21	...
16	Madura	...	...	...	...	147	7	173	...
17	Berhampur	1	...	1	...	58	...	43	...
18	Koraput	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total, Central and District Jails ...	8	...	6	6	1,388	47	1,744	21
	<i>Subsidiary Jails</i> ...	...	...	2	...	266	3	269	1
	Grand total ...	3	...	8	6	1,654	50	2,018	22
	Grand total for 1929 ...	2	1	10	2	1,248	51	1,126	34

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1930.

Comparative statement of manufactures of the Jails in the Madras Presidency.

Serial number.	Jails.	* Total value of articles manufactured during the year.		Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of general statement No. XI).	
		1929	1930	1929	1930
		3	4	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Central Jails.</i>					
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rajahmundry ...	49,381 0 0	63,275 0 0	44	49
2	Vellore ...	1,21,659 6 6	1,09,523 8 9	52	47
3	Trichinopoly ...	71,160 11 5	43,638 7 1	38	48
4	Coimbatore ...	6,62,162 8 4	6,31,123 0 4	57	60
5	Penitentiary ...	50,980 12 2	43,153 5 2	61	58
6	Cannanore ...	33,504 0 0	35,018 0 0	45	37
7	Salem ...	67,325 0 0	71,880 0 0	35	32
8	Bellary ...	20,408 1 11	48,879 6 0	33	32
9	Alipuram Jail ...	34,689 0 0	29,221 0 0	33	29
10	Vizagapatam ...	2,698 15 0	36,707 4 0	49	52
<i>Special Jails.</i>					
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	24
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>					
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	30,881 2 3	23,784 0 0	50	43
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah ...	28,448 0 0	34,631 13 5	46	37
<i>District Jails.</i>					
15	Cuddalore ...	15,313 5 4	13,721 0 0	28	29
16	Madura ...	14,467 0 0	19,758 0 6	37	33
17	Berhampur ...	4,489 8 0	4,058 3 5	31	30
18	Koraput ...	5,981 1 7	5,480 2 1	33	30
Total ...		12,13,749 8 6	12,13,852 2 9	43	41

* Columns 3 and 4 exclude a percentage allowance for profit.

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8				9				10				11				12	
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.		Charges for moving prisoners.		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.		Travelling allowances.									
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B		
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1	Ganjam	129	1 0 10	1,797	2	...	1,799	14 10 6	480	480	3 14 7	443	20	291	...	...	357	1,087	8 13 8
2	Vizagapatam	80	1 1 6	1,356	...	...	1,356	16 7 9	842	842	10 3 9	1,528	...	...	...	...	...	1,528	18 9 2
3	Godavari (East)	140	1 12 5	839	119	...	958	12 2 5	308	308	8 14 6	436	64	...	...	...	49	549	8 15 5
4	Godavari (West)	140	1 7 5	710	14	...	724	7 9 2	107	107	1 1 11	253	32	...	...	...	30	315	3 4 9
5	Kistna	134	1 15 8	659	6	...	665	9 13 2	188	188	2 12 5	537	38	...	...	...	76	370	5 7 5
6	Guntur	270	2 12 7	711	77	...	789	8 2 4	160	160	1 10 5	611	32	...	...	...	106	749	7 11 9
7	Nellore	1,037	6 14 5	706	9	...	716	4 10 10	592	592	3 13 11	500	99	450	58	...	248	1,335	8 11 7
8	Kurnool	202	2 2 11	722	24	...	736	7 15 2	226	226	2 7 1	588	47	...	...	...	60	695	7 8 1
9	Belary	39	0 11 5	312	3	...	315	5 12 1	318	318	5 13 0	410	41	...	...	...	29	480	8 12 4
10	Anantapur	64	0 13 4	984	28	...	1,040	13 8 1	61	61	0 12 8	377	79	...	...	...	40	496	6 7 1
11	Cuddapah	165	2 3 7	654	19	...	673	9 1 2	142	142	1 14 7	489	38	...	...	...	20	552	7 12 1
12	North Arcot	111	1 7 2	1,631	...	...	1,631	21 4 6	129	129	1 10 11	623	...	...	...	...	...	672	8 12 4
13	Chittoor	183	1 15 9	1,282	...	...	1,282	13 5 9	143	143	1 8 10	605	50	...	...	...	103	666	7 3 7
14	Salem	302	2 9 9	1,906	165	...	2,102	18 1 10	184	194	1 10 9	700	95	105	...	...	29	929	8 0 1
15	Chingleput	261	2 5 2	695	8	...	703	9 1 5	8	...	0 1 8	314	16	...	...	...	41	371	4 12 9
16	South Arcot	122	1 5 7	1,285	25	...	1,310	14 7 2	266	266	2 14 11	490	55	...	...	...	154	899	7 11 4
17	Tanjore	197	1 10 3	2,321	24	...	2,345	19 8 6	42	42	0 5 7	582	141	...	...	...	89	812	6 12 2
18	Trichinopoly	279	2 12 1	500	44	...	544	5 5 11	135	135	1 5 4	697	106	...	...	...	147	950	9 6 1
19	Madura	...	...	574	...	...	574	4 14 8	202	202	1 11 8	578	101	...	...	...	174	883	7 4 11
20	Ramanad	264	2 9 9	598	94	...	692	9 8 11	...	...	3 14 0	210	42	...	...	...	448	728	7 3 2
21	Tinnevelly	257	2 8 4	883	94	...	976	9 8 11	51	51	0 8 0	600	45	...	...	...	78	734	7 3 1
22	Malabar	800	6 7 3	1,833	49	...	1,827	15 8 7	874	874	7 0 9	1,277	60	289	20	...	97	1,743	14 0 10
23	South Kanara	965	8 9 7	319	29	...	348	3 1 8	518	548	4 14 2	287	13	301	42	...	184	827	7 5 11
24	Colabatore	302	2 6 7	943	10	...	956	7 10 2	216	216	1 11 7	518	75	...	...	...	83	676	5 6 4
25	The Nilgiris	95	7 11 0	293	...	...	296	17 9 11	11	14	0 13 4	138	18	...	...	...	61	277	16 7 10
	Total	6,549	2 12 11	24,455	749	109	25,813	10 11 0	6,638	6,638	2 12 10	13,457	1,307	1,507	120	...	2,702	19,093	8 1 0
	Total for 1929	5,658	2 7 7	23,185	913	176	24,274	10 8 10	8,166	8,166	3 8 10	12,701	1,089	1,174	95	...	2,876	17,995	7 13 2
	Russellkonda	...	...	9	...	...	9	0 2 11	209	209	4 3 8	160	10	244	...	...	237	651	13 2 9
	Nellore	809	9 12 9	92	...	...	92	0 15 7	420	420	4 6 11	222	46	430	...	...	77	833	8 12 9
	Calicut	889	9 13 4	40	14	...	54	0 12 8	700	700	10 3 8	214	14	289	20	...	38	575	8 6 6
	Mangalore	899	9 4 5	96	27	...	123	1 4 4	286	286	2 15 3	170	...	301	42	...	172	685	7 1 1

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Districts.	13				14				15			
		Contingencies.				Extraordinary charges for livestock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.				Grand total of expenditure.			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
		Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Chargers for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Ganjam	197	30	...	...	...	10	245	2 0 1	...	52	...	...
2	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	3 9 3	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari (East)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Godavari (West)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	3 13 6	1	16	...	...
6	Guntur	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	2 7 3	36	21	...	...
7	Nellore	...	60	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Belary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Chittoor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	South Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ramanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Tinnevely	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	South Kanara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Coinbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	The Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,554	328	363	28	74	82	5,430	2 4 8	364	409	21	113
	Total for 1929	2,772	240	219	13	332	89	3,065	1 9 6	854	754	...	61
	Russellkonda	126	30	...	...	...	19	175	3 8 8	...	52	...	...
	Nellore	512	60	...	...	...	16	598	6 3 4	32	21	...	...
	Calicut	311	90	...	...	...	18	603	8 13 0	32	142	...	...
	Mangalore	78	110	...	...	...	30	405	4 3 0	61	28	...	...