

REPORT

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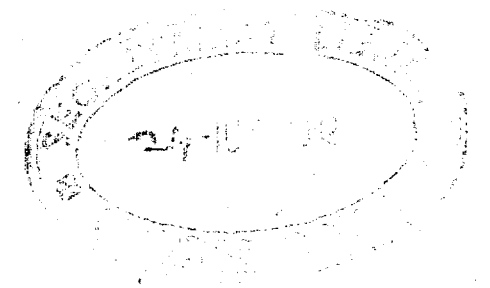
ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY

1931

* கரு. ஏ. என். நகராஜன் *
* செப்பனிடவதிகாக எடுத்திக் *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
* 12 மாதம் காலவருடம் 1931 *
* செப்பனிட முடித்த *
* 12 மாதம் காலவருடம் 1931 *
* ஆராய்ச்சி ததவியாளரின் *
* கையொப்பம். *



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1932

Government of Madras

LAW (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2069, 25th May 1932

Jails—Administration Report—1931—Reviewed

READ—the following paper:—

Letter from Lieut.-Col. G. W. MACONACHIE, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Secretary to Government, Law (General) Department, dated Ootacamund, the 14th April 1932.

Order—No. 2069, Law (General), dated 25th May 1932.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has submitted a full and interesting report on the administration of the jails of the Madras Presidency for the year 1931. The salient features of the year's work are summarized in paragraphs 82 and 83 of the report.

2. The total number of prisoners confined in the jails at the close of the year was 15,411 against 17,351 at the close of 1930. There was a decrease in the daily average number of prisoners from 16,475 in 1930 to 15,495 in 1931.

3. The Government regret to note that the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners before Sessions Courts increased from 28.62 to 38.43 while that before magistrates increased from 17.12 to 18.07. They commend to all judges and magistrates the Inspector-General's suggestion for greater expedition in the disposal of cases and more liberal use of the power of granting bail.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners rose from 620 in 1930 to 625 in 1931. The question of undertaking legislation to reduce imprisonment debt has been dropped by the Government of India. The Government are unable in the present state of provincial finances to sanction any permanent additions to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

5. In paragraph 14 of the report, the Inspector-General has given statistics relating to the nature and length of sentences undergone by convicts during the year. The Government regret to note the marked increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. They desire to emphasize once more the inadvisability of imposing short sentences of imprisonment, and trust that the Probation of Offenders Bill now under the consideration of the Government of India will ere long be placed on the Statute Book.

6. The number of admissions below 16 years of age increased slightly from 23 to 24, but there was a decrease in the number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted to jails from 10 in 1930 to 8 in 1931. There was an appreciable fall from 2,035 to 1,740 in the number of adolescents committed to custody whose age varied from 21 to 23 years.

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7. There was a further noticeable decline in the number of prison offences and punishments during the year. These fell from 1,774 in 1930 to 1,685 in the year under review. The ratio per cent of punishment to average strength, however, rose slightly from 12.88 to 13.54 owing to the less average number of convicts dealt with in 1931.

8. The system of education imparted to convicts is described in paragraph 24 of the report. Orders have been passed on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest measures for placing jail libraries on a proper basis and to advise the Government as to the lines on which the weekly jail news-sheet entitled the "Howard Journal" could be enlarged or improved. Agreeably to the Committee's recommendations, the Government have sanctioned the free supply to jail libraries of certain bulletins published by the Industries Department. The question of enlarging jail libraries by the addition of suitable books on subjects like religion, hygiene, domestic science and agriculture as recommended by the Committee has, however, been held over in view of the present financial stringency. Orders have also been issued for extending the scope of the "Howard Journal" and for the arrangement of suitable editing therefor. The Government are glad to note that the journal continues to be appreciated by convicts.

9. The number of prisoners assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society fell from 2,084 in 1930 to 709 in 1931, while the number of probation officers appointed increased from 1,267 to 2,040.

10. The number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors decreased from 1,023 to 918. The total number of inspections of sub-jails rose from 2,396 to 2,964.

11. The total expenditure on the department and the cost per head decreased from Rs. 21,88,963 and Rs. 129-13-3 in 1930 to Rs. 19,54,493 and Rs. 126-2-2 respectively in 1931. The decrease is due to the reduced prison population and to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles.

12. The total value of articles manufactured in jails fell from Rs. 12,08,372 to Rs. 10,86,911. This decline is attributed mainly to the curtailment of orders from public consuming departments as a measure of retrenchment and to the fall in price of raw materials.

13. The figures of sickness and mortality given in paragraph 48 of the report show that there was an increase in the daily average number of sick, the ratio of sick per mille rising from 17.06 in 1930 to 22.01 in the year under report. Notwithstanding the increase in sickness, there was a decrease in jail mortality from 10.50 in 1930 to 9.36 per mille in 1931. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year 74.65 per cent gained weight against 66.95 per cent in the previous year and the proportion of prisoners who lost weight decreased from 8.93 to 5.66. Continued attention was paid to the improvement of water-supply and sanitation in jails and to the medical treatment of prisoners.

14. As in previous years, the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, C.I.E., paid the largest number of visits to the Penitentiary and other jails in the Presidency and the Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General to the valuable services rendered by him and the other public-spirited ladies and gentlemen referred to in paragraphs 25 and 78 of the report.

15. The progress of the jail reforms involving the classification of prisoners into three classes A, B and C and the abolition of racial discrimination introduced by the Government of India in 1930 and their results on prison administration are summarized in paragraphs 17 and 84 of the report. The Inspector-General has remarked that prisoners placed in class 'B' in 1930 have in certain cases been placed in class 'C' in 1931 and that the jail authorities have had to point out cases of dissimilitude to the convicting courts. This difference in classification is due to various causes. In some cases it is due to the fact that the Courts are not placed in full possession of details regarding the social status, education and habits of life of the prisoners. In others, the change in classification is the

result of improvement or deterioration of the status of prisoners themselves. The Government have been examining carefully all cases of classification brought to their notice and have been confirming or revising classification according to the circumstances of each case and in strict conformity with the principles laid down by the Government of India in this regard.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

V. N. VISWANATHA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons (with reports of Superintendents).
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police.
" all District Magistrates.
" all Sessions Judges.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Director of Industries.
" the Accountant-General.
" Hon'ble the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Copy to the Local Self-Government (Public Health) Departments.
" Law (Education) Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works and Labour Department.
" Development Department.
" Honorary Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.
" Secretary, Madras Services Commission.
" Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
" Government of India, Home Department (with C.L.).

Press.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1931

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No. A.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
OOTACAMEND,
Dated the 14th April 1932.

From

LIEUT.-COL. G. W. MACONACHIE, M.B., I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

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 1931.

2. Col. J. P. Cameron, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.C.P.E., I.M.S., who has proceeded to Assam on promotion as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, was in charge of the Department from the beginning of the year to the 20th April, on which date I relieved him, and continued in charge to the end of the year.

3. The number of Central Jails, Borstal Schools and Special Jails remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 10, 2 and 4, respectively. The number of District Jails was reduced from 4 to 3 due to the reduction of the status of the District Jail, Koraput, to that of a sub-jail, as a measure of retrenchment. The number of sub-jails consequently increased from 314 to 315. The opening of a sub-jail at Nuzvid with effect from the 1st July 1931, with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 265, Revenue, dated the 16th February 1925, and the abolition of the sub-jail at Addanki with reference to G.O. No. 2475, dated the 20th November 1931, left the latter figure unaltered.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. The year opened with 17,351 prisoners of all classes; 86,770 were received and 88,710 discharged; leaving 15,411 in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number confined dropped from 16,475.46 to 15,495.36 as a result of a fall in the number of admissions.

5. The convict population, at the beginning of the year, stood at 14,090 males and 294 females. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifteen males and 979 females were received by direct committal during the year, as compared with 22,644 males and 726 females in the previous year. The largest number of direct committals was from the Madras District, viz., 1,759. Coimbatore comes next with 1,524, followed by Madras, Salem, South Arcot, Malabar, Tanjore, East Godavari, North Arcot and Guntur with 1,272, 824, 812, 716, 671, 598, 576 and 535, respectively.

The number of convicts received by transfer amounted to 20,090 against 25,636 in the year previous. Of this number, 16,517 were admitted into sub-jails en route to jails or other sub-jails; 3,262, including 67 from other Provinces, were received to undergo sentence; and 311 were received en route to other jails. Of those discharged during the year, 2,181 were released on appeal, 15,350 on expiry of sentence, 5,397 under remission rules, against 2,319, 13,208 and 5,487, respectively, in the preceding year. The number of convicts released by order of Government was 2,083, as against 933 in the preceding year, of which 210 were released on the recommendation of Advisory Boards, 64 on medical recommendation, 103 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement on tendering

apology, 1,586 under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 22 under the scheme of premature release of Mappilla rebellion prisoners and 93 on other grounds including two female prisoners convicted of infanticide placed under the care of the Madras Seva Sadan. Seven were transferred to the Andamans, 61 to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 5 escaped and remained at large, 140 were executed and 123 died. At the close of the year, 12,327 remained in custody as against 14,384 in 1930. The daily average was 12,441.81 or 1,328.24 less than in the previous year. The decrease is chiefly noticeable against the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly and Cannanore and the Borstal School, Tanjore. In the mental defective section of the District Jail, Cuddalore, 93 prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year, and 44 were admitted during the year making a total of 137. Of this number, 12 were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras, 52 were released or transferred to other jails, 1 was released on medical grounds and one certified as sane, leaving 71 at the end of the year—46 mental defectives, 13 epileptics and 12 recovered criminal lunatics. Special arrangements exist to deal with these prisoners and they are carefully looked after and employed on suitable work.

There were 86 lepers at the beginning of the year. Forty-five were received during the year by transfer from other jails and 27 by direct committal, making a total of 158. Of this number, 84 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 74 at the end of the year.

6. There were 2,209 prisoners of this class confined at the beginning of the year and 37,679 were received during the year making a total of 39,888. The daily average advanced from 2,067.54 to 2,358.99. Of this number 2,051.26 relate to sub-jails as against 1,760.86 in the previous year.

Excluding transfers and those that remained at the end of the year, 24,645 undertrials were disposed of during the year. Of this number, 9,190 or 37.05 per cent were convicted and 15,478 or 62.80 per cent acquitted and released as against 9,627 or 40.96, 13,853 or 58.94 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were 24 escapes, all from sub-jails, and 13 deaths, 11 of which occurred in sub-jails. At the close of the year 2,199 remained in custody awaiting trial as against 2,209 in 1930.

The average period of detention before Sessions Courts advanced from 28.62 to 38.42; and that before Magistrates from 17.12 to 18.07. This is discouraging and as it is evident that the feeding charges of undertrial prisoners amount to a very considerable figure each year, it is essential from the point of view of economy alone, to cut short the period of detention in each case to a minimum. This, it is thought, can be brought about by greater expedition in the disposal of cases and a more liberal use of the power of granting bail.

7. There were 758 civil prisoners in custody at the beginning of the year: this figure includes 6 State prisoners. The number admitted during the year was 5,506 making a total of 6,264. Of this number 5,369 were released, 6 transferred and 4 died, leaving 885 at the close of the year. The daily average advanced from 620.28 in 1930 to 689.05 during the year.

The rise in the number of civil prisoners is causing a great strain on the accommodation, most civil yards being chronically overcrowded. This state of affairs is no doubt connected with the prevailing trade depression, but unless additional accommodation is to be provided it would seem essential to find some means of reducing imprisonment for debt by abolishing imprisonment for small debts and thereby placing a check on reckless lending to persons with little or no property. To throw into prison debtors of small means and no property merely renders repayment of debts impossible and reduces their families to destitution.

8. The year opened with 6 State prisoners in custody and 15 were admitted during the year. Of the latter, 8 were detained under the provisions of the Bengal Regulation III of 1818, 6 under the Ganjam and Vizagapatam Act, 1839, and 1 under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation II of 1819 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 918, Public, dated the 9th September 1931. Five of these were discharged for detention under police surveillance and 2 transferred to the Mental Hospital, Madras. Ther

were 14 prisoners in custody at the end of the year. The daily average was 4.61.

9. Of the 23,494 convicts admitted during the year, 86.96 per cent were Hindus, including Sikhs, 7.79 Muhammadans, 3.55 Christians, 0.45 Buddhists and Jains and 1.25 all other classes as compared with 88.99, 6.88, 3.40, 0.08 and 0.65 in the preceding year.

10. The number of persons convicted under the age of 16 slightly advanced from 23 to 24; of those 31 to 40 years from 6,991 to 7,015; 41 to 60 years from 3,210 to 3,692 and above 60 years from 341 to 417.

In regard to admissions under other age periods there was a falling off, viz., 16 to 18 years from 700 to 571; 19 to 21 years from 1,706 to 1,538; 22 to 30 years from 10,399 to 10,247.

11. The number of children under 14 years, admitted to jails was 5 against 3 in the year previous. The admissions under 14 to 15 years also advanced from 14 to 17 in the year under report, the increase being noticeable against sub-jails. In regard to other age periods there was a falling off, viz., between 16 and 20 years from 1,704 to 1,623 and adolescents from 21 to 23 years from 2,035 to 1,740.

12. The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year works out to 18.46 and 81.54, respectively, as compared with 30.62 and 69.38 in the year previous.

13. There has been a uniform decrease under all classes except under "Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise", the percentage of which advanced from 32.01 to 37.97. The decrease is chiefly noticeable against "Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals and those engaged in commerce and trade", viz., from 40.30 to 36.44 and 8.13 to 6.51, respectively.

14. As compared with the previous year, the percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment and rigorous imprisonment dropped from 14.07 to 12.96 and 85.96 to 82.78, respectively.

The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement remained the same, viz., 2, while none were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total admissions, 201 were sentenced to death, 155 to transportation for life, and 18 for a term of years, as compared with 192, 192 and 3, respectively, in 1930. It will be seen that the proportion of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month has advanced from 6,751 in 1930 to 9,193, a regrettable increase and the maximum recorded since the year 1922. Those sentenced to above one month and not exceeding three months also increased from 4,753 to 5,293 during the year under report. It is imperatively necessary, if our great purpose, viz., the elimination of short sentences is to be adequately fulfilled, that legislation for dealing with first offenders on the lines of the Probation of Offenders Act be enacted. The Government of India have recognized the necessity for the extension of the scope of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and a Bill to introduce the probation system for first offenders in India is under the consideration of the Government of India and is expected to be introduced shortly.

Of the total number of convicts that remained in jail at the close of the year, viz., 12,327, 46 were under sentence of death, 1,600 were sentenced to transportation for life, 1,139 to transportation for a term of years, 253 to periods of imprisonment exceeding ten years, 4,964 to terms above one year and not exceeding ten years and 4,325 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 23,494 convicts admitted during the year, 2,177, or 9.27 per cent, had been previously convicted as against 2,437, or 10.43 per cent, in the year preceding. The former includes 243 imprisoned for the first time, in default of finding security, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code. Of the remainder, 1,091 had one, 408 two and 435 more than two previous convictions. Of

the total admissions, the number of convicts identified and classified as habituals during the year under report was 2,177 of which 2,172 were identified as such prior to conviction and 5 classified by Superintendents of Jails. 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. These are almost always full since the introduction of the system of direct committals introduced from August 1930 and show an occasional tendency to overcrowding.

This is undoubtedly the proper method of dealing with criminals of recidivist tendencies in order to prevent contamination of others, but to be effective it appears likely that accommodation in the habitual jails will have to be increased in the near future. It is becoming impossible at times to evacuate all prisoners found suitable for the recidivist jails from ordinary jails, due to want of room and certain number have still to be accommodated in the habitual enclosures of ordinary jails.

16. There were 474 star class convicts at the beginning of the year and 438 were classified as such during the year, making a total of 912. Of this number, 470 were discharged, leaving 442 at the end of the year. This system of classification has proved very satisfactory and permits of the segregation of the better type of casual prisoner from contaminating influences. Star class prisoners are housed apart from others at night and, as far as possible 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. Convict officers are now largely selected from this class and it has tended to considerable improvement in the conduct and discipline of prisoners as a whole.

17. There were no special division prisoners in custody during the year. The classification as such has ceased to exist since the introduction of the new classification promulgated by the Government of India into three classes, viz., A, B and C. There were 42 prisoners of the A class all concerned in the Civil Disobedience Movement, in confinement at the beginning of the year; 17 were received by direct committal, 6 by transfer, making a total of 65. Of this number, 7 were released on expiry of sentence, 54 by orders of Government under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 1 was transferred outside the Province and 2 were in transit on transfer to the Special Jail set apart for A class prisoners, leaving 1 at the close of the year.

Two hundred and sixty-eight prisoners of the B class also concerned in the Civil Disobedience Movement were in custody at the opening of the year, 43 were received by direct committal and 71 by transfer making a total of 382. Of this number 73 were released on expiry of sentence, 3 on bail, 264 by orders of Government under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, 33 were in transit on transfer to the special institution set apart for B class prisoners, leaving 4 at the end of the year. As regards the remaining special class prisoners there were 1 A and 25 B class prisoners at the beginning of the year. One A and 28 B class prisoners were received during the year by direct committal making a total of 2 and 53. Of the total B class prisoners dealt with, viz., 53, 18 B were released on expiry of sentence, 1 died and 21 were in transit, leaving 13 at the end of the year. Of the 2 A class prisoners only 1 was undergoing imprisonment the other being in transit on transfer to the special jail set apart for the purpose.

18. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 admitted to jails fell from 10 to 5. Of these, 3 were transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the rest released from jail custody after completing sentences ranging from 2 to 7 days.

19. The number of inmates detained in the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah on the last day of 1930 was 1,127. During the year 248 adolescent offenders were received by direct committal, and 184 by transfer. Of the latter, 8 were from Certified Schools, 26 under section 10 of the Borstal Schools Act and 150 inter-transfers between Borstal Schools. Forty-one were readmissions from Government hospitals after

undergoing treatment; 6 return transfers under the Prisoners Testimony Act; 1 recommittal from release on bail, 1 was received by recapture and 1 by recommittal on revocation of licence. Of the total, viz., 1,609, 6 were transferred under the Prisoners Testimony Act; 32 were released on appeal, 352 were released on expiry of sentence, 111 under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; 70 were released under orders of Government; 25 on tendering apology; 52 were transferred to Government hospitals; 4 were transferred to jails on appellate orders, 1 was transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, being an *en route* child offender; 13 were inter-transfers; 2 escaped and remained at large, 10 were released on bail and 4 died, leaving 927 at the end of the year. Excellent work has been done during the year in the Borstal Schools more especially at the Borstal School, Tanjore, where many developments have been worked out, but progress is at present being hampered by financial depression. We are much indebted to Col. and Mrs. Lorimer for their great interest and help and to the Board of Visitors and friends who have contributed much to the working of the school.

20. There were 18 escapes during the year, as against 22 in 1930, 5 being from intramural and 13 from extramural custody. Central Jails are responsible for 7, District Jails 1, Borstal Schools 2, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, 1, and Sub-Jails 7. Of those who escaped during the year, 13 were recaptured. Fourteen, out of the 18 who escaped, had unexpired sentences of less than a year and 4 above one and under seven years. As usual, slack supervision and over-confidence were largely responsible for these escapes from custody.

The following is a brief account of the manner in which these various escapes were effected:—

At Rajahmundry, two convicts working in the farm with four others made a sudden dash for liberty and managed to get away through the jungle close by. The warder in charge sounded the alarm and search parties were sent out but were of no avail. The warder was punished departmentally for failure to keep his gang intact and one of the escapees has since been recaptured and awarded an additional sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment. Another short term convict working in an extramural totti gang made good his escape but was recaptured at a village near by and has been prosecuted. The warder in charge was at fault as he permitted the escapee, who wanted to have a drink of water, to go out of sight. He was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or in default to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment. The escapee has been awarded an additional sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Vellore, a convict escaped from the Line Sanitary Gang. The warder in charge was grossly negligent of his duties in having permitted his gang to be split up and allowed them to get out of sight and control. Though a deterrent punishment was called for, by way of prosecution, the warder was let off with dismissal in view of his long service. The escapee is still at large.

At Trichinopoly, a convict escaped from the out-quarantine by climbing over the roof and letting himself down outside. The warder in charge was grossly negligent of his duty and was prosecuted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default, a month's simple imprisonment. He has been dismissed from service and the head warder who was also in joint charge was punished departmentally. The convict is still at large.

At Salem, a convict escaped from the compound cleaning gang and this was due to the fact that the warder in charge was grossly negligent of his duties and permitted the prisoners to go out of sight without proper restraint or supervision. He was dismissed from service without being prosecuted in consideration of his previous unblemished record. The escapee on rearrest was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Vizagapatam a convict escaped from the out-gang working in the Superintendent's bungalow. The escape was made possible by the connivance of a warder who was dismissed the service. The escapee is still at large.

At the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, a habitual prisoner received by transfer from the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, for sanatorium treatment escaped by squeezing himself through the barbed wire-fencing. He was recaptured almost immediately and awarded an additional sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

At the Borstal School, Tanjore, an inmate who was being marched to the latrine from the out-quarantine, managed to sneak away as a result of over-confidence on the part of the petty officers in charge. The petty officers at fault were dealt with departmentally by way of reduction and infliction of fine. The adolescent has not yet been recaptured.

At Palamcottah, an inmate slipped away by mixing himself up in the crowd while returning from the annual sports held outside the school on the playing fields. The escapee, who surrendered himself, was sentenced to a term of two years additional detention.

At Madura, a convict working in an extramural toti gang made good his escape. The warder in charge was at fault in having permitted him to go out of sight although he was placed in some difficulty by the provisions of Rule 264, Jail Manual, not having been observed. In view of this and the previous satisfactory service of the warder he was let off with a fine of Rs. 5 and the escapee on recapture was awarded an additional sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Of the seven escapes that took place from sub-jails, all were recaptured during the year.

21. There was a further decline in the number of offences, viz., from 1,774 in 1930 to 1,685 in the year under report. This figure includes one offence dealt with by a Criminal Court in respect of sub-jails. Though the fall in the number of offences is attributable to the drop in the prison population a very definite improvement is noticeable under "all other breaches of Jail rules". Of the number of offences dealt with by Superintendents of Jails 852 were major and 832 minor as compared with 821 and 948 in the year previous. The offences relating to work advanced from 354 in 1930 to 429, the greatest numbers occurring in Central Jails, Vellore and Coimbatore, and those relating to prohibited articles from 352 to 366, the Penitentiary, Madras, situated in the City and the Habitual Jail at Salem heading the list. There were 50 offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes as against 21 in the year previous. Of the former, 32 relate to the Central Jail, Salem, 4 to the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 5 each to the Central Jail, Bellary and Alipuram Jail, 2 each to the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Cannanore, and 1 each to the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Borstal School, Tanjore. Eleven of these were dealt with by corporal punishment. The offence dealt with by a Criminal Court relates to an escape from a sub-jail.

In spite of a decline in the total number of punishments, viz., from 1,774 in 1930 to 1,685 in the year under report, the ratio per cent of punishment to average strength rose slightly from 12.88 to 13.54 which is apparently due to a less average number of convicts dealt with. Under minor punishments, except "Separate and cellular confinement" and "Handcuffing and link fetters" other heads show an increase. Under major punishments, however, all heads show a decline except "Corporal punishments" and "Other punishments". Our reformatory policy was steadily kept in view even with bad characters and with no small measure of success. Among Central Jails, Coimbatore returned the largest number of punishments, viz., 291 with a percentage of 22.03. Salem ranked second with 288 and a percentage of 22.14 and the Penitentiary followed with 239 and a percentage of 23.64. The Central Jail, Bellary, recorded only 43 punishments with a percentage of 8.80 and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, 39 exhibiting the lowest percentage of punishments, viz., 6.11. Among District Jails the District Jail, Cuddalore, stands first with 55 and 16.76, followed by Madura and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, with 45 and 11.55 and 41 and 28.72 respectively. The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, shows the lowest percentage of punishments, viz., 6.24 while the District Jail, Berhampur, returned 20 punishments with a percentage of 9.76.

Hunger strikes were few especially after the release of satyagraha prisoners but were resorted to in certain jails. It has been found by experience that such action now-a-days is a very common form of protest against anything of which the prisoners do not approve and is almost invariably the method of resistance adopted by the Civil Disobedience type of prisoners. It is, however, seldom of serious import and rarely lasts longer than a few hours.

22. During the year, corporal punishment was inflicted on eleven prisoners, as against eight in the previous year, ten for assaults on officials and fellow prisoners and one for continuous refusal to work.

Corporal punishments.

The following table gives further particulars:—

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 column 5 to 3.	Percentage of column 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	
	Total, Central and District jails for 1931.	27,889	1,260	1	1	...	3	6	11	0.4	87	...	...
	Total for 1930	29,317	1,464	...	...	...	...	8	8	0.3	55	...	...

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

Five of these whippings were inflicted in the habitual jail at Salem, 3 at the Penitentiary, Madras, 2 at the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and 1 in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Superintendents of Jails are alive to the fact that this form of punishment is only resorted to in exceptional circumstances and as the last method of enforcing discipline. The Sanatorium Jail is quite a different institution to an ordinary jail and as a rule it is not the practice to inflict punishment of the nature of whipping on any hospital case suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis even in the interests of discipline. The case in point was that of an incorrigible who assaulted the Jailer when he was on his rounds by throwing urine and faecal matter on him. He was awarded 10 stripes as stern disciplinary action was called for. At Coimbatore a convict was awarded 15 stripes for an unprovoked assault on a warder with a crow-bar with the intention of causing injury. Another convict was awarded 30 stripes for systematic refusal to work and for disobeying the orders of the Superintendent. All other forms of punishment failed in this instance and the whip had to be used to maintain authority as physical pain is the only form of punishment that appeals to a certain vicious type of criminal.

At the Penitentiary, Madras, a convict was awarded 25 stripes for assaulting a fellow convict and causing serious injuries. An exemplary punishment was necessary in the interests of discipline as this convict had committed assaults on three previous occasions. Twenty-five stripes were awarded to another convict, a habitual. He was setting a bad example by continuous opposition to authority, instigating other convicts to strike work and threatening to assault jail officials and he finally assaulted a warder causing serious injuries on his face with a stone. Another was a case of a premeditated assault on a convict warder with a breast ticket and the convict was awarded 25 stripes as deterrent punishment was necessary to maintain discipline.

23. The year opened with 3,057 habitual convicts and 2,539 were admitted during the year, making a total of 5,596 out of a convict population of 37,396. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 3,124, 2,599 and 6,723. The habituals formed 14.73 per cent of the convict population, against 13.67 in the year preceding, and were the recipients of 14.72 per cent of the punishments and 63.63 per cent of the whippings inflicted. Their conduct, on the whole, was satisfactory. The problem of the best means of dealing with recidivism as an All-India measure demands an early solution and it is of paramount importance that some definite action should be taken by the Central Government if professional crime in India is to be reduced.

24. The system of education was the same as that followed in the previous year. Educational facilities are provided in jails for such convicted prisoners as are capable of being benefited by them. Ordinary education is not carried beyond the elementary stage nor made compulsory after the age of 30 years; but any prisoner who has been at school and desires to continue to attend after reaching this age is allowed to do so. Prisoners who desire education beyond the elementary stage are given the necessary books and available assistance in the school. In addition to the three R's, classes are held in a wide variety of subjects, e.g., agriculture, hygiene, industrial training, etc., lectures on a very wide range of topics of general interest are given and endeavours made to induce a healthy mental outlook and goodwill towards fellow citizens. The female prisoners likewise receive instruction and are trained in knitting, sewing, weaving and the like. 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 equipping them to regain their proper place in society on release. The best available instruction in up-to-date methods of labour is also given to enable them to command a living wage when set at liberty; and for this purpose qualified technical instructors are employed who do their best by exhortation and encouragement to stimulate individual effort and are remarkably successful 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. The jail schools are regularly visited by inspecting officers of the Educational Department and I am indebted to them for much valuable advice and assistance. The number of convicts and Borstal inmates on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 3,235 and the number admitted during the year 2,885. Of the total number dealt with, viz., 6,120, 845 were literate and 2,414 illiterate on admission. Three thousand two hundred and fifty-nine were discharged during the year leaving 2,861 at the end of the year. Of those discharged, 2,437 or 39.82 per cent were literate and 822 or 13.43 per cent illiterate against 3,040 or 43.37 per cent and 734 or 10.47 per cent respectively in 1930.

Endeavour is made to cultivate a moral and religious atmosphere and for this purpose each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who visit and address the prisoners of their particular faith and religious persuasion on suitable moral and religious topics. These informal lectures do a vast amount of good and are much appreciated by the prisoners. There are, in all 35 Christian, 23 Hindu, and 10 Muhammadan instructors. During the year, 1,446 lectures were delivered against 1,314 in the previous year, and this is commendable. The Toc H Group, Madras, and the Salvation Army continued to visit the Penitentiary, Madras, and I am very much indebted to them for the valuable assistance rendered in educating, training and preparing prisoners for good citizenship.

Ambulance and first aid classes continue and this branch of our work was effectively carried out; over and above the convicts and Borstal lads trained in previous years, 718 new admissions were trained during the year. Of these, 127 obtained ambulance and first aid certificates by passing the requisite examination held by the Medical Department; 65 were discharged during the year, many of whom had not the opportunity to appear for the test, and 326 continued to be under training. Certain trained teams were ready to take part in the All-India ambulance competitions but as there was no competition in 1931 the teams could not participate. The question of sending a team in February 1932 was dropped owing to financial considerations.

Scout-craft forms a special feature of the curriculum in the Borstal Schools and modified Borstal sections attached to jails and continued to make good progress both at Tanjore and Palamcottah. The training appeals to the boys and it has a most inspiring effect on them.

Facilities exist to a considerable extent for suitable recreation for well-behaved prisoners during the interval between lock-up and sleeping time. Special lighting arrangements have been made to enable literate prisoners to read in their cells and wards. More remains to be done in this respect, however, and it is essential that in pursuance of the scheme outlined in G.O. No. 616, Law (General), dated the 21st February 1924, the electrification of jails and schools

should go forward as good lighting is essential for effective guarding and discipline and it is desirable that facilities in jails for reading, etc., should be uniform. Unfortunately in view of the present financial stringency my proposals in this connexion have been held up temporarily. The work of linking the Borstal School, Tanjore, with the municipal supply has been completed and it is proposed to transfer the generating plant to the District Jail, Cuddalore.

The committee appointed to suggest measures for placing jail libraries on a proper basis and to advise as to the lines on which the weekly jail news sheet known as the "Howard Journal" could be enlarged or improved submitted their report and recommended that the jail libraries should be enlarged by the addition of suitable books on various subjects connected with religion, hygiene, domestic science, agriculture, weaving, etc. The question has had, however, to be shelved for the moment, in view of the existing financial stress, but will be submitted for the consideration of Government as a Part II Scheme when there is a prospect of funds becoming available. In pursuance of the Committee's suggestions Government have sanctioned the free supply of bulletins published by the Industrial Department for distribution to the jail libraries. As regards the "Howard Journal" the Government considered that the existing arrangements for its publication should continue but that its scope should be extended and suitable editing arranged. This is being done so far as possible and the journal continues to be appreciated. During the year it has been greatly extended by providing information on varied subjects such as agriculture, public health, industries and co-operative movements, etc. To enable this to be done systematically pamphlets are obtained from the departments concerned.

In some jails and schools dramatic entertainments were got up and benefit performances given which produced considerable sums in aid of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The Borstal School, Tanjore, with the aid of local friends staged a Shakespearian play and were able to raise sufficient funds to provide the school with a cinematograph apparatus and inaugurate a dramatic club.

25. Of the 13,131 prisoners discharged during the year 709 were helped by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and 2,040 probation officers were appointed—vide the following statement:—

Statement showing the Number of Discharged Prisoners assisted and the Number of Probation Officers appointed during 1931 as compared with the previous year.

Centres.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of probation officers appointed.	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Central Society, Madras	75	63	28	20
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry	240	11	52	192
Vellore	225	46	71	61
Trichinopoly	51	22	48	43
Coimbatore	124	70	340	326
Cannanore	695	31	229	792
Salem	85	35	80	60
Bejjary	101	113	101	113
Vizagapatam	12	5	11	1
Cuddalore		11		61
Tanjore	240	131	58	188
Palamcottah	178	134	140	34
Madura and Ramnad	33	14	62	61
Berhampur	1		4	
Nellore	8	11	25	16
Mangalore				12
Chingleput (Saidapet)	16		18	
Chittoor		8		50
Anantapur		1		10
Yemmiganur		5		
Total	2,084	709	1,267	2,040

Much progress has been made during the year with aftercare work and the membership of the several district organizations has improved and public sympathy and co-operation enlisted. Our thanks are due to District Officials and more especially to District Magistrates for the interest displayed by them. Government have issued instructions to District Superintendents of Police requesting them to become members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies and it is gratifying to note that police officers are rendering valuable help in furthering the cause of the organization. We are also indebted to the non-officials who interested themselves in this social service by freely giving their time and money and in providing employment to ex-prisoners seeking their help. During the year the Campbell Home at Vellore was completed and brought into use. Taluk committees were formed at Tirukkoyilur and Ulundurpet in the South Arcot District. A society to meet the needs of the released Mappilla prisoners has been started at Calicut with the District Magistrate as its President.

Mrs. G. Narayanaswami Chetti has kindly offered to construct a home for women prisoners discharged from the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, as soon as a suitable site is secured and there are prospects of constituting a ladies' committee as well. Government were pleased to sanction the alienation of a plot of land in Rajahmundry for use as a site for building a Discharged Prisoners' Home and the residence of the Society's Agent. Similarly the question of alienating a piece of land at Madura is under consideration.

It is gathered that over Rs. 25,000 were collected by the societies by way of donations, subscriptions and benefit performances. Dramatic plays held at Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly helped materially to increase the society's funds. The promoters in this connexion deserve congratulation and thanks. Considering the general political situation due to the activities of the Civil Disobedience Movement it is pleasing to record that the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies have functioned well.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetti and Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar have, as usual, completed another year's useful work. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar and Rao Sahib V. Krishnama Chetti carried out their duties with zeal in the Ceded Districts and Northern Circars, respectively.

Among the Secretaries of Branch Societies Diwan Bahadur P. Nelliappa Pillai (Tinnevely Branch) assisted by Mr. V. S. Padmanabha Ayyar, Messrs. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar (Coimbatore), N. Ramaswami Ayyar (Trichinopoly), R. Narasimha Ayyangar (Madura), V. N. Chellam Ayyangar (Salem), Rao Sahib T. K. Nayanar (Vellore) and Rao Sahib P. Govinda Panikkar (Cannanore), deserve commendation for the manner in which they are guiding the affairs of the Society in their districts.

Fuller information regarding the working of the Society and its branches will be available later in the Society's Annual Report, but I may take this opportunity to express our indebtedness to all officials and non-officials who have helped to further the work of the Society.

26. Fetters were imposed on 354 prisoners as a jail punishment as against 564 in the previous year. The decrease is attributable to the absence of intractable prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience Movement and the discretion exercised by Superintendents in imposing fetters only in cases of absolute necessity. Fetters were imposed for purposes of safety in seven cases and were resorted to in the habitual jails, viz., Salem 5 and Vizagapatam 2 where it was found necessary to fether certain unruly habituals notwithstanding the fact that the use of fetters for safe custody is always discouraged.

27. The number of convicts who came under the remission system and were released from the Central and District jails declined from 5,437 in 1930 to 5,397 during the year under report. Only one convict failed to gain remission and 5,396 were released under the remission rules. The maximum remission earned was 1,149 days by a convict in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 82-2-0 by a convict in the Central Jail, Cannanore. Extra remission for continuous good conduct was awarded to 3,681 convicts as against 5,505 in 1930. Extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task was granted to

1,512 convicts as against 2,211 convicts in 1930. Only two convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission for increased outturn of work with reference to G.O. No. 3646, Law (General), dated 27th November 1926, the total amount earned by them being Rs. 5-8-9 and this system of granting gratuity in lieu of remission was introduced during the year as a permanent measure.

28. Twenty-five advisory board meetings were held in different jails during the year. The cases of 413 long-term casuals were considered, and 160 of these were recommended to Government for conditional release. The Government sanctioned the release of 158 and considered that 2 were unsuitable for conditional release. Of the 158, 156 were actually released while 2 died in the jail hospital. Two convicts, whose cases were pending orders of Government on 31st December 1930, were also released; thus the total number released under the scheme was 160.

Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to Borstal inmates, 58 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 54 and orders were pending in regard to the remaining four on 31st December 1931. Of those whose conditional release has been sanctioned, only 29 were actually released during the year on being found suitable employment and it was not possible to effect the discharge of the remaining 25 as they could not be provided with work. Of those whose conditional release was sanctioned during the year 1930 and who were detained for want of suitable employment being found 16 were released during the year. All the seven cases that were pending at the close of the previous year were also released during the year under report.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Nos. IX—XIII AND STATEMENT G.

29. Excluding, as usual, the outlay by the Public Works Department on Jail buildings, the total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 26,02,731-11-10 or Rs. 1,200-11-0 less than that noted by the Accountant-General in the Chief Controlling officer's return of expenditure. The difference is mainly composed of a sum of Rs. 550-11-0 wrongly debited to this department instead of to "22. General Administration." The balance is mostly composed of small items requiring rectification during 1932, the particulars of which have been communicated to the Accountant-General. Excluding the expenditure relating to Certified Schools, for which a separate report will be submitted to Government, the charges relating to jails and sub-jails amounted to Rs. 24,48,031-13-6 as against Rs. 27,84,840-7-2 in 1930. The reduction amounting to Rs. 3,26,808-9-8, though largely due to the fall in prison population during the year under review, is also due to the favourable rates obtained for dietary articles and to the less expenditure incurred under "Manufactures" on account of the dearth of orders from consuming departments as a measure of retrenchment. From the total expenditure a sum of Rs. 4,95,312-12-8 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, 1921, and other minor items (loss or gain by exchange, not acted and voted), has been deducted, as also a sum of Rs. 24,776-11-6, being the sale proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce, unserviceable civil stores, and recoveries of overpayments. A sum of Rs. 28,381-13-3 representing the value of the difference of ration articles between the opening and closing of the year and a sum of Rs. 2,169-5-10 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. 19,54,493 exhibited in Statement No. IX against Rs. 21,38,968 in 1930.

30. The total expenditure and the cost per head under Establishment increased from Rs. 7,27,832 and Rs. 44-2-10 to Rs. 7,65,543 and Rs. 48-12-2 respectively. The increase is chiefly due to increments and leave salaries drawn by officers and staff.

the Civil Jail, Madras, which has always been an expensive institution, the Penitentiary records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 73-15-11 due to the employment of European warders, the grant of house-rent and compensatory allowances to the subordinate staff and to the employment of an Indian Medical Service officer throughout the year. The Central Jails, Bellary and Cannanore also show a high cost per head due, mainly, to a fall in prison population. This reason and the debit of the salary of Major Ramanan, I.M.S., who underwent training, account for the high cost in the Central Jail, Vellore. Next comes the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, with a cost per head of Rs. 56-2-6 being a recidivist jail employing a large warder force. Among District Jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Berhampur show the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 76-10-3 and Rs. 76-9-0, respectively, due to a smaller population in both the institutions and to the employment of a special staff of instructors in the former. The District Jail, Cuddalore, comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 68-9-3 which is partly due to the leave salary drawn by a senior Jailer and to the employment of additional warder staff and a compounder for dealing with the mental defectives confined in this Jail. The high cost at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail is due to limited population. The increase in the cost per head in the Borstal School, Palamcottah, viz., Rs. 56-8-3 is attributable to the debit of leave-salaries of two acting Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents who proceeded on leave; to the employment of additional teachers and instructors and to the transfer of the manufactory staff to the maintenance department. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the District Jail, Madura, exhibit the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 40-8-4 and Rs. 39-14-11 by reason of the large population. The cost of establishment of other jails calls for no special notice.

31. The total expenditure and the cost per head under this head decreased from Rs. 8,65,536 and Rs. 54-10-5 to Rs. 7,08,512 and Rs. 47-13-11 respectively. The decrease is attributable to the reduced prison population and also to the favourable rates obtained for ration articles by jails. The Penitentiary shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 49-1-1, due to the extra expenditure incurred on account of dieting B class prisoners. The high cost per head at the Alipuram Jail, viz., Rs. 46-5-0 is due to the issue of rice diet to all Mappilla prisoners. In the case of Cannanore also, the issue of rice to the majority of prisoners accounts for the increased cost per head, viz., Rs. 41-5-5. The Central Jail, Vellore, follows with a cost per head of Rs. 44-0-1 brought about by the issue of costlier diet to A and B class and Punjabi prisoners. Bellary among Central Jails dieted the prisoners most economically at a cost per head, viz., Rs. 34-6-9. Among District Jails, Tanjore, Cuddalore and Palamcottah show a cost per head of Rs. 45-13-2, 43-6-6 and 40-11-3 respectively. In the case of the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, the exclusive issue of rice to the inmates and a somewhat heavy outlay in connexion with the purchase of seeds at Tanjore, tended to increase the expenditure. The high cost at Cuddalore is due to costlier diet issued to B class prisoners during the early part of the year.

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.

Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 29,611-8-3 were purchased in 1931 as against Rs. 33,197-10-5 in the year previous. This is an improvement over last year. The value of vegetables and other garden produce realized during the year was Rs. 38,619-9-0—Rs. 32,198-0-8 on account of issues made to prisoners and Rs. 6,421-8-4 by sale to public—against Rs. 46,851-1-7 in 1930. The amount actually spent in maintaining jail gardens was only Rs. 6,090. The net realization on account of the sale of garden produce was therefore Rs. 32,529-9-0. The result is satisfactory despite the low population dealt with during the year.

The rice-hulling plant installed in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, yielded a profit of Rs. 1,506-12-5, during the year against Rs. 5,090-13-6 realized in 1930. The fall is more apparent than real and is due to the fact that the quantity of rice turned out in 1930 was valued at the then prevailing market rate, viz.,

12 lb. 13 oz. per rupee which was considerably lower than the rate obtained for boiled rice during the current year. The latter rate was obtained at the auction for supply of boiled rice along with paddy. As the practice of valuing articles at the market rates was considered improper, the rates obtained at the auction were taken into account.

32. There was an increase in the total expenditure from Rs. 89,381 to Rs. 98,184 and in the cost per head from Rs. 5-6-10 to 6-5-5. Hospital charges. The prevalence of Jaundice in the Alipuram Jail during the first half of the year mainly contributed to the high cost under this head. The Director of the King Institute, Guindy, deputed his special staff to trace out the root cause of the disease but without definite result. The increase in the number of sick is due also to a large extent to the influx of Civil Disobedience prisoners. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, the Alipuram Jail, the District Jail, Cuddalore, the Borstal School, Tanjore, the Central Jail, Bellary and the Penitentiary, Madras, show a rate per head above the average. The special treatment afforded to prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, accounted for the high cost in this jail. The increased cost per head at Cuddalore and Tanjore is due to the issue of extras on medical recommendation to mental defectives and to Borstal inmates admitted in poor health. The low population at Bellary contributed to the rise in this jail. The high cost at the Penitentiary, Madras, is attributed to the increased number of sick prisoners and to the issue of extras to prisoners losing weight and those suffering from Stomatitis and deficiency diseases.

33. It is pleasing to note the marked reduction in the aggregate expenditure under this head from Rs. 1,49,029 in the preceding year to Rs. 96,465 in the current year. The cost per head also decreased from Rs. 9-5-7 to Rs. 6-8-3. The noticeably increased cost per head above the average at the Presidency Jail for Women is due to the adjustment during the current year, of the value of supplies made in 1930, while that in the Central Jail, Cannanore, is due to the supply of clothing and bedding to A and B class prisoners confined in the early part of the year. The high cost per head at the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is attributable to the purchase of cumblies. The supply of extra set of clothing to the inmates of the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah contributes as usual to the increased cost in these institutions. The purchase of cumblies during the year at Tanjore also accounts for the enhanced cost per head.

34. The total cost and the cost per head declined from Rs. 64,855 and Rs. 3-14-11 to Rs. 54,092 and Rs. 3-7-10 respectively. The Sanitation charges. The relatively high cost at the Civil Jail, Madras, is due to the employment of menials such as sweepers and toties throughout the year. The payment of municipal water-tax at the Penitentiary, the Central Jail and the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, the employment of engine drivers and repairs to the oil-engine at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, helped to increase the rate per head in these institutions.

35. The expenditure rose from Rs. 48,294 to Rs. 61,520 and the cost per head from Rs. 2-14-11 to Rs. 3-15-6 in the year under report. Charges for moving prisoners. The increase is due to the large number of releases effected during the year and to the payment of batta and subsistence allowance. The increased rate of batta sanctioned for A and B class prisoners, the long distances the Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners including Bombay prisoners had to travel on release, and the modification of Rule 473, Part II, Jail Manual, also helped to swell the expenditure. The increased cost per head at Bellary and Berhampur, viz., Rs. 16-8-3 and Rs. 10-11-3 is due to a smaller population dealt with. Owing to the release of a large number of prisoners, the cost per head in respect of Vellore, Cannanore and Rajahmundry has increased. The high cost at Vellore is further due to the payment of a higher rate of subsistence allowance to A and B class prisoners released from the jail. The low cost at the Penitentiary, Madras, is due to the rectification of a wrong debit of Rs. 1,416-7-3 raised in 1930.

36. There has been an increase in the total expenditure and the cost per head from Rs. 1,08,506 and Rs. 6-9-4 to Rs. 1,11,620 and Rs. 7-3-3 respectively. The increase is chiefly noticeable under "Lighting" and "Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders". The excess expenditure under "Lighting" is mainly on account of the introduction of electric lighting at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, during the year and the payment of current consumption charges relating to 1930 and 1931 to the municipality by the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The periodical renewal of blankets, belts, etc., generally accounts for the increase of expenditure under "Uniform and accoutrements of warders." The high cost per head above the average noticeable at the Central Jail, Bellary, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the District Jail, Berhampur, is due to a smaller population dealt with; while the increase in the jails at Rajahmundry and Trichinopoly is attributable to the payment of electric current consumption charges.

37. The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 15,530 to Rs. 13,350 and the cost per head from Re. 0-15-1 to Re. 0-13-9. This is due to the smaller number of transfers effected during the year.

38. The expenditure under this head slightly declined from Rs. 39,687 to Rs. 39,107. The cost per head, however, rose from Rs. 2-6-7 to Rs. 2-8-5 due to smaller population. The decrease in the expenditure is chiefly noticeable under "Office furniture" due to the fact that the amount spent under this head was much less than that of the previous year. The payment of arrear taxes to the municipality by the Penitentiary and the Central Jail, Bellary, accounts for the increased cost in these jails, as the expenditure under the detailed head "Rates and Taxes" in respect of these jails was Rs. 6,375 and Rs. 3,806 in 1931 against Rs. 3,456 and nil in 1930 respectively. The high cost at Vizagapatam, Madras and Berhampur is mainly due to the payment of property tax. The increased cost at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Civil Jail, Madras, is due to the expenditure having been distributed over a lower population. The loss of money in the Jailer's cash chest at the District Jail, Cuddalore, accounts for the increased cost in this jail.

39. The total expenditure and the cost per head decreased from Rs. 31,318 and Rs. 1-14-5 to Rs. 16,100 and Re. 1-0-7 respectively. Among Central Jails, the Penitentiary shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 1-9-8, due to the purchase of cooking utensils and latrine pans, urinal tubs, etc. For the same reason and also owing to the purchase of hurricane lanterns and petromax lamps, the cost at Bellary is higher. The small increase over the average, viz., Rs. 1-3-2 and Rs. 1-2-2 in the jails at Salem and Rajahmundry is due to the purchase of cooking vessels, weighing machine, etc. Among district jails, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 4-9-11 due to the smaller population dealt with. Next comes the District Jail, Cuddalore, with a cost per head of Rs. 4-0-7 due to the replacement of several civil store articles condemned during the year after long usage. The expenditure incurred in the purchase of band instruments and petromax lamps is responsible for the increased cost at the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, follow next with a cost per head of Rs. 3-0-11 and Rs. 1-10-3.

40. The total value of milk supplied to sick prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 6,471-5-5 against Rs. 9,225-7-3 and the value of milk sold to the public, Rs. 5,908-6-3 as against Rs. 5,441-12-10 in 1930. Realizations by sale of bull-calves for draught purposes and crossing amounted Rs. 1,046-11-3. 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 enjoy a pure and fresh supply of milk.

41. There was an increase in the total charges relating to subsidiary jails from Rs. 3,16,845 to Rs. 3,62,130 but the cost per head fell from Rs. 153-12-10 to Rs. 126-15-5. The increase in the expenditure, viz., Rs. 45,285 is chiefly due to the inclusion of a sum of Rs. 30,238 on account of the jail at Koraput (which was converted from a District Jail to a Sub-Jail during the year) the increase in prison population accounting for the balance. The excess expenditure is contributed to by all the minor heads of charges except "Sanitation", "Moving", and "Contingencies". Comparing all districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 174-3-10 in the Vizagapatam District to Rs. 95-6-7 in the Bellary District. Ganjam, Chittoor, Salem, Ramnad, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Malabar, North Arcot, the Nilgiris, Tanjore and Trichinopoly, show a cost per head above the average for the Presidency. Among the special sub-jails, Russellkonda shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 200-2-1 due to the large outlay on establishment and low population. Koraput comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 183-15-11 on account of the large population dealt with.

42. The grand total of expenditure and the cost per head declined from Rs. 21,38,968 and Rs. 129-13-3 to Rs. 19,54,493 and Rs. 126-2-2 respectively. The reasons for the decrease have been explained under the several heads of accounts.

43. This statement has been abolished, as a measure of economy with reference to the Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 114/31, Jails, dated the 13th November 1931, disposed of in G.O. No. 10, Ms., Law (General), dated the 4th January 1932.

44. According to the monthly statements furnished by the Accountant-General, the total receipts, excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 8,91,102-1-5, which is less by Rs. 29-6-0 than the departmental figure, viz., Rs. 8,91,131-7-5. 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. 22,586-8-3 being the recovery of "Transportation and General charges from other Governments and Indian States";
- (2) Rs. 7,994-2-5 relating to Certified Schools,
- (3) Rs. 18,058-11-1 and Rs. 7,238-0-5 credited under the heads "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts" and "Recoveries of Overpayments" respectively and now adjusted under the relative heads,
- (4) Rs. 770-6-0 representing the amounts of rents recovered,
- (5) Rs. 4,506-11-0 on account of "Collection of payments for services rendered",
- (6) Rs. 129-10-0 relating to the Civil Jail,
- (7) Rs. 6,180-7-9 on account of Sub-Jails, and
- (8) Rs. 67-5-0 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" were Rs. 8,23,734-4-0. Against this a sum of Rs. 3,16,629-15-0 was drawn from the treasury. The excess deposit over withdrawals is Rs. 5,07,104-5-0 and represents the net cash earnings during the year against Rs. 4,46,612-5-0 in the year previous. The increase, viz., Rs. 60,492-0-0 is due to prompt action taken to realize all outstandings and to the sale obtained for the large stock of goods manufactured during 1930 and brought forward as the opening balance of the year under report. Press earnings amounted to Rs. 80,784-10-7 and earnings on account of the Public Works Department, to Rs. 1,339-8-0. The latter figure includes the earnings by the Sub-jail, Koraput also, while it was a District Jail. The value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Medical Departments, etc., is noted in the statement appended below:—

Statement of Supplies to Public Departments

Public Departments	1929.	1930.	1931.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Police Department	2,38,615	3,10,084	2,43,809
Forest Department	50,146	24,628	22,881

Statement of Supplies to Public Departments—cont.

Public Departments.	1928. RS.	1929. RS.	1930. RS.	1931. RS.
Stationery Department ...	63,748	58,650	72,964	65,805
Postal and Military Departments.	10,288	4,787	8,563	5,241
Medical Department ...	1,46,915	2,55,496	2,34,395	1,91,898
Total ...	4,84,707	6,53,240	5,82,062	5,41,457

The total value of supplies made to the above departments shows a decrease, on comparison with the previous year, mainly in respect of the stationery and medical departments. Though the orders placed by the Police Department during the year were also actually much less than last year, the increase shown in the value of supplies to this department, is due to the part adjustment, during the current year, of the cost of supplies made in 1930.

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

The Central Jail, Coimbatore, has, by far, the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 200-3-0 per head and outdistances all other jails, as usual. Of the remaining Central Jails, the Penitentiary comes next with Rs. 54-9-0, followed by Vellore with Rs. 38-3-0 and Salem Rs. 37-14-0. Among district jails, Madura and Tanjore return Rs. 25-11-0 and Rs. 18-13-0 respectively.

The total assets for 1931 taking into account the opening and closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant amounted to Rs. 4,18,380-7-0 against Rs. 4,12,143-12-0 in 1930. Coimbatore shows the highest assets, viz., Rs. 2,17,479-14-0. The Penitentiary comes next with assets of Rs. 39,326-11-0 followed by Vellore with Rs. 34,491-0-0, Salem with Rs. 30,750-5-0, Cannanore Rs. 18,965-13-0, Vizagapatam Rs. 13,459 11-0, Trichinopoly Rs. 12,390-2-0 and Bellary Rs. 11,598-7-0. As compared with the previous year the jails at Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Salem, Bellary and Alipuram show a decrease in assets.

The present general financial depression coupled with the fall in prison population and reduction in the price of raw materials accounts for the fall in the manufactory profits. In consequence of every possible effort at retrenchment there were very few orders for furniture, placed with the jails by the public consuming departments. The supply of cumbies to the Police and Jail Departments was considerably curtailed and the indent for convict clothing was cut down to the barest minimum. It is also pointed out that when there is a fall in the price of raw materials the profit percentage must necessarily also fall, although the volume of work turned out might be the same as in previous years.

The wool-spinning plant at the Central Jail, Bellary, was able to supply the requirements of jails in spun wool during the year. An additional breaker carder and a finisher carder for the plant were obtained from England but they could not be worked, as the provision of additional motive power is still under consideration pending the settlement of the question as to whether an oil engine or an electric drive is to be used. When this is decided, it will be possible to meet the entire demands of jails.

The Quinine section of the Manufactory department of the Penitentiary, Madras, has yielded a profit of Rs. 9,820 against Rs. 10,750 in 1930. The decrease in profit for the year is due to want of orders for quinine from the Public Health Department for free distribution.

The commercial system of accounts introduced as an experimental measure in 1929 in the jails at Coimbatore and Vellore was made permanent during the year. The Manual of Commercial Accounts, compiled by the Assistant Director of Commercial

Audit has been approved by Government and is now under print. When it is published, it is hoped that it will serve as an additional guide to the working of the system.

The following report is submitted in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 1287, Development, dated the 29th August 1931, on the general working of the system in the two jails.

The main industries carried on in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, are spinning, weaving, dyeing, tailoring, carpentry, tent-making and miscellaneous. The profits exhibited in the XII-A statement come to Rs. 2,17,479-14-0. This figure does not, however, include the charges on account of convict labour, salary of the executive staff employed at the factory, pensionary contribution, depreciation of factory buildings, audit fee and other incidental expenses such as stationery and printing which are taken into account in working out the profit according to the commercial system. The financial result according to the system discloses a net profit of Rs. 1,36,894 against Rs. 1,06,894 for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the favourable rates obtained for all raw materials as well as large demands for the products of the factory. Out of the net profit for the current year, a sum of Rs. 45,956 has to be deducted towards interest on capital, at 5.44 per cent. The balance of Rs. 95,398 represents, therefore, the actual net profit.

All the departments of the factory have worked at a profit except carpentry and tent-making, which show a decline due to paucity of orders, Government being the chief customer. In view of retrenchment in all departments it is doubtful if next year's results will be equally favourable.

As regards Vellore, the profit and loss account prepared by the Jail discloses a net profit of Rs. 5,998-6-4 against Rs. 4,309-5-11 of the previous year, in spite of the fact that the depreciation on workshops which was not taken into consideration in previous years was charged for the first time during the current year. The interest on capital, viz., Rs. 3,769 has not, however, been included in the profit.

The main industries carried on in the Jail are the manufacture of leather goods, cotton weaving, carpentry, woollen pile carpet-weaving, oil-pressing and other sundry manufactures. All the industries except pile carpet-weaving have worked at a profit. The staple industry is the manufacture of boots and sandals required by the Police and other Government departments. With the object of improving the quality and workmanship of hand-made boots, machinery was imported piecemeal during the last two years at a cost of Rs. 11,000 but it was not possible to make use of the same for want of an oil-engine and engine shed. The matter is under correspondence with the Public Works and Industries departments. The probable expenditure on these two items will be about Rs. 5,000.

Pile carpet-making is one of the oldest industries in the Jail and has won great reputation far and wide for its excellence. The reason for the industry working at a loss is due to paucity of suitable type of men coupled with general depression in trade; added to which, the overhead charges required to be taken into account under the commercial system make it impossible to work the industry profitably.

In compliance with paragraph 19 of G.O. No. 2157, Law (General), dated the 4th July 1925, I attach separately the reports received from the heads of departments and officers who placed orders with the Jail Department during the year. It is gratifying to note that our supplies were generally regarded as satisfactory. With a view to ensure the efficiency of jail-made articles Government have issued instructions to the Department of Industries to render advice to Superintendents of Jails, whenever required as to how any defects complained of may best be rectified. It is hoped that with the help of these technical officers and by carrying out the tests in respect of khaki drill and boots advocated in G.O. No. 4041, Law (General), dated the 2nd November 1931, our supplies will meet with the satisfaction of consuming departments.

45. Excluding the Sub-jail, Koraput, the total value of articles manufactured in jails works out to Rs. 10,36,911-6-1 as against Rs. 12,08,372-0-8 in 1930. The decline is noticeable in all the jails, due mainly to the curtailment of orders from public consuming departments as a measure of retrenchment and to the fall in price of raw materials.

46. The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head fell from Rs. 16,91,388-15-0 and Rs. 102-10-0 to Rs. 14,43,025-9-0 and Rs. 93-2-0, respectively. It is gratifying to note that the Central Jail, Coimbatore, was again self-supporting.

Salem comes next with a net cost per head of Rs. 68-13-0. Bellary among Central jails and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, among District jails, record the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 136-1-0 and Rs. 239-14-0, respectively.

47. The value of intra-departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,579-4-4 as against Rs. 2,97,762-5-4 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. 32,198-0-8 and Rs. 6,421-8-4 or in the aggregate Rs. 38,619-9-0 as against Rs. 46,851-1-7 in the previous year. The value of convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 1,339-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2,704-4-0 in 1930. A sum of Rs. 567-0-0 was realized during the year on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary, Madras.

VITAL STATEMENTS Nos. XIV TO XVII AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT B.

Statement No. XIV--
Sickness and mortality.

48. The subjoined table furnishes details of the sick and mortality rates in 1931 as compared 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.
1927	18,476-27	275-32	14-90	4	282	286	21	15-05	15-26
1928	17,047-88	216-80	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	18,475-46	281-13	17-06	...	173	173	...	10-50	10-50
1931	15,485-36	341-05	22-01	...	145	145	...	9-36	9-36

There were a larger number of admissions to hospital during the year than in the preceding year, viz., 6,935 against 6,220; the ratio per mille of average strength working out at 447-55 against 377-53. This increase was partly due to a mild form of Jaundice which prevailed in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, Influenza and Chicken-pox in the Borstal School, Palamcottah, and Influenza in the Central Jail, Cannanore. Consequently, the daily average number of sick advanced from 281-13 to 341-05 and the ratio of sick per mille from 17-06 to 22-01. Notwithstanding this increase in sickness, the mortality statistics show a decided improvement, viz., 145 deaths or 9-36 per 1,000 against 173 deaths or 10-50 per 1,000 in 1930. There were 128 deaths among convicts, 13 among undertrials and 4 among civil debtors, as compared with 162, 8 and 3, respectively in the previous year. Of the total deaths, 13 were among Mappilla Rebellion prisoners as against 21 in the preceding year. Of the deaths, 27 occurred in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 15 in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, 14 in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and 10 each in the Central Jail, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary, Madras. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, returned 9 deaths, the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, 8, Rajahmundry, Salem and the District Jail, Madura, 6 each. The Central Jail, Vellore, recorded 5 deaths, the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 4, the District Jail, Cuddalore, 3 and the Borstal School, Tanjore, 2. The Central Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the District Jail, Berhampur, contributed one death each. The Civil Jail, Madras, returned a clean mortality sheet. The Sub-jails in the Presidency contributed 17 deaths against 11 in 1930. There was no case of suicide during the year, but there were two accidental deaths one at Vellore and the other at the District Jail, Madura. The former was a case of violence, death being the result of a murderous assault by a fellow convict and the latter was due to fracture of the base of the skull consequent on a slip from a ladder, the full details of which were reported to Government at the time of the occurrence.

There were two deaths out of hospital, one each at Salem and Cannanore due to heart-failure. The case in the Central Jail, Cannanore, was a civil debtor.

Death-rates in several classes of jails.

49. As compared with the year 1930, the death-rate per mille in the several classes of jails was as shown below:—

Central jails	...	...	96 deaths.	9-54	(10-57)
District jails	...	...	32 "	12-46	(14-89)
Sub-jails	...	...	17 "	5-96	(4-65)
Total	...	145	"	9-36	(10-50)

The District jails include the statistics relating to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The former, an Hospital Jail set apart for the treatment of prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, was responsible for 15 deaths, the ratio per mille working out at 97-86. The latter returned 1 death with a ratio per mille of 4-79.

50. Trichinopoly among Central jails records, as was the case last year, the largest number of deaths and the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 27 and 24-30 against 29 and 23-41 respectively; but there was a fall in the number of admissions to hospital, viz., from 543 to 526. Of the 27 deaths, 3 were due to Enteritis, 2 each to Dysentery, Broncho Pneumonia, Tubercular Enteritis, and Anaemia combined with Myocarditis, and 1 each to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, Anaemia, Myocarditis, Colitis, Arterio-Sclerosis, Cancer Omentum, Pyloric Stenosis, Hepatitis, Cystitis, Bright's Disease, Bronchiectasis, Gastro-Enteritis, Cellulitis and Influenza-Pneumonia. The case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was in an advanced stage of the disease and transfer to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail for special treatment could not be effected.

51. This Jail shows the next highest death-rate, viz., 18-97 against 7-88 in the previous year. The number of deaths was double that of last year, viz., 14 against 7 in 1930, of which 8 were due to Dysentery, 2 each to Pneumonia and Myocarditis; and 1 each to Enteritis, Tubercular Enteritis, Bronchiectasis, Pleurisy, Influenza, Acute Nephritis, and Syphilis.

52. This Jail shows a death-rate of 6-99 against 4-93 in 1930. Notwithstanding the fall in the number of admissions to hospital, viz., from 204 in the previous year to 168 in the year under report, the number of deaths advanced from 7 to 10 of which 1 was a medical release returned as death under Rule 514-A, Jail Manual, for statistical purposes. Pneumonia claimed 2 deaths and Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Broncho Pneumonia, Enteritis, Pleurisy, Cancer, Enlarged Prostate and Influenza-1 each.

53. The death-rate of this Jail advanced from 6-83 in 1930 to 11-15 and the number of deaths from 6 to 10. The number of admissions to hospital also rose from 100 in the previous year to 163 in the year under report. Of the 10 deaths 2 each were due to Pneumonia and Dysentery and 1 each to Enteric Fever, Influenza, Diarrhoea, Acute Nephritis, Thrombosis Lateral Sinus and Cardiac Failure.

54. Notwithstanding a fall in the number of admissions to the hospital, the number of deaths and death-rate per mille advanced from 4 to 9 and 6-35 to 13-87, respectively. Of the 9 deaths, 3 were due to Dysentery and 1 each to Ulcer Rectum, Pneumonia, Myocarditis, Duodenal Ulcer, Appendicitis and Aneurysm of the Aorta.

55. A steady improvement is noticeable in the death-rate of this Jail from the year 1927. The number of deaths during the year under report dwindled to 8 with a death-rate per mille of 5-41 as compared with 22 and 11-70 in the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital rose from 1,790 in 1930 to 2,065 during the year due to an epidemic of Jaundice which accounted for 339 admissions to hospital in April last. An investigation unit of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine was on deputation to study the nature of the infection and to ascertain particularly if it was of Leptospiro origin, as amongst the jail population there were some who had been resident in the Andamans for sometime, where Leptospiro Jaundice was known to occur. The epidemic was, however, on the decline at the time of the arrival

of the unit; a few cases were studied in detail but from the results obtained the exact nature of the infection could not be determined, although it was considered probable that the disease was due to a filterable virus and was not of Leptospiral origin. The epidemic subsided about the middle of May.

Of the deaths that occurred, the following diseases accounted for one each, viz., Pneumonia, Dysentery, Enteric Fever, Colitis, Valvular Disease of the Heart, Bronchiectasis, Angina Pectoris and Haemorrhage from Gastric Ulcer. The improvement in the vital statistics is satisfactory.

56. Among Central jails, Bellary which exhibited a clean mortality sheet last year, returned the lowest death-rate during the year, viz., 1.96. There was one death due to Pneumonia. Salem comes next with a death-rate of 4.61 which is also an improvement on the previous year's rate, viz., 10.25. There were 6 deaths of which 2 were due to Valvular Disease of the Heart and 1 each to Abscess Thigh Periosteal, Duodenal Ulcer, Senile Debility and Gastritis. Vellore follows with a death-rate of 4.98 against 9.76 in the previous year. The number of deaths fell from 12 in 1930 to 5 of which 1 each was due to Pneumonia, Enteric Fever, Cirrhosis of Liver, Fatty Degeneration of the Heart and Coma. It is satisfactory to note that the death-rate at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, dropped from 16.69 in 1930 to 6.39 in the year under report notwithstanding a rise in the number of admissions to hospital, viz., 147 to 182 and the adverse health conditions that prevailed due especially to bowel complaints. There were 6 deaths as against 17 in the previous year, of which 3 were due to Enteritis and 1 each to Pneumonia, Tumour Abdomen and Cerebral Haemorrhage.

57. Among District jails, Madura records the highest mortality rate, viz., 10.16 against 5.60 in the previous year. Both the number of admissions to hospital and the number of deaths advanced from 357 to 462 and 3 to 6, which is double that of the previous year. Malaria, Pneumonia, Anaemia, Fracture of Skull caused by accident, Cellulitis and Acute Nephritis claimed 1 death each. Cuddalore returned the next highest rate, viz., 7.74 against 7.36 in the previous year. There were three deaths due to the following diseases: Valvular Disease of the Heart, Diabetic Coma and Acute Oedema of the Lungs. At the Borstal School, Palamcottah, the death-rate was 7.14 against 6.09 in 1930. There were four deaths of which two were due to Tubercular Diarrhoea and one each to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Pneumonia. The District Jail, Berhampur, which returned a clean mortality sheet last year exhibits a death-rate of 4.63. There was one death due to Pyrexia of uncertain origin. The Borstal School, Tanjore, returned the lowest death-rate, viz., 4.41 which is an improvement over the previous year's ratio, viz., 6.35. There were two deaths, one due to Septicaemia and the other to Pyaemic Abscess and this reflects credit on the medical management of the School.

58. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, which is a special institution set apart for the treatment of prisoners suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the jails of the Madras Presidency exhibits a death-rate of 97.86 against 218.98 which is a striking improvement. There were 15 deaths, all of which were due to Tuberculosis, notwithstanding the fact that the Jail is bound to admit advanced cases as well as curable cases unlike other sanatoria where selected early cases only are dealt with. Various improvements were effected during the year, such as provision of chicks in the main wards. The main requirements of the institution now are provision of X-Ray apparatus for diagnostic purposes and operating theatre accommodation when it is hoped the Jail will be able to show better results in early cases of the disease. There were 157 patients at the beginning of the year and 75 were received by transfer from jails making a total of 232. Of this number, 15 died, 43 were released under remission rules, 14 under orders of Government, one on expiry of sentence and one on transfer to the District Jail, Cuddalore, being a mental defective, leaving a balance of 158 at the end of the year.

59. The health of this Special Jail for female prisoners was very satisfactory. The number of admissions and the death-rate fell from 33 in 1930 to 24 and 8.81 to 4.79 during the year under report. There was one death due to Hepatitis.

Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

60. The Civil Jail, Madras, returned a clean mortality sheet as was the case last year. There were five admissions to hospital and the ratio thereof works out to 334.22, due to the low population dealt with.

61. There were 17 deaths in the sub-jails during the year against 11 in 1930 and the death-rate also advanced from 4.65 to 5.96 during the year under report. Of the 17 deaths, 6 relate to convicts and 11 to undertrial prisoners including a female prisoner. Coimbatore, South Kanara, The Nilgiris, Vizagapatam Agency and Tinnevely returned two deaths each, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Nellore, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad contributed one death each. The remaining districts returned clean mortality sheets. Of these deaths, three each were due to Pneumonia and Dysentery; two each to Malaria, Enteritis and Valvular Disease of the Heart and one each to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Influenza, Acute Nephritis, Gangrene, and Asthma combined with Pyorrhoea.

62. During the year, 22 convicts, including 3 Mappillas, belonging to this Presidency were received from the Andamans against 36 in previous year. Of this number, 6 were repatriated on medical grounds, 9 were returned as incorrigibles and 7 received on transfer to the Central Prison, Belgaum, on medical grounds. Of the 6 received on medical grounds, 3 were suffering from Anaemia, 2 from Malaria and 1 from Jaundice. The case of Jaundice was recommended to Government for release, and released during the year. Of these 6 convicts, 1 had spent a period between one and five years and 5 above five years in the Andamans.

63. The sub-joined table gives 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.							
	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Cholera	0.07	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	17.48	8.80	30.73	0.07	61.00	3.91	53.61	9.94
Malarial fevers	22.85	2.22	27.21	4.32	46.45	2.22	30.59	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Haemoptysis due to Tuberculosis	9.79	3.77	15.04	2.80	18.87	2.58	14.05	1.54
Other Tubercular diseases	1.52	4.44	1.52	3.32	1.14	2.23	1.71	3.34
Anaemia and Debility	2.83	5.58	5.76	3.32	8.87	6.61	14.14	2.26
Other general diseases	85.75	8.87	88.03	4.48	75.85	1.06	91.09	8.86
Pneumonia	5.15	1.31	4.96	1.21	4.17	6.68	5.31	1.20
Other respiratory diseases	11.03	4.44	10.98	4.48	13.03	4.45	23.39	5.69
Diarrhoea	1.02	0.07	0.40	...	0.83	...	1.20	...
Abcesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds	7.47	3.52	3.52	0.08	5.99	...	8.83	1.17
All other causes	40.34	3.47	63.64	3.92	107.07	5.23	146.54	4.46
Total	205.30	12.04	205.30	12.04	343.26	11.97	395.48	10.45

64. There was no case of Cholera during the year under report though the disease was prevalent in a few districts in the south in the vicinity of certain jails. Precautionary measures were adopted in these jails with satisfactory results.

65. The number of admissions and the ratio per mille fell from 805 and 61.00 in 1930 to 684 and 58.61 during the year under report. Though the number of deaths fell from 12 to 11 the mortality rate rose slightly from 0.91 to 0.94. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, was, as usual, mainly responsible for a large number of admissions. Dysentery is the chief disease to be contended with in Alipuram as it is full of chronic dysenterics, relics of the Mappilla Rebellion, the majority of whom relapse time and again and require hospital treatment. It is satisfactory to note that the Alipuram Jail recorded only one death. It will be seen that an increase in admissions, as compared with the previous year, is noticeable against the jails at Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Madura and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, where new

admissions were found to be dysenteric and had to be admitted to hospital, for treatment. In spite of an increase in the number of admissions in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, there was no fatality. The Central Jails, Cannanore and Vizagapatam contributed 3 deaths each and Trichinopoly and the Penitentiary 2 each.

66. It is satisfactory to note that with this disease we were so fortunate that the number of admissions fell from 613 to 357 and that there was no death. The disease was widespread in all the

Malarial fevers.

jails except in the Central Jail, Salem and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary; but the main admissions were in the Alipuram Jail, Bellary, viz., 231 which is, however, an improvement over the previous year's figure (356).

67. Both the number of admissions for Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Haemoptysis due to Tuberculosis, and deaths dropped from 249 and 34 to 164 and 18, respectively. The number of

Tubercular diseases.

admissions and deaths in respect of other tubercular diseases, however, advanced from 15 and 3 to 20 and 4, respectively. The disease was present in all the jails except in the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where all phthisical cases are concentrated, registered 15 deaths under Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the Central Jails, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 1 each. Under other tubercular diseases, the Central Jail, Trichinopoly and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, returned 2 deaths each.

A very fair degree of practical security against the introduction and spread of this communicable disease has been established by the removal and segregation of convict patients in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where they are the subjects of expert care and attention.

The institution has continued to do excellent work and it is unfortunate that financial stringency is interfering with necessary developments. The main requirements of the institution now are provision of an X-Ray room, a *sine qua non* for accurate and early diagnostic purposes, and operating theatre accommodation. The former was included in the Part II Schemes, but owing to financial conditions there is difficulty in financing it. The present operating theatre is a converted office room in the main block and is very badly lighted and much too small and only funds are awaited to effect improvements.

68. There were 165 admissions against 117 in the previous year; but it is satisfactory to note that the number of deaths declined from 8 in 1930 to 3 of which one each relates to Trichinopoly, Salem and Madura. Alipuram, as usual exhibits the largest number of admissions, viz., 103. Salem admitted 14 cases, the Penitentiary and District Jail, Madura 10 each, Rajahmundry 6, the Borstal School, Palamcottah and the District Jail, Berhampur 2 each and Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bellary and Vizagapatam 1 each.

Anaemia and Debility.

69. The statistics of the year 1929 have been closely repeated in the case of this disease, viz., 62 admissions and 15 deaths against 55 and 9 respectively in 1930. The disease was prevalent in all the Central Jails, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah and the Presidency Jail for Women. Of the 15 deaths, Trichinopoly was responsible for 3; Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, and Cannanore registered 2 each and the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary, Alipuram and Vizagapatam and the Borstal School, Palamcottah 1 each.

Pneumonia.

70. There were 14 admissions against 11 in the preceding year; but there was no death. This diagnosis is always discouraged as being unscientific but it continues to present itself from time to time.

Diarrhoea.

71. This disease was responsible for 42 admissions against 16 in the previous year but there was no fatality. Hookworm investigation is carried out systematically, as a matter of jail routine in all Central, and District and Special Jails. 16,808 cases were examined during the year and 6,383 or 37.98 per cent were found to be infected as against 40.92 in 1930. Endeavour is made to keep pace with modern practice and the latest methods of control and treatment with beneficial results in arresting the spread of the disease.

Ankylostomiasis.

72. Both the number of admissions and deaths fell from 101 and 7 in 1930 to 27 and 4 during the year under report. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary accounted for 10 admissions, the Penitentiary 5 and the Central Jail, Trichinopoly 3, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore and Cuddalore registered 2 admissions each and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam 1. Of the 4 deaths, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Penitentiary and Alipuram had 1 each.

Enteric fever.

73. There was a remarkable reduction in the number of admissions, viz., from 239 in 1930 to 47 during the year. The cases are distributed amongst several jails and there was one death returned from the Central Jail, Cannanore. This large decrease is no doubt attributable to absence of symptoms and not unfortunately to a real decrease in infections.

Syphilis.

74. Of the 128 convicts who died during the year, 43 including 6 in sub-jails died within six months after admission against 50 in the year 1930. The ratio of deaths per mille of average strength dropped from 12.82 to 12.32. Of the 37 deaths in Central and District Jails, Trichinopoly, as in the previous year, records the largest number, viz., 11 followed by the Central Jail, Coimbatore with 6. Cannanore, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary and the District Jail, Madura, contributed 3 each; Rajahmundry, Vellore, the Penitentiary and Cuddalore 2 each and the Central Jails, Bellary and Vizagapatam and the Borstal School, Tanjore 1 each. Of the remaining 85 deaths, 10 occurred among prisoners who had spent 6 to 12 months in jail, 23 among those who had been in jail between 1 and 2 years, 10 between 2 and 3 years, 20 between 3 and 7 years. The corresponding figures of the previous year were 18, 26, 9, 22 and 37, respectively.

Statement No. XVII.—
Mortality according to
periods of sentences
undergone.

75. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 74.65 per cent gained weight as compared with 66.95 in the previous year. The proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and of those who lost weight dropped from 24.12 to 19.69 and from 8.93 to 5.66, respectively. These results are very satisfactory. Berhampur, as was the case last year, was responsible for the largest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 20.49. Bellary comes next with 17.80. The Penitentiary, Cuddalore, Madura, Vizagapatam, Vellore and Cannanore follow in order with 15.82, 14.93, 14.88, 11.75, 11.60 and 11.33, respectively. The Central Jail, Trichinopoly, recorded the lowest percentage, viz., 0.58 followed by the Alipuram Jail and the Borstal School, Tanjore, with 1.01 and 1.99, respectively.

76. (1) Wells form the chief source of water-supply in the majority of jails, all of which have been properly constructed, protected against accidents and from pollution, and are periodically cleaned and bankinised. Samples of water are sent annually to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination and the reports received enable the jail authorities to correct any defect brought to notice. All drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination and field tests are systematically carried out to ensure efficient sterilization. A system of automatic chlorination has been introduced in most jails whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs and by this means the sterilization is rendered very effective and absolutely fool-proof. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Bellary and Vizagapatam and the District Jails, Madura and Berhampur, are linked up with the municipal water-supply. Water from this source is reserved for drinking and culinary purposes, while well water is used for bathing, gardening, etc. The Alipuram Jail, Bellary, has its water-supply from the Alipuram tank but had to indent on the municipality owing to a breach of the supply channel from the catchment area and to shortage on account of the general failure of the monsoon. The right to draw water from the Fort ditch was acquired during the year 1930, but this water was condemned for drinking purposes by the Public Analyst to Government and this source as an additional supply for domestic purposes had consequently to be abandoned. It can, however, be used for gardening. Three acres and 41 cents of land were acquired during the year in connexion with the construction of a pumping plant near the

Water-supply.

Alipuram Tank in accordance with G.O. No. 2455, Law (General), dated the 11th June 1930.

At Trichinopoly, the municipal supply is irregular and during the hot weather barely sufficient for the needs of the jail. The construction of a well in No. 7 garden is proceeding apace and is expected to be in use shortly when it is hoped there will be an ample and perennial supply of water as there appears to be a sufficient supply of water, if this well is provided with an overhead tank and linked up with the distribution system there is every prospect of the jail being independent of the outside municipal supply.

At Coimbatore, a well was constructed in the factory enclosure.

At Cannanore, there was a sufficient supply of water during the year although water scarcity was anticipated. The construction of the new well which should have been completed during the year was held up as a result of rains at irregular intervals retarding the progress of the work. It is hoped that it will be possible to remedy matters before the monsoon sets in, so that the water-supply in the future may be sufficient for all requirements.

At Vizagapatam, the overhead storage tank has been completed and this has made matters satisfactory.

At Salem, improvements to the jail wells were effected during the year.

At Tanjore, the work of boring wells on the farm was completed and a pump installed. A new bathing platform with 32 cubicles was also provided.

At Palamcottah, the piped water distribution scheme undertaken by the Public Works Department has been completed and is working satisfactorily.

All Central and District Jails and Borstal Schools in the Presidency are now in the fortunate position of having a protected water-supply and a complete piped distribution system with tap delivery. The water-supply at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, continues to be most unsatisfactory, drinking water having to be carted from the Alipuram Jail. Now that this jail is to be closed there will be further difficulty. A scheme costing Rs. 14,876 for linking up the near by Cowl Bazaar Municipal Supply is under consideration, in view of the fact that there is no likelihood of the early extension of the main municipal supply to the Cantonment.

(2) All kitchens in Central, District and Special sub-jails are now fly-proof, well equipped and under satisfactory sanitary control. The construction of a new model kitchen at the Central Jail,

Kitchen.

Vizagapatam, is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. At Coimbatore, the fly-proof kitchen for the civil debtors was completed and brought into use during the year.

At Trichinopoly, the kitchen was improved and the cooling platform set right. At Salem, certain improvements to the cooling platform were effected. Repairs were carried out to the hospital kitchen in the Borstal School, Tanjore. At Cuddalore, all the kitchens were fly-proofed, including the hospital kitchen. Several other minor repairs and improvements were effected during the year to the kitchens of other jails, as far as funds would permit.

(3) An immense amount of care and attention is expended on conservancy and our object is to have sanitary fly-proof latrines with a self-contained cubicle system to permit of ablution being

Conservancy.

carried out from within. Old pattern latrines were remodelled during the year on this principle in different jails. Two excellent latrines of this type were constructed at the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, in the warders' lines and another two were provided in the old female yard. At Vellore, two standardized latrines were brought into use. Improvements and repairs were carried out to latrines in blocks Nos. V, VI and VII. At Trichinopoly, a cage latrine was provided in the hospital and 18 latrines fly-proofed. At Coimbatore, latrines for blocks 1, 2, 3 and 7 were nearing completion, while the work in respect of blocks 5 and 6 was in progress. A ten-seated latrine for convict warders was provided. At Cannanore, a cage latrine was fixed in the star class block. Provision of cage latrines to all the blocks in the Central Jail, Bellary, was made. At Tanjore, eight small latrines were replaced by one general sixty-seated latrine. This has resulted in economy in the amount of the labour involved in cleansing, being compact and suitably situated near the ejector. Two cage latrines were also fixed in the old female yard. At Palamcottah, the general latrine is being

extended with twenty additional seats and the segregation latrines fly-proofed and provided with door shutters. A cement platform was constructed near the truck ejector. At Madura, a new standardized fly-proof latrine was constructed in the civil debtors' yard and the several latrines brought up to date. Urinals were constructed in the workshop of the Central Jail, Salem. At Vellore and Cuddalore urinal recesses were provided in all the cells. The principle of fitting cells with sanitary recesses or turnstiles is being carried out, but the difficulty of finding funds stands in the way of progress. The advantages of a water carriage system are universally recognized, but it is too expensive for application to Jails. The conservancy system as practised in Jails is difficult to improve upon and worthy of imitation.

(4) At Rajahmundry, the masonry drains in Nos. 1 and 2 gardens were further extended and the drainage system established on sound lines. At Tanjore, new drains were constructed in the

Drainage.

farm, the drains and cisterns in Nos. 1 and 2 gardens repaired and a sound irrigation system established. At Madura, the disposal of sullage water is still giving trouble. If the Jail drain is connected to the underground municipal sewer, the difficulty will be at an end, but the municipality seems to be unwilling to take any definite measures to extend the sewer system on the ground that there is no likelihood of the adjoining area requiring underground drainage in the near future. The Public Works Department has been asked to advise in the matter and some practical measures will be undertaken early in the ensuing financial year. No steps appear to have been taken to remove the insanitary conditions in the area adjoining the Jail.

(5) At Rajahmundry, the main gate-way passage, quarantine and Borstal block were dacoed with ship bottom paint. Standardized bathing platforms with pipe connexions were constructed in Blocks 3 to 5. At Vellore, iron palisading was put up round the general kitchen and racks provided for holding feeding mugs and plates. At Coimbatore, improvements were made to provide facilities for bathing platforms and drinking water taps in all the blocks, and the hospital dispensary improved upon on the lines suggested by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Bathing platforms for new Blocks 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 are nearing completion and the work in respect of Block No. 5 is in progress. At the Penitentiary, recesses were provided for W.I. urinal pans in cells, besides improvements to the flooring of certain blocks. Hospital cots and bedside lockers were repainted. At Cannanore, the existing dhoby yard was extended. At Salem, a dining room for warders was constructed and bathing cubicles were provided in Blocks 2, 4 and 6. At Vizagapatam, repairs to the main hospital and the association ward in the quarantine were effected. At Tanjore, the hospital verandah was partitioned and at Palamcottah, expanded metal in congo-wood frames fixed in the hospital verandah. Space will not permit the mention of other minor improvements effected during the year, but it will suffice to say that the best is done with the funds available to improve sanitary conditions in all institutions. It is unfortunate, however, that while sanitation within our institutions is as perfect as can be with the means at our disposal, and in every case efficient as regards maintenance of health and salubrity, in several instances where the institutions unfortunately are situated within municipal limits, the health of the inmates and the staff are endangered by insanitary areas and conditions under the control of inefficient municipalities. Such conditions prevail, for instance, at Tanjore and Madura where disgraceful conditions permitted by the municipal authorities in the neighbouring areas are a standing menace to health.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

77. This statement has been abolished, as a measure of economy with reference to Government of India, Home Department, No. F. 114/31, Jails, dated the 13th November 1931, disposed of in G.O. Ms. No. 10, Law (General), dated the 4th January 1932.

78. The total number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year was 918 as against 1,028 in the previous year. His Excellency the Governor visited the Central Jails, Coimbatore, Salem and Bellary, the Alipuram and Wellesley Sanatorium

Jails at Bellary. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore visited Central Jail, Vizagapatam. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar, Kt., the Law Member, visited the Central Jail, Trichinopoly. The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu, Chief Minister, paid a visit to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Deputy Director of Public Health paid a visit to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The Director of Industries and his staff continued to be helpful in assisting the officers of the Department with advice on all technical matters relating to Jail industries. I am particularly grateful to Mr. Fyfe, Inspector of Industrial Schools, for much useful practical advice in the management of the Jail industries and to Mr. Amalsad, the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles), for expert advice relating to the working of the textile sections of jails, especially the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Bellary.

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 Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Bellary and Vizagapatam, the Alipuram Jail, Bellary and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. He also paid additional visits to the Central Jails at Vellore, Bellary and Alipuram. He recorded, as usual, the largest number of visits to the Penitentiary, Madras, outdistancing others with 86 visits and continued to be zealous in prison work and in promoting the efficiency of after-care work in the Presidency. Rao Sahib V. Krishnam Chetti, the Provincial Visitor for the Northern Circars, visited the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Salem and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Among other non-official visitors, Rao Sahib R. Narasimham Ayyangar paid 36 visits and Rao Bahadur M. Abboy Nayudu 25 to the District Jail, Madura and were keenly interested in their work and helpful to the administration. M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu paid 15 visits to the Borstal School, Tanjore, and Rao Sahib P. G. Panikker visited the Central Jail, Cannanore, 16 times and both gentlemen evinced much interest in their work. Rao Sahib T. K. Nayanar paid 13 visits to the Central Jail, Vellore, and visited once the Presidency Jail for Women and continued to display more than ordinary interest in the discharge of his duties. Dr. T. A. Rajah and Mr. B. A. Padmanabha Ayyar paid 13 visits each to the Central Jail, Coimbatore and were helpful to the administration. Among lady visitors Mrs. L. Peter and Mrs. Eapen paid 8 visits each to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, respectively. Mrs. K. Alamelumangathayar Ammal paid 6 visits to the Penitentiary, Mrs. E. L. Nolting, Mrs. G. Rangaswami and Mrs. B. Wright 5 each to the District Jail, Madura, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Penitentiary, Madras, respectively and Dr. Ida Scudder 4 to the Presidency Jail for Women and it is no exaggeration to say that the services of lady visitors are indispensable. Our thanks are specially due to Mrs. Lorimer, who visited the Borstal School, Tanjore, 4 times, for the great interest she has shown in its management. She has contributed much to the advancement of the staff in holding classes on psychology by virtue of which they are enabled to learn the nature of all the inmates and the reasons for their anti-social conduct and do the best for each. 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 appreciated by the prisoners. We are indebted to them for their unselfish and unostentatious labours. The following gentlemen deserve special mention:—Rev. Handly Bird, Rev. Shaw and Janab K. Rahiman Haji Ahmed attached to the Penitentiary, Madras, and Mulla Hajee Hasham of the Coimbatore Central Jail. They all paid 52 visits each. Rao Sahib Subadhar P. Mooliah Patrudu, I.M.D. (Retired), the Honorary Lecturer in the District Jail, Berhampur, continued to evince a keen interest in his work and the title of Rao Sahib was conferred on him during the year.

79. Colonel Cameron, C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.C.P.E., I.M.S., inspected the Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Cannanore and Bellary, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, the District Jail, Madura, and the Civil Jail, Madras. He also visited the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore and Salem, the Alipuram and Wellesley Sanatorium Jails, Bellary and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

I inspected the Central Jails, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Presidency Jail for Women, the Alipuram and Wellesley Sanatorium Jails, Bellary, the District Jails, Ouddalore and Berhampur and the Civil Jail, Madras. I inspected the Central Jail, Salem, a second time and paid two additional visits to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and one to the Penitentiary, Madras. The Central Jails, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, and Bellary and the District Jail, Madura, were also visited by me during the year.

As regards Sub-Jails 173 inspections were made by District Magistrates; 556 by Divisional Magistrates and 1,056 by District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The total number of inspections of Sub-Jails was 2,964 against 2,396.

80. The total expenditure on Jail and Sub-Jail buildings, including my office, amounted to Rs. 5,09,483 as against Rs. 5,30,275 in the previous year. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 4,82,414 was exclusively expended by the Public Works department, the amount spent by the Superintendents of Jails as Public Works Disbursers being nil. The departmental expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs amounted to Rs. 77,069 as against Rs. 72,883 in the previous year. The expenditure in respect of Sub-Jails was Rs. 15,781 as compared with Rs. 4,479 in 1930 of which Rs. 1,772 represents the expenditure under Petty Construction and Repairs including that of the Sub-Jail, Koraput. Among major works the following were carried out during the year:—

- (1) Construction of an up-to-date Prison Press in the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (2) Construction of quarters for the staff of the Penitentiary, Madras, and filling in the pond in the Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, Madras, under the remodelling scheme.
- (3) Construction of a workshop in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (4) Improvements to the main-gate of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly.
- (5) Construction of quarters for the additional warders in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.
- (6) Construction of quarters for three foremen, two teachers and one engine driver in the Central Jail, Salem.
- (7) The construction of an overhead tank for the piped water distribution scheme, Central Jail, Vizagapatam.
- (8) The piped water distribution scheme, Borstal School, Palamcottah.

Most of the works to be carried out had to be abandoned, due to the existing financial stringency and the amounts provided in the budget surrendered.

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

- (1) Remodelling of the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (2) Construction of five additional blocks of 40 cells each, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

81. The rules regulating the maintenance of service registers and leave ledgers and the periodical destruction of records were complied with, and the inventories of stores maintained in the various Jails and in my office were written up to the end of the year.

General features of the year.

82. The salient features of the year are—

- (1) A fall in the total prison population dealt with and the daily average confined.
- (2) A slight increase in the number of admissions of convicted prisoners.
- (3) A decrease in the number of mental defectives dealt with.
- (4) A striking increase in the number of prisoners released under the orders of Government.
- (5) A decrease in the number of prisoners released under the remission rules.
- (6) An increase in the number of undertrials dealt with and their average period of detention.
- (7) An increase in the daily average number of Civil prisoners.
- (8) A decline in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
- (9) An increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to periods not exceeding one month and also of those sentenced to 1 to 3 months.

- (10) A fall in the number of admissions of previously convicted prisoners.
- (11) A fall in the number of juveniles admitted.
- (12) A marked rise in the female population.
- (13) A fall in the number of escapes.
- (14) A decline in the number of offences and punishments.
- (15) A fall in the number of corporal punishments.
- (16) An increase in the number of releases under the Advisory Board Scheme.
- (17) A reduction in the total expenditure.
- (18) A fall in the expenditure under diet, clothing and bedding, sanitation and extraordinary charges.
- (19) An increase in the expenditure under hospital, moving and miscellaneous services and supplies.
- (20) An increase in the total expenditure of Sub-Jails.
- (21) A fall in the average net cost per head.
- (22) A fall in the total value of supplies made to public consuming departments.
- (23) An increase in the cash earnings and assets.
- (24) A fall in the value of intra-departmental supplies.
- (25) A marked increase in the Press earnings of the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (26) A large number of admissions to hospital.
- (27) A fall in the mortality rate.
- (28) A fall in the number of prisoners received from the Andamans.
- (29) An increase in the number of persons who gained weight and a fall in the proportion of prisoners who remained stationary and of those who lost weight.
- (30) A decrease in the number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors.
- (31) An increase in the total number of inspections of Sub-Jails.

Matters of administrative importance.

83. (1) The change in the personnel of the Inspector-General of Prisons and Chief Inspector of Certified Schools.
- (2) The recruitment of two Indian Medical Service Officers, viz., Major C. S. V. Ramanan and Capt. G. S. Gill.
- (3) The appointment of the District Medical Officer, Ganjam, to hold additional charge of the District Jail, Berhampur, and the keeping in abeyance of the post of whole-time Superintendent.
- (4) The postponement of the conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.
- (5) The direct release of habitual prisoners not classified as such for confinement in special habitual jails and remaining in individual Jails.
- (6) The introduction of the Commercial System of Accounting in the Central Jails, Coimbatore and Vellore, as a permanent measure.
- (7) The authorization of the Civil Assistant Surgeon, Rajahmundry and Cannanore to take combined charge of the Central Jail in short leave or other arrangements.
- (8) Introduction of departmental tests for Superintendents of Jails other than those promoted from the Jailer's grade.
- (9) The abolition of the circle system of warders.
- (10) Addition of a breaker and a finisher carder to the Wool Spinning Plant in the Central Jail, Bellary.
- (11) The appointment of two additional teachers in the Borstal School, Palamcottah.
- (12) The appointment of an additional weaving instructor.
- (13) The revision of pay of the teaching staff, Borstal Schools.
- (14) Abolition of the post of engine-driver, Borstal School, Tanjore, in consequence of the linking up of the school with municipal electrical supply.
- (15) The grant of a special pay of Rs. 10 to the compounder, Sub-Jail, Koraput.

The following measures of retrenchment were undertaken :—

- (1) The reduction of the status of the District Jail, Koraput, to that of a Sub-Jail.
- (2) The abolition of statements Nos. XI and A.

- (3) Reduction of execution charges.
- (4) The extension of the period of wear of warders' uniform as well as prison clothing.
- (5) Revised scale of gratuity and the grant of remission to short termers in lieu of gratuity.
- (6) Reduction in the charge allowance to Superintendents in charge of the Presidency Jail for Women and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.
- (7) Abolition of the posts of carpenter-foreman and weaving instructor in several Jails as a measure of retrenchment.
- (8) Modification of warders' and convict warders' turband.
- (9) Abolition of conveyance allowance to religious and moral lecturers.
- (10) Abolition of the post of second Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Vizagapatam.
- (11) Abolition of the post of second Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Bellary.
- (12) Reduction in the quantity of ammunition for practice.
- (13) The discontinuance of telephone connexions in the Inspector-General's residence and in certain jails.
- (14) Abolition of the appointments of European Warders in the Penitentiary and Salem with the exception of three in the Central Jail, Salem, and their substitution by Indian Chief and Selection Grade Warders.
- (15) The retrenchment of the staff attached to the Alipuram Jail, Bellary in pursuance of the decision to close it down.
- (16) The abolition of house-rent allowance to the Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the clerk attached to the Penitentiary, Madras.
- (17) The abolition of Presidency Allowance (the compensatory allowance attached to the executive staff in the city).

84. The recent innovation of the classification of prisoners into A, B and C class and the abolition of racial discrimination marked a new era in prison reform, in that an enlightened treatment of prisoners, with special reference to their accustomed mode of living, is ensured and attention is focussed on their material well-being in regard to diet, clothing and bedding and labour as well as their moral and intellectual improvement by the grant of varied concessions. The responsibility of classification rests with the Committing Courts, but in certain cases difference in classification is so apparent that it is evident that no hard and fast standards have yet been evolved. Prisoners classified as "B" in 1930 have been placed in the "C" class in 1931 with the result that the Jail authorities have had to point out cases of dissimilitude to the convicting Courts. The new classification and the privileges attached to the A and B classes were appreciated by those favoured but the discontent amongst a certain type of prisoner due to differentiation in classification has continued to exist and there have also been instances of voluntary surrender of special classification. Many of the Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners in B and C class resorted to obstructive tactics and hunger strikes on some pretext or another and it will be gathered that these incidents are not infrequent in jails where numbers of such prisoners are confined as they are bent upon obstructing authority with frivolous complaints. They openly boast that they have courted imprisonment to hamper the administration and it will be frequently found that their reasons for causing disturbance and disobeying orders are merely excuses to that end. When suitably punished they go on hunger strike for a few hours or a day and this appears to be the fashionable method of expressing disapproval when a prisoner is not permitted to have his own way. It seems necessary that Superintendents of Jails should have wider powers to adequately deal with such refractory prisoners. Indiscipline was, however, firmly but tactfully repressed and every possible effort made to maintain our reformatory policy.

85. The strength of the warder establishment at the end of the year was 1,114 including 249 temporary warders employed in the various jails. The total number of punishments awarded to them was, 1,222 against 1,336 in 1930. Four warders were prosecuted and convicted and 47 dismissed from the service. The services of 38 were terminated, six were suspended and three reduced. The other forms of punishments were, warnings 248, extra drill and deprivation of off-duty 382, award of black marks 64, forfeiture or reduction of pay 125, fine 322, and other punishments 33. On the whole the conduct of the warder establishment was satisfactory.

Conduct of jail establishment.

The circle system of warders introduced in the year 1926 as an experimental measure on the grounds of a wider range of promotion and facility for exercising disciplinary control was found to be unworkable in its main objects and was therefore abolished as a measure of economy.

The decree against the late Store-keeper, Alipuram Jail, Bellary, is still in the execution stage and the decree has been transferred to Tanjore as the judgment-debtor is reported to be hiding in Negapatam.

The subordinate staff were called upon to exert themselves with more than usual energy owing to the presence of the Civil Disobedience prisoners during the early part of the year. In times like the present the lot of the Jail officer is a most unpleasant and arduous one. He has to deal for months or years with a type of prisoner who comes to jail with the avowed intention of undermining and opposing authority and has to suffer all their obstructive tactics against the necessary discipline and their passive or active resistance to authority not momentarily but throughout the period of their imprisonment. Although Jail Officers are thus face to face with heavy responsibilities and duties of a most trying nature, it is not possible for them to make a showy display of the arduous and exacting nature of their work. The reason is not far to seek. Jail work is carried out unostentatiously behind prison walls and the outside public seldom come in contact with it. The Jail Officer has to suffer a monotonous daily round with no diversions, and little off duty, continuously subject to the annoying obstructiveness of the class of prisoners now being admitted in large numbers and with little or no excitement or mental relaxation and cut off from ordinary society and daily life. He has not seldom to suffer bodily injury in the execution of his duties. I trust that the services rendered by the subordinate establishment of the jail will not in future go unrecognized, as has, unfortunately, been the case in the past.

The life of a jail officer is at no time a bed of roses, but in times like the present, I desire to emphasize the fact that he bears an honourable and very trying part in the duty of protecting the public. He is, therefore, in all fairness entitled to equal consideration and reward with the other sister services engaged in the maintenance of Law and Order.

The Imperial Service Medal was awarded to selection grade warders K. Kanaran and T. Venkataswami of the Central Jails, Cannanore and Bellary, respectively, in token of the good services rendered by them while in the Department.

36. The Superintendents and Medical Officers of jails carried out their duties satisfactorily during the year, and continued to evince interest in their work.

The title of Khan Sahib was bestowed upon Saiyid Ghulam Mustafa Sahib, Acting Superintendent of the Madura District Jail, in recognition of his good services in the Department.

The subordinate officials of the Department have also worked very well and rendered valuable assistance in maintaining discipline and efficiency in a period not free from trials and anxiety.

I desire also to thank my office staff for their steady support and readiness at all times to assist in maintaining the efficiency of the administration.

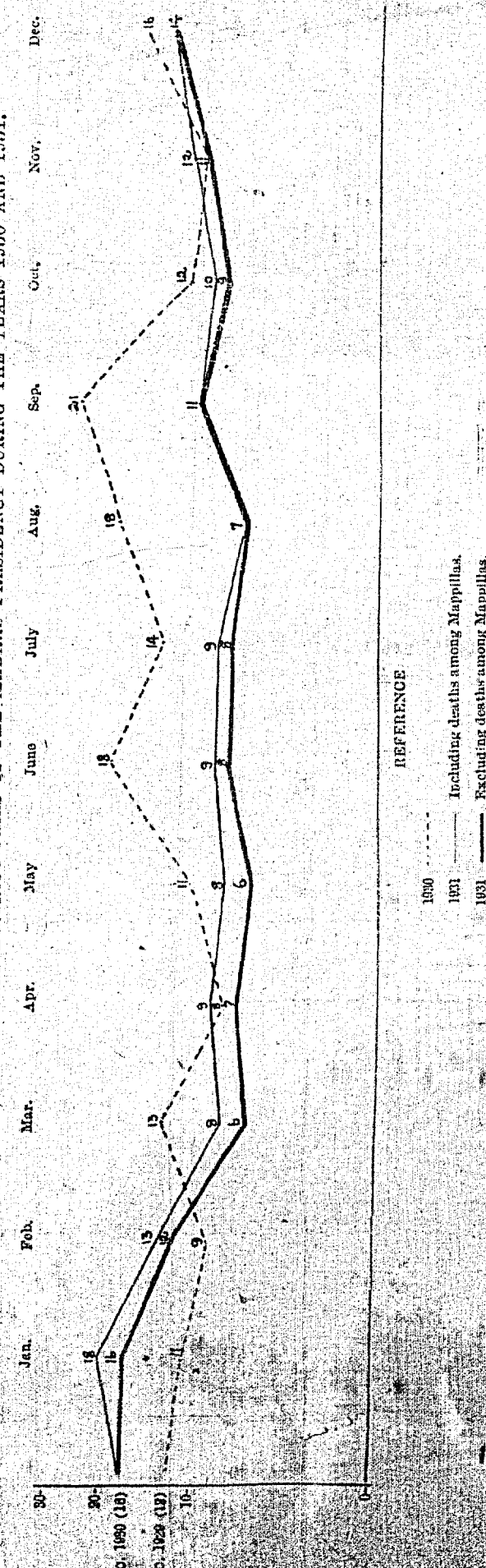
37. The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central and Special jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

G. W. MACONACHIE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY DURING THE YEARS 1930 AND 1931.



APPENDICES.

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

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931

[illegible]

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 1931.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6				7		8	
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1931.		Total.		Received by transfers.				Grand total.		Transferred to other jails.	
								A				B		A	B
		M.	F.	M.	F.	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.		To undergo sentence.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.															
1	Kajshumundry	1,071	...	1,731	...	2,802	...	169	...	...	...	...	...	2,977	351
2	Vellore	1,238	...	1,384	...	2,622	...	395	...	...	...	...	...	3,028	251
3	Trichinopoly	1,086	...	1,538	...	2,624	...	307	...	...	...	...	...	2,935	442
4	Coimbatore	1,391	...	2,108	...	3,499	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	3,829	506
5	Penitentiary	801	...	1,311	...	2,112	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	2,535	274
6	Cannanore	800	...	696	...	1,496	...	285	...	...	...	...	...	1,878	115
7	Salem	1,392	...	1,732	...	3,124	...	314	...	...	...	...	...	2,497	82
8	Bellary	627	...	888	...	1,515	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	1,710	129
9	Alipuram Jail	2,003	...	...	...	2,003	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	2,126	100
10	Vizagapatnam	617	...	270	...	887	...	152	...	...	...	...	...	1,039	52
Special Jails.															
11	Wellersley Sanatorium	167	...	...	...	167	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	232	1
12	Jail, Bellary, for Women, Vellore.	...	240	...	255	...	405	...	40	...	...	...	...	538	11
Special Schools for Adolescents.															
13	Tanjore Borstal School...	508	...	117	...	625	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	697	46
14	Palamcottah do.	619	...	130	...	749	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	769	21
District Jails.															
15	Cuddalore	315	...	638	...	953	...	259	...	...	...	...	...	1,212	174
16	Madura	427	...	2,078	...	2,505	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	2,971	686
17	Belurpur	195	...	694	...	890	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	966	70
Total, Central and District Jails.		13,848	251	14,070	355	27,418	606	3,100	44	48	3	65	2	30,939	3,309
Subsidiary Jails		742	43	8,445	624	9,187	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,371	16,031
Grand total		14,090	294	22,515	979	35,605	1,273	3,100	44	48	3	65	2	56,310	19,400
Grand Total for 1930		12,163	254	22,644	726	34,907	980	6,750	267	72	2	393	4	41,423	23,981

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 1931—concluded.

Jails.	Released during the year.																Daily average number.
	9																
	A				B				C				D				
	On appeal.				On expiry of sentence.				Under remission rules.				By order of Government.				

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

Serial number.	5— <i>concl'd.</i>		6		7									
	Education— <i>concl'd.</i>		Previous occupation.											
	B		Males.		Females.									
	Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	Total.
	M.	F.	Persons employed under Gov. Government or Municipal or other Local authorities.	Profes- sional 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, manu- factures and engi- neering opera- tions, etc.	Miscellane- ous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un- married.	Widows.	Practi- tions.	
Central Jails.														
1	1,427	...	11	41	38	932	123	123	403	...	...	...	...	1,731
2	1,160	...	10	106	20	841	147	17	180	...	...	...	...	1,390
3	968	...	33	82	276	733	177	182	136	...	...	...	...	1,539
4	1,977	85	39	150	...	522	125	22	1,260	33	...	2	...	2,145
5	923	32	...	98	92	88	71	9	955	28	7	...	...	1,311
6	400	...	15	148	73	178	135	13	134	...	...	...	...	686
7	397	...	...	53	8	110	39	17	251	...	...	...	...	480
8	803	...	10	54	22	647	31	24	91	...	...	...	...	888
9	...	...	...	21	13	76	31	19	121	...	...	...	...	270
10	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jails.														
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	0	20	1	...
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	70	...	...	14	7	81	16	17	32	...	...	...	...	117
16	96	...	...	41	8	31	5	1	44	...	...	...	...	130
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	454	...	...	35	58	328	93	23	112	...	...	...	...	638
19	1,817	28	...	181	...	952	113	45	810	28	...	...	...	2,078
20	639	...	...	94	29	280	52	8	210	...	...	...	...	694
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	11,854	324	187	1,117	643	5,787	1,038	499	4,729	314	16	24	...	14,070
23	6,811	321	44	459	392	2,765	433	169	4,192	491	38	87	...	8,445
24	18,571	915	231	1,576	1,035	5,562	1,531	659	8,921	805	54	111	...	22,515
25	14,542	671	360	1,754	1,059	9,417	1,899	873	7,432	543	53	120	1	22,644
Grand Total for 1930														
Grand Total														
Grand Total for 1930														

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

40

Serial number.	Jails.	Numbers according to length of sentences.												Total.	
		A				B				C				D	
		Not exceeding 1 month.				Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.				E	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
2	Madrassundry.	Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
3	Vellore.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
		Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
4	Tiruchinopoly.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
5	Cuddalore.	Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													

41

Serial number.	Jails.	Numbers according to length of sentences.												Total.	
		A				B				C				D	
		Not exceeding 1 month.				Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.				Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.				E	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	Perinthali.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
7	Gannanore.	Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
8	Salem.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
		Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
9	Tollary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
		C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
10	Alipuram Jail.	Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													
		A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment...													
		B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment...													
11	Vizakapatnam.	C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement...													
		D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.													
		Total admissions...													
		Total remaining on the 31st December...													

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences—continued.

42

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 exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Above 10 years and not exceeding 20 years.		Above 20 years and not exceeding 30 years.		Sentenced to transportation 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.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
11	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	Wolfeley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ... B. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ... C. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ... D. Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	Total admissions ... Total remaining on the 31st December *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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District Jails.	Cuddalore	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment ...	11	...	6	...	5	165	9	...	18	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

† Inmates dealt with under the Madras Borstal Schools Act.

No. IV.—(JUDICIAL)—

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

1 Serial number.	2 Jails.	3 Number admitted during the year.			4							
					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.					
					M.	F.	Once - previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Central Jails.</i>												
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,731	...	1,731	71	...	154	...	27	...	17	...
2	Vellore ...	1,390	...	1,390	...	...	74	...	39	...	26	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,539	...	1,539	15	...	69	...	28	...	72	...
4	Coimbatore ...	2,108	35	2,143	...	...	33	...	13	...	1	...
5	Penitentiary ...	1,311	35	1,346	...	...	58	...	27	...	64	1
6	Cannanore ...	696	...	696	21	...	17	...	9	...	13	...
7	Salem ...	480	...	480	23	...	188	...	105	...	141	...
8	Bellary ...	888	...	888	23	...	86	...	25	...	5	...
9	Aliparam Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	270	...	270	21	...	125	...	59	...	60	...
<i>Special Jails.</i>												
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	255	255	...	9	...	29	...	13	...	14
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>												
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	117	...	117	16	...	14	...	1	...	...	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	130	...	130	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
<i>District Jails.</i>												
15	Cuddalore ...	638	...	638	6	...	20	...	7	...	3	...
16	Madura ...	2,078	80	2,158	...	...	71	1	...	...	...	...
17	Belthangudi ...	694	...	694	18	...	25	...	17	...	2	...
Total, Central and District Jails.		14,070	355	14,425	214	9	320	30	357	18	404	15
Subsidiary Jails		8,445	624	9,069	19	1	127	4	38	...	16	...
Grand Total		22,515	979	23,494	233	10	1,657	34	395	13	420	15
Grand Total for 1930.		22,644	726	23,370	136	12	1,380	48	398	14	449	2

(For convicts only).

Madras Presidency, during the year 1931, who had been previously convicted.

5										6									
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.								
Total.					A			B			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, not being the Convicting Courts.		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.				
					Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
269	...	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...			
139	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	...	...			
184	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...			
47	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...			
144	1	11	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	1	...	...	...	...			
60	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...			
452	...	94	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...	...	...			
139	...	16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	...	...	...	3	...			
265	...	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	65	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...			
6	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	2	...			
71	1	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	1	...	...	...	...			
62	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,905	67	14	19	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	67	...	...	5	...			
200	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	5	...	...	...	...			
2,105	72	9	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,105	72	...	...	5	...			
2,363	74	15	18	15	5	7	12	...	...	...	2,272	74	1	...	...	...			

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

Statement showing the Escapes and Re-captures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1931 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.			Re-captured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
			A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.	
	Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	5	...	3	8	1	2	3	4	1	5	3	...	...	
2	Vellore	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	
3	Trichinopoly	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	
4	Coimbatore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	Salem	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	
8	Bellary	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	
9	Alipuram	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	
10	Vizagapatam	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	
	Special Jails.														
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special Schools for Adolescents.														
13	Tanjore Borstal School ...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	
	District Jails.														
15	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	Madura	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	
17	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total, Central and District Jails.	18	3	8	11	2	6	8	16	5	21	7	4	...	
18	Subsidiary Jails	9	2	5	7	8	7	15	1	...	1	7	...	...	
	Grand Total	27	5	13	18	10	13	23	17	5	22	14	4	...	
	Grand Total for 1930 ...	23	7	15	22	3	14	17	20	8	28	16	5	1	

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 1931.

Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.										Offences dealt with by Superintendents.										7	8	9	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (d) to column 9.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
			Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.										Offences dealt with by Superintendents.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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Serial number.	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.								
	Jails.										A		B		C						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and warden's quarters.	Money payments as reward for good conduct and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.	
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Special Jails.</i>																					
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>Special Jails for Adolescents.</i>																					
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Central and District Jails.																					
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total																					
Grand Total for 1930																					

Statement showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931, 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.
1	Central Jails.	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 maintenance).	Dringable cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 years).	Other miscellaneous one dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
2	Rajahmundry ...	180	357	...	77	356	48	27	...	...	9	1,064	1	1,07,678	114 16 6
3	Vellore ...	238	64	1	...	108	164	164	...	10	601	978	0	1,33,821	133 8 3
4	Trichinopoly ...	167	273	...	...	20	83	...	...	48	39	29	0	1,08,246	95 9 8
5	Coimbatore ...	8	613	60	56	3	...	1	...	14	288	886	0	1,40,760	140 4 8
6	Penitentiary ...	577	707	...	...	2	20	48	...	...	79	1,439	1	1,62,632	170 2 8
7	Canimnore ...	240	60	...	43	60	...	...	...	...	11	120	...	96,595	100 13 6
8	Salem ...	284	263	6	84	48	86	86	...	...	788	1,567	1	1,84,372	184 6 3
9	Bellary ...	320	215	17	57	148	31	60	...	...	24	809	1	83,504	106 6 6
10	Alipparam ...	447	456	...	246	215	1	...	...	100	109	1,372	0	1,96,320	132 12 0
11	Vinayapattam ...	85	80	...	...	...	22	5	...	...	32	130	0	78,248	120 9 3
12	Special Jails.														
13	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	174	...	214	47	...	19	54	...	200	...	708	4	36,766	239 13 8
14	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	154	218	387	...	108	...	7	...	...	78	638	3	27,627	182 6 13
15	Special Jail for Adolescents.														
16	Tanjore Borstal School ...	...	162	251	38	160	50	...	...	10	102	743	1	76,477	168 11 10
17	Palembocatal Borstal School ...	...	53	13	118	336	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,797	8	69,444	124 0 1
18	District Jails.														
19	Madras ...	51	190	...	24	7	223	22	889	574	70	1,505	4	58,708	151 8 0
20	Berhampore ...	...	66	13	81	17	40	...	...	...	2	168	0	51,371	87 0 6
21	Berhampore ...	...	44	67	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	116	0	31,069	148 4 3
22	Tanjore Central and District Jails...	2,568	3,673	914	921	1,312	710	476	150	180	3,310	13,911	1	16,87,063	125 10 1
23	The Central Jail, Madras ...	1,104	533	89	58	107	648	56	387	140	122	2,290	0	6,310	354 15 2
24	Salem Jail ...	3,672	4,266	1,008	870	1,420	1,864	582	187	270	3,431	10,100	1	2,62,130	126 15 6
25	Grand total ...	4,768	6,927	4,434	1,554	1,873	2,285	3,963	46	285	6,504	31,318	1	19,54,493	120 2 2
26	Grand total for 1930 ...												1	21,88,968	129 13 2

* Includes Rs. 1,625	Stationary Department Charges.
Rs. 2,902	
" "	
Rs. 6,470-2-0	
Rs. 4,189-8-0	

Pay of Personnel Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the Result of Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

1		2		3		4 (Debits).					5 (Credits).													
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		A		B		C	
			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	83477	83	10	1,200	5	10,535	2	2,715	14	11,290	8	9,585	14	11,386	4	41,425	13	113	4	2,189	4	4,581	11
2	Vellore	92117	202	10	21,249	11	4,395	3	1,298	7	20,614	0	13,433	9	41,316	8	99,914	2	100	6	10,028	11	2,446	0
3	Tiruchinopoly	84718	122	7	10,914	1	3,191	3	1,051	3	1,513	7	5,430	14	13,992	10	33,513	7	98	4	5,354	4	4,616	2
4	Coimbatore	1,81128	81	7	58,017	8	83,274	11	1,089	7	44,797	13	3,072	51	1,68,162	12	6,50,495	13	243	7	74,783	15	68,834	0
5	The Penitentiary	81350	65	8	2,689	0	5,050	15	828	2	2,428	5	8,395	11	21,338	3	39,339	8	101	7	756	1	1,710	3
6	Cannanore	62106	117	1	2,408	2	9,521	8	574	7	13,949	1	13,849	1	21,740	12	52,194	8	38	10	3,686	15	17,235	13
7	Salem	1,20063	116	13	13,050	1	10,662	12	204	2	11,123	12	7,479	8	15,183	5	57,414	1	59	14	7,110	11	6,899	9
8	Bellary	47784	14	7	2,377	15	5,686	6	3,120	5	2,607	11	18,828	1	-2,088	15	18,605	4	67	3	1,505	0	5,038	6
9	Alipparam	1,46840	...	...	2,930	9	10,815	10	10	5	1,157	4	7,208	8	6,769	13	28,871	7	...	...	1,863	13	9,757	8
10	Vizagapatam	63987	4	15	3,181	2	4,014	2	256	14	1,986	0	3,967	14	8,968	13	21,876	0	18	3	2,646	1	2,568	2
Special Jails.																								
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	15824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	18979	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	0	197	0	...	...	367	9	88	7
Special Schools for Adolescents.																								
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	45152	24	12	2,031	5	7,549	1	193	8	1,891	13	9,523	8	5,881	12	27,408	11	...	...	914	11	6,448	10
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	55799	1	7	477	7	2,292	12	103	12	1,827	9	3,438	8	6,053	14	13,487	8	8	2	453	0	2,528	13
District Jails.																								
15	Cuddalore	31586	25	5	471	12	2,332	7	2	2	1,082	12	815	6	2,899	13	7,035	6	22	7	1,216	6	724	10
16	Madurai	36849	171	14	516	15	1,546	2	446	0	2,237	13	984	6	4,830	4	9,841	6	69	4	918	7	1,365	8
17	Berhampur	20282	99	11	330	9	646	14	1	3	829	11	687	8	597	3	2,700	5	10	5	461	10	412	2
Total, 1931																								
Total, 1930																								

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

Showing the Result of the Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931—concluded.

5 (Credits)—cont.														6			7		
Jails.	D		E	F	G	H	I	A		B	C	A	B	C					
	Amount of outstand- ing bills due by the end of 1931.	Amount of outstand- ing bills due to the end of 1931.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1930.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1931.	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 losses.	Excess of 5 or cash profits.	Average cash profit per head of num- ber sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4 or cash loss.							
Central Jails.																			
Bejahmundry ...	1,315 1	3,850 12	8,811 11	29,882 8	...	47,713 12	6,287 15	7 9	...	18,495 15	22 3	...	RS. A.						
Vellore ...	1,298 2	27,119 12	18,629 13	76,473 10	(a) ...	1,33,405 2	38,491 0	36 8	...	36,157 2	38 3	...	...						
Tiruchinopoly ...	438 13	2,760 10	5,141 5	28,391 13	...	45,905 9	12,390 2	14 10	...	14,809 3	17 0	...	...						
Coimbatore ...	5,816 2	24,908 8	2,838 12	4,20,985 2	(b) ...	8,67,975 11	2,17,479 14	185 4	...	2,92,522 6	200 3	...	...						
The Penitentiary ...	212 5	1,455 0	8,608 13	65,747 0	(c) ...	78,666 3	39,328 11	48 3	...	44,408 13	54 9	...	...						
Cannanore ...	34 4	2,660 9	18,126 5	84,446 5	(d) ...	71,160 5	18,965 13	20 3	...	12,705 9	20 7	...	...						
Salem ...	50 0	2,960 10	7,170 10	69,857 0	189 0	88,164 6	30,760 5	23 12	...	48,882 11	37 14	...	...						
Bellary ...	8,488 14	1,918 0	13,888 13	11,745 3	...	30,203 11	11,598 7	24 4	...	14,434 2	30 3	...	...						
Alipparam ...	189 9	1,578 11	6,377 7	17,768 13	(e) ...	37,154 11	8,283 4	5 10	...	10,999 0	7 8	...	...						
Vizagapatam ...	125 15	1,503 6	8,803 14	24,494 0	39 0	36,335 11	18,459 11	21 1	...	15,964 3	24 15	...	...						
Special Jails.																			
The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	87 1	80 4	52 0	198 2	...	699 5	502 5	2 10	...	1 2	...	...	...						
Special Schools for Adolescents.																			
The Borstal School, Tanjore.	135 14	1,838 14	9,127 13	14,374 0	...	32,568 2	5,159 7	11 7	...	8,492 4	18 13	...	...						
The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	178 13	3,830 2	3,809 11	9,870 2	...	18,922 0	4,834 8	8 11	...	2,816 4	5 1	...	...						
District Jails.																			
Cuddalore ...	843 5	1,960 13	806 0	8,832 9	...	13,283 14	5,604 8	11 5	...	5,982 12	12 5	...	...						
Madurai ...	61 9	563 2	975 1	14,500 10	...	18,111 7	8,270 1	22 7	...	2,470 6	25 11	...	...						
Berhampur ...	3 5	54 15	691 6	8,039 12	...	4,676 13	1,976 8	9 12	...	2,442 9	12 1	...	...						
Total, 1931 ...	13,133 1	75,423 1	3,88,704 12	8,23,506 4	228 0	15,23,300 10	4,18,380 7	36 8	...	5,07,104 5	44 3	...	...						
Total, 1930 ...	17,353 7	1,06,716 7	4,07,68 11	8,37,693 1	2,704 4	16,86,208 5	4,12,143 12	82 0	...	4,46,612 5	34 10	...	...						

Note.—The figures in columns 4 (b), (c) and (f) show the value of stock or machinery after the necessary deductions for depreciation have been made and those in column 5 (e) and 5 (g), the amounts of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.
 (a) Includes Rs. 1,816-8-1, being the value of convict labour employed in the Jail Press for twelve months from January to December 1931.
 (b) Do. Rs. 2,048-7-8 do.
 (c) Do. Rs. 28,295-4-0 and Rs. 567-0-0 do.
 (d) Do. Rs. 4,121-5-10 do.
 (e) Do. Rs. 1,517-14-0 being the value of convict labour employed in the M. & S. M. Ry. Co. do.
 (f) do. do. do.
 (g) do. do. do.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL), 1931.

Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

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).
<i>Central Jails.</i>		RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajshundry ...	1,07,978	115 0	18,495 15	19 11	89,482 1	95 5
2	Vellore ...	1,33,821	133 3	35,157 2	35 0	98,663 14	98 3
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,06,216	95 10	14,399 3	12 15	91,816 13	82 11
4	Coimbatore ...	1,40,660	98 5	2,62,522 6	183 7	1,21,362 4	...
5	The Penitentiary ...	1,52,622	170 3	44,403 13	49 8	1,08,218 3	120 11
6	Cannanore ...	96,595	130 14	12,705 9	17 3	83,889 7	113 11
7	Salem ...	1,38,372	103 6	48,862 11	37 9	89,509 5	88 13
8	Bellary ...	83,804	164 6	14,434 2	23 5	69,369 14	136 1
9	Alipuram ...	1,96,320	132 12	10,999 0	7 7	1,85,321 0	125 5
10	Vizagapatam ...	78,248	120 9	15,864 3	24 10	62,383 13	95 15
<i>Special Jails.</i>							
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	36,766	239 14	...	...	36,766 0	239 14
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	27,637	132 7	1 2	...	27,625 14	132 7
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>							
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	76,477	168 12	8,492 4	18 12	67,984 12	150 0
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	69,444	124 6	2,816 4	5 0	66,627 12	119 0
<i>District Jails.</i>							
15	Ouddalore ...	58,703	151 8	5,932 12	15 5	52,770 4	136 3
16	Madura ...	51,371	87 0	9,470 6	16 1	41,900 10	70 15
17	Berhampur ...	21,999	149 4	2,442 9	11 5	29,556 7	138 15
Total Central and District jails.		15,87,053	125 11	5,07,104 5	40 3	10,79,948 11	85 8
18	The Civil Jail, Madras.	5,810	354 15	...	...	5,810 0	354 15
19	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,62,130	126 15	4,383 2	1 9	3,57,746 14	125 6
Grand Total for 1931 ...		19,54,493	126 2	5,11,467 7	33 0	14,43,025 9	93 2
Grand Total for 1930 ...		21,38,968	129 13	4,47,579 1	27 3	16,91,388 15	102 10

No. XIV.—VITAL.

Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts ...	884	100	984	852.73	...	852.73	1,063	...	1,063	163	...	163
		Under-trials ...	18	4	22	30.91	...	30.91	60	...	60	4	...	4
		Civil ...	20	...	20	55.57	...	55.57	84	...	84	15	...	15
		Total ...	922	104	1,026	939.21	...	939.21	...	...	...	182	...	182
2	Vellore	Convicts ...	1,733	100	1,833	956.74	...	956.74	1,260	...	1,260	60	...	60
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.06	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil ...	46	...	46	47.95	...	47.95	73	...	73	1	...	1
		Total ...	1,779	100	1,879	1,004.75	...	1,004.75	...	...	...	61	...	61
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts ...	1,219	...	1,219	864.83	...	864.83	1,074	...	1,074	398	...	398
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	300	...	300	246.46	...	246.46	317	...	317	128	...	128
		Total ...	1,519	...	1,519	1,111.29	...	1,111.29	...	...	...	526	...	526
4	Coimbatore	Convicts ...	1,056	10	1,066	1,318.12	2.98	1,321.10	1,886	5	1,891	149	...	149
		Under-trials ...	84	...	84	48.67	2.28	50.95	85	2	87	13	...	13
		Civil ...	80	...	80	59.00	...	59.00	83	...	83	6	...	6
		Total ...	1,200	10	1,210	1,425.79	5.26	1,431.05	...	...	...	168	...	168
5	Penitentiary...	Convicts ...	882	29	911	831.88	2.54	834.42	899	2	901	153	1	154
		Under-trials ...	24	...	24	61.20	1.28	62.48	105	4	109	9	...	9
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	906	29	935	893.08	3.82	896.90	...	...	...	162	1	163
6	Cannanore	Convicts ...	1,098	...	1,098	635.50	...	635.50	986	...	986	191	...	191
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.31	7	...	7	...	...	...
		Civil ...	52	...	52	102.35	...	102.35	153	...	153	20	...	20
		Total ...	1,150	...	1,150	738.16	...	738.16	...	...	...	211	...	211
7	Salem	Convicts ...	1,287	...	1,287	1,300.58	...	1,300.58	1,328	...	1,328	90	...	90
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,287	...	1,287	1,300.58	...	1,300.58	...	...	...	90	...	90
8	Bellary	Convicts ...	567	...	567	488.72	...	488.72	624	...	624	123	...	123
		Under-trials ...	36	...	36	8.41	...	8.41	27	...	27	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	12.62	...	12.62	29	...	29	1	...	1
		Total ...	609	...	609	509.75	...	509.75	...	...	...	124	...	124
9	Alipuram	Convicts ...	4,980	...	4,980	1,478.69	...	1,478.69	1,975	...	1,975	2,065	...	2,065
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	0.16	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	4,980	...	4,980	1,478.85	...	1,478.85	...	...	...	2,065	...	2,065
10	Vizagapatam.	Convicts ...	518	...	518	638.29	...	638.29	687	...	687	99	...	99
		Under-trials ...	48	4	52	9.84	0.53	10.37	21	8	24	1	...	1
		Civil ...	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.27	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	566	4	570	648.40	0.53	648.93	...	...	...	100	...	100
Special Jails.														
1	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	Convicts ...	18	...	18	153.28	...	153.28	160	...	160	99	...	99
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18	...	18	153.28	...	153.28	...	...	...	99	...	99

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8.02	...	8.02	6	...	6	191.15	...	191.15	9.41	...	9.41	7.04	...	7.04	7.04	...	7.04
0.27	...	0.27	...	...	...	129.41	...	129.41	8.74	...	8.74	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.28	...	0.28	...	...	...	269.93	...	269.93	5.04	...	5.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.57	...	8.57	6	...	6	193.78	...	193.78	9.12	...	9.12	6.39	...	6.39	6.39	...	6.39
4.37	...	4.37	4	...	4	62.71	...	62.71	4.57	...	4.57	4.18	...	4.18	4.18	...	4.18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	1	20.86	...	20.86	...	...	...	20.86	...	20.86	20.86	...	20.86
4.37	...	4.37	5	...	5	60.71	...	60.71	4.35	...	4.35	4.98	...	4.98	4.98	...	4.98
14.93	...	14.93	26	...	26	460.21	...	460.21	17.26	...	17.26	30.06	...	30.06	30.06	...	30.06
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.00	...	2.00	1	...	1	519.35	...	519.35	8.11	...	8.11	4.06	...	4.06	4.06	...	4.06
16.93	...	16.93	27	...	27	473.32	...	473.32	15.23	...	15.23	24.30	...	24.30	24.30	...	24.30
6.24	...	6.24	10	...	10	118.04	...	112.78	4.73	...	4.72	7.59	...	7.59	7.59	...	7.59
0.55	...	0.55	...	...	...	267.10	...	255.15	11.51	...	10.49	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.18	...	0.18	...	...	...	101.69	...	101.69	305.08	...	305.08	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.99	...	6.99	19	...	19	117.83	...	117.40	4.90	...	4.88	7.01	...	6.99	7.01	...	6.99
7.87	0.02	7.89	10	...	10	133.92	393.70	184.56	9.46	7.87	9.46	12.02	...	11.98	12.02	...	11.98
0.19	...	0.19	...	...	...	147.06	...	144.05	3.10	...	3.04	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.06	0.02	8.09	10	...	10	181.39	261.78	181.74	9.02	5.24	9.01	11.20	...	11.15	11.20	...	11.15
11.63	...	11.63	12	...	12	300.55	...	300.55	18.30	...	18.30	18.88	...	18.88	18.88	...	18.88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.54	...	0.54	2	...	2	195.41	...	195.41	5.28	...	5.28	19.54	...	19.54	19.54	...	19.54
12.17	...	12.17	14	...	14	285.85	...	235.85	16.47	...	16.47	18.97	...	18.97	18.97	...	18.97
11.69	...	11.69	6	...	6	69.20	...	69.20	8.99	...	8.99	4.61	...	4.61	4.61	...	4.61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.69	...	11.69	6	...	6	69.20	...	69.20	8.99	...	8.99	4.61	...	4.61	4.61	...	4.61
10.13	...	10.13	1	...	1	251.68	...	251.68	20.73	...	20.73	2.05	...	2.05	2.05	...	2.05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	79.24	...	79.24	2.38	...	2.38	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.16	...	10.16	1	...	1	243.26	...	243.26	19.93	...	19.93	1.96	...	1.96	1.96	...	1.96
110.41	...	110.41	8	...	8	1,396.51	...	1,396.51	74.67	...	74.67	5.41	...	5.41	5.41	...	5.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110.41	...	110.41	8	...	8	1,396.36	...	1,396.36	74.66	...	74.66	5.41	...	5.41	5.41	...	5.41
3.85	...	3.85	9	...	9	155.10	...	155.10	6.03	...	6.03	14.10	...	14.10	14.10	...	14.10
0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	101.63	...	86.43	2.03	...	1.93	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.87	...	3.87	9	...	9	154.23	...	154.10	5.97	...	5.96	13.88	...	13.87	13.88	...	13.87
74.84	...	74.84	15	...	15	645.88	...	645.88	488.20	...	488.20	97.86	...	97.86	97.86	...	97.86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74.84	...	74.84	15	...	15	645.88	...	645.88	488.20	...	488.20	97.86	...	97.86	97.86	...	97.86

No. XIV.—(VITAL)

Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the

1	2	3			4			5			6		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Special Jails—cont.												
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	Convicts ...	184	184	...	208.51	208.51	...	245	245	...	24	24
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	0.10	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	184	184	...	208.61	208.61	...	...	...	...	24	24
	Special Schools for Adolescents.												
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	Convicts ...	570	570	453.22	...	453.22	508	...	508	101	...	101
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	570	570	453.22	...	453.22	...	...	...	101	...	101
14	Palamecottah Borstal School.	Convicts ...	526	526	560.02	...	560.02	619	...	619	284	...	284
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	526	526	560.02	...	560.02	...	...	...	284	...	284
	District Jails.												
15	Cuddalore	Convicts ...	329	329	328.13	...	328.13	377	...	377	134	...	134
		Under-trials ...	30	30	28.98	...	28.98	...	...	...	10	...	10
		Civil ...	28	28	30.37	...	30.37	49	...	49	13	...	13
	Total ...	...	387	387	387.48	...	387.48	...	...	...	157	...	157
16	Madura	Convicts ...	340	358	385.62	4.07	389.69	494	7	501	330	4	334
		Under-trials ...	92	96	106.61	1.20	107.81	172	2	174	77	1	78
		Civil ...	60	60	92.80	...	92.80	143	...	143	50	...	50
	Total ...	...	492	514	585.03	5.27	590.30	...	...	...	457	5	462
17	Borhampur	Convicts ...	225	225	204.99	...	204.99	250	...	250	147	...	147
		Under-trials ...	28	28	7.35	...	7.35	60	...	60	1	...	1
		Civil ...	7	7	3.49	...	3.49	8	...	8	4	...	4
	Total ...	...	260	260	215.83	...	215.83	...	...	...	152	...	152
18	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	16,232	16,673	11,451.34	218.10	11,669.44	...	...	...	4,586	29	4,615
		Under-trials ...	240	252	302.34	6.24	307.78	...	...	...	115	1	116
		Civil ...	599	599	651.04	...	651.04	...	...	...	238	...	238
	Total ...	...	17,171	17,624	12,404.72	223.49	12,628.21	...	...	...	4,939	30	4,969
19	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	63	63	14.96	...	14.96	27	...	27	5	...	5
	Total ...	...	63	63	14.96	...	14.96	...	...	...	5	...	5
20	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	743.82	29.45	772.37	...	...	...	724	96	820
		Under-trials ...	...	...	1,995.18	56.08	2,051.26	...	...	...	1,112	29	1,141
		Civil ...	...	...	28.56	...	28.56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	6,089	7,653	2,767.66	84.53	2,852.19	...	...	...	1,836	125	1,961
21	Grand total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	12,195.26	243.55	12,441.81	...	...	...	5,310	125	5,435
		Under-trials ...	...	...	2,297.52	61.47	2,358.99	...	...	...	1,227	80	1,267
		Civil ...	...	...	694.56	...	694.56	...	...	...	243	...	243
	Total ...	...	23,303	25,340	15,167.34	308.02	15,495.36	...	...	...	6,780	155	6,985
22	Grand total for 1930.	Convicts ...	...	...	13,438.25	330.80	13,770.05	...	...	...	5,036	58	5,092
		Under-trials ...	...	...	2,012.82	54.72	2,067.54	...	...	...	820	35	855
		Civil ...	...	...	637.87	...	637.87	...	...	...	273	...	273
	Total ...	...	23,303	25,340	16,089.94	385.52	16,475.46	...	...	...	6,129	91	6,220

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1930—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
...	1.55	1.55	...	1	1	...	115.10	115.10	...	7.43	7.43	...	4.80	4.80	...	4.80	4.80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1.55	1.55	...	1	1	...	115.05	115.05	...	7.43	7.43	...	4.79	4.79	...	4.79	4.79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.19	...	3.19	2	...	2	222.85	...	222.85	7.04	...	7.04	4.41	...	4.41	4.41	...	4.41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.19	...	3.19	2	...	2	222.85	...	222.85	7.04	...	7.04	4.41	...	4.41	4.41	...	4.41
9.21	...	9.21	4	...	4	507.12	...	507.12	16.45	...	16.45	7.14	...	7.14	7.14	...	7.14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.21	...	9.21	4	...	4	507.12	...	507.12	16.45	...	16.45	7.14	...	7.14	7.14	...	7.14
10.83	...	10.83	3	...	3	408.37	...	408.37	32.55	...	32.55	9.14	...	9.14	9.14	...	9.14
0.25	...	0.25	...	...	...	345.07	...	345.07	8.63	...	8.63	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.37	...	0.37	...	...	...	428.05	...	428.05	12.18	...	12.18	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.30	...	11.30	3	...	3	405.18	...	405.18	29.16	...	29.16	7.74	...	7.74	7.74	...	7.74
7.19	0.17	7.36	4	...	4	855.76	882.80	857.09	18.65	41.77	18.89	10.37	...	10.26	10.37	...	10.26
2.40	0.01	2.41	2	...	2	722.26	833.33	723.50	22.51	8.33	22.35	18.76	...	18.55	18.76	...	18.55
1.11	...	1.11	...	...	...	538.79	...	538.79	11.96	...	11.96	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.70	0.18	10.88	6	...	6	781.16	943.77	782.65	18.29	34.16	18.43	10.26	...	10.16	10.26	...	10.16
2.99	...	2.99	1	...	1	717.11	...	717.11	14.59	...	14.59	4.88	...	4.88	4.88	...	4.88
0.01	...	0.01	...	...	...	136.05	...	136.05	1.36	...	1.36	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	1,146.13	...	1,146.13	11.46	...	11.46	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.04	...	3.04	1	...	1	704.26	...	704.26	14.09	...	14.09	4.63	...	4.63	4.63	...	4.63
297.24	1.74	298.98	121	1	122	400.48	132.97	395.43	25.96	7.93	25.62	10.57	4.59	10.45	10.57	4.59	10.45
3.70	0.01	3.71	2	...	2	380.37	185.53	376.95	12.24	1.86	12.08	6.62	...	6.50	6.62	...	6.50
4.55	...	4.55	4	...	4	385.57	...	385.57	6.99	...	6.99	0.14	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14
305.49	1.75	307.24	127	1	128	398.15	134.23	393.43	24.63	7.83	24.33	10.24	4.47	10.14	10.24	4.47	10.14
0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	334.22	...	334.22	2.01	...	2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
0.03	...	0.03	...	...	...	334.22	...	334.22	2.01	...	2.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.58	0.42	16.00	6	...	6	973.22	3,374.34	1,061.67	20.94	14.76	20.72	8.07	...	7.77	8.07	...	7.77
17.06	0.72	17.78	10	1	11	557.84	517.12	556.24	8.55	12.82	8.67	5.01	17.83	5.36	5.01	17.83	5.36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.64	1.14	33.78	16	1	17	668.88	1,478.76	667.54	11.79	13.49	11.84	5.78	11.83	5.99	5.78	11.83	5.99
312.82	3.18	315.96	127	1	128	436.42	507.00	436.83	25.86	8.76	25.82	10.41	4.06	10.29	10.41	4.06	10.29
2.70	0.73	3.43	12	1	13	534.05	483.04	532.86	9.04	11.86	8.11	5.22	18.27	5.51	5.22	18.27	5.51
4.58	...	4.58	4	...	4	849.80	...	849.80	6.59	...	6.59	5.70	...	5.70	5.70	...	5.70
338.16	2.89	341.05	143	2	145	446.42	503.21	447.65	22.27	1.38	22.01	9.42	8.49	9.36	9.42	8.49	9.36
258.43	1.87	260.35	130	2	132	274.72	169.29	269.79	18.23	5.63	18.01	11.91	6.05	11.76	11.91	6.05	11.76
15.94	0.68	16.62	7	1	8	407.89	689.62	413.63	7.62	12.43	8.04	3.48	18.27	3.87	3.48	18.27	3.87
4.16	...	4.16	3	...	3	427.98	...	427.98	6.62	...	6.62	4.70	...	4.70	4.70	...	4.70
278.58	2.55	281.13	170	8	173	380.92	236.04	377.53	17.31	6.81	17.06	10.57	2.76	10.50	10.57	2.76	10.50

Statement showing Particulars regarding Prisoners under Trial in the Jails and Subjiliary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

Serial number.	Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1931.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Central Jails.																					
1	Rajahmundry	17	...	168	...	175	...	30-91	0-06	100	...	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	52	...
2	Vellore	...	...	1	...	1	...	0-06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	48-67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Coimbatore	60	...	596	...	656	...	50-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Penitentiary	77	...	1,254	...	1,331	...	62-48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	7	...	7	...	0-31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Bellary	...	...	87	...	87	...	8-41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Alipuram Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam	4	...	100	...	104	...	10-87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Jails.																					
11	Well-sley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Presy. Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Schools for Adolescents.																					
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																					
15	Cuddalore	75	...	98	...	173	...	23-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Madura	82	...	818	...	900	...	108-61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Behampur.	41	...	148	...	189	...	7-35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Central and District Jails.		334	17	3,355	102	3,689	119	3,808	302-34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subjiliary Jails.		1,807	51	33,174	1,048	34,881	1,099	2,051-26	56-08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total...		2,141	68	33,529	1,150	35,670	1,218	2,297-52	01-47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total for 1930.		1,947	57	35,682	1,244	37,039	1,301	2,012-89	54-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.

Showing the Condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

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	1,739	509	648	399	91	15	1,153	44	22	10	1	77				
2	Vellore	1,870	831	659	502	247	20	1,428	78	35	3	...	111				
3	Trichinopoly	1,514	101	118	823	385	82	1,408	8	2	...	...	5				
4	Coimbatore	2,045	220	337	1,012	268	83	1,780	39	44	11	1	95				
5	Penitentiary	1,424	500	252	377	111	52	792	28	76	18	10	132				
6	Cannanore	1,178	212	821	251	212	80	864	23	30	18	1	72				
7	Salem	689	68	73	181	157	87	498	30	47	18	8	103				
8	Bellary	1,115	165	191	475	153	44	863	34	38	13	2	87				
9	Alipuram Jail	651	124	362	128	18	4	512	4	4	5	2	15				
10	Vizagapatam	323	47	37	77	56	31	201	21	35	17	2	75				
Special Jails.																	
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	58	1	2	13	15	19	49	...	6	1	1	8				
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	238	34	39	98	67	39	243	6	8	2	...	11				
Special Schools for Adolescents.																	
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	233	22	52	70	52	28	202	2	7	...	...	9				
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	230	8	2	112	67	41	222	...	...	...	...	...				
District Jails.																	
15	Cuddalore	690	91	189	242	89	27	547	23	24	2	...	49				
16	Madura	1,881	551	642	434	195	1	1,272	37	21	...	...	58				
17	Behampur	779	219	72	249	135	62	518	13	28	1	...	42				
Grand Total		16,787	8,306	3,996	5,473	2,348	715	12,532	350	422	119	28	949				
Grand Total for 1930.		15,648	8,774	2,925	4,875	1,989	687	10,476	535	608	189	68	1,398				

STATEMENT C.

Showing the working of the Remission System in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931.

During the year 1931.																
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year who came under the revised 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 1 but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 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 ...	...	382	50	20	3	56	110	326	689	28	79	176	527	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2	Vellore ...	...	618	77	43	6	69	124	367	962	30	73	101	630	52 6 0	0 8 1
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	295	251	51	28	41	98	252	508	19	49	118	332	60 12 6	1 5 1
4	Coimbatore ...	...	350	89	38	14	58	111	266	1,140	24	80	201	405	31 7 6	0 10 0
5	Penitentiary ...	...	201	46	22	7	71	186	330	668	26	84	228	471	72 1 0	1 3 9
6	Cannanore ...	...	425	45	33	14	47	109	299	1,063	22	86	213	483	27 5 0	0 11 8
7	Salem ...	...	238	177	147	58	63	123	325	764	38	85	196	392	1 8 8	0 11 8
8	Bellary ...	...	267	48	15	9	58	103	301	1,107	29	82	226	707	26 12 7	1 10 1
9	Alipuram ...	...	212	6	...	...	46	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	73 15 6	1 6 11
10	Vizagapatam ...	1	95	117	58	23	46	128	301	850	29	23	215	445	0 4 6	0 0 1
Special Jails.																
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	28	11	6	3	65	137	334	417	48	97	226	388	8 13 6	0 15 7
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	98	16	4	...	53	117	269	861	30	66	164	437	50 10 6	1 0 1
Special Schools for Adolescents.																
13	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Jails.																
15	Cuddalore ...	...	146	14	6	2	40	96	240	559	24	86	192	325	36 5 4	0 12 5
16	Madura ...	...	318	2	5	...	41	48	249	...	20	45	187	...	7 11 0	0 1 2
17	Berhampur ...	...	133	19	3	1	48	117	288	392	26	100	193	399	10 3 0	0 10 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 1931.

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.
Central Jails.									
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	...	...	74	...	139	...
2	Vellore ...	...	...	...	...	27	...	155	...
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	...	...	49	...	96	...
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	6	...	216	3	205	...
5	Penitentiary ...	1	1	1	...	133	3	182	2
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	...	...	13	...	65	...
7	Salem ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	...
8	Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	29	...	56	...
9	Alipuram Jail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Special Jails.									
11	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	25
Special Schools for Adolescents.									
13	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	1	...	113	...	8	...
14	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	123	...	7	...
District Jails.									
15	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	45	...	76	...
16	Madura	2	...	4	...	183	3	204	2
17	Berhampur	...	...	...	...	53	...	37	...
Total, Central and District Jails		3	1	12	...	1,082	25	1,239	29
Total, Subsidiary Jails		1	...	5	...	472	44	451	21
Grand Total		4	1	17	...	1,554	69	1,690	50
Grand Total for 1930		3	...	8	6	1,654	50	2,013	22

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1931.

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).	
		1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central Jails.					
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Rajahmundry ...	63,276 0 0	37,313 11 0	40	51
2	Vellore ...	1,09,522 8 9	88,842 8 0	47	47
3	Trichinopoly ...	43,634 7 1	39,211 9 3	48	38
4	Coimbatore ...	6,31,123 0 4	5,88,155 0 0	60	56
5	Penitentiary ...	43,153 5 2	38,470 12 10	58	63
6	Cananore ...	35,018 0 0	31,275 0 0	37	44
7	Salem ...	71,880 0 0	62,828 0 0	32	37
8	Bellary ...	48,879 6 0	46,813 2 0	32	31
9	Alipuram Jail ...	29,221 0 0	14,020 0 0	29	26
10	Vizagapatam ...	36,707 4 0	29,444 3 4	52	46
Special Jails.					
11	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...
12	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	743 0 3	24	29
Special Schools for Adolescents.					
13	The Borstal School, Tanjore ...	23,784 0 0	19,032 0 0	43	45
14	The Borstal School, Palamcottah ...	34,631 13 5	14,290 7 2	37	47
District Jails.					
15	Cuddalore ...	13,721 0 0	12,567 13 0	29	27
16	Madurai ...	19,758 0 6	13,769 10 5	33	37
17	Beharapur ...	4,058 3 5	3,155 10 10	30	31
18	Koraput ...	5,480 2 1	...	30	...
Total ...		12,13,852 2 9	10,36,911 6 1	41	42

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

STATEMENT F.

Showing the Population, Sickness and Mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931, vide G.O. No. 335, Judicial, dated 25th February 1936.

Serial number.	Districts.	Total number of prisoners confined during the year.				Daily average population.		Average period of confinement of convicts.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths from all causes.	Death-rate per mille of average strength.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District and Divisional Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical Officers.
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.				
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ganjam ...	868	1,387	...	2,248	39,67	75,61	...	115,18	1,16	10,78	24	1
2	Vizagapatam ...	2,080	1,298	...	3,746	18,77	31,42	...	378,30	2,63	45	45	13
3	Godavari (East) ...	1,005	1,715	...	2,720	16,08	93,73	...	109,86	0,33	30	30	12
4	Godavari (West) ...	505	1,170	...	1,678	10,82	62,64	...	73,57	2,19	21	21	6
5	Krishna ...	684	1,388	...	2,842	11,69	71,40	...	83,18	0,60	27	27	9
6	Guntur ...	1,054	1,861	...	2,915	17,91	108,83	...	126,77	0,50	32	32	7
7	Nellore ...	1,173	1,171	...	2,375	70,65	72,43	...	161,85	1,36	41	41	6
8	Karikal ...	854	1,180	...	2,034	19,63	55,04	...	104,72	1,76	37	37	13
9	Bellary ...	562	682	...	1,244	6,79	60,24	...	66,00	0,48	24	24	5
10	Anantapur ...	615	1,018	...	1,633	11,65	63,64	...	77,59	0,76	40	40	13
11	Chittoor ...	618	947	...	1,563	11,61	64,83	...	66,43	0,38	28	28	0
12	North Arcot ...	1,452	1,738	...	3,180	14,34	67,53	...	81,92	0,16	21	21	1
13	Chittoor ...	1,080	1,246	...	2,326	19,08	68,41	...	81,49	4,42	54	54	12
14	Salem ...	1,729	1,721	...	3,450	37,49	110,10	...	137,59	0,50	17	17	3
15	Chingleput ...	686	1,168	...	2,083	10,77	59,45	...	89,94	0,15	23	23	8
16	South Arcot ...	1,400	1,847	...	3,260	18,05	80,41	...	109,12	0,01	30	30	4
17	Tanjore ...	1,832	2,402	...	4,237	24,06	129,54	...	150,65	0,01	30	30	1
18	Madurai ...	705	1,518	...	2,223	11,98	75,79	...	88,96	0,01	30	30	4
19	Tamil Nadu ...	1,803	2,016	...	3,821	20,17	141,21	...	167,48	0,03	30	30	10
20	Madurai ...	868	1,384	...	2,652	19,73	94,60	...	105,13	0,05	29	29	4
21	Tamil Nadu ...	927	2,118	...	3,048	21,47	148,69	...	170,12	0,06	11	11	5
22	Madurai ...	853	1,311	...	2,863	18,66	74,31	...	169,97	0,01	22	22	...
23	South Arcot ...	912	1,519	...	2,431	18,46	28,52	...	110,68	0,03	18,02	18,02	...
24	Coimbatore ...	1,456	1,893	...	3,328	19,55	143,15	...	143,15	0,05	13,97	13,97	...
25	The Nilgiris ...	54	211	...	852	1,21	7,50	...	14,24	0,44	7	7	182
Total ...		38,490	36,080	383	82,953	779,37	2,051,26	28,66	2,862,19	10,65	5,96	7,29	1,056
Total for 1930		24,549	35,117	402	60,061	572,01	1,700,86	84,21	2,807,98	8,52	4,65	7,57	1,141

STATEMENT C.

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Districts.	3		4		5		6				7			
		Number of subsidiary jails.		Daily average number of prisoners.		Establishment.		Dieting charges.				Hospital charges.			
		Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy ex-penses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ganjana	39-57	75-61	...	115-18	6,138	47	6,185	53 11 2	8,320	739	-91	...	8,908	77 13 9
2	Vizagapatnam	18-77	91-53	...	278-30	18,119	...	18,119	65 1 8	18,502	20	-159	...	18,661	67 0 4
3	Godavari (East)	16-08	82-73	...	109-85	1,827	17	1,844	16 12 6	7,022	177	...	...	7,789	70 15 10
4	Godavari (West)	17-02	82-64	...	109-85	1,827	17	1,844	16 12 6	7,022	177	...	...	7,789	70 15 10
5	Kistna	11-09	71-48	...	83-38	1,080	106	1,186	14 4 3	6,755	45	...	...	6,800	81 12 0
6	Guntur	12-91	108-86	...	126-77	906	135	1,041	14 4 3	6,755	45	...	...	6,800	81 12 0
7	Nellore	78-45	72-46	2-34	151-85	3,082	20	4,002	28 5 8	8,775	85	-77	...	10,789	85 1 6
8	Kurnool	14-09	85-09	...	100-72	1,004	128	1,132	10 12 11	8,538	65	...	...	8,753	58 11 11
9	Bellary	60-21	77-59	...	138-40	883	...	883	13 1 3	4,257	...	...	...	8,661	82 2 1
10	Anantapur	11-65	53-94	...	65-43	859	...	859	11 1 2	5,031	18	...	...	5,049	65 1 2
11	Cuddapah	11-61	54-82	...	66-43	1,305	211	1,516	22 18 2	5,420	40	...	...	5,049	65 1 2
12	North Arcot	14-34	67-68	...	81-92	2,301	228	2,529	10 11 6	7,174	4	...	...	6,478	82 7 5
13	Chittoor	12-08	68-41	...	80-49	1,091	427	1,518	14 9 4	7,103	...	...	...	7,178	87 9 11
14	Salem	17-40	110-10	...	127-56	3,470	116	3,586	26 1 0	13,815	81	...	...	7,603	93 1 2
15	Chingleput	9-10	69-45	20-22	89-04	1,321	157	1,478	16 6 11	5,940	24	...	...	13,898	100 15 11
16	South Arcot	18-06	80-87	0-06	168-93	1,091	363	1,454	14 9 1	8,402	182	...	...	6,974	85 11 0
17	Tanjore	24-06	126-56	0-03	150-05	906	300	1,206	8 0 0	14,243	78	...	...	6,934	90 6 1
18	Trichinopoly	11-26	75-70	...	86-96	1,075	328	1,398	16 1 3	7,722	12	...	...	14,321	85 1 8
19	Madurai	10-53	91-60	0-07	187-48	822	30	852	5 1 11	13,244	6	...	...	7,734	88 15 0
20	Ramanathapuram	13-27	149-69	0-06	170-12	1,236	20	1,256	11 15 2	12,177	4	...	...	13,250	79 2 4
21	Tinnevely	21-47	149-69	0-06	170-12	1,236	20	1,256	11 15 2	12,177	4	...	...	13,250	79 2 4
22	Malabar	85-66	74-81	...	159-07	4,216	125	4,341	27 2 2	10,951	91	-267	...	12,043	70 13 1
23	South Kanara	81-46	29-52	...	110-98	2,836	487	3,323	29 15 1	6,339	31	-134	...	5,286	47 2 10
24	Coimbatore	18-26	123-90	...	143-16	1,051	7 5	1,058	7 5 5	11,683	57	...	...	11,750	82 1 4
25	The Nilgiris	1-21	7-50	5-53	14-24	363	45	408	28 10 5	650	...	...	...	650	71 10 0
Total		772-87	2,051-26	28-16	2,835-19	60,777	3,698	64,475	22 9 8	2,22,663	1,831	-728	...	2,23,778	79 4 0
Total for 1930		572-91	1,760-60	34-21	2,307-98	43,551	3,271	47,122	19 14 5	2,01,390	1,401	-1,150	...	2,01,671	86 6 8
Rasalkonda		25-37	5-14	...	30-41	3,728	...	3,728	122 9 6	7,755	2	-91	...	3,819	20 14 8
Koraput		154-35	9-89	...	164-24	15,315	...	15,315	93 3 1	7,416	10	-159	...	7,277	44 4 6
Nellore		89-89	25-85	2-34	117-08	3,065	...	3,065	31 6 0	4,062	80	-77	...	4,065	42 8 9
Chittoor		61-79	27-62	...	89-31	4,130	9	4,139	46 5 6	4,191	5	-267	...	3,959	43 15 11
Mangalore		79-55	11-43	...	91-18	2,836	456	3,292	33 1 8	3,912	30	-134	...	3,808	41 12 3

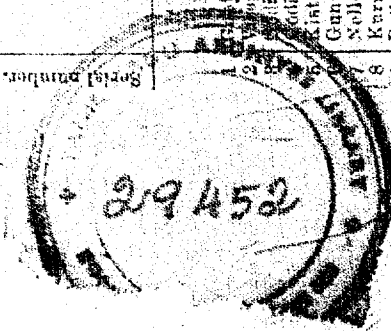
Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

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.	C.	D.	A.	B.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Ganjana	564	4-14 4	1,865	12	...	...	1,865	16 3 6	...	...	...	...
2	Vizagapatnam	1,771	6-5 10	1,509	72	...	...	1,509	5 10 11	...	...	...	...
3	Godavari (East)	307	2-12 8	950	43	...	...	950	9 0 7	...	...	...	...
4	Godavari (West)	222	3-0 4	690	3	...	...	690	2 5 2	...	...	...	...
5	Kistna	229	3-12 1	649	28	...	...	649	7 13 7	...	...	...	...
6	Guntur	315	2-4 11	594	28	...	...	594	4 14 6	...	...	...	...
7	Nellore	299	2-0 0	604	17	...	...	604	1 1 5	...	...	...	...
8	Kurnool	204	1-15 2	676	10	...	...	676	6 8 17	...	...	...	...
9	Bellary	65	0-18 10	350	2	...	...	350	5 5 0	...	...	...	...
10	Anantapur	23	2-15 5	659	25	...	...	659	13 8 5	...	...	...	...
11	Cuddapah	197	1-19 1	1,698	32	...	...	1,698	31 1 1	...	...	...	...
12	North Arcot	149	1-14 0	1,183	...	...	...	1,183	14 8 3	...	...	...	...
13	Chittoor	215	1-9 0	2,017	180	...	...	2,017	16 1 8	...	...	...	...
14	Salem	40	0-11 2	643	34	...	...	643	7 3 5	...	...	...	...
15	Chingleput	189	1-9 8	1,893	87	...	...	1,893	14 10 2	...	...	...	...
16	South Arcot	290	1-14 10	2,168	28	...	...	2,168	14 10 2	...	...	...	...
17	Trichinopoly	83	0-15 8	501	...	...	...	501	6 1 4	...	...	...	...
18	Madurai	280	1-12 7	417	...	...	...	417	2 7 10	...	...	...	...
19	Ramanathapuram	151	1-7 0	541	86	...	...	541	5 2 8	...	...	...	...
20	Tinnevely	62	0-4 11	622	...	...	...	622	4 2 7	...	...	...	...
21	Malabar	700	4-6 0	1,889	59	...	...	1,889	12 2 3	...	...	...	...
22	South Kanara	257	2-5 1	346	100	...	...	346	4 4 0	...	...	...	...
23	Coimbatore	80	0-8 11	986	22	...	...	986	7 1 1	...	...	...	...
24	The Nilgiris	180	20 10 8	307	...	...	...	307	21 8 11	...	...	...	...
Total		7,013	2 7 9	24,104	501	58	25,023	8 12 4	6,395	...	...	...	...
Total for 1930		6,549	2 12 11	24,455	749	100	25,313	10 11 0	6,638	...	...	...	...
Rasalkonda		414	13 0 9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koraput		1,707	8 8 7	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore		291	2 5 0	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor		489	5 2 8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore		254	2 7 4	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT G—concluded.

Showing the Expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1931 excluding the cost of housing new girls, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	13										14										Grand total of expenditure.	ES. A. P.	Total cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Contingencies.										Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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	Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery and Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conveyance and water supply dead-stock.	Liberty dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Salutary live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Drugging cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 11 P).	Other miscellaneous.	Dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												



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