

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS, 1939

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No. R.O.C. 546-S1/40.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
Dated the 1st April 1940.

From

LIEUT.-COL. S. C. CONTRACTOR, M.B., I.M.S.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
MADRAS,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
HOME DEPARTMENT,
FORT ST. GEORGE,
MADRAS.

SIR,

Introductory.—I present the following report on the administration of the Jails and Borstal Schools during the year 1939.

2. *Inspector-General of Prisons.*—I held charge of the Jail Department throughout the year.

3. *Classes of Prisons.*—There were 9 Central Jails, 2 District Jails, 2 Special Jails, 2 Borstal Schools and 290 Subsidiary Jails as at the end of the previous year.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. *General Summary.*—There were 13,172 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year; 128,638 were received making a total of 141,810. Of these, 126,807 were discharged, leaving 15,003 at the end of the year. The daily average number of the prison population increased from 13,140.28 to 14,157.04.

5. *Statement No. I—Convicts.*—There were 10,314 male and 227 female convicted prisoners at the beginning of the year. 40,731 males and 2,705 females were received by direct committal during the year as against 32,728 and 1,832, respectively in the previous year.

During the year 601 were convicted for offences committed in connection with the Anti-Hindustani Movement and 1,410 under the Prohibition Act.

The largest number of direct committals was from Madras, viz., 5,192, Madras comes next with 4,125, followed by Coimbatore 2,614, Salem 1,663, South Arcot 1,359, Malabar 1,006, Vizagapatam 992, Tinnevely 964, Tanjore 914, Ramnad 815, Kurnool 728 and Trichinopoly 678.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred and seventeen convicts were received by transfer against 25,285 in the previous year. Of this number, 4,407 including 51 from other Provinces were received to undergo sentences, 398 *en route* to other jails and 23,712 were admitted in subsidiary jails

en route to other jails and subsidiary jails. Two inmates on discharge from the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, and ten inmates released on licence and 214 sent for Scout Camp and sports from the Borstal Schools were re-admitted during the year.

Seventy-one thousand six hundred and twenty-one convicts were discharged during the year. Of these, 27,705 were inter-transfers between jails in the Province, 2,777 were released on appeal, 27,964 on expiry of sentences and 11,026 under remission rules against 24,600, 2,238, 25,956 and 5,828, respectively in the previous year. The number of convicts released by orders of Government decreased from 2,067 to 1,406. Of this number, 284 were releases on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 9 on medical grounds and 1,112 on other grounds and the sentence of one was suspended for a period of 2 months to enable him to settle his private affairs. One convict was released under rule 514-B, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual, Part I, Volume II, under the orders of the District Magistrate, South Arcot. Two hundred convicts who volunteered to go to the Andamans were transferred to the Cellular Jail at Port Blair, 41 to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 7 escaped and remained at large, 175 were executed, 54 died, 39 inmates were released from the Borstal Schools under the licence scheme, 11 were sent on leave and 215 sent out for Scout Camp and sports, leaving 11,099 in custody at the end of the year. The daily average increased from 10,589.38 in 1938 to 10,867.72.

The concentration of mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics for special treatment in the District Jail, Cuddalore continued. There were 50 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year, 39 were admitted during the year making a total of 89. Of this number, 6 were transferred to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 2 were cured and 32 were

disposed of otherwise, leaving 49 at the end of the year. The daily average was 46.21.

The scheme for the conversion of the District Jail, Cuddalore into a special institution for mentally defective convicts, Borstal inmates, youthful offenders and children has met with the provisional approval of Government. It will be a model of its kind when brought into use and would enable us to segregate all mental cases.

There were 80 lepers at the beginning of the year in the Leper Annexes attached to the Central Jails at Salem and Trichinopoly. One hundred and thirty-seven were admitted during the year making a total of 217 and 135 were discharged including 5 cured, leaving 82 (56 at Salem and 26 at Trichinopoly) at the end of the year. The daily average of this class of prisoners was 87.49.

The number of convicts suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the end of the previous year in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary was 44 excluding 8 arrested cases who were admitted into the Sanatorium hospital for other diseases. Forty-eight were admitted by transfer from other jails for treatment and 31 were disposed of leaving 61 at the end of the year. The daily average was 48.50.

6. *Statement No. XVIII—Undertrial Prisoners.*—There were 2,546 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year. 55,787 were received and 54,534 discharged leaving 3,799 at the close of the year, awaiting trial, as against 2,546 in the previous year. There was a considerable increase in the daily average from 2,470.27 to 3,216.18. Of this number, 2,772.21 relates to subsidiary jails as against 2,172.80 in the preceding year. Excluding 18,644 transfers and those that remained at the end of the year, 35,890 were disposed of otherwise during 1939. Of this number, 13,012 or 36.26 per cent were convicted and sentenced as against 10,177 or 34.74 per cent and 22,838 or 63.63 per cent released as against 19,077 or 65.12 per cent, respectively in the previous year. There were 25 escapes all from subsidiary jails and 15 deaths, 13 in the subsidiary jails and one each in the District Jails at Cuddalore and Madura.

The average period of detention in jails of these prisoners whose cases were pending before the Sessions Courts as well as before the Magistrates increased from 38.56 to 39.78 and 16.61 to 17.57 respectively.

7. *Civil Prisoners.*—Eighty-five civil prisoners were remaining at the beginning of the year. Six hundred and seventy-two were admitted during the year, making a total of 757. Of these, 646 were released and 6 were transferred, leaving 105 at the end of the year. The daily average was 73.14 as against 80.63 of the previous year.

8. *State Prisoners.*—No State Prisoner was detained in the jails of this Province during the year under report.

9. *Statement No. II—Religion of Convicts.*—Of the 43,436 convicts admitted during the year 87.30 per cent were Hindus and Sikhs, 8.93 Muhammadans, 2.96 Christians, 0.01 Buddhists and Jains and 0.80 all other classes as compared with 86.85, 9.30, 3.20, 0.02 and 0.63, respectively, in the previous year.

10. *Age of Convicts.*—Admissions under 16 to 18, 19 to 21, 22 to 30, 31 to 40, 41 to 60 and above 60 increased from 938 to 1,173, 2,234 to 2,938, 15,000 to 18,637, 9,419 to 12,232, 6,243 to 7,734 and 672 to 683 respectively. There was a fall in the number of admissions under 16 years from 50 to 39.

11. *Appendix to Statement No. II—Age of Children, Juveniles and Adolescents.*—The number of children under 14 years, adolescents from 16 to 20 years and 21 to 23 years increased from 3 to 6, 2,275 to 3,252 and 3,515 to 4,817, respectively. The number of young persons of 14 and 15 years decreased from 47 to 33.

12. *Education.*—Of those admitted during the year, 16.91 per cent were literate and 83.09 per cent were illiterate, the respective figures of the previous year being 19.33 and 80.67.

13. *Previous Occupation.*—There has been an increase in the percentage of admissions of persons under "Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactory and engineering operations, etc.," and "Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise" from 2.92 to 3.51 and 45.28 to 48.28, respectively and decrease under "Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities," "Professional persons", "Persons in service or performing personal offices", "Persons engaged in Agriculture and with animals" and "Persons engaged in commerce and trade" from 0.52 to 0.49, 6.25 to 6.20, 7.40 to 6.32, 30.43 to 28.40 and 7.20 to 6.80, respectively.

Of the 2,705 females received during the year 2,322 were married, 135 unmarried, 219 widows and 29 prostitutes as against 1,564, 57, 183 and 28, respectively of the previous year.

14. *Statement No. III—Nature and Length of Sentences.*—The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 31.03 to 32.28, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment decreased from 68.97 to 67.72. 14,018 prisoners were sentenced to simple imprisonment. Of these 10,992 had to undergo imprisonment in default of payment of fine or failure to furnish security. One prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with

solitary confinement and another to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number admitted, viz., 43,436 the number sentenced to death was 214 and that to transportation for life was 213 as against 194 and 258, respectively, in the previous year. As in the previous year no person was sentenced to transportation for a term of years.

There has been an increase in the number of persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month and of those sentenced to periods from 1 to 3 months from 16,370 to 22,221 and 7,759 to 9,112, respectively.

To my mind short sentences should be avoided as they have a very baneful effect on the offenders. There is one chief disadvantage and that is, it helps to fill up the jails with men for whom nothing useful can be done and whose presence in the prison has perhaps the effect of making the training of the other prisoners more difficult. The other serious disadvantage is that it entails considerable expense and no corresponding advantage either to the Government or to the prisoners—for example the arrest, trial, transport to and from the jail and the maintenance of such prisoners in the jail cost a considerable amount of money. Nor has it any deterrent effect. Were it so, we would not find such men who have been convicted so often. To my mind the man who has been sent to prison so often is perhaps permanently ruined. This reminds me of a man who was often sent to the Penitentiary, Madras for short periods, when I was the Superintendent. I again saw him at the Penitentiary on 20th March 1940. Within a period of 2 months, viz., February and March 1940, he has been convicted four times for gambling.

As regards the working of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936 (Act III of 1937), it will be observed that about 977 persons were dealt with under the Act, and were either released after admonition or with or without supervision instead of ordering their detention in jails where, there is no doubt, the atmosphere is sure to tell upon their minds not to speak of their possible association with the hardened criminals.

There were eighty-three prisoners under sentence of death, 853 sentenced to transportation for life, 3 to transportation to terms of years, 40 to periods of imprisonment exceeding ten years, 4,019 to periods from one to ten years, 6,006 to periods not exceeding one year, making a total of 11,064 at the end of the year.

15. *Statement No. IV—Previously convicted Prisoners.*—Two thousand eight hundred and sixty or 6.58 per cent of the

convicts admitted during the year were previously convicted as against 2,745 or 7.94 per cent in the previous year. This includes 423 imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals. Of the remaining convicts, 1,605 had one previous conviction, 423 two previous convictions and 409 more than two previous convictions. 2,853 were identified as habituals prior to conviction and classified as such by the committing courts and seven were classified as habituals by the Superintendents of Jails.

16. *Classification—Star Class System.*—Two hundred and sixty Star class convicts were detained in Jails at the beginning of the year and 285 were placed in this class making a total of 545. Of these, 326 were discharged leaving 219 at the end of the year. These convicts are distinguished from others by a red star mark stitched to their caps and jackets. They are kept in a separate enclosure and allowed mild recreation after lock-up.

17. *Classification of Prisoners.*—There was one "A" class prisoner at the beginning of the year. Twelve were admitted by direct committal, two by re-committal after release on bail, two by inter-transfers and one returned from Headquarters Hospital after treatment making a total of 18. Of these, 7 were released on expiry of sentence, 3 on bail, 3 by order of Government, 3 were inter-transfers and 1 was sent to the Headquarters Hospital for treatment, leaving one at the end of the year.

Sixty-seven "B" class prisoners were confined in jails at the beginning of the year, 51 were admitted by direct committal, 28 were received by transfer, 21 were re-classified, 4 by re-committal after release on bail, 3 from Headquarters Hospital after treatment, 3 received under Prisoners Act III of 1900 making a total of 177. Of these, 9 were released on expiry of sentence, 7 on bail, 2 on appeal, 25 under remission rules, 28 by order of Government, one transferred to the Mental Hospital, 31 were inter-transfers, 14 were reduced to "C" class, 7 were sent to Headquarters Hospital for treatment, 2 were sent under Prisoners Act III of 1900, 1 was executed and 1 died leaving 49 at the end of the year.

The question of liberalizing the rules relating to the classification of prisoners was examined by Government during the year. They have come to the conclusion that the existing rules are adequate and require no amendment. As, however, the number of "A" and "B" class prisoners has considerably declined in recent years, Government were pleased to issue instructions to the

several courts in the Province to give full effect to the intention of the rules and not to hesitate to recommend classification in suitable cases.

18. *Youthful Offenders*.—Seven youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to the District Jail, Madura, and one to the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, for offences committed under the Town Nuisances Act, Railway Traffic Act and the Madras Hackney Carriages Act with sentences of two to three days. One youthful offender aged 14 who was convicted of murder was ordered by the Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, to be detained in Central Jail, Vizagapatam, pending orders of Government. As the Government ordered his detention in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, till he attained the age of 18 years, the boy was transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput.

19. *Borstal Schools*.—There were 798 inmates in the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and thirty-eight were admitted during the year by direct committal, 8 by recapture after escape, 2 from the Government Mental Hospital, Madras after treatment, 163 inter-transfers between the two schools, 6 from Senior Certified School, Chingleput, 4 from the jails in the Province, 1 from the Borstal School, Dharwar, 40 from the Headquarters Hospital after treatment, 16 returned under Act III of 1900, 10 from leave and 214 from Scout Camp and sports making a total of 1,600. Of these, 164 were inter-transfers between the schools, one was sent to jail, 9 were released on appeal, 3 on bail, 311 on expiry of detention period, 11 sent on leave, 4 released by order of Government on medical grounds and 2 on other grounds, 34 were sent to outside hospitals for treatment, 2 to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 39 were released on licence, 5 escaped, 215 sent to Scout Camp and sports and 16 under Act III of 1900 leaving 784 at the close of the year.

There are Borstal Sections in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore and Salem where the adolescents are given modified Borstal training. Adolescent prisoners in other jails who are fit for such training and whose sentence is sufficiently long are transferred to the jails with modified Borstal Sections for special treatment. The other adolescents are detained in the respective jails and separated from the adults.

There were 279 adolescents in the modified Borstal Sections at the beginning of the year, 511 were received by direct committal, 193 by inter-transfers making a total of 983. Of these, 400 were released on expiry of sentence, 2 transferred to Borstal

schools, 56 were inter-transfers between jails, 17 were released on bail, 118 by order of Government, 11 on appeal, 44 were transferred to adolescent section and one died leaving 334 such prisoners at the end of the year.

It will be seen from the above that 44 adolescents were removed from the modified Borstal sections to the main jail, for if a boy enters his 24th birthday he becomes immediately qualified for one of the numerous institutes for the adult offenders. I am strongly against this procedure, but in the absence of facilities, no other course can be adopted. Surely this is not only not fair but is detrimental to the youthful offender. For, there can be no magic in a week or weeks or even months. To send such a boy to one of the big jails is to court disaster for he meets all types and ages of prisoners in our present institutions—old and young offenders, professional criminals, etc. We have only two jails reserved for the habituals and incorrigible offenders, viz., Salem and Vizagapatam which can take about 1,800. The balance of about a thousand habituals is distributed between the remaining jails. If therefore the young offender is sent to one of the big jails, he is sure to come into contact with old and habitual offenders. The transformation of a boy of yesterday into a man of to-day does not take place suddenly and is not in accordance with the calendar year or his successive birth dates. A further classification of jails is therefore necessary. For this object I do not want a new jail to be constructed. All that is required is a special institution—not to be called a jail—specially reserved for the reception and training of boys or rather young men above the Borstal age and under 30 years. An institution of this sort was suggested in my letter No. 564/S-4/39, dated 19th June 1939.

20. *Escapes and Recaptures*.—The number of escapes during the year was 24 against 10 in 1938. Of the 24 escapes, 13 were from intramural and 11 from extramural custody. Seven convicts escaped from the Central Jails, one from the District Jails, one from the Special Jails, 5 from the Borstal Schools and 10 from the Subsidiary Jails. Eleven of the escapees had unexpired sentences of less than one year, 12 between 1 and 7 years and one above 7 years. Of the 11 extramural escapes, 2 each relate to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah and one each to the Penitentiary, Madras, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, District Jail, Cuddalore, Sub-jail, Proddatur and Sub-Jail, Salem (Males). Of the 13 intramural escapes, 3 relate to Sub-jail, Wallajah, 2 each to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, and Sub-Jail, Satyamangalam and 1 each to

Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, Borstal School, Tanjore, and Sub-jails at Kothapeta, Kodai-kanal and Mangalore.

Twenty-three convicts were recaptured during the year including 6 who escaped during the previous years. One of the convicts who escaped from the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, is reported to have been shot dead by the police.

21. *Statement No. VI—Offences and Punishments*.—During the year 1,263 offences including 6 dealt with by Criminal Courts were reported as against 1,044 in 1938. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 556 were major and 701 minor offences, as compared with 497 and 546, respectively, in the previous year. 214 relate to work, 250 to prohibited articles, 62 to assaults, mutiny and escapes and 731 to all other breaches of jail rules against 158, 255, 93 and 537, respectively of the previous year. The 6 offences dealt with by criminal courts relate one each to the Central Jail, Salem, District Jail, Cuddalore, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, Borstal School, Tanjore, and to the Subsidiary Jails at Salem (Males) and Vellore. Excepting the offence committed at the Central Jail, Salem, which was for writing an unauthorized letter and the one at the Subsidiary Jail, Vellore, for assaulting another prisoner, all the others were cases of escape from lawful custody. One of the offenders was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, one to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, two to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment, one to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment and one to 1 month's rigorous imprisonment.

The ratio percentage of punishments to average strength increased from 9.86 to 11.62. Under minor punishments "Penal diet with or without cellular confinement" and "Separate and cellular confinement" decreased from 2 to 1 and 6 to nil whereas "Warnings" "Handcuffs and link fetters" and "Other Punishments" increased from 231 to 258, 128 to 176 and 179 to 266. Under major punishments "Fetters" decreased from 54 to 52, "Separate and cellular confinement" remained the same as last year, viz., 6, and "Penal diet with cellular confinement" and "Corporal punishment" "Combination of minor punishments" and "Other punishments" increased from nil to 1, 1 to 4, nil to 3 and 436 to 490.

Among Central Jails, Coimbatore and the Penitentiary, Madras, show the largest number of punishments, viz., 204 each with a percentage of 13.73 and 25.44 respectively. Rajahmundry comes next with 109 and a percentage of 12.46, Salem 105 and 12.62, Cannanore 84 and 12.95, Vellore 79 and 6.76, Trichinopoly 76 and 6.92, Bellary 74

and 13.20 and Vizagapatam 31 and 7.70. Among District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools, Cuddalore stands foremost with 83 and a percentage of 21.53.

22. *Corporal Punishments*.—Four corporal punishments were awarded as against one in 1938. One habitual convict in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, was awarded 15 stripes for assaulting a first grade warder. One casual convict in the Central Jail, Vellore, was awarded 20 stripes for attempting to escape. In the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, a casual convict who attempted to assault the Superintendent was awarded 20 stripes. Twenty stripes were awarded to another casual convict in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, for assaulting the Jailer. The following table furnishes full particulars:—

	Central, District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools.	
	1938.	1939.
(1) Total number of male prisoners	33,043	33,458
(2) Total number of jail offences *	778	934
(3) Total number of prisoners punished by whipping—		
From 5 to 10 stripes	...	...
From 11 to 15 stripes	...	1
From 16 to 20 stripes	...	3
From 21 to 25 stripes	...	...
From 26 to 30 stripes	1	...
Total	1	4
(4) Percentage of items 3 to 1.	0.003	0.01
(5) Percentage of items 3 to 2.	0.130	0.43
(6) Total number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death, or (b) illness has been directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishments—		
(a) Deaths	...	...
(b) Illness	...	...

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

23. *Conduct of Habituals*.—There were 2,646 habituals at the beginning of the year against 2,858 in the previous year. 2,751 were admitted by direct committal, 1,428 by transfer from jails in the Province and 35 from outside the Province, making a total of 6,860 against 6,945 in 1938. Habituals formed 18.20 per cent of the convict population, viz., 37,692 against 20.35 per cent in 1938 and were awarded 27.30 per cent of the total punishments awarded by the Superintendents. A habitual convict was awarded corporal punishment during the year. The conduct of habituals on the whole was satisfactory.

24. *Education of Convicts*.—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 attaining this age is allowed to do so. Those who desire education beyond the elementary stage are also encouraged and given necessary books and available assistance. The Officers of the Education Department inspect the schools regularly. The system of not admitting prisoners, whose term of imprisonment is less than two or three years after allowing for prospective remission, to the school unless they have studied up to the 2nd or 1st standard, respectively, before admission into the jail, continued. The proposal that prisoners should be given facilities to gain as much knowledge as possible irrespective of the period of sentence and should be allowed to attend the school at the discretion of the Superintendent, regardless of the length of sentence and that the age limit of 30 years should be raised has not met with the approval of Government. The proposal to appoint additional paid teachers in place of convict teachers who are not good examples has been postponed.

The jail libraries are all stocked with a sufficient number of good and useful books of educative value and every inducement is given to prisoners to make use of the books. There is still scope for improving the jail libraries. There were 9,772 books in the libraries at the beginning of the year, 1,707 were either purchased at Government cost or presented by philanthropic gentlemen and societies making a total of 11,479. Of these, 1,165 torn by frequent use, were condemned leaving 10,314 books at the end of the year. The Guild of Service Book Dump, Madras, continued to supply English books and periodicals which were distributed to the jails and schools. As far as possible prisoners to read after lock-up during the interval before they go to sleep.

The jail weekly news sheet entitled the "Howard Journal" continued to be published till September 1939 when its publication had to be temporarily suspended. The publication of the Journal has since been revived.

There were 1,844 convicts and Borstal inmates on the rolls of the schools at the beginning of the year. 2,191 were admitted during the year and 2,216 were discharged leaving 1,819 at the close of the year. Of those discharged, 1,430 or 64.53 per cent were illiterate and 786 or 35.47 per cent were literate on admission and 373 or 16.83 per cent illiterate and 1,843 or 83.17 per cent literate on release.

Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who address the prisoners of their particular religious persuasion. These informal lectures are appreciated by the prisoners. There were 62 Christian,

26 Hindu and 16 Muhammadan lecturers in all the jails and Borstal Schools during the year and they delivered 960, 388 and 364 lectures respectively making a total of 1,712 as against 1,984 in the previous year. The members of the staff, especially the teachers, also gave lectures as usual. The amount of conveyance allowance paid to Christian lecturers was Rs. 205-4-0 and that paid to the Hindu and Muhammadan lecturers was Rs. 243-2-3 and Rs. 238-9-0 respectively.

Six hundred and sixty-five prisoners and Borstal inmates were trained in Ambulance and first-aid during the year. Ninety-nine obtained certificates in the examinations held by the Medical Department.

25. Aid on Discharge.—As I said last year, I am again unable to give a correct summary of the work done by the Society during the year. 40,408 prisoners were released during the year. Of these 1,694 were helped by the Society in some way or other as against 2,243 in the year 1938.

The following statement furnishes information as to the number of discharged prisoners assisted and the number of probation officers appointed in each centre during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Centres.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.		Number of probation officers appointed.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Central Society, Madras.	340	442	42	50
<i>District Societies.</i>				
Rajahmundry ...	45	43	82	116
Vellore (North Arcot) ...	537	81	74	36
Trichinopoly ...	40	53	32	45
Coimbatore ...	132	(b) 362	36	103
Cannanore (Malabar) ...	30	27	26	...
Salem ...	405	416	428	323
Bellary ...	89	140	6	11
Vizagapatam ...	1	2	...	10
Tanjore ...	272	44	29	12
Tinnevely ...	182	(a) 12	154	104
Cuddalore (South Arcot) ...	68	14	16	18
Madura ...	86	48	29	20
Nellore ...	3	3	3	...
Mangalore (South Kanara) ...	4	4	9	14
Chittoor ...	...	(c)	...	(c)
Cuddapah ...	...	1	...	10
Kurnool ...	...	1	...	6
Chingleput ...	...	(c)	...	(c)
Anantapur ...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	2,243	1,694	946	878

(a) A sum of Rs. 162-12-0 is reported to have been spent as aid money at the rate of a cloth, a banian and a *dhoti* on each of the Borstal inmates released (177) during the year.

(b) It is reported that 362 ex-prisoners sought the help of the Society but details are wanting as to what help was given to all prisoners.

(c) Report not yet received.

The figures furnished in the reports of the several societies are wanting in detailed particulars. Some societies have not given the details of help rendered. It is not possible to know whether the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has been able to render permanent relief in several cases. The societies invariably say that prisoners were helped in some way or other and they

do not give definite particulars. The number of prisoners to whom assistance was given seems to be very small. Of course, there may be various reasons for this small number, namely, unwillingness on the part of the offender to seek the assistance of the society; desire to go at once to their native place and reluctance to accept the employment secured for them. But even making full allowance for all these factors, it would appear that the percentage of prisoners helped is not either gratifying or encouraging. In these circumstances, I refrain from commenting upon the work done by the Society as a whole. Up to the time of going to the Press, some societies did not send their reports. Perhaps, the Central Committee will do its best from next year to stress upon the branch Secretaries the necessity of furnishing detailed particulars of help rendered in different centres on or before the first of March each year to the Inspector-General.

During my visits to the several Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Homes in the Presidency, I have noticed that not only the ex-casual adult convicts but also the ex-habitual adult convicts were being sheltered in the same home with the ex-Borstal and ex-Certified School boys and worse still with the Probationers also. In fact, these homes instead of being havens of peace would appear to have become simply schools, as it were, for further study in the art of crime, and that foundations may often be laid deeper there for future crimes. It therefore seems necessary for the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to provide separate Homes for the ex-Borstal and ex-Certified School boys. Further, the work of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society in respect of the aftercare of discharged pupils of the Borstal and Certified Schools should be entrusted to a separate organization and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society should have nothing to do with such an organization. I have also observed that in the case of ex-convicts, ex-Borstal and ex-Certified School pupils, efforts to secure employment for them are made only at the fag end of their sentences, whereas the proper course would be to take up this aspect of the question soon after their reception in the institution by frequent consultations with the offender and the likely employers of these men. This state of affairs requires the careful consideration of the Government.

26. Fetters.—Two hundred and twenty-eight convicts were fettered as a punishment for jail offences, against 182 in the previous year. One convict at the Penitentiary, Madras, was fettered for safe custody as a means of security during the year under report.

27. Statement C—Remission System.—The number of convicts who came under the remission system and were released from the Central, District and Special Jails during the year was 10,701 against 5,828 in the previous year. The number of prisoners released under the remission rules from the three Special Subsidiary Jails was 325. No convict who came under the system failed to earn remission. The abnormal increase in the number of convicts released under the remission rules is due to the extension of this privilege to prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment from 3 to 6 months. Two thousand and ninety-six convicts were awarded remission for continuous good conduct against 2,019 in the previous year. One thousand five hundred and fourteen convicts were given extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task against 1,261 in 1938. Two convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission and the total amount earned by them was Rs. 6-7-9. The maximum remission earned was 1,043 days by a convict in the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 24-14-0 by a convict in the Central Jail, Salem.

Among those released during the year 837 convicts earned a gratuity of Rs. 874-5-9. In lieu of this amount they were granted a remission of 7,365 days.

28. Advisory Boards.—The Boards appointed for the revision of long-term sentences met 57 times during the year in the several jails. Seven hundred and forty-nine cases came before the Boards for consideration.

There were 5 cases of casual convicts excluding lifers pending orders of Government at the end of the previous year. Four hundred and fifty-one such cases were placed before the Boards. Two hundred and twenty-three were recommended for release and submitted to Government. The release of 191 prisoners including 4 of the previous year was ordered by the Government. One of them was released under the remission rules prior to the receipt of Government orders. The release of 19 including one of the previous year was refused by Government leaving 18 pending orders of Government at the end of the year.

Three cases of habitual convicts excluding lifers were pending orders of Government at the beginning of the year under report. One hundred and sixty such cases were considered by the Advisory Boards during the year of which 19 cases were recommended and submitted to Government. Thirteen convicts including the three pending at the end of the previous year were ordered to be released. The cases of the rest were rejected by Government.

Five cases of life convicts were pending with the Government at the beginning of the year. Twenty-five cases came before the Boards for consideration of which 20 were recommended for release. The Government to whom the cases of all the lifers were submitted ordered the release of 14 among those recommended by the Board during the year, 3 of those recommended during the previous year and 2 of those not recommended during the year. The other cases were rejected.

Five prisoners registered under the Criminal Tribes Act, whose cases were pending with the Government at the beginning of the year under report were ordered to be released during the year. One hundred and nine such cases which came under the consideration of the Boards were submitted to Government. The Government ordered the release of 20 cases out of the 29 recommended by the Boards and 36 among those not recommended. One of the convicts whose release was sanctioned died before the receipt of orders of Government. Fifty-two cases were rejected and one case was pending orders at the end of the year.

The cases of 4 convicts repatriated from the Andamans came for the consideration of the Boards. The Government ordered the release of the two recommended by the Boards and rejected the release of the other two which were not recommended.

As an incentive to good behaviour, prisoners are released before the completion of their sentences under the Advisory Board Scheme. But the chief disadvantage in this system is that the prisoners are given no training for free life prior to release, except in the industry in which they are trained which they may or may not follow on release. Life in a jail cannot really train a man to fit himself to a free life. There must be a stage in between, when he is accustomed to free life under supervision. The Criminal Tribes Settlement is an instance in support of this. The same principle may be adopted in regard to others and they may be released on licence. While on licence they are comparatively free and are being fitted for an absolutely free life. At the same time they are also under supervision. The released prisoners will enjoy life and are sure to realize that if they do not obey the few and simple rules they are liable to be sent back to jail. At the same time they will also realize that if they work well and honestly they will earn pay and further remission of sentence. This system will instil a sense of responsibility and self-respect and will also help to fit them for a free life on absolute release. It will in the future be of less expense to Government than the care of a similar number of prisoners in jail. As a major portion of the

prison population belongs to the agricultural class and coolies, I am of the opinion that it is better to give them the same sort of work while in jails. Madras is a predominantly agricultural province. Surely there could be made available about a couple of hundred acres of land not necessarily near the jail, for in these days of motor transport, distance could be easily annihilated—5 to 10 miles is not a long distance to cover in a motor lorry. It may not be difficult to find wooded land where men could be engaged in felling trees, clearing and improving the land and using the reclaimed land for marketable garden produce, farming, gardening, fruit and vegetable growing. Only first offenders are to be employed and even from amongst the first offenders those whose sentences are due to expire in the comparatively near future, are only to be taken. They may return to the prison on Saturday evening for a good wash and change of clothing. Otherwise they remain in the camp in huts for a whole week and the relative freedom which they enjoy from the necessary restricted conditions of prison life is an excellent preparation for their ultimate discharge. If the scheme succeeds and I see no reason why it should fail when it has succeeded elsewhere—England has been trying this in the last few years at Wakefield—such camps may be made permanent and the cost of administration will be reduced, as certainly supervision will be reduced, to a minimum. Of course it all depends upon the availability of such suitable land. I have suggested some such scheme in the correspondence ending with my letter No. Roc. 1299/B-3/38, dated the 16th October 1939, but it had to be given up, I hope, for the time being only.

A farm colony was started in 1895 in Switzerland with about fifty prisoners—all first offenders. Prisoners of longer sentences were subsequently added and the farms have since been multiplied until the place has become a flourishing valley dotted over with farms, all being the work of its inmates.

But the really valuable and important part of the scheme appears to be that there is also a colony of released prisoners to which these prisoners return of their own accord if they are unable to find work and stay there until they get work. They have, however, to work for their living. This is the scheme which has been adopted at Wetzwick in Switzerland.

In order to tide over the said disadvantage in the system of release of prisoners under the Advisory Board Scheme and to enable the release of prisoners on licence with a view to train them outside the jail, an Act similar to the Good Conduct Prisoners' Probation Release Act of the Punjab should be brought into force. This system of

probational release has continued to yield encouraging results in the Punjab and it is for the consideration of Government why this Province should not follow the example set up by the Punjab, now that the beneficial effects of the scheme are known.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS NOS. IX TO XIII AND STATEMENT G.

29. *Total Expenditure.*—Excluding, as usual, the outlay on Jail buildings by the Public Works Department and charges in England, the total expenditure for the year under review as recorded by the Accountant-General is Rs. 23,47,422-12-7 which is more by Rs. 46-8-0 than the figures exhibited in the Chief Controlling Officer's Return of Expenditure. The difference is very small and is due to the rectification of adjustments relating to the previous year during the year. Excluding the expenditure relating to Certified Schools, for which a separate report is due, the charges relating to Jails and Sub-jails during the year amounted to Rs. 21,30,412-1-2 against Rs. 20,61,166-2-0. The increase of Rs. 69,245-15-2 is noticeable mainly under "Dietary charges", due to the large influx of prisoners during the year. From the total figure, a sum of Rs. 4,08,423-6-7, representing the charges on General Supervision, Travelling Allowances of Gazetted Officers—Charged and Voted—Petty Construction and Repairs, Jail Manufactures, Quinine Manufactures, Secunderabad Establishment, cost of passages granted to Officers under Superior Service Rules, 1924, and charges payable to the Andaman Administration and other Provincial Governments for the maintenance of Madras prisoners confined elsewhere, has been deducted, as also a sum of Rs. 14,023-8-8, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce and on account of Recoveries of overpayments and a sum of Rs. 3,874-4-4, representing the value of the difference on ration articles between the opening and closing balance of the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1,065-9-11, being the value of stationery articles supplied by the Stationery Department has been included under the head "Contingencies" as required by the standing orders of the Government of India. With these adjustments, the net result is the sum of Rs. 17,05,156-7-6 or Rs. 17,05,156 roundly, exhibited in Statement No. IX. Financial against Rs. 16,43,633 in 1938.

30. *Establishment Charges.*—The total expenditure under "Establishment charges" fell from Rs. 6,92,089 to Rs. 6,78,237. The decline is chiefly due to the removal of Mr. D. A. Greenwood from service and the posting of a junior officer drawing less pay,

to the grant of leave to Major P. V. Karamchandani, I.M.S., out of India till 22nd June 1939, the leave allowance being debitable to the head "Expenditure in England", and Dr. C. A. Venugopal, Superintendent, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and to the posting of a Medical Officer for the District Jail, Madura, in place of a wholtime Superintendent. The cost per head declined from Rs. 52-10-9 to Rs. 47-14-6 and this is due to the increased population dealt with as compared with the previous year. The cost per head in each of the Central and District Jails was as follows:—

Central Jails.

		Cost per head.		
		RS.	A.	P.
Vizagapatam	...	92	6	4
The Penitentiary	...	75	2	0
Bellary	...	72	3	11
Salem...	...	72	2	2
Cannanore	...	69	11	3
Rajahmundry	...	53	12	9
Vellore	...	47	9	0
Coimbatore	...	42	6	6
Trichinopoly	...	35	4	9

District Jails.

The Borstal School, Tanjore.	139	7	9
Do. Palamcottah.	66	14	2
The District Jail, Cuddalore.	66	12	5
Do. Madura	41	5	7
The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	172	1	5
The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	57	1	4

Among Central Jails, Vizagapatam records the highest cost per head, due to the low population dealt with and to the employment of a proportionately large warder force for guarding habitual prisoners concentrated there as also the Central Jail, Salem, for the same reason; the Penitentiary, Madras, comes next due to the maximum rate of pay drawn by a senior Indian Medical Service Superintendent and to the payment of Presidency allowance and house rent allowance to warders not provided with quarters for a period of three months during the year under report. The increased cost per head in the Central Jail, Bellary, as compared with the previous year is due to medical charge allowance drawn by an Indian Medical Service Officer, to the increment drawn by Superintendent and to the debit of leave salaries of subordinates. The high cost per head over and above the average for the Presidency in respect of the Central Jail, Cannanore, is due to the low population on which the average is worked out. The Central Jail, Trichinopoly, exhibits the lowest cost per head in consequence of the large

population on which the average was struck. The reason for the high cost at the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, is due to the employment of a special staff of teachers and instructors. The high cost at the District Jail, Cuddalore, is partly due to the employment of a special warder staff to guard the mental defectives concentrated there. The limited population at the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, accounts for the high cost per head in these institutions, although the cost per head declined during the year as compared with the previous year. Among District Jails, Madura shows the lowest cost per head by reason of its large population.

31. *Dietary Charges.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head under this head increased from Rs. 5,79,402 and Rs. 44-5-10 to Rs. 6,42,654 and Rs. 45-10-1. The increase in total expenditure, is due to the large number of prisoners admitted in jails as compared with the previous year and to the unfavourable rates obtained for certain ration articles. The Penitentiary, Madras, almost always an expensive Jail, located as it is in the Presidency town, where foodstuffs command a higher price as compared with the mufassal, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 42-4-9. Next comes the Central Jail, Cannanore, with a cost per head of Rs. 41-2-4 due to the issue of rice to the majority of prisoners. The Central Jail, Bellary, shows a cost per head of Rs. 40-14-9 above the average for the Presidency by reason of its low population while the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, records the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 34-6-5 in consequence of the large population on which the average was struck. Among District Jails, the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, show a cost per head of Rs. 55-14-0, Rs. 43-10-5 and Rs. 41-14-11 respectively. (The high cost per head at the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, is due to the issue of rice exclusively to the inmates and to the revision of diet scales in Borstal Schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 1873, Home, dated 1st April 1939. The low population on which the average was struck at the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, contributed to the increased cost per head in that Jail. The special scale of diet given to the prisoners in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, accounts for its high cost per head. The District Jail, Madura, shows the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 35-3-6 by reason of its large population.

The purchase of ration articles in all Jails and Borstal Schools is, by a system of contract after inviting competitive tenders and as a result of keen competition in public

auctions. Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 21,878-10-0 were purchased during the year against Rs. 14,560-1-0 in 1938. The value of vegetables and other garden produce realized during the year was Rs. 31,067-2-11 (Rs. 23,970-15-4 on account of issues made to prisoners and Rs. 2,096-3-7 by sale to the public, etc.) as against Rs. 35,055-4-10 in 1938. The amount spent on the maintenance of Jail gardens was only Rs. 1,760-4-6 against Rs. 1,863-8-1 in 1938. The net realization on account of garden produce was Rs. 29,306-14-5 against Rs. 33,191-12-9 in 1938. The slight fall in realization is due to want of seasonal rains and untimely monsoonic devastation. It is hoped that greater improvements will be shown and jail officers and subordinates will evince personal interest in making their Jails self-supporting in regard to vegetables.

32. *Hospital Charges.*—Though the expenditure under this head slightly increased from Rs. 42,123 to Rs. 42,838, the cost per head declined from Rs. 3-3-3 to Rs. 3-0-5. The increase is chiefly noticeable under the heads "sick diet", as compared with the previous year. Superintendents are alive to the need for cutting down expenditure consistent with efficient management of hospitals. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, exhibits the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 118-2-10 due to the special treatment afforded to Tubercular patients confined there. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Central Jail, Cannanore, the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah show a cost per head above the average for the Presidency. The increased cost at the Penitentiary, Madras, and Cannanore, viz., Rs. 6-8-10 and Rs. 4-0-5 respectively is due to the purchase of milk from outside source whereas other Jails curtail their expenditure in this direction by the maintenance of dairies, and to the comparatively large expenditure on "Sick diet" and "Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital." The issue of extras on medical recommendation and a somewhat heavy outlay on medicines contributed to the increased cost per head in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, in the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah and at the District Jail, Cuddalore.

33. *Clothing and Bedding of Prisoners.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head under this head rose from Rs. 58,613 and Rs. 4-7-10, to Rs. 66,721 and Rs. 4-11-10, respectively. Among Central Jails, the Penitentiary, Madras, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 9-2-6 due to the fact that extra clothing, cumblies and mats were purchased and issued to replace

the worn out condemned articles. The Central Jail, Vellore, the Central Jail, Bellary, and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, follow with a cost per head of Rs. 8-4-3, Rs. 7-6-2 and Rs. 5-8-11 respectively. The increased cost per head over and above the average in the Central Jails, Vellore and Coimbatore, is due to the periodical renewal of clothing and bedding and cumblies and mats to the prisoners during the year and to the issue of new clothing to the newly admitted prisoners. The limited population in the Central Jail, Bellary, accounts for the increased cost. Among District Jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, show a cost per head of Rs. 8-1-4 and Rs. 6-3-10 due mainly to the purchase of new clothing.

34. *Sanitation.*—There is a reduction in the total expenditure under this head from Rs. 49,985 to Rs. 49,016. The cost per head also declined from Rs. 3-12-10 to Rs. 3-7-5 due to the increase in prison population dealt with. The maintenance of an oil engine and an engine driver in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, Central Jail, Cannanore, and Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the payment of Municipal water-tax in respect of the Central Jail, Bellary, and Borstal School, Tanjore, tended to enhance the rate per head in these institutions. The Penitentiary, Madras, shows a cost per head of Rs. 4-7-9 which is due to the payment of tax under "Conservancy, cleansing and purifying charges" to the Madras Corporation.

35. *Charges for Moving Prisoners.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head increased from Rs. 45,408 and Rs. 3-7-3 to Rs. 51,190 and Rs. 3-9-10 respectively. The increased cost at the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, viz., Rs. 17-0-5 is due to the long distances over which the released prisoners had to travel. For the same reason the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, shows a cost per head of Rs. 8-2-4. Further, the cost of "Transportation charges", e.g., Andaman outfit, debited to the Central Jail, Vellore, Central Jail, Trichinopoly, Central Jail, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Cannanore, accounts for the high cost in these institutions. The increased cost per head, viz., Rs. 6-9-11 in the Central Jail, Bellary, and Rs. 4-14-3 in the Borstal School, Tanjore, is due to low population on which the average was struck.

36. *Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.*—There has been a slight increase in expenditure under this head from Rs. 93,814 to Rs. 94,557 while the cost per head declined from Rs. 7-2-3 to Rs. 6-10-10, due to the increase in prison population. The increase is perceptible under "Lighting

charges", "Disciplinary charges", "Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders", "Execution charges" and "Other miscellaneous charges" although there is a marked decline under "Money payments as reward for recaptures and services." The low population dealt with in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, accounts for the high cost per head, viz., Rs. 28-7-6. The high cost per head at the Borstal School, Tanjore, viz., Rs. 16-12-10 is due to the payment of electric current charges to the Tanjore Municipality, to the purchase of class books, music books, sporting materials, and fodder for cattle, to the distribution of cash prizes for inmates and staff and to the low population on which the average was struck. (The Borstal School, Palamcottah, shows a cost per head of Rs. 8-6-4 due to the expenditure on scouting and uniform and cash prizes to inmates and staff and to the purchase of sporting materials, class books, music books, and repairs to musical instruments.) The increased cost per head, viz., Rs. 14-4-2, Rs. 8-11-6, Rs. 8-6-0, Rs. 7-1-9 and Rs. 8-13-0 in the Central Jails, Bellary, Salem, Rajahmundry, the Penitentiary, Madras and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, respectively is due to the heavy expenditure under "Lighting charges" consequent on the payment to the municipality of the cost of electric energy supplied for lighting purposes.

37. *Travelling Allowance.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head increased from Rs. 7,311 and Re. 0-8-11 to Rs. 8,487 and Re. 0-9-7, respectively. This is a fluctuating item and depends entirely upon the number of transfers according to the exigencies of the service.

38. *Contingencies.*—Though the expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 55,374 to Rs. 58,147, the cost per head fell from Rs. 4-3-5 to Rs. 4-1-9, which is due to the increase in population. The increase in expenditure is mainly noticeable under the head "Rents, rates and taxes". The expenditure on account of the grant of house rent allowance to warders and petty officers in jails and schools sanctioned in G.O. No. 3389, Home, dated 11th July 1938, was ordered to be debited under the head "Rents" with effect from 1st April 1939 according to G.O. No. 1709, Home, dated 27th March 1939 and this is included under this head from 1st April 1939. The high cost per head above the average in respect of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, the Penitentiary, Madras, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Madura and the Borstal School, Tanjore, viz., Rs. 25-5-8, Rs. 19-9-7, Rs. 12-0-10, Rs. 9-11-0, Rs. 7-8-11 and Rs. 5-5-10, respectively is due to the payment of taxes on jail buildings to the municipality and

house rent allowance to warders from 1st April 1939.

39. *Extraordinary Charges.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head declined from Rs. 19,514 and Rs. 1-7-9 to Rs. 13,309 and Re. 0-15-0, respectively. The decrease is due to the fact that no extraordinary item of expenditure was incurred during the year. The Central Jail, Salem, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 3-13-4 which is due to the purchase of one Tangye Vertical Treble Ram pump at a cost of about Rs. 2,000 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 4533, Home, dated 16th September 1938, and the installation of a motor and pump for the quarry well and pipe connection to the cistern attached to the bathing ghat inside the Central Jail, Salem, sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 5301, Home, dated 2nd November 1938, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 969. The high cost in the Central Jail, Cannanore, viz., Rs. 1-10-2 is due to the purchase of latrine pans, urine drums and undahs, aluminium eating and drinking vessels and curry pots. For the same reason the Penitentiary shows a cost per head of Rs. 1-7-5. The Borstal School, Tanjore, shows a cost per head of Rs. 1-6-8, due to the purchase of lockers at a cost of Rs. 178-2-0 and a Singer Sewing Machine at Rs. 152-2-0. The purchase of bulls, double bullock cart, Singer Sewing Machine, junior clerks table, back benches, bug-proof chairs, big desks, teakwood almirahs, etc., in the Borstal School, Palamcottah, accounts for the high cost of Rs. 2-3-3.

40. *Jail Dairies.*—The total value of milk supplied to sick prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 14,016-4-7 against Rs. 18,787-12-0 in 1938 and the value of milk sold to the public, to Rs. 3,083-12-0 against Rs. 2,787-5-6 in 1938. The realization by sale of bulls, bull calves, unserviceable aged cows and crossings amounted to Rs. 475-12-0 against Rs. 329-14-5 in 1938.

41. *Statement G.*—The expenditure on sub-jails increased from Rs. 3,02,697 to Rs. 3,40,927 and the cost per head declined from Rs. 10-15-1 to Rs. 9-5-1 during the year under report. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to the abnormal increase in the sub-jail population and is contributed by all the heads except "Contingencies" and "Extraordinary charges". The expenditure under "Dietary charges" alone rose from Rs. 1,96,062 to Rs. 2,30,246. Comparing all the districts, the total cost per head varies from Rs. 19-2-3 to Rs. 80-10-0. The Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem, South Kanara, Kistna, Chingleput and Tanjore show a cost per head above the average for the Presidency. Though the

Special Sub-jails, Nellore, Calicut and Mangalore, show a cost per head over and above the cost in other sub-jails in their respective districts under "Establishment Charges" by reason of the fact that special establishments are attached to them, the cost per head in these special sub-jails under "Dietary charges" is low owing to the departmental system of dieting followed. Among special sub-jails, Nellore records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 111-0-6 and the Special Sub-jail, Calicut, at the lowest, viz., Rs. 100-4-11.

42. *Grand Total.*—The grand total of expenditure increased from Rs. 16,43,633 to Rs. 17,05,156 while the cost per head declined from Rs. 125-1-4 to Rs. 120-7-2 which is mainly due to the increase in the prison population dealt with as compared with that of the previous year. The reasons for the increase in the expenditure have been explained in detail under the several heads of account.

43. *Statement No. XI—Employment of Convicts.*—The average number of convicts under sentence of labour on working days and that of convicts not sentenced to labour increased from 10,270.70 to 10,498.64 and 313.54 to 379.76 respectively during the year under report. There was a decrease in the average number of the sick and the average number of the convalescent and the infirm from 152.80 to 149.55 and 613.77 to 596.29 respectively while the average number not employed for other reasons increased from 1,015.28 to 1,219.55. The average number of convicts employed on manufactures was 3,535.80, in gardening 1,271.86, in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails 749.69, as prison officers 700.51 and as prison servants 1,662.63 against 3,377.07, 1,335.92, 761.47, 745.42 and 1,688.22 respectively in the previous year. Among individual jails, the largest percentage of convicts employed on manufacture and other remunerative labour was, as in the previous year, the Penitentiary, Madras, viz., 56.42 followed by Cannanore 46.47, Coimbatore 45.93, Borstal School, Tanjore 40.89, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, 40.42, the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 37.62, Salem 36.95, Cuddalore 35.82, Bellary 32.52, Vizagapatam 31.82, Trichinopoly 28.38, Rajahmundry 26.92, Vellore 25.83 and Madura 20.83.

44. *Statement No. XII-A.*—According to the monthly statements returned by the Accountant-General, Madras, the total receipts of the department excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 6,42,385-10-9 which is more by Rs. 32-8-3 than the figures recorded in the books of this office, viz., Rs. 6,42,353-2-6.

Excluding the following amounts:—

RS.	A.	P.	
18,391	10	8	being the recovery on account of "Transportation and Jail charges from other Governments and Indian States";
7,049	10	1	relating to "Certified Schools";
4,027	1	0	representing "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts"; and
3,077	12	8	"Recoveries of Overpayments" and now adjusted under the relative heads;
581	9	0	representing the amounts of "Rents" recovered;
12	15	0	on account of "Contribution towards leave salary of officers lent to foreign services";
5,234	0	0	on account of "Collection of payments for services rendered";
73	11	0	relating to "Civil Jail, Madras";
1,218	3	8	on account of "Subsidiary Jails";
273	7	0	relating to the sale of old Civil stores of the Ali-puram Jail;
261	14	11	relating to the sale proceeds of manufactory articles of the Madras Children's Aid Society;
7	6	7	relating to the miscellaneous receipts of the Madras Society for the Protection of Children and Madura Children's Aid Society;
—	347	10	4 relating to "Refunds".
49,861	11	3	

the amount shown in column 5 (g) and (h) of the Statement No. XII-A "Paid into the Treasury" and the "Value of Prison Labour on Major works costing over Rs. 500," aggregate to Rs. 5,92,491-7-3 or Rs. 5,92,491-7-0 roundly. Against this, a sum of Rs. 2,59,351-13-0 was drawn from the treasury. The excess deposit over withdrawals was Rs. 3,33,139-10-0 and this sum represents the net earnings during the year under review against Rs. 1,70,642-7-0 in 1938. The difference of Rs. 1,62,497-3-0 is contributed by Central Jails, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Bellary and the District Jail, Cuddalore, and is mainly due to the increase in the value of supplies made to other public consuming departments.

The value of supplies made to the public consuming departments is summarised below:—

Statement of Supplies to Public Departments, 1939.

Departments.	1938. RS.	1937. RS.	1938. RS.	1939. RS.
Police department ...	1,77,884	1,70,981	89,422	2,10,674
Forest department ...	13,222	16,070	17,085	17,347
Stationery department ...	34,838	32,008	35,181	18,490
Postal and Military departments.	4,337	3,934	2,520	8,603
Medical department ...	1,67,687	1,71,837	1,50,547	1,86,202
Total ...	3,97,968	3,94,830	2,94,755	4,50,316

The value of supplies made to the Police, Forest, Postal and Military departments and Medical Department considerably increased, while the value of supplies made to the Stationery Department declined as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that orders from the various public Departments of Government will go on increasing until regular and profitable employment is assured in all the jails to the advantage of both the consumer and supplier. The total value of supplies went up to Rs. 4,50,316 and is satisfactory as compared with the three previous years.

The Coimbatore Central Jail, as usual, shows the largest cash earnings, viz., Rs. 2,14,660-13-0. As compared with the previous year, the cash earnings have considerably increased from Rs. 1,70,642-7-0 to Rs. 3,33,139-10-0. Among Central Jails, Rajahmundry Central Jail, Vellore, Cannanore, Bellary have done well with an earning of Rs. 10-10-0, Rs. 20-12-0, Rs. 18-12-0, and Rs. 24-5-0, respectively and show an increase as compared with the previous year.

The District Jail, Cuddalore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, returned a cash earning of Rs. 15-10-0 and Rs. 14-13-0 against Rs. 6-8-0 and Rs. 11-5-0 in the previous year. The earnings of other institutions have fallen due either to large outstandings or stock of raw materials on hand pending disposal before the end of the financial year. The total assets for 1939 taking into account the opening and closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant amounted to Rs. 2,39,006-7-0 against Rs. 2,37,112-15-0 in the previous year. This is due to the increase in Jail receipts by way of supplies to public consuming departments during the year under report. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, shows an asset of Rs. 1,41,481-10-0 against Rs. 1,24,531-11-0 in 1938. The Penitentiary comes next with Rs. 25,964-13-0 against Rs. 27,573-13-0 followed by the

Central Jail, Vellore, with Rs. 22,892-14-0 against Rs. 22,754-4-0. The Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Central Jail, Cannanore, Central Jail, Vizagapatam, and the District Jail, Cuddalore, show an increased asset as compared with the previous year. The minus profit in respect of the Central Jail, Bellary, is due to the fact that the value of plant and tools remaining on 31st December 1938 was Rs. 38,031-2-0 against Rs. 18,440-4-0 on 31st December 1939. The large difference is due to the fact that the wool spinning plant containing various machines was hitherto shown as one plant and the value of all the spare parts purchased year after year was added on to the capital cost of the machinery. Since this method is not accurate, the individual machinery has been shown separately excluding the cost of all the spare parts and also deducting depreciation on each machinery for the past several years. But for this, the profit for the year would have been more than the previous year.

The Quinine Section of the Penitentiary, Madras, worked out a profit of Rs. 3,756 against Rs. 2,942 in 1938.

Commercial System of Accounts.—The accounts for the year in respect of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, have not been audited as yet but the books have been closed and the balances carried forward to the year 1940. The financial results of the working of the Jail Factory after deducting Rs. 21,687 interest on the Capital for the year discloses a net profit of Rs. 73,019 against Rs. 16,057 of the previous year. The profits according to the XII-A Statement amount to Rs. 1,41,481-10-0 which, as usual, is exclusive of such charges as convict labour, salary of the Executive Staff employed at the Factory, leave and pensionary contribution, depreciation on factory buildings, audit fee and other incidental expenses such as stationery and printing, Contributory Provident Fund, etc. Orders during the year have considerably increased and the jail had to resort to the purchase of 155,000 yards of cloth from outside mills to meet the increased demand of the consuming departments and also to comply with the outstanding orders of 1938. A certain portion of the tailoring work had also to be executed by entrusting the work on contract basis to outside tailors due to the inability of the jail to comply with the whole order within the stipulated period. It is satisfactory to note that, after the poor results of 1938, the jail has been able to regain its normal position and show an improvement.

As regards the Central Jail, Vellore, the outturn of the Manufactory Department during the year amounted to Rs. 70,989 and the stores consumed to Rs. 46,086. Articles worth Rs. 67,218 were sold during the year.

The gross profit amounted to Rs. 17,559 and the net profit Rs. 9,270 after deducting the interest on capital, the corresponding figure for 1938 being Rs. 5,876.

I forward separately the reports received from the consuming departments of the Government on the quality of jail-made articles supplied during the year.

The Inspector-General of Police, Madras, brought to my notice that the supplies of khaki garments from the Central Jail, Coimbatore, were defective during the year. The garments supplied were reported to be of bad weave and different shades and not of the standard measurements. Some of the items complained of and returned to the jail were replaced. However, the Inspector-General of Police claims general reduction in price in respect of the whole supplies on the ground that they were not up to the standard. The matter is still engaging my attention. Excepting this and some few other cases, the supplies have been reported to be satisfactory.

The proposal put up last year for the creation of a post of a technical adviser to the Inspector-General of Prisons has been postponed for consideration by the Government.

The introduction of an Earning Scheme in the jails of this province is still under the consideration of the Government and when introduced and worked successfully, it will be another milestone reached in the direction of Prison Reform. The introduction of this scheme in the Prisons of England has had a wonderful effect in heartening up the men and has promoted a desirable sense of independence and self-reliance. Men appear to take more interest in the quality and quantity of their work and the scheme tends to contentment while affording a valuable aid to discipline.

The demand from the consuming departments more particularly from the Medical and the Police is steadily on the increase and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is not able to cope with the increased demand made on it. Therefore the question of installing additional machinery with a view to increase the quality and output is under investigation.

45. Statement No. XII-B.—The total value of articles manufactured in jails during the year under review has increased from Rs. 7,86,881-11-1 to Rs. 8,85,510-8-7. The increase is chiefly noticeable in the Central Jail, Coimbatore. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures also slightly increased from 35 to 36. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, show an increased outturn, as compared with the previous year.

46. Statement No. XIII.—The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head declined from Rs. 14,72,536-1-0 and Rs. 112-1-0 to Rs. 13,71,719-12-0 and Rs. 96-14-0 respectively. This is due to the increase in the cash earnings of prisoners as compared with the previous year. It is gratifying to note that the Central Jail, Coimbatore, is self-supporting taking its large cash earnings into account. Trichinopoly shows a net cost per head of Rs. 87-6-0 followed by the Central Jail, Vellore, with Rs. 88-14-0. Both the Borstal Schools record an enhanced cost per head. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, among Central Jails and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, among District Jails exhibit the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 160-10-0 and Rs. 380-12-0 respectively due to low population on which the average was struck.

47. Value of Supplies made by Jails for Departmental use.—The value of Inter Departmental supplies during the year amounted to Rs. 1,40,496-14-0 against Rs. 1,37,089-14-4 in the previous year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners, and the value of the vegetables and other articles of garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 28,970-15-4 and Rs. 2,096-3-7 or in the aggregate Rs. 31,067-2-11 against Rs. 35,055-4-10 in 1938. The cost of vegetables supplied from the jail garden for jail use is at present charged at a flat rate of 64 lb. per rupee. It seems that this rate has been in vogue since 1904 and even prior to it. This rate may be current only in some remote hamlets and its continued adoption does not appear to be reasonable in view of the fact that conditions have since altered and the prices of vegetables have gone up during the last 36 years. The question of revising the flat rate is being taken up separately. A sum of Rs. 710-6-0 was realized during the year on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary, Madras, against Rs. 608-8-0 in 1938 and a sum of Rs. 18,218-2-0 representing the value of convict labour supplied by the Penitentiary, Madras, to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, was also realized against Rs. 21,845-12-0 in 1938. A sum of Rs. 100 was realized on account of convict labour supplied by the Special Sub-Jail, Mangalore, to the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.

VITAL STATEMENTS NOS. XIV AND XV AND MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENT "B."

48. Statement No. XIV—Sickness and Mortality.—The following statement gives particulars of the sick and mortality rates

for the year 1939 and the four preceding years:—

	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1939.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Daily average number of prisoners	16,375.09	15,986.88	14,717.78	13,140.28	14,157.04
Daily average sick	234.58	249.55	199.92	176.30	176.475
Ratio per mille of daily sick	14.33	15.63	13.59	13.42	12.47
Deaths—					
(1) From cholera	...	1	...	...	...
(2) From other causes	178	149	146	96	88
(3) Total	178	150	146	96	88
Death-rate—					
(1) From cholera	...	0.01	...	...	...
(2) From other causes	10.87	9.33	9.92	7.31	6.22
(3) Total	10.87	9.39	9.92	7.31	6.22
The total number of admissions to hospital and the number of deaths decreased from 4,295 and 96 in 1938 to 3,965 and 88 respectively. There was a slight increase in the daily average number of sick from 176.30 to 176.475 which does not call for any special remarks. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital decreased from 326.86 to 280.07 in the year under report and the death-rate per mille of average strength fell from 7.31 to 6.22.					
There were 73 deaths among convicts against 80 in the previous year and 15 among undertrials against 16 in the year previous. There was no mortality among the Civil prisoners as in the previous year. Subsidiary jails contributed 14 deaths against 17 in the previous year. The remaining 74 deaths were recorded by the several jails as shown below:—					
Trichinopoly	...	12	...	...	...
The Penitentiary, Madras	...	12	...	...	...
Vellore	...	9	...	...	...
Cannanore	...	8	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	7	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	...	6	...	...	...
Salem	...	6	...	...	...
Bellary	...	4	...	...	...
Madura	...	4	...	...	...
Presidency Jail for Women,	...	...	...	...	...
Vellore	...	3	...	...	...
Cuddalore	...	2	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	1	...	...	...
Total	...	74	...	...	...

There were 9 deaths in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, which were debited

to the jails from which the cases were transferred. Thirteen deaths occurred out of hospitals—three in respect of the Penitentiary, Madras, 2 each of Vellore, Trichinopoly and Madras, and 1 each of Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary and Vizagapatam. There were 3 cases of suicide, 1 each at Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and Cannanore. Six releases under Rule 514-A, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual, Part I, Volume II, were treated as deaths for the purpose of statistics.

49. *Death-rates in Several Classes of Jails.*—The following statement shows the death-rate per mille in the several classes of jails as compared with 1938 :—

Classes of jails.	Deaths.		Percentage.	
	1938.	1939.	1938.	1939.
Central Jails ...	65	65	7.97	7.72
District Jails ...	14	9	6.68	4.17
Sub-jails ...	17	14	5.89	3.91
Total ...	96	88	7.31	6.22

The statistics relating to "District Jails" include those of the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Borstal Schools.

50. *The Penitentiary, Madras.*—This jail records the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 12.87 against 12.65 in the previous year.

The number of admissions to hospital rose from 198 to 305 of which 34 were due to Dysentery, 23 to Abscess of Areolar tissue, 20 to Tuberculosis of lungs and 14 to Respiratory diseases. The increase may be attributed to the following reasons :—

(i) Increased number of operations was performed in the jail hospital during the year, the prisoners being willing to undergo operation for Hydrocele, Piles, Fistula, Benign tumours, etc. Seventy operations were performed against 25 in the year 1938.

(ii) A large number of patients was received from mofussil jails for treatment in City Hospitals.

(iii) There were 19 cases of chicken-pox. This epidemic started amongst the undertrial prisoners and prisoners detained in quarantine.

(iv) There were 34 cases of Dysentery against 19 in 1938. This increase was due to the increase in the admission of short-term prisoners, especially those who were convicted under the Railway Act and also from under-trials, who were suffering from Dysentery.

Twelve deaths occurred including 3 in outside hospitals and 2 were releases under Rule 514-A, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual. Six deaths were due to Tuberculosis of lungs of which 5 were debited from the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and

1 each to Dysentery, Nephritis, Myocarditis, Pyaemic Abscess, Uraemia and 1 suicide.

51. *Central Jail, Cannanore.*—This jail comes next with a death-rate per mille of 12.04 against 4.48 in the year previous. There were 59 admissions into hospitals against 71 in 1938.

There were 8 deaths including 2 releases under Rule 514-A, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual. They were due to Nephritis, Tuberculosis of lungs, Enteric Fever, Valvular Disease of Heart, Epilepsy, Carcinoma cheek, Cirrhosis Liver and Asphyxia due to hanging.

52. *Central Jail, Trichinopoly.*—The death rate of this jail was 9.05 against 3.43 in the previous year. There were 326 admissions against 267 in the year previous.

There were 12 deaths, including 1 in the Government General Hospital, Madras, 1 in the Headquarters Hospital, Trichinopoly, and 1 debited by the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Three deaths each were due to Pneumonia and Tuberculosis of lungs and 1 each to Dysentery, Cancer Liver, Yellow atrophy liver, Myocarditis, Pyocoele of Tunica Vaginalis and Bronchitis.

53. *Other Central Jails.*—The death-rate per mille at the Central Jail, Vellore was 7.65 against 7.30 in the previous year. There were 39 admissions into hospital against 53 during the last year. This jail returned 9 deaths including 2 in the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore. There were 2 deaths each due to Dysentery and Pneumonia and 1 each to Perforated Gastric Ulcer, Cellulitis, Diarrhoea and Ulcer Rectum.

The Central Jail, Salem recorded a death-rate per mille of 7.21 against 5.45 in the year previous. There were 6 deaths, including 1 in the Headquarters Hospital, Salem, and 1 debited by the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Two deaths were due to Pneumonia and 1 each to Anaemia, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Epilepsy, and Gangrene scrotum.

In the Central Jail, Bellary, the death-rate per mille was 7.04 against 6.30 in 1938. There were 4 deaths including 1 in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and 1 debited from the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. The deaths were due to Pneumonia Erysipelas, Cancer jaw and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Next comes the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, where the death-rate per mille was 6.55 against 21.77 in the previous year. There were 6 deaths including 1 debited by the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Two were due to Sunstroke, and 1 each to

Anaemia, Nephritis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Coimbatore comes next with a death-rate per mille of 4.44 against 6.67 in the previous year. There were 7 deaths including 1 in the Headquarters Hospital, Coimbatore and 1 released under rule 514-A, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual. Two deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 each to Cystitis, Tubercular Laryngitis, Transverse Myelitis, Angina and Asphyxia due to hanging.

Among Central Jails, Vizagapatam records the lowest death-rate per mille, as in the previous year, viz., 2.35 against 2.59 in 1938. There was only one death due to Enteric Fever which occurred in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

54. *District Jails.*—Among District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore records the highest death-rate per mille of 12.97 against 4.64 in the previous year. There were 3 deaths, 1 each due to Tuberculosis of lungs, Valvular Disease of the Heart, and Tubercular Enteritis.

Next comes the District Jail, Madura with a death-rate per mille of 6.05 against 9.75 in 1938. There were 4 deaths including 2 in the Headquarters Hospital, Madura. Three deaths were due to Pneumonia and 1 to Dysentery.

Cuddalore records a death-rate per mille of 5.10 against 13.72 in the previous year. There were 2 deaths including 1 released under rule 514-A, Madras Prison and Reformatory Manual. One death was due to Tuberculosis of lungs and the other to Gastric Ulcer.

There were 9 deaths in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, which were debited to other jails—5 to the Penitentiary, Madras, and 1 each to Rajahmundry, Trichinopoly, Salem and Bellary.

The Borstal School, Tanjore returned a clean mortality sheet against one death in the previous year. The Borstal School, Palamcottah has again exhibited a clean mortality sheet as in the previous year.)

55. *Subsidiary Jails.*—The death-rate per mille in the Subsidiary Jails decreased from 5.89 in the previous year to 3.91. There were 14 deaths of which 1 occurred among convicts and the rest among under-trials, against 2 and 15 respectively in the previous year. The districts of Kistna, Salem and Malabar recorded two deaths each and Vizagapatam, Anantapur, Cuddapah, North Arcot, Chingleput, Ramnad, Tinnevely and Coimbatore one each. The other districts returned clean mortality sheets.

Three deaths were due to Pneumonia, 2 each to Valvular Disease of Heart and Asphyxia due to hanging and 1 each to Anaemia, Peritonitis, Abscess lung and Enteritis. Three under-trials who were admitted into the subsidiary jails with multiple injuries died after admission into the jails concerned.

56. *Health of Prisoners repatriated from the Andamans.*—Five convicts were admitted into the Penitentiary, Madras by repatriation from the Andamans on medical grounds. Of these, 2 suffering from Tuberculosis of lungs were transferred to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary where one died and the health of the other is reported to be bad. Two convicts who were mentally defective were transferred to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras. Their state of health is reported to be fair. The other convict who was suffering from Avitaminosis was transferred to the Central Jail, Vellore. His health is reported to be poor. Of the 5 convicts, 4 had spent periods between 1 and 5 years and the other above five years in the Andamans.

Four convicts belonging to the Province of Bombay and one to the United Provinces were received from the Andamans during the year. They were transferred to jails in the respective Provinces.

57. *Statement No. XV—Classes of Diseases.*—The following table shows the rates of admissions to hospital and the death-rate per mille against the principal diseases for the year 1939 and the three preceding years in the Central and District Jails :—

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
	1936.		1937.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	34.42	1.10	22.48	0.53
Malarial fevers ...	24.25	0.17	18.76	0.35
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hemoptysis due to Tuberculosis ...	9.41	0.68	5.40	2.04
Other Tubercular diseases ...	1.19	0.25	0.97	0.09
Anaemia and Debility ...	8.65	0.68	5.66	0.44
Other general diseases ...	54.44	0.76	33.63	0.18
Pneumonia ...	6.19	1.36	5.40	1.50
Other respiratory diseases ...	10.68	0.34	15.23	0.35
Diarrhoea ...	2.46	0.08	2.21	0.18
Abcesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.	6.44	...	9.47	...
All other causes ...	90.98	4.75	82.22	4.43
Total ...	249.11	10.17	202.13	10.00

Ratio per mille of average strength.

Diseases.	1938.		1939.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Cholera	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	28.84	0.51	25.34	0.50
Malarial fevers ...	19.33	0.20	11.03	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis ...	6.48	1.62	6.46	1.59
Other Tubercular diseases	0.51	0.10	0.30	...
Anæmia and Debility	4.45	0.20	3.78	0.30
Other general diseases	53.24	0.20	105.22	1.99
Pneumonia	4.15	1.01	4.27	0.99
Other respiratory diseases	14.57	0.30	9.34	0.20
Diarrhœa	3.04	...	2.29	0.10
Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.	9.40	...	15.00	0.20
All other causes ...	89.77	3.74	9.34	1.29
Total	233.79	7.89	193.06	7.15

58. *Cholera*.—There was no case of Cholera during the year.

59. *Dysentery*.—There were 255 admissions and 5 deaths against 285 and 5 respectively in the previous year. The rate per mille of admissions decreased from 28.84 to 25.34 and that of death from 0.51 to 0.50. There were 118 admissions in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 41 in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, 34 in the Penitentiary, Madras, 22 in the Central Jail, Bellary, 15 in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, 7 in the Central Jail, Salem, 6 in the Central Jail, Vellore, 4 each in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the District Jail, Madras, 3 in the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and 1 in the Borstal School, Tanjore. There were 2 deaths in the Central Jail, Vellore, and 1 each in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the District Jail, Madras.

60. *Malarial Fevers*.—There were 111 admissions against 191 in the previous year. There was no death due to this disease during this year, against 2 in the previous year. Bellary shows the highest number of admissions, viz., 44, followed by Coimbatore 22, Rajahmundry 17, Trichinopoly 8, Vizagapatam 6 and Vellore 4. The Penitentiary, Madras, and Palamcottah show 3 each and Cannanore, Salem, Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Madras, 1 each.

61. *Tubercular Diseases*.—There were 65 admissions and 16 deaths in the year under report against 64 and 16 in the previous year.

There were 9 deaths in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, which were distributed to the transferring jails.

There were 20 admissions in the Penitentiary, Madras, 12 in Coimbatore, 8 in Vizagapatam, 5 in Trichinopoly, 4 in Cannanore, 3 each in Salem, Bellary and Madras, 2 each in Rajahmundry, Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore and Cuddalore and 1 in Tanjore. There were 6 deaths in the Penitentiary, Madras, 3 in Trichinopoly, 2 in Coimbatore and 1 each in Rajahmundry, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The number of admissions due to other Tubercular diseases fell from 5 to 3.

62. *Anæmia and Debility*.—The number of admissions and deaths were 38 and 3 against 44 and 2 respectively in the previous year. The large number of admissions was in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, viz., 9. There was one death each in Rajahmundry, Salem and Madras.

63. *Pneumonia*.—There were 43 admissions and 10 deaths against 41 and 10 respectively in 1938. There were 3 deaths in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 2 each at Vellore and Salem and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Bellary and Madras.

64. *Diarrhœa*.—There were 23 admissions and 1 death against 30 admissions in the previous year. The death was recorded in the Central Jail, Vellore.

65. *Ankylostomiasis*.—The number of admissions due to this disease was the same as that of last year, viz., 6. Trichinopoly recorded 4 and Vizagapatam 2. There was no mortality due to this disease.

66. *Enteric Fever*.—There were 3 admissions and 2 deaths against 12 admissions and 1 death in the previous year. Two were admitted in Cannanore and one in Vizagapatam. One death occurred in each jail.

67. *Syphilis*.—There were 14 admissions against 21 in the previous year. Coimbatore recorded 6, Rajahmundry 5, Bellary 2 and Trichinopoly 1.

68. *Number of Deaths according to Length of Time passed in Jails*.—Seventy-two convicts died during the year of whom 40 died within six months after admission and 32 after six months against 44 and 34 respectively in the previous year. Of the 40 deaths within six months, 7 each occurred in Vellore and Coimbatore, 5 each in Rajahmundry and Cannanore, 4 in Trichinopoly, 3 each in the Penitentiary, Madras, and Madras, and 2 each in Salem, Bellary and Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

69. *Statement B—Prisoners' Weight*.—During the year, 26,572 convicts were released. Of these, 15,863 or 59.70 per cent gained weight, 1,087 or 4.09 per cent lost weight and 9,622 or 36.21 per cent remained

stationary as against 15,279 or 64.04 per cent, 1,025 or 4.30 per cent and 7,555 or 31.66 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The Borstal School, Palamcottah, records the highest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 14.49. Next comes Salem with a percentage of 9.04. The percentages for the other jails are Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary 8.51, Rajahmundry 7.81, Madras 6.01, Tanjore 5.59, Bellary 5.15, Vellore 4.85, Cannanore 3.83, the Penitentiary, Madras 3.42, Vizagapatam 3.33, Trichinopoly 2.03, Cuddalore 1.46, Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore 0.85 and Coimbatore 0.73.

70. (1) *Water-supply*.—Wells form the chief source of water-supply in the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore and Salem, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah and the District Jail, Cuddalore. The other jails except the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, are linked with the Municipal water-supply. All the wells are properly constructed, well protected against accidents and contamination and periodically cleaned and hankinized. Samples of water are periodically taken by the sample taker to the King Institute, Guindy. The Institute, after analysing the samples, send detailed reports which help to correct the defects brought to notice. All drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination and Field tests and tests for residual chlorine are systematically carried out to ensure efficient sterilization. In most cases, the sterilizing process is automatically carried out whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, without the intervention of human agency. As suggested by the Director, King Institute, Guindy, I have issued instructions to the jails to treat the water at the overhead tanks with freshly slaked lime to prevent corrosion of iron structures.

The proposal to link the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Vellore and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, with the municipal supply is still under consideration of Government. On the recommendation of the Director, the King Institute, Guindy, the drinking water well at the Central Jail, Vellore, was covered by means of a masonry structure with asbestos roofing to prevent pollution from bat droppings.

In the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, though the agreement bond with the penal clause for failure to supply the required quantity of water has been executed during the year, the municipality has not been supplying the stipulated quantity. The penal clause cannot be enforced until such time the laying of the feeder main is completed. This is likely to be taken up during the financial year 1940-41.

3-A

The scheme to link the Central Jail, Coimbatore, with the municipal water-supply has been sanctioned by Government and the work will be put on hand during the year 1940.

The Government have sanctioned during the year the employment of the Public Works Department plumber for 3 days in the week and to attend to urgent calls, if any, in the Penitentiary, Madras. Minor repairs were carried out during the year to the pipe lines which were leaking.

The installation of a chlorinating and liming plant in the Central Jail, Cannanore, which was sanctioned by Government in the previous year was taken up during the year and is nearing completion. It is hoped that the P.H. value will be reduced to the minimum requirement when once these plants set to work, and prevent the corrosion of the pipe lines.

(2) *Kitchen*.—All the kitchens in jails are fly proof. They are well equipped and kept under satisfactory sanitary control. The cooking range at the Central Jail, Salem, is being remodelled by the Public Works Department and is likely to be completed before April 1940. In the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the kitchen is specially built for using coal for cooking purposes. A small quantity of firewood is being issued to start fire. The proposal for the construction of an up-to-date steam cooking range in the Penitentiary, Madras, has been deferred in view of the present financial condition.

(3) *Conservancy*.—As in the previous years an immense amount of care and attention was expended on conservancy. Except the latrines in the Penitentiary, Madras, all those in the other jails are fly proof. No action to make the existing latrines in the Penitentiary, Madras, fly-proof has been taken as the proposal to provide flush-out latrines is still under the consideration of Government.

The night-soil is trenched in all the jails except in the Penitentiary, Madras, wherefrom it is removed daily by the Corporation Lorry on a payment of Rs. 280-13-0 a month.

(4) *Drainage and other Sanitary Improvements*.—Sanitary control was kept at a high standard of efficiency and improvements effected according to necessity.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

71. *Visits*.—The total number of visits paid by the official and non-official visitors during the year was 711 against 1,077 in the previous year.

The Honourable the Minister for Law visited the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Vizagapatam, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary

and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The Honourable the Minister for Local Administration visited the Central Jails at Vellore and Vizagapatam. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Honourable the Minister for Law visited the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Salem and the Penitentiary, Madras, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore and the Borstal School, Tanjore. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Borstal School, Palamcottah. The Director of Public Health and the Inspector of Factories visited the Penitentiary, Madras. The Inspector of Industrial Schools visited the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Salem and the Borstal School, Palamcottah.

Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., the Provincial Non-official Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited at his own cost the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Cannanore, Salem, Bellary and Vizagapatam, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore and the Borstal School, Tanjore. Dr. D. L. Joshee, the Provincial Visitor for the Jails in the Northern Circars visited the Central Jails at Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam. Sri S. Sitarama Setty, the Provincial Visitor for the Jails in the Ceded Districts visited the Central Jail and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. The visits paid by Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., viz., 92 to the Penitentiary, Madras, were the largest number among the non-officials. Among other non-official visitors, Rao Bahadur Dr. T. A. Rajah paid 41 visits to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, Sri S. Venkatesa Ayyangar and Sri G. Janakirama Chetti 23 and 17 respectively to the Penitentiary, Madras, Sri P. N. Krishnasami Ayyangar, Sri K. Hunsraj Sowcar and Khan Sahib K. N. Mistry 14 each to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Cannanore, respectively, Janab M. V. Fazluddin Rowther Sahib Bahadur 12 to the Borstal School, Palamcottah, Janab S. A. Shaffee Mahomad Sahib Bahadur and Janab Rasool Khan Gaznavi Bahadur 11 each to the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, respectively, and Rao Sahib Sri V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu and Sri V. J. Samu Pillai, M.L.A., 10 each to the Borstal School, Tanjore and the District Jail, Cuddalore, respectively. Among lady visitors Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla paid the largest number of visits, viz., 24 to the Penitentiary, Madras. Mrs. Mary Kanakammal Ramayya, B.A., L.T., and Mrs. Nurjahan Immamudin paid 5 visits each to the District Jail, Madura and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, respectively.

Religious and moral instruction continued to be imparted during the year and for this purpose, a great many ladies and gentlemen visited the Jails and delivered lectures on moral and religious subjects and their services were very much appreciated by the prisoners. I am indebted to them for their unselfish and unostentatious labours. The following gentlemen deserve special mention :—

Name of jail.	Name of lecturer.	Number of lectures delivered during 1938.
Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	Janab Shaik Nyamatulla ..	51
Central Jail, Vellore.	Sri B. Sambasiva Rao ..	35
	Janab Syed Mustaffa Kadiri ..	44
	Rev. N. B. Raju ..	25
	Sri E. Ramachandra Sastri ..	22
	Mr. S. A. Samuel Raj ..	20
Central Jail, Trichinopoly.	Protestant Ministers ..	71
	Roman Catholic Ministers ..	63
	Moulvi Mahomad Sulaiman Sahib ..	37
Central Jail, Coimbatore.	Mr. G. Michaelswami Pillai ..	37
	Sri C. R. Venkatachary ..	37
	Sri Chakrapani Chetty ..	28
The Penitentiary, Madras.	Janab P. K. Abdul Samath ..	25
	Janab Kaillu Rahiman Haji ..	48
	Mr. A. Roberts ..	43
	Sri K. Srinivasa Ayyangar ..	31
	Dr. F. H. Gravely ..	23
Central Jail, Cannanore.	Rev. Fr. N. Fernandez ..	38
	Janab T. V. Mohideen Kutty ..	25
Central Jail, Salem.	Moulvi Sahib ..	55
	Sri S. Chinnappan ..	48
	Mr. H. J. Williams ..	48
	Vidwan Madabushi Sri T. Srinivasachari Swamikal ..	30
Central Jail, Bellary.	Mr. P. J. Paul ..	51
	Sri A. Obalesappa ..	48
Central Jail, Vizagapatam.	Janab Pesh Imam Muhammad ..	54
District Jail, Cuddalore.	Mr. N. Enoch, M.A. ..	32
	Sri D. Kanakaraju ..	24
	Sri V. Kandaswami Mudaliar ..	24
	Janab Kaji Abdur Rahiman Sahib ..	24
District Jail, Madura.	Sri J. Sathianathan ..	22
	Sri M. Herambier ..	47
	Mr. S. M. Doss ..	40
Borstal School, Tanjore.	Janab Ghulam Hussain Sahib ..	25
Borstal School, Palamcottah.	Rev. C. S. Balraj ..	23
	Mr. S. Samuel ..	54

72. *Inspections.*—I visited and inspected all the Central, District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools and visited all the special subsidiary jails and the subsidiary jails at Salem (Male and Female), Bellary, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Kokkarakulam, Cannanore, Rajahmundry, Chingleput and Vellore. The number of inspections of subsidiary jails by District and Divisional Magistrates was 684 and by Medical and Sanitary Officers 143. The total number of inspections and visits of subsidiary jails by official and non-official visitors was 3,287 against 3,471 in 1938.

73. *Records, Civil Stores and Service Registers.*—The rules relating to the maintenance of service registers, leave ledgers and the periodical destruction of records were complied with and the inventories of stores in the various jails and in my office were maintained and written up to the end of the year.

74. *Progress of Reforms.*—The chief events of importance during the year were—

(1) The system of awarding remission to prisoners on admission and release for portions of a month was brought into force

during the year by which many prisoners are benefited.

(2) The facilities to submit revision petitions from jails.

(3) Interviews and letters to "C" class prisoners once in every two months instead of in three months.

(4) Permitting "B" class prisoners to go to the Andamans.

(5) Increase in the number of Jail Holidays from 5 to 10.

(6) Provision of conveyance to Women prisoners.

(7) The issue of soapnut for bathing and washing soda for washing clothes has been allowed to all "C" class prisoners.

(8) Installation of a radio set in the Central Jail, Salem.

(9) Permitting prisoners to have kudumi, dzuttu or top knot and beard instead of being shaved.

(10) Permitting the retention of Lingams worn by Lingayat prisoners until they are convicted or in the event of appeal until the conviction is upheld by the appellate courts.

(11) Permitting convict warders and overseers to purchase eatables besides tobacco and snuff for half the amount of their monthly gratuity.

(12) Appointment of attenders to maintain records in 8 jails.

(13) Sanctioning the issue of two pairs of woollen socks per annum for the Chief, Reserve Head and First Grade Warders and Gatekeepers.

75. *Conduct of Jail Establishment.*—The strength of the permanent and temporary warden establishment was 855 and 206 respectively at the end of the year. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 872 against 845 in 1938. Eight warders were dismissed. Twelve warders were discharged, 2 suspended and 7 reduced. The other forms of punishments were warnings 245, extra drill and deprivation of off-duty 314, black-marks 61, forfeiture of or reduction from pay 19, fine 185 and other punishments 19. The conduct of the warden establishment on the whole was satisfactory.

In my administration report for the year 1938, I had expressed the hope that by the time the next administration report was due for submission the establishment of a Prison Officers' Training School, for which a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,600 and a monthly recurring expenditure of Rs. 770 is required, would be an accomplished fact. Unfortunately owing to circumstances over which we had no control, the scheme has been deferred until the finances of the province would become easier. But the importance of having such a school cannot be over-emphasized, for the warden establishment, as I said in my last administration

report, is the pivot on which the jail administration turns. The present day practice which is unavoidable is to pick up a man from the streets provided he satisfies the physical standard. This must go and the sooner the better for all. It is not possible to give them any training at all under the present conditions. Immediately he is taken on, he is pitch-forked into his daily duties and the senior warden on whom the duty devolves of showing the raw recruit the first steps of his duties has no conception of what is actually required of him except that of supervising his charge. There are exceptionally few warders who are literate at all. In spite of acute unemployment even the S.S.L.C. passed recruits are not forthcoming as the pay offered is inadequate—an initial start of Rs. 16 per mensem—which is not tempting enough. A few who came in were not up to the physical standard particularly in their chest measurements. While S.S.L.C. passed men come forward for the appointment of first grade warders, such posts are very few indeed and the claims of others who are already in service have also to be given due consideration. There should be wider appreciation of the great responsibilities which devolve on the members of the jail department. Recruits to the prison department should be carefully selected, thoughtfully trained and given every encouragement to understand that their duty does not end in watching prisoners, supervision and safe-custody of their charge but continues increasingly in the exercise of educative and humanizing influence by the example of their own good conduct and character. There should be greater recognition of the social significance of their work. Special qualities are called for, as their work is performed under most difficult, depressing and trying conditions and they have long and strenuous hours of duty. Their work is dangerous too. The best work of course cannot be done by tired men and there is need for more prison officers at least in Central Jails. A number of warders between five to ten years of service is still on the temporary establishment. The present rates of pay are a poor return to public servants, of whom the Government and the public demand so high a standard of character and a high sense of duty.

76. *Conduct of Officers.*—The Superintendents and Medical Officers of Jails and Borstal Schools performed their duties satisfactorily during the year. The subordinate officers of the department also carried out their duties loyally and efficiently. In connection with the sudden reduction in the yield of coir fibre an acting Superintendent was reverted to the Jail Subordinate Service and debarred from promotion as a permanent measure. For the same reason a Jailer was reduced to the

bottom of his grade. In connection with certain audit irregularities and manipulation of accounts and ration stores, a Deputy Jailor was removed from service.

Captain B. M. C. Inglefield Dall, Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, was awarded M.B.E. in 1939 in the New Year's Honours List.

The members of my office establishment continued to be very much overworked being understaffed and passed through another

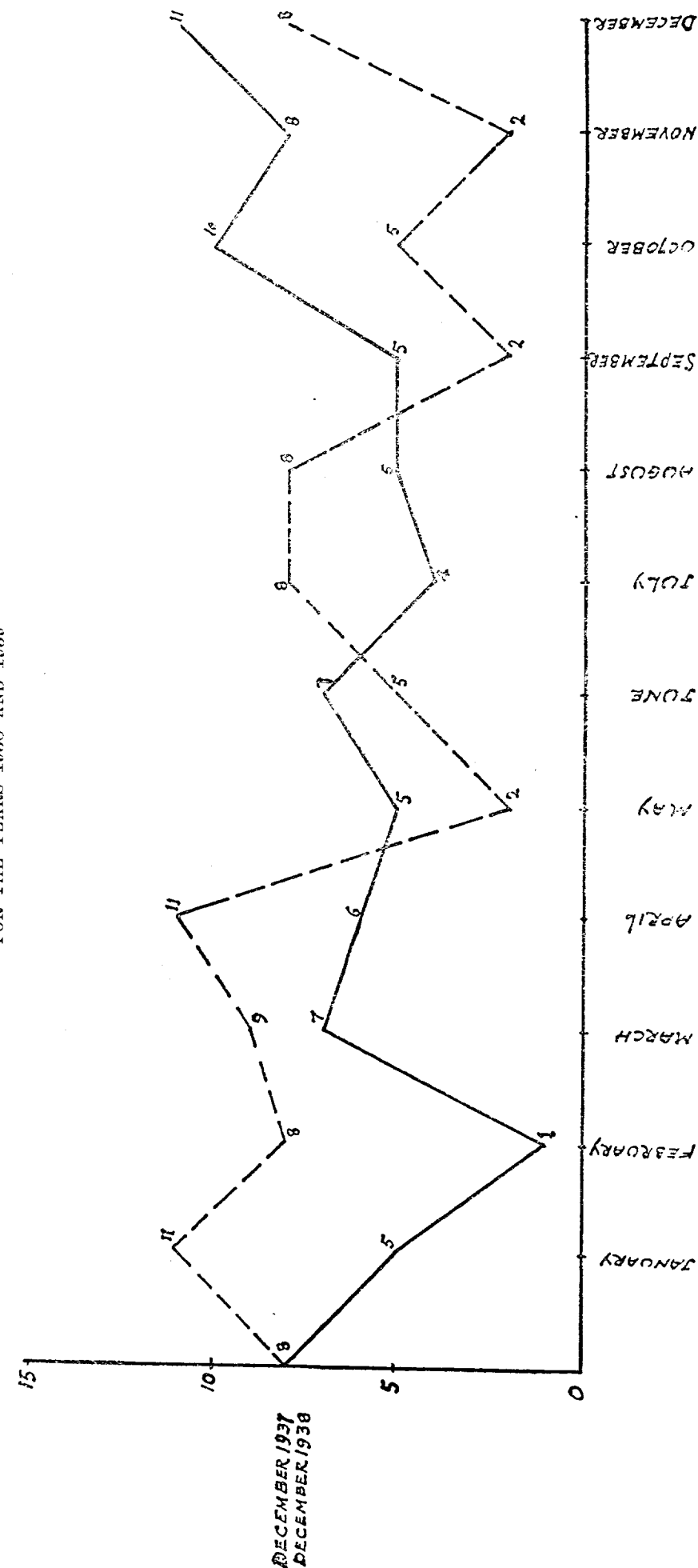
year of stress and strain. They, one and all, played the game and worked overtime most willingly and ungrudgingly. Proposals to increase the strength of the staff have been put up and the existing defect of inadequate staff will require to be remedied as early as possible.

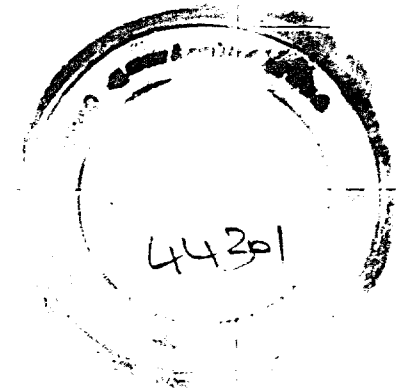
77. *Annual Reports of Central and Special Jails.*—The annual reports furnished by the Superintendents of Central and Special Jails are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

S. C. CONTRACTOR,
LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS
FOR THE YEARS 1938 AND 1939





APPENDICES.

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

214162-21130
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Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1939 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

* 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 Province of Madras during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted.

1	2	3		4						5		6													
		Classes of Jails.		Number admitted during the year.		A		B				C		Ratio per cent of column 4-0 to column 3 in whole number.		Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act VIII of 1897).				Habituals.					
Serial number.		M.	F.	Total.	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 Criminal Procedure Code with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.		Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Number admitted during the year.	Number previously convicted.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting Courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered being the Court convicting.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" Superintendent of the Jail.	
					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													M.
1	Central Jails ...	19,419	173	19,592	416	...	1,100	...	314	...	375	2	2,395	2	11	1	11	...	...	...	2,205	2	...	...	...
2	District Jails...	6,394	118	6,512	3	...	332	1	69	...	18	...	422	1	7	1	6	...	...	...	422	1	...	...	...
3	Special Jails ...	...	727	727	...	...	...	42	...	11	...	2	...	55	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	4
4	Borstal Schools	341	...	341	4	...	57	...	4	...	1	...	68	...	19	...	19	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	3
5	Subsidiary Jails.	14,577	1,687	16,264	...	...	73	...	25	...	11	...	109	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	40,731	2,705	43,436	423	...	1,562	43	412	11	405	4	2,892	58	7	2	7	...	...	...	2,799	54	...	...	3
	Total for 1938.	32,724	1,832	34,556	428	4	1,507	55	421	4	322	4	2,678	67	8	4	8	...	...	...	2,678	67	...	...	...

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 Province of Madras during the year 1939.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jails.	3			4			5					6		
		Daily average number of prisoners.			Establishment.			Dieting charges.					Hospital charges.		
		Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.
Serial number.	Jails.	Convicts.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Ration.	Miscellaneous charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.
1	Central Jails.														
2	Rajahmundry	874.56	38.93	913.49	48,631	674	49,305	53 12 0	31,247	64	46	...	31,357	34 6 5	...
3	Vellore	1,168.38	4.96	1,173.34	51,430	4,551	55,981	47 0 0	44,444	273	3855	...	44,362	37 12 11	...
4	Trichinopoly	1,283.33	43.23	1,326.56	44,075	2,746	46,821	35 4 9	49,450	317	459	...	50,226	39 2 2	...
5	Coimbatore	1,485.79	92.36	1,578.15	58,958	7,898	66,856	42 6 6	59,656	251	15	...	59,941	37 15 9	...
6	Penitentiary	801.75	129.34	931.09	63,461	6,561	70,022	75 2 0	39,181	185	15	...	39,381	42 4 9	...
7	Cannanore	818.76	15.38	834.14	44,290	2,016	46,306	69 11 3	26,730	124	159	...	26,695	41 2 4	...
8	Salem	832.04	...	832.04	51,583	8,438	60,021	72 2 2	22,677	142	231	1,271	32,473	39 0 5	...
9	Bellary	559.99	4.87	564.86	38,915	2,136	41,051	72 3 11	22,677	376	61	...	23,114	40 14 9	...
9	Vizagapatnam	402.58	22.68	425.26	34,618	4,073	38,691	92 6 4	16,444	57	21	...	16,522	38 13 8	...
10	District Jails.														
10	Cuddalore	385.46	6.81	392.27	21,979	4,215	26,194	66 12 5	15,240	10	-81	...	15,169	38 10 9	...
11	Madura	515.09	146.02	661.11	23,033	4,302	27,335	41 5 7	23,309	97	-121	...	23,285	35 3 6	...
12	Special Jails.														
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	89.57	...	89.57	15,016	398	15,414	172 1 5	2,493	2	10	...	2,505	27 15 6	...
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	231.30	...	231.30	8,569	4,634	13,203	57 1 4	9,679	14	6	...	9,689	41 14 11	...
14	Borstal Schools.														
14	Tanjore Borstal School	276.07	...	276.07	33,422	5,085	38,507	189 7 9	15,404	38	-17	...	15,425	55 14 0	...
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	509.81	...	509.81	28,352	5,747	34,099	66 14 2	22,252	29	-27	...	22,254	43 10 5	...
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	10,064.46	443.97	10,508.43	5,60,335	64,144	6,24,479	59 9 5	4,09,065	1,979	+93	1,271	4,12,408	39 3 11	...
	Subsidiary Jails	808.26	2,772.21	3,580.47	40,496	7,262	47,758	13 5 8	2,27,075	3,600	-429	...	2,30,246	64 6 4	...
	Grand Total	10,867.72	3,246.18	14,113.90	6,06,831	71,406	6,78,237	47 14 6	6,36,140	5,579	-386	1,271	6,42,654	45 10 1	...
	Grand Total for 1938	10,569.38	2,470.27	13,039.65	6,24,603	67,488	6,92,089	52 10 9	5,75,898	5,519	-2,015	...	5,79,402	44 5 10	...

* NOTE.—1. In arriving at the figures for this column, the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.
2. The cost of jail garden produce issued to the prisoners is not taken into account in estimating the average cost of maintenance per prisoner—G.O. No. 3711, Law (General), dated 1st October 1931.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	6—contd.			7			8			9				
		Hospital charges—contd.			Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.			Charges for moving prisoners.				
		D	E	F	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
Serial number.	Jails.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for clothing and bedding.	Charges for cleaning and conservancy.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	RS. A. P.
1	Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry	3,513	3,513	3 13 4	4,573	5 0 3	672	672	1,227	-20	1,879	101	7,466	8 2 4	...
2	Vellore	-66	-1,157	2 4 8	9,697	8 4 3	680	680	1,114	...	1,794	321	7,858	6 4 0	...
3	Trichinopoly	-2,945	3,038	2 4 8	5,866	4 9 2	304	304	1,330	...	1,634	573	5,052	3 12 11	...
4	Coimbatore	-1,586	2,148	1 5 9	8,767	5 8 11	459	459	1,764	356	2,578	1,136	6,474	4 1 8	...
5	Penitentiary	-891	6,109	6 8 10	8,817	9 2 6	4,087	4,087	91	-45	4,178	1,322	2,842	3 0 9	...
6	Cannanore	...	2,674	4 0 5	3,057	4 11 5	491	491	925	...	1,371	304	1,616	2 14 1	...
7	Salem	...	2,650	3 3 0	4,062	4 14 1	418	418	943	-23	1,338	...	1,135	1 5 10	...
8	Bellary	-170	2,440	4 4 8	4,174	7 6 3	326	326	3,116	-35	3,406	...	3,761	6 9 11	...
9	Vizagapatnam	...	2,809	6 9 8	1,805	4 3 11	316	316	431	...	737	...	849	1 15 11	...
10	District Jails.														
10	Cuddalore	...	1,564	3 13 10	2,128	5 6 10	182	182	1,286	...	1,468	...	1,103	2 13 0	...
11	Madura	...	1,102	1 10 8	2,358	3 9 1	228	228	679	65	972	...	3,249	4 14 8	...
12	Special Jails.														
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	10,585	118 2 10	279	3 1 10	186	186	30	39	255	...	205	2 4 7	...
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	469	2 0 5	479	2 1 2	125	125	1,155	...	1,280	...	3,938	17 0 5	...
14	Borstal Schools.														
14	Tanjore Borstal School	...	1,306	4 11 8	2,231	8 1 4	511	511	704	...	1,215	...	1,350	4 14 3	...
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	2,023	3 15 6	3,181	6 3 10	408	408	40	...	508	...	1,138	2 3 9	...
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	-5,658	41,273	3 14 5	61,474	5 13 7	9,452	9,452	14,835	337	24,624	3,757	47,835	4 8 4	...
	Subsidiary Jails	...	1,565	0 7 0	5,247	1 7 6	22,894	22,894	1,498	...	24,392	...	3,855	0 15 0	...
	Grand Total	-5,658	42,838	3 0 5	66,721	4 11 10	32,346	32,346	16,333	337	40,016	3,757	51,190	3 9 10	...
	Grand Total for 1938	-4,574	42,123	3 3 3	58,613	4 7 10	30,652	30,652	18,898	435	49,985	572	45,408	3 7 3	...

* NOTE.—1. In arriving at the figures for this column, the expenses, excluding those shown in column 13 H, are divided between the dieting and hospital charges in the proportion in which the produce of the dairy was used for the general dieting of the prisoners or for the sick and infirm.
2. The cost of jail garden produce issued to the prisoners is not taken into account in estimating the average cost of maintenance per prisoner—G.O. No. 3711, Law (General), dated 1st October 1931.

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—continued.

Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Jails.	10										11		12						
		Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
		Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	RS. A. P.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Departmental charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
1	Rajahmundry	5,466	160	792	142	20	1,096	7,676	8 6 0	0 11 0	629	0 11 0	...	1,200	361	27	...	93	1,074	1 13 3
2	Vellore	3,693	527	471	252	24	833	5,800	4 15 0	0 11 4	833	0 11 4	397	1,085	336	25	133	96	2,073	1 12 2
3	Trichinopoly	4,406	303	1,050	74	63	2,215	8,138	6 2 2	0 6 3	519	0 6 3	...	1,079	372	11	7	52	1,521	1 2 4
4	Coimbatore	2,799	66	1,651	407	66	2,499	7,388	4 10 11	0 6 0	589	0 6 0	444	1,581	265	15	...	61	2,096	1 4 11
5	Penitentiary	3,819	205	1,313	193	2	1,063	6,625	7 1 9	0 5 11	345	0 5 11	16,968	600	513	18	3	199	18,271	19 9 7
6	Cannanore	2,066	85	737	175	20	1,066	4,121	8 11 6	0 8 11	371	0 8 11	207	737	398	18	63	70	1,406	2 4 0
7	Salem	4,640	119	1,727	317	30	432	7,256	8 11 6	0 9 0	467	0 9 0	1,807	750	180	27	7	87	2,868	3 7 0
8	Bellary	6,074	309	1,019	47	48	606	8,103	14 4 2	1 0 7	1,085	1 0 7	4,533	665	168	72	...	66	5,504	9 11 0
9	Vizagapatam	1,925	—4	565	97	16	709	3,308	7 12 6	1 8 11	662	1 8 11	4,052	593	377	24	24	54	5,124	12 0 10
10	Cuddalore	589	43	416	146	4	488	1,686	4 4 9	2 1 9	828	2 1 9	476	470	192	36	56	38	1,288	3 3 9
11	Madura	464	119	531	54	82	357	1,607	2 6 11	1 2 8	771	1 2 8	4,181	551	180	38	10	36	4,986	7 8 11
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	1,567	20	139	47	...	777	2,550	28 7 6	0 11 5	64	0 11 5	1,731	170	341	13	...	16	2,271	25 5 8
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	1,120	266	213	58	6	355	2,038	8 13 0	0 5 9	83	0 5 9	201	200	...	...	19	33	453	1 15 4
14	Tanjore Borstal School	1,743	35	451	775	...	1,635	4,639	18 12 10	0 13 0	225	0 13 0	890	525	...	30	127	82	1,654	5 15 10
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	565	44	267	899	...	2,505	4,280	8 6 4	1 0 7	529	1 0 7	50	470	...	48	65	73	706	1 6 2
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	40,936	2,305	11,272	3,623	381	15,706	74,283	7 0 4	0 12 1	8,000	0 12 1	35,987	10,378	3,683	403	517	1,019	51,835	4 14 6
	Subsidiary Jails	15,009	1,360	979	17	...	2,309	20,274	5 10 8	0 2 2	487	0 2 2	5,424	371	343	14	13	47	6,212	1 11 9
	Grand Total	56,545	3,665	12,251	3,700	381	18,015	94,557	6 10 10	0 9 7	8,487	0 9 7	41,361	10,747	4,026	417	530	1,066	58,147	4 1 9
	Grand Total for 1938	54,120	2,524	11,526	8,584	225	16,885	73,814	7 2 3	0 8 11	7,311	0 8 11	38,801	10,363	4,384	454	519	853	55,974	4 3 5

No. IX.—(FINANCIAL)—concluded.

Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	13													14	
		Extraordinary charges for livestock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.													Grand total of expendi- ture.	
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total cost per head of average strength.		
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy livestock and plant (excluding main-tenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 10 Rs.).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	RS. A. P.		
1	Rajahmundry	80	229	...	—1	...	6	27	—50	...	415	706	0 12 4	RS.	118 11 0	
2	Vellore	587	315	...	34	...	63	...	—101	...	246	1,177	0 10 0	RS.	108 10 10	
3	Trichinopoly	614	582	...	—125	...	6	22	—4	...	—9	1,029	0 12 5	RS.	1,27,918	
4	Coimbatore	645	8	...	166	...	13	5	—83	...	347	1,263	0 12 10	RS.	1,23,814	
5	Penitentiary	392	685	...	6	...	98	68	...	...	65	1,363	0 17 5	RS.	1,58,141	
6	Cannanore	650	919	...	54	...	61	19	...	—205	19	1,086	0 12 2	RS.	169 7 4	
7	Salem	2,904	189	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	82	3,189	1 10 2	RS.	1,57,956	
8	Bellary	159	175	...	11	...	49	23	—55	...	—42	603	3 13 4	RS.	88,160	
9	Vizagapatam	68	89	...	9	...	155	...	...	...	23	401	1 1 0	RS.	132 11 3	
10	Cuddalore	—1,387	133	...	9	...	64	16	...	—12	—2	—1,127	...	RS.	1,15,449	
11	Madura	230	212	...	31	...	—2	24	...	...	56	587	0 14 2	RS.	93,241	
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.	164 1 6	
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	60	74	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	151	0 10 5	RS.	71,518	
14	Tanjore Borstal School	16	41	...	13	...	178	...	...	—36	153	391	1 6 8	RS.	380 12 0	
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	—1	110	...	7	...	...	...	...	+150	679	1,123	2 3 3	RS.	137 7 3	
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	5,017	3,171	445	214	300	853	216	—293	—103	2,008	11,918	1 2 0	RS.	68,943	
	Subsidiary Jails	489	241	4	21	5	190	11	24	...	415	1,391	0 6 3	RS.	69,841	
	Grand total	5,497	3,412	449	235	395	1,043	227	—269	—103	2,423	13,309	0 15 0	RS.	128 15 0	
	Grand total for 1938	9,450	5,995	1,350	395	214	1,655	829	—9	126	—192	19,514	1 7 9	RS.	3,40,927	
														RS.	17,05,156	
														RS.	120 7 2	
														RS.	125 1 4	

(c) Includes Rs. 356-0-0 Stationary Department charges.

(b) " " Rs. 1,271-0-4

(a) " " Rs. 9,384-0-0

(2) " " Rs. 6,999-15-0

Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, 1939 ... 28,445

Do. 1938 ... 30,729

RS. 28,445 (c) 33,796 (d) 30,082

RS. 4,035 (a) 21,564 (b) 20,508

RS. 68,943 (a) 21,564 (b) 20,508

RS. 86,103

Pay of the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons

Showing the Result of Employment of Convicts in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939—concluded.

Serial number.	Jails.	5 (Credits)—concluded.					6			7			
		D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	A	B	
		Amount of outstanding bills at the end of 1939.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jails at the end of 1939.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1939.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1939.	Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 500.	Total.	Net profits (difference between the "Total of debits" and "Total of credits").	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of debits or loss.	Earnings (difference between the amount paid into the Treasury and the amount drawn from it).	Average earnings per head of number sentenced to labour.	Debits in "earnings."
1	Central Jails.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
2	Rajahmundry ...	1,046 13	3,670 4	4,510 8	16,995 4	...	28,304 14	9,057 5	10 11	...	8,987 3	10 10	...
3	Vellore ...	2,391 0	9,585 7	16,158 5	62,101 12	...	1,13,580 5	22,882 14	20 6	...	23,803 13	20 12	...
4	Trichinopoly ...	343 11	1,608 1	3,254 0	7,645 2	...	14,810 3	5,702 9	4 8	...	7,959 9	6 5	...
5	Coimbatore ...	7,407 6	59,141 2	1,69,571 9	3,31,627 4	...	6,56,696 2	1,41,481 10	97 6	...	2,14,060 13	147 12	...
6	The Penitentiary, Madras.	1,781 11	7,710 5	5,006 0	42,754 2*	...	59,949 11	25,984 13	33 14	...	25,186 3	32 14	...
7	Cannanore ...	951 7	1,976 2	6,291 10	19,722 14	...	31,748 12	7,867 7	12 3	...	12,086 9	18 12	...
8	Salem ...	667 4	3,717 2	4,650 9	28,327 6	...	41,333 5	6,738 2	8 3	...	10,852 13	13 3	...
9	Bellary ...	389 11	8,292 13	18,440 4	42,645 14	...	86,800 6	...	...	3,066 12	13,263 14	24 5	...
10	Vizagapatam ...	486 6	4,066 12	2,813 13	9,179 12	...	18,433 8	6,630 3	16 11	...	3,203 10	8 1	...
11	District Jails.	25 5	2,749 15	728 14	10,517 0	...	14,884 14	6,062 10	16 0	...	5,935 9	15 10	...
12	Cuddalore ...	23 1	1,979 4	815 12	5,383 4	...	8,421 11	2,828 2	5 11	...	2,149 10	4 7	...
13	Madura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Special Jail for Women.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	5 0	94 6	864 12	560 8	...	1,458 13	453 7	2 4	...	389 14	1 15	...
18	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	190 7	905 5	7,216 1	8,900 6	...	19,401 7	2,870 14	10 7	...	4,087 2	14 13	...
20	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	25 14	2,837 12	4,865 15	6,118 15	...	15,337 7	3,521 3	6 14	...	1,011 0	2 0	...
21	Total, 1939 ...	15,734 0	1,08,334 10	2,44,188 0	5,92,491 7	...	11,11,163 6	2,42,073 3	24 6	...	3,33,139 10	34 0	...
22	Total, 1938 ...	11,594 0	1,43,400 3	2,86,100 11	4,25,693 10	...	10,88,505 14	2,37,112 15	24 9	...	1,71,201 4	17 12	558 13

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 columns 4 E and 5 E, the amounts of bills receivable after deducting the bad debts written off.

* Includes Rs. 18,218-2-0 on account of convict labours employed in the Government Press, Madras, and Rs. 710-6-0 on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary, Madras.

No. XIII.—(FINANCIAL), 1939.

Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939.

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 (A) of State-ment 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).
	Central Jails.	RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Rajahmundry ...	1,08,778	118 11	8,987 3	9 13	99,790 13	108 14
2	Vellore ...	1,27,918	108 11	23,363 13	19 13	1,04,554 3	88 14
3	Trichinopoly ...	1,23,844	93 6	7,959 9	6 0	1,15,884 7	87 6
4	Coimbatore ...	1,58,141	100 3	2,14,600 13	136 0	-56,519 13	...
5	The Penitentiary ...	1,57,956	169 7	25,186 3	27 0	1,32,769 13	142 7
6	Cannanore ...	88,160	132 11	12,086 9	18 3	76,073 7	114 8
7	Salem ...	1,15,449	138 12	10,852 13	13 1	1,04,596 3	125 11
8	Bellary ...	93,241	184 2	13,283 14	23 5	79,977 2	140 13
9	Vizagapatam ...	71,518	163 3	3,203 10	7 9	68,314 6	160 10
	District Jails.						
10	Cuddalore ...	50,281	128 3	5,935 9	15 2	44,345 7	113 1
11	Madura ...	66,262	100 4	2,149 10	3 4	64,112 6	97 0
	Special Jails.						
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	34,104	380 12	2 0	...	34,102 0	380 12
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	31,793	137 7	359 14	1 11	31,403 2	135 12
	Special Schools for Adolescents.						
14	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	66,943	242 8	4,087 2	14 13	62,855 14	227 11
15	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	69,841	137 0	1,011 0	2 0	68,830 0	135 0
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	13,64,229	128 15	3,33,139 10	31 8	10,31,089 6	97 7
17	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,40,927	95 5	286 10	0 1	3,40,630 6	95 4
18	Grand Total for 1939 ...	17,05,156	120 7	3,33,426 4	23 9	13,71,719 12	96 14
19	Grand Total for 1938 ...	16,43,633	125 1	1,71,096 15	13 0	14,72,536 1	112 1

Statement showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1938.

Serial number.	Jails.	3										4		5																										
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratios of admissions and of deaths per mille of average strength from				Number of deaths according to length of time passed in the jail.												
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and Hemoptysis due to Tuberculosis.		Other Tubercular diseases.		Anemia and Debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other Respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.		Within six months.		More than six months.		
1		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
2	Central Jails.																																							
3	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Vellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Special Jails.																																							
13	Wollesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Special Schools for Adolescents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Tanjore Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Palamcottah Borstal School.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	District Jails.																																							
19	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Madurai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Total for 1938	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

† Note.—The diseases to be included under the head are Bronchitis, Empysema, Asthma and Pleurisy.

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1939.		Total.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails	194	7	3,684	125	3,878	132	4,010	283-97	7-17	291-14	1,872	98	1,965	1,544	20	1,570	31	4	35	...	...	...	...	...
2	District Jails	94	1	1,879	55	1,973	56	2,029	150-44	2-39	152-83	1,273	52	1,325	554	3	557	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	Special Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borstal Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Subsidiary Jails.	2,187	63	48,764	1,280	50,951	1,343	52,294	2,711-48	60-73	2,772-21	18,940	608	19,548	10,586	299	10,885	18,253	355	18,608	25	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,475	71	54,327	1,460	56,802	1,531	58,333	3,145-89	70-29	3,216-18	22,085	753	22,838	12,684	328	13,012	18,285	359	18,644	25	...	...	...	...
	Total for 1938	2,196	60	42,660	1,289	44,856	1,349	46,205	2,408-44	61-83	2,470-27	18,432	645	19,077	9,902	275	10,177	14,008	355	14,363	24	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Serial number.	Classes of 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.	
1	2	3	4	5					6				
1	Central Jails	19,488	6,396	1,995	4,774	3,627	1,969	12,356	328	283	103	22	736
2	District Jails	5,960	3,113	457	1,212	644	232	2,545	108	134	52	8	302
3	Special Jails	756	91	104	371	111	69	655	1	4	3	2	10
4	Borstal Schools	368	22	27	89	89	102	307	9	24	5	1	39
	Total	26,572	9,622	2,583	6,446	4,471	2,363	15,863	446	445	163	33	1,087
	Total for 1938	23,859	7,555	2,297	6,370	4,393	2,219	15,279	353	463	157	52	1,025

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the Remission System in the Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Serial number.	Classes of jails.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns (4) to (7).				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convict's 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)
1	Central Jails ...	...	7,468	745	271	59	90	180	356	715	19	84	200	402	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
2	District Jails ...	...	1,690	94	41	13	54	148	330	1,043	15	94	217	426	11 10 0	0 6 5
3	Special Jails ...	...	299	14	5	2	53	100	313	409	16	82	270	355	14 10 7	0 0 7

NOTE.—Special remissions or gratuities earned by convicts with sentences of less than three 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 Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Serial number.	Names of 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.		District Jails.		Special Jails.		Borstal Schools.	
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	113	...	234	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	58	...	230	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	2	...	61	...	222	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	1	...	197	4	392	2
5	The Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	537	8	882	...
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	31	...	117	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	21	...	68	...
9	Vizagapatam	1	...	4	...	10	...	3	...
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	24	...	146	...
11	Madura	...	...	10	...	635	18	622	6
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	30
13	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	99	...	1	...
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	237	...	3	...
	Total, Central, District and Special Jails.	1	...	17	...	2,023	65	2,923	38
16	Subsidiary Jails	1	4	14	2	1,025	139	1,711	145
	Grand Total	2	4	31	2	3,048	204	4,634	183
	Grand Total for 1938	3	...	45	2	2,189	86	3,890	125

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1939.

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 Number XI.)	
		1938	1939		1938	1939
1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Central Jails.</i>						
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	
1	Rajahmundry	19,523	11 0	25,620	2 9	29
2	Vellore	71,787	0 0	70,989	0 0	25
3	Trichinopoly	19,537	9 8	18,213	3 1	25
4	Coimbatore	4,63,570	0 0	5,50,367	0 0	43
5	The Penitentiary	24,941	10 0	22,805	5 0	58
6	Cannanore	21,430	0 0	20,320	0 0	46
7	Salem	41,823	2 9	37,512	5 1	37
8	Bellary	53,562	6 10	78,918	11 9	31
9	Vizagapatam	18,795	0 0	21,233	0 0	29
<i>District Jails.</i>						
10	Cuddalore	10,562	14 11	10,665	7 1	37
11	Madura	8,389	3 4	6,467	8 3	33
<i>Special Jails.</i>						
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	615	5 2	748	8 1	20
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.					40
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>						
14	The Borstal School, Tanjore	13,958	9 0	12,125	14 0	43
15	The Borstal School, Palamcottah	13,385	2 5	9,424	7 8	30
	Total	7,86,881	11 1	8,85,510	8 7	35
						38

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

STATEMENT F

Showing Population, Sickness and Mortality of the Subsidiary Jails of the several districts of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.
(Vide G.O. No. 385, 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	Vizagapatam	1,692	2,252	1	3,985	39-21	141-24	0-01	185-46	8-16	0-75	1	5-51	42	19
2	Godavari, East	983	2,095		3,081	15-57	99-13		114-70	5-77	1-05		22	22	6
3	Do. West	812	2,258		3,070	15-10	96-98		112-08	6-79	1-81		16	16	7
4	Kistna	803	2,293		3,096	9-95	79-68		89-63	5-52	0-58		19	19	2
5	Guntur	1,021	2,028	2	3,051	17-37	118-88	0-06	136-11	6-21	1-77	2	26	26	3
6	Nellore	1,454	2,312	1	3,767	72-96	114-26	0-02	187-24	18-31	1-14		32	32	19
7	Kurnool	1,424	1,536		2,960	33-55	91-60		125-15	8-60	1-81		35	35	6
8	Bellary	535	709		1,244	7-14	38-26		45-40	4-87	0-23		24	24	10
9	Anantapur	867	1,119		1,986	18-00	69-91		87-93	7-58	0-97	1	11	11	8
10	Cuddapah	820	1,189		1,980	20-38	52-70		73-08	9-07	1-90	1	22	22	10
11	North Arcot	2,423	2,527	1	4,951	20-44	112-99	0-01	133-44	3-98	0-93	1	30	30	5
12	Chittoor	1,622	1,483		3,105	19-33	65-24		84-57	4-35	1-19	2	19	19	8
13	Salem	3,932	2,489	1	6,422	54-04	135-57	0-05	189-66	5-02	0-40	1	40	40	7
14	Chingleput	1,061	2,238	18	3,317	21-63	119-92	0-98	142-59	7-16	0-68		23	23	3
15	South Arcot	2,610	3,248		5,858	29-18	139-12		168-30	4-08	0-44		33	33	2
16	Tanjore	2,559	3,107		5,706	26-84	185-93		212-77	3-77	0-20		26	26	5
17	Trichinopoly	2,550	3,117		5,052	32-21	190-64		222-85	6-03	0-86		51	51	3
18	Madura	1,497	3,659	1	5,067	23-79	140-40	0-03	172-51	5-64	0-35	1	20	20	10
19	Rannad	1,986	3,174		5,160	36-78	198-74		235-52	6-76	1-89		14	14	5
20	Tinnevely	3,829	2,018		5,847	134-19	110-99		245-18	12-79	4-75	2	38	38	5
21	Malabar	1,254	917	3	2,174	68-94	78-10	0-04	148-08	29-36	1-30		27	27	6
22	South Kanara	2,636	3,544		6,240	38-50	207-93		246-43	5-21	1-18	1	88	88	
23	Coimbatore	149	212	2	363	2-01	1-70	0-01	12-75	5-00	0-02		4	4	
24	The Nilgiris														
	Total	40,447	52,294	30	92,771	803-26	2,772-21	1-21	3,570-08	7-25	32-22	14	3-91	684	143
	Total for 1938	38,609	41,759	34	75,402	708-70	2,172-80	2-85	2,881-35	7-70	35-36	17	5-89	706	574*

* Includes 447 visits by Civil and Assistant Surgeons to the Sub-jails in the Nilgiris.

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1939
excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

Showing the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment in default of payment of fine or failure to furnish security and admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

(G.O. No. 5654, Home, dated 28th October 1939.)

NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.

A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		Total.		
Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
9,874	597	247	32	116	..	116	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,360	632	10,992

Total.