

Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2520, 6th May 1939

Jails—Administration Report—1938—Reviewed.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from Lieut.-Col. S. C. CONTRACTOR, M.B., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, dated Madras, the 1st April 1939, R.O.C. No. 446-S-139.

Order—No. 2520, Home, dated 6th May 1939.

Recorded.

2. The total number of prisoners, including under-trial and civil prisoners, confined in jails at the close of 1938 was 13,172, against 14,070 at the end of 1937. The daily average number of prisoners fell from 14,718 in 1937 to 13,140 in 1938.

3. The average period of detention of under-trial prisoners before Magistrates fell from 17.32 in 1937 to 16.61 in 1938, while that before Sessions Courts rose from 35.42 to 38.56.

4. The daily average number of civil prisoners decreased from 143.24 in 1937 to 80.63 in 1938.

5. The number of children under 14 years, young persons from 14 to 15 and adolescents from 16 to 20 admitted to jails fell from 12 to 3, 48 to 47 and 2,364 to 2,275 respectively, while that of adolescents from 21 to 23 rose from 3,306 to 3,515.

6. The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment has increased progressively since 1932 from 14.06 in 1932, 15.27 in 1933, 17.47 in 1934, 21.15 in 1935, 25.61 in 1936, and 28.10 in 1937 to 31.03 in 1938.

The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 15,471 in 1937 to 16,370 in the year under review. The provisions of sections 2 to 15 of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, were in force in the City of Madras and the districts of Bellary, Coimbatore, Madura and North Arcot in 1938. The provisions of the Act have recently been extended to the districts of Vizagapatam and Malabar. The Government trust that this will have the effect of reducing the number of prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. There is reason to believe that short sentences of imprisonment in default of payment of fine largely account for the progressive increase in the percentage of sentences of simple imprisonment and for the continued frequency of short sentences of imprisonment. The whole question is receiving the Government's attention.

7. The number of prisoners assisted by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society increased from 1,965 in 1937 to 2,243 in 1938. The Government wish again to record their appreciation of the useful work done by the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the various District Committees, and trust that the general public will give them a larger measure of support.

8. The total expenditure of the department fell from Rs. 16,70,327 in 1937 to Rs. 16,43,633, while the cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 113-7-10 to Rs. 125-1-4. The total dietary charges fell from Rs. 5,84,238 in 1937 to 5,79,402 but the cost per prisoner increased from Rs. 40-1-5 to Rs. 44-5-10.

9. The total value of the articles manufactured in the jails during 1938 amounted to Rs. 7,86,881 against Rs. 9,15,669 in the previous year. The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures decreased slightly from 35.85 to 35 in the year under review.

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The value of the supplies made to the Police and Medical departments has declined considerably as compared with 1937. The Government will investigate this matter, and meanwhile they trust that more orders will be placed with the Jail department by the consuming departments.

10. Prison offences and punishments showed a further noticeable decline. The total number of offences fell from 1,119 to 1,043, though the ratio percentage of punishments to average strength increased slightly from 9.27 to 9.86. There was only one case of whipping in the year under report.

11. There was a decrease in the daily average number of sick prisoners from 199.92 in 1937 to 176.30 in 1938, the ratio of sick per mille being 13.42 against 13.59 in 1937. The number of deaths also considerably decreased from 146 in 1937 to 96 in 1938 and the ratio per mille from 9.92 to 7.31. Of the total number of prisoners discharged during the year, 64.04 per cent gained weight against 63.18 per cent in the previous year. The percentage of prisoners who lost weight fell considerably, from 8.51 in 1937 to 4.30.

12. The number of visits paid by official and non-official visitors during the year under review was 1,077 against 896 in 1937. The total number of inspections and visits of sub-jails by official and non-official visitors, however, fell from 3,823 in 1937 to 3,471 in 1938.

13. The Government note with pleasure the testimony borne by the Inspector-General to the services of a number of ladies and gentlemen in matters affecting the welfare and after-care of prisoners and desire to acknowledge their valuable and disinterested work.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

A. R. MACLEWEN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons (with reports of Superintendents).

" the Inspector-General of Police.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
" all District Magistrates.
" all Sessions Judges.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" the Director of Public Instruction.
" the Surgeon-General.
" the Director of Industries.
" the Director of Public Health.
" the Accountant-General.
" Governor's Secretary.
" the Chief Secretary.
" the Chief Secretariat Library.
" the Officer compiling the Presidency Administration Report.
" the Board of Revenue.
" the Superintendent, Mental Hospital, Madras.

Copy to the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).
" Education and Public Health Department.
" Revenue Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Development Department.
" Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).

Press

Forwarded

(By order)

P. V. Jeyaraj
Superintendent.

[The text of the report is limited to twenty-five pages]

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS OF THE PROVINCE OF MADRAS, 1938

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No. R.O.C. 446-S1/39.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,

Dated the 1st April 1939.

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 submit my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year 1938.

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

3. *Classes of Prisons.*—The number of Central, District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools remained the same as at the end of the previous year, viz., 9, 2, 3 and 2, respectively. The number of sub-jails at the end of the year was 290 against 288 in the year 1937 due to the opening of two sub-jails at Pathapatnam in the Vizagapatam district and Sathankulam in the Tinnevely district with reference to G.Os. Ms. Nos. 5613, Home, dated 22nd November 1938 and Ms. 2209, Home, dated 27th April 1938, respectively. The Civil jail at Madras was abolished with effect from 1st April 1938 in accordance with G.O. Ms. No. 1334, Home, dated 14th March 1938.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

4. *General Summary.*—There were 14,070 prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year; 104,425 were received and 105,323 discharged, leaving 13,172 at the end of the year. The daily average number of the prison population decreased from 14,717.78 to 13,140.28. There has been a steady decline in the daily average of all classes of prisoners confined which dropped from 16,375.09 in 1935 to 13,140.28 as shown below:—

Year.	Daily average.
1935	16,375.09
1936	15,966.88
1937	14,717.78
1938	13,140.28

5. *Statement No. I—Convicts.*—The convict population at the beginning of the year

was 11,384 males and 276 females. 32,728 males and 1,832 females were admitted by direct committal during the year as against 32,492 males and 1,893 females in the year previous.

During the year under report 507 were convicted for offences committed in connection with the Anti-Hindustani Movement and 949 under the Prohibition Act. One hundred and forty-three persons were convicted in connection with labour strikes.

The largest number of direct committals was from Madras, viz., 3,931, Madras comes next with 3,573, followed by Coimbatore 1,936, Salem 1,573, Malabar 1,035, South Arcot 1,025, Vizagapatam 854, Kurnool 819, Tinnevely 776, Tanjore 709, Ramnad 694 and Trichinopoly 657.

Twenty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-five convicts were received by transfer against 26,969 in the previous year. Of this number, 3,530 including 90 from other Provinces were received to undergo sentences, 397 *en route* to other jails and 21,358 were admitted in sub-jails *en route* to other jails and sub-jails. Four inmates sent on leave from Borstal Schools were re-admitted during the year.

Sixty thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight convicts were discharged during the year. Of these, 24,600 were inter-transfers between jails in the Province, 2,238 were released on appeal, 25,956 on expiry of sentence and 5,828 under remission rules against 26,069, 2,624, 26,492 and 6,376, respectively in the previous year. The number of convicts released by order of Government increased from 478 to 2,067. Of this number, 325 were released on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards, 6 under the Fourteen years' rule, 12 on medical grounds and 1,724 on other grounds including 9 female prisoners convicted of infanticide and placed under the care of the Madras

Seva Sadan and the Salvation Army, Madras. Forty-five inmates were released from the Borstal Schools under the licence scheme. Fifty-four convicts were transferred to the Andamans, 21 to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 5 escaped and remained at large, 87 were executed, 64 died, and 3 sent on leave from the Borstal Schools, leaving 10,541 convicts in custody at the end of the year.

The increase in the number of releases under the orders of Government is due to the Premature Releases Scheme under which 1,503 convicts were released during the year.

The daily average fell from 12,087.92 to 10,589.38.

The concentration of mental defectives, recovered criminal lunatics and epileptics for special treatment in the District Jail, Cuddalore, continued. There were 55 prisoners of this class at the beginning of the year, 6 were admitted by direct committal and 37 by transfer, making a total of 98. Of this number, 3 were transferred to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 20 to other jails, 23 released and 2 died, leaving 50 at the end of the year. The daily average was 45.48.

The proposal to convert this jail into a special institution for mentally defective convicts, Borstal inmates, children and youthful offenders and criminal lunatics is still under consideration.

There were 104 lepers at the beginning of the year in the Leper Annexes attached to the Central Jails at Salem and Trichinopoly. 83 were received by transfer from other jails and 36 by direct committal. 122 were released, 15 were transferred to other jails for release, etc., and 6 were cured leaving 80 (64 at Salem and 16 at Trichinopoly) at the end of the year. The daily average was 82.49.

The Leper Annexe in the Central Jail, Salem, has been declared by the Government as a Central Clearing Station for examining convicts suspected to be suffering from Leprosy. At present all such convicts in jails are transferred to the Central Clearing Station where they are thoroughly examined. Those found to be suffering from Leprosy are either detained in the Leper Annexe at Salem or transferred to the Leper Annexe at Trichinopoly. Those found to be free are returned to the jails from which they are received.

The Government have appointed the Chief Leprosy Officer, Madras, as ex-officio visitor to the Leper Annexes at Salem and Trichinopoly and the Group V Leprosy Officer (Madura and Trichinopoly districts) and the District Leprosy Officer, Salem, as ex-officio

visitors to the Leper Annexes at Trichinopoly and Salem, respectively.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, underwent the prescribed instruction course at the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput.

Fifty-seven convicts suffering from Tuberculosis remained at the beginning of the year in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and 50 were admitted by transfer from other jails making a total of 107. Forty-five were released, 4 were transferred to other jails, 1 was cured and 5 died leaving 52 at the end of the year. The daily average was 40.52.

6. *Statement No. XVIII—Undertrial Prisoners.*—At the beginning of the year 2,256 prisoners of this class were confined in jails and sub-jails. 43,949 were received and 43,659 were discharged during the year, leaving 2,546 at the end of the year awaiting trial, as against 2,256 in the previous year. There was a slight decrease in the daily average from 2,486.60 to 2,470.27. Of this number, 2,172.80 relates to sub-jails as against 2,200.42 in the preceding year. Excluding 14,363 transfers and those that remained at the end of the year, 29,296 were disposed of otherwise during 1938. Of this number, 10,177 or 34.74 per cent were convicted and sentenced as against 10,338 or 37.06 per cent, and 19,077 or 65.12 per cent released as against 17,511 or 62.78 per cent, respectively, in the previous year. There were 26 escapes, all from sub-jails and 16 deaths—15 in sub-jails and 1 in the District Jail, Madura.

The average period of detention of these prisoners whose cases were pending before the Sessions Courts increased from 35.42 to 38.56 and before Magistrates decreased from 17.32 to 16.61. It cannot be over emphasised that the remedy lies in the expeditious disposal of cases by the Courts concerned in order that the amount spent on them may be curtailed.

7. *Civil Prisoners.*—One hundred and fifty-four civil prisoners were remaining at the beginning of the year. 627 were admitted during the year, making a total of 781. Of these, 690 were released and 6 were transferred, leaving 85 at the end of the year. The daily average was 80.63 as against 143.24 of the previous year.

The Government considered the existence of a separate civil jail unnecessary and decided to concentrate all civil debtors in much smaller institutions in view of the fact that the number of judgment-debtors sent to jails for non-payment of debts has been reduced after the coming into force of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1936 (XXI of 1936), and that there was a

great reduction in the number of inmates in the Civil debtors' jails. Consequently the Civil Jail, Madras, was abolished from 1st April 1938. The civil prisoners committed by the courts in the City of Madras are at present accommodated in a separate enclosure in the Penitentiary, Madras. The civil enclosures attached to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the District Jails at Cuddalore and Madura have been abolished.

8. *State Prisoners.*—No State Prisoners were detained in the jails of this Province during the year.

9. *Statement No. II—Religion of Convicts.*—Of the 34,556 convicts admitted during the year 86.85 per cent were Hindus including Sikhs, 9.30 Muhammadans, 3.20 Christians, 0.02 Buddhists and Jains and 0.63 all other classes as compared with 87.78, 8.31, 3.77, 0.01 and 0.13, respectively, in the previous year.

10. *Age of Convicts.*—Admissions under 16 to 18, 19 to 21, 31 to 40 and 41 to 60 increased from 877 to 938, 2,228 to 2,234, 8,886 to 9,419 and 6,147 to 6,243, respectively. There was a fall under the headings under 16 years, 20 to 30 and above 60 from 60 to 50, 15,463 to 15,000 and 724 to 672.

11. *Appendix to Statement No. II—Age of Children, Juveniles and Adolescents.*—The number of children under 14 years, young persons from 14 to 15 and adolescents from 16 to 20 fell from 12 to 3, 48 to 47 and 2,364 to 2,275, respectively, and that of adolescents from 21 to 23 rose from 3,306 to 3,515. Though the number of children, young persons and adolescents up to 20 years committed to jails has declined, it is not advisable to confine them in jails where there are chances of these adolescents coming into contact with professional criminals.

12. *Education.*—The percentage of literate and illiterate convicts admitted during the year was 19.33 and 80.67 as compared with 16.03 and 83.97, respectively, in the previous year.

13. *Previous Occupation.*—There has been an increase in the percentage of admissions to jails of persons under "Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals", "Persons engaged in commerce and trade" and "Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.," from 28.42 to 30.43, 5.75 to 7.20 and 2.70 to 2.92, respectively, and decrease under "Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other Local authorities," "Professional persons", "Persons in service or performing personal offices" and "Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise" from 0.81 to 0.52, 7.20 to 6.25, 8.10 to 7.40 and 47.02 to 45.28, respectively.

14. *Statement No. III—Nature and Length of Sentences.*—The percentage of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment increased from 28.10 to 31.03, while that of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment decreased from 71.90 to 68.97. One prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping and none to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. Of the total number admitted, viz., 34,556, 194 were sentenced to death and 258 to transportation for life, as compared with 177 and 234, respectively, in 1937. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for a term of years during the year was nil as during the previous year.

The number of persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month increased from 15,471 to 16,370 and there was a decrease, viz., 8,051 to 7,759 in the number of those sentenced to from 1 to 3 months.

According to the particulars furnished by the District Magistrates, 1,045 persons were dealt with under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936 (Act III of 1937). Had it not been for the introduction of the Act, a major portion of these persons would have been committed to jails.

There were 119 prisoners under sentence of death, 808 sentenced to transportation for life, 7 to transportation for terms of years, 36 to periods of imprisonment exceeding ten years, 4,133 to periods from one to ten years and 5,438 to periods not exceeding one year, making a total of 10,541 at the end of the year.

15. *Statement No. IV—Previously convicted Prisoners.*—Two thousand seven hundred and forty-five or 7.94 per cent of the convicts admitted during the year were previously convicted as against 2,697 or 7.84 per cent in the previous year. This includes 432 imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Code of Criminal Procedure, and classified as habituals. Of the remaining convicts, 1,562 had one previous conviction, 425 two previous convictions and 326 more than two previous convictions. All these convicts were traced as habituals prior to conviction and classified accordingly by the convicting Courts.

16. *Classification—Star Class System.*—The year opened with 305 Star class convicts and 330 were placed in this class during the year, making a total of 635. Of this number, 375 were discharged during the year, leaving 260 at the close 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.*—Thirteen "A" class prisoners were admitted during the year. Twelve were released, leaving 1 at the end of the year.

There were 42 "B" class prisoners at the beginning of the year. 72 were admitted during the year, 32 received by transfer and 20 by reclassification, making a total of 166. Of this number, 59 were released, 35 transferred and 5 reclassified, leaving 67 at the end of the year.

18. *Youthful Offenders.*—Twelve youthful offenders under 15 years of age were committed to the District Jail, Madura, for offences committed under the Town Nuisances Act, 1889. The sentences of these offenders ranged from 2 to 11 days.

I consider that it is not advisable to detain such young offenders in jails where the atmosphere is sure to have an undesirable influence on their plastic minds, not to speak of their association with criminals, if complete segregation is not possible. These short sentences have a baneful influence on these youngsters. They are not given any work in the jail during their stay, but they while away their time and get their meals in time without being troubled or worried by any body. Consequently, these youngsters find the life in jail enjoyable and have no fear or terror for it. The result is inevitable. After all the offences they have committed may not be so serious as to necessitate their detention in a jail. Hence I bring the above fact to the notice of Government and request that necessary action may be taken to prevent these young offenders from being sent to jails. If this is not possible, there is no other alternative but to discharge these offenders after due admonition instead of sending them to jails.

19. *Borstal Schools.*—There were 849 inmates at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and sixteen were received by direct committal, 41 by inter-transfer, 4 under section 10 of the Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925, 6 by re-admission for breach of condition of licence, 1 by recapture, 4 from leave, 18 under Prisoners Testimony Act, 20 from Government Hospitals after treatment, 2 from the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement and 1 from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, making a total of 1,262 inmates. Of this number, 303 were released on expiry of detention period, 5 on appeal, 4 on bail, 45 under the licence scheme, 1 on medical grounds and 12 on other grounds by order of Government. Twenty-eight were transferred to Government Hospitals for treatment, 1 to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras, 1 to the Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, 40 to Borstal Schools and 1 to Jail. Three inmates were granted leave, 17 were sent on

Prisoners Testimony Act and 3 escaped, leaving 798 inmates at the close of the year.

20. *Escapes and Recaptures.*—There were 10 escapes during the year against 9 in the previous year, 4 from intramural and 6 from extramural custody. Seven were recaptured during the year of which two were those who escaped during the previous years. Central Jails contributed 3, Special Jails 1, Borstal Schools 3 and Sub-Jails 3. 4 of them had unexpired sentences of less than a year and 6 above 1 and under 7 years. Of the 6 extramural escapes, 2 each relate to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, and 1 each to the Borstal School, Palamcottah, and the Sub-Jail at Jammalamadugu. Of the 4 intramural escapes, 1 each relates to the Central Jail, Salem, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Sub-Jails at Nellore and Salem (males). The officers responsible for the escapes were suitably dealt with.

21. *Statement No. VI—Offences and Punishments.*—During the year 1,044 offences including 1 dealt with by Criminal Courts were reported as against 1,122 in 1937. Of the number dealt with by Superintendents, 497 were major and 546 minor offences, as compared with 569 and 550, respectively, in the previous year. 158 relate to work, 255 to prohibited articles, 93 to assaults, mutiny and escapes and 537 under all other breaches of jail rules as against 165, 237, 80 and 637, respectively, of the previous year. The one offence dealt with by Criminal Court relates to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The offender was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 6 months for escaping from lawful custody.

The ratio percentage of punishments to average strength increased from 9.27 to 9.86. Under minor punishments, there was a decrease in all heads except under "warnings", "separate and cellular confinement" and "other punishments" which increased from 196 to 231, 1 to 6 and 176 to 179, respectively. There was a decrease under all the heads of major punishments.

Among Central Jails, Coimbatore, shows the largest number of punishments, viz., 216 with a percentage of 15.09, the Penitentiary, Madras, comes next with 101 and a percentage of 12.88, Cannanore 97 and 14.75, Vellore 89 and 8.16, Salem 80 and 8.72, Rajahmundry 77 and 8.51, Trichinopoly 66 and 5.84, Bellary 57 and 9.25 and Vizagapatam 19 and 5.12. Among District and Special Jails, Cuddalore, stands foremost with 58 and a percentage of 16.19.

22. *Corporal Punishments.*—One corporal punishment was awarded as against 2 in 1937, for assaulting the Carpenter Foreman and fracturing his skull. The punishment

was awarded to a convict in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam. The following table furnishes full particulars:—

	Central, District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools.	
	1937.	1938.
(1) Total number of male prisoners	34,454	33,043
(2) Total number of jail offences *	889	778
(3) Total number of prisoners punished by whipping—		
From 5 to 10 stripes	...	...
From 11 to 15 stripes	...	...
From 16 to 20 stripes	...	...
From 21 to 25 stripes	1	1
From 26 to 30 stripes	1	1
Total	2	1
(4) Percentage of items 3 to 1.	0.01	0.003
(5) Percentage of items 3 to 2.	0.22	0.130
(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.

As a general rule, this punishment is not resorted to by the Superintendents unless found absolutely essential in the interests of discipline.

23. *Conduct of Habituals.*—There were 2,858 habituals at the beginning of the year against 3,289 in the previous year. 2,745 were admitted by direct committal, 1,288 by transfer from jails in the Province and 54 from outside the Province, making a total of 6,945 against 7,322 in 1937. Habituals formed 20.35 per cent of the convict population, viz., 34,121 as against 15.52 per cent in 1937 and were awarded 26.94 per cent of the total punishments awarded by the Superintendents. The convict who was awarded corporal punishment during the year was an habitual. The conduct of habituals on the whole was satisfactory.

24. *Education of Convicts.*—Each Central and District Jail is provided with a well equipped elementary school. Educational facilities are provided for such convicted prisoners as are below 30 years of age. Prisoners who desire education beyond the elementary stage are given necessary books and available assistance. The Officers of the Education Department inspect the schools regularly. Under the new rules, no prisoner whose term of imprisonment is less than two or three years after allowing for prospective remission is admitted to the school unless he has studied up to the 2nd or 1st standard, respectively, before admission into the jail. It would be better, however, if they are

given facilities to gain as much knowledge as possible irrespective of the period of sentence and allowed to attend the school at the discretion of the Superintendent, regardless of the length of their sentence. It will also help to reduce illiteracy, if the age limit of 30 years is raised, as a good number of these prisoners did not have the facilities to attend schools in their villages. It will also help to counteract the mental deterioration which is inevitably attendant on prison life.

A great majority of the prison population consists mainly of the lower strata of society drawn from the streets having very poor knowledge of morality. I am sure that the aim and object of incarceration in a jail is to reform the offender by institutional treatment. It cannot be over emphasised that the education imparted to these convicts in jails is a part of the treatment given to them which also tends to increase the mental capacity of the unfortunate individuals incarcerated in jails. Hence it is of utmost importance to see that proper attention is paid to the question of providing adequate teaching staff in the jail schools. The number of qualified paid teachers is so small and inadequate that the Superintendents of Jails require the services of convict teachers. It is a well-known fact that it is most difficult, nay impossible, to get educated convicts with the required recognized qualification of a teacher to impart instructions to the prisoners. Consequently, convicts with a little knowledge of reading and writing are necessarily appointed to help the paid teachers in jails. This is not at all desirable, as the convict pupils have no regard or respect for the so-called convict teachers who are in no way superior to them either morally or socially or mentally and this comes in the way of reformation. If, however, our sole aim and object, which is the only definite goal, is to reform the criminals, it is essential that we should have as many paid teachers as possible. I am glad to say that Government have concurred with my views and have ordered that this proposal may be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1940-41.

Each jail is provided with a library for the benefit of the prisoners. These libraries are well stocked with books of educative value. Every facility is afforded for reading and prisoners are induced to make free use of the libraries. There were 8,903 books in the libraries at the beginning of the year, 1,942 were either purchased or presented by philanthropic gentlemen and societies, making a total of 10,845. Of these, 1,073 were condemned, as they were torn by frequent use, leaving 9,772 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. Lighting arrangements are provided in the cells and blocks to enable the prisoners to read in the interval between lock-up and sleeping time. Dramas were enacted by prisoners and magic lantern exhibitions given in some jails to relieve the monotony of prison life and as a means of education.

The "Howard Journal" is being published at present in Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Extracts from Newspapers and periodicals regarding Social and Political events, articles on health, social hygiene and humorous anecdotes and accounts of the lives and acts of great men are published after obtaining permission from the editors concerned. The journal is being read out to the prisoners by the teachers and continues to be appreciated by the prisoners.

In view of the improvements to the "Howard Journal", the Tamil weekly "Ananta Vikatan" is being supplied to each Jail at the rate of 1 copy for every 500 prisoners and fraction thereof instead of 3 to each jail as was done in the previous year. In addition to it, the Telugu fortnightly "Chitrageeta" is being supplied to the Central Jails at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry, Bellary and Vellore, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Borstal School at Tanjore, and the Malayalam weekly "Sanjayan" to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the Borstal School at Palamcottah.

With a view to engage the prisoners between lock-up and sleeping time, endeavours were made to install radio sets in jails. Radio sets were installed during the year in the Central Jails at Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Bellary, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Borstal School at Palamcottah, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, in addition to those at the Central Jail, Vellore, and the Borstal School at Tanjore which were installed during the previous years. I am thankful to all the ladies and gentlemen who have so kindly helped towards the installation of these sets.

The number of convicts and Borstal inmates on the rolls of the schools at the beginning of the year was 2,319. Two thousand one hundred and forty-eight were admitted during the year and 2,623 were discharged, leaving 1,844 at the end of the year. Of those discharged, 2,015 or 76.82 per cent were illiterate and 608 or 23.18 per cent literate on admission and 557 or 21.24 per cent illiterate and 2,066 or 78.76 per cent literate on release.

Religious and moral instruction is imparted to prisoners by respectable ladies and gentlemen, appointed for this purpose in all jails and schools. These lecturers deliver lectures to the prisoners of their own religious persuasion.

There were 79 Christian, 33 Hindu and 14 Muhammadan lecturers in all jails and schools during the year. The number of lectures delivered by them was 1,984 against 1,014 in the previous year. The members of the staff, especially the teachers also gave, as usual, lectures.

I am glad to report that in modification of their previous orders, Government have sanctioned the grant of conveyance allowance to the lecturers in all Central, District and Special Jails at the rate of 3 annas a mile subject to a maximum of Rs. 4-8-0 per lecturer. The maximum amount that can be incurred in any jail should not exceed Rs. 9 a month. During the year Rs. 445-12-0 was paid to these lecturers as conveyance allowance.

Prisoners were trained in ambulance and first aid as usual. Four-hundred and thirteen convicts and Borstal inmates were trained during the year in addition to those under training at the end of the previous year. Eighty-two obtained First Aid Certificates in the examinations held by the Medical Department.

25. *Aid on Discharge*.—I cannot give a correct summary of the Society's work, as the Society's officers in certain instances have not been able to provide the Superintendents of jails with complete and correct information relating to the activities of the Society at the different centres. However, from the particulars and information I have been able to collect, I observe that of 33,896 prisoners released during the year, 2,243 were helped in some way or other by the Society as against 1,965 in the previous year. 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.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Central Society, Madras.	293	349	51	42
District Societies.				
Rajahmundry ...	35	45	21	82
Vellore (North Arcot) ...	513	537	74	74
Trichinopoly ...	46	40	78	32
Coimbatore ...	90	132	172	36
Cannanore (Malabar) ...	71	30	71	26
Salem ...	273	405	325	428
Bellary ...	122	89	37	6
Vizagapatam ...	2	1	1	...
Tanjore ...	306	272	19	29
Tinnevely ...	88	182	197	154
Cuddalore (South Arcot) ...	7	68	35	16
Madura ...	86	86	33	29
Nellore ...	...	3	12	3
Mangalore (South Kanara) ...	3	4	22	9
Total ...	1,965	2,243	1,143	946

It is pleasing to note that the Society was able to help more prisoners during the year

than in 1937. However the number of Probation Officers appointed during the year fell from 1,148 in 1937 to 946. The Annual Report of the Central Society may give fuller details of all the work done by the different centres. It is disappointing to note that the financial position of some of the branches has not improved. This may be due to a fall in the number of subscribers, donations, etc. The branches that are financially unsound should endeavour to enlist the sympathy and interest of philanthropic persons and public bodies for raising funds. As the work of "aid on discharge" forms part of the present day prison reforms, the Society should be financially sound to go ahead with its work.

Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswamy Chetty, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary of the Central Society, has rendered another year's useful service by visiting at his own cost the various centres. He had informal talks with leading officials and non-officials. He did valuable propaganda work on behalf of the Society. He was responsible for the installation of radio sets in the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.

26. *Fetters*.—One hundred and eighty-two convicts were fettered as a punishment for jail offences as against 254 in the previous year. No convict was fettered for safe custody as a means of security during the year.

27. *Statement C—Remission System*.—The number of convicts who came under the remission system and who were released from the Central, District and Special Jails decreased from 6,377 in 1937 to 5,828 during the year under report. Only one convict released during the year who came under the remission system failed to get remission. The decrease in the number released under the remission rules may be attributed to the release of a large number of convicts under the Premature Releases Scheme. Two thousand and nineteen convicts were awarded special remission for continuous good conduct against 2,663 in the previous year. One thousand two hundred and sixty-one convicts were given extra remission for work turned out over and above the prescribed task against 1,176 convicts in 1937. Ten convicts preferred gratuity in lieu of remission and the total amount earned by them was Rs. 54-0-6. The maximum remission earned was 1,092 days by a convict in the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the maximum gratuity of Rs. 58-8-0 by a convict in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

The Government were pleased to extend the remission system to prisoners sentenced to three months and above. Six hundred and seventy-eight convicts sentenced to periods exceeding 3 months and below 6 months had the benefit of this concession during the year. The maximum remission earned was

26 days by one such convict in the Penitentiary, Madras.

28. *Advisory Boards*.—Twenty-eight meetings were held during the year in the several jails. Seven hundred and seventy-eight cases were placed before the Boards for consideration of which 441 were rejected and 337 were recommended to Government for release. Of this number, 48 were rejected by Government, 262 were ordered to be released and 11 were pending orders of Government at the end of the year. Eight were released under the Premature Releases Scheme, 7 in the ordinary course and 1 by furnishing security prior to the receipt of orders of Government.

Of the 71 convicts whose cases were pending at the end of the year 1937, 59 were released during the year under orders of Government, 2 were rejected and 10 were released in the ordinary course before the receipt of Government orders.

The Fourteen years' rule was abolished during the year under report and the cases of all convicts sentenced to transportation for life or to more than 20 years' imprisonment in the aggregate or to transportation or transportation and imprisonment for terms exceeding in the aggregate 20 years are placed before the Advisory Board when they complete 13 years and 4 months including remission and submitted to Government whether the Board recommends release or not. During the year 4 such lifers were released.

In order to give convicts belonging to criminal tribes an opportunity to earn their own living honestly and to have a greater amount of freedom without detriment to the public generally, Government have ordered that the cases of such convicts as are eligible for consideration by the Advisory Board should be placed before the Board and submitted to Government whether their release is recommended by the Board or not. The fact whether accommodation and proper employment are available for them in a suitable settlement is taken into consideration before arriving at a decision. The release is subject to the condition that they, on release, go and remain as voluntary settlers in suitable settlements where they will be required to reside and do a fair day's work to the satisfaction of the manager of the settlement for a stated period not less than the unexpired portion of their term of imprisonment. They are permitted to take their family to the settlements.

Under the scheme of release on licence applicable to Borstal inmates, 36 cases were considered by the Visiting Committees of which 34 were recommended and released under section 15 (1), Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925. The cases of 13 inmates were pending at the end of 1937. Of these 10 inmates were released under section 15 (1),

Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925. The remaining three were released under section 21-A of the Act, when they attained 23 years of age. The one inmate who was ordered to be released in 1937 but retained for want of suitable employment was released during the year under report.

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, the total expenditure for the year under review as recorded by the Accountant General, Madras, is Rs. 22,58,824-3-11 which is more by Rs. 106-8-0 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. 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. 20,61,166-2-0 as against Rs. 20,90,394-9-6 in 1937. The decrease of Rs. 29,228-7-6 is mainly due to the special releases of a large number of prisoners in March and April 1938. From the total figure, a sum of Rs. 3,98,809-1-3, representing the charges on General Supervision, Travelling Allowances of Gazetted Officers, 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. 16,250-2-11, being the sale-proceeds of vegetables, dairy produce and on account of Recoveries of Overpayments and a sum of Rs. 3,327-2-1, representing the value of the difference on ration articles between the opening and closing balance of the year. Besides, a sum of Rs. 853-6-7 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. 16,43,633-2-4 or Rs. 16,43,633 roundly, exhibited in Statement No. IX. Financial, against Rs. 16,70,327 in 1937.

30. *Establishment Charges.*—The total expenditure under "Establishment charges" increased from Rs. 6,61,345 to Rs. 6,92,089. The increase is due to increments, arrears of pay and leave salaries and house-rent allowances in lieu of free quarters drawn by subordinates and to the continuance of the

additional temporary warders sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 4092, Home, dated 13th October 1937. The cost per head increased from Rs. 44-15-0 to Rs. 52-10-9 and this is due to the low 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	...	102	6	9
The Penitentiary	...	80	9	9
Cannanore	...	75	9	11
Salem...	...	63	1	5
Bellary	...	58	7	6
Rajahmundry	...	54	6	6
Vellore	...	54	4	11
Trichinopoly	...	44	10	2
Coimbatore	...	41	6	9

District Jails.

Borstal School, Tanjore	...	101	14	4
Do. Palamcottah	...	77	13	4
District Jail, Cuddalore	...	73	7	4
Do. Madura	...	47	3	6
The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	207	5	5
The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	65	1	5

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 as also the Central Jail, Salem, for the same reason; the Penitentiary, Madras, comes next due to the payment of Presidency allowance and House rent allowance to warders, not provided with quarters. The high cost 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 as compared with the previous year. The increased cost per head in the Central Jail, Bellary, as compared with the previous year is due to the posting of a full time Superintendent as this jail was in charge of a Medical Officer for a period of six months in 1937. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, 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 and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, accounts for the high

cost per head in these Institutions. The Civil Jail, Madras, which was abolished with effect from April 1938, records, as usual, the highest cost per head of Rs. 1,596-6-10. No special remarks are called for in respect of other jails.

31. *Dietary Charges.*—The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 5,84,233 to Rs. 5,79,402 while the cost per head increased from Rs. 40-1-5 to Rs. 44-5-10. The decrease in total expenditure, in spite of the issue of buttermilk throughout the year, is due to the low population dealt with as compared with the previous year. The Penitentiary, Madras, almost always an expensive Jail, located as it is in the Presidency town, where food stuffs command a higher price as compared with the mufassal, records the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 42-14-5. Next comes Vizagapatam with a cost per head of Rs. 40-7-3 followed by the Central Jail, Bellary, with Rs. 39-4-3 due to the low population. The issue of rice to the majority of prisoners in the Central Jail, Cannanore, accounts for the increased cost. The Central Jail, Vellore, shows a cost per head of Rs. 38-12-1 which is chiefly due to the comparatively low population catered for. The Central Jail, Rajahmundry, records the lowest cost per head, viz., Rs. 34-6-3 in consequence of the large population on which the average was struck. Among District Jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, show a cost per head of Rs. 41-9-7, 38-7-2, 41-9-10 and 40-10-11 respectively. The high cost per head at the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah, is due to the issue of rice exclusively to the inmates. The special scale of diet introduced to the prisoners in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the low population on which the average was struck at the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, contributed to the increased cost per head in these Jails. The District Jail, Cuddalore, dieted the prisoners most economically at Rs. 34-15-1 per head.

The purchase of ration articles in all Jails and Borstal Schools is, by a system of contract after inviting competitive tenders and by keen competition in public auctions. Vegetables and condiments to the value of Rs. 14,560-1-0 were purchased during the year against Rs. 17,467-2-5 in 1937. This is an improvement over last year's figures. The value of vegetables and other garden produce realized during the year was Rs. 35,055-4-10 (Rs. 31,176-3-2 on account of issues made to prisoners and Rs. 3,879-1-8 by sale to the public, etc.) as against Rs. 38,786-9-1 in 1937. The amount spent on the maintenance of Jail gardens was only

Rs. 1,863-8-1 against Rs. 2,135-7-5 in 1937. The net realization on account of garden produce was Rs. 33,191-12-9 against Rs. 36,651-1-8 in 1937. The slight fall in the realization is due to want of seasonal rains.

The rice hulling plant in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, stopped hulling paddy from 17th December 1937 when the scheme of hand pounding paddy was put into operation agreeably to G.O. Ms. No. 4476, Home, dated 8th November 1937. The experiment is still being continued with reference to Government Memorandum No. 31012-C2, Home, dated 6th January 1939. The question of its extension to other Jails is also under the consideration of Government.

32. *Hospital Charges.*—The decline under this head is a welcome feature. The aggregate expenditure under this head dropped from Rs. 49,812 to Rs. 42,123 and the cost per head from Rs. 3-6-2 to Rs. 3-3-3. The decline is noticeable under the heads "sick diet", "Extras" and "Purchase of medicines and hospital equipment", 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. 87-3-8 due to the special treatment afforded to Tubercular patients confined there. The Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the Borstal School, Palamcottah, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the District Jail, Cuddalore, show a cost per head above the average. The increased cost at the Penitentiary, Madras, 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 diets for weakly prisoners not in hospital." The issue of extras on medical recommendation and the enhanced expenditure under sick diet and a somewhat heavy outlay on medicines contributed to the increased cost per head in the Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah and at the District Jail, Cuddalore. The limited population at the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, accounts for the increased cost in the Central Jail, Vizagapatam.

33. *Clothing and Bedding.*—It is gratifying to note a further reduction in the total expenditure from Rs. 77,365 to Rs. 58,613 and the cost per head from Rs. 5-4-11 to Rs. 4-7-10. Among Central Jails, Cannanore, shows the highest cost per head, viz., Rs. 8-6-6 due to the fact that extra clothing, cumblies and mats were issued to replace the worn out condemned articles. The Central Jail, Bellary, the Penitentiary, Madras, the

Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the Central Jail, Coimbatore, follow with a cost per head of Rs. 5-12-10, Rs. 5-10-3, Rs. 5-8-4 and Rs. 5-7-9 respectively. The increased cost over and above the average in these Jails is due to the periodical renewal of clothing and bedding and cumbles and mats to the prisoners during the year. Among District Jails, the Borstal School, Tanjore, and the Borstal School, Palamcottah, show a cost per head of Rs. 6-7-3 and Rs. 6-10-0 respectively, due mainly to the purchase of new clothing for inmates admitted.

34. *Sanitation Charges.*—There is a reduction in the total expenditure under this head from Rs. 51,797 to Rs. 49,985. The cost per head slightly increased from Rs. 3-8-4 to Rs. 3-12-10 due to the decrease in prison population dealt with. The relatively high cost per head in the Civil Jail, Madras, is due to the low population on which the average was worked out. The maintenance of an oil engine and an Engine Driver in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, Cannanore and Rajahmundry, and the District Jail, Cuddalore, and the payment of Municipal water-tax in respect of the Central Jail, Bellary, tended to enhance the rate per head in these institutions. The Penitentiary, Madras, shows a cost per head of Rs. 5-1-2 which is due to the payment of tax under "Conservancy, cleansing and purifying charges" to the Madras Corporation.

35. *Charges for Moving Prisoners.*—There has been a further decline in the total expenditure from Rs. 47,995 to Rs. 45,408 while the cost per head slightly increased from Rs. 3-4-2 to Rs. 3-7-3. The high cost at the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, viz., Rs. 15-14-4 is due to the long distance over which the released prisoners had to travel. For the same reason, the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, Central Jail, Bellary, Central Jail, Vellore, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the District Jail, Madura, returned a high cost per head above the average for the Presidency, viz., Rs. 7-15-0, Rs. 6-9-2, Rs. 5-14-9, Rs. 5-15-10 and Rs. 4-2-8 respectively.

36. *Miscellaneous Services and Supplies.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head under this head slightly increased from Rs. 92,390 and Rs. 6-4-5 to Rs. 93,814 and Rs. 7-2-3, respectively. The increase is perceptible under the detailed sub-heads "Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders," "Money payments as reward for recaptures and services," "Execution charges" and "Other miscellaneous charges." The low population dealt with in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, accounts for the high cost per head, viz., Rs. 30-14-4. The high cost per

head at the Borstal School, Tanjore, viz., Rs. 11-8-11 is due to the payment of electric current charges to the Tanjore Municipality and to the purchase of class books, music books, sporting materials and fodder for cattle. The Borstal School, Palamcottah, shows a cost per head of Rs. 9-2-5 due to the purchase of sporting materials for the adolescents and class books and music books. The increased cost per head, viz., Rs. 12-9-5, Rs. 11-0-10, Rs. 9-9-3, Rs. 8-11-8 and Rs. 9-3-8 in the Central Jail, Bellary, Rajahmundry, Vizagapatam, Salem, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, 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 declined from Rs. 10,430 and Re. 0-11-4 to Rs. 7,311 and Re. 0-8-11, respectively. This is a fluctuating item and depends entirely upon the number of transfers according to the exigencies of service.

38. *Contingencies.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head declined from Rs. 63,919 and Rs. 4-5-6 to Rs. 55,374 and Rs. 4-3-5, respectively. The decrease is mainly noticeable under the head "Rates and Taxes" which is due to the abolition of the Civil Jail, Madras, to a sum of Rs. 2,244 refunded by the Vizagapatam and Madura Municipalities and credited under this head, and to a sum of Rs. 1,530 adjusted towards the credit afforded by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, on account of water supplied by the Penitentiary, Madras, to the Penitentiary Branch Press during 1938. The high cost per head above the average in respect of the Penitentiary, Madras, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, the Central Jail, Vizagapatam, the Central Jail, Bellary, and the Tanjore Borstal School, viz., Rs. 21-9-11, Rs. 21-4-4, Rs. 21-1-9, Rs. 8-13-7 and Rs. 4-3-2, respectively is due to the payment of taxes on Jail buildings to the Municipality.

39. *Extraordinary Charges.*—The total expenditure and the cost per head declined from Rs. 31,036 and Rs. 2-1-9 to Rs. 19,514 and Rs. 1-7-9, respectively. The decrease is due to the fact that no extraordinary item of expenditure such as the purchase of an X-ray apparatus and portable Thresh disinfectant for the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail in 1937, was incurred during the year. The Central Jail, Cannanore, shows a cost per head of Rs. 7-13-10 due to the purchase of engine and pumps at a cost of Rs. 3,637 in February 1938 towards the improvement of water-supply sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 100, Law General, dated 9th

January 1936 and G.O. Ms. No. 1488, Home, dated 19th March 1938. The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, comes next with a cost per head of Rs. 5-9-2 partly due to the purchase of an exhaust fan for the dark room under "Hospital Dead Stock" at a cost of Rs. 329-1-0 and to the low population dealt with. Palamcottah, Cuddalore and Vizagapatam exhibit a cost per head of Rs. 3-3-5, Rs. 2-5-1 and Rs. 2-4-11 respectively. The increase is due to the purchase of dental outfit in respect of Palamcottah sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 3316, Home, dated 23rd August 1937 and to the replacement of many articles of Civil Stores in the Vizagapatam and Cuddalore Jails.

40. *Jail Dairies.*—The total value of milk supplied to sick prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 18,787-12-0 against Rs. 11,544-9-9 in 1937 and the value of milk sold to the public, Rs. 2,787-5-6 against Rs. 4,927-10-9 in 1937. Realization by sale of bulls, bull calves, unserviceable aged cows and crossings amounted to Rs. 329-14-5. The corresponding figure for 1937 was Rs. 2,408-12-0 when all the old and unserviceable cattle were disposed of after taking the advice of the Agricultural Department. The question of the opening and improving of the existing dairies is under the consideration of Government.

41. *Statement G.*—The expenditure on Sub-jails and the cost per head increased from Rs. 2,96,313 and Rs. 98-15-8 to Rs. 3,02,697 and Rs. 104-15-1 respectively. The increase in the cost per head is chiefly due to the fall in the Sub-jail population on which the average was struck. The increase in expenditure is contributed by all the heads except under "Clothing and Bedding" "Charges for Moving Prisoners" "Travelling allowances" and "Contingencies". Comparing all the districts, the cost per head varies from Rs. 164-14-2 to Rs. 78-15-0. The Nilgiris, Vizagapatam, East Godavari, Chingleput, Chittoor, Salem, Kistna, South Kanara, Nellore and Trichinopoly 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 being followed. Among Special Sub-Jails, Mangalore, records the highest cost per head—viz., Rs. 116-12-3 and the Special Sub-Jail, Calicut, at the lowest, viz., Rs. 93-1-4.

42. *Grand total.*—The grand total of expenditure declined from Rs. 16,70,327

to Rs. 16,43,633 while the cost per head increased from Rs. 113-7-10 to Rs. 125-1-4 which is mainly due to the low population dealt with as compared with that of the previous year. The reasons for the decline 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 fell from 11,807.27 to 10,270.70 during the year under report. The average number not sentenced to labour increased from 291.91 to 313.54. There was a decrease in the average number of the sick, the average number of the convalescent and the infirm and the average number not employed for other reasons from 184.09 to 152.80, 806.29 to 613.77 and 1,039.78 to 1,015.28 respectively. The average number of convicts employed on manufactures was 3,377.07, in gardening 1,335.92, in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails 761.47, as prison officers 745.42 and as prison servants 1,688.22 as against 4,013.05, 1,469.22, 898.59, 958.75 and 1,791.81 respectively in the previous year. Among individual jails, the largest percentage of convicts employed on manufactory and other remunerative labour was in the Penitentiary, Madras, viz., 57.65 followed by Cannanore 45.92, Borstal School, Tanjore, 43.19, Coimbatore 42.64, Salem 36.95, Cuddalore 36.72, Madura 33.25, Bellary 30.95, Borstal School, Palamcottah, 30.08, Rajahmundry 29.23, Vizagapatam 28.75, Trichinopoly 25.39, Vellore 24.55 and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, 20.16. The value of garden produce amounted to Rs. 35,055 against Rs. 38,787 in 1937 and the total value of articles manufactured in jails worked out to Rs. 7,86,882 against 9,15,669 in 1937.

44. *Statement No. XII-A.*—According to the monthly statements returned by the Accountant-General, Madras, the total receipts excluding those on account of quinine pice packets, salts and febrifuge, amounted to Rs. 4,79,744. The differences have all been reconciled and there is no difference between the Departmental and Treasury figures.

Excluding the following amounts :—

RS.	A.	P.	
21,168	2	6	being the recovery on account of "Transportation and Jail charges from other Governments and Indian States";
6,125	11	11	relating to "Certified Schools";
12,494	14	10	representing "Miscellaneous Jail Receipts"; and

RS.	A.	P.	
5,246	10	3	"Recoveries of Overpayments" and now adjusted under the relative heads;
586	8	0	representing the amounts of "Rents" recovered;
5,556	1	0	on account of "Collection of payments for Services rendered";
1,395	5	0	relating to "contribution towards leave salary of officers lent to foreign services";
63	0	0	relating to "Civil Jail, Madras," for 3 months during the year 1938;
1,213	6	4	on account of "Subsidiary Jails";
211	11	0	relating to the sale of old Civil stores of the Alipuram Jail, Bellary;
175	13	8	relating to the sale proceeds of manufactory articles of the Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.
(-) 185	15	8	relating to "Refunds".
54,051	4	10	

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. 4,25,693-10-3 or Rs. 4,25,693-10-0 roundly. Against this, a sum of Rs. 2,55,051-3-0 was drawn from the Treasury. The excess deposit over withdrawals was Rs. 1,70,642-7-0 and this sum represents the net earnings during the year under review against Rs. 2,97,659-9-0 in 1937. The difference of Rs. 1,27,000 is contributed by Central Jails, Coimbatore, Rajahmundry, Vellore, The Penitentiary, Madras, Cannanore, Salem, and Vizagapatam and is mainly due to the decline in the value of supplies made to the other Public Consuming Departments.

The value of supplies made to the Public Consuming Departments is summarised below:—

Statement of Supplies to Public Departments, 1938.

Departments.	1935. RS.	1936. RS.	1937. RS.	1938. RS.
Police department ...	1,71,680	1,77,884	1,70,981	89,422
Forest department ...	20,845	13,222	16,070	17,085
Stationery department ...	42,585	34,838	32,008	35,181
Postal and Military department ...	3,858	4,337	3,934	2,520
Medical department ...	1,80,818	1,67,887	1,71,837	1,50,547
Total ...	4,19,786	3,97,868	3,94,830	2,64,755

The value of supplies made to the Forest and Stationery Departments increased from Rs. 16,070 and Rs. 32,008 to Rs. 17,085 and Rs. 35,181 respectively, while the cost of supplies to the Police, Postal and Military Departments and Medical Department declined considerably 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 Coimbatore Central Jail, as usual, shows the largest cash earnings. As compared with the previous year, the cash earnings have declined considerably from Rs. 1,59,202-9-0 to Rs. 66,850-1-0. Among Central Jails, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam have done well with an earning of Rs. 9, Rs. 6-10-0, and Rs. 16-15-0, respectively as compared with the previous year. The District Jail, Madras, returned a cash earning Rs. 10-11-0 against Rs. 6-7-0 in 1937. 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 1938 taking into account the opening and closing balance of cash, stock, tools and plant amounted to Rs. 2,37,112-15-0 against Rs. 2,88,758-13-0 in the previous year. The fall is due to the decline in Jail Receipts by way of supplies to Public Consuming Departments during the year under report. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, shows an asset Rs. 1,24,531-11-0 against Rs. 1,49,857-5-0 in 1937. The Penitentiary comes next with Rs. 27,573-13-0 against Rs. 38,120-10-0 followed by Vellore Central Jail with Rs. 22,754-4-0 against Rs. 29,741-13-0.

The Quinine Section of the Penitentiary, Madras, worked out a profit of Rs. 2,942 against Rs. 2,826 in 1937.

Commercial System of Accounts.—On the basis of figures as disclosed by the Commercial system of Accounts which have not been audited so far though the necessity for audit has been stressed in this office No. 2873-A 2 of 1938, dated 3rd January 1939, the financial results of the Central Jail, Coimbatore, after deducting Rs. 24,309 interest on Capital for the year discloses a net profit of Rs. 16,057 as against Rs. 44,117 of the previous year. The profits according to the XII-A. Statement amount to Rs. 1,24,531-11-0 which as usual are 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.

The decrease in the profit is mainly explained to be due to the following reasons:—

- (1) Fall in the production of yarn.
- (2) Lower price paid for cotton.
- (3) Lower production and consequent reduction in sales as also reduction in selling rates of finished goods.

As regards the Central Jail, Vellore, the outturn of the Manufactory Department during the year amounted to Rs. 71,787 and the stores consumed to Rs. 51,448. Articles worth Rs. 80,882 were sold during the year. The gross profit amounted to Rs. 14,143 and the net profit Rs. 5,876 after deducting the interest on capital, the corresponding figure for 1937 being Rs. 8,560. The fall in profit is mainly due to very low production under "Cotton Weaving," consequent on the decision to change the pattern of convict clothing. As the pattern of clothing has been settled, it is hoped that better results will be obtained during the current year.

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

Excepting a few stray cases brought to notice, by the Inspector-General of Police the supplies have been reported to be satisfactory.

The improvement of our manufactories with a view to increase the quantity and quality of the output is seriously engaging my attention. I have already addressed the Government for the creation of a post of a technical advisor to the Inspector-General called the Supervisor of Jail Industries which appointment, I am sure, will go a long way to improve jail industries and remove complaints if any. The introduction of an Earning Scheme as followed in English Prisons is also under consideration, please see my letter, R.O.C. No. 1291-4/B-3-38, dated 12th August 1938. In this connection, I may suggest that a prisoner should be put on remunerative labour for which he is suited and a small portion of his earnings should be credited to him. This system impels habits of industry and it would enable the hard-working prisoner to earn by his own labours when in jail sufficient for his maintenance and sufficient also to give a start on his release or to help his family outside. If this scheme is adopted, I am sure, our jail manufactories would be hives of industry. The value of the Earning Scheme is to be found not only in the increase of the output but in the heartening moral effect which it will have upon the prisoners. I am sure the scheme will be accepted by the prisoners with keenness and moral satisfaction. There will be contentment amongst them and if the concession to purchase the small comforts is permitted, it will afford a valuable aid to

discipline also. Further, the scheme is bound to promote a desirable sense of independence and self reliance amongst the prisoners. I am also investigating the possibility of introducing some cottage industries and I shall send my report as soon as I am in receipt of full particulars of these industries from the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

In G.O. No. 2701 (52-S), Home, dated 14th July 1937, sanction was accorded to stock the commonly required articles of furniture in order to enable jails to execute orders in time. How far this has helped the jails to overcome the defect is under my investigation and I shall submit my report in this regard in due course.

45. *Statement No. XII-B.*—The total value of articles manufactured in jails declined from Rs. 9,15,669-4-11 to Rs. 7,86,881-11-1 in 1938 and the percentage of convicts employed on manufactures also slightly decreased from 36 to 35.

The reduction is noticeable in almost all the Jails except Salem, Bellary, Cuddalore, Tanjore and Palamcottah.

46. *Statement No. XIII.*—The net cost of maintaining prisoners and the average net cost per head increased from Rs. 13,71,694-10-0 and Rs. 93-3-0 to Rs. 14,72,536-1-0 and Rs. 112-1-0. This is due to the decline in the cash earnings of prisoners as compared with the previous year. The Central Jail, Coimbatore, records a net cost per head of Rs. 52-4-0. Trichinopoly comes next with a net cost per head of Rs. 93-9-0 followed by Vellore with Rs. 95-2-0. 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. 175-14-0 and Rs. 406 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. 1,37,089-14-4 against Rs. 1,68,197-1-3 in the previous year. The value of garden produce issued to prisoners and vegetables and other articles of garden produce sold to the public amounted to Rs. 31,176-3-2 and Rs. 3,879-1-8 or Rs. 35,055-4-10 in the aggregate against Rs. 38,786-9-1 in 1937. A sum of Rs. 608-8-0 was realized during the year on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary, Madras, against Rs. 508-8-0 in 1937 and a sum of Rs. 21,845-12-0 representing the value of convict labour supplied by the Penitentiary, Madras, to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, was also realised

against Rs. 27,875-1-0 in 1937. A sum of Rs. 100 was realised 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 1938 and the four preceding years:—

(1)	1934. (2)	1935. (3)	1936. (4)	1937. (5)	1938. (6)
Daily average number of prisoners	14,958.89	16,375.09	15,966.88	14,717.78	13,140.28
Daily average sick	207.08	234.53	249.55	199.92	176.30
Ratio per mille of daily sick	13.84	14.33	15.63	13.59	13.42
Deaths—					
(1) From cholera	...	...	1	...	...
(2) From other causes	158	178	149	146	96
(3) Total	158	178	150	146	96
Death-rate—					
(1) From cholera	...	...	0.01	...	...
(2) From other causes	10.56	10.87	9.33	9.92	7.31
(3) Total	10.56	10.87	9.39	9.92	7.31

The total number of admissions to hospital increased from 4,165 in 1937 to 4,295 but that of deaths fell from 146 to 96. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of admissions the mortality statistics show a decided improvement and this is attributable to the timely medical aid given and the keen interest displayed by the medical staff of the jails. The daily average number of sick also decreased from 199.92 to 176.30. The ratio per mille of average strength of admissions to hospital increased from 283.08 to 326.86 in the year under report, but the death-rate per mille of average strength fell from 9.92 to 7.31.

There were 80 deaths among convicts and 16 among undertrials as against 122 and 24 respectively in the previous year. There was no mortality among the Civil prisoners. Subsidiary jails recorded 17 deaths against 28 in 1937. The 96 deaths recorded were contributed by the several jails as shown below:—

Rajahmundry	...	...	20
The Penitentiary, Madras	...	...	11
Coimbatore	...	...	10
Vellore	...	...	8

Madura	...	...	6
Salem	...	...	5
Cuddalore	...	...	5
Trichinopoly	...	...	4
Cannanore	...	...	3
Bellary	...	...	3
Vizagapatam	...	...	1
Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary	...	...	1
Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore	...	...	1
Tanjore	...	...	1
Subsidiary Jails	...	...	17
Total	...	...	96

There were 6 deaths in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, of which 5 were debited to the jails from which they were transferred. The death of one convict due to Pneumonia was borne by the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary. Fifteen deaths occurred out of hospital—6 at the Penitentiary, Madras, 2 each at Cuddalore and Madura and 1 each at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Salem, Vizagapatam and Tanjore. This includes 1 sudden death at Madura due to Aneurysm of Aorta. Fourteen deaths occurred from among those removed to Government Hospitals for treatment—two released under Rule 514-A Jail Manual—1 each from Salem and Coimbatore—were treated as deaths for purposes of statistics.

49. *Death-rates in Several Classes of Jails.*—The death-rate per mille in the several classes of jails as compared with the previous year is as follows:—

Classes of jails.	Deaths.		Percentage.	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
Central Jails	102	65	10.73	7.97
District Jails	16	14	7.27	6.68
Civil Jail	...	...	...	...
Sub-jails	28	17	9.35	5.89
Total	146	96	9.92	7.31

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

50. *Central Jail, Rajahmundry.*—Rajahmundry records the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 21.77 against 20.40 in 1937.

The number of admissions to hospital decreased from 187 to 126 of which 21 were due to Malaria, 12 to Dysentery, 4 to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 to Pneumonia and 2 to Anaemia and Debility.

Twenty deaths occurred including 1 in the Government Hospital and 3 debited from the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, of which 4 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 3 to Pneumonia, 2 each to Malaria and Valvular

Disease of Heart and 1 each to Pleurisy, Enteric fever, Enlarged Spleen, Cellulitis, Asthma, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Dilatation of Heart and Enteritis. The death due to Cellulitis occurred in the Government Hospital.

51. *The Penitentiary, Madras.*—This jail comes next with a death-rate per mille of 12.65 against 9.85 in the previous year. There were 198 admissions into hospital against 190 in the year previous. This difference being negligible calls for no remarks.

There were 11 deaths including 5 in the Government General Hospital, Madras, and 1 in the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras. Three deaths were due to Dysentery, 2 to Cardiac failure and 1 each to Tuberculosis of lungs, Hernia, Cerebral Haemorrhage, Aneurysm of Aorta, Duodenal ulcer and Piles. Though Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis had its toll in the City, the disease was kept out of the jail by the precautionary measures adopted.

52. *Central Jail, Vellore.*—This jail records a death-rate of 7.30 per mille against 6.70 in the previous year. There were 53 admissions against 47 in the previous year.

There were 8 deaths, including 1 in the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore, of which 2 were due to Pneumonia and 1 each to Tuberculosis of lungs, Valvular disease of the Heart, Anæmia, Ulcer Pylorus, Hernia and Cerebral Haemorrhage.

53. *Other Central Jails.*—The death-rate at Coimbatore was 6.67 per mille against 9.39 in the previous year. There were 10 deaths, including 1 debited from the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and 1 released under Rule 514-A, Jail Manual. Four deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 each to Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Valvular Disease of the Heart, Debility, Cancer Rectum and Gastric Ulcer.

The Central Jail, Bellary, comes next with a death-rate per mille of 6.30 against 16.87 in the previous year. There were 3 deaths, 1 each due to Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of lungs and Valvular Disease of Heart.

In the Central Jail, Salem, the death-rate per mille was 5.45 against 11.32 in 1937. There were 5 deaths including 1 in the Government Headquarters Hospital and 1 released under rule 514-A, Jail Manual. These deaths were due to Myocarditis, Apoplexy, Ulcer Pylorus, Cancer Cheek and Enteritis.

The death-rate per mille at the Central Jail, Cannanore, was 4.48 against 7.08 in the previous year. There were 3 deaths due to Pneumonia, Acute Endo Carditis and Diabetic Coma.

Trichinopoly records a death-rate per mille of 3.43 against 10.68 in the previous year. There were 4 deaths—1 each due to

Dysentery, Pleurisy, Tuberculosis of lungs and Myocarditis.

Among Central Jails, Vizagapatam, records the lowest death-rate per mille of 2.59 against 5.61 in the previous year and there was only one death which occurred in the King George Hospital, Vizagapatam.

54. *District Jails.*—Among District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools, the District Jail, Cuddalore, has recorded the highest death-rate per mille, viz., 13.72 against 11.25 in the previous year. There were 5 deaths including 2 in the Headquarters Hospital of which 2 were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 each to Dysentery, Gastric Ulcer and Tubercular intestines.

The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, comes next with a death-rate per mille of 10.97. There was 1 death due to Pneumonia. Five deaths excluding that due to Pneumonia were debited to other jails—3 to Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and 1 each to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, and the District Jail, Madura.

Madura comes next with a death-rate per mille of 9.75 against 6.58 in 1937. There were 6 deaths, 5 among convicts and 1 among undertrials, including 1 debited from the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, 1 in the Headquarters Hospital, Madura, and 1 sudden death outside the hospital in the Jail. The deaths were due to Pneumonia, Tuberculosis of lungs, Aneurysm of Aorta, Coronary Thrombosis, Retroperitoneal Abscess and Dilatation of Heart.

The death-rate per mille was 4.64 in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, against 16.16 in the previous year. There was only one death which was due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Tanjore records a death-rate per mille of 2.67 against 5.15, in the previous year. There was 1 death due to Pneumonia which occurred in the Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore.

The Borstal School, Palamcottah, returned a clean mortality sheet against one death in the previous year.

55. *Civil Jail, Madras.*—This jail exhibited a clean mortality sheet. It was closed on 1st April 1938.

56. *Subsidiary Jails.*—The death-rate per mille in the subsidiary jails declined from 9.35 to 5.89 in the year under report. There were 17 deaths of which two were among convicts and the rest among undertrials, against 8 and 20, respectively in the previous year. Anantapur and Chingleput recorded three deaths each, Vizagapatam and Malabar 2 each and Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddappah, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tinnevely 1 each. The other districts returned clean mortality sheets. Four deaths each were due to Tuberculosis of

lungs and Asphyxia due to hanging, 2 to Valvular Disease of Heart and 1 each to Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Apoplexy, Tubercular Entitis, Anæmia, Peritonitis and compression of brain due to fracture of the skull.

57. *Health of Prisoners repatriated from the Andamans.*—During the year under review, nine convicts belonging to this province were repatriated from the Andamans. Of these, 7 were received on medical grounds, 1 on disciplinary grounds and the rest on other grounds. Of the 7 repatriated on medical grounds, 2 were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one each from Anaemia, Mania, Acute Mania, and Religious Mania and 1 with fractured skull. The cases of Mania were transferred to the Government Mental Hospital, Madras. One of the Tuberculosis cases was transferred to the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the other to the Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Madras, where the prisoner died. The cases of Anaemia and fractured skull have been retained in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, and the Penitentiary, Madras, respectively. Of the convicts repatriated on medical grounds, 1 had spent a period of less than a year, 5 between 1 and 5 years and one above 5 years in the Andamans.

Seven convicts belonging to other Provinces were received from the Andamans, of whom 5 were transferred to the Central Prison, Belgaum, Bombay and 2 to the Central Prison, Hyderabad, Sind.

58. *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 1938 and the three preceding years in the Central and District Jails.

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
	1935.		1936.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	41.05	0.77	34.42	1.10
Malarial fevers ...	18.42	0.17	24.25	0.17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hemoptysis due to Tuberculosis ...	5.08	1.29	9.41	0.68
Other Tubercular diseases ...	0.86	0.17	1.19	0.25
Anæmia and Debility ...	4.41	0.17	8.65	0.68
Other general diseases ...	48.11	0.77	54.44	0.78
Pneumonia ...	6.54	1.03	6.19	1.36
Other respiratory diseases ...	8.09	0.43	10.68	0.34
Diarrhœa ...	2.06	0.09	2.46	0.68
Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds ...	5.77	...	6.44	...
All other causes ...	112.40	7.49	90.98	4.75
Total ...	228.06	11.88	249.11	10.17

Diseases.	Ratio per mille of average strength.			
	1937.		1938.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	22.48	0.53	28.84	0.51
Malarial fevers ...	18.76	0.35	19.33	0.20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hemoptysis due to Tuberculosis ...	5.40	2.01	6.48	1.62
Other Tubercular diseases ...	0.97	0.09	0.51	0.10
Anæmia and Debility ...	5.66	0.41	4.45	0.20
Other general diseases ...	33.63	0.18	53.24	0.20
Pneumonia ...	5.46	1.50	4.15	1.01
Other respiratory diseases ...	15.93	0.35	14.57	0.30
Diarrhœa ...	2.21	0.18	3.04	...
Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds ...	9.47	...	9.40	...
All other causes ...	82.22	4.43	89.77	3.74
Total ...	202.13	10.00	233.79	7.89

59. *Cholera.*—There was no case of Cholera during the year, though the disease was prevalent in a few districts in the vicinity of certain jails. Precautionary methods were adopted in these jails with satisfactory results.

60. *Dysentery.*—There were 285 admissions and 5 deaths against 254 and 6 respectively in the year previous. The rate per mille of admissions increased from 22.48 to 28.84 and that of death decreased from 0.53 to 0.51. There were 109 admissions in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, 77 in the Central Jail, Bellary, 24 in Vizagapatam, 19 in the Penitentiary, Madras, 15 Cannanore, 13 Madura, 12 Rajahmundry, 7 Tanjore, 4 Vellore, 2 each in Salem and Cuddalore and 1 in Coimbatore. Three deaths occurred in the Penitentiary, Madras, and 1 each at Trichinopoly and Cuddalore.

61. *Malarial Fevers.*—The number of admissions into hospital and deaths due to this disease fell from 212 and 4 to 191 and 2, respectively during the year under report. Bellary shows the highest number of admissions, viz., 118, followed by Coimbatore 24, Rajahmundry 21, Madura 8, Trichinopoly 6, Cuddalore 4, Vellore and Salem 3 each, and Vizagapatam and Tanjore 2 each. Two deaths occurred in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. Anti-malarial measures were carried out in all jails.

62. *Tubercular Diseases.*—Though the admissions due to this disease rose from 61 to 64, the number of deaths decreased from 23 to 16.

There were 5 deaths in the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where all cases of Tuberculosis are concentrated, and they were

debited to the transferring jails. This institution affords every facility for the diagnosis and treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

There were 22 admissions in the Penitentiary, Madras, 7 in Trichinopoly, 6 in Coimbatore, 5 in Madura, 4 each in Rajahmundry, Salem, Vizagapatam and Cuddalore, 3 in the Central Jail, Bellary, and 2 each in Vellore and Tanjore and 1 in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. There were 4 deaths each in Rajahmundry and Coimbatore, 2 in Cuddalore and 1 each in Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Madras, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the District Jail, Madura. The number of admissions due to other Tubercular diseases fell from 11 to 5. There was 1 death as in the previous year. This was recorded in the District Jail, Cuddalore.

63. *Anæmia and Debility.*—The admissions and deaths due to this disease fell from 64 to 44 and 5 to 2, respectively. The largest number of admissions was in the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, viz., 17. One death occurred in the Central Jail, Vellore, and the other in the Central Jail, Coimbatore.

64. *Pneumonia.*—Forty-two cases were admitted in 1938 against 61 in the previous year. There were 10 deaths against 17 in the year previous. Three deaths occurred in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, 2 in Vellore, and 1 each in Coimbatore, Cannanore, Bellary, Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Borstal School, Tanjore.

65. *Diarrhœa.*—The number of admissions increased from 25 to 30. There was no death due to this disease during this year against 2 in the previous year.

66. *Ankylostomiasis.*—Six were admitted against 9 in the previous year. The Central Jails at Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam and the Penitentiary, Madras, were responsible for 2 admissions each. There was no mortality due to this disease.

67. *Enteric Fever.*—There were 12 admissions and 1 death against 3 admissions in the previous year. Five were admitted in the Central Jail, Vellore, 3 in Rajahmundry, 2 in Coimbatore and 1 each in Cannanore, and Salem. The death occurred in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry.

68. *Syphilis.*—There were 21 admissions against 19 in the previous year. Trichinopoly and Cuddalore recorded 6 each, Coimbatore and Madura 3 each, and the Penitentiary, Madras, Cannanore and Bellary 1 each.

69. *Number of Deaths according to Length of Time passed in Jails.*—Seventy-eight convicts died during the year of whom 44 died within 6 months after admission and 34 after six months against 50 and 64, respectively in the previous year. Of the 44 deaths within six months, 12 occurred

in Rajahmundry, 7 in Coimbatore, 5 in Madura, 3 each in Vellore, Trichinopoly, the Penitentiary, Madras, and Cuddalore, 2 each in Cannanore and Bellary, and 1 each in Vizagapatam, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Borstal School, Tanjore.

70. *Statement B—Prisoners' Weighment.*—Of the 23,859 prisoners released during the year, 64.04 per cent gained weight, 4.30 lost weight and 31.66 remained stationary as against 63.18, 8.51 and 28.31 respectively, in the previous year. These figures speak for themselves.

The Central Jail, Salem, records the highest percentage of prisoners who lost weight, viz., 14.76, Vizagapatam comes next with 11.71. The percentage for other jails are Rajahmundry 7.00, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, 6.82, Central Jail, Vellore 6.11, Coimbatore 4.09, Bellary 3.87, Madura 3.79, the Penitentiary, Madras, 3.65, Cannanore 3.07, Tanjore 2.22, Trichinopoly 1.35, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore 1.79, the Borstal School, Palamcottah, 1.58, and Cuddalore 1.07.

71. (1) *Water-supply.*—With the exception of the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jails at Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam and Bellary and the District Jail, Madura which, are linked with the Municipal water-supply, all other jails obtain their water-supply from wells which are properly constructed, well protected against accidents and contamination and periodically cleaned and hankinised. Samples are sent periodically to the King Institute, Guindy, for examination. The suggestions of the Institute are invariably given effect to. All drinking water is carefully sterilized by chlorination which is controlled by field tests and tests for residual chlorine. A system of automatic chlorination is in vogue, whereby the water is chlorinated as it passes into overhead tanks and reservoirs, without the intervention of the human agency.

In the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, water from the well is being pumped by two oil engines which are old and worn out. A scheme to link the municipal water-supply to the jail costing nearly Rs. 34,000 is under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishwaram Circle.

The question of providing protected municipal water-supply to the Central Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, is under consideration. The Government have approved, subject to the vote of the Legislature, an expenditure of Rs. 7,350 on improvements to the water-supply system in the Central Jail at Coimbatore by providing municipal water-supply for drinking and cooking purposes. The work will be taken up during 1939-40. The agreement bond

regarding the regular supply of Municipal water to the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, has not yet been executed but will be done shortly.

The engines and pumps have been installed in the Central Jail, Cannanore. In order to render the water of the wells in this Jail non-corrosive, Government have since sanctioned the provision of automatic chloro-feeds in the pipe lines leading to the tanks at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4,530.

The Director, King Institute, Guindy, brought to notice that the water in the well at the Central Jail, Salem, was bacteriologically poor and that it might be due to the dhobies washing clothes in the channel near by. They were prevented from doing so with the help of the municipality and the District Board. The installation of an electric pump and motor in the well at the Central Jail, Salem, was sanctioned during the year.

Due to the failure of the monsoon during the year the scarcity of water was keenly felt. The Central Jail, Vizagapatam, experienced the greatest difficulty. Consequently, prisoners were transferred from this jail to other jails. During this critical period, one Sri Satyanarayana of Vizagapatam kindly allowed his well near the jail parade ground to be used by the jail authorities. The pipe lines in the jail were found to be leaky and were reconditioned during the year under review.

(2) *Kitchen*.—All the kitchens in jails are fly proof. They are well equipped and kept under satisfactory sanitary control. Improvements to the cooking ranges in the District Jail, Madura, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, were carried out. The kitchen for the "A" and "B" class prisoners in the Central Jail, Bellary, was provided with a chimney and a window. The construction of an up-to-date steam kitchen in the Penitentiary, Madras, is one of the items of the remodelling scheme and is under consideration.

(3) *Conservancy*.—Great care and attention are bestowed on conservancy. All the jails except the Penitentiary, Madras, are provided with fly-proof latrines. The provision of flush-out latrines for the Penitentiary, Madras, forms part of the remodelling scheme. This will be taken up only when all the other items of the remodelling scheme are completed. Two cage latrines were constructed in the Association wards of the Borstal School, Palamcottah. Additional seats were provided in the latrines in two of the blocks of the Penitentiary, Madras.

The night soil is trenched in all the jails except in the Penitentiary, Madras, wherefrom it is removed daily by the Corporation lorry on payment of Rs. 274 a month.

(4) *Drainage and other sanitary improvements*.—Sanitary control was kept at a high standard of efficiency and improvements effected according to necessity. It is unfortunate, however, that while sanitation within our institutions is as perfect as it can be with the means at our disposal and in every case efficient as regards maintenance of health, a few of them are situated alongside insanitary areas which are an ever-present menace to the health of the inmates and the staff. It is particularly so in the case of the Penitentiary, Madras, which is unfortunately situated in a very insanitary and filthy locality. On the North it has the Park Town Railway Station and the two Choultries. On the South it has the "inevitable" Cooum River, the opposite bank of which is used both by habit and by custom as a latrine also. On the West lies Chintadripet, a crowded locality. On the East it has the Stanley Viaduct, the bed of the river which forms an excellent easing ground for the irresponsible public. Flies breed by the billions carrying all sorts of infectious diseases. With all these existing difficulties the medical staff keep the jail under proper sanitary control with extra strain to the detriment probably of their own health.

MISCELLANEOUS AND CONCLUDING REMARKS.

72. *Visits*.—The total number of visits paid by the official and non-official visitors during the year was 1,077 against 896 in the previous year.

The Honourable the Prime Minister visited the Central Jail, Vizagapatam. The Honourable the Minister for Courts and Prisons visited the Central Jails at Vellore, Coimbatore, Cannanore, Salem and Bellary, the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The Honourable the Minister for Local Administration visited the Central Jail and the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore. The Honourable the Minister for Public Health visited the Central Jails at Coimbatore and Salem. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras visited the Central Jails at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem, Bellary and Vizagapatam, the District Jail, Cuddalore, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Borstal Schools, Tanjore and Palamcottah. 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 at Palamcottah.

Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., the Provincial non-official Visitor on behalf of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, visited the Central Jails at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Salem and Bellary,

the District Jails at Cuddalore and Madura, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Borstal Schools at Tanjore and Palamcottah. Dr. D. L. Joshee, Provincial Visitor for the Jails in the Northern Circars visited the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The visits paid by Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., viz., 90 were the largest number among the non-officials. He continues to be as zealous as ever in prison work and in promoting the efficiency of after-care work in the Province. Among other non-official visitors, Rao Bahadur Dr. T. A. Rajah paid 36 visits to the Central Jail, Coimbatore, Sri K. Hunsraj Sowcar 28 to the Penitentiary, Madras, Sri V. Doraiswami Pillai 25 to the District Jail, Cuddalore, Sri M. Achanna Chetti and Sri G. Janakirama Chetti 24 and 19, respectively to the Penitentiary, Madras, Khan Sahib K. N. Mistry and Rao Bahadur Sri R. Narasimha Ayyangar 17 each to the Central Jail, Cannanore, and the District Jail, Madura, respectively, Rao Sahib Sri V. S. Padmanabha Ayyar and Janab M. V. Fazluddin Rowther Sahib Bahadur 15 and 14, respectively to the Borstal School, Palamcottah, Rao Bahadur Sri C. Doraiswami Ayya, Sri M. K. Dhakshnamurthy Pillai, Sri K. Mannaji Rao and Rao Sahib Sri V. P. Venkatakrishna Nayudu 10 each to the Central Jail, Vellore, the Penitentiary, Madras, the Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, and the Borstal School, Tanjore, respectively. Among lady visitors Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla paid the largest number of visits, viz., 29 to the Penitentiary, Madras. Mrs. Mary Kanakammal Ramayya B.A., L.T., paid 11 visits to the District Jail, Madura, Mrs. B. Rajendram 10 to the Borstal School, Palamcottah, Mrs. Nurjahan Immamuddin 6 to the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, Mrs. E. Perira, M.A., 5 to the Central Jail, Coimbatore. Many other visitors also visited their respective Jails.

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 much appreciated by the prisoners. I am indebted to them for their unselfish and unostentatious labours. The following ladies and gentlemen deserve special mention:—

Name of jail.	Name of lecturer.	Number of lectures delivered during 1938.
Central Jail, Rajahmundry.	Janab Shaik Nyamatulla	34
Central Jail, Vellore.	Janab Syed Mustaffa Syed Khader.	49
	Mr. S. A. Samuel Raj	22
Central Jail, Trichinopoly.	Roman Catholic Ministers	70
	Protestant Ministers	56
	Janab Mahomad Sulaiman	40
Central Jail, Coimbatore.	Sri P. N. Subramania Ayyar	20
	Janab P. K. Abdul Samath	45

Name of jail.	Name of lecturer.	Number of lectures delivered during 1938.
Central Jail, Coimbatore.	Sri C. R. Venkatachariar	42
	Sri Chakrapani Chettiar.	42
The Penitentiary, Madras.	Mr. G. Michael Swami Pillai	28
	Janab Haji K. Abdur Rahiman Sahib.	52
	Mr. A. Roberts	43
	Swami Sarvagnananda	35
	Rao Bahadur Sri K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	32
	Dr. F. H. Gravely	30
	Mr. Chandu Jacob	22
Central Jail, Cannanore.	Mr. V. K. Raghupathi Rao	21
	Sri P. V. Govindaswami Ayyar, M.A., L.T.	39
Central Jail, Salem.	Rev. Fr. Fernandez	27
	Mr. M. J. Williams	51
	Mr. F. X. Singarayan	41
	Mr. B. J. Paul	50
	Sri A. Obalesappa	47
	Janab Syed Muhammad Khasim.	35
Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	Sri K. Doddana Gowd	24
Borstal School, Tanjore.	Mrs. S. Ponnurangam	22
Borstal School, Palamcottah.	Mr. Williams	20
District Jail, Cuddalore.	Mr. Ponnuswami Pillai	20
	Janab Haji Abdur Rahiman Sahib Bahadur.	24
District Jail, Madura.	Sri V. Kandaswami Mudaliar	24
	Sri V. Kanakaraj	22
	Mr. S. M. Doss	28
	Janab Ghulam Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	20

The Toc H Group, Madras, led by Dr. F. H. Gravely rendered as usual, excellent social service as Sunday Visitors to the Penitentiary, Madras. Their visits, though at great personal sacrifice and inconvenience and in spite of the fact that they are all extremely busy men during week days, were very regular. They also train the adolescents of the prison in Scout Work. Rao Bahadur Sri K. Srinivasa Ayyangar, in addition to his lectures on religious and moral topics, brings his own gramophone and records on religious subjects which afford a suitable pastime to the convicts. The department is indebted to the ladies and gentlemen referred to above as also to other visitors and religious and moral lecturers who visited the jails for their unselfish efforts and useful work among prisoners.

73. *Inspections*.—I visited and inspected all the Central, District and Special Jails and Borstal Schools and visited all the special sub-jails and sub-jails at Bellary, Salem (Males), Cuddalore, Tanjore, Kokkarakulam, Cannanore, Rajahmundry, Chingleput and Vellore. The number of inspections of subsidiary jails by District Magistrates was 158, by Divisional Magistrates 548 and by Medical and Sanitary Officers 574. The total number of inspections and visits of sub-jails by official and non-official visitors was 3,471 against 3,823 in 1937.

74. *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.

75. *Progress of Reforms.*—The year witnessed the following changes to improve the lot of prisoners—

(1) The abolition of oil pressing by manual labour.

(2) The extension of the remission system to prisoners sentenced to 3 months and above and below 6 months.

(3) The introduction of wheat as an authorized cereal in the "C" class dietary.

(4) The conversion of gratuity at the rate of annas 2 instead of 4 annas per day.

(5) The abolition of 14 years' rule with orders to submit the cases of lifers to Government, whether recommended for release by the Advisory Board or not, when they complete 13 years and 4 months including remission.

(6) The extension of the Advisory Board Scheme to the members of the Criminal Tribes for internment in Settlements.

(7) The change in the pattern of prison clothing.

(8) The issue of certain daily newspapers at their own cost in Indian languages to "A" and "B" class prisoners.

(9) The installation of radio sets in all the jails except the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Salem and Cannanore and the District Jails at Cuddalore and Madura.

(10) The appointment of special grade petty officers in the Borstal Schools with S.S.L.C. qualification.

(11) The introduction of jute mats in place of coir mats.

(12) The provision of drinking water in closed mud pots in cells in the sub-jails.

(13) The improvements to the "Howard Journal".

(14) The introduction of hand spinning and weaving in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore, and the Central Jail, Cannanore.

(15) The provision of facilities for Muslim prisoners to say their prayers individually four times a day.

(16) The supply of prayer books to Muslim prisoners.

(17) The supply of combs and soaps to the Borstal inmates.

(18) The appointment of women clerks in the Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.

(19) The issue of orders to appoint additional women warders to act as chaperons to women prisoners under escort.

(20) The supply of the Telugu fortnightly "Chitragupta" and the Malayalam weekly "Sanjayan" to certain jails in addition to the Tamil weekly "Ananta Vikatan".

76. *Conduct of Jail Establishment.*—The strength of the warder establishment was 1,074 at the end of the year. The total number of punishments awarded to them was 845 against 803 in 1937. Four warders

were dismissed. The services of 17 were discharged, 3 suspended and 4 reduced. The other forms of punishments were warnings 236, extra drill and deprivation of off-duty 283, blackmarks 91, forfeiture of or reduction from pay 27, fine 164 and other punishments 16. A Chief Head Warder was reduced as a Second Grade Warder for having had monetary dealings with prisoners' relatives. The conduct of the warder establishment on the whole was satisfactory.

Oomar Khan Adam Khan, late 1st Grade Warder, District Jail, Madura, and Narayanaswamy Ramaswamy, late 1st Grade Warder, Central Jail, Bellary, were awarded the Imperial Service medals for their long loyal and faithful service in the department.

During the year, the probation of one Acting Jailor was terminated for general inefficiency and another reduced to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay. The services of a clerk were dispensed with due to shortage and manipulation of stock in the manufactory stores. Two of the instructors who were the clerk's accomplices were punished with stoppage of increment for a year without the effect of postponement.

While in one country the system predominates over the individual bias of the prison head, in another country for instance England—the "Prison Governor and his staff colour the whole regime—their personality and spirit overcome the anachronism of century old buildings". So far it would appear there has been no adequate recognition of the importance of the Prison staff problem and particularly of the warder staff. No attention appears to have been paid to the methods of appointing and training all ranks of the warder establishment.

The Prison staff in this Province consists of the Superintendent, the Jailor, the Deputy Jailor, the Gate-keeper, the Chief Head Warder, the Reserve Head Warder and a large number of warders depending on the size of the Prison. The warder is the person who is in intimate contact with the prisoner practically every waking hour of his life. Owing to the large volume of administrative work which a Superintendent has to deal with every day, he is of course not in direct approach of the prisoners but maintains his real influence over the prisoners by the spirit he instils among his staff. It is therefore the essence of sound prison administration that the subordinate staff should be carefully selected, thoroughly trained and tested and adequately paid and at the proper age quite reasonably pensioned; for a number of warders in the department are still only temporary. The present practice of picking up a man casually from the streets and casting him into the role of a prison officer without test or training is simply to court trouble.

We have not yet realized the importance of the ordinary prison warder, for it is not yet recognized that the man who day after day looks after difficult and rebellious and deceitful persons in the prisons has a really hard task. The prison warder is still not paid adequately as compared to others looking to the nature of his work. His hours of duty are long and arduous and wearisome. A warder is exposed to physical danger and corruption every minute of his existence.

It must be admitted that the subordinate staff is the pivot on which any system turns. Schemes have to be devised whereby these warders have to be more carefully chosen, more thoroughly trained and adequately paid. The opening of a training school for the entire Prison staff is under consideration and it is hoped that by the time the next administration report is due, the Prison Training School will be an accomplished fact. I am glad to observe—in passing—that the Government have accepted my suggestion that even for the warder's appointment preference should be given to those who have educational qualifications (S.S.L.C.). It is comparatively cheap to employ warders who are content to do watching and supervising only. But it certainly costs more to select and train persons who will control men by sheer force of personality and leadership, who will by example and

influence and character train them into decent men of self control, industry and integrity. The ideal prison official or a warder is an exceptional man. Since reform of the criminal is the only definite aim, it will pay us handsomely to seek out men of the right type to train them in an intelligent manner and every endeavour should be made to retain them by a reasonable wage and pension.

77. *Conduct of Officers.*—The Officers of the department, both Executive and Medical, rendered good service during the year and loyally assisted me in introducing reforms and promoting efficiency. I regret, however, to record that disciplinary action was taken against a senior Superintendent of a Central Jail and he was removed from the service due to certain financial and other irregularities. A Deputy Superintendent of the Madras Jail Service was reverted as a jailer for inefficiency and the Government by order terminated his probation.

A Superintendent of a Borstal School was reduced to a lower stage in the time-scale of pay in connection with certain irregularities in the management of stores and shortage of stock.

78. *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.

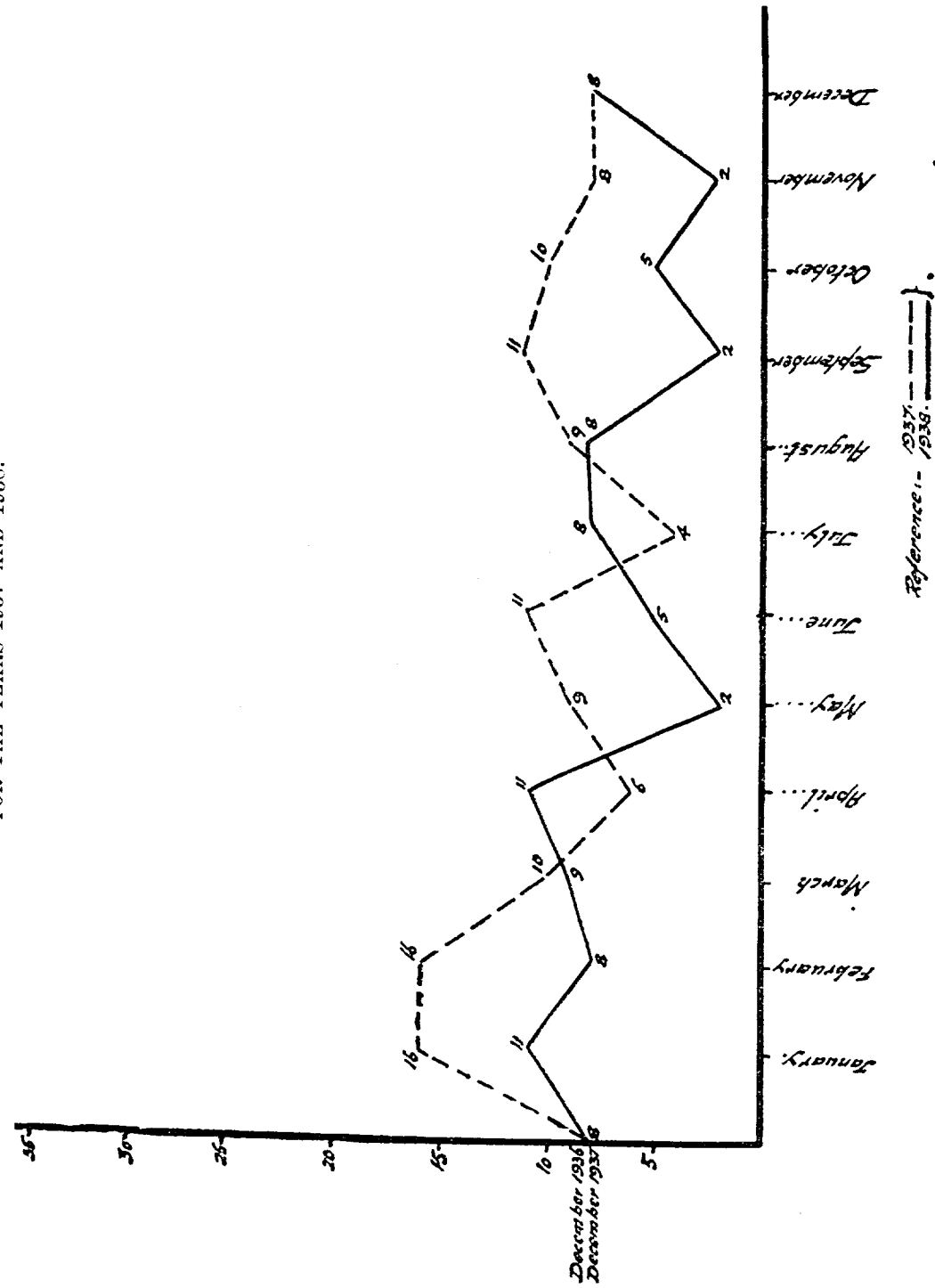
S. C. CONTRACTOR,

LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

CHART

SHOWING DEATHS IN THE CENTRAL, SPECIAL AND DISTRICT JAILS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE YEARS 1937 AND 1938.



APPENDICES.

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

GENERAL

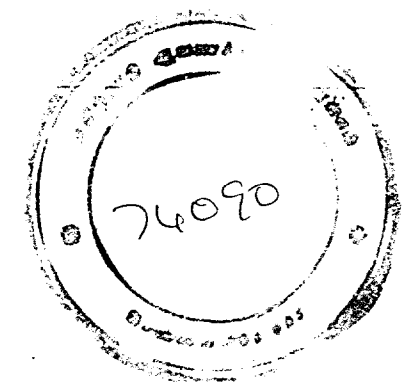
Showing the Distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

1 Station.	2 Place of confinement.	3 Classes of prisoners.	4 Remained at the commencement of the year.			5 Received during the year.			6 Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Rajahmundry ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,078	...	1,078	2,543	...	2,543	3,621	...	3,621
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	89	...	89	98	...	98
		Civil ...	17	...	17	34	...	34	51	...	51
Vellore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,301	...	1,307	2,646	...	2,646	3,953	...	3,953
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Civil ...	7	...	7	50	...	50	57	...	57
Trichinopoly ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,315	...	1,315	2,618	...	2,618	3,933	...	3,933
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	57	...	57	287	...	287	344	...	344
Coimbatore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	1,637	1	1,638	3,444	20	3,464	5,081	21	5,102
		Under-trial ...	6	4	65	763	23	786	824	27	851
		Civil ...	12	...	12	28	...	28	40	...	40
The Penitentiary, Madras.	Do. ...	Convicts ...	871	...	871	4,335	60	4,395	5,206	60	5,266
		Under-trial ...	71	12	83	1,454	33	1,487	1,505	45	1,550
		Civil ...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10
Cannanore ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	830	...	830	940	...	940	1,770	...	1,770
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
		Civil ...	25	...	25	100	...	100	125	...	125
Salem ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	874	...	874	827	...	827	1,701	...	1,701
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	682	...	682	1,823	...	1,823	2,505	...	2,505
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	117	...	117	127	...	127
		Civil ...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30
Vizagapatam ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	479	...	479	325	...	325	804	...	804
		Under-trial ...	40	...	40	208	2	210	248	2	250
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	353	...	353	1,193	...	1,193	1,546	...	1,546
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	57	...	57	63	...	63
		Civil ...	5	...	5	7	...	7	12	...	12
Madura ...	Do. ...	Convicts ...	457	1	458	4,724	121	4,845	5,181	122	5,303
		Under-trial ...	93	3	96	1,863	44	1,907	1,456	47	1,503
		Civil ...	22	...	22	48	...	48	70	...	70
Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.	Convicts ...	127	...	127	106	...	106	233	...	233
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	Special Jail for Women.	Convicts ...	...	264	264	...	638	638	...	902	902
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore Borstal School.	Special School for adolescents.	Inmates ...	401	...	401	172	...	172	573	...	573
Palamecottah Borstal School.	Do.	Inmates ...	448	...	448	240	...	240	688	...	688
Total ...			10,859	286	11,125	25,936	839	26,775	36,795	1,105	37,900
			290	19	309	4,085	102	4,187	4,395	121	4,446
			145	...	145	594	...	594	739	...	739
Total ...			11,294	285	11,579	30,565	941	31,506	41,859	1,226	43,085
Madras ...	Civil Jail ...	Civil ...	4	...	4	4	...	4	8	...	8
Subsidiary Jails ...			525	10	535	31,347	1,727	33,074	31,872	1,737	33,609
			1,903	41	1,947	38,625	1,187	39,812	40,531	1,228	41,759
			5	...	5	29	...	29	34	...	34
Total ...			2,436	51	2,487	70,001	2,914	72,915	72,437	2,965	75,402
Grand Total ...			11,884	272	12,156	57,283	2,566	59,849	68,667	2,842	71,509
			2,196	60	2,256	42,660	1,289	43,949	44,856	1,319	46,205
			154	...	154	627	...	627	781	...	781
Total ...			13,734	336	14,070	100,570	3,855	104,425	114,304	4,191	118,495
Total for 1937 ...			15,388	355	15,743	101,634	3,885	105,519	117,022	4,240	121,262

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

7 Discharged from all causes.			8 Remaining at the end of the year.			9 Daily average number of each class.			10 Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,787	...	2,787	834	...	834	905.17	...	905.17	918.86	...	918.86
97	...	97	1	...	1	8.12	...	8.12	...	...	...
47	...	47	4	...	4	5.37	...	5.37	...	...	...
2,786	...	2,786	1,167	...	1,167	1,090.44	...	1,090.44	1,095.63	...	1,095.63
1	...	1	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...
50	...	50	7	...	7	5.27	...	5.27	...	...	...
2,709	...	2,709	1,224	...	1,224	1,129.28	...	1,129.28	1,166.53	...	1,166.53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
293	...	293	51	...	51	37.25	...	37.25	...	...	...
3,564	20	3,584	1,517	1	1,518	1,430.11	0.88	1,430.99	1,496.50	3.01	1,499.51
768	23	791	56	4	60	64.92	2.13	64.92	865.63	3.95	869.58
40	...	40	...	...	...	3.60	...	3.60	...	...	...
4,457	60	4,517	749	...	749	781.55	2.34	783.89	...	...	...
1,394	42	1,436	111	3	114	83.48	1.61	85.09	...	...	...
19	...	19	10	...	10	0.60	...	0.60	...	...	...
1,135	...	1,135	635	...	635	657.73	...	657.73	670.10	...	670.10
3	...	3	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.27	...	...	...
109	...	109	16	...	16	12.10	...	12.10	...	...	...
715	...	715	956	...	956	917.73	...	917.73	917.73	...	917.73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,902	...	1,902	603	...	603	615.75	...	615.75	635.17	...	635.17
124	...	124	3	...	3	15.23	...	15.23	...	...	...
26	...	26	4	...	4	4.19	...	4.19	...	...	...
429	...	429	375	...	375	371.08	...	371.08	386.23	0.07	386.30
225	2	227	23	...	23	15.16	0.07	15.22	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,208	...	1,208	338	...	338	358.19	...	358.19	364.31	...	364.31
59	...	59	4	...	4	5.17	...	5.17	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	0.95	...	0.95	...	...	...
4,636	120	4,756	545	2	547	502.80	1.55	504.35	611.35	4.32	615.67
1,366	46	1,412	90	1	91	100.66	2.77	103.43	...	...	...
70	...	70	...	...	...	7.89	...	7.89	...	...	...
145	...	145	88	...	88	91.15	...	91.15	91.15	...	91.15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	694	694	...	208	208	...	215.56	215.56	...	215.56	215.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
214	...	214	359	...	359	375.18	...	375.18	375.18	...	375.18
249	...	249	439	...	439	434.29	...	434.29	434.29	...	434.29
26,936	894	27,830	9,859	211	10,070	9,660.35	220.33	9,880.68	10,028.46	226.91	10,255.37
4,037	113	4,150	288	8	296	290.89	6.58	297.47	...	...	...
657	...	657	82	...	82	77.22	...	77.22	...	...	...
31,630	1,007	32,637	10,229	219	10,448	10,028.46	226.91	10,255.37	10,028.46	226.91	10,255.37
8	...	8	...	...	...	0.56	...	0.56	0.56	...	0.56
31,417	1,721	33,138	465	16	471	675.32	33.38	708.70	2,795.72	88.63	2,884.35
38,344	1,165	39,509	2,187	63	2,250	2,117.55	55.25	2,172.80	...	...	...
31	...	31	3	...	3	2.85	...	2.85	...	...	...
69,792	2,886	72,678	2,645	79	2,724	2,705.72	88.63	2,884.35	2,705.72	88.63	2,884.35
58,353	2,815	61,168	10,314	227	10,541	10,335.67	253.71	10,589.38	12,824.74	315.54	13,140.28
42,381	1,278	43,659	2,475	71	2,546	2,408.44	61.83	2,470.27	...	...	...
696	...	696	85	...	85	80.63	...	80.63	...	...	...
101,430	3,893	105,323	12,874	298	13,172	12,824.74	315.54	13,140.28	12,824.74	315.54	13,140.28
103,288	3,904	107,192	13,734	336	14,070	14,369.20	348.58	14,717.78	14,369.20	348.58	14,717.78



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

Statement showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	2		3		4		5		6				7		8	
						Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year 1935.		Total.		Received by transfers.				Transferred to other Jails.	
												A		B			
												To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other Jails.			
														From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.	
														From Jails in the Province.		From Jails in the Province.	
		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	

26

Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	Released during the year.																Daily average number.													
		A.				B.				C.				D.																	
		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.		a.		On account of sickness.		b.		On other grounds.			Trans-ported beyond seas.		Trans-ferred to Mental hospital.		Escaped.		Exe-cuted.		Diod.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		
M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Central Jails	851	...	9,791	74	4,701	...	7	...	1,746	...	54	...	13	...	1	...	68	...	49	...	8,080	1	8,091	7,898	322	7,901	...	322	7,901	...
2	District Jails	218	3	3,669	109	958	...	1	...	177	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	6	...	883	2	885	860	155	862	...	155	862	...
3	Special Jails	21	20	481	...	...	114	3	...	52	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	208	...	206	91	215	806	...	215	806	...	
4	Borstal Schools	9	...	303	...	45	...	1	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	798	...	798	809	...	809	...	809	...	
5	Subsidiary Jails	1,110	24	10,502	1,007	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	455	18	471	675	33	708	...	33	708	...
	Total	2,190	43	24,285	1,671	5,759	114	12	...	2,000	55	54	...	21	...	5	...	88	2	63	1	10,314	227	10,541	10,335	23	10,559	...	23	10,559	...
	Total for 1937	2,580	64	24,798	1,684	6,279	97	16	...	447	15	91	...	39	1	4	...	105	2	102	4	11,884	276	11,660	11,806	83	12,087	...	83	12,087	...

* Includes 4 readmitted by revoking licence during the current year.
† Returned from leave.

† Released under section 15, Andras Borstal Schools Act, 1925.
§ Sent on leave.

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

Statement showing the Religion, Age, state of Education and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

1		2		3			4			5																
				Religion.			Age			Education.																
				A		B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A									
				Christians.		Muham- madans.		Hindus and Sikhs.	Budhist* and Jains.	All other classes.				19 to 21 years.		22 to 30 years.	31 to 40 years.	41 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Literate.						
				a		b	c																			
				Euro- peans		Anglo- India's.	Indians																			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
Serial number.		Classes of Jails.																								
1	Central Jails	...	...	8	...	474	...	1,595	2	14,549	78	2	...	...	...	3	7,170	45	17	3,019	12	294	1	4,148	5	
2	District Jails	...	...	1	...	147	...	262	...	4,669	114	4	39	1	321	4	431	36	15	739	52	91	4	483	...	
3	Special Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	263	581	8	...	...	...	...	42	169	...	213	...	173	...	...	26	
4	Borstal Schools	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	263	931	...	...	...	216	...	101	...	...	...	...	...	12	183	...	
5	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	1	...	410	...	1,282	3	8,798	931	12	9	1	206	12	683	65	4,744	352	2,897	280	218	22	1,883	7
	Grand total	...	...	12	...	1,053	39	2,169	5	28,277	1,734	207	48	2	912	26	2,122	112	14,398	602	8,885	517	633	39	6,642	38
	Grand total for 1937	...	...	15	2	1,233	48	2,324	1	28,379	1,895	40	59	1	817	30	2,130	98	14,778	685	8,347	539	636	28	5,497	15

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Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	6										7				
		5—concl'd.		Previous occupation.										Total.		
		Education—concl'd.														
		B		Males.					Females.							
		Illiterate		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K		
		M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professionals or personal persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons, not classed otherwise.	Married	Unmarried	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,632	80	16,712	
2	District Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,079	114	5,193	
3	Special Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	617	617	
4	Borstal Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318	...	318	
5	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,695	1,021	11,716	
Grand total		26,002	1,794	169	2,422	9,951	2,355	956	14,817	1,564	57	183	32,724	1,832	34,556	
Grand total for 1937		26,995	1,878	263	2,631	9,235	1,867	877	15,209	1,564	77	236	32,492	1,893	34,385	

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

Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1		2		3		4																				5	
Serial number.		Classes of Jails.		Nature of imprisonment indicated by letters marking the four jail divisions.		Numbers according to length of sentences.																				Total.	
A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Total.							
Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Above 10 years and not exceeding 20 years.		Above 20 years and not exceeding 30 years.		Above 30 years and not exceeding 40 years.		Above 40 years and not exceeding 50 years.		Total.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
2,418	54	257	3	140	2	98	1	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
596	15	5,052	2	4,131	1	1,044	1	870	...	536	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
3,014	69	5,309	5	4,274	3	2,042	2	883	1	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
37	1	889	...	1,683	...	1,419	...	1,239	...	1,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
1,740	90	93	...	6	...	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
472	24	1,239	...	1,108	...	219	...	61	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
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2,212	114	1,332	...	1,174	...	233	...	64	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
13	2	285	...	319	...	137	...	32	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	3	...	88	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	...	...	309	...	104	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
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...	3	...	307	...	131	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
...	...	...	62	2	82	10	15	6	3	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
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Borstal Schools.	A. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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* Classes A, B, C and D should be amalgamated for this total.

Statement showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1933 who had been previously convicted.

Serial number	Classes of Jails.	3 Number admitted during the year.			4										Total.
					A		B						C		
					Number imprisoned for the first time in default of giving security under section 116, Criminal Procedure C. do. and classified as habituals.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code with previous convictions under any of those chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.						Total.		
							Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice previously convicted.				
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1	Central Jails ...	16,632	80	16,712	428	...	1,118	...	345	...	287	...	2,176	...	
2	District Jails...	5,079	114	5,193	2	...	324	...	54	...	25	...	405	...	
3	Special Jails ...	...	617	617	...	4	...	55	...	4	...	4	...	67	
4	Borstal Schools	318	..	318	...	...	32	...	9	...	...	...	41	...	
5	Subsidiary Jails	10,395	1,021	11,716	...	..	33	...	13	...	10	...	56	...	
	Total ...	32,724	1,832	34,556	428	4	1,507	55	421	4	322	4	2,678	67	
	Total for 1937 ...	32,492	1,893	34,385	298	5	1,517	42	447	13	164	11	2,626	71	

Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	5			6											
		Ratio per cent of column 4-C to column 3 in whole number.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory School Act VI. I of 1897).						Habituals.					
					A			B			C		D		E	
					Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting Courts.		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the Convicting Court).		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.		
1	Central Jails ...	13	...	13	..	..	...	...	...	2,176	...	...	...	...		
2	District Jails ...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	405	...	...	...	...		
3	Special Jails ...	...	11	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...		
4	Borstal Schools	13	..	13	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...		
5	Subsidiary Jails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...		
	Total ...	8	4	8	..	...	...	...	...	2,678	67	...	...	...		
	Total for 1937 ...	9	4	8	1	...	1	...	...	2,598	69	25	...	3 2		

Statement showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

[illegible]

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 1938, 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.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Rs.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A. B. C.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails.															
1	Bajamundry	905.17	8.12	5.37	48,432	1,550	49,982	54 6 6	31,234	180	-5	31,409	34 6 3	393	Rs.
2	Vellore	1,090.34	0.02	5.27	54,392	5,104	59,496	54 4 11	42,474	218	-43	42,259	34 12 1	406	Rs.
3	Trichinopoly	1,129.23	...	37.25	48,982	3,081	52,063	41 10 2	38,987	539	+496	39,722	35 2 10	1,636	Rs.
4	Coimbatore	1,430.99	64.92	3.60	57,013	5,096	62,109	41 6 9	53,971	300	-25	54,254	36 4 3	1,671	Rs.
5	Penitentiary	783.80	8.09	0.60	63,971	6,126	70,097	80 9 9	37,228	38	+12	37,278	42 14 5	2,670	Rs.
6	Cananore	657.73	0.27	12.10	49,144	1,528	50,672	73 9 11	26,097	77	-725	25,547	38 13 2	443	Rs.
7	Salem	917.73	...	...	54,476	8,010	62,486	68 1 5	34,698	212	+64	33,448	36 6 4	786	Rs.
8	Bellary	615.75	15.23	4.19	35,052	2,087	37,139	53 7 6	24,618	140	+14	24,777	39 4 3	680	Rs.
9	Vizagapatnam	371.08	15.22	...	34,909	4,506	39,415	102 6 9	15,566	32	+26	15,627	40 7 3	432	Rs.
District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	358.19	5.17	0.95	22,081	4,071	26,152	73 7 4	12,738	19	-61	12,696	34 15 1	597	Rs.
11	Madura	504.33	103.43	7.89	25,474	3,396	29,070	47 3 6	22,276	85	-980	21,381	35 2 10	810	Rs.
Special Jails.															
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	91.15	...	...	18,563	336	18,899	207 5 5	3,653	11	+44	3,708	40 10 11	6,374	Rs.
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	215.56	...	...	9,021	5,008	14,030	65 1 5	8,940	10	+20	8,970	41 9 10	61	Rs.
Borstal Schools.															
14	Tanjore Borstal School	375.18	...	...	32,346	5,884	38,230	101 14 4	15,422	97	+88	15,607	41 9 7	353	Rs.
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	434.24	...	...	28,317	5,485	33,802	77 13 4	16,790	73	-166	16,697	38 7 2	911	Rs.
	Total, Central and District Jails.	9,880.68	297.47	77.22	5,82,843	61,566	6,44,409	62 13 5	3,82,892	2,009	-1,021	3,83,340	37 10 7	18,034	Rs.
	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	894	...	894	1,596 6 10	...	...	...	1,96 062	08 0 8	426	Rs.
	Subsidiary Jails	708.70	2,172.80	2.85	40,866	5,920	46,786	16 8 6	1,93,004	3,450	-394	5,73,492	44 5 10	14,360	Rs.
	Grant Total	10,589.38	2,470.27	8.03	6,24,603	67,486	6,92,089	52 10 9	5,75,898	5,519	-2,015	5,84,238	40 1 5	20,842	Rs.
	Grand Total for 1937	12,087.92	2,486.02	143.24	6,10,849	50,406	6,61,255	44 15 0	5,82,248	3,752	-1,762	5,84,238	40 1 5	20,842	Rs.

* 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 1938, 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.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Jails.															
1	Bajamundry	...	3,624	3 15 1	5,042	5 3 4	483	2,413	3,346	3 11 2	7,272	19	7,291	7 15 0	Rs. A. P.
2	Vellore	...	...	...	5,659	5 3 5	452	2,295	1,779	1 2 8	6,490	...	6,480	5 14 9	Rs.
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	5,451	4 13 3	118	2,205	2,474	1 15 2	3,017	...	3,017	2 9 5	Rs.
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	8,203	6 7 9	434	1,392	2,691	1 12 9	4,811	...	4,811	2 3 4	Rs.
5	Penitentiary	...	...	...	4,903	5 10 3	433	39	2,691	5 1 2	1,322	...	1,322	2 2 6	Rs.
6	Cananore	...	...	...	5,332	5 6 6	466	1,494	4,411	3 3 10	2,382	...	2,382	3 8 11	Rs.
7	Salem	...	...	...	4,484	4 14 4	276	1,164	1,440	1 9 1	1,308	...	1,308	1 6 10	Rs.
8	Bellary	...	...	...	3,662	5 12 10	321	3,211	3,602	5 8 8	4,174	...	4,174	6 9 2	Rs.
9	Vizagapatnam	...	...	...	1,336	3 7 4	175	448	623	1 9 10	1,234	...	1,234	3 3 1	Rs.
District Jails.															
10	Cuddalore	...	1,619	4 7 1	2,015	5 8 9	109	1,337	1,446	3 15 6	1,202	...	1,202	3 4 9	Rs.
11	Madura	...	1,862	3 6 11	1,918	3 2 6	168	...	278	0 7 3	1,566	...	2,166	4 2 8	Rs.
Special Jails.															
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	7,951	87 3 8	213	2 5 5	192	33	225	2 7 6	546	...	546	5 15 10	Rs.
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	321	1 7 10	430	1 15 11	111	1,214	1,325	6 2 4	3,426	...	3,426	15 14 4	Rs.
Borstal Schools.															
14	Tanjore Borstal School	...	1,807	4 13 1	2,422	6 7 3	369	310	679	1 12 11	1,091	...	1,091	2 14 6	Rs.
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	2,522	5 12 11	2,878	6 10 0	281	64	345	0 12 9	1,076	...	1,076	2 7 8	Rs.
	Total, Central and District Jails	...	40,511	3 15 2	54,158	5 5 2	8,298	17,421	26,084	2 8 8	41,917	572	42,489	4 2 3	Rs.
	Civil Jail, Madras	...	...	...	...	...	136	2	138	246 6 10	...	...	...	...	Rs.
	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	4,455	1 8 9	22,288	1,476	23,703	8 3 10	2,919	...	2,919	1 0 2	Rs.
	Grand Total	...	42,123	3 3 3	58,613	4 7 10	30,552	18,898	49,855	3 12 10	41,896	572	45,468	3 7 3	Rs.
	Grand Total for 1937	...	49,812	3 6 2	77,365	5 4 11	31,548	20,188	51,767	3 8 4	45,295	2,700	47,995	3 4 2	Rs.

* 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 1938, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

10										11		12									
Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.										Travelling allow- ances.		Contingencies.									
Jails.																					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H			A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
Serial number.	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and wardens.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscella- neous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postages and telegrams.	Telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
										RS.	A. P.									RS.	A. P.
<i>Central Jails.</i>																					
1	Rajahmundry	7,167	187	813	642	56	1,346	10,151	11 0 10	282	0 4 11	...	...	367	33	3	58	1,311	1 6 10		
2	Vellore ..	4,003	55	959	929	14	352	6,312	5 12 7	782	0 11 5	...	...	339	24	108	71	1,527	1 6 4		
3	Trichinopoly	4,338	118	683	321	5	785	6,250	5 5 9	717	0 9 10	...	...	372	17	8	50	1,457	1 4 0		
4	Coimbatore	2,820	19	1,288	1,310	24	596	5,966	3 15 8	704	0 7 6	...	...	283	54	...	63	1,809	1 3 4		
5	Penttiary...	2,855	144	1,205	748	1	997	5,950	6 13 7	374	0 6 11	17,119	...	577	33	...	107	18,901	21 9 11		
6	Cannanore ..	1,508	25	852	603	34	747	4,469	6 10 8	479	0 11 5	...	...	282	17	13	63	1,273	1 14 5		
7	Salem ..	4,063	81	1,212	813	7	1,836	8,012	8 11 8	537	0 9 4	...	...	308	17	5	65	2,270	2 7 7		
8	Bellary ..	5,861	159	629	341	22	949	7,981	12 9 5	432	0 10 10	...	...	234	66	74	77	5,619	8 13 7		
9	Vizagapatam	1,938	32	758	320	...	653	3,701	9 9 3	1,075	2 12 6	...	...	394	30	33	49	8,157	21 1 9		
<i>District Jails.</i>																					
10	Cuddalore ..	591	61	632	220	...	309	1,803	4 15 2	395	1 1 4	...	...	412	40	7	16	667	1 13 4		
11	Madura ..	377	103	816	153	58	328	1,835	2 15 8	222	0 5 9	...	...	587	34	...	35	1,212	1 15 6		
<i>Special Jails.</i>																					
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	1,567	6	145	283	...	765	2,816	30 14 4	199	2 2 11	1,273	...	453	32	...	26	1,489	21 4 4		
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	998	23	207	214	4	546	1,990	9 3 8	66	0 4 11	...	...	...	2	40	28	270	1 4 0		
<i>Borstal Schools.</i>																					
14	Tanjore Borstal School	1,191	87	310	390	...	2,358	4,336	11 8 11	155	0 7 0	851	...	...	13	210	49	1,575	4 3 2		
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	679	130	329	931	...	1,405	3,974	9 2 5	592	1 5 10	...	...	468	25	...	68	581	1 4 8		
Total, Central and District Jails.																					
40,303 1,230 10,688 8,512 225 14,612 75,576 7 5 11 7,021 0 10 11 7,021 0 10 11 32,617 10,037 4,041 437 501 815 48,448 4 11 7																					
<i>Civil Jail, Madras ..</i>																					
88 ... 25 ... 58 103 9 2 17 30 5 9 ... 343 ... 38 6,926 2 6 5																					
<i>Subsidiary Jails ..</i>																					
13,784 1,294 813 66 ... 2,223 18,180 6 4 10 273 0 1 6 ... 316 343 17 ... 853 65,374 4 3 5																					
Grand Total																					
54,120 2,524 11,526 8,584 225 16,835 75,814 7 2 3 7,311 0 8 11 7,311 0 8 11 38,801 10,363 4,384 454 519 853 65,374 4 3 5																					
Grand Total for 1937																					
57,894 2,768 10,776 5,814 142 14,908 92,390 6 4 5 10,430 0 11 4 10,430 0 11 4 48,675 9,748 3,978 396 159 961 63,919 4 5 6																					

Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

13															14		
Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.																	
Serial number	Jails	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
		Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding main-tenance).	Drainage (excluding keep, which goes under 10 p).	Other miscellaneous.						
<i>Central Jails.</i>																	
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS. A. P.
2	Vellore	85	907	7	14	...	79	143	...	...	...	...	1,031	1 1 11	1,13,512	123 9 1	
3	Trichinopoly	173	415	...	13	...	63	4	...	...	...	...	550	0 8 0	1,23,519	112 11 10	
4	Coimbatore	1,194	110	129	26	...	23	9	...	...	...	...	1,472	1 4 2	1,46,477	99 13 7	
5	Penttiary	172	694	240	2	...	822	310	...	...	...	...	2,251	1 8 0	1,45,166	96 12 11	
6	Cannanore	501	601	40	...	...	137	28	...	...	...	...	1,197	1 6 0	1,61,209	173 15 4	
7	Salem	4,563	240	12	...	...	51	37	...	105	...	...	5,269	7 13 10	1,1,003	149 5 2	
8	Bellary	212	118	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	382	0 6 8	1,16,673	127 2 1	
9	Vizagapatam	463	377	53	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	977	1 8 7	90,534	142 8 7	
		178	548	34	8	...	52	61	...	...	...	...	891	2 4 11	74,184	192 0 7	
<i>District Jails.</i>																	
10	Cuddalore	247	350	3	38	...	55	59	...	...	...	...	845	2 5 1	49,450	135 11 9	
11	Madura	51	126	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	164	0 4 3	60,528	98 5 0	
<i>Special Jails.</i>																	
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	462	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	508	5 9 2	37,004	405 15 6	
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	204	9	7	6	...	59	13	...	...	...	...	287	1 3 10	31,095	144 4 0	
<i>Borstal Schools.</i>																	
14	Tanjore Borstal School	527	447	35	37	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	505	1 5 6	68,417	177 0 5	
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	218	467	318	23	...	211	...	...	...	...	...	1,395	3 3 5	63,842	147 0 1	
<i>Total, Central and District Jails...</i>																	
16	Civil Jail, Madras	8,788	5,354	1,350	280	199	1,590	784	...	126	...	...	17,704	1 11 7	13,39,740	130 10 2	
17	Subsidiary Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,196	2,185 11 5	
	Grand Total	662	336	...	116	...	65	45	...	...	...	...	1,810	0 10 0	3,02,697	104 15 1	
	Grand Total for 1937	9,450	5,895	1,350	386	214	1,455	829	...	126	...	...	19,514	1 7 9	16,48,638	125 1 4	
		9,560	4,947	14,447	2,034	249	788	885	...	...	...	...	31,036	2 1 9	16,70,327	113 7 10	

Inspector-General of Prisons, 1938.		Inspector-General of Prisons.		Establishment.		Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.		Total.	
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, 1938.	Do.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.
...	...	30,720	...	30,720	...	4,184	...	...	...	34,904	...
...	...	35,060	...	35,060	...	5,020	...	...	...	40,080	...

(a) Includes Rs. 1,271-6-4 } Stationary Department charges.
(b) " Rs. 703-14-11 }
(c) " Rs. 6,989-16-0 } Pay of the Permanent Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
(d) " Rs. 6,285-14-0 }

No. XI.—(FINANCIAL).

Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

(Revised in G.O. No. 1161, Home, dated the 19th March 1937.)

Serial number.	Jails.	Average number employed on working days.										9	10																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
		Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On prison duties.						Percentage of number in column 4 not employed on	Percentage of number in column 4 not employed on																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
							A	On Jail Buildings.							K	L																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								B	C	D	E						F	G	H	I	J	Manufactures.	(a) Public Works—Jails.	(b) Other external labour	Public Works.	On Jail Buildings.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	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Serial number.	Jails.	5 (Credits)—concluded.					6			7		
		D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	A	B
		Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1938.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash or invoice during 1938.	Value of prison labour on major works costing over Rs. 600.	Total.	Net profits (difference between the "Total of credits" and "Total of debits").	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 the Treasury").	Average earnings per head of number sentenced to labour.
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Central Jails.											
2	Rajahmundry ...	1,744 1	4,679 10	4,733 7	9,881 8	...	21,121 0	3,351 7	3 13	...	3,285 11	3 12
3	Vellore ...	2,188 14	15,398 12	18,251 13	60,621 13	...	1,12,571 5	22,754 4	21 8	...	19,777 12	18 4
4	Trichinopoly ...	12 0	3,141 5	3,710 1	9,582 15	...	1,005 0	7,176 10	6 7	...	7,345 8	6 10
5	Coimbatore ...	5,687 13	89,822 15	1,36,109 12	1,86,094 14	...	5,81,283 3	1,24,531 11	88 13	...	66,850 1	47 11
6	The Penitentiary, Madras.	1,167 3	5,085 15	5,892 1	44,115 14*	...	60,522 13	27,573 13	37 2	...	27,566 15	37 2
7	Cannanore ...	333 15	3,337 14	8,166 11	14,413 1	...	30,658 1	6,628 7	10 4	...	5,148 11	8 0
8	Salem ...	114 15	4,788 6	4,898 11	25,286 12	...	43,407 6	14,009 6	15 6	...	12,942 9	13 14
9	Bellary ...	167 11	9,276 4	38,032 8	23,295 15	...	83,815 7	8,757 13	14 10	...	5,376 7	9 0
10	Vizagapatam ...	72 10	1,781 6	2,501 12	11,398 13	...	17,201 8	5,530 15	14 15	...	6,264 15	16 15
11	District Jails.											
12	Cuddalore ...	...	2,628 8	714 13	7,935 15	...	12,176 12	4,070 0	11 8	...	2,293 2	8 8
13	Madura ...	14 9	1,166 1	862 11	9,005 7	...	10,365 6	2,863 0	8 0	...	5,177 7	10 11
14	Special Jail for Tubercular Patients.											
15	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Special Jail for Women.	13 3	248 2	201 10	380 12	...	1,224 8	117 11	0 10	...	...	...
17	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	62 2	841 14	7,748 7	12,200 9	...	23,917 14	4,444 2	11 14	...	4,341 9	11 5
18	Special Schools for Adolescents.	15 0	1,105 8	3,985 6	11,467 6	...	18,175 11	4,803 12	9 15	...	5,730 9	13 3
19	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	11,594 0	1,43,400 3	2,86,100 11	4,25,683 10	...	10,38,505 14	2,37,112 15	24 9	...	1,71,201 4	17 12
20	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	11,721 1	71,784 15	2,86,775 3	5,74,136 1	...	11,22,672 11	2,88,758 13	26 0	...	2,97,559 9	26 12
21	Total, 1938 "											
22	Total, 1937 "											

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. 21,845-12-0 on account of convict labour employed in the Government Press, Madras, and Rs. 608-8-0 on account of convict labour supplied to the Quinine Department of the Penitentiary.

Statement showing the Net Cost of the Prisoners in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

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 Statement No. XII-A).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).
		RS.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1	Central Jails.						
2	Rajahmundry ...	1,13,519	123 9	3,285 11	3 9	1,10,233 5	120 0
3	Vellore ...	1,23,519	112 12	19,277 12	17 10	1,04,241 4	95 2
4	Trichinopoly ...	1,16,477	99 14	7,345 8	6 5	1,09,131 8	93 9
5	Coimbatore ...	1,45,166	56 13	68,850 1	44 9	78,315 15	52 4
6	The Penitentiary ...	1,51,269	173 15	27,566 15	31 11	1,23,702 1	142 4
7	Cannanore ...	1,00,063	149 5	5,148 11	7 11	94,914 5	141 10
8	Salem ...	1,16,673	127 2	12,642 9	13 11	1,04,030 7	113 7
9	Bellary ...	90,534	142 9	5,376 7	8 7	85,157 9	134 2
10	Vizagapatam ...	74,184	192 1	6,264 15	12 3	67,919 1	175 14
11	District Jails.						
12	Cuddalore ...	49,450	135 12	2,293 2	6 5	47,156 14	129 7
13	Madura ...	60,528	98 5	5,177 7	8 7	55,350 9	89 14
14	Special Jails.						
15	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	37,004	406 0	...	...	37,004 0	406 0
16	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	31,085	144 4	-558 13	+2 14	31,653 13	147 2
17	Special Schools for Adolescents.						
18	The Borstal School, Tanjore.	66,417	177 0	4,241 9	11 5	62,175 7	165 11
19	The Borstal School, Palamcottah.	63,842	147 0	5,730 9	13 3	58,111 7	133 13
20	Total, Central and District Jails.	13,39,740	130 10	1,70,642 7	16 10	11,69,097 9	114 0
21	The Civil Jail, Madras.	1,196	2,135 11	...	...	1,196 0	2,135 11
22	Subsidiary Jails ...	3,02,697	104 15	454 8	0 3	3,02,242 8	104 12
23	Grand Total for 1938 ...	16,43,633	125 1	1,71,086 15	13 0	14,72,536 1	112 1
24	Grand Total for 1937 ...	16,70,327	113 8	2,98,632 6	20 5	13,71,694 10	93 3

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Central Jails.														
1	Rajahmundry.	Convicts	998	...	998	905.17	...	905.17	1,089	...	1,069	122	...	122
		Under-trials	18	...	18	8.12	...	8.12	27	...	27	3	...	3
		Civil	20	...	20	5.37	...	5.37	12	...	12	1	...	1
		Total	1,036	...	1,036	918.66	...	918.66	1,108	...	1,108	126	...	126
2	Vellore	Convicts	1,345	...	1,345	1,090.34	...	1,090.34	1,293	...	1,293	53	...	53
		Under-trials	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	46	...	46	5.27	...	5.27	13	...	13	...	...	...
		Total	(a) 1,391	...	1,391	1,095.63	...	1,095.63	1,306	...	1,306	53	...	53
3	Trichinopoly.	Convicts	1,217	...	1,217	1,126.28	...	1,126.28	1,296	...	1,296	264	...	264
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	300	...	300	37.25	...	37.25	51	...	51	3	...	3
		Total	(b) 1,517	...	1,517	1,166.53	...	1,166.53	1,347	...	1,347	267	...	267
4	Coimbatore	Convicts	1,380	10	1,390	1,430.11	0.88	1,430.99	1,628	...	1,628	222	...	222
		Under-trials	64	...	64	62.79	2.73	64.92	58	3	61	9	...	9
		Civil	80	...	80	3.60	...	3.60	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total	(c) 1,524	10	1,534	1,496.50	3.01	1,499.51	1,691	3	1,694	231	...	231
5	Penitentiary	Convicts	819	27	846	781.55	2.34	783.89	893	9	902	186	...	186
		Under-trials	68	...	68	83.43	1.61	85.09	148	12	160	11	1	18
		Civil	12	...	12	0.60	...	0.60	2	...	2	...	...	...
		Total	(d) 899	27	926	865.63	3.95	869.58	1,043	21	1,064	197	1	198
6	Channarayana	Convicts	1,117	...	1,117	657.73	...	657.73	824	...	824	70	...	70
		Under-trials	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.27	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Civil	52	...	52	12.10	...	12.10	28	...	28	1	...	1
		Total	1,169	...	1,169	670.10	...	670.10	853	...	853	71	...	71
7	Salem	Convicts	1,002	...	1,002	917.73	...	917.73	1,017	...	1,017	119	...	119
		Under-trials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,002	...	1,002	917.73	...	917.73	1,017	...	1,017	119	...	119
8	Bellary	Convicts	629	...	629	615.75	...	615.75	679	...	679	385	...	385
		Under-trials	...	...	...	15.23	...	15.23	30	...	30	4	...	4
		Civil	...	...	...	4.19	...	4.19	9	...	9	...	...	...
		Total	(e) 629	...	629	635.17	...	635.17	718	...	718	389	...	389
9	Vizagapatam.	Convicts	487	4	491	371.08	...	371.08	479	...	479	84	...	84
		Under-trials	...	...	...	15.15	0.07	15.22	40	2	42	3	...	3
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	(f) 487	4	491	386.23	0.07	386.30	519	2	521	87	...	87
District Jails.														
10	Maddur	Convicts	323	...	323	358.19	...	358.19	397	...	397	110	...	110
		Under-trials	30	...	30	5.17	...	5.17	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Civil	28	...	28	0.95	...	0.95	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total	(g) 381	...	381	364.31	...	364.31	403	...	403	110	...	110

(a) Six cells have been set apart as observation cells for mental cases.

(b) Two cells have been set apart as observation cells.

(c) Accommodation for 72 convicts and 20 infectious cases such as itches, etc., included in the total accommodation available.

(d) The increase is due to the completion of works of the remodelling scheme.

VITAL.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

7	8			9											
				Ratio per mille of average strength.											
				A			B			C			D		
				Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.	M. F. Total.
6.28	...	6.28	20	...	20	134.78	...	134.78	6.94	...	6.94	22.10	...	22.10	22.10
0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	369.46	...	369.46	6.16	...	6.16	...	...	...	...
0.02	...	0.02	...	...	...	186.22	...	186.22	3.72	...	3.72	...	...	...	...
6.35	...	6.35	20	...	20	137.16	...	137.16	6.91	...	6.91	21.77	...	21.77	21.77
4.50	...	4.50	8	...	8	48.61	...	48.61	4.13	...	4.13	7.34	...	7.34	7.34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.50	...	4.50	8	...	8	48.37	...	48.37	4.11	...	4.11	7.30	...	7.30	7.30
15.26	...	15.26	4	...	4	233.78	...	233.78	13.51	...	13.51	3.54	...	3.54	3.54
0.09	...	0.09	...	...	...	80.54	...	80.54	2.42	...	2.42	...	...	...	...
15.35	...	15.35	4	...	4	228.88	...	228.88	13.16	...	13.16	3.43	...	3.43	3.43
9.50	...	9.50	10	...	10	155.23	...	155.23	6.64	...	6.64	6.99	...	6.99	6.99
0.41	...	0.41	...	...	...	143.33	...	143.33	6.53	...	6.53	...	...	...	...
9.91	...	9.91	10	...	10	154.36	...	154.36	6.62	...	6.62	6.68	...	6.68	6.68
11.03	...	11.03	11	...	11	237.99	...	237.99	4.11	...	4.11	14.07	...	14.07	14.07
0.38	...	0.38	...	...	...	131.77	...	131.77	4.55	...	4.55	...	...	...	...
11.41	...	11.41	11	...	11	227.58	...	227.58	13.18	...	13.18	12.71	...	12.71	12.71
2.13	...	2.13	3	...	3	106.43	...	106.43	3.24	...	3.24	4.56	...	4.56	4.56
...	...	...	...	...	...	82.64	...	82.64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.13	...	2.13	3	...	3	105.95	...	105.95	3.18	...	3.18	4.48	...	4.48	4.48
4.74	...	4.74	5	...	5	129.67	...	129.67	5.16	...	5.16	5.45	...	5.45	5.45
4.74	...	4.74	5	...	5	129.67	...	129.67	5.16	...	5.16	5.45	...	5.45	5.45
8.90	...	8.90	3	...	3	625.25	...	625.25	14.45	...	14.45	4.87	...	4.87	4.87
0.97	...	0.97	...	...	...	262.64	...	262.64	63.69	...	63.69	...	...	...	...
9.87	...	9.87	3	...	3	612.43	...	612.43	15.54	...	15.54	6.30	...	6.30	6.30
2.99	...	2.99	1	...	1	226.37	...	226.37	8.06	...	8.06	2.69	...	2.69	2.69
0.04	...	0.04	...	...	...	198.02	...	197.11	2.64	...	2.64	...	...	...	...
3.03	...	3.03	1	...	1	225.25	...	225.21	7.85	...	7.85	2.59	...	2.59	2.59
4.91	...	4.91	5	...	5	307.10	...	307.10	13.71	...	13.71	13.96	...	13.96	13.96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.91	...	4.91	5	...	5	301.94	...	301.94	13.48	...	13.48	13.72	...	13.72	13.72

(e) The hospital accommodation has been increased by one deducting one in the total accommodation.

(f) The six solitary cells were dismantled in 1938.

(g) Six cells have been set apart as observation accommodation for lepers.

No. XIV.—VITAL

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

1	2	3			4			5			6			
Serial number.	Jails.	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	District Jails--cont.													
11	Madura	Convicts ...	384	26	410	502.80	1.55	504.85	644	12	656	397	1	397
		Under-trials ...	92	...	92	100.86	2.77	103.43	119	4	123	47	...	48
		Civil ...	60	...	60	7.84	...	7.89	...	...	...	2	...	2
	Total ...	(h) 536	26	562	611.35	4.32	615.67	763	16	779	446	1	447	
	Special Jails.													
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.	Convicts ...	178	...	178	91.15	...	91.15	127	...	127	...	...	...
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	(i) 178	...	178	91.15	...	91.15	127	...	127	...	...	...	
13	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	Convicts ...	...	184	184	...	215.53	215.56	...	240	240	...	20	20
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	184	184	...	215.56	215.56	...	240	240	...	20	20	
	Borstal Schools.													
14	Tanjore.	Inmates ...	572	...	572	375.18	...	375.18	406	...	406	57	...	57
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	572	...	572	375.18	...	375.18	406	...	406	57	...	57	
15	Salacottah.	Inmates ...	466	...	466	434.29	...	434.29	452	...	452	221	...	221
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	466	...	466	434.29	...	434.29	452	...	452	221	...	221	
16	Total, Central and District Jails.	Convicts ...	10,917	251	11,168	9,680.35	226.33	9,880.68	...	...	...	2,290	20	2,310
		Under-trials ...	272	...	272	290.89	6.58	297.47	...	...	...	77	2	79
		Civil ...	588	...	588	77.22	...	77.22	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total ...	11,787	251	12,038	10,028.46	226.91	10,255.37	...	...	...	2,374	22	2,396	
17	Civil Jail, Madras.	Civil prisoners.	63	...	63	0.56	...	0.56	4	...	4	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	63	...	63	0.56	...	0.56	4	...	4	...	...	...	
18	Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	675.32	33.38	703.70	...	...	...	424	15	439
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,117.55	55.25	2,172.80	...	...	...	1,421	39	1,460
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2.85	...	2.85	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	5,207	1,412	6,619	2,795.72	88.63	2,884.35	...	...	...	1,845	54	1,899	
19	Grand total ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	10,335.67	253.71	10,589.38	...	...	...	2,714	35	2,749
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,408.44	61.83	2,470.27	...	...	...	1,498	41	1,539
		Civil ...	...	...	...	80.63	...	80.63	...	...	...	7	...	7
	Total ...	17,057	1,663	18,720	12,824.74	315.54	13,140.28	...	...	...	4,219	76	4,295	
20	Grand total for 1937.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	11,806.83	281.09	12,087.92	...	...	...	2,900	36	2,936
		Under-trials ...	...	...	...	2,419.13	67.49	2,486.62	...	...	...	1,449	46	1,495
		Civil ...	...	...	...	143.24	...	143.24	...	...	...	34	...	34
	Total ...	16,889	1,636	18,575	14,369.50	348.58	14,717.78	...	...	...	4,083	82	4,165	

(h) Six cells have been set apart for the observation of leper cases.

—concluded.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938—concluded.

7			8			9											
Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except Cholera.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
8.91	...	8.91	5	...	5	789.58	...	787.15	17.72	...	17.67	9.94	...	9.91	9.94	...	9.91
0.84	0.02	0.86	1	...	1	466.92	361.01	464.08	8.34	7.22	8.31	9.93	...	9.67	9.93	...	9.67
0.05	...	0.05	...	...	...	253.49	...	253.49	6.34	...	6.34	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.80	0.02	9.82	6	...	6	729.53	231.48	726.04	16.03	4.63	15.95	9.81	...	9.75	9.81	...	9.75
40.52	...	40.52	1	...	1	...	...	...	444.54	...	444.54	10.97	...	10.97	10.97	...	10.97
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40.52	...	40.52	1	...	1	...	...	...	444.54	...	444.54	10.97	...	10.97	10.97	...	10.97
...	0.45	0.45	...	1	1	...	92.78	92.78	...	2.09	2.09	...	4.64	4.64	...	4.64	4.64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0.45	0.45	...	1	1	...	92.78	92.78	...	2.09	2.09	...	4.64	4.64	...	4.64	4.64
3.16	...	3.16	1	...	1	151.93	...	151.93	8.42	...	8.42	2.67	...	2.67	2.67	...	2.67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.16	...	3.16	1	...	1	151.93	...	151.93	8.42	...	8.42	2.67	...	2.67	2.67	...	2.67
14.79	...	14.79	...	...	...	508.88	...	508.88	34.06	...	34.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.79	...	14.79	...	...	...	508.88	...	508.88	34.06	...	34.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
137.62	0.45	138.07	77	1	78	237.05	90.73	233.79	14.25	2.04	13.97	7.97	4.54	7.89	7.97	4.54	7.89
2.69	0.02	2.71	1	...	1	264.70	303.95	265.57	9.25	3.04	9.11	3.44	...	3.36	3.44	...	3.36
0.16	...	0.16	...	...	...	80.65	...	80.65	2.07	...	2.07	...	...	...	...	...	...
140.47	0.47	140.94	78	1	79	236.73	96.95	233.63	14.01	2.07	13.74	7.78	4.41	7.70	7.78	4.41	7.70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.14	0.47	7.61	2	...	2	627.85	449.37	619.44	10.57	14.08	10.74	2.96	...	2.82	2.96	...	2.82
26.81	0.84	27.75	14	1	15	671.06	705.88	671.94	12.66	17.01	12.77	6.61	18.10	6.90	6.61	18.10	6.90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.95	1.41	35.36	16	1	17	659.94	609.27	658.38	12.14	15.91	12.26	5.72	11.28	5.89	5.72	11.28	5.89
144.76	0.92	145.68	79	1	80	282.58	137.95	259.60	14.01	3.63	13.76	7.64	3.94	7.55	7.64	3.94	7.55
29.50	0.96	30.46	15	1	16	621.98	663.11	623.01	12.25	15.53	12.33	6.23	16.17	6.48	6.23	16.17	6.48
0.16	...	0.16	...	...	...	86.82	...	86.82	1.99	...	1.99	...	...	...	...	...	...
174.42	1.88	176.30	94	2	96	328.97	246.83	326.86	13.60	5.96	13.42	7.33	6.34	7.31	7.33	6.34	7.31
175.77	1.47	177.24	118	4	122	245.62	128.07	242.89	14.89	5.23	14.66	9.99	14.23	10.09	9.99	14.23	10.09
21.05	0.83	21.88	24	...	24	474.96	681.58	480.57	8.70	12.30	8.80	9.92	...	9.65	9.92	...	9.65
0.80	...	0.80	...	...	...	245.58	...	245.58	5.78	...	5.78	...	...	...	...	...	...
197.82	2.30	199.92	142	4	146	284.24	235.24	283.08	13.76	6.60	13.59	9.89	11.48	9.92	9.89	11.48	9.92

(i) Includes hospital accommodation as per Government Memo. No. 23080-C-1, Home, dated 18th July 1938.

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

Serial number.	Jails.	3										4				5																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hemoptysis.		Other Tubercular diseases.		Anemia and Debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other Respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, Boils and Ulcers of all kinds.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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* 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, Emphysema, Asthma and Pleurisy.

No. XVIII.

Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

Serial number.	Classes of Jails.	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
		Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total population.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred, etc.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1938.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Central Jails	191	16	2,615	58	2,806	74	2,880	185-06	381	188-87	1,535	54	1,589	1,017	12	1,029	60	1	61	...
2	District Jails	99	3	1,420	44	1,519	47	1,566	105-83	277	108-60	831	28	859	491	18	509	102	...	102	...
3	Special Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borstal Schools.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Subsidiary Jails.	1,906	41	38,625	1,187	40,531	1,228	41,759	2,117-55	55-25	2,172-80	16,066	563	16,829	8,394	245	8,639	13,848	354	14,200	24
	Total	2,196	60	42,660	1,289	44,851	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
	Total for 1937.	2,424	82	41,855	1,177	44,279	1,259	45,538	2,419-11	67-40	2,486-10	16,954	557	17,511	10,081	257	10,338	15,005	385	15,390	19

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the Prisoners released from the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

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 ...	17,462	4,689	1,746	4,994	5,508	1,707	11,955	285	361	135	46	827
2	District Jails ...	5,224	2,777	463	992	570	252	2,277	57	88	20	5	170
3	Special Jails ...	803	83	60	272	207	160	699	9	10	1	1	21
4	Borstal Schools ...	370	15	28	112	108	100	318	2	4	1	...	7
	Total ...	23,859	7,555	2,297	6,370	4,393	2,219	15,279	353	463	157	52	1,025
	Total for 1937 ...	23,170	6,559	2,715	6,796	3,344	1,785	14,640	651	951	275	94	1,971

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the Remission System in the Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

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 convicts entered in columns (4) to (7).
			Sentenced to					Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 but not exceeding 1 year.	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.			
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
1	Central Jails ...	1	3,875	488	240	98	61	184	407	1,092	24	83	193	334	68 8 0	0 7 11	
2	District Jails ..	...	805	85	42	26	64	124	350	799	24	74	203	471	45 6 2	0 7 9	
3	Special Jails ...	...	151	9	6	3	57	115	312	615	23	90	174	490	22 12 0	0 1 5	

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 Madras Presidency during the year 1938.

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.
<i>Central Jails.</i>									
1	Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	60	...	157	...
2	Vellore	...	...	...	...	54	...	182	...
3	Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	50	...	245	...
4	Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	135	1	367	1
5	The Penitentiary	...	...	...	...	316	2	473	2
6	Cannanore	...	...	...	...	15	...	100	...
7	Salem	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
8	Bellary	...	...	...	...	25	...	93	...
9	Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...
<i>District Jails.</i>									
10	Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	19	...	123	...
11	Madura	1	...	38	1	584	6	452	7
<i>Special Jails.</i>									
12	Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	37
<i>Borstal Schools.</i>									
14	Tanjore Borstal School	...	...	...	...	128	...	2	...
15	Palamcottah Borstal School	...	...	...	...	185	...	2	...
Total, Central, District and Special Jails.		1	...	38	1	1,576	47	2,193	47
Subsidiary Jails		2	...	7	1	613	39	1,192	78
Grand Total ...		3	...	45	2	2,189	86	3,390	125
Grand Total for 1937 ...		11	1	48	...	2,284	80	3,215	91

No. XII-B.—(FINANCIAL), 1938.

Comparative Statement of Manufactures of the Jails in the Madras Presidency.

Serial number.	Jails.	* Total value of articles manufactured during the year.						Percentage of labour convicts employed on manufactures (last column of general statement No. XI).			
		1937.			1938.			1937.		1938.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Central Jails.</i>											
				RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
1	Rajahmundry ...	...	...	26,984	10	0	19,523	11	0	23	29
2	Vellore ...	...	...	84,567	0	0	71,787	0	0	33	25
3	Trichinopoly ...	...	...	30,030	11	4	18,537	9	8	33	25
4	Coimbatore ...	...	...	5,60,259	0	0	4,68,570	0	0	41	43
5	The Penitentiary ...	...	...	29,331	14	0	24,941	10	0	61	58
6	Cannanore ...	...	...	31,660	0	0	21,430	0	0	47	46
7	Salem ...	...	...	41,090	3	3	41,523	2	9	32	37
8	Bellary ...	...	...	50,614	12	3	53,582	6	10	39	31
9	Vizagapatam ...	...	...	20,553	0	0	18,795	0	0	31	29
<i>District Jails.</i>											
10	Cuddalore ...	...	...	8,325	3	4	10,562	14	11	28	37
11	Madura ...	...	...	8,707	8	4	8,389	3	4	31	33
<i>Special Jails.</i>											
12	The Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary.			...			...			...	...
13	The Presidency Jail for Women, Vellore.			195	0	0	615	5	2	4	20
<i>Special Schools for Adolescents.</i>											
14	The Borstal School, Tanjore ..	...	...	10,885	9	0	13,958	9	0	45	43
15	The Borstal School, Palamcottah	...	...	11,864	13	5	13,385	2	5	36	30
Total				...	9,15,669	4 11	7,46,881	11 1		36	35

* 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 Madras Presidency during the year 1938. (Vide G.O. No. 385, Judicial, dated 25th February 1936.)

Serial number.	Districts.	Number of subsidiary jails			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 Magistrates.	Total number of visits paid to sub-jails by District Medical Officers.
		19	15	7	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Convicts.	Under-trials.	Civil prisoners.	Total.					
1	Vizagapatam	1,424	2,002	1,455	3676	10008	13684	942	0.23	2	9.42	0.23	2	14.32	23	17
2	Godavari (East)	788	1,455	1,800	1431	6652	8083	6.63	0.59	...	6.63	0.59	...	40	40	5
3	Godavari (West)	534	1,314	1,743	1081	7972	9061	7.44	4.85	...	7.44	4.85	...	17	17	6
4	Kistna ...	529	2,319	1,560	790	4972	5762	5.45	0.62	...	5.45	0.62	...	28	28	6
5	Guntur ...	1,086	1,509	1,851	1638	8385	11615	5.51	2.12	...	5.51	2.12	...	29	29	6
6	Nellore ...	1,109	1,851	2,689	6819	12962	18204	7.28	1.44	...	7.28	1.44	...	35	35	10
7	Kurnool ...	1,549	1,851	2,689	3087	12962	16049	7.28	1.73	...	7.28	1.73	...	22	22	5
8	Bellary ...	668	842	1,508	1029	5808	6837	5.64	0.92	...	5.64	0.92	...	22	22	9
9	Anantapur ...	874	1,323	1,880	1715	6883	8598	7.16	1.20	...	7.16	1.20	...	30	30	5
10	Cuddapah ...	1,015	865	1,880	2132	4557	6689	7.67	2.62	...	7.67	2.62	...	23	23	6
11	North Arcot ...	2,113	2,263	4,376	2179	9497	12676	3.76	0.43	...	3.76	0.43	...	28	28	2
12	Chittoor ...	1,143	1,385	2,529	5231	10250	15481	5.87	0.99	...	5.87	0.99	...	39	39	4
13	Salem ...	3,251	2,266	5,457	6231	6593	12824	8126	0.34	...	8126	0.34	...	19	19	3
14	Chingleput ...	639	1,379	2,043	2218	9827	11845	4.57	0.40	...	4.57	0.40	...	45	45	1
15	South Arcot ...	1,771	2,492	4,263	2451	15241	17692	4.55	0.58	...	4.55	0.58	...	52	52	3
16	Tanjore ...	1,967	2,595	3,860	2511	10337	13048	5.60	0.17	...	5.60	0.17	...	17	17	4
17	Trichinopoly ...	1,832	2,029	3,666	2511	12331	13855	5.88	0.39	...	5.88	0.39	...	39	39	10
18	Madura ...	946	2,650	4,177	1524	10266	11915	5.81	3.19	...	5.81	3.19	...	21	21	...
19	Ramanad ...	1,791	2,886	5,159	2849	16266	20972	12.53	1.37	...	12.53	1.37	...	71	71	6
20	Tinnevely ...	3,592	1,567	5,159	7187	4438	11652	2256	0.80	...	11652	0.80	...	30	30	...
21	Madurai ...	1,163	705	1,870	3064	14941	18005	6.97	0.84	...	6.97	0.84	...	5	5	...
22	South Kanara ...	2,075	2,657	4,732	148	1286	1458	4.70	...	...	1458	...	...	...	...	...
23	Coimbatore ...	115	205	324	70870	217280	288135	7.70	35.33	...	7.70	35.33	...	706	706	...
24	The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	78853	2,20042	2,98875	8.11	29.30	...	8.11	29.30	...	735	735	...
	Total	32,609	41,759	75,402	70870	217280	288135	7.70	35.33	...	7.70	35.33	...	706	706	...
	Total for 1937	35,493	41,233	76,830	78853	2,20042	2,98875	8.11	29.30	...	8.11	29.30	...	735	735	...

* Visits paid by Civil and Assistant Surgeons.

STATEMENT G

Showing the Expenditure in Gaoling and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938-39, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

[illegible]

STATEMENT G—continued.

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails of the Madras Presidency during the year 1938 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—continued.

Serial number.	Districts.	8			9					10				11							12																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		Clothing and bedding of prisoners.			Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.							Travelling allowances.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
		A	B	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	A	B	C	D	Lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	A	B	Cost per head of average strength.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Subsidiary Jails in the Madras Presidency during the year 1938 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

[illegible]

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக்காப்பக நூலகம்,
எழும்பூர், சென்னை-600 008.

தவணைத்தாள்.

சே. எண் : 4090 ப. எண் :

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S.F. 259A-6-1,00,000-30-1-84.