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1881

Judicial (~~193~~) Department.

Orig SERIES.

G.O. No. 513-A.

DATED 10. 3. 1881

Confidential

[Despatch Abstract.]

Shipping in Straits.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

FURTHER PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

CONFIDENTIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

10th March 1881, No. 513.

Whipping in Jails.

Read the following papers :—

Demi-official letter from the Hon. C. GRANT, Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 26th October 1880.

The notice of the Government of India having recently been drawn to the increasing resort to whipping in the jails of certain provinces in British India, the Governor-General in Council deems it advisable to invite the attention of the Head of each local Government and Administration to this question, not only in order to obtain for it the particular consideration of the Government of Madras in regard to the jails of that province, but also in the hope that His Grace the Governor in Council's experience may serve to suggest means of securing improved results throughout India.

From a statement prepared in the Home Office for the last five years (1874—78), it appears that in the year 1874, out of an average number of 9,060 male prisoners, 2,099 or 23·16 per cent. were flogged in the jails of Madras, while in 1878 out of an average number of 20,006 male prisoners, 3,818 or 19·08 per cent. were subjected to corporal punishment.

The number of prisoners flogged in 1878 in the Central Jails of the Madras Presidency was, however, considerably in excess of the number flogged in 1877, and the figures* may perhaps indicate a tendency on the part of Jail Superintendents to resort to flogging as a punishment in the case of offences for which another form of penalty might be more suitable. The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to say that the number of cases in which flogging is inflicted in the jails of the Madras Presidency is unduly

* Paragraph 15 of Report.

1878, per-centage of persons flogged to daily average strength	...	...	25·93
1877, do.	do.	...	13·95

large; but it seems desirable to invite the special attention of His Grace the Governor in Council to the matter, and to inquire—

(1) whether His Grace in Council considers that the infliction of flogging in the jails of the Madras Presidency is too general; and,

(2) if so, what measures His Grace in Council would propose to remedy the evil.

From Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tanjore, 29th January 1881, No. 16.

Dated 26th October 1880, from the Government of India.

In returning the letter noted in the margin, referred to me confidentially for remark, I have the honor to state that I do not consider the infliction of flogging in the Madras jails, for breaches of prison discipline, excessive or too general, though I admit that the inequality, observable in some jails, may lead to the impression that there is a too frequent resort to the lash by certain Superintendents. The amount of punishment generally, and of flogging in particular, in a jail must depend, in a great measure, on the composition of the population thereof, and to the want of uniformity in the form of punishment awarded for offences against jail discipline. It is impossible to lay down any precise rule, as each officer has his own peculiar views as to the enormity of an offence, and it is hopeless to expect perfect uniformity of practice in a matter which depends very much on the idyosincracies of individual officers.

2. In reviewing the annual reports on the administration of the Madras jails, Government have frequently directed the particular attention of the Inspector-General to the subject of corporal punishment, and, bearing in mind the often-expressed wishes of Government on this subject, every effort has been made to reduce corporal punishment to a minimum. In fact, I am inclined to think there is now a tendency amongst some Superintendents to avoid flogging even at some sacrifice of discipline.

3. The rules for regulating the restriction of diet when awarded as a punishment for ill-conducted or idle-prisoners have recently been revised, and these punishments have enabled Superintendents to avoid resort to flogging, but, even in this matter, considerable difference of opinion exists; for instance, Surgeon-General Cornish remarks on the use of these diets that "experience in regard to natives of India tends to show that jail discipline can be enforced with less corporal sufferings and danger to life by punishing the *back* rather than the stomach." I myself am not opposed to the use of the lash as a means of preserving discipline in jails, although I am decidedly of opinion that the frequent and habitual resort to it in any jail, is evidence of defective administration. In managing large bodies of convicts working and living in association, it is not, in my opinion, feasible to maintain discipline without a moderate resort to corporal punishment, and so long as prisoners are kept in association, discipline and good order will not be maintained without whipping. The only measure that can be resorted to in lieu of whipping, is separate confinement. Were our jails furnished with considerable additional cellular accommodation, or were prisons constructed on the cellular principle, there would not be the same necessity, that now exists, for the resort to corporal punishment. This, however, is a question of money, and would entail a considerable outlay for the Presidency, but if any material decrease in whipping is desired, there is, in my opinion, no other remedy.

4. Turning to the figures quoted in the letter from the Government of India, I beg to explain that the method of calculating the per-centages on the actual number of floggings to the daily average strength must give misleading results. This method of preparing statistics is not pursued in England, and, in my opinion, ought not to be adopted in this country. To arrive at a correct ratio, the total number of cases of flogging must be compared with the total number of male convicts passing through the jails during the year, but no correct comparison can be made between the total number of cases of flogging and the average daily strength of a jail. If the average daily strength is taken, the ratio must be struck to the average daily number of floggings; for example, in the year 1874 the total male population of all the jails was 24,197 convicts, 2,099 or 8·67 per cent. of these prisoners were flogged, not 23·16 as calculated on the daily average number of prisoners; again in 1878 the total jail population was 57,152, of these 3,818 or 6·68 per cent. were subject to corporal punishment, and not 19·08 per cent. as calculated on the daily average strength. With reference to the remark of the Government of India on the number of prisoners flogged in 1878 in Central Jails being considerably in excess of the number flogged in 1877. This increase was principally due to the high degree of punishment in the Salem Central Jail and in the Penitentiary at Madras. In the Administration Report of that year it was explained that owing to the paucity of officers during the famine, the Salem Jail was left for long periods without an efficient Superintendent, or it was placed in the temporary charge of one of the young Assistant Magistrates who possessed little or no experience of jail management, or had not sufficient leisure to maintain effective supervision. The result was, discipline was neglected, and the interior economy fell into a bad state; this was followed by an unusual degree of insubordination, demanding exceptional treatment before proper discipline could be established. In 1877 the number of prisoners flogged at Salem was 176, or 2·75 per cent. of the male population, but in 1878 the number of cases of flogging increased to 634, or 13·94 per cent. of the male prison population, whilst in 1879 only 168 prisoners were flogged. With regard to the increase of corporal punishment in the Penitentiary in 1878 the separate cells had no appreciable effect in diminishing the number of offences against prison discipline, and at first they had rather the reverse effect, as the old offenders rebelled against this new element of real penalty in jail life; but when the convicts found that the Superintendent was resolved to enforce discipline, the spirit of resistance began at once to diminish. In 1878, 931 prisoners or 25·78 per cent. were flogged, whilst in 1879 the number of floggings in this jail fell to 343 or 10·95 per cent., and in 1880, owing to the extension of the cellular accommodation and to the consequent introduction of the separate system, good order and discipline were maintained in the Presidency Jail with only 133 cases of flogging or 6·43 per cent.

5. It seems to me that these facts are very important, as showing the advantage of the separate system, and also as showing that good order can be maintained in a prison without constant recourse to corporal punishment, although the population thereof is composed of habituals and the most troublesome characters. The result is not due to an easy and slack system under which offences are passed over without report and without punishment; on the contrary, order is strictly maintained and discipline is enforced far better than under the association system of imprisonment.

6. I forward for information the following statements, viz.:—

No. 1—Showing the extent of corporal punishment in the jails (Central and District) of the Madras Presidency from the year 1872 to 1879.

No. 2—Statement showing the extent of corporal punishment in the six Central Jails and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras from 1872 to 1880.

No. 3—Statement showing the extent of corporal punishment in each of the Central Jails and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras from 1872 to 1880.

STATEMENT No. 1.

Statement showing the Extent of Corporal Punishment in the Jails of the Madras Presidency from the year 1872 to 1879, and their Proportions to the Number of Prisoners passing through the Jails in each of the said years.

Years.	Total Prison-population. (convicted Males.)	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Total Male Prison-population.
1872	20,684	3,226	15·59
1873	21,667	2,684	12·38
1874	24,197	2,099	8·67
1875	24,825	1,803	7·26
1876	31,183	2,370	7·60
1877	65,601	3,660	5·57
1878	57,152	3,818	6·68
1879	39,621	2,254	5·69

(Signed) T. E. TENNANT,
Inspector-General of Jails.

TANJORE,
29th *January* 1881.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Statement showing the Extent of Corporal Punishment in the six Central Jails and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras from the year 1872 to 1880, and their Proportions to the Number of convicted Prisoners passing through these Jails in each of the said years.

Years.	Total Prison-population (convicted Males).	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Total Male Prison-population.
1872	8,095	2,295	27·11
1873	8,797	1,610	18 30
1874	9,841	1,305	13·25
1875	9,415	1,102	11·70
1876	11,146	1,262	11·32
1877	18,608	1,000	5·37
1878	15,353	2,020	13·15
1879	12,053	841	6·97
1880 ...	9,486	682	7·18

(Signed) T. E. TENNANT,
Inspector-General of Jails.

TANJORE,
29th *January* 1881.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Statement showing the Extent of Corporal Punishment in each Central Jail and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras from the year 1872 to 1880.

Central Jails.	1872.			1873.			1874.			1875.		
	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.
Rajahmundry	1,102	348	31·57	1,106	142	12·83	1,266	33	2·60	1,388	81	5·83
Vellore	1,189	413	34·73	1,204	229	19·01	1,244	165	13·26	1,239	60	4·84
Salem	1,000	223	22·30	1,113	76	6·82	1,310	156	11·90	1,171	158	13·49
Trichinopoly	1,160	313	26·98	1,293	120	9·28	1,314	47	3·57	1,270	67	5·27
Cannanore	727	60	8·25	783	103	13·15	923	98	10·61	932	79	8·47
Coimbatore	1,130	435	38·49	1,259	371	29·46	1,260	126	10·00	1,163	191	16·42
Penitentiary	1,787	503	28·14	2,019	569	28·18	2,524	680	26·94	2,252	466	20·69

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Corporal Punishment in each Central Jail and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary, &c.,—(*Continued*).

Central Jail.	1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.		
	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.	Total Prison-population.	Number of Floggings.	Per-centage to Prison Male Population.
Rajahmundry	1,533	138	9·00	1,710	56	3·27	1,430	17	1·18	1,364	68	4·98	1,311	167	12·73
Vellore	1,329	98	7·37	1,693	71	4·19	1,345	116	8·62	1,553	79	5·08	1,316	59	4·48
Salem	1,646	185	11·23	6,388	176	2·75	1,547	634	13·94	1,756	168	9·56	1,309	142	10·84
Trichinopoly	1,486	65	4·52	1,562	41	2·62	1,606	69	4·29	1,494	55	3·68	1,432	48	3·35
Cannanore	1,036	78	7·52	1,191	96	8·06	1,071	184	17·18	992	83	8·36	754	56	7·42
Coimbatore	1,415	230	16·25	1,991	225	11·30	1,744	69	3·95	1,764	45	2·55	1,298	77	5·93
Penitentiary	2,751	468	17·01	4,073	335	8·22	3.610	931	25·78	3,130	343	10·95	2,066	133	6·43

(Signed) T. E. TENNANT,
Inspector-General of Jails.

TANJORE,
29th January 1881.

ORDER THEREON, 10th March 1881, No.

Ordered that the following demi-official letter be addressed to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department, dated Fort St. George, 10th March 1881.

I am now directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to reply to your letter of the 26th October 1880, inviting the attention of local Governments and Administrations to the subject of whipping in jails, and inquiring whether this Government considers the inflictions of flogging in the jails of the Madras Presidency too general, and, if so, what remedial measures they would propose.

2. It will be observed from a report, with statistics appended, called for from the Inspector-General of Jails, and a copy of which is enclosed, that the *true* per-centages are not the high ones supposed.

3. The attention of this Government is continuously directed to the subject, with a view to diminishing, as far as possible, undue use of this mode of prison punishment.

(Signed) R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

R. D.
NOV 80

HOME REV. & AGRI DEPT. INDIA

Simla, the 26 October 1880.

D. O.

Judicial Department.

No. 3670.

From The Govt. of India. Home Rev. & Agri. Dept.

Dated 26 October 1880

FOR ORDERS.

Reference to the
P. G. of Jails
confidentially, from
his remarks -

4-22/

in some jails, may lead t

Whipping in Jails

FOR ORDERS.

C17-11
R23-11

R. D.
3 NOV 80

HOME, REV. & AGRI. DEPT. INDIA

Simla, the 26 October 1880.

To,

R. Davidson Esq
Secy to the Govt of Madras.

Dear Sir,

The notice of the Government of India having recently been drawn to the increasing resort to whipping in the Jails of certain provinces in British India, the Governor General in Council deems it advisable to invite the attention of the Head of each Local Government and Administration to this question, not only in order to obtain for it the particular consideration of the Government of Madras in regard to the Jails of that province, but also in the hope that His Grace the Governor in Council may perhaps serve to suggest means of securing improved results throughout India.

From a statement prepared in the Home Office for the last 5 years (1874-78) it appears that in the year 1874, out of an average number of 9060 male prisoners 2099 or 23.16 p.c. were flogged in the Jails of Madras while in 1878 out of an average number of 20906 male prisoners 3813 or 19.08 p.c. were subjected to corporal punishment.

The number of prisoners flogged in 1878 in the Central Jails of the Madras Presidency was however considerably in excess of the number

cessive or too general, Tho' I admit that the inequality observable in some jails may lead to the

number flogged in 1877 and the figures may perhaps indicate a tendency on the part of Jail Superintendents to resort to flogging as a punishment in the case of offences for which another form of penalty might be more suitable. The Governor General in Council is not prepared to say that the number of cases in which flogging is inflicted in the Jails of the Madras Presidency is unduly large, but it seems desirable to invite the special attention of His Grace the Governor in Council to the matter, and to enquire:-

(1) whether His Grace in Council considers that the infliction of flogging in the jails of the Madras Presidency is too general; and

(2) if so, what measures His Grace in Council would propose to remedy the evil.

* Para: 15 of Report -
1876 - percentage of persons flogged to daily average strength -
1877 - do - do -

Yours faithfully

C. Grant

7

Su Sudr: 327-81

C17-11
R23-11

flogging in the Madras jails, for
breaches of Prison discipline, ex-
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in some jails, may lead to the

Judicial (1880) Department.

(Whipping in Jails)

From His Government of India
Home Department

No.

Dated 26 Oct 1880
Received 30 November 1880

No. 3672

Drawing attention to increasing resort to Whipping in Jails in Madras Presy.

C17-11.

Sir Sud.

C17-11
R23-11

No 16

Tanjore 29th January 1881

From

Lt Colonel T.E. Tennant
Inspector General of Jails

To

The Honble R Davidson C.S.I.
Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Sir

In returning the letter noted in the margin referred to me confidentially for remark, I have the honor to state that I do not consider the infliction of flogging in the Madras jails, for breaches of Prison discipline, excessive or too general, tho' I admit that the inequality observable in some jails may lead to the

impression that there is a too frequent resort to the cash by certain Superintendents. The amount of punishment generally, and of flogging in particular, in a jail must depend in a great measure on the composition of the population thereof, and to the want of uniformity in the form of punishment awarded for offences against jail discipline. It is impossible to lay down any precise rule, as each officer has his own peculiar views as to the enormity of an offence, and it is hopeless to expect perfect uniformity of practice in a matter which depends very much on the idyosincracies of individual officers.

2. In reviewing the annual Reports on the administration of the Madras jails, Government have frequently directed the particular attention of the Inspector General, to the subject of corporal punishment, and bearing in mind the often expressed wishes of Government on this subject, every effort has been made to reduce corporal punishment to a minimum. In fact, I am inclined to think, there is now a tendency amongst some Superintendents to avoid flogging even at some sacrifice of discipline.

3. The rules for regulating the restriction of diet when awarded as a punishment for ill-conducted or idle Prisoners have recently been revised, and those punishments

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to avoid resort to flogging, but,
even in this matter considerable
difference of opinion exists, for
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"be enforced with less corporal
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not opposed to the use of the
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working and living in association
it is not, in my opinion feasible
to maintain discipline without a
moderate resort to corporal
punishment, and so long as prisoners
are kept in association, discipline
and good order will not be
maintained without whipping.
The only measure that can be
resorted to in lieu of whipping,
is separate confinement. Were our
jails furnished with considerable
additional Cellular accommodation
or were Prisons constructed on
the Cellular Principle there would
not be the same necessity, that
now exists, for the resort to Corporal
punishment. This however is a
question of money and would entail

a considerable outlay for the Residency, but if any material decrease in whipping is desired there is in my opinion no other remedy.

4 Turning to the figures quoted in the letter from the Government of India, I beg to explain that the method of calculating the percentages on the actual number of floggings to the daily average strength must give misleading results. This method of preparing statistics is not pursued in England, and in my opinion ought not to be adopted in this Country. To arrive at a correct ratio, the total number of cases of flogging must be compared with the total number of male convicts passing thro' the jails during the year, but no correct comparison can be made between the total number of cases of flogging and the average daily strength of a jail. If the average daily strength is taken, the ratio must be struck to the average daily number of floggings:- For example, in the year 1874, the total male population of all the jails was 24,197 Convicts, 2099 or 8.67 per cent of these prisoners were flogged, not 23.16 as calculated on the daily average number of prisoners. Again in 1878 the total jail population was 57,152 of these 3,818 or 6.68 per cent were subject to corporal punishment and not 19.08 per cent as calculated on the daily

daily average strength. With reference to the remark of the Government of India on the number of Prisoners flogged in 1878 in Central Jails being considerably in excess of the number flogged in 1877. This increase was principally due to the high degree of punishment in the Salem Central Jail and in the Penitentiary at Madras. In the administration report of that year it was explained that owing to the paucity of Officers during the famine, the Salem jail was left for long periods without an efficient superintendent or it was placed in the temporary charge of one of the young assistant Magistrates who possessed little or no experience of jail management or had not sufficient

sufficient leisure to maintain effective supervision. The result was, discipline was neglected and the interior economy fell into a bad state; this was followed by an increased degree of insubordination, demanding exceptional treatment before proper discipline could be established. In 1877 the number of Prisoners flogged at Salem, was 176 or 2.75 per cent: of the male population, but in 1878 the number of cases of flogging increased to 634 or 13.94 per cent of the male Prison population, whilst in 1879 only 168 Prisoners were flogged. With regard to the increase of corporal punishment in the Penitentiary in 1878, the separate cells had no appreciable effect in diminishing the number of offences against prison discipline and at

first they had rather the reverse effect, as the old offenders rebelled against this new element of restlessness in jail life, but when the convicts found that the Superintendent was resolved to enforce discipline the spirit of resistance began at once to diminish. In 1878. 931 Prisoners or 25.78 per cent were flogged whilst in 1879, the number of floggings in this jail fell to 343 or 10.95 per cent: and in 1880, owing to the extension of the Cellular accommodation and to the consequent introduction of the separate system, good order and discipline were maintained in the Presidency Jail with only 133 cases of flogging or 6.43 per cent.

5. It seems to me that these facts are very important, as showing the advantage of the separate system, and also as showing that good order can be maintained in a Prison without constant recourse to corporal punishment although the population thereof is composed of habituals and the most troublesome characters. The result is not due to an easy and slack system under which offences are passed over without report and without punishment, or the contrary order is strictly maintained and discipline is enforced far better than under the association system of imprisonment.

6 I forward for information the following statements viz:—

No 1 showing the extent of Corporal punishment in the Jails (Central and District) of the Madras Presidency

from the year 1872 to 1879.

No 2. Statement showing the extent of Corporal Punishment in the six Central jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras from 1872 to 1880.

No 3. Statement showing the extent of corporal Punishment in each of the Central Jails and in the Penitentiary at Madras from 1872 to 1880.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

J. E Tennent

Inspector General of Jails

Statement No I

Statement showing the extent of Corporal Punishment in the jails of the Madras Presidency from the year 1872 to 1879, and their proportions to the number of Prisoners passing through the jails in each of the said years.

Years	Total Prisoner population (Convicted males)	Number of floggings	Per centage to total male Prisoner population	Remarks.
1872	20.684	3,226	15.59	
1873	21,667	2,684	12.38	
1874	24,197	2,099	8.67	
1875	24,825	1,803	7.26	
1876	31,183	2,370	7.60	
1877	65,601	3660	5.57	
1878	57,152	3,818	6.68	
1879	39,621	2254	5.69	

Salem
29th January

J. E Tennent
Inspector General of Jails

Statement No II

Statement showing the extent of Corporal punishment in the Six Central Jails and in H.M. Penitentiary at Madras from the year 1872 to 1880 and their proportions to the number of Convicted Prisoners passing through these jails in each of the said years.

Years	Total Prison Population (Convicted males)	Number of flog-gings	Percentage to total male Prison Population	Remarks.
1872	8095	2295	27.11	
1873	8799	1610	18.30	
1874	9841	1305	13.25	
1875	9415	1102	11.70	
1876	11,146	1262	11.32	
1877	18608	1000	5.37	
1878	15,353	2020	13.15	
1879	12053	841	6.97	
1880	9486	682	7.18	

Salem
29th January 1881

J. E. Duncan
Inspector General of Jails

In Judicial 327-81

Statement No III

Statement showing the extent of Corporal Punishment in the Central Jails and in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at Madras from the year 1872 to 1880.

Central Jails	1872			1873			1874			1875			1876			1877			1878			1879			1880		
	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population	Total Prison Population	Number of floggings	Percentage to Prison male population
Rajahmundry	1102	348	31.57	1106	142	12.83	1266	33	2.60	1388	81	5.83	1533	138	9.00	1710	56	3.27	1430	17	1.18	1364	68	4.98	1311	167	12.73
Vellore	1189	413	34.73	1204	229	19.01	1244	165	13.26	1239	60	4.84	1329	98	7.37	1693	71	4.19	1345	116	8.62	1553	79	5.08	1316	59	4.48
Salem	1000	222	22.30	1113	76	6.82	1310	156	11.90	1171	158	13.49	1646	185	11.23	6388	176	2.75	1547	634	13.94	1756	168	9.56	1309	142	10.84
Tellicherry	1160	313	26.98	1293	120	9.28	1314	47	3.57	1270	67	5.27	1436	65	4.52	1562	41	2.62	1606	69	4.29	1494	55	3.68	1432	48	3.35
Cannanore	727	60	8.25	783	103	13.15	923	98	10.61	932	79	8.47	1036	78	7.52	1191	96	8.06	1071	184	17.18	992	83	8.36	954	56	7.42
Coimbatore	1130	435	38.49	1259	371	29.46	1260	126	10.00	1163	191	16.42	1115	220	16.25	1991	225	11.30	1744	69	3.95	1764	46	2.55	1298	77	5.93
Penitentiary	1787	503	28.14	2019	569	28.18	2524	680	26.94	2252	466	20.69	2451	468	17.01	4073	335	8.22	3610	937	25.78	3130	343	10.95	2066	133	6.43

Saygor
29th January 1881

H. L. Stewart.
Inspector General of Jails

Judl (1881) Department

R. D.

Time [illegible] Part I

The Inspector General
of Jails

To
The Chief Secretary
to Government
Fort St. George

Dated 29th January 1881

Read 1 Feb

No 16

Encls 4.

No: 327

Reporting on letter from the Government of India regarding excessive flogging in the Jails of Madras Presidency.

Judicial Department

Confidential No. 327

From The Inspector General of Jails. 29th Jan 81. No 16.
Reporting on letter from the Govt. of India regarding excessive flogging in the Jails of the Madras Presidency.

Rec'd

FOR ORDERS.

The G. of India have desired that answer should be sent to them - but first to prepare for facility of reference -

Still this limit to be five percentages are not the high ones may suffice & and that our attention is continuously directed to be subject - when view to diminishing as far as possible any objectionable and unnecessary use of this mode of punishment - 2/2/81

WPA
25/2/81

WPA
2/2/81

The G. of India letter to Govt of Madras -

Excessive flogging in Jails —

FOR ORDERS.

Case

C1-2
R28-2

Whipping Act.
Confidential

Jud. Department.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter

From Sec. Govt. of India Home & Dept
dated 26 Oct 80
From Insp. Genl. of Jails d 29 Jan 81
* Item already in type.

10th March 81, No 513 A.

Ordered that the following demi-official letter be addressed to the Govt of India Home Dept

Dear Sir

Desp. with copy of Encl. & General Letter. on co/3/81.

I am now directed by the Rt Honble the S. of S. to reply to your letter of the 26 Oct 80 inviting the attention of local Governments & Administrations to the subject of whipping

in Jails and enquiring whether they [illegible] considers the inflictions of flogging in the Jails of this Madras Presidency too general & if so what remedial measures they would propose.

2. It will be observed from a report, called for from the Inspt. General of Jails, & a copy of which is enclosed, that the true percentages are not the high ones supposed.

3. The attention of this Govt. is continuously directed to the subject, with a view to diminishing as far as possible under use of this mode of prison punishment.

(Recorded)
4/3 1153/81

Fort St. George
Dated 10 March 1681.

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Govt. of {188} Madras.

To _____

Dated
Recd. } 188 , No.

Nos.