Date taken out	For what purpose.			Initials of clerk taking the paper or of attender.	Date returned.	Initials of attender.
	Department	C. No.	Year.			

Judicial (1895) Department.

ORDINARY MS.

G.O., No. 2109

Dated 11th Oct 1895

INDEXED.

[Despatch Abstract.]

JAILS.

Communicating to the Inspector-General of Prisons resolution. of the Government of India reviewing the reports on the administration of------in the Provinces of British India for the year 1894.

BACK PAPERS.

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

FURTHER PAPERS.

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

No. $\frac{\text{8-Jails}}{379\text{-}390}$.

CHIEF SECRETARY
21 SEP 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Jails),—under date Simla, the 10th September 1895.

READ again—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1893, the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{9—Jails}}{593\text{—}604}$, dated the 30th October 1894, and accompaniments.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 49 $\frac{\text{Judicial}}{\text{Jails}}$, dated the 21st November 1894.

READ also—

The Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India for the year 1894, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereon.

RESOLUTION.

THE Provincial Reports on the Administration of Jails should, under standing orders, reach the Government of India by the 1st June. The statement in the margin shows that the Reports for 1894 were on the whole submitted with fair punctuality, the Report of only one Province (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh) being delayed beyond the month in which it was due.

PROVINCE.	DATE OF RECEIPT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA OF THE REPORT FOR	
	1893.	1894.
MADRAS	30th May 1894 ...	11th June 1895.
BOMBAY	9th July 1894 ...	22nd June 1895.
BENGAL	14th June 1894 ...	10th June 1895.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	2nd August 1894 ...	8th July 1895.
PUNJAB	2nd June 1894 ...	18th June 1895.
CENTRAL PROVINCES	28th July 1894 ...	29th June 1895.
BURMA	1st June 1894 ...	31st May 1895.
ASSAM	4th June 1894 ...	19th June 1895.
COORG	24th May 1894 ...	10th June 1895.
HYDERABAD	4th June 1894 ...	5th June 1895.

2. The general distribution of prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of British India is shown in Statement No. 1 appended to this Resolution. The number of Central Jails (39) increased by two owing to the abolition of the District Jail at Hyderabad in the Bombay Presidency and the construction of a second class Central Jail at that station, and the conversion of the District Jail at Montgomery in the Punjab into a Central Jail. The number of District Jails (196) was less by four than in 1893 (200). The statistics of only 497 subordinate jails and lock-ups are included in the returns as compared with 623 in the preceding year. This change was mainly the result of the orders conveyed in paragraph 3 of Home Department letter No. $\frac{\text{9-Sanitary}}{285}$, dated the 9th October 1894, that only the statistics of lock-ups administered by the Jail Department should be included in the Jail Statements, in consequence of which the figures relating to 126 lock-ups in charge of Magistrates in the Punjab have been excluded from the returns for 1894. The year opened with a somewhat smaller jail population (95,096, of whom 92,234 were males and 2,862 females) than did 1893, (95,296, of whom 92,261 were males and 3,035 females). The number admitted during the year was 436,377 (415,973 males and 20,404 females), compared with 451,836 (430,847 males and 20,989 females) admitted during 1893. As in the previous year, admissions were highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 98,982 convicts (93,400 males and 5,582 females) were received into jail. The corresponding figures in the other large Provinces were Bengal 91,740 (88,130 males and 3,610 females), Madras 73,388 (69,979 males and 3,409 females), Bombay 67,329 (64,161 males

and 3,168 females), the Punjab 46,933 (45,372 males and 1,561 females), and Burma 30,220 (29,254 males and 966 females).

The largest decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into jails occurred in the Punjab, where, chiefly owing to the orders already referred to, nearly 10,000 fewer under-trial prisoners were received.

The total jail population of the year amounted to 531,473; the corresponding figure in the preceding year was 547,132.

The number of prisoners discharged from all causes fell from 452,080 in 1893 to 435,162 in 1894, the greatest number of releases (96,570) having occurred, as in the preceding year, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The year closed with a jail population of 96,311, as compared with 95,052 at the close of 1893. The jail population was higher at the end than at the beginning of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (26,809 prisoners in 1893 and 29,221 in 1894), Burma (11,826 in 1893 and 13,625 in 1894), the Central Provinces (4,506 in 1893 and 4,719 in 1894), Assam (1,413 in 1893 and 1,429 in 1894) and Coorg (110 in 1893 and 137 in 1894). The number of persons in jail, at the close of 1894 was very much larger in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province. The total daily average number of prisoners (95,177) was greater than in 1893 (94,964). The figures for the larger Provinces were: Madras (10,025), Bombay (8,139), Bengal (17,343), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (27,947), the Punjab (11,586), the Central Provinces (4,505), Burma (12,647).

3. Statement No. 2 contains statistics relating to convicts only. The year opened with 88,279 (85,641 males and 2,638 females) convicts in jail against 88,572 (85,791 males and 2,781 females) at the beginning of 1893. The number imprisoned during the year was 174,305 (164,830 males and 9,475 females), as compared with 176,458 (166,690 males and 9,768 females) imprisoned during the year 1893. These figures when combined show a decrease in the total number of convicts in jail from 265,030 (252,481 males and 12,549 females) in 1893 to 262,584 (250,471 males and 12,113 females) in 1894. The number of convicts released will be gathered from the following figures :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Released on appeal ...	...	1893 ...	12,975	368	
		1894 ...	13,034	323	
Released on expiry of sentence ...		1893 ...	137,672	9,093	
		1894 ...	122,792	8,288	
Released under remission rules ...		1893 ...	13,116	325	
		1894 ...	23,374	612	
Released by order of Government	(a) on account of sickness	1893 ...	113	3	
		1894 ...	109	3	
	(b) on other grounds	1893 ...	120	1	
		1894 ...	167	3	
			Males.	Females.	Total.
TOTAL ...		1893 ...	163,996	9,790	173,786
		1894 ...	159,476	9,229	168,705

Bengal as usual heads the list in the matter of releases by the order of Government on the ground of sickness. The number so released in that Province was 67 excluding 13 moribund prisoners who were released, not in the hope that they would recover, but that they might have the comfort of dying at home, and are therefore shown among the deaths in the Jail statistics. Nineteen prisoners were released on account of sickness in Assam, and 13 in Burma; in the rest of India only 13 were released on this ground. Of the 167 male convicts

liberated on grounds other than sickness, 119 were discharged in Burma, compared with 74 in 1893. During the year, 903 convicts (of whom 49 were females) were transported beyond the sea either to the Andamans or from Burma to India; 74 (3 females) were transferred to lunatic asylums; 66 (males) escaped; 382 (11 females) were executed; and 2,822 (93 females) died. The year closed with 1,099 more convicts in jail than there were when it began. The daily average number (88,064, the average of females being 2,691) was also higher than in 1893 (87,554, the average of females being 2,723).

An increase was noticed last year in the number of convicts deported to Port Blair, or from Burma to Indian jails, from 726 in 1892 to 800 in 1893, and there was a further rise in the year under report to 903. The greater part of the increase (103 to 166) took place among Burman convicts transferred to Indian jails. There was an increase of 40 in the numbers transported to the Andamans, but even so the number of women transported there declined from 65 in 1893 to 49 in 1894. The steady decline in the number of women deported to the Settlement is causing some inconvenience.

The number of convicts who escaped and were not recaptured fell from 120 in 1892 to 59 in 1893. There was a slight rise to 66 in the year under review. More than one-third (23) of the number escaped in Assam, where owing to the large number of convicts who broke jail (60, of which 37 were recaptured), the number of escapes was higher than in any previous year. The escape of so many convicts undoubtedly displays a laxity of discipline; and the Governor General in Council trusts that the orders issued by the Chief Commissioner regarding the enforcement of proper discipline, and the recent increase in the pay of the warders, will prevent the recurrence of such discreditable results. The number of convicts who escaped and were not recaptured was 15 in Bombay. In all other Provinces the numbers were very small.

4. The religion, age, education and previous occupation of convicts are exhibited in Statement No. 3. The number of Christians increased from 2,162 in 1893 to 2,215 in 1894. The number of Europeans and Eurasians rose respectively from 630 and 185 to 694 and 191, while the number of Natives recorded as professing the Christian religion fell from 1,347 to 1,330. There was also a decrease in the number of Muhammadans from 46,288 to 43,494, and of Hindus and Sikhs from 112,698 to 109,061. But the number of Buddhists and Jains rose from 12,162 to 15,875, and the miscellaneous classes from 3,064 to 3,583. The proportion of convicts of each religion to the total convict population and to the total free population of their respective persuasions are compared below :—

Religion.	Ratio per mille of each class of convicts to			
	Total convict population.		Total free population of each class.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Christians	12·3	12·7	0·9	0·9
Muhammadans	262·4	249·6	0·8	0·8
Hindus and Sikhs	639·0	626·0	0·5	0·5
Buddhists and Jains	68·9	91·1	1·4	1·8
All other classes	17·4	20·6	0·3	0·4

The classification of convicts according to the four main age-periods during the years 1893 and 1894 is as follows :—

	Number of convicts admitted.	
	1893.	1894.
Under 16 years of age	2,051	1,825
From 16 to 40 years	141,243	138,261
From 40 to 60 years	29,836	30,866
Over 60 years	3,244	3,276

The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the decline (10·5 per cent.) in the number of juveniles of less than 16 years of age admitted into jails.

5. The figures just referred to do not include boys admitted to Reformatory Schools, the statistics of which will now be noticed. The Reformatory School at Chingleput had been 7½ years in existence on the 31st December 1894, and during this period 299 pupils had been received into the school. There were 151 boys in the school at the beginning of 1894, and 35 were admitted during the year. Thirty-three were discharged and of these 10, or over 30 per cent., continued to follow the trades they learnt at the Reformatory. Of the 126 boys who had left the school up to the 31st December 1894, only 23, or 18 per cent., had taken to the trades they had been taught in school; 16 had resorted to cultivation; 25 were pursuing occupations facilitated by the training received in school; 37 had resumed the occupations followed previous to conviction; 4 had emigrated; information could not be procured about 8; 2 had died; the conduct of 6 was not satisfactory; and 5 were in jail. There was a marked improvement in the general conduct of the boys, as evidenced by the comparatively small number of recorded punishments. The technical education of the school includes instruction in cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, weaving, tailoring, and drawing; and the pupils appear to have made satisfactory progress in every department except drawing. The health of the boys was satisfactory, though the number of patients in hospital increased. There was one death—the second in the record of the school. The number in the school at the close of the year was 149.

The number of boys at the Reformatory School at Yeraoda at the beginning of the year was 102. Twenty-seven boys were admitted during the year; while 25 were released, 2 were transferred to jails, and one died. There was an improvement in the conduct of the boys, as shown by the decline in the percentage of punishments from 44·2 in 1892 to 36·7 in 1893 and 33·7 in 1894. The total number of boys released on expiry of sentence since the opening of the Reformatory was 98. Eighteen were reported to be following the trades learnt in the school, 17 were otherwise employed, 2 died, and 3 had been relegated to jail. The information procured regarding their subsequent careers was imperfect. The accounts of the year showed a satisfactory increase in the factory receipts from Rs. 973 in 1893 to Rs. 1,300 in 1894. The increase in the profit per boy over the rate for the preceding year was over Rs. 10. The number of admissions to hospital rose slightly from 130 in 1893 to 134 in 1894.

There were 528 boys in the Alipur and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools at the beginning of the year, and 143 were admitted during the year. One hundred and five were released and 4 died during the year and at its close there were 224 boys at Alipur and 338 at Hazaribagh. The health of the boys was good, and only 4 deaths (3 at Alipur and 1 at Hazaribagh) occurred. One boy escaped from Hazaribagh but was recaptured. The reports received of boys released from these schools show that 133 were well-behaved, 2 were viewed with suspicion, 2 bore bad characters, 11 were in jail, 3 had died, and only 4 were following trades taught in school. Many of the boys are said to be proficient in gymnastics, which were introduced into the course at Alipur in 1891 and at Hazaribagh in 1893. There is a day and a night school at both institutions at which attendance will in future be compulsory. The profits from manufactures amounted to Rs. 16,640.

The Bareilly Reformatory School, which was opened on the 1st April 1889, has accommodation for 232 boys. There were 193 boys at the school at the beginning of the year and 65 were admitted during the year. Six were transferred to jail, 3 were released by order of Government, 1 was released on appeal, and 44 were discharged on completion of sentence. There were thus 204 boys left in school at the end of the year. The conduct of the boys was not satisfactory. Out of 55 boys discharged from the Reformatory, only 4 relapsed into criminal habits, while 38 were engaged in agricultural or industrial occupations. The health of the boys was fairly good, and no deaths occurred. All the boys are put through a course of drill and gymnastics for an hour on alternate days. The occupations taught in the

school are farming, gardening, cane-work, shoe-making, tailoring and carpet-weaving. Of these that carried on with the most satisfactory results is cane-work. The working of the farm and factories resulted in a net profit of Rs. 802.

The year opened with 80 boys in the Reformatory School at Jubbulpore. Seventeen were received during the year and 15 were released. There were thus 2 more on the rolls at the close of the year than at the beginning. The daily average rose from 69 in 1893 to 86 in 1894, and the cost of their maintenance from Rs. 4,795 to Rs. 5,546. Their health and discipline were satisfactory.

There were 75 boys in the Paungdè Reformatory School at the beginning of the year, and 18 were admitted during the year. Of these 13 were released on expiry of sentence, 4 on revision, 2 under the Reformatory Schools Act, and 3 were sent back to jail. The year thus closed with 71 boys on the rolls. Instruction was given in tinsmith's work, carpentry, farming and gardening. The conduct of the boys was good and their health excellent. It is observed that good progress was made in the construction of the Reformatory at Insein.

The Punjab Government is strongly convinced of the evil of sending boys to jail, but it has been compelled up to the present time to set aside the proposal to establish a Reformatory in that Province for want of funds.

The reports on the working of these institutions are, in the opinion of the Government of India, on the whole satisfactory, but the information as to the manner in which boys discharged from Reformatory Schools have managed to earn their living is imperfect. It is, however, not easy to obtain accurate information as to the manner of life of discharged boys without inquiries which are likely to be conducted in an inquisitorial manner so as to suggest that the persons regarding whom inquiry is made are still under the supervision of the police. The Governor General in Council is upon the whole inclined to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has directed that inquiries on this point shall only be made as to boys discharged during the particular year to which a report relates.

6. Of the 174,228 convicts received during the year under review, 148,724 (85·4 per cent.) were wholly illiterate, 7,595 (4·4 per cent.) were able to read, and 17,909 (10·3 per cent.) were able to read and write. The corresponding percentages in 1893 were 86·5, 6·3, and 7·2. The education imparted in jail is now restricted, under the orders in paragraph 25 of Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{10\text{-Jails}}{0.10\text{-}23}$, dated the 9th November 1892, to those prisoners under the age of 18 under sentences of at least one year. These are instructed not only in reading and writing, but also, if possible, in some simple handicraft.

7. The figures regarding the occupation of male convicts previous to admission into jail show that fewer convicts came during 1894 from persons employed under Government or municipal or local authorities, or engaged in agriculture, commerce and trade, mechanical arts, or miscellaneous pursuits. On the other hand there was an increase among professional persons and those in service or performing personal offices. By far the largest number of convicts (93,339) continue to come from the agricultural class, and the smallest number from persons in the service of Government or of municipal or local bodies. The following figures compare the numbers who had been following the avocations, among which the convicts are distributed in Statement 3, in 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.
Employed under Government or municipal or local authorities	4,441	4,410
Professional persons	6,083	6,631
In service or performing personal offices	15,432	15,513
Engaged in agriculture or with animals	93,842	93,339
Engaged in commerce and trade	8,127	7,991
Employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	6,389	5,793
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	32,289	31,074

The following figures compare the condition of the female convicts in 1893 and 1894 :—

	1893.	1894.
Married	5,969	5,889
Unmarried	516	489
Widows	2,846	2,699
Prostitutes	440	400

8. The distribution of the convicts admitted into jail during the years 1893 and 1894, according to the length of their sentences, is shown in the following statement :—

	Number of admissions.		Ratio per cent. on total admissions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Not exceeding one month	63,582	59,483	36·05	34·14
Above one month and not exceeding three months.	33,890	33,855	19·22	19·43
Above three months and not exceeding six months.	29,934	31,274	16·97	17·95
Above six months and not exceeding one year.	24,249	24,474	13·75	14·05
Above one year and not exceeding two years.	13,872	14,608	7·87	8·39
Above two years and not exceeding five years.	6,812	6,365	3·86	3·65
Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	1,822	1,985	1·03	1·14
Exceeding ten years	85	94	0·05	0·06
Transportation ... (*a*) for life ...	1,007	1,079	0·57	0·62
Transportation ... (*b*) for a term ...	537	441	0·30	0·25
Sentenced to death	575	558	0·33	0·32

9. Statement No. 5 is designed to show what number of the convicts admitted into jail had been previously convicted. Of those admitted during 1894 (174,228), 22,740 (13·1 per cent.) were ascertained to have been previously convicted. The corresponding percentage in 1893 was 12·2. Fourteen thousand seven-hundred and fifty-one convicts (380 females) were found to have been previously convicted once; 4,424 (106 females) twice; and 3,565 (83 females) more than twice. More convicts were found to have been convicted more than twice in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province, but the proportion of convicts admitted to jail who were ascertained to have more than two convictions against them was larger in Bombay (3·8 per cent.) than elsewhere. The number of juveniles admitted to jail who had been previously convicted was 207 compared with 201 in 1893.

In Madras the general working of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the recognition of habitual offenders is entrusted to the Police, but the descriptions of prisoners admitted into Central and District Jails will in future be

recorded in accordance with this system. The percentage (14·6) of convicts received into the Central and District Jails of the Province in 1894 who were recognized as old offenders was higher than in any of the four preceding years. The Bertillon system was introduced into Bombay during the year under review, but the system is yet in its infancy and no marked results can be expected from it yet. In Bengal 143 re-convictions were directly due to the identification afforded by this system, as compared with 23 identified the previous year. The progress is satisfactory, and still further improvement is expected from the co-operation of the Jail authorities with the Police. The anthropometric system is not yet in full working order in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the percentage (10) of old offenders recognized remains much the same as in previous years. Here, as well as in the Punjab, the system is worked by the Police, who inspect weekly the prisoners confined in jail. The Jail authorities are required to afford every facility for the identification of old offenders and to report at once to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police every case of an under-trial prisoner who is known to have been previously in jail. Out of 2,106 convicts who were found in the Punjab to have been previously convicted, 251 were recognized by the Jail officials after arrival in jail after conviction. In the Central Provinces the number of previous convictions proved, increased from 1,173 in 1893 to 1,310 in 1894. In Burma, out of a total of 2,265 old offenders admitted during the year, 64 were identified by the Jail officials. In Assam out of 405 old offenders admitted, 260 were recognized before conviction, 38 were identified in jail, and 107 (nearly one-fourth the number) themselves admitted that they had been in jail.

10. The employment of convicts in jail during the years 1893 and 1894 is shown in Statement No. 6. The average number under sentence of labour on working days rose from 83,924 to 85,342. The actual number (76,652) available for labour in 1894, which is ascertained by deducting the average number sick (3,578), convalescent and infirm (4,450), and not employed for other reasons (661), was 2,710·47 in excess of the number (73,942) available in 1893. The following figures show the disposal of the convicts available for labour in the year under review :—

	Average number employed.
Unremunerative labour	1,779
Prison officers	7,984
Prison servants	8,442
Gardening	5,739
Preparation of articles for consumption in jails ...	11,276
Jail repairs	2,799
Jail buildings	3,829
Manufactures	32,508
Labour under the Public Works Department	1,399
Labour under Municipalities, etc.	907

Of the number sentenced to labour (85,342), 9·58 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10·13 per cent. as prison servants, and 39·01 per cent. on manufactures.

11. Statement No. 7 shows the prison offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them. The number of offences rose from 134,284 in 1893 to 138,265 in 1894. The number dealt with by Criminal Courts (374) was less than in 1893 (376). The increase in offences dealt with by Jail Superintendents was no doubt due to the greater accuracy with which prison offences have now to be recorded, but the proportion of offences to the prison population in different Provinces indicates that there is still great variety of treatment. The record was again highest in Bengal (41,348). In Burma, where the daily population in jail was 12,139, the number of offences was 39,623; in the Punjab, with an average population of 10,643, the number was 27,732; in Madras, where the average population was 8,891, there were 10,205 offences; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with a prison population of 26,039, there were 9,629 offences; in Bombay (population 7,227) 4,214; in the Central Provinces (population 4,264) 3,049; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (population 1,303) 1,266; and in Assam (population 1,367) 1,132

offences. The number of offences relating to work dealt with by Jail Superintendents diminished from 70,800 to 68,025; but there was an increase in the number relating to prohibited articles (from 15,356 to 16,687), in the number of cases of assault, mutiny and escape (from 1,997 to 2,539), and in other breaches of jail discipline (from 45,755 to 50,640). The number of offences relating to work was highest in Bengal (20,334); and the number relating to prohibited articles (4,778), cases of assault, mutiny and escape (882), and other breaches of jail rules (18,400) in Burma. In Bengal, the cases of assault, mutiny and escape numbered 661; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 307; in Madras 243; in Bombay 167; and in the Punjab 162.

Punishments are shown in Statement No. 7. The number rose from 134,273 in 1893 to 138,262 in the year under review. The increase occurred among punishments entered as minor in the Statement, which numbered 125,617 in 1894, as compared with 121,329 in 1893. The minor punishments consisted of warnings (29,248 in 1894, as compared with 32,321 in 1893), penal diet (13,553 in 1894, and 14,625 in 1893), separate and solitary confinement, under 14 and 7 days respectively, (11,182 in 1894 and 13,247 in 1893), imposition of handcuffs and link fetters (for not more than 30 days) (18,095 in 1894 and 18,322 in 1893), and other punishments (53,539 in 1894 and 42,814 in 1893). There was an increase among the major punishments of separate (over 14 days) solitary (over 7 days) and cellular confinement (from 700 to 1,144) and penal diet with solitary confinement (from 4,309 to 4,851); but fetters (link fetters for more than 30 days, bar fetters, and crossbar fetters) were imposed in fewer cases (from 2,980 to 2,526) and there were fewer corporal punishments (from 1,892 to 1,696). Major punishments of all kinds numbered 298 less than in 1893. The rise in the number of cases of separate, cellular and solitary confinement was due almost entirely to the fact that no such punishments were recorded in Madras or in the Punjab in 1893, while in 1894, 273 were shown against the former Province and 161 against the latter. The increase in the number of instances in which penal diet was combined with solitary confinement as a punishment was owing chiefly to a large increase in Burma from 1,443 to 2,183. Fetters were imposed in 446 cases in Burma compared with 179 in the previous year, but there was a substantial decline in their use in Bengal from 2,706 to 1,813 cases. They were not used as a punishment in Madras or Coorg; and only in 63 cases in the Central Provinces, 61 cases in the Punjab, 57 cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 46 cases in Bombay, and 25 cases in Assam. Corporal punishment was administered in more cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (397), than elsewhere, and Burma (286), and Bengal (277) were the two next Provinces in this respect. But in each of these Provinces there was a substantial reduction as compared with the figures of the previous year, which were 440, 342 and 326 respectively, and the total number of whippings inflicted in all jails (1,696) and the percentage of male prisoners whipped (0·54) are the lowest recorded for some years. The average ratio of this form of punishment was exceeded in the Bombay Presidency (0·55 per cent.), the Punjab (0·56 per cent), the Central Provinces (1·13 per cent.), Burma (0·91 per cent.), Assam (2·04 per cent.), Coorg (1·89 per cent.), and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (0·55 per cent.). The proportion borne by corporal punishments to the total of major punishments imposed in jails fell from 15·04 per cent. in 1893 to 13·81 per cent. in 1894.

12. The working of the system of remission of sentence as the reward of good conduct is exhibited in Statement No. 12. The revised mark rules for the working of this system, which were approved by the Government of India in paragraph 36 of the Home Department Resolution of the 9th November 1892, received legal sanction under section 59 (5) of Act IX of 1894, which came into force on the 1st July of that year. The number of convicts who came under the remission system was nearly doubled during the year under review (13,467 in 1893 and 24,613 in 1894), and the number who actually gained remission was 24,550 compared with 13,441 in the preceding year. Seventy-five per cent. of those who earned remission were convicts sentenced for periods not exceeding two years. The largest number of convicts who gained remission in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (8,031); the number in Bengal

was 4,529; in the Punjab 4,043; in Burma 2,680; in Madras 1,749; and in Bombay 1,651. The maximum remission in days (795) was earned by a convict in Burma under a sentence of ten years. The average remission earned by convicts under sentences exceeding ten years rose from 349 in 1893 to 457 days in 1894. The maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year was Rs. 20 (Central Provinces), as compared with Rs. 18, which was the maximum earned by a convict of the same Province in 1893. The highest amount earned in the Punjab was Rs. 18-12-0; in Madras, Rs. 15-3-3; in Bombay, Rs. 12; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rs. 3-6-0; and in Coorg, Rs. 3-2-9. The Government of India are, as has been previously observed, not desirous of rewarding, with larger sums than they need immediately on release, industrious and well-conducted prisoners, who by earning marks can gain a substantial reduction of their sentences. The Governor General in Council prefers that the working of the system should be made attractive to convicts so as to influence their conduct in jail for good, and that they should realize not only that the reduction of their sentences, but also that the grant of prison privileges and their selection for promotion to the grades of prison officer, largely depend upon the number of marks earned by them. It appears to the Government of India that the statistics of the year testify to the satisfactory working of the mark system, and that the system affords a powerful inducement to convicts to maintain good behaviour.

13. The financial aspect of the year's administration can be gathered from Statements Nos. 8 and 9, which show the expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners and their cash earnings during the years 1893 and 1894. The gross expenditure, which had fallen from Rs. 58,43,211 in 1892 to Rs. 57,02,019 in 1893, was still further reduced in 1894 to Rs. 56,16,756. The expenditure was highest in Bengal (Rs. 12,96,603), where it was in excess of that in 1893 (Rs. 12,02,131). In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the expenditure was Rs. 11,56,944, as compared with Rs. 11,56,823 in 1893; in Burma, Rs. 8,27,891 against Rs. 8,60,192 in 1893; in the Punjab, Rs. 6,75,389 against Rs. 7,82,061; in Madras, Rs. 6,36,582 against Rs. 6,66,609; in Bombay, Rs. 5,53,495 against Rs. 5,60,401; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 2,67,387 against Rs. 2,72,113; in Assam, Rs. 1,06,819 against Rs. 1,03,350; in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Rs. 84,711 against Rs. 87,626; and in Coorg, Rs. 10,935 against Rs. 10,713. The gross cost of each prisoner was Rs. 58-11-9 compared with Rs. 60-5-4 in 1893.

The cost of rationing the prisoners fell from Rs. 24,39,862 to Rs. 22,74,728, and the cost per head of average strength from Rs. 25-14-9 to Rs. 23-14-6. The average charge on this account was reduced in every Province except Bengal, where it rose from Rs. 25-0-10 to Rs. 26-2-0. Excluding the small Province of Coorg, the cost per head was highest in Assam (Rs. 33-4-7). It was lowest in the Punjab (Rs. 17-2-8), where the rate for 1893 had been Rs. 23-1-2.

The cost of Jail establishments, which had risen from Rs. 19,61,688 in 1892 to Rs. 19,99,906 in 1893, rose again in the year under report to Rs. 20,95,081. An increase occurred under this head in all Provinces, but as a set-off against the increased expenditure of Rs. 95,175 shown under it must be taken the saving under police guards of Rs. 81,088, which is mainly the result of the substitution of warder guards charged under the head of Jail establishments for police guards debited against the police budget in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 3,79,403 to Rs. 4,23,865. The cost of Jail establishments per head of average strength was highest in Bengal (Rs. 27-5-0, compared with Rs. 25-11-10 in 1893). In Madras the rate was Rs. 25-4-2 against Rs. 23-5-3 in 1893; in the Punjab, Rs. 24-15-4 against Rs. 22-1-9; in Bombay, Rs. 24-14-3 against Rs. 23-11-6; in Burma, Rs. 23-14-7 against Rs. 25-1-9; in the Central Provinces, Rs. 23-6-10 against Rs. 23-0-1. The rate was lowest in Assam (Rs. 14-11-2).

The expenditure on account of hospital charges rose from Rs. 1,85,864 in 1893 to Rs. 1,97,779 in 1894. Charges under this head increased considerably in Bengal (from Rs. 52,541 to Rs. 70,148), and the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh (from Rs. 33,280 to Rs. 41,730). The increase in these two Provinces was due to the unhealthiness of the year, which was very marked among the free as well as among the jail population. The average of hospital charges per head of the prisoners in jail (Rs. 2-1-4) was higher than in 1893 (Rs. 1-15-6), but the cost per head of daily average number of prisoners in hospital fell from Rs. 56-4-8 to Rs. 53-1-1.

The total cost of clothing (Rs. 3,06,511) was slightly higher than in 1893 (Rs. 3,01,158), the amount being highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs 74,502), and, excluding Coorg, lowest in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (Rs. 4,793). The average cost per head (Rs. 3-4-0) was much the same as in 1893 (Rs. 3-3-2). The rate was highest in Assam (Rs. 5-13-5) and lowest in Madras (Rs. 1-15-2).

The cost of contingencies rose from Rs. 5,36,209 to Rs. 5,81,795. This was due mainly to the great increase in Bengal from Rs 1,86,910 to Rs. 2,26,894, and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh from Rs. 57,540 to Rs. 79,720. The increase in Bengal occurred chiefly under the following items: transfer charges, municipal taxes, cows, carts and bullocks and pumps. The excess under "transfer charges" was consequent on the transfer of a large number of prisoners for the benefit of their health and to relieve overcrowding. That under "cows, carts and bullocks" was due to the extension of the jail dairies and to the replacing of cattle which had died of foot-and-mouth disease. In the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the increase was due to certain items being debited for the first time to the head of "Contingencies:" for instance, the Rs. 12,118 on account of the uniform and equipments of the reserve warder guard, the transfer of some lock-ups hitherto under the separate charge of Magistrates to the interior of jails, charges incidental to epidemics (cholera, influenza, etc.), water-taxes, badges and belts for the new grade of convict overseer, etc. Charges under the head of contingencies have not hitherto been debited on an uniform system in the different Provinces, but orders have recently been issued by the Government of India for the classification of such charges which will render comparison between the results in different Provinces easier in future years. The average cost per head on account of contingencies rose from Rs. 5-10-9 to Rs. 6-2-2, the rate being highest in Bengal (Rs. 13-1-4) and lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rs. 2-13-8).

14. The cash earnings of prisoners, which amounted to Rs. 12,51,424 in 1892 and Rs. 15,26,035 in 1893, rose to Rs. 16,70,557 in the year under review. They were highest in Bengal (Rs. 4,90,535) and in Burma (Rs. 4,83,125), and a great advance was made in both these Provinces. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the receipts (Rs. 2,10,338) were stationary; in the Punjab, there was a slight falling off from Rs. 1,55,748 to Rs. 1,44,395-8-0; in Madras they rose from Rs. 45,565 to Rs. 1,14,859. In Bombay there was a falling off from Rs. 1,34,397 to Rs. 92,787 and in the Central Provinces from Rs. 186,939 to Rs. 72,005. In Assam, (Rs. 34,921); the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, (Rs. 19,299), and Coorg, (Rs. 8,289), cash earnings slightly increased. The reduction of profits in Bombay and the Central Provinces is disappointing. In Bombay there was a decrease of Rs. 34,000 earned extramurally as no work could apparently be found for the Deccan and Sind gangs. This has now, it is understood, been remedied. The decrease in factory profits was also serious. There was a large falling off in the cash earnings of prisoners in the Central Provinces (from Rs. 1,86,939-5-0 in 1893 to Rs. 72,005-10-0 in 1894). This result was to a certain extent due to earnings of 1892 having been included in the accounts for 1893 at the Jubbulpore Jail, but also to the fact that clothing made for the Police at the Raipur Central Jail was not issued during the year and also to a falling off in the printing work at the Nagpur Central Jail.

After deducting the cash earnings from the gross cost of maintaining the jails and prisoners during 1893-94, the net cost in the former year is shown as Rs. 41,75,983, and in the latter as Rs. 39,46,198. The average net cost of a prisoner in India, which was Rs. 47-14-10 in 1892 and Rs. 44-3-0 in 1893, was Rs. 41-1-11 in 1894. These results are, in the opinion of the Government

of India, very satisfactory. The average net cost of a prisoner in the different Provinces during 1893 and 1894 is contrasted below:—

	1893.			1894.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Madras	58	4	10	52	0	8
Bombay	52	5	10	56	9	8
Bengal	46	5	3	46	7	9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	35	9	1	32	3	10
Punjab	50	7	8	47	2	0
Central Provinces	19	4	5	43	5	11
Burma	42	15	4	27	4	2
Assam	53	12	8	48	3	8
Coorg	32	6	8	20	15	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	51	2	11	47	13	7

There was a marked increase in the Central Provinces, due to the falling off in the cash earnings of the prisoners noticed above, and, a reduction in all other Provinces except Bombay and Bengal.

15. The Government of India observe with regret that the health of the jail population in India, which had improved in 1893, again fell away in 1894. The ratios per mille of average strength of admissions into hospital (1,030 in 1894 and 907 in 1893), daily average number sick (39·29 in 1894 and 34·94 in 1893), and deaths (31·84 in 1894 and 24·30 in 1893) were all higher in the year under report than in 1893. There were 179 deaths from fever in 1894 against 178 in 1893; 933 deaths from bowel-complaints against 639; and 255 deaths from cholera against only 92 in 1893. The number of deaths from all three causes was highest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where 59 resulted from fever, 262 from bowel-complaints, and 54 from cholera.

Of the prisoners discharged during the year (178,457), 38,017 (21 per cent.) had lost weight, 37,589 (21 per cent.) had neither gained nor lost weight, and 97,124 (54 per cent.) had gained weight while serving their sentences. Particulars regarding the remainder are not available.

16. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the ratio of mortality in each Province during 1893 and 1894, and also contrasts the jail death-rates with the maximum and minimum death-rates reported among the free population:—

		Number of deaths in jails.	Ratio per 1,000 of deaths in jails.	Provincial death-rate per 1,000 among free population.	Highest ratio of deaths among free population in any one district.	Lowest ratio of deaths among free population in any one district.
Madras	1893	247	23·19	19·3	41·4	12·3
	1894	199	19·85	...	...	...
Bombay	1893	207	25·44	27·20*	38·00	14·62
	1894	261	32·07	...	...	...
Bengal	1893	573	32·33	28·21	42·93	16·78
	1894	817	47·12	34·88	52·95	22·23
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	1893	457	17·17	24·10	37·16	18·78
	1894	902	32·28	42·51	...	...
Punjab	1893	330	26·60	28·13	37·01	19·55
	1894	211	18·73	36·52	55·86	21·23
Central Provinces	1893	84	19·01	27·70	33·73	22·98
	1894	143	31·74	...	...	...
Burma	1893	290	24·65	21·75*	31·63*	13·33*
	1894	364	28·78	23·56*	37·41*	15·46*
Assam	1893	62	46·99	30·28	41·93	19·50
	1894	77	51·65	30·69	43·28	21·03
Coorg	1893	8	75·56	24·97	24·97	24·97
	1894	7	58·41	24·59	23·88	23·88
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1893	38	28·00	32·6	39·9	27·4
	1894	39	28·53	42·0	44·5	39·1

* For Lower Burma only.

The comparison with the recorded death-rate among the free population must, however, be accepted with reserve.

17. In the Madras Presidency, although the ratios per mille of admissions into hospital (627) and daily average number sick (24·89) were higher than in 1893 (510 and 22·33, respectively), the death-rate (19·85) was lower (23·19) in 1893. Of the deaths which occurred in the jails of the Province 107 occurred among men who had been less than 6 months in jail. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from the chief diseases, except fever, respiratory diseases and ulcers and boils. There were 1,691 admissions to hospital on account of fever with 10 deaths, as compared with 1,172 admissions with 2 deaths in 1893. The number admitted suffering from respiratory diseases was greater than in the preceding year, but the number of deaths (32) was the same. There were 221 admissions for ulcers and boils with one death in 1894, against 165 admissions with no deaths in 1893. The jails which returned high death-rates in 1894 were Parvatipuram (135·20), Cuddapah (45·63), Mangalore (40·10), Palamcottah (31·98), Bellary (30·34), and Madura (29·68). In the Criminal Leper Ward at Madras the death-rate was 320 per 1,000, but only 4 deaths occurred. Similarly, the rate in the Mangalore District Jail (40·10 per 1,000) was occasioned by 3 deaths. The District Jail at Parvatipuram was visited by an epidemic of dysentery and diarrhœa which lasted from August to December, with the result that the jail returns show the appalling death-rate already mentioned. The jail was seriously overcrowded during the year, and short term prisoners employed on the jail buildings were accommodated in temporary sheds. A special inquiry made into the outbreak failed to ascertain its causation satisfactorily, but it was found that the jail yard had been overcrowded by the new buildings, and arrangements have now been made to remedy this. The Governor General in Council trusts that, under the orders of the Madras Government, the overcrowding of the jail will be prevented in future. Of the 140 prisoners admitted to hospital, 69 were suffering from dysentery and diarrhœa, and 20 of these died. The percentage of admissions from these diseases, which proved fatal at Parvatipuram (28·9), was out of all proportion to the rate for other jails of the Province (2·5).

Year.	Average daily strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1889	196	34	6	30·61
1890	202	77	5	24·75
1891	188	68	4	22·28
1892	204	61	4	19·61
1893	170	41	3	17·65
Average of quinquennium.	192	56·2	4·4	22·69
1894	214	69	20	93·46

The statement in the margin shows that the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa (93·46 per thousand) was higher than in any year of the preceding quinquennium, though the number of admissions (69) was almost equalled in 1891 (68). The striking feature of the outbreak, therefore, was not the number of cases, but the extreme gravity of the attacks. A description of the state of the prisoners' health on admission might have been useful towards forming an opinion as to the outbreak. It is difficult to avoid a suspicion that the disease was complicated by that scorbutic condition which always renders it so fatal.

The average jail population in 11 out of the 19 jails in the Bombay Presidency was in excess of the accommodation available, and two of the remainder were overcrowded at some period of the year. The death-rate per mille (33·21) was smaller than that for 1892 (36·5 per mille), but considerably higher than that for 1893 (25·8 per mille). One hundred and three out of the 240 deaths resulted from respiratory diseases and 41 from bowel-complaints. In 8 jails, the death-rate exceeded 40 per mille, and in Kaira and Shikarpur it was 113·1 and 52·1 respectively. The Kaira Jail has now been closed, and the opening of a new Central Prison at Hyderabad will prevent future overcrowding at Shikarpur. The Dhuliakot and Ahmedabad City Prisons, in which the mortality was 46·4 and 41·0 per mille, respectively, have been closed, and the status of the jail at Surat (death-rate 46·6 per mille) has been reduced. The Governor General in

Council trusts that the overcrowding which occurred in the year under report will not be permitted to recur.

As a result of the special inquiries instituted in Bengal regarding the state of the prisoners' health in 1892, much has been done to improve their hygienic surroundings. The provision of well-cooked and suitable food and adequate clothing has been a matter of solicitude to medical superintendents, arrangements for a better supply of water have been made in numerous instances, and many of the defects pointed out have been remedied. These improvements will, the Government of India entertain no doubt, tend to render the general health of the prison population more satisfactory. There has been a very material decline in the average death-rate in the last ten years (40·71 per 1,000) as compared with that of the previous decade (61·5). But the results for the year 1894 have not been satisfactory, owing to well-defined causes, and the death-rate (47·1 per 1,000) is higher than it has been since 1885, when it was 58·4 per 1,000. The exceptional unhealthiness of the year in Lower Bengal was no doubt the chief cause of the unsatisfactory condition of the health of the convicts, among whom the ratios per mille of admissions (1,244 per 1,000), daily sick (44), and deaths (46·8) were all higher than in 1893, when they were, respectively, 1,046, 37, and 32·9 per 1,000. Cholera proved fatal in 65 cases against 20 in the previous year. The disease appeared in 16 jails and was severest in Gaya (18 deaths), Chaibassa (13), and Darbhanga (6). The other diseases which contributed largely to the high death-rate were anæmia and general debility (60), scrofula and phthisis (71), respiratory diseases (105), and dysentery and diarrhœa (314). Of the prisoners released during the year, 54·56 per cent. had gained weight while in prison.

The year was an unhealthy one in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the death-rate among the free population rose from 24·10 to 42·51. The general unhealthiness of the year is reflected in the statistics regarding sickness and mortality of the prisoners. The ratio per mille of admissions to hospital rose from 695 to 869, the daily average sick from 33·53 to 43·26, and the death-rate from 17·17 to 32·28. The deaths from cholera rose from 1 to 94, and the rate per mille from 0·04 to 3·36. There were serious outbreaks of cholera at Gorakhpur and Fatehgarh, and minor ones at Cawnpore, Benares and Banda. The Governor General in Council takes the opportunity of here calling public attention to the Report for 1894 of Mr. Hankin, Chemical Examiner for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, containing the results of his bacteriological inquiries and investigations into cholera outbreaks which occurred during the year. In the opinion of the Government of India this report should be in the hands of every Superintendent of a Jail not only in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh but throughout India. Deaths from bowel-complaints rose from 111 to 262. In fact, Statement XVI shows that all the principal diseases were more fatal than in the preceding year. The increase in mortality was contributed to by no less than 42 (including all the Central Jails) out of the 54 jails in the Province. In the jails marginally noted the proportion of deaths which occurred among convicts who had been less than 6 months in jail was very marked and the figures support the conclusion that the increased mortality in the jails was in a great measure due to the unhealthiness of the year. There was, however, the Government of India regret to notice, some overcrowding in these jails.

	Number of deaths.	Number of deaths among convicts under 6 months in jail.
Banda	29	20
Gorakhpur	105	49
Gonda	47	23
Mirzapur	23	21
Bahraich	21	13
Ghazipur	27	20
Hamirpur	7	5
Total ...	259	151

In the Punjab the ratio of admissions to hospital was 179 per thousand in excess of that for 1893, but the fact that the daily average number sick fell from 40 to 39 per 1,000, and the death-rate from 26·60 to 18·73, shows that the sickness was of a milder type. There was an increase in the admission-rates for intermittent fever and dysentery and diarrhœa, but the death-rates diminished. There was a

marked decrease in the admission and death-rates from respiratory diseases and "other fevers." Prophylactics are generally used in the jails during the season in which malarial fever is most prevalent, and it is claimed that their use has not only helped to reduce the deaths from intermittent fever, but that it has also led to a great fall in the number of admissions to hospital for respiratory diseases and of deaths from these causes. While the Government of India think that it would be premature to conclude that the latter effect is entirely due to the use of prophylactics, the apparent success attending their use is of great interest, and it is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, desirable that the plan of distributing quinine or sulphate of cinchonidine to prisoners when malarial fever is present should be adopted in the jails of other Provinces. His Excellency in Council will await with interest the further result of the experiment now being made in the Punjab jails of the use of anti-malarial remedies and of those ordered in paragraph 14 of the Punjab Government's Resolution reviewing the provincial statistics in boiling the drinking water for prisoners. The Government of India consider this a most useful precaution, and they trust that Local Governments and Administrations will insist on the careful boiling of the water used for drinking purposes whenever there is any reason to suspect its purity.

The year was one of scarcity in some parts of the Central Provinces and was unhealthy. Four thousand two hundred and twenty-four convicts were admitted into jail hospitals against 3,501 the previous year, and the daily average number sick and the death-rate rose from 29·6 and 19·5 per 1,000, respectively, in 1893, to 35·3 and 32·3 per 1,000 in 1894. The deterioration in the health of the convicts was doubtless largely due to their bad state of health on admission and 68 of the 138 deaths occurred among prisoners who had been less than six months in jail. But this circumstance appears to have been only one factor in the general unhealthiness of the jails, for the number of convicts under six months in jail was nearly half the total jail population; and in the three Central Jails, while the mortality among convicts less than six months in jail was 18·02 per 1,000, the mortality among those from six to twelve months in jail was 27·48 per 1,000, and the mortality among those from one to two years in jail was 21·58 per 1,000. In District Jails, the ratios for the corresponding periods were 53·84, 63·02 and 87·15 per 1,000. There was some overcrowding especially in the jails at Narsinghpur and Bilaspur. Scurvy broke out in the Nagpur Jail towards the end of the year, and it appears from paragraph 88 of the Report that the Inspector-General is of opinion that the supply of vegetables to the prisoners previous to the outbreak was insufficient. The Government of India are disposed to agree with the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraph 94 of the Report that the prisoners in the Jubbulpore Central Jail were not overtasked, as contended by the medical officer in charge of the jail, for it appears from Statement B that of the 1,361 prisoners discharged from the jail 253 were under-trial prisoners who were not weighed on release, and that of the remaining 1,108, 55 had neither gained nor lost weight; 115 (10·4 per cent.) had lost weight, while 938 (84·7 per cent.) had gained weight.

In Burma, the ratios of admission into hospital (875 per 1,000) and the daily average number sick (42·54 per 1,000) were lower than in 1893 (894 and 48·61, respectively), but the death-rate (28·78) was higher (24·65 per 1,000 in 1893). The rate of admission was highest in the Rangoon Central Jail for natives, (1,539 per 1,000), the provincial average being only 881 per 1,000 and the average for other Central Jails being less than half (763 per 1,000). The increase in the provincial death-rate was mainly due to the increase in the mortality from cholera (2·04 per 1,000) and bowel-complaints (6·69 per 1,000). There was an increase in the death-rates from most other causes, but "other fevers" and anæmia were less fatal than in 1893. The prevalence of scurvy in the Rangoon Jail, in spite of prophylactic measures, deserves attention. In 1894 there were 37 cases with 5 deaths and in 1893, 40 cases with one death.

The absence of cholera from the Assam jails in 1894 is satisfactory; but both sickness and mortality were nevertheless greater than in 1893, the ratio of the daily average number sick having risen from 51·36 per 1,000 in 1893 to 61·56 per 1,000 in 1894, and the death-rate from 51·0 to 58·73. The high death-rate in the Tezpur Jail (87·96 per 1,000) has been noticed in separate correspondence with the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and no further remarks are

called for here. The great mortality in the Assam jails generally is often attributed to the anæmic condition of the prisoners on admission; but this theory loses sight of the fact that, although prisoners received into jail in bad health are particularly liable to die, those who survive should, if properly cared for, improve in health and increase in weight. It is to be regretted in this connection that the figures in Statement B appended to the Report, which are reproduced in the margin, show a falling off in the health of prisoners released during 1894. It appears from Statement A that the superficial area allotted to each prisoner in the Sylhet, Tezpur, Nowgong and Dibrugarh jails during 1894, when the mortality was high, was far below what was recommended by the Jail Committee and the Government of India have no doubt that this contributed to the ill-health of the prisoners. They trust that in future years care will be taken to prevent such overcrowding.

Year.	Percentage of prisoners released who neither gained nor lost weight.	Percentage of those who gained weight.	Percentage of those who lost weight.
1893 ...	41·9	36·2	21·8
1894 ...	38·4	35·04	26·5

The health of the convicts in the Mercara Jail (Coorg) improved, the ratio per mille of the daily average sick and deaths having fallen from 32·37 and 82·73 per 1,000, respectively, to 24·72 and 55·55 per 1,000. All the convicts who died (6) had been less than six months in jail and 5 had been admitted in bad or indifferent health.

The health of the prisoners in Berar was much worse than in 1893. The admissions to hospital per mille rose from 905 to 1,381, the average daily sick from 28·13 to 51·52, and the death-rate from 28·72 to 29·13. The increase in sickness was general, but was specially marked in the jails at Akola and Amraoti. More than half the total deaths occurred at Akola, where scurvy was prevalent during the first three months of the year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

J. P. Hewett

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Government of Madras.

Statements appended to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{S-Jails}}{379-390}$, dated the 10th September 1895.

No. I.

GENERAL SUMMARY SHOWING the DISTRIBUTION of the PRISONERS of all CLASSES CONFINED in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1893 and 1894.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7			8			
Name of Province.		Places of confinement.			Prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Total daily average number of prisoners.			Name of Province.
		Central jails.	District jails.	Subordinate jails and lock-ups.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Madras	1893	7	(a) 15	306	10,559	291	10,850	75,931	3,962	79,893	86,490	4,253	90,743	76,131	3,974	80,105	10,359	279	10,638	10,347·92	304·22	10,652·14	1893
	1894	7	*13	304	10,359	279	10,638	69,979	3,409	73,388	80,338	3,688	84,026	70,960	3,420	74,380	9,378	268	9,646	9,742·03	283·10	10,025·13	1894 } Madras.
Bombay	(b) 1893	1	20†	27‡	7,620	273	7,893	66,578	2,972	69,550	74,198	3,245	77,443	66,500	3,009	69,509	7,698	236	7,934	7,874·00	261·00	8,135·00	(b) 1893
	1894	2	19‡	28‡	7,870	238	(d) 8,108	64,161	3,168	67,329	72,031	3,406	75,437	64,332	3,177	67,509	7,699	229	7,928	7,901·00	238·00	8,139·00	1894 } Bombay.
Bengal	1893	7	40	85	17,337	457	17,794	88,105	3,737	91,842	105,442	4,194	109,636	88,365	3,741	92,106	17,077	453	17,530	17,261·56	462·34	17,723·90	1893
	1894	7	40	85	17,077	453	17,530	88,130	3,610	91,740	105,207	4,063	109,270	88,794	3,654	92,448	16,413	409	16,822	16,892·93	450·94	17,343·87	1894 } Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	6	44	16	25,423	1,098	26,521	92,189	5,142	97,331	117,612	6,240	123,852	91,796	5,247	97,043	25,816	993	26,809	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56	1893
	1894	6	43	18	25,816	993	26,809	93,400	5,582	98,982	119,216	6,575	125,791	91,174	5,396	96,570	28,042	1,179	29,221	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24	1894 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1893	§ 4	29	148	12,738	408	13,146	58,672	2,311	60,983	71,410	2,719	74,129	58,996	2,305	61,301	12,414	414	12,828	12,436·00	421·00	12,857·00	1893
	1894	§ 5	28	22	12,286	412	(e) 12,698	45,372	1,561	46,933	57,658	1,973	59,631	46,623	1,602	48,225	11,035	371	11,406	11,210·00	376·00	11,586·00	1894 } Punjab.
Central Provinces	1893	3	15	1	4,206	293	4,499	11,631	1,156	12,787	15,837	1,449	17,286	11,620	1,160	12,780	4,217	289	4,506	4,122·28	296·35	4,418·63	1893
	1894	3	15	1	4,217	289	4,506	12,691	1,247	13,938	16,908	1,536	18,444	12,515	1,210	13,725	4,393	326	4,719	4,207·32	297·76	4,505·08	1894 } Central Provinces.
Burma	1893	7	22	1	11,816	125	11,941	24,520	810	25,330	36,336	935	37,271	24,607	838	25,445	11,729	97	11,826	11,657·00	109·00	11,766·00	1893
	1894	7	23	1	11,729	97	11,826	29,254	966	30,220	40,983	1,063	42,046	27,496	925	28,421	13,487	138	13,625	12,538·00	109·00	12,647·00	1894 } Burma.
Assam	1893	...	9	13	1,252	31	1,283	8,656	554	9,210	9,908	585	10,493	8,544	536	9,080	1,364	49	1,413	1,279·09	40·29	1,319·38	1893
	1894	...	9	13	1,364	49	1,413	8,664	538	9,202	10,028	587	10,615	8,640	546	9,186	1,388	41	1,429	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	1894 } Assam.
Coorg	1893	...	1	25	94	6	100	860	73	(c) 933	954	79	1,033	852	71	923	102	8	110	104·55	9·83	114·38	1893
	1894	...	1	25	102	8	110	928	38	966	1,030	46	1,076	898	41	939	132	5	137	120·44	5·80	126·24	1894 } Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts‖.	1893	2	5	1	1,216	53	1,269	3,705	272	3,977	4,921	325	5,246	3,407	281	3,688	1,414	44	1,458	1,311·17	47·11	1,358·28	1893
	1894	2	5	...	1,414	44	1,458	3,394	285	3,679	4,808	329	5,137	3,476	283	3,759	1,332	46	1,378	1,319·20	47·93	1,367·13	1894 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts.‖
Total	1893	37	200	623	92,261	3,035	95,296	430,847	20,989	451,836	523,108	24,024	547,132	430,918	21,162	452,080	92,190	2,862	95,052	91,976·16	2,988·11	94,964·27	1893
	1894	39	196	497‖	92,234	2,862	95,096	415,973	20,404	436,377	508,207	23,266	531,473	414,908	20,254	435,162	93,299	3,012	96,311	92,236·95	2,940·57	95,177·52	1894 } Total.

* Includes the Madras Debtors' Jail.

† Includes two extra-mural gangs, the Common Jail and the House of Correction, Bombay.

‡ Exclusive of Lock-ups.

§ Includes the Female Jail, Lahore.

‖ The figures for the Secunderabad Jail are incorporated in this and in the succeeding statements, but the figures for 1894 for the Wun Subsidiary Jail are not shown under the orders contained in Berar Secretary's No. 236, dated 22nd January 1895; this jail being merely a lock-up, not under the control or management of the Jail Department.

(a) Includes the Madras Debtors' Jail and the two District Jails of Kurnool and Guntur. The latter two were closed during the year.

(b) Exclusive of Civil Prisoners; the number of such prisoners admitted during 1893 was 1,814.

(c) Inclusive of 78 under-trials who were convicted and are twice counted over in the General Summary.

(d) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1893 and those in jail at the commencement of 1894 is due to the inclusion of Civil Prisoners and the figures for the Wadhwan Jail, incorporated for the first time this year.

(e) The difference between the prisoners remaining at the end of 1893 and those in jail at the commencement of 1894 is due to the exclusion of the statistics of 126 Judicial Lock-ups, not shown this year, and 5 prisoners having been wrongly shown as remaining in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail instead of 3 in 1893.

No. 2

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2		3		4		5						6			7						
								RECEIVED BY						TRANSFER.			TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.						
								A.						B.			A.		B.				
								TO UNDERGO SENTENCE.						IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSPORTATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.									
NAME OF PROVINCE.		In jail at the commencement of the year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.	GRAND TOTAL.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.		NAME OF PROVINCE.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Madras	1893	9,412	263	31,187	2,348	40,599	2,611	1,506	49	326	7	17	1	12,715	376	112	7	55,275	3,051	58,326	14,425	435	115	3	1893 Madras.
	1894	9,166	245	28,595	1,903	37,761	2,148	1,008	38	162	...	17	1	13,893	430	130	7	52,971	2,624	55,595	15,201	469	155	2	1894 Madras.
Bombay	1893	6,961 (a)	246	14,797	724	21,758	970	3,029	32	855	48	4	...	104	8	4	1	25,754	1,059	26,813	3,967	78	187	17	1893 Bombay.
	1894	7,107	220	14,350	661	21,457	881	2,226	50	882	47	2	...	20	...	...	...	24,587	978	25,565	3,126	95	233	13	1894 Bombay.
Bengal	1893	16,222	426	35,755	1,510	51,977	1,936	8,378	292	11,715	409	20	...	89	8	559	49	72,738	2,694	75,432	20,136	686	312	13	1893 Bengal.
	1894	15,978	416	34,734	1,444	50,712	1,860	10,238	356	11,162	401	75	...	426	3	612	33	73,225	2,653	75,878	21,655	740	688	3	1894 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	23,674	1,011	38,516	2,588	62,190	3,599	7,377	251	909	81	165	2	440	35	120	...	71,201	3,968	75,169	8,396	332	670	57	1893 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894	24,096	911	39,356	2,922	63,452	3,833	8,192	198	1,073	103	162	1	615	33	11	...	73,505	4,168	77,673	9,578	308	713	50	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1893	11,718	359	21,423	864	33,141	1,223	4,640	189	...	...	13	...	1,049	24	...	...	38,843	1,436	40,279	5,641	193	192	40	1893 Punjab.
	1894	11,265	378	18,507	627	29,772	1,005	4,432	136	...	...	14	...	1,374	19	...	...	35,592	1,160	36,752	5,737	134	348	25	1894 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1893	3,943	277	5,407	712	9,350	989	1,024	56	13	2	5	...	33	9	...	...	10,425	1,056	11,481	1,061	57	44	10	1893 Central Provinces.
	1894	3,972	280	5,891	793	9,863	1,073	1,277	47	19	...	9	...	26	3	...	...	11,194	1,123	12,317	1,338	48	91	11	1894 Central Provinces.
Burma	1893	11,471	116	13,623	540	25,094	656	2,653	38	...	...	310	...	299	2	...	...	28,356	696	29,052	2,713	38	258	2	1893 Burma.
	1894	11,387	96	17,337	651	28,724	747	1,996	24	...	...	484	...	239	...	...	...	31,443	771	32,214	2,059	24	190	...	1894 Burma.
Assam	1893	1,153	27	3,980 (b)	280 (b)	5,133	307	394	16	810	41	4	...	99	5	2	...	6,442	369	6,811	1,256	58	29	4	1893 Assam.
	1894	1,241	43	4,037 (b)	278	5,278	321	243	21	907	29	9	...	38	...	...	...	6,475	371	6,846	1,166	46	20	...	1894 Assam.
Coorg	1893	76	6	125	10	201	16	...	...	65	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	20	286	6	...	...	...	1893 Coorg.
	1894	85	8	200	6	285	14	...	...	85	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	16	386	24	...	2	...	1894 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,161	50	1,877	192	3,038	242	230	5	...	...	67	1	9	...	1	...	3,345	248	3,593	280	7	21	...	1893 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894	1,344	41	1,823	190	3,167	231	211	11	...	...	47	3	6	1	...	...	3,431	246	3,677	261	14	22	1	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
TOTAL	1893	85,791	2,781	166,690	9,768	252,481	12,549	29,231	928	14,693	592	605	4	14,837	467	798	57	312,645	14,597	327,242	57,881	1,884	1,828	146	1893 TOTAL.
	1894	85,641	2,638	164,830	9,475	250,471	12,113	29,823	881	14,290	582	819	5	16,637	489	753	40	312,793	14,110	326,903	60,145	1,878	2,462	105	1894 TOTAL.

(a) The difference between the number of convicts in jail at the commencement of 1894 and those remaining in jail at the close of 1893 is due to the inclusion of the figures for the Wadhwán Jail for the first time this year.

(b) Inclusive of convicts re-admitted after having been out on bail, etc.

No. 2—

STATEMENT SHOWING the NUMBER and DISPOSAL of the CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894—contd.

continued.

Name of Province.		8 — Released during the year: A. On appeal. M.	A. On appeal. F.	B. On expiry of sentence. M.	B. On expiry of sentence. F.	C. Under remission rules. M.	C. Under remission rules. F.	D. By order of Government. (a) On account of sickness. M.	(a) F.	(b) On other grounds. M.	(b) F.	9 Transported beyond seas. M.	9 F.
Madras	1893	2,239	59	28,124	2,276	738	14	2	...	2	...	184	10
	1894	1,801	44	25,330	1,811	1,710	39	3	...	11	1	191	8
Bombay	1893	748	28	12,418	678	1,104	35	3	...	7	...	...	...
	1894	876	28	11,604	591	1,599	52	1	1	24	...	...	...
Bengal	1893	1,898	33	31,593	1,453	1,747	24	42	2	9	...	448	55
	1894	1,943	54	27,830	1,339	4,443	86	66	1	5	...	497	41
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	3,496	95	29,951	2,388	4,020	165	8	...	24	...	...	...
	1894	3,812	57	25,166	2,370	7,215	252	2	1	7	2	...	...
Punjab	1893	2,749	96	16,792	692	1,789	24	9	...	2	...	...	...
	1894	2,454	62	12,712	493	3,942	101	5	...	1	...	...	...
Central Provinces	1893	312	23	3,981	631	935	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	298	20	4,088	665	1,056	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	1893	949	24	10,103	525	2,422	4	30	1	74	1	103	...
	1894	1,149	45	11,588	571	2,674	6	13	...	119	...	166	...
Assam	1893	481	8	3,130	247	218	7	19	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	541	7	3,003	270	315	7	19	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	1893	9	...	154	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	24	1	191	9	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	94	2	1,426	191	140	6	...	...	2	...	...	...
	1894	136	5	1,280	169	412	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1893	12,975	368	137,672	9,093	13,116	325	113	3	120	1	735	65
	1894	13,034	323	122,792	8,288	23,374	612	109	3	167	3	854	49

10 Transferred to lunatic asylum. M.	10 F.	11 Escaped. M.	11 F.	12 Executed. M.	12 F.	13 Died. M.	13 F.	14 Remained at the close of the year. M.	14 F.	15 Daily average number. M.	15 F.	15 Total.	Name of Province.	
14	3	12	...	27	2	227	4	9,166	245	9,142·10	269·39	9,411·49	1893	Madras.
18	1	6	...	50	3	176	8	8,319	238	8,642·40	249·32	8,891·72	1894	
1	...	12	...	34	...	182	4	7,091	219	6,967·00	231·00	7,198·00	1893	Bombay.
8	...	15	...	31	...	238	2	6,832	196	7,021·00	206·00	7,227·00	1894	
10	...	6	...	30	...	529*	12*	15,978	416	16,015·10	412·19	16,427·29	1893	Bengal.
16	...	4	...	20	...	736†	18†	15,322	371	15,672·57	407·80	16,080·37	1894	
8	3	7	...	113	2	412	15	24,096	911	23,666·75	955·25	24,622·00	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
11	1	6	...	134	8	807	38	26,054	1,081	25,034·75	1,004·60	26,039·35	1894	
18	1	9	...	74	...	303	12	11,265	378	11,377·00	382·00	11,759·00	1893	Punjab.
10	1	4	...	53	...	193	8	10,133	336	10,295·00	348·00	10,643·00	1894	
7	1	3	...	33	3	77	5	3,972	280	3,907·57	282·41	4,189·98	1893	Central Provinces.
2	...	3	...	23	...	122	16	4,173	310	3,981·18	283·04	4,264·22	1894	
...	...	3	...	51	...	263	5	11,387	96	11,265·00	103·00	11,368·00	1893	Burma.
3	...	3	...	52	...	345	1	13,082	124	12,039·00	100·00	12,139·00	1894	
1	...	7	...	6	...	54	2	1,241	43	1,163·65	35·32	1,198·97	1893	Assam.
2	...	23	...	2	...	71	1	1,313	40	1,325·42	41·93	1,367·35	1894	
...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	85	8	88·48	8·63	97·11	1893	Coorg.
...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	114	3	103·63	5·36	108·99	1894	
...	...	...	...	3	...	35	1	1,344	41	1,238·45	44·35	1,282·80	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1	...	1	...	6	...	35	1	1,277	43	1,258·16	45·29	1,303·45	1894	
59	8	59	...	372	7	2,090	60	85,625	2,637	84,831·10	2,723·54	87,554·64	1893	Total.
71	3	66	...	371	11	2,729	93	86,619	2,742	85,373·11	2,691·34	88,064·45	1894	

* Including 32 males and 1 female moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code.

† „ 12 „ and 1 „ „ „ „ „ „ „

No.

STATEMENT SHOWING the RELIGION, AGE, STATE of EDUCATION and PREVIOUS OCCUPATION of the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2														3										EDU	
		RELIGION.														AGE.											
		A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D				A	
		Christians.																									
Name of Province.		Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.				Able to read and write.	
		a		b		c																					
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Madras	1893	31	...	47	4	730	79	2,347	96	28,020	2,169	12	...	...	...	478	115	25,562	1,736	4,833	465	314	32	1,042	* 1		
	1894	20	...	53	5	714	61	2,288	84	25,508	1,753	12	...	...	...	467	95	23,291	1,412	4,507	356	330	40	2,886	6		
Bombay	1893	86	...	20	1	227	10	5,419	135	8,964	575	44	3	37	...	86	19	13,195	575	1,432	125	84	5	1,040	3		
	1894	91	...	9	...	234	16	5,074	95	8,853	548	30	2	59	...	72	20	12,719	519	1,482	115	77	7	1,651	2		
Bengal	1893	236	..	66	1	111	7	13,526	373	20,664	1,041	135	23	1,017	65	407	51	26,067	1,018	8,143	389	1,138	52	1,761	(b) 2		
	1894	180	1	69	...	115	4	13,375	327	19,712	1,007	86	13	1,197	92	429	49	25,141	938	8,059	388	1,105	69	2,106	1		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	29	...	14	1	41	2	5,472	261	32,960	2,324	...	...	...	...	207	69	30,324	1,945	7,171	533	814	41	1,284	2		
	1894	14	1	9	1	40	...	5,437	259	33,856	2,661	...	...	...	...	145	69	30,237	2,132	8,004	657	970	64	1,184	1		
Punjab	1893	3	...	4	...	15	1	15,051	601	6,350	262	...	...	...	...	266	6	17,859	739	2,792	109	486	10	127	...		
	1894	9	...	4	...	16	2	12,751	411	5,726	214	1	...	...	...	162	4	15,523	508	2,531	104	291	11	255	...		
Central Provinces.	1893	1	...	5	...	35	2	500	52	3,816	495	22	1	1,028	162	135	73	4,356	535	868	96	58	8	393	1		
	1894	1	...	4	...	21	2	601	65	3,886	501	22	3	1,356	222	127	53	4,621	571	1,066	156	77	13	389	...		
Burma	1893	241	...	19	...	45	4	802	24	833	25	11,431	486	252	1	113	12	11,611	413	1,784	109	115	6	5,497	36		
	1894	376	...	30	...	59	1	772	21	857	20	15,091	609	152	...	89	11	14,776	515	2,333	113	139	12	8,962	38		
Assam	1893	...	...	...	...	11	1	1,233	25	2,177	194	1	...	406	59	5	...	3,126	260	643	18	54	1	195	...		
	1894	1	...	...	...	14	...	1,458	22	2,020	218	1	...	379	38	7	2	3,170	249	649	25	47	2	268	...		
Coorg	1893	...	...	...	...	6	2	31	2	113	10	3	...	37	...	...	...	157	13	32	1	1	...	11	...		
	1894	...	...	1	...	8	...	67	...	124	6	...	...	85	2	3	...	245	8	34	...	3	...	19	...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	3	...	3	...	17	1	316	22	1,537	163	1	...	...	...	12	7	1,577	155	264	29	24	1	* 119	* 1		
	1894	...	...	6	...	21	2	369	18	1,421	170	5	...	1	...	16	5	1,533	153	257	30	17	2	141	...		
Total	1893	630	...	178	7	1,233	109	44,697	1,591	105,434	7,264	11,649	513	2,777	287	1,699	352	133,854	7,389	27,962	1,874	3,088	156	11,469	46		
	1894	692	2	185	6	1,242	88	42,192	1,302	101,963	7,098	15,243	627	3,229	354	1,517	308	131,256	7,005	28,922	1,944	3,056	220	17,861	48		

3.

4		5																6			
CATION.		PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																			
		Males.												Females.				Total.			
B	C	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K									
Able to read only.	Illiterate.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.				M.	F.	Total.	Name of Province.	
M.	F.	M.	F.																		
* 1,393	* 1	* 13,509	* 793	620	1,221	3,560	17,236	2,150	1,872	4,528	1,400	235	659	54	31,187	2,348	33,535	1893	Madras.		
1,112	5	24,597	1,892	585	1,223	3,930	15,647	1,867	1,977	3,366	1,201	170	445	87	28,595	1,903	30,498	1894			
921	1	12,836	720	508	242	2,051	7,144	1,051	1,756	2,045	404	17	264	39	14,797	724	15,521	1893	Bombay.		
335	5	12,364	654	475	152	2,220	6,634	1,357	1,491	2,021	397	28	188	48	14,350	661	15,011	1894			
(c) 3,074	(c) 2	30,920	1,506	869	737	3,263	21,431	1,110	561	7,784	604	53	682	171	35,755	1,510	37,265	1893	Bengal.		
2,070	2	30,558	1,441	763	849	3,099	20,870	1,192	474	7,487	566	40	708	130	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894			
866	...	36,366	2,586	687	3,622	2,469	23,415	328	111	7,884	1,747	60	711	70	38,516	2,588	41,104	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.		
1,004	...	37,168	2,921	650	3,996	2,443	25,058	165	6	7,038	1,933	93	840	56	39,356	2,922	42,278	1894			
270	1	21,026	863	487	41	1,550	13,408	1,121	817	3,999	655	25	154	30	21,423	864	22,287	1893	Punjab.		
94	...	18,158	627	468	89	1,200	11,848	663	629	3,610	464	16	125	22	18,507	627	19,134	1894			
134	...	4,880	711	204	8	644	2,279	336	627	1,209	444	45	202	21	5,407	712	6,119	1893	Central Provinces.		
238	...	5,264	793	212	11	675	2,454	318	599	1,622	538	52	190	13	5,891	793	6,634	1894			
3,159	13	4,967	491	831	134	362	5,526	1,821	463	4,486	373	46	97	24	13,623	540	14,163	1893	Burma.		
2,443	12	5,932	601	1,004	225	453	7,487	2,227	444	5,497	463	59	103	21	17,337	651	17,988	1894			
173	1	3,460	278	104	47	1,169	2,298	54	90	66	221	11	42	5	(d) 3,828	(d) 279	(d) 4,107	1893	Assam.		
135	...	3,470	278	94	61	1,162	2,388	43	53	72	196	23	53	6	(d) 3,873	278	(d) 4,151	1894			
28	...	151	14	9	16	3	29	16	1	116	4	1	9	...	190	14	(a) 204	1893	Coorg.		
39	...	227	8	11	10	10	69	22	...	163	4	...	2	2	285	8	(a) 293	1894			
* 85	* ...	* 1,666	190	122	15	361	976	140	91	172	117	23	26	26	1,877	192	2,069	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.		
101	...	1,581	190	148	15	321	884	137	120	198	122	8	45	15	1,823	190	2,013	1894			
10,013	19	129,781	8,152	4,441	6,083	15,432	93,842	8,127	6,389	32,289	5,969	516	2,846	440	166,603	9,771	176,374	1893	Total.		
7,571	24	139,319	9,405	4,410	6,631	15,513	93,339	7,991	5,793	31,074	5,889	489	2,699	400	164,751	9,477	174,228	1894			

* Exclusive of figures for Subsidiary Jails.
(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) Able to read and write well.
(c) Able to read and write a little.
(d) These figures represent direct admissions only, and do not therefore agree with the figures entered in column 3 of Statement No. 2.

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS ADMITTED into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 and THOSE REMAINING on the 31st DECEMBER of those YEARS according to the NATURE and LENGTH of SENTENCES.

1		2																							
		Numbers according to Length of sentence.																							
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J		Total.			
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.					
																		A For life.		B For a term.							
Name of Province.		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.	Name of Province.
Madras	Admitted	1893 17,585	1,833	5,904	313	4,433	141	1,583	32	756	13	525	2	178	5	5	...	108	4	40	...	62	4	31,179	2,347	33,526*	1893 Admitted
		1894 16,152	1,433	5,639	281	3,860	121	1,359	36	737	9	448	7	200	3	9	...	101	9	14	...	64	4	28,583	1,903	30,486*	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 576	23	1,030	44	1,793	57	894	17	1,305	28	1,739	31	876	29	66	1	388	11	473	2	22	2	9,102	245	9,407*	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 368	20	914	59	1,426	43	1,067	25	1,076	18	1,668	28	923	24	68	2	371	16	406	3	12	...	8,299	238	8,537*	1894 December.
Bombay	Admitted	1893 5,650	407	3,042	168	2,790	79	1,504	17	867	22	564	14	152	3	6	...	134	11	36	...	52	3	14,797	724	15,521	1893 Admitted
		1894 5,517	366	2,940	141	2,642	84	1,619	25	801	21	454	10	148	2	5	...	152	11	14	...	58	1	14,350	661	15,011	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 275	14	538	37	1,010	25	1,071	18	1,154	33	1,343	42	722	11	81	1	597	27	292	11	8	...	7,091	219	7,310	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 232	13	452	21	894	27	1,075	17	1,129	31	1,430	44	776	11	79	1	452	19	300	12	13	...	6,832	196	7,028	1894 December.
Bengal	Admitted	1893 12,446	837	8,187	322	5,982	172	4,746	92	2,605	44	1,237	23	320	8	2	...	121	9	57	...	52	3	35,755	1,510	37,265	1893 Admitted
		1894 11,990	778	7,984	310	6,171	164	4,628	96	2,351	60	1,056	24	355	1	5	...	127	11	37	...	30	...	34,734	1,444	36,178	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 648	37	1,382	56	2,195	70	3,147	74	3,236	65	3,037	66	1,464	36	104	...	330	10	426	1	9	1	15,978	416	16,394	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 457	22	1,258	43	2,302	57	3,065	73	2,868	71	3,000	63	1,601	30	125	...	330	11	314	1	2	...	15,322	371	15,693	1894 December.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Admitted	1893 11,428	1,312	6,747	494	6,330	353	6,860	202	4,241	118	1,853	64	538	8	39	...	251	29	80	4	149	4	38,516	2,588	41,104	1893 Admitted
		1894 10,289	1,334	6,641	667	6,803	444	7,578	246	5,058	101	1,806	63	624	17	45	...	317	33	25	1	170	16	39,336	2,922	42,278	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 628	52	1,364	100	2,905	150	5,047	151	5,695	139	4,516	173	1,920	47	240	9	1,022	65	725	24	34	1	24,096	911	25,007	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 705	64	1,410	148	2,959	218	5,492	175	6,070	154	4,465	151	2,752	74	382	12	1,042	64	739	18	38	3	26,054	1,081	27,135	1894 December.
Punjab	Admitted	1893 4,676	227	3,309	200	3,654	148	5,902	161	2,223	65	1,166	28	250	10	16	...	97	21	27	3	103	1	21,423	864	22,287	1893 Admitted
		1894 3,680	153	3,104	152	3,451	114	4,779	111	1,943	53	1,035	16	262	4	6	...	98	18	46	3	103	3	18,507	627	19,134	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 445	13	611	20	1,291	46	2,298	87	2,955	72	2,176	59	983	38	118	...	249	31	113	12	20	...	11,265	378	11,643	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 249	8	441	19	1,236	45	2,074	53	2,455	64	2,092	63	1,085	32	97	...	262	37	98	13	44	2	10,133	336	10,469	1894 December.
Central Provinces.	Admitted	1893 773	228	1,146	213	1,586	150	789	52	537	24	341	26	124	6	4	...	69	11	4	...	30	2	5,407	712	6,119	1893 Admitted
		1894 930	233	1,418	312	1,782	132	880	55	470	19	228	8	81	3	8	3	58	8	6	...	30	...	5,891	793	6,684	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 81	26	240	48	673	59	708	40	650	42	680	34	544	17	38	3	266	10	92	1	...	...	3,972	280	4,252	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 68	21	308	69	829	63	707	48	683	27	669	39	513	30	60	2	235	8	99	3	2	...	4,173	310	4,483	1894 December.
Burma	Admitted	1893 3,069	320	2,302	128	3,171	66	1,667	16	1,997	7	798	...	170	1	13	...	79	1	279	...	78	1	13,623	540	14,163	1893 Admitted
		1894 3,536	379	2,710	161	4,454	70	2,331	17	2,575	8	1,017	11	219	1	11	...	118	...	293	1	73	3	17,337	651	17,988	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 159	17	410	23	1,176	24	1,322	8	3,684	10	2,601	8	1,189	2	146	...	404	3	883	1	13	...	11,387	96	11,483	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 145	25	494	27	1,869	29	1,799	13	3,326	10	2,664	12	1,150	2	129	...	418	4	1,077	2	11	...	13,082	124	13,206	1894 December.
Assam	Admitted	1893 1,708	213	983	40	456	13	326	4	203	6	78	2	28	...	...	...	26	1	7	...	13	...	(b) 3,828	(b) 279	(b) 4,107	1893 Admitted
		1894 1,666	224	967	29	499	13	404	7	202	4	94	1	32	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	(b) 3,873	278	(b) 4,151	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 90	14	162	3	276	3	240	6	229	6	141	10	64	...	14	...	18	1	5	...	2	...	1,241	43	1,284	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 95	13	178	2	198	5	274	8	236	6	156	3	128	2	4	...	14	1	30	...	...	...	1,313	40	1,353	1894 December.
Coorg	Admitted	1893 60	6	58	4	38	1	20	2	2	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	190	14	(a) 204	1893 Admitted
		1894 82	6	93	2	41	...	21	...	9	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	285	8	(a) 293	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 2	...	10	1	11	1	18	...	7	1	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	8	93	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 3	...	19	...	7	...	12	...	10	...	47	1	12	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	3	117	1894 December.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Admitted	1893 663	141	302	28	360	11	267	7	146	1	75	4	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1894 611	124	272	32	389	20	275	7	183	4	51	1	21	...	...	...	35	...	1	...	8	...	1,877	192	2,069	1893 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 36	1	68	7	182	5	229	7	258	5	250	14	31	1	...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	1,823	190	2,013	1894 Admitted
		1894 34	8	58	8	202	5	217	7	265	4	203	9	242	2	35	...	36	...	2	...	6	...	1,344	41	1,385	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
														245	2	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	43	1,320	1894 December.
Total	Admitted	1893 58,058	5,524	31,980	1,910	28,800	1,134	23,664	585	13,572	300	6,648	164	1,781	41	85	...	920	87	530	7	557	18	166,595	9,770	176,365	1893 Admitted
		1894 54,453	5,030	31,768	2,087	30,092	1,182	23,874	600	14,329	279	6,224	141	1,953	32	91	3	988	91	436	5	531	27	164,739	9,477	174,216	1894 Admitted
	Remaining on the 31st December.	1893 2,040	197	5,815	339	11,512	440	14,974	408	18,573	401	16,507	440	8,016	184	843	14	3,310	158	3,011	52	120	4	85,621	2,637	88,258	1893 Remaining on the 31st December.
		1894 2,356	194	5,532	396	11,922	492	15,782	419	18,118	385	16,394	413	9,187	209	998	17	3,124	160	3,963	52	123	5	86,399	2,742	89,341	1894 December.

* Criminal lunatics are excluded from the classification.
(a) Inclusive of figures shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) *Vide* footnote (d) at page 9.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONVICTS admitted into the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 who had been PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

1		2			3									4	5								Name of Province.
Name of Province.		Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.									Ratio per cent. of number previously convicted to number admitted during the year (column 3 D to column 2).	Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age (Section 399 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)								
					A		B		C		D				A			B					
					Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.					
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Madras	1893	31,187	2,348	33,535	1,877	42	494	13	408	9	2,779	64	2,843	8·91	2·73	8·48	478	115	593	34	6	40	1893
	1894	28,595	1,903	30,498	2,105	62	539	5	461	16	3,105	83	3,188	10·86	4·36	10·45	467	95	562	53	8	61	1894
Bombay	1893	14,797	724	15,521	1,252	19	433	6	563	12	2,248	37	2,285	15·19	5·11	14·72	86	19	105	9	...	9	1893
	1894	14,350	661	15,011	1,395	30	448	8	563	14	2,406	52	2,458	16·77	7·87	16·36	72	20	92	7	...	7	1894
Bengal	1893	35,755	1,510	37,265	2,795	54	679	9	424	8	3,898	71	3,969	10·90	4·70	10·65	407	51	458	33	...	33	1893
	1894	34,734	1,444	36,178	2,827	56	667	21	504	11	3,998	88	4,086	11·51	6·09	11·29	429	49	478	42	1	43	1894
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	38,516	2,588	41,104	2,349	118	930	37	675	19	3,954	174	4,128	10·27	6·72	10·04	207	69	276	44	2	46	1893
	1894	39,356	2,922	42,278	2,559	114	963	31	656	22	4,178	167	4,345	10·62	5·72	10·28	145	69	214	18	2	20	1894
Punjab	1893	21,423	864	22,287	2,159	32	800	12	674	10	3,633	54	3,687	16·96	6·25	16·54	266	6	272	18	...	18	1893
	1894	18,507	627	19,134	1,935	19	616	5	572	7	3,123	31	3,154	16·87	4·94	16·48	162	4	166	24	...	24	1894
Central Provinces	1893	5,407	712	6,119	698	43	249	11	156	16	1,103	70	1,173	20·40	9·83	19·17	125	73	198	20	3	23	1893
	1894	5,891	793	6,684	719	53	293	28	207	10	1,219	91	1,310	20·69	11·48	19·60	127	53	180	24	8	32	1894
Burma	1893	13,263	540	14,163	1,921	29	569	3	357	...	2,847	32	2,879	20·90	5·93	20·33	113	12	125	29	...	29	1893
	1894	17,337	651	17,988	2,379	28	693	6	454	3	3,526	37	3,563	20·34	5·68	19·81	89	11	100	17	...	17	1894
Assam	1893	3,828 (b)	279 (b)	4,107 (b)	323	6	56	2	24	...	403	8	411	10·53	2·87	10·01	5	...	5	1	...	1	1893
	1894	3,873 (b)	278	4,151 (b)	339	16	55	2	28	...	422	18	440	10·90	6·47	10·60	7	2	9	...	...	...	1894
Coorg	1893	190	14	(a)204	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10	5·26	...	4·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1893
	1894	285	8	(a)293	12	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	4·21	...	4·10	2	...	2	...	...	...	1894
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,877	192	2,069	120	1	51	...	45	3	216	4	220	11·51	2·08	10·63	12	7	19	2	...	2	1893
	1894	1,823	190	2,013	101	2	44	...	37	...	182	2	184	9·98	1·05	9·14	15	4	19	3	...	3	1894
Total	1893	166,603	9,771	176,374	13,503	344	4,262	93	3,326	77	21,091	514	21,605	12·66	5·26	12·25	1,699	352	2,051	190	11	201	1893
	1894	164,751	9,477	174,228	14,371	380	4,318	106	3,482	83	22,171	569	22,740	13·40	6·00	13·05	1,515	307	1,822	188	19	207	1894

(a) Inclusive of figures shown in Column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) *Vide* foot note (*d*) to Statement No. 3, page 9.

No. 6.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1 Name of Province	Year	2 Average number of convicts not sentenced to labour.	3 Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	4 Average number sick.	5 Average number convalescent and infirm.	6 Average number not employed for other reasons.	7 Average number employed on working days: A On unremunerative labour.	On prison duties: B Prison officers.	C Prison servants.	D Gardening.	E Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	F Jail repairs.
Madras	1893	170·43	*9,225·99	227·48	347·70	...	...	725·64	895·34	1,364·60	1,630·14	319·14
	1894	168·23	8,731·43	239·76	313·51	200·55	...	623·42	752·97	1,302·92	1,336·22	323·66
Bombay	1893	106·00	7,087·00	223·00	334·00	...	325·00	326·00	689·00	465·00	961·00	283·00
	1894	84·00	7,143·00	224·00	222·00	111·00	389·00	461·00	685·00	470·00	969·00	299·00
Bengal	1893	185·49	16,219·00	685·67	1,187·89	...	1,079·84	938·09	1,681·70	1,138·92	1,436·17	231·26
	1894	154·46	15,900·34	787·20	1,398·80	32·67	1,131·47	951·65	1,748·95	1,071·77	1,501·06	197·56
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1893	235·55	24,364·51	822·62	1,862·58	...	15·80	697·26	2,657·96	1,181·19	3,520·92	1,572·16
	1894	255·71	25,782·48	1,139·14	1,911·14	46·70	10·39	4.229·98	2,447·75	1,157·41	3,095·45	1,269·62
Punjab	1893	163·00	(a) 11,591·00	484·00	2,533·00	...	...	615·00	1,152·00	637·00	2,848·00	222·00
	1894	119·00	(c) 10,523·00	426·00	21·00	63·00	...	569·00	1,070·00	657·00	2,754·00	384·00
Central Provinces	1893	27·54	4,121·57	123·50	127·54	...	35·81	273·02	412·64	201·78	685·34	175·93
	1894	26·41	(d) 4,202·58	152·02	90·27	25·45	26·85	311·61	432·58	193·64	590·49	167·58
Burma	1893	67·00	†8,942·00	494·00	311·00	...	120·00	683·00	914·00	636·00	604·00	115·00
	1894	83·00	(e) 10,477·00	460·00	359·00	181·00	219·00	680·00	1,046·00	639·00	737·00	127·00
Assam	1893	6·89	1,182·07	62·20	89·51	...	3·89	73·20	115·71	104·62	96·48	37·56
	1894	7·41	1,352·60	80·80	115·57	1·00	2·89	78·24	125·20	112·76	103·91	28·08
Coorg	1893	·53	(b) 81·32	3·26	...	...	...	5·00	12·19	2·85	10·29	5·32
	1894	1·18	(f) 94·94	2·67	...	...	...	5·00	12·25	3·26	13·30	3·16
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1893	11·05	1,110·16	35·76	27·90	...	·24	61·23	113·34	114·93	174·10	0·82
	1894	17·19	1,135·07	66·46	27·85	0·40	...	74·94	121·84	131·83	176·41	0·14
TOTAL	1893	973·48	83,924·62	3,161·49	6,821·12	...	1,580·58	4,397·44	8,643·85	5,846·89	11,966·44	2,962·19
	1894	916·59	85,342·44	3,578·05	4,450·14	661·77	1,779·60	7,584·84	8,442·54	5.739·59	11,276·84	2,799·80

Year	7 (contd.) On Jail Buildings: Additions and alterations: G Under Superintendent.	H Under Public Works Department.	New jails: I Under Superintendent.	J Under Public Works Department.	K Manufactures.	L Public Works: Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, private individuals, or Departments other than the Public Works Department.	8 Ratio per cent. on number under sentence of labour (column 3) of those employed as: Prison officers (7 B).	Prison servants (7 C).	On manufactures (7 K).	Name of Province.
1893	161·88	93·71	...	...	3,219·92	...	...	31·23	7·87	9·70	34·90	Madras.
1894	55·85	88·83	...	...	3,489·25	...	...	4·49	7·14	8·62	39·96	
1893	25·00	14·00	...	59·00	2,196·00	543·00	497·00	147·00	4·60	9·72	30·99	Bombay.
1894	12·00	4·00	53·00	330·00	2,237·00	185·00	324·00	168·00	6·45	9·59	31·32	
1893	512·33	96·05	3·71	107·39	6,767·19	...	...	352·79	5·78	10·37	41·72	Bengal.
1894	689·66	124·39	10·38	208·03	5,860·41	...	...	186·34	5·99	11·00	36·86	
1893	1,683·05	...	338·08	...	9,850·23	...	104·89	57·77	2·86	10·91	40·43	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
1894	689·99	...	467·90	...	9,104·66	...	137·74	74·61	16·41	9·48	35·31	
1893	579·00	100·00	...	217·00	4,076·00	530·00	...	20·00	5·31	9·94	35·17	Punjab.
1894	201·00	15·00	...	...	3,867·00	479·00	17·00	10·00	5·41	10·17	36·75	
1893	83·63	87·54	...	...	1,860·24	3·19		51·41	6·62	10·01	45·13	Central Provinces.
1894	122·32	62·50	...	...	1,974·89	...		55·76	7·41	10·29	46·99	
1893	65·00	231·00	...	214·00	5,136·00	9·00	142·00	73·00	7·64	10·22	57·44	Burma.
1894	269·00	...	...	356·00	5,282·00	1·00	106·00	27·00	6·49	9·98	50·42	
1893	30·78	...	·08	...	133·18	135·68		299·18	6·19	9·79	11·27	Assam.
1894	33·55	0·01	...	...	197·45	125·67		347·47	5·78	9·26	14·60	
1893	...	...	...	...	50·25	...	...	1,991	6·15	14·99	61·79	Coorg.
1894	...	...	...	...	27·77	23·25	...	3·29	5·27	12·90	29·25	
1893	28·26	7·57	...	...	539·96	·20		5·88	5·52	10·21	48·64	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
1894	27·00	7·45	...	1·72	468·09	0·87		30·07	6·60	10·73	41·24	
1893	3,168·93	629·87	341·87	597·39	33,828·97	1,082·00	743·89	3,029·26	5·24	10·30	40·31	TOTAL.
1894	2,100·37	302·18	531·28	895·75	32,508·52	139·07		907·03	9·58	10·13	39·01	
						688·25	584·74					
						126·54						

* Inclusive of prisoners on punishment diet, undergoing quarantine, &c., who are not accounted for in columns 4 to 7.
† Exclusive of figures shown in columns 4 and 5.
(a) The difference between this and the total of columns 4 to 7 is due to (a) some convalescents and simple imprisonment prisoners being included in column 7 and (b) some prisoners in the Chenawan Central Jail not having been employed on work owing to rains, &c.
(b) Includes an average of ·42 convicts in Taluk Lock-ups, of whom no details are given. The *total* number of prisoners hired out to Municipalities, &c., is shown at the end of column 7, and hence the difference between columns 3 and 4 to 7.
(c) The difference of 10 between the total of the figures shown in columns 4 to 7 and those shown in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.
(d) The difference of 3·38 between the total of the figures shown in columns 4 to 7 and those shown in column 3 is due to simple imprisonment prisoners being employed on work.
(e) Exclusive of an average of 3 prisoners unemployed on account of Sundays and holidays.
(f) Includes an average of 0·99 prisoners in Taluk Lock-ups of whom no details are given in columns 4 to 7.

No. 7.

STATEMENT SHOWING the OFFENCES COMMITTED by the CONVICTS and the PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED on them in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS in BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2	3	4					5	6				7						8	9	10	11	12	
				Offences dealt with by Superintendents.						Punishments by Superintendents.				Punishments by Superintendents.											
														Minor.											
Name of Province.		Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	a. Relating to work.	b. Relating to prohibited articles.	c. Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	d. All other breaches of jail rules.	e. Total.	By Criminal Courts.	a. Warnings.	b. Penal diet.	c. Separate and solitary confinement.	d. Hand-cuffing and link-fetters.	e. Other punishments.	f. Total.	a. Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	b. Penal diet with solitary confinement.	c. Fetters.	d. Corporal punishment.	e. Other punishments.	f. Total.	Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8.	Name of Province.
Madras	1893	9,411·49	29	4,451	1,185	176	2,248	8,060	29	1,378	4,601	...	...	1,403	7,382	...	469	...	88	121	678	8,089	78·44	7·20	85·95	1·09	1893 Madras.
	1894	8,891·72	23	5,601	1,803	243	2,535	10,182	23	2,366	3,559	80	...	3,061	9,066	273	580	...	115	148	1,116	10,205	101·96	12·55	114·77	1·13	1894
Bombay	1893	7,198·00	23	2,475	684	68	1,225	4,452	23	445	774	92	5	2,213	3,529	10	419	46	123	325	923	4,475	49·03	12·82	62·17	2·75	1893 Bombay.
	1894	7,227·00	29	1,990	709	167	1,319	4,185	29	583	457	229	86	1,588	2,943	52	776	46	136	232	1,242	4,214	40·72	17·18	58·31	3·23	1894
Bengal	1893	16,427·29	61	24,799	4,157	546	15,574	45,076	60	11,871	1,115	944	18,109	8,888	40,927	84	219	2,706	326	815	4,150	45,137	249·14	25·26	274·77	0·72	1893 Bengal.
	1894	16,080·37	53	20,334	4,760	661	15,540	41,295	53	11,312	596	886	16,012	9,365	38,171	88	266	1,813	277	680	3,124	41,348	237·38	19·43	257·13	0·67	1894
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	24,622·00	44	4,210	1,385	190	4,002	9,787	44	2,463	860	2,188	81	2,064	7,656	524	628	13	440	526	2,131	9,831	31·09	8·65	39·93	4·48	1893 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894	26,039·35	27	4,081	1,377	307	3,837	9,602	27	2,662	739	1,675	71	3,036	8,190	403	385	15	397	212	1,412	9,629	31·45	5·42	36·98	4·12	1894
Punjab	1893	11,759·00	122	19,828	2,684	121	6,797	29,430	113	8,731	274	9,145	...	9,702	27,852	...	882	...	328	368	1,578	29,543	236·85	13·42	251·24	1·11	1893 Punjab.
	1894	10,643·00	115	17,779	2,473	162	7,203	27,617	119	5,830	290	6,918	30	13,371	26,439	161	540	61	200	220	1,182	27,740	248·42	11·11	260·64	0·72	1894
Central Provinces	1893	4,189·98	18	1,834	316	83	886	3,119	18	1,019	342	251	24	1,053	2,689	46	76	4	129	175	430	3,137	64·18	10·26	74·87	4·11	1893 Central Provinces.
	1894	4,264·22	19	1,716	258	65	991	3,030	19	868	288	264	73	999	2,492	87	75	63	127	186	538	3,049	58·44	12·62	71·50	4·17	1894
Burma	1893	11,368·00	41	11,908	4,317	759	14,395	31,379	41	5,302	6,535	562	77	16,615	29,091	31	1,443	179	342	293	2,288	31,420	255·90	20·13	276·39	1·09	1893 Burma.
	1894	12,139·00	37	15,526	4,778	882	18,400	39,586	37	4,878	7,499	935	1,772	21,231	36,315	70	2,183	446	286	286	3,271	39,623	299·16	26·95	326·41	0·72	1894
Assam	1893	1,198·97	35	1,058	139	17	278	1,492	31	794	18	31	22	440	1,305	...	2	26	98	61	187	1,523	108·84	15·60	127·03	6·43	1893 Assam.
	1894	1,367·35	65	712	121	10	224	1,067	50	371	31	49	5	381	837	...	...	25	132	77	234	1,121	61·21	17·11	81·98	11·78	1894
Coorg*	1893	96·69	...	15	11	...	14	40	...	2	12	2	...	15	31	...	3	...	6	...	9	40	32·06	9·31	41·37	15·00	1893 Coorg.*
	1894	108·00	1	9	15	3	39	66	1	18	13	...	...	22	53	4	1	...	7	1	13	67	49·07	12·04	62·04	10·45	1894
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,282·80	3	222	478	37	336	1,073	†5	316	94	32	4	421	867	5	168	6	12	15	206	1,078	67·59	16·06	84·03	1·11	1893 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894	1,303·45	5	277	393	39	552	1,261	5	360	81	146	39	485	1,111	6	45	57	19	23	150	1,266	85·24	11·51	97·13	1·50	1894
Total	1893	87,554·22	376	70,800	15,356	1,997	45,755	133,908	364	32,321	14,625	13,247	18,322	42,814	121,329	700	4,309	2,980	1,892	2,699	12,580	134,273	138·58	14·37	153·36	1·41	1893 Total.
	1894	88,063·46	374	68,025	16,687	2,539	50,640	137,891	363	29,248	13,553	11,182	18,095	53,539	125,617	1,144	4,851	2,526	1,696	2,065	12,282	138,262	142·64	13·95	156·94	1·23	1894

* Exclusive of the Taluk Lock-ups figures which are not given in the report.
† Including two prisoners under trial by Criminal Court at the end of December 1892.

No. 8.

STATEMENT SHOWING the EXPENDITURE in GUARDING and MAINTAINING the PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894 (excluding the cost of BUILDING NEW JAILS, of ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, or REPAIRS).

1		2				3		4		5		6			7		8		9	10	
Name of Province.		Daily average number of prisoners.				Rations.		Establishments.		Police Guards.		Hospital charges.			Clothing.		Contingencies.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of daily average strength.	Name of Province.
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	A	B			
						Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.	Cost per head of daily average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of daily average strength.			
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Madras	1893	(a) 9,412·49	1,110·03	129·62	10,652·14	3,08,233	29 4 8	2,48,473	23 5 3	*	*	18,340	1 11 7	77 1 10	22,502	2 2 3	69,061	6 7 9	6,66,609	62 9 3	1893 Madras.
	1894	(e) 8,902·06	986·48	136·59	10,025·13	2,83,470	28 10 8	2,53,252	25 4 2	*	*	17,962	1 12 8	72 0 0	19,267	1 15 2	62,631	6 4 0	6,36,582	63 8 0	1894 Madras.
Bombay †	1893	7,198·00	937·00	...	8,135·00	2,40,799	29 9 7	1,92,960	23 11 6	32,221	3 15 4	14,121	1 11 9	60 6 10	24,989	3 1 2	55,311	6 12 9	5,60,401	68 14 2	1893 Bombay.†
	1894	7,227·00	795·00	117·00	8,139·00	2,25,139	28 1 1	2,02,580	24 14 3	32,288	3 15 6	15,508	1 14 6	65 14 6	20,892	2 9 8	57,088	7 0 3	5,53,495	68 0 1	1894 Bombay.†
Bengal	1893	16,427·29	1,240·80	52·81	(b) 17,720·90	4,42,617	25 0 10	4,56,100	25 11 10	*	*	52,541	2 15 5	81 13 6	63,963	3 9 11	1,86,910	10 8 9	12,02,131	67 13 4	1893 Bengal.
	1894	16,080·37	1,207·92	51·48	(b) 17,339·77	4,51,660	26 2 0	4,73,574	27 5 0	*	*	70,148	4 0 9	94 4 10	74,327	4 4 9	2,26,894	13 1 4	12,96,603	74 12 5	1894 Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	24,622·00	1,877·50	120·06	26,619·56	5,12,793	19 5 7	3,79,403	14 4 1	1,09,951	4 2 1	33,280	1 0 0	37 4 8	66,786	2 8 4	57,540	2 2 7	(c) 11,56,823	43 7 4	1893 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894	26,039·35	1,801·45	106·44	27,947·24	5,02,762‡	17 5 7	4,23,865	15 2 8	§34,365	...	41,730	1 7 11	34 8 3	74,502	2 10 10	79,720	2 13 8	(d) 11,56,944	39 12 3	1894 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
Punjab	1893	11,759·00	600·00	48·00	(f) 12,407·00	2,85,186	23 1 2	2,74,309	22 1 9	74,618	6 0 3	27,563	2 3 7	55 9 2	50,720	4 1 8	69,665	5 9 10	7,82,061	63 0 6	1893 Punjab.
	1894	10,643·00	570·00	54·00	(f) 11,267·00	1,92,464	17 2 8	2,81,228	24 15 4	68,916	6 1 10	19,735	1 12 0	44 7 2	52,988	4 11 7	60,058	5 5 3	6,75,389	59 15 1	1894 Punjab.
Central Provinces	1893	4,189·98	217·74	10·91	4,418·63	1,17,826	26 11 8	1,01,644	23 0 1	*	*	4,263	0 15 5	34 0 7	21,718	4 14 10	26,662	6 0 7	2,72,113	61 9 4	1893 Central Provinces.
	1894	4,264·22	231·01	9·85	4,505·08	1,11,776	24 13 10	1,05,534	23 6 10	*	*	4,991	1 1 9	32 9 3	18,782	4 2 10	26,304	5 13 5	2,67,387	59 5 8	1894 Central Provinces.
Burma	1893	11,368·00	376·00	22·00	11,766·00	4,39,560	37 6 10	2,95,438	25 1 9	*	*	31,319	2 10 7	54 12 1	37,724	3 3 5	56,151	4 12 4	8,60,192	73 1 9	1893 Burma.
	1894	12,139·00	467·00	41·00	12,647·00	4,18,299	33 2 11	3,02,415	23 14 7	*	*	21,401	1 11 1	39 12 6	31,948	2 8 7	53,828	4 4 1	8,27,891	65 7 5	1894 Burma.
Assam	1893	1,198·97	115·10	5·31	1,319·38	48,025	36 8 9	21,245	16 1 8	18,054	13 10 11	2,020	1 8 6	32 4 7	7,430	5 10 6	6,576	4 15 9	1,03,350	78 5 4	1893 Assam.
	1894	1,367·35	120·19	3·29	1,490·83	49,518	33 4 7	21,913	14 11 2	17,656	11 13 6	2,545	1 11 4	30 7 6	8,686	5 13 5	6,501	4 5 9	1,06,819	71 10 5	1894 Assam.
Coorg	1893	97·11	15·05	2·22	114·38	5,159	45 15 11	2,548	22 4 5	1,587	13 14 0	179	1 9 0	54 14 6	573	5 1 9	667	5 13 4	10,713	93 10 7	1893 Coorg.
	1894	108·99	14·38	2·87	126·24	5,484	44 7 3	2,556	20 3 11	1,790	14 2 10	108	0 13 8	37 12 2	326	2 10 3	671	5 5 1	10,935	86 9 11	1894 Coorg.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,282·54	72·91	1·90	1,357·35	39,664	29 4 2	27,786	20 7 6	5,519	4 1 1	2,238	1 10 5	60 13 10	4,753	3 8 1	7,666	5 10 4	87,626	64 8 11	1893 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894	1,303·45	60·45	3·23	1,367·13	34,156	25 0 8	28,164	20 9 7	5,847	4 4 5	3,651	2 10 9	54 1 0	4,793	3 8 3	8,100	5 14 10	84,711	61 15 5	1894 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
Total	1893	87,555·38	6,562·13	392·83	94,510·34	24,39,862	25 14 9	19,99,906	21 2 7	2,41,950	2 9 0	1,85,864	1 15 6	56 4 8	3,01,158	3 3 2	5,36,209	5 10 9	57,02,019	60 5 4	1893 Total.
	1894	88,074·79	6,253·88	525·75	94,854·42	22,74,728	23 14 6	20,95,081	22 1 5	1,60,862	‖1 14 3	1,97,779	2 1 4	53 1 1	3,06,511	3 4 0	5,81,795	6 2 2	56,16,756	58 11 9	1894 Total.

* The jails in Madras, Bengal, Central Provinces and Burma are guarded by warder guards.
† Excluding Civil Prisoners. The total charges for such prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,926 in 1893, the average cost per prisoner being Rs. 69-9-6.

‡ Includes Rs. 19,739 on account of under-trials confined in out police stations, and as the number of such prisoners is not shown in the report the average cost per prisoner is worked on Rs. 5,02,762—Rs. 19,739=Rs. 4,83,023.
§ This sum represents only the cost of under-trials in Magistrates' Lock-ups and in Out-police stations. Hence the average cost per prisoner is not worked out.
‖ Worked exclusive of the figures for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
(a) Includes an average of 10·34 State prisoners.
(b) Excluding an average of 3·0 and 4·10 State prisoners confined in the Jails of Bengal during the years 1893 and 1894 respectively.
(c) Excludes Rs. 2,930 spent in the maintenance of Rampur State prisoners, of which details are given in columns 3 to 8, and includes the cost of under-trials in Magistrates' Lock-ups and in Out-Police Stations.
(d) Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State on account of maintenance of the Rampur State prisoners, and includes Rs. 45,662, the cost of under-trials in Out-Police Stations. This latter sum has been left out of calculation in working the total cost of each prisoner.
(e) Includes an average of 10·34 State prisoners.
(f) Exclusive of Lock-ups.

No. 9.

STATEMENT SHOWING the NET COST of PRISONERS in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2	3	4	5	6	7		
Name of Province.		Total cost of maintenance (column 9, Statement 8).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 10, Statement 8).	Total cash earnings.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2, *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3, *minus* column 5).		Name of Province.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Madras	1893	6,66,609 0 0	62 9 3	45,565 11 0	4 4 5	6,21,043 5 0	58 4 10	1893	Madras.
	1894	6,36,582 0 0	63 8 0	1,14,859 6 0	11 7 4	5,21,722 10 0	52 0 8	1894	
Bombay	1893	5,60,401 0 0	68 14 2	1,34,397 11 0	16 8 4	4,26,003 5 0	52 5 10	1893	Bombay.
	1894	5,53,495 0 0	68 0 1	92,787 2 0	11 6 5	4,60,707 14 0	56 9 8	1894	
Bengal	1893	12,02,131 0 0	67 13 4	3,81,086 8 0	21 8 1	8,21,044 8 0	46 5 3	1893	Bengal.
	1894	12,96,603 0 0	74 12 5	4,90,535 14 0	28 4 9	8,06,067 2 0	46 7 9	1894	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1893	11,56,823 0 0	43 7 4	2,10,001 6 0	7 14 3	9,46,821 10 0	35 9 1	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894	*11,56,944 0 0	39 12 3	2,10,338 4 0	7 8 9	*9,46,605 12 0	32 3 10	1894	
Punjab	1893	7,82,061 0 0	63 0 6	1,55,748 9 0	12 8 10	6,26,312 7 0	50 7 8	1893	Punjab.
	1894	6,75,389 0 0	59 15 1	1,44,395 8 0	12 13 1	5,30,993 8 0	47 2 0	1894	
Central Provinces	1893	2,72,113 0 0	61 9 4	1,86,939 5 0	42 4 11	85,173 11 0	19 4 5	1893	Central Provinces.
	1894	2,67,387 0 0	59 5 8	72,005 10 0	15 15 9	1,95,381 6 0	43 5 11	1894	
Burma	1893	8,60,192 0 0	73 1 9	3,54,758 2 0	30 2 5	5,05,433 14 0	42 15 4	1893	Burma.
	1894	8,27,891 0 0	65 7 5	4,83,125 13 0	38 3 3	3,44,765 3 0	27 4 2	1894	
Assam	1893	1,03,350 0 0	78 5 4	32,380 0 0	24 8 8	70,970 0 0	53 12 8	1893	Assam.
	1894	1,06,819 0 0	71 10 5	34,921 1 0	23 6 9	71,897 15 0	48 3 8	1894	
Coorg	1893	10,713 0 0	93 10 7	7,005 0 0	61 3 11	3,708 0 0	32 6 8	1893	Coorg.
	1894	10,935 0 0	86 9 11	8,289 8 0	65 10 7	2,645 8 0	20 15 4	1894	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1893	87,626 0 0	64 8 11	18,153 0 0	13 6 0	69,473 0 0	51 2 11	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894	84,711 0 0	61 15 5	19,299 0 0	14 1 10	65,412 0 0	47 13 7	1894	
Total	1893	57,02,019 0 0	60 5 4	15,26,035 4 0	16 2 4	41,75,983 12 0	44 3 0	1893	Total.
	1894	56,16,756 0 0	58 11 9	16,70,557 2 0	17 9 9	39,46,198 14 0	41 1 11	1894	

41-2-0

* Includes Rs. 1,871 recovered from the Rampur State and Rs. 45,662 the cost of under-trials in Out-Police Stations.

No. 10.

STATEMENT SHOWING the SICKNESS and MORTALITY among PRISONERS of ALL CLASSES in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2			3			4			5			6			7		
Name of Province.		Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Daily average strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Madras	1893	13,798	2,355	16,153	10,347·92	304·22	10,652·14	*10,743	*358	*11,101	5,274	159	5,433	231·94	5·88	237·82	243	4	247
	1894	13,800	2,278	16,078	9,742·03	283·10	10,025·13	*9,936	*305	*10,241	6,112	180	6,292	242·99	6·49	249·48	191	8	199
Bombay†	1893	8,594	1,954	10,548	7,874·00	261·00	8,135·00	15,185	535	15,720	6,398	171	6,569	225·45	8·24	233·69	201	6	207
	1894	9,433	2,142	11,575	7,901·00	238·00	8,139·00	12,825	743	13,568	6,452	141	6,593	227·40	7·90	235·30	258	3	261
Bengal	1893	18,956	1,086	20,042	17,258·56	462·34	(a) 17,720·90	23,318	1,064	24,382	18,001	434	18,435	625·32	16·65	641·97	560	13	573
	1894	19,104	1,101	20,205	(a) 16,889·53	(a) 450·24	(a) 17,339·77	22,818	1,072	23,890	20,961	402	21,363	727·75	16·10	743·85	797	20	817
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	30,069	2,154	32,223	25,582·59	1,036·97	26,619·56	31,250	1,427	32,677	17,846	680	18,526	854·77	37·69	892·46	437	20	457
	1894	30,143	2,152	32,295	26,860·98	1,086·26	27,947·24	32,343	1,457	33,800	23,385	910	24,295	1,160·25	48·76	1,209·01	860	42	902
Punjab*	1893	13,875	814	14,689	11,993·00	414·00	12,407·00	14,689	530	15,219	18,995	600	19,595	479·00	17·00	496·00	318	12	330
	1894	13,559	852	14,411	10,896·00	371·00	11,267·00	14,054	449	14,503	19,101	709	19,810	429·00	15·00	444·00	203	8	211
Central Provinces.	1893	4,467	558	5,025	4,122·28	296·35	4,418·63	4,896	429	5,325	3,320	228	3,548	117·04	8·21	125·25	79	5	84
	1894	4,528	463	4,991	4,207·32	297·76	4,505·08	5,234	431	5,665	4,074	212	4,286	145·59	7·62	153·21	127	16	143
Burma	1893	13,510	368	13,878	11,657·00	109·00	11,766·00	13,817	138	13,955	10,444	80	10,524	567·00	5·00	572·00	285	5	290
	1894	13,647	387	14,034	12,538·00	109·00	12,647·00	14,922	169	15,091	10,986	89	11,075	534·00	4·00	538·00	363	1	364
Assam	1893	1,795	192	1,987	1,279·09	40·29	1,319·38	2,105	153	2,258	1,811	54	1,865	60·44	2·12	62·56	60	2	62
	1894	1,946	192	2,138	1,445·05	45·78	1,490·83	2,308	150	2,458	2,020	84	2,104	79·69	3·84	83·53	76	1	§77
*Coorg	1893	136	20	156	96·78	9·10	105·88	115	14	129	88	2	90	3·20	·06	3·26	8	...	8
	1894	136	20	156	114·42	5·42	119·84	136	8	144	69	...	69	2·86	...	2·86	7	...	7
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	1,345	113	1,458	1,310·35	47·00	1,357·35	1,579	74	1,653	1,135	33	1,168	35·65	1·12	36·77	37	1	38
	1894	1,345	113	1,458	1,319·20	47·93	1,367·13	1,603	65	1,668	1,758	56	1,814	65·29	2·24	67·53	38	1	39
Total	1893	106,545	9,614	116,159	91,521·57	2,980·27	94,501·84	117,697	4,722	122,419	83,312	2,441	85,753	3,199·81	101·97	3,301·78	2,228	68	2,296
	1894	107,641	9,700	117,341	91,913·53	2,934·49	94,848·02	116,179	4,849	121,028	94,918	2,733	97,701	3,614·82	111·95	3,726·77	2,920	100	3,020

Name of Province.		8			9			10			11 Ratio per mille of average strength. A			B			C			D			E		
		Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel-complaints.			Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			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.
Madras.	1893	6	...	6	74	2	76	23	...	23	509·67	522·65	510·04	22·41	19·33	22·33	·22	...	2·16	21·26	13·15	21·03	23·48	13·15	23·19
	1894	12	1	13	52	3	55	16	1	17	627·38	635·82	627·62	24·94	22·92	24·89	1·64	3·53	1·70	17·97	24·73	18·15	19·61	28·26	19·85
Bombay.	1893	16	1	17	43	2	45	22	1	23	812·55	655·17	807·59	28·63	31·57	28·73	2·79	3·83	2·82	22·73	19·16	22·62	25·52	22·99	25·44
	1894	16	1	17	45	...	45	16	...	16	816·61	592·44	810·05	28·78	33·19	28·91	2·02	...	1·97	30·63	12·61	30·10	32·65	12·61	32·07
Bengal.	1893	41	1	42	219	6	‡125	20	1	21	1,043·02	938·70	1,040·30	36·23	36·01	36·23	1·16	2·16	1·18	31·29	25·96	31·15	32·45	28·12	32·33
	1894	32	1	33	337	8	345	76	4	80	1,241·06	892·86	1,232·08	43·09	35·76	42·90	4·50	8·88	4·61	42·69	35·54	42·50	47·19	44·42	47·12
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1893	18	2	20	108	3	111	1	...	1	697·58	655·76	695·95	33·41	36·35	33·53	0·04	...	0·04	17·04	19·29	17·13	17·08	19·29	17·17
	1894	57	2	59	244	18	262	92	2	94	870·59	837·74	869·32	43·19	44·89	43·26	3·43	1·84	3·36	28·59	36·82	28·91	32·02	38·66	32·28
Punjab.	1893	53	1	54	56	1	57	...	...	...	1,583·84	1,449·28	1,579·35	39·94	41·06	39·98	...	...	...	26·52	28·99	26·60	26·52	28·99	26·60
	1894	15	...	15	41	3	44	...	...	...	1,753·03	1,911·05	1,758·23	39·37	40·43	39·41	...	...	...	18·63	21·56	18·73	18·63	21·56	18·73
Central Provinces.	1893	3	...	3	21	2	23	...	1	1	805·38	769·36	802·96	28·39	27·70	28·35	...	3·37	0·23	19·16	13·50	18·78	19·16	16·87	19·01
	1894	7	1	8	39	7	46	2	...	2	968·31	711·98	951·37	34·60	25·59	34·01	0·48	...	0·44	29·71	53·73	31·30	30·19	53·73	31·74
Burma.	1893	26	...	26	65	3	68	17	1	18	895·94	733·94	894·44	48·64	45·87	48·61	1·46	9·17	1·53	22·99	36·70	23·12	24·45	45·87	24·65
	1894	21	...	21	94	...	94	46	...	46	876·22	816·51	875·70	42·59	36·70	42·54	3·67	...	3·64	25·28	9·17	25·14	28·95	9·17	28·78
Assam.	1893	7	...	7	23	2	25	5	...	5	1,415·85	1,340·28	1,413·54	47·25	52·62	47·42	3·91	...	3·79	43·00	49·64	43·20	46·91	49·64	46·99
	1894	12	...	12	32	1	33	...	...	...	1,397·88	1,834·86	1,411·29	55·15	83·88	56·03	...	...	...	52·59	21·84	51·65	52·59	21·84	51·65
Coorg.*	1893	1	...	1	4	...	4	...	...	...	909·28	219·78	850·02	33·06	6·59	30·79	...	...	...	82·66	...	75·56	82·66	...	75·56
	1894	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	603·04	...	575·77	25·00	...	23·87	...	...	...	61·18	...	58·41	61·18	...	58·41
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.*	1893	2	...	2	5	...	5	...	...	...	866·18	702·13	860·50	27·21	23·83	27·09	...	...	...	28·24	21·28	28·00	28·24	21·28	28·00
	1894	1	...	1	6	1	7	...	...	...	1,332·63	1,168·37	1,326·87	49·49	46·73	49·40	...	...	...	28·81	20·86	28·53	28·81	20·86	28·53
Total.	1893	173	5	178	618	21	639	88	4	92	910·30	819·05	907·42	34·96	34·22	34·94	0·96	1·34	0·98	23·38	21·48	23·32	24·34	22·82	24·30
	1894	173	6	179	892	41	933	248	7	255	1,032·69	948·38	1,030·08	39·33	38·15	39·29	2·70	2·39	2·69	29·07	31·69	29·15	31·77	34·08	31·84

* For central and district jails only.
† Excluding Civil Prisoners.
‡ Including 31 moribund prisoners who were released under Rule 488 of the Jail Code and 4 convicts who died out of hospital.
§ Includes 1 moribund prisoner.
(a) Excluding an average of 3·00 and 4·10 State prisoners confined in the jails of Bengal during the years 1893 and 1894 respectively.

No. II.

STATEMENT SHOWING the CONDITION of the PRISONERS DISCHARGED from the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the years 1893 and 1894.

1		2	3	4					5						
Name of Province.		Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.						Name of Province.
				A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D			
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.		
Madras	1893	* 16,893	3,176	1,260	4,504	2,743	1,630	10,137	777	1,951	665	185	3,578	1893	Madras.
	1894	15,595	2,537	1,163	4,160	2,828	1,554	9,705	749	1,887	561	156	3,353	1894	
Bombay	1893	16,048	3,233	1,548	4,290	1,993	860	8,691	905	2,209	792	218	4,124	1893	Bombay.
	1894	15,210	2,801	1,429	4,104	1,865	729	8,127	942	2,260	805	275	4,282	1894	
Bengal	1893	† 41,102	11,034	6,022	9,773	4,323	1,694	21,812	3,004	3,338	1,102	279	7,723	1893	Bengal.
	1894	42,713	11,060	5,537	10,157	5,094	2,518	23,306	2,919	3,689	1,333	406	8,347	1894	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1893	49,613	9,561	6,994	12,121	6,364	3,276	28,755	4,172	4,890	1,624	611	11,297	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894	49,545	9,510	7,703	12,334	6,030	2,591	28,658	3,602	5,117	1,843	815	11,377	1894	
Punjab	1893	22,153	6,935	2,670	5,479	1,832	616	10,597	1,437	2,206	724	254	4,621	1893	Punjab.
	1894	19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997	9,932	1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966	1894	
Central Provinces	1893	(b) 8,649	516	505	1,559	1,453	1,131	4,648	206	389	160	55	810	1893	Central Provinces.
	1894	‡ 9,136	820	524	2,027	1,356	849	4,756	234	393	168	66	861	1894	
Burma	1893	§ 18,001	3,336	1,939	3,408	1,950	1,251	8,548	1,004	1,688	680	350	3,722	1893	Burma.
	1894	(a) 20,707	3,459	2,382	4,078	2,146	1,233	9,839	1,257	1,965	872	328	4,422	1894	
Assam	1893	3,220	1,351	496	433	162	76	1,167	254	295	121	32	702	1893	Assam.
	1894	3,213	1,235	560	426	113	27	1,126	406	318	92	36	852	1894	
Coorg	1893	168	58	15	44	15	6	80	8	15	3	4	30	1893	Coorg.
	1894	211	20	12	73	28	26	139	10	22	9	11	52	1894	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1893	(d) 2,200	325	211	598	327	198	1,334	140	273	62	30	505	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894	(c) 2,357	275	226	648	439	223	1,536	129	258	78	40	505	1894	
Total	1893	178,047	39,525	21,660	42,209	21,162	10,738	95,769	11,907	17,254	5,933	2,018	37,112	1893	Total.
	1894	178,457	37,589	22,127	42,432	21,818	10,747	97,124	11,469	17,795	6,393	2,360	38,017	1894	

* Includes 2 prisoners not shown in columns 3 to 5 who were released on appeal while out under the Prisoners' Testimony Act.
† Includes the figures (268 + 265) for the Barasat and Palamau Intermediate Jails, of which no details are given.
‡ Includes 2,699 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
§ Includes 2,395 under-trials released at Courts, who were not weighed.
(a) Includes 2,957 under-trials released by Courts who were not weighed.
(b) Includes 2,675 under-trails released by Courts, who were not weighed.
(c) Includes 41 under-trials who were not weighed.
(d) Includes 36 prisoners who were not weighed.

No. 12.

STETEMENT SHOWING the WORKING of the MARK SYSTEM in the JAILS and SUBSIDIARY JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1893 and 1894.

1		2	3										4									
			NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR WHO GAINED REMISSION UNDER THE MARK SYSTEM.										MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICT RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.									
			Sentenced to										Sentenced to									
Name of Province.		Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	One year exactly.	N.t exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.
Madras	1893	2	...	310	160	67	110	22	31	12	3	26	5	...	116	149	170	324	301	414	308	324	624	833
	1894	28	615	637	184	82	119	25	42	6	2	26	11	27	55	155	160	267	296	344	122	145	505	781
Bombay	1893	10	...	726	200	73	85	14	16	2	...	14	9	...	151	164	183	241	342	369	150	...	299	545
	1894	20	535	640	236	73	86	20	33	...	2	13	13	37	103	149	188	238	287	327	...	126	605	1,268
Bengal	1893	7	...	970	359	121	165	48	58	3	9	32	6	...	127	189	224	259	316	386	259	118	979	462
	1894	8	2,058	1,562	380	160	191	47	81	12	...	28	10	48	168	157	187	268	322	386	292	...	505	792
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1893	...	...	2,497	754	308	316	102	87	16	3	67	35	...	107	151	219	256	259	312	180	262	588	1,120
	1894	...	3,204	3,204	660	334	267	108	168	17	5	40	24	51	113	155	200	310	281	338	336	342	396	942
Punjab	1893	...	...	912	378	172	163	6	85	16	6	17	3	...	124	154	242	319	315	467	329	470	591	295
	1894	...	1,564	1,512	437	189	137	54	113	14	9	8	6	44	112	179	256	289	304	415	410	370	554	477
Central Provinces	1893	...	...	707	121	62	34	23	24	1	3	...	6	...	119	140	206	258	210	537	158	277	...	959
	1894	2	415	425	100	56	58	17	23	3	1	5	6	50	97	174	198	265	261	347	296	225	412	804
Burma	1893	7	...	1,302	334	195	245	42	206	50	14	19	19	...	132	188	224	286	320	402	478	560	656	1,489
	1894	5	7	1,426	342	188	178	46	365	32	8	51	37	6	119	165	299	304	393	405	423	443	795	731
Assam	1893	...	...	177	22	6	7	2	3	3	...	5	...	...	105	142	164	222	323	269	349	...	365	...
	1894	...	165	99	26	4	11	5	8	1	...	2	1	42	193	156	183	304	242	412	260	...	339	446
Coorg	1893	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	51	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...
	1894	...	1	5	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	74	121	...	244	307	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1893	...	...	61	32	19	10	3	15	1	...	3	2	...	90	143	178	260	160	389	307	...	439	463
	1894	...	163	151	54	11	20	12	5	1	1	2	5	28	103	164	150	269	269	373	255	218	500	599
TOTAL	1893	26	...	7,663	2,367	1,023	1,138	317	525	104	38	184	85	...	151	189	242	324	342	537	478	560	979	1,489
	*1894	63	8,727	9,661	2,422	1,097	1,068	335	338	86	28	175	113	51	193	179	299	310	363	415	423	443	795	1,268

5											6	7		
AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 3.														
Sentenced to														
One year exactly.	Not exceeding two years.	Not exceeding three years.	Not exceeding four years.	Not exceeding five years.	Not exceeding six years.	Not exceeding seven years.	Not exceeding eight years.	Not exceeding nine years.	Not exceeding ten years.	Exceeding ten years.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3.		Name of Province.
											Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
...	44	66	93	146	179	256	192	213	352	276	17 8 11	1 1 8	1893	Madras.
13	28	62	96	147	156	205	224	144	293	428	15 3 3	0 7 3	1894	
...	36	76	111	135	154	184	213	...	220	308	...	...	1893	Bombay.
21	41	76	107	159	165	212	...	308	295	555	12 0 0	4 5 0	1894	
...	58	92	110	160	160	286	215	255	299	304	...	...	1893	Bengal.
25	53	82	115	170	179	238	163	...	309	467	...	...	1894	
...	53	74	110	135	160	194	204	225	253	397	14 5 0	1 12 5	1893	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
26	53	81	115	148	163	198	240	192	291	362	3 6 0	0 13 9	1894	
...	55	79	116	156	156	225	198	294	323	249	15 0 0	1 13 0	1893	Punjab.
16	41	80	123	163	174	221	250	251	343	307	18 12 0	1 12 0	1894	
...	31	81	112	144	140	228	158	172	...	614	18 0 0	0 6 11	1893	Central Provinces.
25	45	79	108	157	160	232	229	225	304	630	20 0 0	2 8 1	1894	
...	59	84	133	180	180	176	203	195	272	303	...	...	1893	Burma.
4	58	86	133	165	226	187	176	159	360	390	...	...	1894	
...	40	76	134	171	251	198	290	...	293	...	...	...	1893	Assam.
22	46	74	157	176	192	279	260	...	304	446	...	...	1894	
...	51	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	3 12 3	1 12 1	1893	Coorg.
19	64	109	...	241	307	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 9	0 14 5	1894	
...	48	93	126	197	129	307	307	...	357	340	...	...	1893	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
10	41	91	115	174	162	233	255	218	367	526	...	...	1894	
...	48	84	116	158	168	228	220	226	308	349	18 0 0	1 6 0	1893	TOTAL.
18	47	82	119	170	188	223	225	214	318	457	20 0 0	1 12 9	1894	

No. 13.

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 to 1894.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Madras	1890	44,560	3,236	40	0·08	1·23	Madras.
	1891	49,733	3,455	69	0·13	1·99	
	1892	57,804	4,733	60	0·10	1·27	
	1893	55,275	†678	88	0·16	‡12·98	
	1894	52,971	†1,116	115	0·22	‡10·30	
Bombay	1890	24,357	4,325	108	0·44	2·49	Bombay.
	1891	25,291	3,753	108	0·42	2·87	
	1892	25,347	4,296	101	0·40	2·35	
	1893	25,754	*4,359	123	0·48	2·82	
	1894	24,587	†1,242	136	0·55	‡10·95	
Bengal	1890	63,920	25,004	259	0·40	1·03	Bengal.
	1891	68,266	25,911	291	0·42	1·12	
	1892	73,992	34,190	335	0·45	0·98	
	1893	72,738	†4,150	326	0·45	‡7·86	
	1894	73,225	†3,124	277	0·38	‡8·87	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1890	72,138	7,779	524	0·72	6·73	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1891	76,978	10,250	586	0·76	5·71	
	1892	70,189	9,370	502	0·72	5·36	
	1893	71,201	†2,131	440	0·62	‡20·65	
	1894	73,505	†1,412	397	0·54	‡28·12	
Punjab	1890	36,952	23,152*	416	1·12	1·79	Punjab.
	1891	38,564	23,121*	356	0·92	1·53	
	1892	38,671	24,281*	357	0·92	1·47	
	1893	38,843	28,812*	328	0·84	1·14	
	1894	35,592	†1,182	200	0·56	‡19·92	
Central Provinces ...	1890	11,936	3,218	220	1·84	6·83	Central Provinces.
	1891	11,781	3,607	219	1·85	6·07	
	1892	11,411	5,028	175	1·53	3·48	
	1893	10,425	†430	129	1·24	‡30·00	
	1894	11,194	†538	127	1·13	‡23·61	
Burma	1890	29,217	24,307	499	1·70	2·05	Burma.
	1891	27,355	25,794	377	1·37	1·46	
	1892	29,013	26,933	431	1·49	1·60	
	1893	28,356	‡2,288	342	1·21	‡14·95	
	1894	31,443	†3,271	286	0·91	‡8·74	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Total number of major punishments inflicted by Jail officers for breaches of Jail Discipline (column 7 *f* of Table No. 7, page 17).
‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

No. 13—*contd.*

STATEMENT SHOWING the WHIPPINGS INFLICTED on the CONVICTS in the JAILS of BRITISH INDIA during the YEARS 1890 to 1894—contd.

Name of Province.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted on males by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.	Name of Province.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Assam	1890	6,013	1,220	82	1·36	6·72	Assam.
	1891	6,728	1,117	82	1·21	7·34	
	1892	6,048	1,339	91	1·50	6·80	
	1893	6,442	†187	98	1·52	‡52·41	
	1894	6,475	†234	132	2·04	‡56·41	
Coorg	1890	303	39*	2	0·66	5·12	Coorg.
	1891	295	34*	1	0·33	2·94	
	1892	330	30*	...	...	...	
	1893	266	†9	6	2·26	‡66·67	
	1894	370	†13	7	1·89	‡53·85	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1890	2,487	486	28	1·12	5·76	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1891	2,704	484	19	0·70	3·92	
	1892	3,066	675	30	0·98	4·44	
	1893	3,345	†206	12	0·36	‡5·83	
	1894	3,431	†150	19	0·55	‡12·67	
Total	1890	291,883	92,766	2,178	0·74	2·34	Total.
	1891	307,695	97,526	2,108	0·68	2·16	
	1892	315,871	110,875	2,082	0·66	1·88	
	1893	312,645	†12,580	1,892	0·61	‡15·04	
	1894	312,793	12,282	1,696	0·54	‡13·81	

* Inclusive of "formal warnings."
† Total number of major punishments inflicted by Jail officers for breaches of Jail Discipline (column 7 *f* of Table No. 7, page 17).
‡ Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total major punishments.

J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

4513

Judicial Dept.

From

The Govt. of India,
Home Dept.

No 88 Jails
379-90

Dated 10
Rec'd 21st } Sept/95.
Reg. 24

P.C. 7

Subject

Re the Reports on the Administration of Jails in the Provinces of British India

Ct No 2519/95 Pub transfd to R.D
Go 548/95 dd 2.7.95 sc Ed
" 1630 dd 3.8.95 (abs) Pub.
" ~~1569 dd 28.7.95~~
" 2796 dd 4.11.94.
" 2454 dd 7.10.94.
" 1734 dd 16.7.94.
" 110 dd 18.1.95 Sc.
" 1349 dd 7.7.91 Sc.
Jail Reports for 94+93.
" 982 dd 10.5.95 Mi
" 5140 dd 8.3.95 "
" 2510 dd 20.10.94 "

H. In.
Under Pub dd 11th October 1895, No 2109,
Comm. to the Dirs. Genl of Prisons for information & guidance. Special attention is invited to para 17 of the Govt of India Resn.

D
8/10/95. 15.95.
DESPATCH

D.F.
7/5/95.
To the D. Genl of Prisons
. . S.S.
. . D. P. I. Bus. & Edn. Dept.

Sent 6 Dy
D 24.10.95

Note. Copy jail Reports not available in the Library of India Office

R 1/10

When given for copying ____
When copied ____
When examined ____
When signed ____
} 189

READ AGAIN G.O., No. DATED
189 .

CURRENT No.

ENCLOSURES TO C. No

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
LETTER OF GOVERNMENT							
STATEMENT WITH DITTO.							
PAPER[illegible] FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH [illegible]N ORIGINAL.							

N.B.—
A = Copy in full.
B = Not to be copied.
P = Copy abstract only.
Q = Copy heading only.