

- (1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 20
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 5. 7. 8
 (3) ஆதாரப் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் _____

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.	325	Tuall	அச்சகம்
மு. கோயுத்த நாள் எண்.	(56-57)	10.2.1881	பலவகை
நாள் :			199

மடிக்கலோ கண்டபடி கையாளலோ கூடாது.

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Jails.

Read the following paper:—

No. 56. Minute by His Grace the GOVERNOR, dated ——— December 1880.

As I shall not have an opportunity of reviewing the Jail Administration Report for the current year now drawing to a close, I desire to direct attention to the steps which have been taken during the last few years to improve the system of confinement of prisoners in this Presidency.

2. In 1876, with the cordial concurrence of the late Mr. Robert S. Ellis, who had taken much interest in prison discipline, it was determined to make an experiment in the separate system. Accordingly, in the Central Jail at Coimbatore, two wards were divided by upright spars into single cubicles in such a manner that each prisoner was kept apart, while ventilation was unimpeded. Similarly, in the Penitentiary at Madras, a large quadrangle containing 100 separate cells has been completed, and these cells are now occupied. In this prison the juvenile ward has also been sub-divided into thirty-four cells (of which twenty-two are occupied) by means of wooden frames and close, strong wire netting. In the Jail at Bellary, also, an increased number of separate cells are in course of construction, and these should now be nearly ready for occupation.

3. That these innovations should be unpopular with the prisoners was to be expected, and at the Penitentiary there was at first a disposition on the part of the convicts to offer resistance; but the tact of the Superintendent overcame the difficulty. So far no ill-effects have resulted from the introduction of the cellular system. The cells having a thick terraced roof and thorough ventilation are cool and airy. The juveniles extremely dislike their separate cubicles, although the partitions do not interrupt sight or voice. I confidently expect that the system will speedily give evidence of its deterrent effect in the diminished number of recommittals.

4. I have visited and entered the separate cells at the Penitentiary on two or three occasions, and see no reason why the system should not be extensively adopted in other jails provided due attention is given to thickness of roofs and ventilation. That it will exercise a most salutary effect both in prison discipline and also in its deterrent action cannot be doubted by any one who has had anything to do with prison management, and has seen, as I have in England, the change effected from an old-fashioned association jail to the cellular system.

5. Two points appear to me to be still deserving of close attention in connection with our District Jails—their supervision and their concentration. With regard to supervision the need for more efficient and close superintendence than can be given by the District Medical Officer, who has other duties to perform, has been admitted. Of the total prison population, which may be taken at 13,143, about 6,500 are confined in other than Central Jails, and are consequently subjected to a less strict discipline, while punitive labor is less stringently enforced with a proportionate diminution of both the deterrent and punitive effect of confinement.

6. Much credit is due to the Zillah Surgeons for their management generally, and in several cases for very careful administration, but it is impossible to visit prisons under their charge without observing the results of the absence during a great

செப்பவருபவர் பெயர்
செப்பவிருவதற்காக எடுத்தக்
கொள்ளப்பட்ட நாளி
செப்பவிட்டு முடிந்த நாளி
சரிபார்க்கும்
மு. பார்வை
கையொப்பம்
உராமுத்துரை
கையொப்பம்
17/6/96

portion of the day of the Jail Superintendent. I have been able on various occasions to inspect the District Jails of Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Guindy, Chingleput, Ootacamund, Palghat, Tanjore, Palamcottah, and Vizagapatam, and also the Subsidiary Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, and Trichinopoly, which are under the control of the Central Jail Superintendents. The District Jail at Palghat, which was somewhat hastily established at the commencement of the famine, is situated in the Fort and is under the charge of a resident Superintendent, and the contrast in conduct and demeanour of prisoners confined therein and in the jails attached to the Central Jails, with those incarcerated in the majority of District Jails, is very perceptible.

7. There is, I believe, no difference of opinion in the minds of my Honorable Colleagues and the Inspector-General in regard to the expediency of securing supervision of all prisons by resident officers, but the fear of the additional expense anticipated has year after year turned the scale. In regard to the cost I have not myself been fearful, but I may perhaps be too sanguine in my expectation of the deterrent results of a better discipline and a more rigid enforcement of tasks. There is no reason why a prisoner confined in a District or Sub-Jail should not, under proper discipline and close supervision, break as much stone and beat as much coir as a free man or a Central Jail prisoner. The period of his imprisonment, whether measured by days, weeks, months or years, should in no way affect the tasks of men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. There is nothing in the shape of punishment to a pariah or cooly in being provided with free rations and dry lodging unless he be made to labor to the full task. The mat upon which he sleeps in jail is as comfortable as that provided in his own hut, and in the matter of lodging no discomfort is entailed to him as is usually the case in Europe; in this country, therefore, it is of all the greater importance to exact the full task.

8. The question of resident supervision and its good effects will be facilitated by every step which can be taken in the direction of the second point which I have indicated above, viz., concentration. I had hoped in 1876 that much progress might have been made ere this; but the enormous increase in our prison population during 1877-78, necessitating not merely the close occupation of every available accommodation but the maintenance of many camp jails until end of last year, together with the growing number of Burmese convicts, have rendered this impossible. The jail at Guindy has, however, been closed, and that of Ootacamund will shortly, so far as the native prison is concerned, be reduced to a mere lock-up; while the European prison is in truth a Military Jail.

9. The advantages of concentration are so great, both in discipline and management, that it would probably prove economical to confine at Trichinopoly all prisoners in Tanjore sentenced to more than a very brief period of imprisonment. So also prisoners at Chittoor might be transferred to Vellore, where the Session Court might without difficulty be located.

10. It has been suggested to me that, possibly, technical difficulties might arise to hinder the removal of persons sentenced in one district to prison in another. But although the Code of Criminal Procedure (Section 302) contemplates the incarceration of convicts in the jail of the district in which they are sentenced, power is given by Act V of 1871 to the Local Government to transfer prisoners from jail to jail by general instructions to the Inspector-General.

11. I must notice the difficulties created in our prison arrangements by the transmission hither of Burmese convicts. This Government originally agreed to take them when there was spare room in our jails. With increasing Police supervision and consequent more close pursuit and arrest of offenders, statutory offences augmented by the legislation of late years and the increased duty on salt, the number of Madras prisoners has risen until the jail accommodation has become fully utilized for the needs of the Presidency. At the same time restrictions have been placed upon the transportation from the Presidency to the Andamans of convicts, and we are thus compelled to accommodate prisoners who it was expected when the Burmese convicts were first received would be transported to the relief of

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our jails. If ample jail-accommodation were available in Madras then the Government of India might well ask to be allowed to make use of it, although I think even then that some payment should be made by Burma in return. But while the Government of India by refusing to permit the transmission to the Andamans of convicts under sentence of transportation keeps our jails full, it seems unreasonable to ask that we should accept the charge of providing for Burmese convicts.

12. In conclusion I cannot refrain from reiterating my conviction that closer supervision and stricter enforcement of labor in our District and other Jails would pay in its deterrent effect, would justify the Magistracy and the Judges in passing shorter sentences, and would tend materially to train a good class of disciplinary and controlling officers to take charge of the larger prisons—a want of whom is an imminent difficulty.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS.

No. 57.

ORDER THEREON, 10th February 1881, No. 325.

Ordered that the foregoing be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for his remarks on the proposals made therein.

(True Extract.)

R. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.

Exd. J. Wright.

Gobt. of (1881) Madras.
JUDICIAL.

To
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF JAILS.

Dated February, 10th.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 10th February 1881, No. 325.

FEBRUARY.
Nos. 56-57.

Jails.—Minute by His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos respecting the steps which have recently been taken to improve the system of confinement of prisoners in this Presidency, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for his remarks on the proposals made therein.

325 3 10
Inspected by [unclear] in
December 1880.
As I shall now have an opportunity
of reviewing the Jail Administration
Reports for the current year now
drawing to a close, I desire to direct
attention to the steps which have been
taken during the last few years
to improve the system of confinement
of prisoners in the Presidency -
In 1876, with the cordial co-
operation of the late Mr Robert
S. Ellis, who had taken much
interest in prison discipline, it was
determined to make an experiment
in the separate system. According
in the Central Jail at Coimbatore,
two wards were divided by upright
spans into single cubicles, with
in

in such a manner that each
prisoner was kept ^{apart} separate, while
ventilation was unimpeded - Similarly,
in the Penitentiary at Padua, a
large quadrangle ^{containing} of 100 separate
cells has been completed and these
cells are now occupied - In the
penitentiary the juvenile ward has also
been subdivided into 34 cells (of which 22 are occupied) -
by means of wooden frames and
close, strong wire netting - In the
Laird at Sydney also an increased
number of separate cells ^{are} ~~to be~~
in course of construction and
~~I have visited it in Sydney and~~
these should now be very ready
for occupation.

That this innovation should be
unpopular with the prisoners
was to be expected, and at
the Penitentiary there was at first

a disposition on the part of
the convicts to offer resistance -
but the tact of the superintendent
overcame the difficulty - As far
as its effects have resulted from the
introduction of the cellular system -
The cells having a thick stenciled roof
and though ventilation are not ^{extremely}
~~perfect~~ - The prisoners, ^{extremely} ~~as before~~ their
separate cubicles, although the per-
titions do not interrupt sight or
voice -

I confidently expect that the system
will speedily give evidence of its distance
effect in the diminished number of
reconvicts - I have visited and
entered the separate cells at the Peni-
tentiary on two or three occasions,
and ~~see~~ to reason why the system
should not be returning a dividend
in other jails provided due attention
thickness of roof ^{and} ~~in~~ ^{firm} ~~to~~ ventilation. That it will
exercise a most salutary effect
both in prison discipline and
also in its distance - ^{as before} ~~as before~~ cannot
be doubted by any one who has
had anything to do with prison
management

transports and his own, as
I have in England, the change
affection from ^{an} the old fashioned
associative ^{jail} to the cellular system.

Two points appear to me to be still
deserving of close attention in connection
with our District Sails - Their
supervision and their classification.
With regard to supervision the need
for closer more efficient & closer supervision
than can be given by the District
Medical Officers who as other
duties to perform, has been insisted
upon & admitted - of the total
prison population, which may be
taken at ~~4500~~ about
6500 are confined in other than
Central Sails and are consequently
subjected to a less strict discipline,
while prison labour is less stringently
referred with a proportionate
diminution of both the deterrent
& punitive effect of confinement.

325 3 P
Much credit is due to the Jail
Surgeons for their ^{generally} successful
in several cases for very careful
administration, but it is impossible
to visit prisons under their charge
without observing the results of the
absence there during a great portion
of the day of the Jail Superintendents.
I have been able on various occa-
sions to inspect the District Sails
of Bellary, Chaddapah, Bellary,
Grundy, Chinglput, Coimbatore,
Dahat, Dargun, Palamcottah
& Vizagapatnam and also the
Subsidiary Sails at Kijahmundry,
Vellore & Erichinipaty which are
under the control of the District
Jail Superintendents. The
District Jail at Pithapur which
was somewhat heavily retolled
at the commencement of the Famine
is situated in the Fort and is
under the charge of a resident.

Superintendent and the Court
in conduct and dimensions of
prisoners confined therein and
in the jails attached to the
Circuit Sails, with those
incarcerated in the district of
District Sails, is very perceptible.

There is I believe no difference
of opinion in the minds of the
Hon: Colleagues and
the Inspector General in regard
to the expediency of securing
similar supervision of all prisons
by resident officers, but the fear
of the additional expense anticipated
has year after year turned the
scale. In regard to the work
I have not myself been fearful.
But I may ^{perhaps} have been too
 sanguine in my expectations of
the definite results of a better
discipline and a more rigid

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superintendent of Sails. There
is no reason why a prisoner
confined in a District Sails
should not, under proper
discipline & close supervision,
work as hard stone & brick as
much time as a free man or
a Circuit Sails prisoner. The
period of his imprisonment
whether measured by days,
weeks, months or years should
in no way affect the tasks of
those sentenced to rigorous impris-
onment. There is nothing in the
shape of punishment & a prison
or body in being provided with
free ration and they looking upon
the trade to labour & the full
task. The task upon which he sleeps
in jail is as comfortable as that
provided in his own ^{home} ~~home~~ ^{place}
in the matter of looking to labour.
He is entitled to him as is
usually the case in Europe - in

the country therefore it is of
all the greater importance to
reach the full task -

The question of residence
supervisors and its good
effects will be facilitated
by every step that can be taken
in the direction of the second
point - which I have indicated
above as my intention - I had
hoped in 1876 that much progress
might have been made in this;

but the enormous increase in our
prison population during 1877-8
and the growing number of summer
convicts have rendered this impossible.
The jail at Quincy has, however,
been closed and that of Ottawa
dramatically closed, so far as the
state prison is concerned, be-
reduced to a mere lock up;
while the European prison is in
truth a military jail -

recuperating not merely the
clear occupation of every available
accommodation but the maintenance
of camp jails until end of
last year together with

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The advantages of concentration
are so great both in discipline
& management, that it would
probably prove economical to
confine in the Central Jail at
Dichinoprof all the prisoners
sent in the future instead
of more than a very brief
period of imprisonment - the
prisoners at Chittore might be
transferred to Koller, where the
service could be kept without
difficulty in location - &c

It has been suggested to
me that possibly technical
difficulties might arise to hinder
the removal of persons sentenced
in one district to prison in
another - But although the Code
of Criminal Procedure (1892)
contemplates the incarceration
of convicts in the jail of the
District in which they are sentenced,

from in June by Act of 71
to the local Govt to transfer
prisoners from jail to jail
by general instructions to
the Superior General.

In ~~conclusion~~ conclusion I
must state the difficulties
created in our prison manage-
ment by the transference of
of prisoners life sentences. The
Govt originally agreed to take
them when there was space room
in our jails. With increasing
prisoners and Congress, from
close prison of & better care
of offenders, statutory offenders imposed
by the legislature of late years and
the increased cost ^{the higher cost} of
prisons has risen until the
jail accommodation has become
fully utilized. ^{for the needs of the Presidency} The same
true restrictions have been

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placed upon the transportation
from the Presidency
to the Anderson of life cases
considered for the Presidency
and we are then compelled to
accommodate prisoners who it
was expected when the Bureau
arrived our first relief
would be transportation to the
relief of our jails - If ample
jail accommodation was
available ~~the~~ in India then the
Govt of India might well ask
to be allowed to make use of it -
altho' I think even then that
some payment should be made
in return - But while the Govt
of India by refusing to permit
the transmission to the Anderson
of prisoners under sentence of
transportation keeps our jails
full, it seems unreasonable to
ask that we should accept

Nil Administ.
Govt. of {188 } Madras.

To _____

Dated

188 , No.

Recd. }

Nos. _____

For order

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14-7-23 73 re

Govt. of (1881) Madras.

Just



G.O., 10th July 1881, No. 325

Nos. 56-57

Jails. Minute by H. J.
the Duke of Buckingham
respecting the steps which have recently
been taken to improve
the system of confinement
of prisoners in the
Jails for his remarks on the
proposals made therein.

