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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.**Government of Madras.***Judicial* **DEPARTMENT.**

G.O. No.

2389

Press

Mis.

Dated

18-9

18

8/1*Original***Not to be folded or roughly handled**

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., dated 22nd August 1884, Mis. No. 2126, Judicial.

Read—the following papers :—

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 20th February 1884, No. 58.

In G.O., 3rd May 1882, No. 1123 W., Public Works, Government sanctioned the construction of four radial blocks of cells in the Palamcottah jail, and I was directed to report the effect of the experiment on the health of the prisoners "after the cells have been in occupation throughout a hot season."

2. These four cellular blocks were not occupied until June 1883, or after the extreme hot weather was over, so it cannot be said that the effect of one hot season's occupation has been fully tested. Moreover, the separate system has only been partially in force during the last nine months, for owing partly to the want of proper supervision and also to the limited number of cells, a mixed system of cellular confinement at night and work in association by day has been carried on.

3. It was my intention to have introduced the separate system in a regular and systematic manner as adopted in the penitentiary, but I found that, without proper supervision and an efficient jail staff, it would not be safe to confine prisoners by day and night in their cells. I accordingly directed the superintendent to use the cells at first for separation at night only, intending gradually to extend the system, and eventually to require the prisoner to pass his whole sentence—except the time allotted for exercise and bathing—alone in his cell working at some industrial employment.

4. So far as the experiment has been tried, no ill effects have resulted from the convicts being placed in the cells. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, the jail has been free from epidemics, and no objection to the ventilation or size of the cells has been taken by the sanitary authorities. There has hardly been opportunity to test the effect of the system on the conduct of the prisoners owing to their working in unrestricted association during the day, but I confidently expect that the system, when fully worked, will speedily give evidence of the deterrent effect in the diminished number of reconvictions. The separate system, however, cannot be effectually carried out in this jail until the remaining blocks of cells are completed and a proper establishment provided. I would therefore urge the importance of completing the other four blocks of cells without delay.

5. In regard to the supervision and establishment required, I am absolutely convinced that it will not be safe to entrust the management of a cellular prison to a jailer on Rs. 50 or 75 a-month, controlled only by the daily visit of the surgeon superintendent. Prisoners kept in separate cells require the constant inspection and care of a resident superintendent. They must be watched with intelligent attention, and all matters in connection with cellular jail management requires far more time and care than the district medical and sanitary officer can spare. It is essential to the success of the scheme to place these jails under special officers, and I would suggest that the appointments be given preferentially to deserving jailers, such as

Mr. Tyrrell, the keeper of Her Majesty's penitentiary, Mr. Bradbury of the Bellary jail, or to Messrs. North or Turner, the jailers at Coimbatore and Vellore. The appointments should carry a salary of Rs. 350 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 450 a-month. This arrangement would have the advantage of securing resident and experienced officers for the jails to which it might apply, and further it would make the subordinate service more attractive and induce a better class of men to enter it.

6. The Jail Act V of 1869 contemplates a jailer in addition to a superintendent, but I see no practical difficulty in combining, to a very great degree, the offices of superintendent and jailer with a good deputy jailer and European warder or turnkey under them. The deputy jailer would draw Rs. 75 and the European warder Rs. 50 a-month with free quarters. Should this general scheme now proposed meet with the approval of Government, I would submit the usual proposition statement showing the alteration of establishment.

7. To meet this additional expense, I propose to recommend the abolition of the small jails at Tranquebar, Chingleput and Tellicherry. The savings accruing from closing these jails will more than meet the additional cost of providing the necessary and fitting establishment for the cellular jail at Palamcottah.

8. In conclusion, I have to report that, owing to the irregularities which have lately come to light in the Palamcottah jail, two warders have been convicted of corruption and oppression and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to terms of rigorous imprisonment, and the jailer, Mr. Cranston, has resigned his appointment to avoid dismissal from the service. The present time therefore appears appropriate to make the proposed changes in the establishment and management of the jail.

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 24th April 1884, No. 121.

With reference to official memorandum, No. 540, dated 7th March 1884, I have the honor to annex statements showing the extent of the saving to be effected by the abolition of the three jails at Tranquebar, Chingleput and Tellicherry.

2. By closing the jail at Tranquebar there will be an immediate saving of Rs. 5,554 per annum as exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

Statement showing the establishment employed in the District Jail at Tranquebar.

Establishment.	Monthly pay.		Remarks.
	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Superintendent *	Rs. 50	Rs. 50	* Debitable to the Medical department. Present jailer draws Rs. 75. Present clerk draws Rs. 40.
Jailer	50	75	
Clerk	35	40	
Deputy Jailer	20	20	
Hospital Assistant	25	25	
One Head Warder	9	9	
Four Warders at Rs. 8 each	32	32	
Three do. at „ 7 „	21	21	
Total monthly cost	242	272	
Annual cost	2,904	3,264	
Annual cost of Police guard	..	2,290	
Total	..	5,554	

3. At Chingleput and Tellicherry the annual savings will be Rs. 6,858 and Rs. 4,069-13-6, respectively, as shown in the statements below:—

Statement showing the establishment employed in the District Jail at Chingleput.

Establishment.	Monthly pay.		Remarks.
	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Superintendent *	Rs. 75	Rs. 75	* Debitable to the Medical department. Present jailer draws Rs. 100. Present clerk draws Rs. 40.
Jailer	75	100	
Clerk	35	40	
Deputy Jailer	20	20	
Hospital Assistant	35	35	
One Head Warder	9	9	
Five Warders at Rs. 8 each	40	40	
Three do. at „ 7 „	21	21	
Total monthly cost	310	340	
Annual cost	3,720	4,080	
Annual cost of Police guard	..	2,778	
Total	..	6,858	

Statement showing the establishment employed in the District Jail at Tellicherry.

Establishment.	Monthly pay.		Remarks.
	Minimum.	Maximum.	
Superintendent *	Rs. 50	Rs. 50 A. P.	* Debitable to the Medical department. Present jailer draws Rs. 75. Present clerk draws Rs. 37.
Jailer	50	75 0 0	
Clerk	35	40 0 0	
Deputy Jailer	25	25 0 0	
Hospital Assistant	9	9 0 0	
One Head Warder	32	32 0 0	
Four Warders at Rs. 8 each	7	7 0 0	
One Warder	..	.. 0 0	
Total monthly cost	208	238 0 0	
Annual cost	2,496	2,856 0 0	
Annual cost of Police guard	..	1,110 0 0	
Rent, rates and taxes	..	103 13 6	
Total	..	4,069 13 6	

4. In addition to these savings there will be about Rs. 1,106, the average cost of the upkeep of the buildings. I have calculated this annual expenditure on the average upkeep for the last five years:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Chingleput	694	8	0
Tranquebar	287	12	0
Tellicherry	123	12	0
Total	1,106	0	0

	Rs.
Chingleput	6,858
Tellicherry	4,070
Tranquebar	5,554
Upkeep to buildings	16,482
Total	17,588

5. The aggregate savings by closing these three jails will be Rs. 16,482, and including the upkeep of the buildings the amount of savings will be Rs. 17,588 per annum less the cost of lock-up establishments (explained hereafter) to be debited under the head Subsidiary jails.

6. The principal argument against giving up these district jails is the difficulty of providing accommodation for under-trial prisoners committed to the sessions, who, coming from all parts of the districts, must undergo confinement pending trial, and during the recess when courts are closed. Provision is also required for prisoners recently convicted at the sessions, pending their removal to other jails. Prisoners condemned to death may be transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut for execution, and those sentenced by the Chingleput court can be sent either to the penitentiary or to the Cuddalore district jail. These arrangements will throw extra work upon the police for escorts. On this subject the opinion of the Inspector-General of Police will have to be taken.

7. I have consulted with the Session Judges of Chingleput and Tellicherry as well as with the District Magistrates of Malabar and Chingleput. I enclose, for the information of Government, the replies from three officers,* from which it will be seen that no serious objections are raised by these officers, and I am of opinion that the advantages that would accrue from closing these district jails will more than counterbalance any drawbacks on account of extra work thrown upon the police for escorts.

8. To provide suitable accommodation for under-trial prisoners at Chingleput and Tellicherry it is proposed to retain the present district jails as "lock-ups." The prisoners will be kept entirely within the jail walls to simplify the guarding, and the only prison establishment required at each of these stations will be a keeper of the "lock-up" on Rs. 20 a-month and two warders on Rs. 8 each, and possibly a toty on Rs. 3.

9. The gross saving as estimated in paragraph 5 being Rs. 17,588, the net saving after deducting the cost of the lock-up establishments at Tellicherry and Chingleput will be Rs. 16,724 as shown in the margin.

Estimated gross savings per annum ..	Rs. 17,588
Deduct.	
Lock-up keeper, Chingleput ..	Rs. 20
Two warders at Chingleput at Rs. 8 each ..	16
Total monthly cost ..	36
Total annual cost ..	432
Similar lock-up establishment at Tellicherry ..	432
Net savings ..	16,724

10. In my letter, No. 58, of the 20th February 1884, I have proposed that each of the cellular prisons at Palamcottah and at Tanjore shall be put under the management of a special superintendent, who shall be paid a salary (Rs. 350 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 450 a-month) sufficient to obtain the services of an officer of experience, sound judgment and one who will take a lively interest in the important duties of his office. The existing system of vesting the superintendence of district jails in the district medical and sanitary officer for the time being will not answer in respect to cellular prisons. It now not unfrequently happens that the officer officiating in the appointment is, by reason of his inexperience and want of knowledge of the language and habits of the prisoners, incapable of exercising any real control, and since district surgeons have more directly to supervise all the sanitary works in their districts, necessitating frequent absence from their stations, the jail duties are practically left in the hands of the jailers. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that qualifications other than those of a purely professional nature are required of medical men appointed to superintend a prison. I am therefore of opinion that, unless these recommendations regarding the appointment of a special superintendent for these cellular district jails are carried out, justice will not be done to the scheme for separate cellular confinement.

ENCLOSURES.

From J. F. PRICE, Esq., Magistrate of the Chingleput district, to the Inspector-General of Jails, dated Ponnéri, 1st March 1884, No. 955.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 571, dated 21st ultimo.

2. I quite acknowledge that, looking to financial and administrative considerations, it would be desirable to abolish the jail at Chingleput. It is unsuited to its present uses, and nothing thoroughly satisfactory can ever be made out of it. It is still a great convenience to have, in a district, a jail to which to send prisoners convicted before the magistracy, and I do not see what we are to do with our magistrates' prisoners unless there is some order under which they can go at once from the convicting court to Madras. To send them to Vellore would be to keep the police eternally occupied with escort duties.

3. By abolishing the sub-jail at Chingleput the present district jail might be used as a place of confinement for the magistrates' prisoners at that station whether under trial or convicted and undergoing sentences under one month, and also of prisoners committed to the sessions, and I see no reason why civil debtors should not be confined there too.

4. We should, however, require a regular establishment to look after the jail. An ordinary taluk peon, for instance, could not be put in charge of a person condemned to death, and it would not be advisable to let him be jailer in charge with a gang of convicted dacoits to look after.

5. There ought, therefore, to be a petty jailer capable of keeping accounts, and with sense enough to look after those in confinement, a couple of sweepers, a warder to lock and unlock, and a separate guard which must be stronger than that now employed at the sub-jail.

6. If this can be provided for, and if Madras be made the jail to which convicts from all the courts of the district are sent direct, I think that the present jail might very well be done away with.

7. I see no objection to allowing the District Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon to be Superintendent; the proposed jail would be rather too large for the supervision of a Subordinate Magistrate with all his other work to attend to.

8. The experiment is one which is, certainly, worth trying. It will save a good deal in the way of expenditure, and if it proves a failure the district jail may be re-established.

From T. vonD. HARDINGE, Esq., Acting District and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, to the Inspector-General of Jails, dated Tellicherry, 5th March 1884, No. 147.

With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, No. 569, I have the honor to state that I see no objection as regards this court to the proposed abolition of the Tellicherry jail. It would be a convenience, I think, to the police if the central jail could be converted into a combined central, district and civil jail receiving civil debtors and all prisoners sentenced to term of imprisonment exceeding one month. If this could not be done, the arrangement you suggest would have to be adopted—the civil debtors might go to Calicut—though section 336, Civil Procedure Code, does not exactly meet a case of the sort. It says Government can send civil debtors any where if the civil jail does not possess the suitable accommodation, and so it might be argued *a fortiori* if there is no jail at all. The difficulty would not arise of course if a court for civil debtors is still provided in the existing building.

From J. H. NELSON, Esq., Sessions Judge, Chingleput, to the Inspector-General of Jails, dated Chingleput, 7th March 1884, No. 208.

With reference to your letter, No. 572, dated the 21st ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I entirely agree with you as to the expediency of abolishing the district jail here.

2. Every time I visit it I am more firmly persuaded that it is absolutely unsafe and cannot be made safe; and that from every point of view the aggregate of buildings constituting the district jail is eminently unsuitable for the purposes of incarceration. Safe custody, sanitary arrangements, due employment of prisoners, proper administration, all alike are impossible here, save at enormous cost.

3. I do not foresee any probability of legal difficulties arising from the abolition of the district jail.

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 10th May 1884, No. 146.

As directed in your official memorandum, No. 1001, dated 7th May 1884, I have the honor to submit a proposition statement showing the increased expenditure necessary under the scheme proposed for the revision of the prison establishments of the new district jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore.

2. The pay of the present sanctioned establishment for the Palamcottah jail is Rs. 291 per mensem; to this sum should be added the allowance of Rs. 75 a month drawn by the medical officer for the administrative charge of the jail. This amount is not shown in the proposition statement, as such allowances are debitable to the Medical department and are provided for in the budget of the Surgeon-General.

3. The monthly pay of the present establishment of the Tanjore jail is Rs. 241 plus Rs. 75, Superintendent's allowance, the medical officer of the civil station drawing Rs. 75 a month for the administrative charge of the jail as at Palamcottah.

4. Including the allowances granted for the executive charge, the present monthly sanctioned cost of the prison establishments at these two jails may therefore be taken at Rs. 366 for Palamcottah and Rs. 316 for Tanjore.

Palamcottah establishment	..	291	Rs.
Superintendent's allowance	..	75	
		366	
Tanjore establishment	..	241	
Superintendent's allowance	..	75	
		316	

Total .. 682

5. Referring to the proposed establishments, the immediate sum required for the Palamcottah jail will be Rs. 648, as the present clerk draws a maximum salary of Rs. 40. I propose that the Superintendent should commence on Rs. 350 rising by five annual increments of pay to Rs. 450. It will thus be seen that a period of five years will elapse before the maximum amount of Rs. 748 will be attained.

6. As the Palamcottah jail is now occupied, and there is only a native writer temporarily in charge, I am unable to put into force the separate system. I therefore request that a suitable establishment may be sanctioned at an early date, otherwise, as before explained, justice cannot be done to the scheme of cellular imprisonment.

7. I have estimated for Tanjore an establishment similar to that proposed for Palamcottah, but as the new jail will not be fit for occupation for another six months, the entertainment of the revised establishment may be postponed until the jail is occupied.

8. I have not provided any allowance for the medical charge of the jails, but I think some allowance should be made to the Civil Surgeon for his jail duties which are by no means light. I would suggest that this question be referred to the Surgeon-General for his opinion.

* Chingleput Superintendent's allowance.	Rs.
Tranquebar do.	75
Tellicherry do.	50
	50
Total ..	175

† Cost of Chingleput establishment (vide letter, No. 121, dated 24th April 1884)	Rs.
Do. Tranquebar	340
Do. Tellicherry	272
	238

Deduct lock-up establishment at—	
Chingleput	36
Tellicherry	36
	72

Total saving .. 778

9. To meet the increased expenditure for the revised establishments of the new district jails at Palamcottah and at Tanjore, I have proposed the abolition of three jails, viz., Chingleput, Tranquebar, and Tellicherry. The monthly savings by closing these three jails will be Rs. 603 plus Rs. 175,* the aggregate allowances drawn by the medical officer for the administrative charge of these jails. It will therefore be seen that the amount of savings will be Rs. 778† against a proposed increase of Rs. 776-8-0; the latter sum, however, is exclusive of any allowance that may be granted to the Zillah Surgeon

Chingleput	..	..	Rs.
Tellicherry	..	..	2,778
Tranquebar	..	..	1,110
			2,290
Total ..			6,178

Chingleput	..	..	Rs.
Tellicherry	..	..	6,858
Tranquebar	..	..	4,070
			5,554
Total ..			16,482

Upkeep to buildings ..	..	..	1,106
Total ..			17,588

Deduct proposed lock-up establishment	..	..	72
			17,516

for the medical charge of the cellular jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore. The annual savings will then be Rs. 778 x 12 months = Rs. 9,336; to this sum must be added the saving effected by the police guard, amounting to Rs. 6,178, as shown in the margin. There will also be a saving of Rs. 1,106 for repairs to these old jails, and Rs. 104 for rent rates and taxes at Tellicherry as explained in my former letter, No. 121, dated 24th April 1884. The gross saving by closing these three jails may be estimated at Rs. 17,516.

10. I enclose proposition statements, one showing the increased establishment proposed for the two new jails, the other showing the savings effected by closing the three jails of Chingleput, Tranquebar, and Tellicherry.

ENCLOSURES.

Statement of proposition for revision of establishment.

8

18TH SEPTEMBER 1884, No. 2389, JUDICIAL.

Order sanctioning present establishment. Government of Department.			NATURE OF CHARGE.										PROPOSITION.										ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.						
			PRESENT SCALE.					PROPOSED SCALE.					PERMANENT.					TEMPORARY.					Remarks.	Dr. FINANCIAL PART-DEPART-MENT.					
			No.		Designation.	Pay.		No.	Designation.	Pay.		Increase per month.	Amount.	Decrease per month.	Amount.	Period.	Increase per month.	Amount.	Period.	Decrease per month.	Amount.								
						Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.			Mini-mum.	Maxi-mum.																		
Office to which the proposition refers.			1		Jailer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Local Government's recommendation.	Remarks.	Dr. FINANCIAL PART-DEPART-MENT.	Remarks.	Order.		
			1		Deputy Jailer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Dated 28th February 1876, Judicial department.			1		Head clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The jails being about to be worked on the cellular system, it will be absolutely necessary to incur an expenditure in establishments, and to secure the services of efficient and responsible resident Superintendents.	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.		
			1		Second clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..							
			1		Head warder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
			1		Warders, at Rs. 8 each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
			4		Do. at " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
			1		Hospital assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
District Jail, Tanjore.			1		Jailer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.		
			1		Deputy Jailer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
			1		Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		Head clerk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			6		Warders, at Rs. 8 each.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			2		Do. at " 7 "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		Hospital assistant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
			1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	..
Total increase ..			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.		
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						..	
Total ..			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.	RE.	
			..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

* Allowance drawn by the medical officer in executive charge—

Palamcottah Superintendent's allowance Rs. 75
Tanjore do. 75
† To be raised by five annual increments.

18TH SEPTEMBER 1884, No. 2389, JUDICIAL.

STATEMENT of proposition for revision of establishment.

ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.			PROPOSITION.										ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.									
Order sanctioning present establishment. Government of department.	No.	Date.	NATURE OF CHARGE.					PROPOSITION.					Local Government's recommendation.	Remarks.	Dr. FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.							
			PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.			PERMANENT.		TEMPORARY.												
			No.	Designation.	Pay.	No.	Designation.	Pay.	Increase per month.	Amount.	Decrease per month.	Amount.				Period.	Increase per month.	Amount.	Period.	Decrease per month.	Amount.	
28th February 1876, J.D., and 17th October 1881, J.D.	Chingleput Jail.	Office to which the proposition refers.	1	Jailer.	Rs. 75	100	1	Lockup keeper	Rs. 20	20	Rs. 100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			1	Deputy Jailer	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Clerk	35	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Hospital assistant	35	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Head warder	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Warders, at Rs. 8	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Do. at Rs. 7	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	Total	235	265	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Jailer	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Deputy Jailer	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28th February 1876, J.D., and 17th October 1881, J.D.	Tranquebar Jail.	Office to which the proposition refers.	1	Clerk	35	40	1	Lockup keeper	20	20	Rs. 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			1	Hospital assistant	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Head warder	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Warders, at Rs. 8	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Do. at Rs. 7	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			3	Total	192	222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Jailer	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Deputy Jailer	35	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Clerk	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Hospital assistant	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28th February 1876, J.D., and 17th October 1881, J.D.	Tellicherry Jail.	Office to which the proposition refers.	1	Head warder	32	32	2	Warders, at Rs. 8	16	16	Rs. 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			1	Warders, at Rs. 8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Warder	188	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Total	168	188	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Jailer	50	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Deputy Jailer	35	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Clerk	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Hospital assistant	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Head warder	32	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			1	Warders, at Rs. 8	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nos. 376 and 2142.																						

* Allowance drawn by the Medical officer in executive charge.

Chingleput Superintendent's allowance Rs. 75
Tranquebar do. 50
Tellicherry do. 50

18TH SEPTEMBER 1884, No. 2389, JUDICIAL.

Order—dated 22nd August 1884, Mis. No. 2126, Judicial.

The foregoing correspondence will be communicated to the Surgeon-General with a request that he will report what allowance should, in his opinion, be given to the Medical officers who will have medical charge of the district jails at Tanjore and Palamcottah in case the proposed scheme be carried out.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras,
with papers in original to be returned.

READ—also the following paper:—

From Surgeon-General W. R. CORNISH, F.R.C.S., C.I.E., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 3rd September 1884, No. O2-89.

With reference to G.O. noted in the margin, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that the medical charge of a district jail is one of the dependant duties for which a Civil Surgeon draws a consolidated salary, and I see no reason for paying the Civil Surgeons of Tanjore and Palamcottah separately, unless their medical duties are to be increased by the inclusion of prisoners from other districts.

ORDER—dated 18th September 1884, No. 2389, Judicial.

Ordered that the Government of India be addressed.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
" Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
" Accountant-General.

Exd. J. Henricus.

18TH SEPTEMBER 1884, No. 2390, JUDICIAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LETTER—from

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
FORT ST. GEORGE,

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying correspondence relating to proposals recently made to His Excellency the Governor in Council in regard to the administration of certain jails in this presidency.

2. The necessity for a reform has arisen owing to additions lately made in the district jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore, where blocks have been constructed on the cellular system, in order to effect individual separation. The present management of these two jails is in the hands of the Civil Surgeons of the districts of Tanjore and Tinnevely who receive an allowance of Rs. 75 each for the executive charge. Such supervision as is obtainable on this system, while sufficient for ordinary district jails, will not, however, suffice in the case of jails built upon the cellular or separate plan, and the Government, therefore, propose to place the charge of the new jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore in the hands of two officers, who will not be permitted to hold any other appointment, and to each of whom will be granted a salary rising from Rs. 350 to Rs. 450 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 20. These appointments will, as a rule, be given to the most deserving of the jailors at the central jails and their constitution will thus offer two prizes to a class of officers which at present has no prospects. The duties of the district medical officers will, as regards these jails, in future be restricted to medical charge.

	RS.	A.	P.
Increase at Palamcottah ..	363	4	0
" Tanjore ..	413	4	0
Total ..	776	8	0

Under the Superintendents it is proposed to place one Deputy Jailor on Rs. 75 and one European warder on Rs. 50, making the total increase of expenditure Rs. 776-8-0 per mensem, as will be seen from the statement in the margin.

3. The Government propose to meet those charges by the abolition of three of the small district jails situated respectively at Chingleput, Tranquebar and Tellicherry. The jail at Chingleput is not safe and is reported to be quite unsuitable for the purposes of incarceration, safe custody and proper sanitary arrangements being impossible. The Sessions Judge holds his court in the neighbourhood of the Railway station, and there will therefore be no difficulty in the transmission of prisoners from that station either to Madras or to the jail at Cuddalore. The jail at Tranquebar is no longer required since the Sessions Court there has been abolished, and the Government have recently ordered the transfer of all prisoners from that station to the jail at Tanjore.

Nor is the jail at Tellicherry required, there being constant communication between that place and Cannanore * and Calicut † where are situated respectively a central and district jail. The abolition of these three jails will effect a saving of Rs. 778 per mensem, not taking into account the expenditure which will be saved on police guards or what is now required for the upkeep of the buildings. There will thus be ample funds to meet the proposed expenditure if the suggestion made in the second paragraph in this letter be carried out.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the above changes will tend to the improvement of the jail management. Three small jails where supervision must be more or less lax and where the provision of suitable work for convicts is difficult will be abolished, and over the two jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore, where the cellular system is to be now introduced, a closer supervision than has hitherto been possible will be secured.

5. I am to request that the early sanction of the Government of India to the appointments of Superintendent at these two jails may be accorded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary.

OOTACAMUND,
18th September 1884.

Exd. J. Wright.

Regd. No.

HOME 1884 DEPT.

[]

From the Government of
Fort St. George.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

Letter, 18th September 1884,
No. 2390.

SEPTEMBER.

Tanjore and Palamcottah Jails.

Forwarding, with remarks, correspondence relating to proposals recently made to this Government in regard to the administration of certain jails in this presidency.

No. 58.

Madras, 20 February 1884.

From

Colonel J. E. Tennant,

Inspector General of Jails

To

The Hon'ble E. F. Webster,

Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Sanit George.

Sir,

In G. O. 3^d May 1882, No. 1123 W
Public Works, Government sanctioned
the construction of 4 radial blocks
of cells in the Palamcottah Jail
and I was directed to report
the effect of the experiment on the
health of the prisoners "after the
cells have been in occupation
throughout a hot season".

2. These four cellular blocks
were not occupied until June
1883, or after the extreme hot
weather was over, so it cannot
be said that the effect of one
hot season's occupation has
been

2
been fully tested. Moreover the separate system has only been partially in force during the last nine months, for owing partly to the want of proper supervision and also to the limited number of cells, a mixed system of cellular confinement at night and work in association by day has been carried on.

3. It was my intention to have introduced the separate system in a regular and systematic manner as adopted in the Penitentiary, but I found that without proper supervision and an efficient jail staff it would not be safe to confine prisoners by day and night in their cells. I accordingly directed the Superintendent to use the cells at first for separation at night only, intending

10-20-93
intending gradually to extend the system and eventually to require the prisoner to pass his whole sentence except the time allotted for exercise and bathing — alone in his cell working at some industrial employment.

4. So far as the experiment has been tried, no ill effects have resulted from the convicts being placed in the cells. The health of the prisoners has been satisfactory, the jail has been free from epidemics, and no objection to the ventilation or size of the cells has been taken by the Sanitary authorities. There has hardly been opportunity to test the effect of the system on the conduct of the prisoners owing to their working in unrestricted association during the day, but I confidently expect that the system when fully worked will speedily give evidence of the deterrent effect in the diminished number.

number of re-convictions. The separate system, however, cannot be effectually carried out in this jail until the remaining blocks of cells are completed and a proper establishment provided. I would therefore urge the importance of completing the other four blocks of cells without delay.

5. In regard to the supervision and establishment required, I am absolutely convinced that it will not be safe to entrust the management of a cellular prison to a Jailer on Rs. 50 or 75 a month, controlled only by the daily visit of the Surpass Superintendent - Prisoners kept in separate cells require the constant inspection and care of a resident Superintendent. They must be watched with intelligent attention, and all

305
all matters in connection with cellular jail management requires far more time and care than the District Medical and Sanitary officers can spare. It is essential to the success of the scheme to place these jails under special officers and I would suggest that the appointments be given preferentially to deserving Jailers such as Mr. Tyrell the keeper of H.M.'s Penitentiary, Mr. Bradbury of the Bellary Jail, or to Messrs. North or Turner the Jailers at Coimbatore and Vellore. The appointments should carry a salary of Rupees 350 rising by five annual increments to Rs. 450 a month. This arrangement would have the advantage of securing resident and experienced officers for the jails to which it might apply, and further it would make the subordinate service more attractive and induce a better class of men to enter it.

6. The Jail Act V of 1869 contemplates a Jailer in addition to a Superintendent, but I see no practical difficulty in combining, to a very great degree, the offices of Superintendent and Jailer with a good deputy Jailer and European Warden or Turnkey under them. The deputy Jailer would draw Rupees 75 and the European warden Rs. 50 a month with free quarters. Should this general scheme now proposed meet with the approval of Government, I will submit the usual Proposition Statement showing the alteration of establishment.

7. To meet this additional expense, I propose to recommend the abolition of the small jails at Tranquebar, Chengelpet and Tellicherry. The savings accruing from

124
from closing these jails will more than meet the additional cost of providing the necessary and fitting establishment for the cellular Jail at Palamcottah.

8. In conclusion I have to report that owing to the irregularities which have lately come to light in the Palamcottah Jail, 2 wardens have been convicted of corruption and oppression and sentenced by the Sessions Judge to terms of rigorous imprisonment, and the Jailer, Mr. Cranston, has resigned his appointment to avoid dismissal from the service. The present time therefore appears appropriate to make the proposed changes in the establishment and management of the Jail.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. Stuart.

Inspector-General of Jails

Int. C. 23-5-82:811h.

Judicial
Jail (1884) Department.

From

THE INSPR.-GENERAL OF JAILS,

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT.,

For Home

Dated

20

Received

February 1884

No. 58

ENCLOSURE.

Subject.

Reporting on the establish-
ment as required for
the Palamcottah Cellular
Prison

Judicial

14 11
DEPARTMENT.

No. 709

From T. G. Jails. No 58- d. 20 Feb. 84.

FOR ORDERS.

Col Tennant's proposition is
to appoint to these district
jails, which may be altered
so as to be converted into
cellular ones, jail Supts
on salaries rising from 350
to 450 a month, with a
Deputy jailors on £75 and
a European turn key.

The present establishment
for such jails includes the
Medical Officer of the Station
as Superintendent with a
jailor on £75 a month -

Jul
10
12

The change seems to be one in right direction. Civil Surgeons in Charge of districts have now so much travelling to do, and so much work outside of the jails that they cannot do much in the way of supervision inside. A good Superintendent of a higher stamp than the men now employed as jailors would probably do better.

Col Tennant proposes to find the necessary funds by the abolition of Chingleput, Tellicherry, and Tranquebar jails -

Chingleput jail in 82 had an average of 106 prisoners per die, Tranquebar 126, Chingleput Tellicherry 63 -

The proposal is clearly in the right direction but before sanctioning it Col. Tennant sh^d. It is thought, submit the promised report on the abolition of these 3 jails. M^{rs}pt. would hardly resolve on their abolition until this has been done.

The report sh^d clearly show the exact extent of the savings which will be thereby effected £. 7 10

3/3
44/3
11/3

After the abolition of 12/15 Tranquebar Court there will be no object in maintaining the jail there, nor need that one at Chingleput, which is on a railway be retained. Tellicherry perhaps it will be wise to retain but there is constant steamer communication with Bombay and Cannanore.

It is generally thought now that it is better to confine prisoners in a few large jails instead of several small ones.

Submitted that Col Tennant be told to submit his proposition statement

29-11
MM

Palamcottah Jail

FOR ORDERS.

W. H. C. G. M. S. C.

4/3

203/3 R4/3

No. 540



Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Official Memorandum.

Dated the 7th March 1884.

With reference to his letter
No. 50. d. 20 Feb. 1884 the
J. G. of Jails is requested to
submit his recommendations
as to the abolition of the
three jails at Tranquebar,
Chingleput & Tellicherry,
he should show clearly
the exact extent of his savings
to be effected by this
measure.

M. M.

5-3-84

To the J. G. of Jails Dept 7/3

11

55

2nd 1st Sergeant

12540

97. *harveyi*

From within

Copy Allowed

No. 955

7 MARCH 84

Chingleput District,
Collector's Office.

SAIDAPET, 1st March 1934.

FROM

COLLECTOR OF THE

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

To

The Inspector General of Jails.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter No 571 dated 21st
Ultimo.

2. I quite acknowledge that, looking to financial and administrative considerations, it would be desirable to abolish the jail at Chingleput. It is unsuited to its present uses and nothing thoroughly satisfactory can ever be made out of it. It is, still, a great convenience to have, in a district, a jail to which to send prisoners convicted before the Magistrate, and I do not see what we are to do with our Magistrate's prisoners unless there is some order under which they can go at once from the convicting Court to the adras. To send them to Vellore, would be to keep the Police eternally occupied with escort duties.

3. By abolishing the debt jail at
Chingleput the present District Jail might
be used as a place of confinement for the
magistrates.

Magistrates prisoners at that station
whether under trial or convicted and
undergoing sentences under one month and
also of prisoners committed to the Sessions
and I see no reason why Civil Debtors
should not be confined there too.

4. We should however require a
regular establishment to look after the
jail. An ordinary Taluk peon for instance,
could not be put in charge of a person
condemned to death and it would not be
advisable to let him be jailor in charge
with a gang of convicted dacoits to look after.

5. There ought, therefore, to be a petty
jailor, capable of keeping accounts, and with
sense enough to look after those in con-
finement, a couple of sweepers, a wander
to lock and unlock, and a separate guard,
which must be ^{than} stronger than now employed
at the Sub jail.

6. If this can be provided for, and
if Madras be made the jail to which
convicts from all the Courts of the District
are sent direct, I think that the present
jail might very well be done away
with.

7. I see no objection to allowing the
District Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, to be
superintendent. the proposed jail would be
rather too large for the supervision of a sub-
ordinate Magistrate with all his other work.

to attend to.

S. Mr. experiment is one which is, certainly
worth trying. It will save a good deal in
the way of expenditure, and if it proves
failure, the District Jail may be re-esta-
blished.

19

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Yours most Obedt. Servant

Wm. D. D.

By Collector

for D. Magistrate.

No 147. Tellicherry 5 March 1884.
 From J. von D. Hardinge, Esq.,
 Agt. District Sessions Judge
 North Malabar.
 To Colonel T. E. Tennant,
 Inspector General of jails,
 Madras.
 With reference to your letter of the
 21st ultimo No 569, I have the honor to
 state that I see no objection as regards
 this Court to the proposed abolition of
 the Tellicherry jail. It would be a con-
 venience I think to the Police if the
 Central Jail could be converted into
 a combined District, District and Civil
 Jail, receiving Civil debtors and all
 prisoners sentenced to term of im-
 prisonment exceeding one month. If
 this could not be done, the arrange-
 ment you suggest would have to
 be adopted. The Civil debtors might
 go to Calicut. Though Section 336,
 Civil Procedure Code does not exactly
 meet

FROM
 The COLLECTOR
 OF CHINGAMPUR
 To
 The District
 Judge
 Tellicherry
 Dated 1st March 1884.
 Received

Enclosure
 No. 953.

Stating that it
 would be desirable
 to abolish the
 Jail at
 Tellicherry.

13 2/5
 No. 208
 Chinghap Sessions Court,
 7th March, 1887
 J. F. Nelson Esquire,
 Sessions Judge,
 Chinghap.

Dear Sir,
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, and in reply to inform you that I entirely agree with you as to the expediency of abolishing the District Jail here.

2. Every time I visit it, I am more firmly persuaded that it is absolutely unsafe, and cannot be made safe, and that from every point of view the aggregate of buildings constituting the District Jail is eminently

From
 The Sessions Judge
 North Malabar
 1650/14

Dated 5th March 1887
 No. 147.

States that there
 is no objection
 to the abolition of
 the Chinghap Jail
 Sent by

5P
2

No 121 Potacamund, 24th April 1884

From Colonel J. C. Tennant, Inspector General of Jails.

To The Honble C. F. Webster,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Potacamund
With reference to Official
Memorandum No 540 dated 7th

March 1884 I have the honor
to annex statements showing
the extent of the saving to be
effected by the abolition of the
three jails at Tranquebar, Chingle
put and Tellicherry.

By closing the jail at
Tranquebar there will be an
immediate saving of Rs. 5554
per

As per
 The Session Judge,
 Chingleput 1884
 No 208
 Recd 13 March 1884
 Ackd 13
 Lett No 572 and
 the 21st 22nd 1884

per annum as exhibited in the
subjoined statement:-

"Statement showing the
Establishment employed in the
District Jail at Tanjorebar."

Establishment.	Monthly pay		Remarks.
	Minimum	Maximum	
Superintendent	50	50	* Debitable to the
Jailer	50	75	Medical Department.
Clerk	35	40	Present Jailer draws
Deputy Jailer	20	20	Rupees 75. Present
Hospital Assistant	25	25	Clerk draws Rs. 40.
1 Head Warder	9	9	
4 Warders at Rs. 8	32	32	
3 Warders at Rs. 7	21	21	
Total monthly cost	242	272	
Annual cost	2904	3264	
Annual cost of Police guards		2790	
Total		6054	

At Chingleput, and

Tellicherry the annual savings
will be Rupees 6858 and Rupees
4069.13.6 respectively as shown
in the statements below:-

Statement

"Statement showing the Es-
tablishment employed in the
District Jail at Chingleput."

Establishment.	Monthly pay		Remarks.
	Minimum	Maximum	
Superintendent	75	75	* Debitable to the
Jailer	75	100	Medical Department.
Clerk	35	40	Present Jailer draws
Deputy Jailer	20	20	Rupees 100 - Present
Hospital Assistant	35	35	Clerk draws Rs. 40.
1 Head Warder	9	9	
5 Warders at Rs. 8	40	40	
3 - do - Rs. 7	21	21	
Total monthly cost	310	340	
Annual cost	3720	4080	
Annual cost of Police guards		2778	
Total		6858	

"Statement showing the establish-
ment employed in the District Jail
at Tellicherry."

Establishment.	Monthly pay		Remarks.
	Minimum	Maximum	
Superintendent	50	50	* Debitable to the Medical
Jailer	50	75	Department.
Clerk	35	40	Present Jailer draws
Hospital Assistant	25	25	Rs. 75. Present Clerk
1 Head Warder	9	9	draws Rs. 37.
4 Warders at Rs. 8	32	32	
1 - do - Rs. 7	7	7	
Total monthly cost	208	238	
Annual cost	2496	2856	
Annual cost of Police guard		1110	
Rent Rates and Taxes		103 13 6	
Total		4069 13 6	

In

4. In addition to these savings there will be about Rupees 1106, the average cost of the upkeep of the buildings. I have calculated the annual expenditure on the average upkeep for the last five years.

Chingleput	Rupees 694.8
Tanquebar	12
Tellicherry	123.12
Total Rs.	1106

5. The aggregate savings by closing these three jails will be Rupees 16,482, and including the upkeep of the buildings the amount of savings will be Rs. 17,588 per annum less the cost of lock-up establishments explained hereafter

70
 hereafter) to be debited under the head Subsidiary jails.
 The principal argument against giving up these District Jails is the difficulty of providing accommodation for under-trial prisoners committed to the Sessions, who coming from all parts of the Districts must undergo confinement pending trial, and during the recess when courts are closed. Provision is also required for prisoners recently convicted at the Sessions pending their removal to other jails. Prisoners condemned to death may be transferred from Tellicherry to Calicut for execution and those sentenced by the Chingleput Court can be sent either to the

the Penitentiary or to the Cuddalore District Jail. These arrangements will throw extra work upon the police for escorts. On this subject the opinion of the Inspector General of Police will have to be taken.

7. I have consulted with the Session Judges of Chingleput and Tellicherry as well as with the District Magistrates of Malabar and Chingleput. I enclose for the information of Government the replies from three officers from which it will be seen that no serious objections are raised by these officers and I am of opinion that the advantages that would accrue from closing these

81
these District Jails will more than counterbalance any drawbacks on account of extra work thrown upon the police for escorts.

8. To provide suitable accommodations for under trial prisoners at Chingleput and Tellicherry it is proposed to retain the present District Jails as 'lock-ups'. The prisoners will be kept entirely within the jail walls to simplify the guarding and the only prison establishment required at each of these stations will be a keeper of the lock-up on Rupees 20 a month and two warders on Rupees 8 each, and possibly a toty on Rupees 3.

9. The gross saving as estimated

in paragraph 5 being Rs. 17500,
the net saving after deducting
the cost of the lock up establish-
ments at Bellary and
Chingleput will be Rupees 8
16,724 as shown in the margin.
10. In my letter No. 58 of the
20th February 1884, I have proposed
that each of the cellular prisons
at Palamcottah and at Tanjore
shall be put under the manage-
ment of a special superin-
tendent who shall be paid a
salary (Rupees 350 rising by
five annual increments to
Rupees 450 a month) sufficient
to obtain the services of an
officer of experience, sound
judgment and one who will
take a lively interest in the
important duties of his office.
The

39 8 P
The existing system of vesting the
superintendence of district jails
in the District Medical and
Sanitary Officers for the time
being will not answer in respect
to cellular prisons. It does not
unfrequently happen that the
officer officiating in the appoint-
ment is by reason of his
inexperience and want of
knowledge of the language
and habits of the prisoners,
incapable of exercising any
real control, and since
district Surgeons have more
directly to supervise all
the sanitary works in their
districts, necessitating frequent
absence from their stations,
the

the Jail duties are practically
left in the hands of the Jailers.

Moreover it must be borne
in mind that qualifications
other than those of a purely
professional nature are required
of medical men appointed
to superintend a prison.

I am therefore of opinion
that unless their recommendations
regarding the appointment
of a special superintendent
for their cellular district
Jails are carried out, justice
will not be done to the subjects
for separate cellular confinement.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
T. J. Tennant
Inspector General of Jails

Imp 811- 22- 1-02-80
No. 531- 1- 3-84-
No. 591- 22- 2-03-86
2150- 1-00-00

Jail (1884) Department
Medicinal 1/50

From
THE INSPR.-GENERAL OF JAILS,
To
THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT.

Ootacamund.

Dated 24 } April 1884
Received

No. 121.

3 ENCLOSURES.

Subject.

Annexed statements
showing savings that
will be effected by
the abolition of
certain district
jails.

The S.G. will forward a proposition
statement showing exactly the
increased expenditure necessary
under the proposed scheme.

M
1-5-84

FW

Nov 1884 148

Ootacamund 10 May 1884

From

Colonel J. E. Seaman

Inspector General of Jails

To The Honble E. J. Webster

Chief Secretary to Government

Ootacamund

As directed in your official
Memorandum No. 1001 dated 7 May 1884
I have the honor to submit a
proposition statement showing the
increased expenditure necessary under
the scheme proposed for the revision
of the prison establishments of the
new District jails at Palamcottah
and Tanjore.

The copy of the present
sanctioned establishment for the

Palamottah jail is Rs 291 per month. To this sum should be added the allowance of Rs 75 a month drawn by the Medical Officer for the administrative charge of the jail. This amount is not shown in the proposed statement as such allowances are debitable to the Medical Department and are provided for in the budget of the Surgeon General.

3. The monthly pay of the present establishment of the Lajpore Jail is Rs 241 plus Rs 75 Superintendents allowance. The Medical Officer of the Jail Station drawing Rs 75 a month for the administrative charge of the jail as at Palamottah.

4. Including the allowances granted for the executive charge, the

Rs 291
Rs 75
Rs 366
Rs 241
Rs 75
Rs 316

158
present monthly sanctioned cost of the prison establishments at these two jails may therefore be taken at Rs 366 for Palamottah and Rs 316 for Lajpore. Referring to the proposed establishment, the immediate sum required for the Palamottah jail with the Rs 648 as the present with the Rs 648 as the present clerk draws a maximum salary of Rs 400. I propose that the superintendent should commence on Rs 350 rising by five annual increments of pay to Rs 450. It will thus be seen that a period of five years will elapse before the maximum amount of Rs 450 will be attained. As the Palamottah jail is now occupied and there is only a native writer temporarily in

charge I am unable to put into
 force the separate system. I
 therefore request that a suitable
 establishment may be sanctioned
 at an early date otherwise, as
 before explained, much cannot
 be done to the scheme of cellular
 imprisonment.

7. I have estimated for
 Tanjore an establishment similar
 to that proposed for Palamcottah
 but as the new jail will not
 be fit for occupation for another
 six months the entertainment of
 the revised establishment may be
 postponed until the jail is
 occupied.

8. I have not provided
 any allowance for the medical
 charge of the jails but I think
 some allowance should be made
 to

to the civil surgeon for his jail
 duties which are by no means
 light. I would suggest that the
 question be referred to the surgeon
 General for his opinion.

9. To meet the increased ex-
 penditure for the revised establishments
 of the new District jails at Palam-
 cottah and at Tanjore I have
 proposed the abolition of three jails
 viz. Chingleput, Tanjorebar and
 Tellicherry. The monthly savings
 by closing these three jails will be
 Rs 603 plus Rs 175 the aggregate
 allowances drawn by the Medical
 officer for the administrative charge
 of these jails. It will therefore be
 seen that the amount of savings
 will be Rs 778 against a
 proposed increase of Rs 776.00
 the latter sum however is exclusive
 of any allowance that may be

Chingleput	240
Tanjorebar	240
Tellicherry	240
Total	720
Palamcottah	850
Tanjore	850
Total	1700

Cinn. latifolia 2478
 Z. latifolia 1110
 Z. latifolia 2250
 Z. latifolia 1178

1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 1890 1891 1892 1893 1894 1895 1896 1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2102 2103 2104 2105 2106 2107 2108 2109 2110 2111 2112 2113 2114 2115 2116 2117 2118 2119 2120 2121 2122 2123 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2129 2130 2131 2132 2133 2134 2135 2136 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2150 2151 2152 2153 2154 2155 2156 2157 2158 2159 2160 2161 2162 2163 2164 2165 2166 2167 2168 2169 2170 2171 2172 2173 2174 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2182 2183 2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2189 2190 2191 2192 2193 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2199 2200 2201 2202 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2208 2209 2210 2211 2212 2213 2214 2215 2216 2217 2218 2219 2220 2221 2222 2223 2224 2225 2226 2227 2228 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233 2234 2235 2236 2237 2238 2239 2240 2241 2242 2243 2244 2245 2246 2247 2248 2249 2250 2251 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257 2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2264 2265 2266 2267 2268 2269 2270 2271 2272 2273 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2279 2280 2281 2282 2283 2284 2285 2286 2287 2288 2289 2290 2291 2292 2293 2294 2295 2296 2297 2298 2299 2300 2301 2302 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2308 2309 2310 2311
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[The page contains faint, illegible markings or bleed-through from the reverse side.]

1864
Judicial Department

From
The Inspector Genl of Jails
To The Chief Secretary
to Government
Madras

Dated 10th May 1864.

Part 12

No 146.

Enc 1 & 2.

CHIEF SECRETARY
12 MAY 64
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Forwarding Propositions
statements for the revision
of the Prison Establish-
ments of the new District
Jails at Palamcottah
and Tanjore.

Judicial DEPARTMENT

No 1864.

From

Col Tennant. J. G. Jails. 2nd May 64.
No 146.

FOR ORDERS.

It is recommended that Col Tennant
in a former communication recommended
the abolition of the jails now existing
at Tellicherry, Tanjore, & Chingle
and the appointment of 3
Superintendents at the jails at
Palamcottah and Tanjore on salaries
from £350 - 450 per annum,
instead of the present Medical
Officers now in charge of the jails
at these stations on charge allowances
of £75. per annum.

From the papers now before
it will be seen the District Officers
at Chingleput and Tellicherry do
not object to the abolition of these
jails -

The District Magistrate
of Malabar has been asked his opinion

Col Tennant has submitted justification
statements - These statements show
the following facts -

(1) With regard to Tranquebar
jail, the abolition of which has been
sanctioned [G.O. 1st March 24 No 531 part C]
a saving of ₹ 222. per mensem
will be there effected. This ₹ 222
does not include the Police charges
for jail guard amounting to ₹ 120
per mensem, and a charge of
₹ 50. per mensem for the medical
Superintendent there. The total
saving thus effected will be

$$[222 + 120 + 50] = ₹ 392. \text{ per mensem. or } ₹ 5544. \text{ per annum.}$$

(2) The abolition of Chingleput
jail - will effect in the same way
a saving of

$$[229 + 232 + 75] = ₹ 536. \text{ per mensem or } ₹ 6432. \text{ per annum.}$$

3. In the same way the abolition
of Tellicherry jail will effect a

saving of

$$[152 + 92 + 50] = ₹ 294. \text{ per mensem}$$

or ₹ 3528. per annum.

In these two jails - [Tellicherry &
Chingleput] in case Col Tennant's
scheme is carried out a small
scheme will continue to be
retained, the jails being converted
into subsidiary jails.

Besides the above savings Col
Tennant counts on a saving for
repairs on the three jails now to be
abolished, but these savings will be
very small since two of the three
jails will be retained as subsidiary
jails.

also the rent & taxes
at Tellicherry - whatever
they may be - will not
be saved apparently

At present the medical officer
in charge of station draws ₹ 75
for jail charge -

At Palamcottah Col Tennant
wishes to employ a Superintendent
on ₹ 350 rising to 450 a month
by annual instalments. He wishes
to give the Deputy Jail on ₹ 75
instead of ₹ 20. as drawn at
present, and to employ a European
warder on ₹ 50. He will also
make some changes in the warders
pay.

The increased charges will amount to $\text{Rs } 363.4.0$. per month.

Similarly in the Tanjore jail the increased charges will amount to $\text{Rs } 413.4.0$. per month.

To the above must also be added allowance to be paid to the medical officers in medical charge of the jail. - probably not less than $\text{Rs } 50$ should be given to the officers. He will be relieved under the charge of the responsibility for the discipline of the jail but he will still be responsible for the diet and generally the health of the prisoners.

Taking $\text{Rs } 50$ as the monthly charge under this head. The increase in the expenditure in these two jails will be.

Talavattla $[363.4.0 + 50] = 413.4.0$
 Tanjore $[413.4.0 + 50] = 463.4.0$
 Total. $876.8.0$.

FOR ORDERS.

Better consult the Surgeon General.

From

DEPARTMENT.

The savings included those effected by reduction of Police Guards. would be.

Tanjorebar. $\text{Rs } 462$
 Talavattla $\text{Rs } 294$
 Chingleput $\text{Rs } 536$
 FOR ORDERS

Total $\text{Rs } 1292$.

Omitting Police savings the savings would be.

Tanjorebar. $\text{Rs } 272$
 Talavattla $\text{Rs } 202$
 Chingleput. $\text{Rs } 304$
 Total $\text{Rs } 778$.

The cost therefore stands thus and if as proposed the three jails, are abolished a saving of $\text{Rs } 778.0.0$ will be effected: and the cost of the establishment will be $\text{Rs } 876.8.0$. There will however be a further saving of $\text{Rs } 514$ on Police Guards. and a small saving on the outlay for jail repairs —

Orders are requested. whether Col.
Tremant's proposals meet with the
approval of the ^{Colonial} Government. in
which case, the ^{Chief} Government of India
will be addressed for sanction
for the creation of the two posts each
carrying pay of more than £260
a month.

Attention is requested to the
question of remuneration for the
medical officers under the scheme.
Col Tremant suggests Government
should consult the Surg. Genl but
this seems unnecessary. The
Chief Superintendent of the two
jails will be men who have
been from being jailors & deputy
jailors, and it would seem absolutely
necessary that the medical officer
in charge of the Civil Station should
have medical charge of the jail
and for duties so important

not a bit but no harm
in consulting the Surgeon
General.

He submitted a monthly allowance
of £50 does not seem too much.
The allowance was given at £75
to the officer who has entire management
of the jail.

I think the proposal
is a good one & should
go forward.

The Accountant
General has not
passed the pro-
position statement.

I don't think Police
savings can be con-
sidered here

Yours
28/6

M
3/11

Change in Jail
Management

FOR ORDERS.

The Accountant General

Judicial DEPARTMENT.



No. 146

Official Memorandum.

Dated the 7 July 1884, W.

The proposition
statements relating
to certain jail establish-
ments, submitted by
the Inspector General
of Jails with his letter
d/15th May 1884, W. 146,
are forwarded to
the ~~Chief~~ Accountant
General for verification
and report.

2
The Accountant General
with current 1884 and
proposition statements
(to be returned).

Wife
9/7/84
4/1/84
Mr

4/7/84

24.6
27.30.6

14 July

6. 10. 1884

No. 1499

No. 1499



Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Official Memorandum.

Dated the 7th July 1884.

The proposition statements relating to certain jail establishments, submitted by the Inspector General of jails with his letter dated 10th May 1884, No. 146, are forwarded to the Accountant General for verification and report.

For the Minister
Chief Secretary

To.

The Accountant General
with current 1884 and
proposition statements
(to be returned).

15

A. P.
The facts, being about to be presented on the Federal system
it will, be also interesting in regard to, new expenditure, in
establishments and to secure the services of efficient and
responsible President Superintendent.

General, with reference to G. O. No. 1695,
dated the 23rd September 1878, Financial Department.

13 } ^a Attendance Drawing ^{To}
 } - Office of the Secretary to Government
 } - Through the Accountant
 Charge -
 (Chungking) Dept. allowances - 12.75 "
 Travel - do - 50 "
 Telephone - do - 50 "

19

9/10 3/16

1886

General, with reference to G. O. No. 1695,
dated the 23rd September 1878, Financial Department.

(Officer's designation)

$$\begin{array}{r} 683 \\ 175 \\ \hline 778 \end{array}$$

Accountant General's Report.

No. *ADG*
200A

The entries in the Column of "Present Scale" have been compared with the Registers of this Office, and are correct with the exception of the items entered in ~~the~~ *the*

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Saint George,

2nd August 1884

S. S. Cross

H. D. G. Accountant General.

Government of Madras.

DEPARTMENT.

No.

FORT SAINT GEORGE,

The 18

Secretary to the Government
of Fort St. George.

191.
C. No. 2123

From
The Secty Genl.
N. 2123
200 A.
DISPOSED OF
22 AUG 84
BY G.O. N. 2123 (P. 100)

7/23/84/84

No.
Dated 2nd
Received 3rd Aug
Enclosures 1 (P. 100)

SUBJECT.

Returning with
remarks, proposition state-
ments relating to certain
Jail establishments.

For
1/12/84

20P
Order 22 August 1884 N. 2123
The foregoing Correspondence will
be communicated to the Surgeon
General with a request that he
will report what arrangements should
be his opinion be given to the
Medical Officers who will have
medical charge of the District
Jails at Tanjore & Palamcottah
in case the proposed Scheme be
carried out.

15/11/84
W

To the Surgeon Genl with the pt of Madras
with papers in origl - to be
returned.
19/8.
3/11/84

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL
WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Cotacaimund 3rd September 1884

No. 02/89
From W. R. Cornish Esq. J. R. G. S. G. E.
THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,
Cotacaimund
To THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial DEPARTMENT,

N. 2126 of 22nd Aug
1884
Enclosures returned

SIR,
With reference to L. A. noted in the
margin, I have the honor to state for
the information of His Excellency the Governor
in Council, that the medical charge of a
District Jail is one of the dependant duties
for which a Civil Surgeon draws a
consolidated salary, and I see no reason for
paying the Civil Surgeons of Tanjore and
Palamcottah separately, unless their
medical duties are to be increased by the
inclusion of prisoners from other districts.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servant

W. R. Cornish
Surgeon General
with the Govt of Madras

M 2126-22-1-84.8
 531-1-3-84.8
 391-27-2-85 1st
 111-23-5-82 a
 11234-3-5-82

Judicial (1884)

DEPARTMENT.

From

THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS,

Madras

No. 02/89.
 Dated 3rd September 188
 Recd.

(C Nos 1854, 1650, 4709
 & enclos 188)

SUBJECT.

States that the med^l charge of a District Jail is one of the dependant duties for which a Civil Surgeon receives a consolidated salary.

For orders

The Surgeon general having reported that no allowance for medical charge of a district jail is necessary, it only remains to adopt the work of India for sanction for the appointment of Superintendents -

The following letter to put up -

Noted for the consideration of the Govt of India the accompanying letter of correspondence relating to proposals received from the

12/9

Judicial Dept

From J. G. Jails. 20th Feb 83. No 58

24th April 84

No 121

Acct General 2nd Aug. 84.

J. G. Jails. 10th May 1884.

Surg General. 3rd Sept. 1884.

Ordered - Ordered that the Government of India be adopted.

Sir.

I am directed to inform you that this Excellency the Governor in Council has recently had under consideration the advisability of making certain changes with regard to the administration of the jails in some districts of the Presidency. The necessity for a reformation has arisen from the changes which have been recently made in the jails at Palamedhah and Tanjore, where blocks have been constructed on the cellular system, in order to effect the individual separation of prisoners.

from another. The present management of these two jails is in the hands of the Civil Surgeons of the Districts of Tanjore and Tirunelveli, who receive an allowance of Rs 75 each for the execution

Charge - While such supervision is obtainable on this system, it is sufficient for the ordinary District jails, it will not be sufficient in the case of jails built upon the Cellular or separate plan. The Government, therefore, propose to place the charge of the two jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore in the hands of two officers, who will not be permitted to hold any other appointments, and to attach to the office of Superintendent at these two jails a salary rising from Rs 350 to 450 per annum by annual increments of Rs 20. These appointments will be, as a rule, given to the most deserving of the jailors at the Central Jails

And will thus offer two prizes to this class of officers, who have nothing to look forward to. The duties of the Medical Officers will in future be restricted to medical charges. Under the Superintendents of these two jails, there will be appointed one Deputy Jailor on Rs 75 and one European warder on Rs 50. The total increase of expenditure necessary to effect this reform in the administration of these two jails will be Rs 776-8-0, as will be seen from the statement in the margin.

Increase at Palamcottah.

Rs 363-4-0

Increase at Tanjore.

Rs 413-4

776-8

In order to meet these charges by the abolition of 3 of the small District jails, situated respectively at Chingleput, Tanjorebar and Tellicherry, the Inspectors General and the District authorities are approached for the abolition of these jails. The jail at Chingleput is not safe, and is quite unsuitable for the purposes of

7. incarceration, safe custody and
 proper sanitary arrangements are
 impossible there. The Sessions
 Judge holds his Court ^{in the neighborhood of} close to
 the railway station and there
^{therefore} will be no difficulty in the transportation
 of prisoners from that station either
 to Madras or to the jail at Cuddalore.

effect a saving of Rs 778 ^{per annum} and
 this not taking into account the
 which will be saved
 the expenditure on police guards
 what is
 the expenditure now accepted

Chingleput: Rs 229	
Tangutur: Rs 222	
Tellicherry: Rs 152	
Allowances to medical officers in charge	Rs 175
Total	<u>778</u>

In the up-keep of the building - There
 will thus be ample funds to meet
 the ^{proposed} expenditure necessary of the ¹⁹
^{suggestion}
 proposed made in the first paragraph
 in this letter be carried out.

Tanjore where the cellular system
is ^{to be} introduced, a closer supervision
~~than is now possible~~ will be
secured, [I am to request that
the early sanction of the Government
of India to the ~~two~~ appointments
of Superintendents
at these two jails may be solicited
and ^{accorded}]

Temp. Pl...
...

... 2389-909/1884

...

85 220

Jud. Department.

51

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following

- Am. S. P. fails . 20th Feb. 1884
No 58.
- do . 24th April/84 No 121.
- in Acc. Genl 2nd Aug. 1884.
- S. P. fails 10th May 1884.
- Aug. Genl 3rd Sept. 1884.

Order 18 Sep/84 No 2389

Ordered that the Govt of India

to the S. P. fails, } Despd be addressed:-
"Aug. Genl. into the S. P. fails" }
"Acc. Genl. fails" }
No 2390 of 18 Sep/84
The Secy to Govt of Home Dept.

Despd into the Secy. }
2/10/84 }
Sir,
I am directed to forward
for the consideration of the Govt
of India the accompanying
Correspondence relating to
proposals recently made to
H. E. the Govt in Council in
regard to the administration
of certain fails in this Pccy.

2. The necessity for a reform
has arisen owing to additions
recently made in the district
jails at Palamcottah and Tanjore,
where blocks have been constructed
on the cellular system, in order
to effect individual separation.
The present management of these
two jails is in the hands of
the civil surgeons of the districts
of Tanjore and Tinnevely,
who receive an allowance
of Rs 75 each for the executive
charge. Such supervision as
is obtainable on this system,
while sufficient for ordinary
district jails, will not, however,
suffice in the case of jails
built upon the cellular or
separate plan, and the Govt,
therefore, propose to place the
charge of the new jails at
Palamcottah and Tanjore

87 258
in the hands of two officers,
who will not be permitted to
hold any other appointment,
and to each of whom will be
granted a salary rising from
Rs 350 to Rs 450 per mensem
by annual increments of
Rs 20. These appointments will,
as a rule, be given to the most
deserving of the jailors at the
Central jails and their constitution
will thus offer two prizes to
a class of officers which at
present has no prospects.
The duties of the District Medical
officers will, as regards these
jails, in future be restricted
to medical charge. Under the
Superintendents it is proposed
to place one Deputy Jailor on
Rs 75 and one European Warder
on Rs 50 making the total
increase of expenditure

Rs 470-8-0 per mensem
as will be seen from the

Statement in the margin.
3. The Govt propose to meet
those charges by the abolition
of 3 of the small District Jails
situated respectively at
Chingleput, Tranquebar and
Tellicherry. The Jail at Chingleput
is not safe and is reported
to be quite unsuitable for the
purposes of incarceration,
safe custody and proper
sanitary arrangements
being impossible. The Sessions
Judge holds his Court in
the neighbourhood of the
Railway Station and there
will therefore be no difficulty
in the transmission of prisoners
from that Station either to
Madras or to the Jail at
Suddalore. The Jail at

Increase at Piametta Rs 350-4-0
Do Enpire. 413-4-0
Rs 776-8-0

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

READ the following

Tranquebar is no longer
required since the Sessions
Court there has been abolished
and the Govt have recently
ordered the transfer of all
prisoners from that Station
to the Jail at Tanjore. Nor is
the Jail at Tellicherry required,
there being constant communication
between that place and Cannanore⁺
and Calicut⁺ where are situated
respectively a Central and district
Jail. The abolition of these three
jails will effect a saving of
Rs 778 per mensem, not taking
into account the expenditure
which will be saved on police
guards or what is now required
for the upkeep of the buildings.

+ distant 1 1/2 miles

* distant 45 miles

Chingleput Rs 229
Tranquebar Rs 222
Tellicherry Rs 152.

Allowance to
Medical Officers
in charge } Rs 175
Rs 778.

There will thus be ample funds
to meet the proposed expenditure
if the suggestion made in the
second paragraph in this letter
be carried out.

4. H. E. the Govt in Council
considers that the above changes
will tend to the improvement
of the jail management.

Three small jails where
supervision must be more or
less lax and where the provision
of suitable work for convicts
is difficult will be abolished,
and over the two jails at
Palamcottah and Tanjore
where the cellular system is
to be now introduced, a
closer supervision than has
hitherto been possible will
be secured.

5. I am to request

250 91
that the early sanction of
the Govt of India to the appo-
ointments of Superintendent and
these two jails may be secured.

Fl

August 17
1861

17/1

~~The Right Hon. the Governor~~

16/1
I think and it is a fact
this now

WA

The

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 18th September 1884, No. 2389.- 90

SEPTEMBER.

Tanjore and Palamcottah Jails.

Addressing the Government of India on certain correspondence regarding the administration of — in this presidency.