(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை -52-

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் டிசம்பர் 1988

(3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சருக்கொப்பம்

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணைக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

Judicial நிதி

துறை

அரசாணை எண்.
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண். 1530, 1531 அச்சகம் பல்வகை

நாள் : 18-7-1988

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி செய்யவோ கூடாது

எவை: ஊர்-1—18,000—15-6-87.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—again the following papers :—

G.O., dated 12th July 1887, No. 1500, Judicial.
" " 2nd Nov. " " 1168, "

G.O., dated 8th February 1888, Mis. No. 323, Judicial.

Read—letter from Inspector-General of Jails, dated 30th December 1887, No. 483.

Order—dated 8th February 1888, No. 323, Judicial.

In paragraph 2 of Financial G.O., dated 2nd November 1887, No. 1168, it was observed that the estimate of manufacturing operations in the jails of this Presidency, for the three years commencing 1886-87, showed a deficit of Rs. 92,000 in receipts below expenses, which the Government presumed was covered by the value of articles made for jail consumption. The Inspector-General now reports that the value of these articles for the three years mentioned is estimated at Rs. 98,702, thus showing a profit on the manufacturing operations of three years of Rs. 6,000 only. Among the reasons for this state of things, the Inspector-General assigns the chief place to the release of all the long-sentenced and experienced workmen at the Jubilee and to the reductions in manufactures carried out under the orders of the Government of India. It has already been pointed out that the restrictions imposed by the Government of India were removed in July 1886, and releases on account of the Jubilee were limited to 10 per cent. of the prison population, after exclusion of special categories of prisoners whose sentences would shortly run out. The number of long-sentenced men whose release was due to the Jubilee must have been relatively trifling.

2. Neither the results nor the explanation are satisfactory, and the Government desire further information. In the Jail Report for 1886, 1,061 prisoners are shown to have been employed in preparing articles for consumption in jails, and 1,890 on manufactures. The Inspector-General will state how the labor of those who produce articles for jail use is distinguished from that of the convicts employed on manufactures. He will also report how the value of the articles supplied for jail use is calculated, and will submit a statement showing the opening and closing state of the account of stock and materials in 1886-87. As the cash receipts and charges so nearly balance, it would seem that the charge on account of convict labour which enters into the value must be nothing, or very small. The Jail Report for 1886 shows cash earnings by convicts amounting to Rs. 34,861 in the year, which sum in Statement XIV is deducted in order to obtain the net cost of prisoners. The Inspector-General will state whether the gross cost of prisoners includes the cost of material

employed in manufactures, and whether the sum of Rs. 31,861 is profit. Any further information necessary to elucidate the matter should at the same time be supplied.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.

READ—also the following paper:—

From H. R. GRIMES, Esq., Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Ootacamund, 25th May 1888, No. 225.

With reference to the observations made in paragraph 1 of G.O., Judicial, No. 323, dated 8th February 1888, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, the reports* of the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, and the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Cannanore, from which it will be seen that the effect of the Jubilee releases was not quite so trifling as supposed by Government. The number of men released may, indeed, have been small, but all these men had necessarily served out a good portion of their terms, and had consequently gained a considerable amount of experience in their various crafts. I would therefore beg to invite the attention of Government to the difficulties that must necessarily arise in jails† devoted to particular kinds of manufacture by the unexpected release of artizans most expert in those manufactures. As I have already pointed out to Government, men are not born artizans, and it is only after long training that they can be expected to arrive at such a state of proficiency as to be able to supervise the work of their fellow artizans. A good practical instance of difficulties of this kind is the absolute standstill created at present in rattan-making at Coimbatore by the release of a Chinaman. It must not be forgotten that, on the receipt of the order of the Government of India for the restriction of manufactures in 1885, all training had to be absolutely stopped, and as time-expired workmen left the jails, there was no occasion to train others to take their places. The consequence was that, on re-opening the workshops in 1886, experience, which could not be gained in a day, had to be acquired, and manufactures recommenced *de novo*. The working of machines can be stopped and resumed at will, but with a floating jail population, subject to various terms of imprisonment, of which but a very small percentage come into jails with any personal knowledge of manufactures, Government cannot expect the outturn to be so speedy, systematic or steady as in private manufacturing firms with fixed establishments and qualified artizans. Again, in working out a profit and loss account of this kind, now for the first time thought of by Government in paragraph 11 of the budget order, it is essential that full credit should be given to the Jail department (admitted in the Civil Account Code to be a quasi-commercial department) for the value of labor, for the interest on capital outlay on stock and materials, and sundry other items which would enter into the accounts of private firms. Fictitious entries of this nature would, of course, tend to vitiate the returns, but it would be fair, at least the market value of the articles supplied by the department is taken credit for in the accounts both as regards issues inter-departmentally and supplies outside the department. If Government had to purchase the materials now supplied to the Jail department in the open market, they would undoubtedly have to pay much higher prices, and there seems to be no reason why at least a fixed proportion—say, 50 per cent—of the market value should not be credited to the Jail department. At present, nothing more than the bare cash price of the raw materials (excluding incidental supplies if any) is charged in the case of supplies inter-departmentally, while no Government institution is made for the cost of supplies to the Police and other Government departments. Cloth which was formerly sold to the Police department at 9 annas 10 pies per yard gave a fair

* No. 156, dated 7th December 1887, and No. 25, dated 19th January 1888 (return requested).

† Vide Appendix A.

profit; it is now sold at 8 annas 8 pies a yard, or about 5 pies a yard above its actual cost. A new texture of clothing had to be supplied which necessitated a complete abandonment of existing materials, and alterations in looms, machines, &c.; this throw back the development of manufactures considerably (*vide* also explanation in paragraph 24 of the report for 1886, regarding the Coimbatore jail). Moreover, so far as figures go, I have the honor to point out that Government, in bringing out the deficit of Rs. 92,000, have taken into account the revised estimates and the budget estimates for the past and current years, as submitted by this department, and not as sanctioned by Government. If the latter figures had been taken, the assumed deficit would have been Rs. 75,001.

Receipts.	Rs.
Actuals, 1886-87	1,49,378
Revised estimates, 1887-88 ..	1,10,351
Estimates, 1888-89	1,62,000
Total ..	4,21,729

Charges.	Rs.
Actuals, 1886-87	1,56,815
Revised estimates, 1887-88 ..	1,70,915
Estimates, 1888-89	1,70,000
Total ..	4,96,730
Deduct ..	4,21,729
Difference ..	75,001

2. The following statement will show that there has been no real loss to Government, but a profit every year, if the actuals only are taken into account:—

	1832-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Average.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash drawn from the treasury on manufactures	2,40,437	1,79,185	1,87,603	1,92,816	1,55,915	1,80,407
Deduct cash remitted into the treasury	2,31,551	2,03,355	2,37,182	1,56,602	1,49,378	1,81,133
Excess of debit over loss ..	14,586	..	5,676	..	3,437	..
Excess of credits or profit ..	..	24,196	..	39,784	..	..
Value of inter-departmental supplies (from Under Manufactures (deducting under Miscellaneous)	26,641	32,146	35,374	25,899	29,859	29,384
From to Government ..	13,055	15,34	29,698	40,374	26,422	20,300

3. I hope that in 1887-88 and 1888-89 also the actual realization will show a much better result, as the estimates of receipts were necessarily placed at a low figure for greater safety, and as endeavours are being made to push on the manufactures to their utmost extent consistent with the declared policy of Government not to interfere with private enterprise. The classes of manufactures now undertaken are not, of course, over-remunerative, and the profits would be much greater if all restrictions were removed and permission be granted to start business from a purely commercial standpoint. I would also invite the attention of the Government to the fact that, when manufactures were almost entirely forbidden during the past few years, the budget grants could not be fully utilized, and were necessarily allowed to lapse; but now that resuscitation is being pressed upon the department, ample funds should be allowed to enable Superintendents to purchase raw materials to the fullest extent and push on manufactures.

4. With reference to the first query, in paragraph 2 of the Government order quoted, as to how the labor of those who produce articles for jail use is distinguished from that of the convicts employed on manufactures, I have the honor to annex a copy of Statement No. VII of the monthly returns submitted by each Superintendent, which shows that accurate statistics are maintained of the distribution of labor.

5. As to the query relating to the value of articles supplied for jail use, I beg to state that, under Rule 1456 of the Jail Code, only the cost of raw materials is shown as the value of the articles supplied. A statement is submitted showing the opening and closing state of the account of stock and materials in 1886-87—Appendix B.

6. As correctly surmised by Government, no charge is made on account of convict labor, except in the case of supplies to Government departments and private individuals.

7. The sum of Rs. 31,891 shewn as cash earnings by convicts in the administration report for 1886 represents the profit to Government, but it includes the value, to the extent of Rs. 23,778, of supplies within the department, as well as adjustments on account of *hire of convicts*, *miscellaneous jail receipts*, also realizations from other public departments and from private individuals.

8. In the administration report for 1887, I have closely adhered to the figures of the Accountant-General, and therefore excluded the value of inter-departmental supplies from the receipt side of the abstract statement in paragraph 16. This amounted to Rs. 11,625-7-7 for one year, as explained in paragraph 14 of the report under "Clothing." The amount shown as cash earnings of convicts in my report—viz., Rs. 20,380-12-0—is therefore the actual profit to Government, not on account of manufactures only, but including other adjustments, for hire of convicts, supplies to other departments, &c.

9. The gross cost of prisoners includes the cost of raw materials used for prison clothing drawn under manufacturing accounts, as well as the cost of dieting, supervision, hospital charges and contingencies, but not the value of tools and plant or anything for depreciation of stock.

B.

Statement showing the opening and closing state of stock and materials in 1886-87.

Jails	Balance on hand at the beginning of 1886-87.							Receipts.		Charges.	
	Value of manufactured articles.	Value of raw materials.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails.	Cash.	Total.	Grand Total.	Paid into Treasury during 1886-87, under head "Jail Receipts."	Value of manufactured articles, raw materials, &c., supplied to other departments.	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1886-87.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Central	1,255	4,713	1,752	1,751	5,133	14,604	31,542	31,542			
Vellore	4,670	5,150	2,428	2,428	20,480	35,156	70,312	70,312			
Trichinopoly	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Cuddalore	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Coimbatore	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Salem	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Penitentiary, Madras	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Ellore District	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Total	30,925	39,863	9,180	9,179	55,613	144,760	289,854	289,854			

Jails	Balance on hand at the end of 1886-87.							Receipts.		Charges.	
	Value of manufactured articles.	Value of raw materials.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jails.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails.	Cash.	Total.	Grand Total.	Paid into Treasury during 1887-88, under head "Jail Receipts."	Value of manufactured articles, raw materials, &c., supplied to other departments.	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1887-88.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Central	1,255	4,713	1,752	1,751	5,133	14,604	31,542	31,542			
Vellore	4,670	5,150	2,428	2,428	20,480	35,156	70,312	70,312			
Trichinopoly	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Cuddalore	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Coimbatore	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Salem	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Penitentiary, Madras	4,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	16,000	32,000	32,000			
Ellore District	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	30,000	30,000			
Total	30,925	39,863	9,180	9,179	55,613	144,760	289,854	289,854			

ORDER—dated 18th July 1888, No. 1530, Judicial.

In the foregoing paper, the Inspector-General of Jails furnishes, in reply to G.O., No. 323, dated 8th February 1888, further information on the subject of jail manufactures.

2. The total and average cash earnings of convicts during the last 5 years are shown in the margin, and the rapid decrease is very remarkable. The reasons assigned by the Inspector-General are the restrictions placed on manufactures by the Government of India in 1882-83 and the releases on account of the Jubilee in 1887. In regard to the former of these reasons, it is observed that, so far as central jails are concerned, the Inspector-General's statements are at variance with those made at the time by his predecessor, Colonel Tennant, who expressly said that "the alterations which had to be made in the industries carried on in central jails, in consequence of the policy enunciated in the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 22nd September 1882, had not been considerable." As respects the Jubilee releases, no details of the number of skilled men set at liberty and remaining are furnished, but such a statement as that the men released were *all* experienced craftsmen is obviously an incorrect one.

	Total net cash earnings.	Average earning per head of those employed on manufactures.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1883	1,05,460	65 11 1
1884	58,063	36 15 6
1885	49,673	33 4 0
1886	31,601	16 4 0
1887	20,380	11 0 0

Letter, 10th June 1884, No. 181, reporting G.O., 7th July 1884, No. 1668.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers that the Inspector-General has failed to explain the great fall in the earnings of convicts between 1883 and 1887. It is probable that one chief cause of the reduction in jail manufacturing receipts is to be found in the lower price allowed for the cloth supplied to the Police, as a large proportion of the earnings and profits prior to 1885 were derived from this source. But the Jail department is still credited with the full market price, although that price has fallen, and the conclusion suggested by the facts is that prison hand-weaving cannot compete with free machine-weaving, and that some more profitable manufacture should be sought for.

4. In reviewing the Jail Report for 1887, reference was made to the fact—to which the Inspector-General's attention had been drawn before—that the average earnings per head in Madras jails were the lowest in any province in India. In the letter read above, the Inspector-General points out that the system of accounts followed is not such as to allow of a profit being shown except on the small quantity of articles sold to the public, for, under Jail Code Rule 1458, no profit is charged on articles manufactured and supplied to the jail itself or other jails, and only an insignificant addition to the cost of raw materials is made in the case of supplies to other departments. There seems no doubt that the present system of accounts is not fair to the department, and places it at a disadvantage with the Jail departments of other provinces when a comparison is instituted. Rule 1458, however, is founded on the recommendations of the Prison Conference, 1877, and cannot be altered for Madras alone.

5. Before, therefore, a final revision of the rules relating to manufactures can be carried out, full information must be obtained as to the practice in other provinces of India. In submitting this, the Inspector-General will distinguish, among manufactured goods, between those supplied to the jail itself, to the Jail department, to other departments of Government, and to the public, and will state in each case how the value is arrived at and what entries are made both on the credit and debit side of the manufacturing account. Detailed information should also be given whether any credit, and, if so, how calculated, is taken for other forms of prison labor, such as petty construction and repair, vegetables grown in the jail garden, the husking and grinding of grain for jail consumption, and public works. It is unlikely that anything is credited on account of convict servants in any province. The general principle is

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

Submitted. Last year I should like to see [illegible] the Government Jail Statement—Appx. B (vide para 8 of the letter) and I think I should have not Statement No VII which from para 7 of the G.O. is said to have been forwarded. Also I see objection if there is any objection in the G.O. [illegible] I do not [illegible] think it necessary I should have the extra copy if have by me [illegible] 7/8.

Statement of Receipts & Expenditure for Year ended 31st March 1889

	Balances on Hand at the Beginning of 1888-89				Receipts during 1888-89				Total Receipts & Balances			
	Rupees	Annas	Pies		Rupees	Annas	Pies		Rupees	Annas	Pies	
Cash in the Treasury	2,910	6	9		1,01,781	9	3		1,04,691	15	12	
Cash in the Bank	1,00,000				1,00,000				2,00,000			
Cash in the Post Office Savings Bank	1,705	12	3		1,463	4	8		3,168	16	11	
Cash in the Hands of Sub-Registrars	4,246	5	3		4,314	14	3		8,560	19	6	
Cash in the Hands of Tahsildars	2,175	5	7		3,288	11	10		5,463	16	5	
Cash in the Hands of Patwaris	1,720	4	6		3,035	4	8		4,755	8	14	
Cash in the Hands of Village Headmen	603	6	2		134	2	7		737	8	9	
Cash in the Hands of Sundry Persons	823	10	5			2	6		824	12	11	
	2,14,784	10	9		1,13,017	9	3		3,27,801	4	0	

Balances on Hand at the Beginning of 1888-89

	Rupees	Annas	Pies
Cash in the Treasury	3,103	3	9
Cash in the Bank	1,00,000		
Cash in the Post Office Savings Bank	1,705	12	3
Cash in the Hands of Sub-Registrars	4,246	5	3
Cash in the Hands of Tahsildars	2,175	5	7
Cash in the Hands of Patwaris	1,720	4	6
Cash in the Hands of Village Headmen	603	6	2
Cash in the Hands of Sundry Persons	823	10	5
	2,14,784	10	9

Receipts during 1888-89

	Rupees	Annas	Pies
Land Revenue	1,01,781	9	3
Excise	2,338	3	1
Stamps	1,04,691	15	12
Forest	2,113	4	11
Registration	1,231	4	0
Miscellaneous	1,04,691	15	12
	3,27,801	4	0

Total Receipts & Balances

	Rupees	Annas	Pies
Land Revenue	5,10,13	3,13	4,119
Excise	6,845	12,712	2,842
Stamps	293	6,583	21,490
Forest	1,896	13,465	2,362
Registration	1,033	8,663	3,886
Miscellaneous	3,443	10,242	11,278
	172	670	11,420
	19,254	30,854	
	5,709	872	2,817
	248	3,437	2,303
	5,340		
	5,289	5,479	1,276
	18	6,273	21,882
	2,857	0	
	9,062	29,940	3,853
	22,827	89,204	15,853
	2,3879	3,443	2,835
	4,27,602	8,160	17,170
	2,4,495		

Examined & Verified

Examined & Verified

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL—(*Concluded*).

Showing the Earnings of the Convicts in the *Jail at* *during the Month of* 18

Description of Convict Labor.	Value of Labor.									Remarks.
	Number employed.	Rate.		Total Value.			With Payment.			Without Payment.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Transferred for labor to Public Works Department														
Employed under Local Fund Boards														
On public roads and buildings not under supervision of the Public Works Department														
As Scavengers of towns or lines														
Transferred for labor to Municipality														
Employed by private individuals														
Employed in the Jail Farm and grounds														
Total														

* No convict by reason of his caste or habit or otherwise, should be employed on the labor of scavenging or the removal of night-soil in towns.

10

Jail,
88 P.

No. 225

Received 18th May

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

Dated 20th May 188 8.

From

HENRY R. GRIMES, Esq.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

To

THE Honorable the Chief Secretary

CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

SIR, Acknowledged.

Enclosures. Returns referred to in the above

Received under cover from the Sheriff of Toronto, dated 18th February 1888, stating the reasons for delay in the transmission of the returns of the Sheriff, Gaoler and Coroner of the County of Peel for the month of January 1888.

STATEMENT No. VII—FINANCIAL.

Showing the Employment of the Prisoners in the Central Prison and Jail at Toronto during the Month of May 188 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Average Number Employed.	Particulars of Prison Servants' Duties.	On Jail Buildings.		Additions and alterations.	On Prison Duties.			
		New Jails.			A.	B.	C.	D.
2.00	Office Clerks							
5.00	Hospital Orderlies							
18.00	Servants							
"	Sweepers							
9.00	Messengers							
1	Barbers							
1.00	Watchmen							
19.00	Cooks and Cooks' Assistants							
"	Number of Prisoners hired out to Manufactories, Private Individuals, or departments other than Public Works Department.							
98.98	Number employed on Public Works.							
"	Trade Work (Prison)							
"	Manufactures for Public Departments							
"	Under Public Works Department							
"	Under Superintendent							
"	Under Public Works Department							
"	Under Superintendent							
3.00	Jail Repairs							
1.00	Engineer							
1.00	Firemen							
2.00	Drawing Water							
2.00	Stables, Cultivation							
"	Chaplains							
"	Matrons							
3.00	Labouring Prisoners and other Duties							
"	Tradesmen (Prison)							
2.00	Discharged Prisoners							
2.00	Prison Cooking							
1.00	On unremunerative Labour							
2.00	Average Number (Convalescent and Invalids)							
1.00	Average Number sick							
2.00	Average Number (Cells, Halls and Passages)							
111.00	Average Number for (Prisoners) to Labour on Working Days							

AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.

On Jail Buildings. On Prison Duties.

Employed in positions Outside, for use or convenience of Jail, etc., not requiring Prisoners' Labour.

Employed on Public Works.

Employed on Prison Buildings, etc.

Employed on Prison Duties.

Convicts acting in these grades will be shown separately in red ink.

Commutation Rules. Convicts acting in these grades will be shown separately in red ink.

Prisoners in Column C will include cooks, barbers, messengers, etc., employed on Prison Buildings, etc.

Prisoners in Column D will include cooks, barbers, messengers, etc., employed on Prison Buildings, etc.

Prisoners shown in Column C will include those employed on Public Works.

Prisoners shown in Column D will include those

skeleton of antiquarian interest. No
one have already formed part to
specimens, were all not known
antiquary, and it is only after
long training that they can be
expected to arrive at such a
state of proficiency, as to be able
to supervise the work of three
skilled artizans. A good practical
knowledge of different kinds of the
kinds, to be absolute essential
part of specimen in taken
making of Communication. Second
rate of gangrene that on the
receipt of the order of the
specimen

Government of India for the
restriction of manufactures
in 1883 all training had to
be absolutely stopped, and
no time & fresh workmen
left the jails there was no
occasion to train them so late
there after. The consequence
was, that on resuming the
work here in 1886 experience
which could not be gained
in a day had to be acquired
and manufactures recommenced
de novo. The working of machinery
can be stopped and recommenced
at will, but with a floating
jail population, subject to
frequent changes of convicts

30

of which but a very small per-
centage can turn into jails with
any permanent advantage of
manufactures, Government
cannot expect the authorities to
be speedy, systematic or strong in
the private manufactures from
with fresh establishments and
qualified artizans, agents, in
working out a profit and loss
account of the kind, now for
the first time thought of by
Government in para 11 of the
Budget order, it is submitted that
full credit should be given to
the Jail Department (admitted
in the Indian Statutory Code to
be a general commercial
Department)

would undoubtedly have to pay much higher prices, and there seems to be no reason why at least a fixed proportion, say 50 per cent of the market value should not be credited to the fuel department, at present nothing more than the bare cash price of the raw materials (which any incidental expenses, if any, are charged on the case of supplies under departmental, while a corresponding addition is made in the case of supplies to the Police and other Government departments which were formerly sold to the Police department at 6 annas per seer yard gave a fair profit

it is now sold at 3s. 8½d. a
yard or about 8½d. a yard
above the actual cost. A new
texture of clothing has to be
supplied, which necessitated a
complete abandonment of
existing materials, and alterations
in looms, machines &c. &c. &c.
three times the diminishment of
manufacture considerably.—
(vide also explanation in para
24 of the Report for 1886 regarding
the Coimbatore jail). Measures
to pay as figures go. Since the
term the point on that question
went in bringing out the deficit
of 22000 Rs. have taken into
account the receipts of Rs.
and the Budget Estimates of

the fast and current year, as
submitted by the Department, and
not as sanctioned by Government.
If the latter figures had been taken,
the annual deficit would have
been Rs 7000.

2. The following statement will
show that there has been no
real loss to Government but a
profit every year of the article

only are taken into account.

	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	Average
Cash drawn from the Treasury on Manufactures	248437	179158	187908	188818	195815	189107
Deduct cash furnished into the Treasury	231851	202358	182182	158662	119979	184806
Loss of debits or Loss	16586	"	5676	"	6437	"
Gain of credits or profit	"	23198	"	27784	"	"
Value of entire Depot materials & supplies drawn, minus Manufactures Returning excess Manufactures	28541	22147	25374	25590	29869	26304
Profit to Government	12955	45345	19698	49374	23432	30360

the attention of the Government
to the fact that when Manufactures
were almost entirely prohibited
during the last few years the Budget
Grants could not be fully utilized,
and were necessarily allowed to
lapse, but now that reconciliation
is being proved upon the Department
must accept funds should be
allowed, to provide adequate
to purchase raw materials to the
full extent, and provide for a Reserve
fund.

4. With reference to the proposed increase
in pensions of the Superintendent and to
know the basis of these increases
should be explained and the Government
Manufactures fund of the proposed

an affidavit to have the
keeper to deliver a copy of statement
of all of the monthly returns sub-
mitted by such superintendent
which shall not exceed one
hundred and twenty in the
distribution of labor.

6. And be it further enacted that the
keeper of the state prison shall
be the master of articles accepted for
said prison. And be it further enacted
that the fact that the
part of facts contained in the
master of the articles accepted.
of statement to distributed
showing the opening and closing
state of the account of stock
and manufactured for 1854 by convicts.

7. And be it further enacted that
the keeper of said prison shall
annually report to the legislature
on or before the first day of January
in the case of disputes between
said keepers and private
individuals.

7. And be it further enacted that the keeper of the state prison at
San Quentin shall annually report to the legislature on or before the first day of January
in each year the number of convicts employed during the year preceding
and the number of convicts employed on the first day of January in each year
the nature of their employment and the earnings of the prison during the year
preceding and from private individuals
during the year preceding.

8. And be it further enacted that
the sum of one thousand dollars
is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated
for the purpose of defraying the expenses of this act.

and therefore prohibited by the
said interdepartmental Regulations
from the receipt side of the Abstract
Statement in Para 16 thereof amended
by R.O. 11620-7 for one half year as
by Clause 4 Para 11 of the Report
under "Clothing" the amounts
shown as Cash Savings per Rank
in the two Army Estimates for 1920-21
for Officers' and Warrant Officers'
Uniform Allowances and Messing
Allowances for Loss of Effects
Supplies & Stores abroad are to be
the Cash Savings per Rank
shown as Cash Savings per Rank
in the two Army Estimates for 1920-21
for Officers' and Warrant Officers'
Uniform Allowances and Messing
Allowances for Loss of Effects
Supplies & Stores abroad are to be

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Supervision, hospital charges and
contingencies but not to be taken
of tools and plants or anything
for depreciation of stores.

I have the honor to
be,
Your most obedt. servant
George Pearce
Minister of Home & Territories

3/21

JUDICIAL.

Jail (1888.) Department.

FROM

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL

OF JAILS,

TO

THE CHIEF SECRETARY

TO GOVERNMENT.

Dated 20th April 1888.
Received

No. 2285

ENCLOSURES:

SUBJECT:

Jail Department

No. 2372.

From

FOR ORDERS.

	Cost of Clothing	Cost of Equipment purchased (Boots & Equipment manufactured)
1887	Rs. 105-4-6	Rs. 65-11-0
1888	Rs. 5 9 0 6 3	Rs. 46-15-0
1889	Rs. 49 6 7 3	Rs. 42-6-1
1890	Rs. 51 8 4 1	Rs. 14-4-6
1891	Rs. 20,388	Rs. 11-5-0

Then is nothing offered to what Col. Thomson objected at the time. See in Letter No 1. dt. 9 of Govt. 7 July 88 to Govt of India in Revenue Dept. dated 5 July 1888 Letter No 1916. He says that the cultivation in Central Jails during the two seasons of 1887 were very considerable. Manufactures in the Jails which were stopped but they were never very great. Steam power would seem to have been started at the end of 1887 or beginning of 1888. From the first movement of the 1888 immediately after the Rev. Min. Jail Section Statement compiled in Accountant Genl's Office dated 28th Jan. 1888. No. 2 Jail cash. The Statement remarks were "Mr. Hall. The Machinery in Emergency Cells erected in the Female Prisoners Section."

All the orders for the disbursements of the Jail of a Magistrate and Jail Clerk of wrong Information.

There are evidently two questions to be dealt with, in attempting to remedy the present low rate of earnings among Native convicts. The first is how to make the labour given actually more remunerative. The second is how to alter the present system of accounts, so as to show more accurately the real value of the labour given. The first point is hardly touched on by the Rules as are contemplated in G.O. 8 Feb. 88 No 323. I am informed that the Rules of June 1888 have been under revision for some time.

* Mr. H. Carnatic Millscomp.
(Papers are with him)

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own admn Reports. The average net earning amount to Rs 53089 per annum. From the Jail Statement the figures for official year given in para 2 of the present letter is not clear, but those for 1886-87 agree with the items given in the letter as dated 30 Dec. 87 read in G.O. 8 Feb. 88 No 323.

[illegible] consideration of the system of manufacturing accounts to be adopted in future seems more important. The present rules will be found on page 213 of Regs of the Jail Code. Attention is particularly invited to Rule 1158. That relates only to supplies to the Jail dept but the Hy Commr thinks that the same principles to other Depts only an insignificant addition to the cost price of raw materials is made. The authority for this custom has not been found, but as regards cloth supplied to the Police, which is the business mainly of the Hy Commr the reduction in price was made because the same or a better cloth could be got in the free market at 3 annas per yard cheaper than we have the Hy Commr to charge.

It is clearly impossible to allow any profit on articles supplied to the Jail dept under that rule. The proposal mentioned in para 3 of the Govt Resolution quoted in para 2 of the Jail Report for 1887 would make a large difference in the value of manufactures of the Jail dept. Hy only the value of raw materials were then charged for, with a percentage for waste & wear & tear of machinery the result must be a deficit.

It is evident from the figures in Statement No 15 on page 57 of G.O. 13th July 1887, No 1580 that different system is pursued in other Provinces of the Jail dept of this Province. [illegible] manufactures, changes in the raw materials must be made. It is quite easy to [illegible] how it should be worked. The proposal that he should be allowed to charge 50% over & above the market rate (as now) of the articles supplied. Further rule should be adopted to prevent the contractors of the Jail from [illegible] following for current rate of Cotton & percentage for waste &c. [illegible] the raw materials. [illegible] of the Jail [illegible] difficult to alter the present [illegible]

FOR ORDERS.

Salt Manufacture

This will chiefly arise in charges for building
apart from the Joint Estate viz. alterations
only P.C. & Repr. Charges incurred in the
P.C.'s own and each Mrs. included
in the figures in the Joint Estate

Cabinet could be secured, as
under the Land Revenue Regulations; and under the
Cabinet the Savings Banks &c.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
use of Jews in Cabinet Generally.
If the Jews under Mixed arbitrations
are dispensed, I think I could
devise forms & conditions
which would meet the case.

H.C.S.
2 July.

This principle is of course right, but doubt
Credit & debit will be outside the figures
in the finance account; & may in practice
cause confusion which the benefit of absolute
correctness of theory may not compensate.
Then the forms attached in Bombay cases
& Bombay, we can use here for the form will
have to amended.

H.C.S.
2 July.

Cost in respect of Clothing
provided in the Jail in ex-
change for cash charged
to Jail Chest when cash is
received therefor in the ordinary
course of business. The Cash-
keeper of Jail Cotton is regu-
larly accountable for all
Cotton received in the Jail
Factory.

The Jail Cash Book and Cash
Abstract

(1) Show the Opening Balance
of Cash in hand at the com-
mencement of the month.

(2) Show the Receipts from
all sources during the month.

(3) Show the amount to be
credited Cotton Supplies.

(4) Show the amounts on the
one hand of Cash Receipts
on account Cotton & on the
other hand of Cash Receipts
for Clothing &c.

(5) Show Cash received for Cloth-
ing from the Stores of the Jail
Cash Account for the month
the Jail Cash Account for
the Jail Cash Account for

Jail Cash Account

Jail Cash Account

Jail Cash Account

ORIENTAL RESEARCH MADRAS

No

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read your G.O. 2nd Nov. No 1865 & 2nd Dec. No 2018, 28 Nov. 1885 & 22 Dec. 1885 No 2225

Read also the following papers

From the Sy. of Jails, 25th Aug. 1885 No 225.

A

Order — 18 July 1887 No 1510

In the foregoing paper the Sy. of Jails forwards, in reply to G.O. no. 225, dated 5th Feb. 1885, further information on the subject of jail manufactures.

2. The total and average earnings of convicts during the last 5 years are shown in the margin. The rapid increase is very remarkable. The measures adopted by the Govt. are the restrictions placed on manufactures by the Govt. of India in 1882-83 & the relaxations in regard to the Tables in 1887. In regard to the former of these measures, it is observed that [illegible] the Sy. of Jails statements are not in accordance with those made by his predecessor, Col. Tennant, who expressly said that "the restrictions will have to be made in the interests of convicts in the central jails, in consequence of the principles enunciated in the Govt. of India, dated 22nd Sept. 1882, had not been

	Total Net cash earnings	Average earnings per head of Non-employés, convicts	Jailors
1883	103460	0 7 11 0	
1884	80283	0 11 15 0	
1885	49673	0 7 [illegible] 0	
1886	31861	0 4 4 0	
1887	20380	0 2 5 0	

Letter 10th June 84, on 18th recorded G.O. 7 July 1884 No 865

considerable". It repeats the tables re-
lating to details of the x of skilled men
employed & remaining are fortnightly, but such
a statement (if it were made) would tell (from all experience)
craftsmen is obviously in inverse ratio
to the Co's demands at
the 2 Q. has failed to replace the craft-
fall in the earnings of convicts between (1895
1897). It is probable that the chief cause
of the reduction in jail manufacturing
receipts is to be found in the Lower prices
allowed for the cloth supplied to the Police, as
a large proportion of the earnings of profits
from in 1895 were derived from this source.
But the Jail Dept's own accounts full market rates, & the
Inference, & the conclusion drawn by
the facts is that prison labour
cannot compete with machine-made
that some more profitable manufactures
should be sought out.

In the Report for 1897 [illegible]
reference was made to the fact that
it seldom now happens that
the average earnings attained in Madras
under the Contract system were
[illegible] that the latter read above the S. G.
points out that the system of contract
followed in many such as the Nilgiris, Salem
where convicts employed on the small quantity
of articles sold to the public, for a modest

Jail Depts of other provinces
when a comparison is included.

Jail work Rule 1408 ... prefer ...
articles manufactured by ... for
sale or other profit ... shall be ...
reduction in the cost of ... in the case of ... there cannot be any doubt that ...
system of accounts ... Superintendent ... Rule 1458 ... issued ... by the Prison Conference ... cannot be altered ...

5. Before therefore ... final ... rules relating to ... are carried out, full information ... obtained as to the practice ... of India. In each ... the value is arrived at ... both on the credit and debit side of the manufacturing account. Detailed information should also be given ... for ... of prison labour, such as petty ... repairs, supplies ... the feeding & guarding of ... consumption of public works. It is likely that any thing ... general principle ... net profits realized or earned by ... owing to the employment of convict labour ... brought out. The figures ... not merely of gross profit ... also credit for whatever saving ... Govt by the work of convicts ... in Regular Jails ... 1893, the principle ... set forth ...

8. With full information on the points noticed above as before [illegible] it will be desirable to receive the financial forms relating to manufacturing accounts in the Gaol Codes. (Forms 28-32 - [illegible] of the Appendix). It will be necessary to distinguish between skilled and unskilled labour & its results: & show the wages secured by convict labour as well as each received each to separate those articles [illegible] are sold or supplied to other depts of the cost of which is to be deducted from the gross cost of the gaols from [illegible] conveniently the dept itself, the value of [illegible] that it will enter into the total proceeds of gaol labour, cannot be [illegible] set off against the gross cost of gaols.

[illegible]
12 July.

[illegible] of Gaol's, with two tracks
dated 2/8
& Capt Sept 1887

No 1531

Copy to the Govt of India, Home Dept
in continuation of Statistical No 1556
dated 16th June 1888

[illegible]

[illegible] dated 7th October 1887, &

ORDINARY PRINTED