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MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Financial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No.	464	Press Mis.
Dated	11-2-37	1890.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

Jan. 389 Office of Super. General of J.
No. 35. Calcutta mnd. January 29

From
Col. E. A. Porters,
Super. General of Jails.
The Chief Secretary to Govt.,
Fort Saint George.

Enc. 2.

Sir,

With reference to the second part
of para 7 of G. O. No. 1087 of 26 June 1887,
desiring a special report from me on
the subject of the Warder Guard Establis-
ment of Madras Jails, I have the ho-
nor to report, after having completed
the inspection of all the jails of the
Presidency, that, on the free wardens being
armed with breech-loaders instead
of their present muzzle loaders and on
the Convict Warder Guard system being
more fully and more uniformly
worked in District as well as in Central
Jails & for which purpose I submit re-
vised rules for the Sanction of Govern-
ment, I consider that a reduction of
the free warden establishment of each
jail may be made to the extent shown
in Statement A herewith appended.

Arming of District
& well as Central
Jail Warder Guards
with Breech Loaders.

I would recommend that the
wardens of District, as well as of Central
Jails.

Jails he armed with breech-loaders; for, although these weapons are nearly double the price of the present muzzle-loaders, fewer of them than of the latter will be required - Consequently the expense - taking into consideration the greater efficiency of the weapon as well as the smaller number required - will not be excessive -

2. Sepoys as Jail warders

3 - I consider that a man who has been a sepoy, if he is not too old, makes a good warder - he has learnt some habits of discipline and order and therefore comes to us with that advantage over the raw recruit; but as most of our sepoy warders are pensioners who have put in at least 21 years service (many of them much more) their best days for work are over and they, physically, cannot stand the work which younger men can -

Moreover, a sepoy in his ordinary regimental life in garrison or Cantonment has never been accustomed to hard work or duty. A man who, for 21 years or more, has been used to a short drill parade of a morning and to a turn of 2 hours sentry duty at night and to have 5 or 6 nights a week in bed is not likely to take kindly to the constant duty all day and every day and to 2 nights out of 4, if not 3, of sentry duty required.

required of a Jail warden. Our best sepoy warders are those who have done only a short term of Military Service, who are still young and strong and have left Military Service on a bonus or gratuity.

On the other hand, the Jail pay of the lower grade is so small that it is not of itself sufficient to induce good recruits of the hon. military stamp to join our ranks, while to the sepoy the Jail pay, although small, is a very considerable supplement to his pension of Rs 4/ or Rs 7/ per mensem.

Jail warders should be men of good strong physique, capable of dealing personally, man to man, with an ordinary convict; but many of the grey-haired warriors who have not known war, whom I have noticed in some of our Jail guards, are, I am afraid, wanting in this respect.

I will now quote the opinions of the Inspector General of some other Princes whom I have consulted on this subject.

Inspector General of Prisons Burma writes as follows: -

"In my experience ex-soldiers, European or native, make very bad Jail warders or Subordinates of any kind. The European soldier knows nothing of ordinary office routine to begin with, for some reason not easy to explain, is not nearly so apt at picking up the other Jail duties as a Country born and Eurasian lad. They

do

"I must have generally speaking
"an early training equal to that
"of the same class born and
"brought up in the East and, of
"course, they usually are unac-
"quainted with the vernacular.
"Moreover the soldier is more
"usually given to intemperance.

"The hours do not suit him
"as a pay, they are too long for him.
"He is constantly thinking of the
"good old times when he had only
"his five or six hours day duty
"besides a regulated number
"of nights on bed.

"I have tried both classes
"and have had to give them up.
"They won't stay.

"I see you mean to reduce
"your warder guards. In such
"Indian jails as I have seen,
"it has always struck me that
"their warder establishments
"were far too strong. Believing
"as I do that even the best of them
"are bad, during recent years
"I have reduced the numbers
"very largely.

"If I had it all my own way
"I would not have more than 2
"or 3 paid natives inside any
"of even my largest jails. Con-
"vict warders are much more
"under control and have a
"much more limited sphere
"of action.

"as much as they are now
"permitted to go outside and
"communicate with friends
"of prisoners."

The Inspector General of Jails Bengal
writes as follows:—

"We have not had much
"experience in the employment
"of soldiers, as ordinary ward-
"ers, in our jails, for the simple
"reason that the people of Bengal
"are not recruited for the army.
"All our reserve guards are
"commanded by soldiers
"and the military training of
"our warders depends on these
"head warders. For the duties of
"Reserve, Head warders, &c.
"soldiers and native officers
"do well.

"In the duties of warders in the
"Reserve guard, which are purely
"of a military character, I think
"you will find that soldiers
"will do well.

"They must, however, before
"beginning jail work be not
"over 25 years of age. With short
"service in the Bengal army, it
"is possible in the A. W. Band
"Bengal to get a well trained
"soldier of about 25, who is not
"too old to learn jail work.

"For ordinary warders, having
"charge of prisoners and carry-
"ing out the routine duties
"of

of a jail, I think, you will find that it will answer best to have young men who have not been in the army.

The Officiating Inspector General of Prisons Central Provinces, writes as follows —

"No doubt, you are aware, the Central Provinces do not contain many stations which are liked by the pensioned sepoy. Our experience therefore of this class of men is not very great. The Hindus sepoy consider the climate too cold and the up-country man thinks the winter is not cold enough —

"On the whole, however, I think that pensioned sepoys are a business. Their discipline is better, they know how to obey and they are more trustworthy. The fact of their drawing pension is a guarantee against their absconding or making away with property in their charge."

The Inspector General of Prisons Bombay writes —

"The way I should answer your question is this. I hold that a really good warder of the retired sepoy class is a better man, of any thing, i.e. smarter and better disciplined, than a really good warder of the civilian class."

"Between the ordinary hyprof
sepoy

I should be satisfied with a really good man of either class. I for civilian do not want a better military

V

"sepoy warder and the ordinary type of civilian warder there is, I think, little to choose, as regards the merits or demerits of the individual. But I believe that, in an emergency such as on the occasion of an outbreak, the stronger the sepoy element is in the warder staff, the more effective would be the assistance when this staff would render in putting down the disturbance. A sepoy warder lazy perhaps slovenly on ordinary occasions would, in a crisis, such as the above, by reason of his military training be far more likely in my opinion to keep his head than his purely civilian confiere."

The opinions of the Inspector General of Jails of Bengal and Burma both officers of large jail experience commend themselves to me and are very much my own.

44 I consider that a small proportion ($\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$) of the sepoy element, consisting of men of middle age, robust health and good physique is an advantage to our warder guard

F

in learning them with a certain amount of military discipline and order; but that too much of the ordinary old pensioned sepoy element is a weakness. Moreover, that for the internal administration of the jail, younger and smarter men of the purely civilian class are better than re-sepays.

Convict boarder
guard system -

The difficulty in obtaining convicts qualified under the terms of para 8 of the late Inspector General's letter No 185, dated 29 June 1886, embodied in G. O. No 1995 (Judicial) dated 29 July 1886, modified even as such term was by para 3 of G. O. No 2614 of 16 November 1887 for the post of Convict boarder guard has, hitherto, retarded the full and (I am sure) successful development of the Convict boarder guard system.

To qualify for the appointment of Convict boarder guard the present conditions are that -

- i - the convict must be earning re-mission.
- ii - that he must be an intelligent man.
- iii - of the existing grade of Convict work overman or Convict warder.
- iv - that he must not have less

than

- than 2 years to complete of term of imprisonment.
- v. that he must not have any serious offence recorded against him in the Jail Punishment Register.

It is nowhere stated in the late Inspector General's letter or in G. O. on this subject that the employment of re-convicted prisoners or habitual offenders is prohibited, but I consider it a *diva qua non*, for the successful working of this system, that no old offenders should, on any account, be employed as Convict boarder guards or even in any capacity as prison officers -

- b. The Ag. Superintendent of the Bangalore Central Jail reports the greatest difficulty in obtaining eligible men under the present terms for the post of Convict boarder guard.

The Superintendent of the Trincomopoly central jail reports having only five (5) eligibles. and after his experience of the conduct of the Convict boarder guard in the beginning of 1887 during certain disturbances in his jail, Mr. Goodrich is evidently not very favorably disposed towards the system. but I do not consider that he has given the system a sufficiently fair trial.

The

The Superintendent of the Penitentiary reports having only three (3) permanent and five (5) dating Convict Warders. Owing to the difficulty he had in filling up the grade, the late Inspector General transferred 9 prisoners from the Vellore Central Jail to the Penitentiary for the post of Convict Warden. Guards sent on arrival at the latter Jail seven (7) were found ineligible and of bad character.

The Superintendent of the Rajahmundry Central Jail complained to me last month when I visited his Jail, of the same difficulty - want of eligible men.

The Superintendent of the Salem Central Jail reports that, under his predecessor the system had not a fair trial. That he now has 13 Convict Warden Guards and hopes to raise number to 15. but that the experiment is still of too recent origin to permit him to pronounce on its success.

The Vellore Central Jail with its large number of prisoners has six (6) permanent Convict Warden Guards and seven (7) on probation.

In the Bangalore Central Jail the system has been worked more successfully than in any other Jail and the Superintendent has his complement or nearly so of Convict Warden Guards but I must add that a number of them are re-convicted prisoners.

While

While the 800 prisoners of this Jail were in sheds at Singanailly on account of the outbreak of Cholera the Convict Warden Guard (re-convicted prisoners included) did admirable work. There was not one escape from the main portion of the Camp - the only escape being from the hospital of a patient recovering from Cholera - he was soon afterwards recaptured. At the same time, I think, the principle of employing old offenders in any capacity as "Convict officers" is a mistake.

7. As the present rules are too restricted I would suggest the following modifications:-

i. That, as a considerable reduction of the free Warden Guards is contemplated, the proportion of Convict to free Warden Guard should be $\frac{1}{3}$ instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ - (as laid down in G. O. No. 2614 of 16 November 1887) in Central Jails - and $\frac{1}{4}$ in District Jails.

ii. That, Convict Maistries, as well as Convict work overseers and Convict Warders, be considered eligible for the post of Convict Warden Guard.

iii. That, instead of confining the appointment of Convict Warden Guards to men who have not less than two (2) years to serve to complete their sentence of imprisonment, it should be open to men who have completed half their term of imprisonment - the rule

would

12/ would thus apply to District jails in which the assistance of a few Convict warder guards would be of the greatest use.

Exhibit B

8 I beg therefore to submit my revised rules for the fuller working of the Convict warder guard system for the favorable consideration of Government. I feel confident that the system only requires to be more fully developed and more carefully worked to be a perfect success.

9 In District, as well as in Central jails, it is hoped that the Convict warder guards will, in many cases, save the expense to which the Department has hitherto been put in employing ~~gangs~~ gangs of free warders to guard inmates &c.

10 Further reductions.

deputy jailors unnecessary in small jails.

i. I do not consider that, with their small number of prisoners, deputy jailors (in addition to jailors) are necessary at the following jails:-

	No. of Prisoners.
Mellore	69
Kurnool	73
and Mangalore	51.

I would therefore recommend abolition of deputy jailorships of these three jails.

concentrating female prisoners in certain jails.

ii The accommodation for females in each of our Central jails is considerably in excess of requirements. I would therefore suggest that the female prisoners in the Bangalore Central Jail be transferred to the Salem Central Jail, and those in the

Trichinopoly

Trichinopoly to the Salem Central Jail, thus doing away with two (2) institutions (Trichinopoly and Bangalore).

The accommodation for females in the Salem Central Jail is good, though it may be necessary slightly to increase it. In the Bangalore Central Jail, although extensive it is not good. The women not being sufficiently segregated.

In Bellary the accommodation is better than in Trichinopoly.

If these proposals are approved of the usual proposition statement will be submitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
your most obedt Servt
J. H. S. Stuart
Cal.
Inspector General of Jails.

90 29.7.86.1995
 16.11.87.2614 mm ✓
 23.8.87.934 7nd ✓
 9.4.88.840 ✓
 7.6.88.1260 mm ✓
 18.10.88.2159 sec ✓
 19.3.89.522
 30.8.89.1507 ✓
 25.6.89.1087 sec ✓
 27.8.88.1794 mm ✓
 16.6.87.1250 mm ✓
 4.6.88.1229 mm ✓
 25.1.88.142 mm ✓
 14.1.88.100-1001 mm ✓
 14.12.89.2128 mm ✓
 19.1.89.1988 mm ✓
 12.2.89.254 mm ✓
 3.7.88.1430 mm ✓
 31.3.88.769 mm ✓
 14.1.88.79 mm ✓
 30.9.87.2251 mm ✓
 1.12.87.2732 mm ✓
 12.8.87.1511 mm ✓
 13.12.87.2122 mm ✓
 1.10.88.2084 AC ✓
 16.6.88.1335-SC ✓
 19.1.88.135 mm ✓
 25.11.87.2696 mm ✓
 10.8.87.1609 sec ✓
 20.1.87.207 mm ✓
 Warden Grand file

J. C. N. 389
 Jail (1890) Department

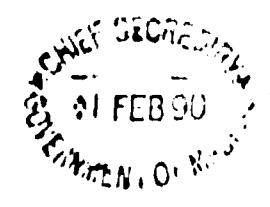
From
 The Insp. General of Jail,
 Ootacamund.

To The Chief Secretary to
 Govt.,
 Fort St. George

Dated 29th January 1890
 Recd 1st February

No. 35

Enclosures 2.



Convict to under guard
 System.

Reporting on the work
 ing of the — & Submitting
 revised rules for the sanction
 of Govt.

J. C. N. 389782

Proposed revised rules for the more efficient working of the "Convict to under guard" System in Central and District Jail, Madras.

No	Serial	Particulars

Proposed revised rules for the more efficient working of the Communist wards guards' system in Central and District jails, a Manual.

No.	Mean	Particulars
1	Strength of the Communist wards in Central jails, and one-fourth in District jails - guard.	Not to exceed one-third of the total free warder guard of Communist wards in Central jails, and one-fourth in District jails.
2	Commits eligible for the post of Communist warder guards.	i. The most intelligent men from the existing grades of Communist hierarchy ii. also being men who have completed one-half of the sentence of imprisonment. iii. also being men who have no serious offences recorded against them in the Jail Punishment Register. iv. also being men who have not been previously convicted but who are being 'old offenders' or 'habituals'.
3	Grades.	Three - 1st or Lowest 2nd or Middle 1st or Highest.
4	Promotion	By rotation or seniority, or particular merit from good conduct, as vacancies occur.

5	Order - day	To assist the free warder guard to escort and guard gangs of Communists employed extra-murally, that is outside the prison walls of the Jail, but within Jail premises.
"	" - night	To assist the free warder guard in guarding the jail at night - being employed within the inner walls, as sentries, watchmen and patrols, but in direct a manner, and in such places, that they cannot hold direct communication with prisoners locked up in wards or cells.
6	Proportion of Communist warder guards to free warder guards.	Note. - A. during the day. Communist warder guards have only to escort or guard extra-mural gangs, and during the night, they are kept placed on duty till after all the Communists have been locked up, their presence anywhere in the jail, except in their quarters during the day or on their posts at night, is unnecessary and should be strictly prohibited. The proportion of Communist warder guards to free warder employed on night duty and in guarding extra-mural gangs during the day will, for the present, be one-third (1/3) of the former to two-thirds (2/3) of the latter. to be increased hereafter to one-half (1/2) or more with the special sanction of the Inspector General.

7 Remuneration

Central fails - 3rd grade light (18) annas per mensem }
 & 48 extra marks do. do. }
 2nd " Twelve (12) annas do. do. }
 1st " & 96 marks do. do. }
 One (1) Rupee do. do. }
 & 144 marks do. do. }

A portion of the money gratuity may, at the option of each
 convict, be spent in the purchase of fruit, sugar, chocolate, or any
 other similar article (liquor being prohibited), the balance to
 accumulate and to be paid to the convict on release.

which is paid. 3rd grade - Two (2) annas per mensem.
 2nd " Four (4) " do. do.
 1st " Six (6) " do. do.

& accumulate and to be paid to the convict on release to
 assist him in commencing an honest livelihood.

...at that time were under-going sentence, and were
 ...the

Offences and Penalties

Offences	Penalties
1 Neglect of duty, disobedience, on patrol or sentry when leaving his post without permission or breach of orders.	Reduction of class, with or without fine of marks, and with or without forfeiture of money earned, according to the gravity of the case and at the discretion of the Superintendent. If the fine is to exceed 200 marks: Forfeiture of money not more than one month's earnings. Convict to be placed under guard.
2 Insults and slandering accompanying by violence.	Reduction to third class, convict, with forfeiture of all remission earned while in prison, and of all money earned as a convict under guard; and banished from employment in any capacity as a convict officer.
3 Insults and slandering unaccompanied by violence.	Reduction of class, with or without forfeiture of remission, and with or without fine of money earned, according to discretion of Superintendent. Forfeiture of remission not to exceed 1/3 earned while in jail and fine of money not to exceed 6 months allowance.

first selecting men for the post.

2. To ensure the success we must also make the post of Convict warder guards something which a convict ^{can} not only strive to obtain, but having obtained it, will strive to retain; therefore I recommend such slight privileges as rice diet, cooking their own food, a smoke ^{veg.} remuneration in marks and money -

3. When a Convict warder guards a convict himself he can should be most carefully engaged with before he is furnished, for he will have not only prisoners (wanting his place ^{veg.}) against him, but among the free warders there will be those ready to accuse him if he does not ^{veg.} ^{veg.} fall into their irregular ways and it would mar the proper working of the system if it was thought that there was a want of stability about the appointment, and that a man could lose his post on some trumped up charge by a convict or warder, simply because he did not agree to convict or work at irregularities proposed.

W. J. O'Halloran
Inspector General of Jails.

Colacamus
29th January 1890

Notes

VX

Re account.

24

Central Jails - Proposed warder guard establishment calculated on the population on the 31st December 1889 at the rate of 1 warder for every 10 convicts -

District Jails - do - do - Calculated on fall a cent -

100 and under	15
100 to 150	20
150 to 200	25
200 to 250	30
250 to 300	35
300 to 400	40

As the population of central jails may be considered fairly fixed owing to large number of prisoners -

owing to the exceedingly fluctuating numbers in population of district jails, this is considered the best data to go upon -

Central Jails - Convict warder guards calculated on $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Free warder guard in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, & $\frac{1}{3}$ on the three grades -

District Jails - do - do - on $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Free warders in the proportion of $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{3}$.

Breach Loaders - Calculated at 2 per cent less on the Free warders (excluding Head warders) for casual time, absentees and warders employed on outside supervision -

Savings -

Under establishment - Rs 17,157 - - -

Possible Savings under clothing, under clothing issued once in three years for 144 at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rs per head - 1368 - - -

do under clothing, ditto issued 2 annually at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rs per head for 144 men - 1296 - - -

Breach Loaders at Rs 41-4-3 each guardmaster 1000 do at 23-6-0 on population

27

Judl
C.N. 389

From Dy. of Tails, 29 January 1890.
No. 35.

For Orders.

* 238 is correct. See Col. 8. You must
work to the nearest whole number.
440

Col. Porteous apparently means
his whole scheme of reduction
of the free warden guard ^{by 147 men} and of
the abandonment, as I understand
of the system of supplementing
it as occasion requires by tem-
porary warblers, contingent on
the formation of the proposed
Convict warden guard which
* 239 is to be 238 strong. His rules and
proposed conditions for the recruit-
ment & management of the
convict guard seem carefully thought
out, but he says nothing to show
that under the new conditions
of eligibility men will be forth-
coming in the numbers required.
Before we can further consider
the question we must have as-
surance, based on careful enquiry
by superintendents, on this point

In this letter the Dy. of Tails submits
important proposals for the revision
of the Tail warden Guard establish-
ment & the extension of the Convict
warden guard system by which a
saving of Rs. 19821 per annum
may be effected.

A report on the working of the
Convict warden guard system was sub-
mitted by the late Insp. Genl. in 1887 &
is recorded in G.O. 16 Nov. 1887. No. 2614,
but the report was incomplete &
inconclusive & the then recent occurrence
of the Jubilee had rendered any suc-
cessful working of the system diffi-
cult.

Paras. 5 & 6 of Col. Porteous's letter
show clearly that under the existing
rules the system can never succeed.
In the first place it is limited absolutely
to Central Tails by the requirement that
the Convict must be earning remission,
for under Tail Code Rule 414 no marks
are awarded to prisoners sentenced to
less than two years. Even in ~~Central~~
Central Tails, it is so greatly restricted

As to the breach loaders we shall
apparently have to get Indian
sanction. The art will be consid-
erable, and I doubt whether the
issue should not be confined to
Central Tails. I don't understand
the object of col. 10 col of muzzle
loading muskets, nor does Col.
P's proportion of breach loaders

Col. Porteous proposes to revise the conditions. In the place of the ^{somewhat} abused principle^{*} which apparently was invented by Mr Grimes & by him only - that a convict warden[†] guard must have ^{not less than} ~~two~~ ^{none} years^x to serve, the Jy. has adopted the condition laid down by the Prison Conference of 1877 (p. 74) that a convict guard shall have done half his sentence. A similar provision is recommended by Dr Walker & Lettbridge - (p. 50. 51). Col. Porteous also proposes to exclude habituals.

I think Col. P. is right about the
expenses, and would approve that
proposal. The cost of pensions
gratuitous to widows and to
the widows reduced will be
considerable and a large blot
against the economy of the present
proposals. Reduction of expenses
might be gradual.

The abolition of the Restrictive Jail-
ships in certain smaller Gaols &
the experiment of the com-
mutation of female convicts may
be affirmed.

1726.

* This principle is incorrectly quoted in the red ink entry in the remarks column of Col. P.'s draft rules.

* orig^l three years, vide para. 8 of W^{ts}
Grimes' Letter, 29 June 86. No 185 in 4th.
29 July 1886. No 1995.

! don't think Col: P. has suffici-
ly considered the effects of his
scheme on causing recidivism in
jail school? - as any prisoner who
is completed for his sentence with
disgrace a man chooses to go back
or again may help? & take the
board ship for any short time.
Then with probably he would prefer
changes in the personnel of prison
house convicts more than at
present with my old the always
very little up a running at
one. Made cabinet tell him
that by prison that he can
always count on a sufficient
supply of competent men.

24/2
relieve load on much softer
on all parts of wire & more
perfect than mangle load

On this point attention is invited to the very decided opinion expressed by Messrs Walker & Hethbridge in para. 85 of their Report. One of the greatest objections to the convict warder guard system is that it places the convicted criminal in a position of trust & comparative dignity, while relieving him from labour. If the criminal is, as ~~convicts~~ ^{some} Indian prisoners are, ~~under~~ ^{under} undergoing punishment for a first offence, & if he does not belong to any criminal race, this is not much matter, but the objection comes much more weighty if there is any chance of reconvicted prisoners being made convict warder guards, & it is submitted that Col. Porteous' view on this, as on other conditions to be laid down, may be accepted.

The next important change proposed is to raise the maximum proportion which the wicket guard may bear to the whole gear, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$. The practical reason for this proposal is that the strength of the total gear is being lowered unless the proportion is raised, the number of wicket guards will be so reduced as to be of little practical use. Whether the wicket guards will really prove efficient can only be proved by experience. The reasons cited of the 24th of Burma & Bala are very strong. Col. Porteous, who believes in the success of the system,

if properly worked. But at any rate it is no use to confine the system within such narrow limits that success is ~~impossible~~ ^{impossible} & failure inconclusive. It must, it is submitted, be given a ^{fair} trial, & if it succeeds, a great ~~step~~ step in economy will have been accomplished. The convict guard will at least serve one useful purpose, i.e. they will obviate the necessity for the entertainment of temporary warders - a class of men over whom the Dept. has no hold, for they are merely temporary hands & know they lose little by dismissal, ~~and~~ being free, are able to go out in of the Jail, carrying on any degree of traffic in forbidden articles.

The Jy. of Jails also submits a Prop^r. Statement marked A - for a general revision of ^{Jail} establishment. On p. 28 of the last Jail Report, the Jy. said that there was no doubt that the charge for establishment & supervision was disproportionately high & might be considered ^{ably} reduced without decrease of efficiency or security. July 10. 23 Aug 87. No 934, the warder strength was fixed at the rate of one warder to every 7 convicts (i.e. 90 p.c. of the strength ^{at the close} of the year 1886) plus 10 p.c. for casualties, ¹²² ~~122~~

31 31
The Jy. ^{has} now proposed: -

- (1) in central jails to fix the rate at one in ten on the pop^r. at the close of 1889.

Maybe this pop^r. may be considered fairly fixed owing to the large numbers of Burmese. meaning, no doubt, that it is not likely to fall much because if it began to fall, more Burmese would be sent over.

The Penitentiary, who has some special European warders, & receives a special sort of pop^r, is treated separately, receiving a small proportion of warders.

The rate to 1 in 7 plus 10 p.c. fixed in 1887 was, it is believed, arrived at by Govt. more because the then Jy. could give no assistance in the matter, than on any definite data. Col Porters' opinion, based on his experience, that one in 10 is sufficient should, it is submitted, be accepted.

Whether the convict pop^r. of the central jails can safely be regarded as fixed seems doubtful. Thus the Yellone pop^r. fluctuates betw. an average for the year 1889 of 779 and a total on the 31 Dec 1889 of 895 - a difference of 116 - or 12 warders. It seems essential to give the Jy. power to (1) transfer establishment from one Jail to another (2) make additions to strength, up to a limit of one in 10, upon increase of pop^r. occurring. Possibly the Convict Guard will be able to be used as a sliding scale. Subject to these additions, it is submitted that the part of the scheme affecting Cent.

*cf: p. 49. para. 28 of Jail Rep't 88, & para. 7 of G.O. thereon.

Tails may be accepted.

(2) in Dist. Tails:
here the Jy. starts from a minimum of 15 warders, below which he thinks it impossible to go, & he would allow 15 warders for every jail having 100 prisoners & under, 20 for every jail having more than 100 & less than 150 & so on, at the rate of an addl 5 warders for every addl 50 prisoners (1 in 10). This seems a clear & intelligible basis.

The prop. taken here is ^{apparently} again that of the 31 Dec 1889, but in the case of the Dist. Tails some objection exists to this - eg. in Berhampore & Parvatipur, where the Tail popⁿ at the end of 1889 was greatly above the average. Nor is it quite clear how the Jy. has arrived at his proposed strength in several cases. eg.

Rumell Kondah strength 31 Dec. 98.	Warders 21.
Berhampore	239 - 26
Vizag ^m	148 - 26
Parvatipur	219 - 21
~~Quadrangle~~	~~275 - 41~~
Bellary etc.	275 - 41

Here the strength of warders should be respectively 15, 29, 20, 27, 33.

The ratios of warders to popⁿ proposed by the Jy. might be approved, but it is submitted that the actual figures of proposed strength given by the Jy. will hardly do. It is not easy to determine ~~whether~~ what popⁿ would be best to take; on the whole an average of 3 years w^d prob^{ly} be safest.

For then the Jy. proposes —

(1) to give breechloaders to 80 p.c.

of all free warders in District as well as central jails.
on this point. please see G.O. 20 May 89. N° 812

(2) to employ sepoy only in the proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ total strength, such men to be of not more than middle age, robust health & good physique.

(3) to abolish Dist Tailorships in three small Tails. Nellore, Kurnool & Mangalore.

(4) to concentrate female convicts from Coimbatore Central at Salem, from Trichinopoly Central at Vellore, abolishing the Matrons at Coimbatore & Trichinopoly.

It is submitted that these proposals also may be approved. For the Jy.'s letter in G.O. 20 Nov 89. N° 1985, it will be seen that the Matron at Coimbatore has 9 years' service, that at Trich^y 19 years. The latter m^t be pensioned & the former provided for by the Jy. elsewhere, if a vacancy can be found. The proposed concentration of females seems in accord with the directions lately given in para. 3 of G.O. 29 January 1890. N° 126.

Alp
11 Febr.

JG
12/2

34

Prop. to of Sg. of Jails for
revision of Warder Establish-
ment & extension of Convict guard
system.

To be ordered.

H/M

C.12/2 | C.19/2
R.25/2



Jud. Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper:—

From Sg. of Jails, 29 January 1890. No. 35

Order, 11 March/90 No. 464

In the foregoing letter the Sg. of Jails submits proposals for the revision of the Jail Warder Guard Establishment, ~~and~~ for the extension of the Convict guard system, ~~and~~ ^{the carrying on} and for certain other reductions in Jail establishment whereby an annual saving of Rs. 1982 is expected to be effected. With the Sg.'s views regarding the employment of 21 men of 22 boys as warders the Govt. entirely agrees, and this proposal on this subject contained in para. 4 of his letter is approved. Reduction of the existing strength of 22 boys, ^{however,} should, however, be made gradually, otherwise the cost of gratuities may amount to a considerable sum.

2. As regards the general scheme of revision of establishment, involves a

GT

duction of the free warder guard by 17 men, the Govt observes that it appears to be contingent on the formation of the proposed Convict guard, which is to be 238 strong. Before final orders on this scheme can be passed, it is necessary that there should be assurance, based on careful enquiry by superintendents, that under the proposed conditions of eligibility, there will be a suff^t supply of convict guards for the coming. The D.G.'s rules ~~and~~ appear to be carefully worked out, but as the conditions of eligibility laid down in rule 2 are not alternative but must all be complied with by any convict before he can be appointed a guard, it seems probable that selection will still be limited to prisoners under sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment upwards, who are under the remission system. This being so, it does not appear likely that a suff^t n^o of convicts will be found eligible in D^t Jails at least. The D.G. will submit further information on these points at as early a date as possible.

3. The Govt approves the proposed

Note.

This is a point w^h was not noticed in the Vol. For orders, & to w^h attention was drawn by the Honble Mr. Gargan's remarks. Under Rule 2 convicts to be eligible for post of convict guard must be in the grade either of convict master, work-overseer, or warder, and so far as can be made out from the ^{Tail} Code, there are practically no such convict officers in Dist^s Jails. The remission system only applies to sentences of 2 years upwards & a convict can only become a convict master, warder etc, under the remission system. See Note to p. 49 of Tail Code. It certainly seems unlikely that Col. Gorton overlooked this flaw in his scheme, but on the other hand, convicts not under remission can hardly be made into prison officers.

of the Deputy Tailorships in the D^t Jails of Vellore, Kurnool, & Mangalore, and the necessary notice should at once be served on the incumbents. The D.G.'s proposal in clause ii of para. 10 of his Letter for the concentration of female prisoners at Salem and Vellore and the consequent reduction in the number of matrons is similarly approved. Orders regarding the arming of the free warder guard will be passed when the revision of the establishment comes up for final disposal. The object of col. 10. of the St. A. submitted by the D.G. is not understood & sh^d be further explained.

28 Feb 7.

JG 1/3

7

The D.G. of Jails
 Secy to Govt.
 D^t Magt. Vellore
 Kurnool
 S. Canara
 Salem
 A. Arch.
 Copy to the Milly Dept

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head of the*

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READ AGAIN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
188 , No. , MISCELLANEOUS.

ENCLOSURE.

CURRENT No.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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OF 186

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<i>Judicial</i> DEPARTMENT. G.O., DATED 11-3-90 No. 464

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[Despatch Abstract.]

*Passing order on proposal
 The Inspector General of Prisons for
 revision of various regulations
 must and extension of the
 visit guard system.*

R.I. 13/3

11/6/98

16-2-04

8-1-10

24/5/13

15/4/21

~~24-1-39~~

27-1-39