

(1) Number of pages. _____

(2) Date of repair. _____

(3) Initials of the Referencer. _____

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE.

Government of Madras.

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 2499

Press
-Mis.-

Dated 8. 12. 1891.

Not to be folded or roughly handled

8TH DECEMBER 1891, No. 2499, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following papers:—

From the Inspector-General of Jails, dated 27th and 30th October and 3rd November 1891, Nos. 398, 405 and 409, respectively.

ORDER—dated 8th December 1891, No. 2499, Judicial.

In a letter read in G.O., dated 4th November 1887, No. 2503, Judicial, Mr. Grimes, then Inspector-General of Jails, recommended the abolition of the Kurnool District jail and the transfer thereof to Bellary of all prisoners sentenced to two months and upwards. Pending further report no orders were passed on the subject, but, in the following year, Mr. Grimes reported that, on further consideration, he was of opinion that the transfer of prisoners to Bellary would prove more expensive than the retention of the Kurnool District jail, and that a new jail ought to be built in place of the existing structure at Kurnool, which was in a dilapidated condition. In the order passed upon this last letter, the Government

contested all Mr. Grimes' figures and directed him to reconsider the matter. The G.O., dated 2nd July 1888, No. 142, he has since taken up in Colonel Smith's letter of the 12th December 1890, wherein he has stated that the Kurnool District jail should be abolished and all prisoners sentenced to more than one month transferred to Bellary. The Government, however, G.O., dated 12th March 1891, No. 477, called for further particulars from the Inspector-General, and this information has now been submitted by Mr. Cardew in the last of the papers read above.

The suggestions now made are—

- (1) that the Kurnool District jail be abolished at an early date, the usual three months' notice being given to the establishment;
- (2) that all prisoners sentenced to more than one month in the Kurnool and Markapur taluks be sent to the Guntur District jail, and all those from other taluks to the Bellary District jail;
- (3) that prisoners sentenced to one month and under, Sessions Court under-trial prisoners and Civil prisoners be confined in the Kurnool Sub-jail, but that, if the subsidiary jail accommodation proves insufficient, Civil prisoners under orders of detention for more than one month be sent to Bellary;
- (4) that three additional blocks containing 25 cells each be provided in the Bellary District jail.

These proposals are approved. The Inspector-General will submit the necessary estimates and a plan of the Bellary jail buildings, which should show the blocks of cells for the 75 convicts are to be constructed. He will also submit proposals for increasing the sub-jail accommodation at Kurnool, which will probably prove insufficient even if Civil prisoners are transferred to Bellary. There may at any time be a large number of under-trial prisoners, and there ought to be an ample margin of room above ordinary requirements.

3. In December last, Colonel Smith made certain proposals for abolishing the Cuddalore District jail, and the Government, in its order, dated 12th March 1891, No. 477, directed him to consult with the District Magistrate on the subject and to resubmit his proposals in greater detail. Mr. Cardew has, in the first of the papers read above, now furnished the necessary particulars, and the Government agrees with the latter officer that the abolition of the Cuddalore District jail would be undesirable. It is, however, essential that the present building should be replaced by a permanent structure, and the necessary plans and estimates for the construction of a new jail on Mount Capper will be prepared in the Public Works Department in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails. The new jail should be constructed to hold 275 prisoners, as the accommodation proposed by Mr. Cardew may possibly prove insufficient.

4. The question of abolishing the Nellore District jail, which is dealt with in the second of the papers read above, will be deferred till the completion of the new jail at Cuddalore.

5. As regards the proposals connected with the present overcrowding of the Penitentiary, the Government considers that some relief is essential, and, in future, prisoners from the town of Madras and the Saidápet and Ponnéri taluks of the Chingleput district only will be confined in the Penitentiary, those from other taluks of the district above referred to being distributed among other jails as proposed.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
of Police.
" District Magistrate, Kurnool.
" " " South Arcot.
" " " Nellore.
" Public Works Department.
" Accountant-General.

Ed. A. Raitt.

Govt. of {1891} Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 8th December 1891, No. 2499.

DECEMBER.

Jails.

Passing orders regarding the proposed abolition of certain —.

N^o 409

Office of the Inspector General of Jails,
Ootacamund 3rd November 1891

495

From

A. G. Cardew Esquire C.S.,
Acting Inspector General of Jails.

To The Honorable T. F. Price,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,
I have the honor to submit the further information regarding the proposed abolition of the Kurnool District Jail, which was called for in G.O. 15th March 1891, No. 477.

The total number of admissions into the Kurnool Jail of convicts sentenced to periods exceeding 1 month has averaged 236 per annum during the five years 1886 to 1890. If a longer period were taken, the number would be a little less, but it seems safer to calculate on the figures supplied by the last five years. As Colonel & Mr. Donald Smith's proposal, submitted in para 2 of his letter No. 391, dated 19th December 1890, is to retain Sessions Under Trial prisoners, Civil Prisoners and convicts sentenced to periods of one month and under at Kurnool, the 236 admissions above referred to represent the total annual number of prisoners who would have to be transferred elsewhere.

3. It was originally contemplated to send the whole

whole of these 236 prisoners to the Bellary District Jail, but in para. 4 of the G.O. under reply, Government suggested that the Guntur District Jail might be utilized for the reception of prisoners from parts of the Kurnool District. An examination of the cost of transfer has shown that it would be economical to send convicts from the Markapur and Cumbum Taluks to Guntur, and it is, accordingly, proposed to adopt this plan.

The Statement in the margin shows the proportion in which the 236 prisoners for transfer have been contributed by the several Taluks of the Kurnool District. It will be seen that 30 prisoners per annum will be sent to Guntur, and the remaining 206 to Bellary. These convicts will in each case be despatched to the Jail, either direct from the railway station nearest to the Taluk Headquarters, or as observed in para 2 of G.O. 2, July 1895, to 1926, there is no need for most of them to go to Kurnool at all. The cost of transfer will then stand thus:-

	5 year average
Nandyal & Sireel	63
Koilkuntla	22
Pattikonda	45
Ramalkot	276
Nandikothur	6
Markapur	24
Cumbum	236

Markapur Taluk - nearest Railway Station Markapur Road. 3rd Class tickets thence to Guntur @ Rs. 1.2.9 each for 6 convicts per annum. Rs. 7. 11. 6
Cumbum Taluk - nearest Railway Station Cumbum. 3rd Class tickets thence to Guntur @ Rs. 1.6.0 each for 24 convicts per annum.
Nandyal & Sireel Taluks - nearest Railway Station Nandyal

Nandyal. 3rd Class tickets thence to Bellary at Rs. 1.9.3 each for 63 convicts per annum. Rs. 97. 6.

Koilkuntla Taluk - nearest Railway Station. Rungta - periam. 3rd Class tickets thence to Bellary at Rs. 1.2.9 each for 22 convicts per annum. Rs. 25. 12.

Pattikonda Taluk - nearest Railway Station. Tuggal. 3rd Class tickets thence to Bellary @ 10 annas for 45 convicts per annum. Rs. 45. 0.

Ramalkot & Nandikothur Taluks - nearest Railway Station - Kurnool Road. 3rd Class tickets thence to Bellary @ 10 annas 6 pice each for 6 convicts per annum. Rs. 6. 12. 0.

5. The total of these charges is Rs. 266. 10. 0. This, however, represents the charges only for single journey. It must be multiplied in order to cover (1) the return fares on release under Rule 631 of the Jail Code, and (2) the fares of the escort to the Jail and the return fares of the escort. The result is given as Rs. 467. 15. 0. This, however, is subject to modification, because, of 63 prisoners admitted annually into the Kurnool Jail, 27 are under sentence in excess of one year and hence liable already under Rules 243 of the Jail Code to transfer to a Central Jail. The cost of their transfer will, therefore, be no fresh charge and should be deducted, reducing total transfer charges to Rs. 963. 5. 0. Moreover, the Markapur & Cumbum prisoners are removed by rail to Kurnool Road Station, the cost of this removal amounting to Rs. 10. 0. 0.

$$27 \times Rs. 0.15.6 \times 4 = Rs. 164. 10. 0$$

and 2 days by road, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ days coming and going, whereas the future journey to Junter will take $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours one way or something less than 2 days in all. The additions proposed to the Police of these two taluks may, therefore, clearly be left out of account as unnecessary.

In regard to the other taluks the Inspector General of Police has assumed that the whole number 206, will be moved from Kurnool itself to Bellary, thus involving a journey which he estimates to take 2 or 3 days on the road and one day on the rail. Of course this is not so. The prisoners from Nardyal & Sivvel will take the train at Nardyal and go straight by rail to Bellary: time $11\frac{1}{2}$ hours; those from Korkuntla and Tatterconda will similarly take the train at the

Rungapuram & Jugalli Stations and go direct to Bellary: time $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 hours respectively. At present the prisoners from these taluks are marched the whole way by road to Kurnool, the journey taking 4, 6, & 8 days according to distance.

It is evident that in all these cases, the Police will be materially gainers by the new arrangement. There remain only the 76 prisoners who have to be removed from the Ramalhot & Vandikothur taluks to Bellary, or an average number of 6 per mensem.

Colonel

Colonel Tarkenton estimated that he would require 10 additional constables on the Kurnool Reserve in order to remove an average number of 7 prisoners monthly. I have shown that the real number is 6, and I conclude therefore, that an addition of 3 constables to the Kurnool Reserve would be sufficient. Allowing 1 first class constable & two second class, the increased charge on this account will be Rs 264. I would draw particular attention, however, to the large saving in the time of the Police which will occur in all taluks except Ramalhot & Vandikothur from the closing of the Kurnool Jail. This seems in itself an important advantage, and I hardly think that any increase to the Police force of the District is called for.

Colonel McDonald Smith has proposed to provide for the Subjunctive Jail at Kurnool, in which Sessions Under Trial prisoners, Civil prisoners & prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment and less are to be confined, an establishment of a tailor on Rs 12 per mensem and two warders on Rs 8 per mensem each. Annual cost Rs 336. The daily average population which will have to be guarded in this Jail will be

as follows:-

Cowicks (5 year average)	2.86
Remand prisoners - do	1.45
Sessions Under Trials do	3.40
Civil prisoners - do	3.01
Total	10.72

To guard a total population of 11 prisoners, I think, an establishment of two peons on Rs 6 or each would be sufficient, and I therefore take the cost ^{of this} at Rs 168 per annum. The present establishment consists of a single warder costing Rs 72 per annum, and the increase is therefore Rs 96.

11. The aggregate increase in expenditure which will result from the abolition of the Kurnool Jail and which has been analysed in the preceding paragraph is as follows:-

Transfer charges	Rs 784-1-0
Extra Warder Establishment	Rs 552-
Extra Police	Rs 264
Increased Sub Jail Establishment	Rs 96-
Total	Rs 1696-1-

The average annual cost of the existing Kurnool Jail establishment during the 4 years ending with 1890, (i.e. since the organization of the Jail warder force) has been Rs 4,000 and the

the net saving immediately effected by ¹³ the closing of the Jail will thus be Rs 2803-15-. To this may be added a considerable amount certain to be saved under contingencies through the lighting of a separate jail being avoided and many similar sources of outlay. The actual saving will probably amount to Rs 4000 a year.

12. The District Magistrate has been consulted regarding the proposed abolition of the Kurnool District Jail, and his letter No 399, dated 1st July 1891, is enclosed. It will be observed that he is altogether opposed to the scheme, remarking that "in a Headquarter Station like Kurnool bordering on Hyderabad the presence of a District Jail is a safeguard and a deterrent." In explanation of this remark, I may quote the following sentences from a letter on the same subject addressed by Mr. Kough to Mr. James in 1888. He then said: "This is a frontier district abounding with hills most favorable for the raids of Lambadis and Rohillas from the Nizam's territory. Kurnool is a large town with a population of over 20,000 and therefore frequented by outsiders. The constant observation by people of the gangs of convicts undergoing hard labor is admonitory in itself. The abolition of

of the District Jail would, therefore, mean the removal of this moral force. This is the District Magistrate's main objection to the scheme which does not, however seem to me to be very conclusive. As regards his remarks touching the distant deportation of convicts, it appears hardly to be correct; for, as the figures in para 4 show, in the case of the large majority of the prisoners now received at Kurnool the journey involved in transit to Bellary and Junbur will be shorter and safer (no long road march being required) than that involved in the transit to Kurnool itself. The buildings of the Kurnool District Jail are very bad ones and in a bad state of repair; it is impossible to organize labor properly with an average convict population of 57.5; and on the grounds both of economy and efficiency, as well as, it may be added, of the relief which will be afforded to the Police, I recommend that the District Jail be closed at an early date, three months' notice being given to the establishment at once.

13. It will be observed from the District Magistrate's Letter that there are four wards for males in the present Sub-jail at Kurnool holding 5 prisoners each. The daily average population of Remand prisoners and Sessions Under Trial prisoners might be

allotted

Year	Male	Female	Total
1886	27	16.31	43.31
1887	21	8.46	29.46
1888	21	10.89	31.89
1889	21	14.60	35.60
1890	21	14.72	35.72

allotted two of these, and the convicted prisoners a third, while the fourth might be devoted to Civil Debtors. If, however, it is considered that this allows hardly a sufficient margin of accommodation for all classes of prisoners, there is no apparent reason why Civil prisoners, like others sentenced to confinement for more than a month, should not be sent to Bellary. There there is room for 18 Civil ^{male} prisoners with an average daily population in 1890 of only 3.69.

14. I now proceed to refer as briefly as possible to the question of accommodation at the Junbur and Bellary District Jail for convicts from Kurnool. At the first named jail the daily average of 7.3 prisoners from the Kurnool and Markapur Taluks can be accommodated without any difficulty, the total space available being for 190 prisoners and the highest average population in any of the last five years having been 167.63 in 1889. In the case of Bellary it is necessary to go into more details of the total daily average of 57.5 convicts confined in the Kurnool District Jail during the years 1886 to 1890, 2.52 have been females. For convenience it may be assumed that all these will in future go to the Bellary Jail and the figures in the margin show that there is plenty of room for

for, then three. Deducting these 252 female convicts, from the total number of prisoners removable to Bellary, there is a daily average population of 47.68, or 48 ^{males} to be provided for. As regards the existing accommodation, the information contained in Statement A appended to the Annual Administration Report for 1890 seems to be inaccurate, as the greater part of the accommodation for male convicts consists of barracks without separate sleeping accommodation, and there is only a single block of 20 cells, forming a small close prison. Moreover there are various inconsistencies between the Statement appertaining to 1889 and that belonging to 1890. The actual space available for adult male convicts, excluding hospital and observation cells, is, however 235, while the daily average population of male convicts has been as follows viz:-

1886	311.95
1887	299.45
1888	259.18
1889	232.97
1890	243.49

The Jail is thus already quite full, and in 1886 and 1887 was overcrowded while during the current year it has been necessary to confine convicts in one of the workshops owing to increase in the population.

15. As the Government is probably aware, the

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Bellary the District Jail is practically treated as a Central Jail, Convicts sentenced to periods of imprisonment in excess of one year being kept there, irrespective of the length of sentence. This has been done, I believe, in the interests of the Cumbly manufacture carried on in the Jail, and it has of course considerably affected the population. If, therefore, no prisoners in excess of one year were henceforth kept in the Jail, there would probably be rooms for the 48 Kurnool convicts. But I cannot recommend that this course be followed because its effects on the manufacture of cumbly would be disastrous, and it seems necessary, therefore, to extend the Bellary buildings. There is plenty of space in which additional wards can be built, and the Public Works Department has already prepared plans and estimates for constructing two wards, each holding 24 convicts, at a cost of Rs 4,430 each, to which must be added Rs 1640 for the extension of the Jail wall. The total cost of providing accommodation for the 48 Kurnool convicts would thus be Rs 10,500, involving a charge for interest at 5 per cent of only Rs 525 per annum. The necessity for fresh buildings at Bellary will not thus prevent the abolition of the Kurnool Jail from being economical. The estimates above referred to are herewith submitted. It would however be preferable to construct blocks of cells rather than association-wards, and

128
I do not therefore, recommend the adoption of
the present estimates, but would suggest that
others be called for providing for the construction
of 75 cells in three blocks of 25 each. This will
cost more, but will considerably improve the accom-
modation now existing in the Bellary Jail.

19
In conclusion I may add that if the Government
sanctions the abolition of the Kurnool Jail 3 months
hence, I do not think that any difficulty will
be experienced in finding accommodations for its
prisoners pending the extension of the Bellary
Jail. A somewhat larger number could be re-
ceived at Gunbur, the population of Bellary
will no doubt fall, if the North East Monsoon
is a good one; and if necessary, others could be
accommodated at Vellore or Rajahmundry as a
temporary measure.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A. G. Carver

Ag: Inspector General of Jails.

X² 11

File

491
Judicial Deptth
(1891) Department

From

The Inspector General of Jails
Coatnamund

To
The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort St George

Dated 3-
Received } November 1891
Despatched }

CHIEF SECRETARY
10. 4. 1891
NOV 5 1891
Enclosures 2

Subject

Submitting a further report
regarding the proposed abolition
of the Kurnool District Jail.

From

J. G. of Jails

Dated

189

FOR ORDERS.

C. N. 2 2931

de my ^{to jail} Kurnool at the question is
really whether it should be abolished
or a new ^{to jail} built. The latter
I think is out of the question. The
cost would be far greater than adding
accommodation elsewhere, & the jail
must always be a small one, and
therefore expensive & unsatisfactory
to maintain. Mr. Koy's objections
to the abolition of the jail are not
at all conclusive. I think therefore
that it should be abolished.

The inconsistency between Mr. Anderson's Kurnool which was in a dilapidated
poor condition and what he wrote Condition.
in paras 77-80 of his report does not seem to me to be marked as requested letter (G.O. of 2 July 1888 & 17 Feb 1890) the Govt. contested all Mr. Koy's figures & directed him to reconsider the matter.
The matter again came up in Col. Smith's letter of the 12th Dec 1890 wherein he recommended that Kurnool Dist. Jail should be abolished & all prisoners sent to Bellary & converted that jail into a Central Jail. It is quite possible that the buildings could not be added to so as to fit them for this purpose & yet that there may be ample space to build accommodation for the Kurnool prisoners. I would call for a plan of the Bellary jail buildings together with which should

C No. S 4867, 4888 & 4931
27.10.91, 30.10.91 & 3.11.

Mr. Cardew in C. 12 4931.
Mr. Cardew makes the following suggestions -

- (1) that the Kurnool Dist. Jail be abolished at ^{an early date} the usual 3 months' notice being given to the establishment;
- (2) that all prisoners sentenced to more than 1 month in the Cumbum & Markapur Taluks be sent to the Guntur Dt. Jail & all those from other Taluks to the Bellary Dt. Jail;

(3) that prisoners sentenced to 1 month & under, Sessions Ct. under trial prisoners & Civil prisoners be confined in the Kurnool Subsidiary Jail but that if the Subsidiary Jail accommodation proves insufficient Civil prisoners under sentence of more than 1 month be sent to Bellary;

- (4) that three additional ^{blocks} ~~buildings~~ containing 25 cells each be provided in the Bellary District Jail.

On the whole Mr. Cardew seems to anticipate a saving from the abolition of the Kurnool jail but the amount of the saving cannot be ascertained until the estimates for the 3 additional blocks of cells at Bellary are to hand.

Mr. C. also observes that temporary accommodation can be provided for the population of Kurnool Jail until the additions to the Bellary Dt. Jail have been made if it be determined to abolish the Kurnool Dt. Jail 3 months hence but in making this statement he seems to rely upon a

^{Mr. 75 amounts}
when the blocks of cells ^{could be} constructed.
I don't see anything in the state of the season to prevent us from deciding finally that the Kurnool Jail should be abolished, & from giving notice to the establishments. If three months hence it is not possible to carry out the measure of abolition, it can be deferred. It is clear that the abolition will secure an appreciable saving in expense. *Diff*

U.S.
If the Kurnool District Jail is abolished I doubt whether the Dist. Jail accommodation even if civil prisoners are transferred would be found sufficient. There may at any time be a crowd of under trial & these ought to be a large margin of room above ordinary requirements.
U.S.
If the Dist. Jail at Kurnool is abolished the accommodation in the Sub. Jail will be considerably increased. *Diff*
22/11

[I have seen para. 79 of his Report Mr. C. estimated roughly the total cost of the increased accommodation at Rs. 1,50,000; this at 5 per cent equals Rs. 7500 per annum. This deducted from Rs. 9,000 (the annual saving according to para. 11 of the present letter) leaves Rs. 3,250 as the net annual saving. The above estimate of Rs. 1,50,000 apparently contemplates, however, only "association wards"; if cells are to be built the cost will be much higher.]

1000000 cells cost more than 200 Rs each? Suppose they cost 300 Rs the cost would be Rs. 300,000 for 75 prisoners instead of Rs. 9000 & saving Rs. 30000

Districts, a contingency which seems remote. It would perhaps be well to wait till the season has definitely declared itself before giving notice to the Kurnool establishment.

From recent descriptions of the Kurnool Jail it seems that if it is not abolished it will have to be repaired & rebuilt at an early date.

The question of abolishing Kurnool Dt. Jail was discussed in para. 77-80 of Mr. Cardew's Report of which the original is put up. Mr. Cardew has arrived at a conclusion more or less opposed to the plan he now advocates. His original views were

- (1) that all prisoners sent to imprisonment for more than 1 month should be sent to Salem Central Jail from Kurnool except such prisoners as might be sent to Guntur;
- (2) that no additions should be made to the Bellary Dt. Jail.

The order of Govt. on this point will be found in para. 19 of the draft G.O. put up. It will be seen that Govt. came to the conclusion that

- (1) prisoners from Kurnool should be transferred to Bellary or Guntur as the case may be;
- (2) any excess for which accommodation was not available at Bellary should be drafted to Bellary or Salem;

About one thing there seems to be no doubt & that is that the immoral Dr. Tail must be abolished. It seems impossible to place upon the proper substitute for that jail until the report comes for in para. 14 of the G.O. report Cardozo's report has been

- (1) that it be abolished;
- (2) that all prisoners sentenced to more than 1 month be transferred to Trichinopoly Central Jail;
- (3) that all prisoners in for 1 month & under, all under-trials & all civil prisoners be kept in the subsidiary jail at ^{Mangalappam} ~~Chudam~~.

of 1.308.
The proposal was considered in
G.O. 12 March 1891 at 477 Ind.
& Col. Smith was ordered to consult
with the W. Inf. on the subject &
to resubmit his proposals in
greater detail.

Mr. Cardew has now submitted the
necessary details in C. 21

I agree with Mr. Cardew that there
is nothing can be done against abolishing
Cuddalore B. Jail at present.
The case is quite different from
that of Nellore & Kurnool. A
jail covering 200 prisoners with
about 100 is worth maintaining.
The Central Jail it is true have
many Burmans who will in
time disappear, but it will take
a long time. I would not please
to determine for a fresh jail.

* [but see below; Mr. C.
has not noticed that
the Central Tails contain
a large # of Burmans]

saving that would result from the abolition of the Cassatt Trail would be only \$900 per annum instead of \$3896 as estimated by Col. Smith. He is strongly of opinion that the jail should not be abolished as its abolition would reduce to an undue extent the Central Jail accommodation available in case of emergency.

13. Mr. Cardew takes occasion further to point out that the District Jail has been persistently overcrowded of late years & its remedy, which he proposes that the present mode of sending all Criminals to the District Jail should be put an end to & that in future prisoners from the towns of Madras & Chingleput should be confined in the District Jail those from other towns of Chingleput being distributed among other jails.

13. The result of this arrangement will be a slight advance upon the cost of the present scheme but Mr. C. is of opinion that the present overcrowding of the Penitentiary should not be allowed to continue & that there is no means of increasing the accommodation available at this Jail.

H. Lr. C. would apparently send coins
from Magerantakam taluk to
the Ludaloe St. Tail & those from
all other taluks (except Saidapet)
to Villore Central Tail.

15. Finally Mr. Cardoso suggests that the present temporary sheds at Cuddalore should be replaced by a Tail on the Cellular suggestion.

The relief of the Bundestag
is essential. Prussia's union
might continue to go there as
well as landowners, but the
Chieftains & other unions should
go to Vienna. H.H.

W.S. 18 Nov. H

[illegible]

Capable of containing 250
prisoners.

In this connection attention is invited to the Hon. Mr. Stokes' remarks in the Argonaut of 9/3.

g. 30 Nov. 1897 ul. 2721 Ind.

but it has now been definitely decided to adopt the cellular system in future (vide para. 5 of the order on Mr. C's report).

1. 1880 the average daily population of the Cadizore St. Jail was 216.86 & the maximum on any given day 289. A jail providing accommodation for 250 would therefore be hardly large enough for the average population in 1880. It was only 182.46 & in 1888

[illegible]

The abolition of the Bickore Combined District & Subsidiary Jail was suggested by Col. Smith in his letter (para. 3) read in G.O. 37 12 March 1891, L.R. 477 Dep. Col. Smith proposed to send all prisoners sentenced to more than 1 month to the Penitentiary or the Vidro Central Jail & estimated that a saving of Rs. 223 per mensem would be the result.

in the G.O. above stated further
particulars on this subject were
called for & these are supplied
by Mr. Cardozo in C. 22 988.

His Carden shows reasons for abolishing the hollow St. Tail & estimates the saving at a somewhat higher figure than did Col. Smith.

4. para. 80 of his report the prisoner
proposes to transfer the yellow (prisoner)
to ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~prisoner~~ ^{prisoner} Salem (prisoner) that
para. 14 of the draft (prisoner) that
para. 14 of the draft (prisoner) that

I will build a new jail at
Candela on Mt. Coppers
8 close
Wallace into it as the new
Candela Jail is finished. The
new jail sh^d be able hold 275
prisoners & there are some
big rooms for 250 - in number
the section somewhat doubtful.

J.H.G.
27/11/91

I am not very keen on seeing the
Nelson fail. If a new one be built
at Cuddalore, the ^{existing} ~~existing~~ fail will
have to be taken up, and the S. Aust
converts into have to be sent to Central
Jails. To add them if Nelson will
make the Central Jails rather full.
I would let Nelson stand until
this stress is over. But if it is
closed at once, the buildings would
remain & it would be easy to
re-open it at some future.

18 Nov

С. 174 | С. 112
Р. 234 |

[5]

Judicial DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated . . . 18 . . . , No. . . .

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. 4854 of 1891, dated 27 Oct. from The Inspr General
" 4888 " , 17 30 " . — do. —
No 405

Current No. 4931 of 1891, dated 3^d June from — 52 — N^o 4091

Order of 8 December 1891 no. 5499.

In a letter read in
L.C.D. & 4 Nov 1887, 2533
Judd, Mr. Gimes, then
Inspector General of Prisons,
recommended the abolition
of the Kurnool District
Jail and the transfer therefrom
to Bellary of all prisoners
sentenced to two months
and upwards. Pending further
report no orders were passed
on the subject, but in the
following year Mr. Gimes
reported that on further
consideration

Her
bku

consideration he was of opinion that the transfer of prisoners to Bellary would prove more expensive than the retention of the Kurnool District Jail and that a new jail ought to be built in place of the existing structure at Kurnool which was in a dilapidated condition. In the order passed upon this last letter the Govt. contacted all Mr. Grimes' figures and directed him to reconsider the matter. The subject again came up in Col. Smith's letter of the 12th Decr. 1890 wherein he recommended that the Kurnool District Jail should be abolished and all prisoners

sentenced

G.O. 3 2nd July 1888,
No. 1426.

20
sentenced to more than one month transferred to Bellary. ^{however} The Govt. on 4th 12th March 1891, No. 477 for further particulars the Insp. Genl., and information has now been furnished by Mr. Grimes in the last of the papers read above.

2. The suggestions made are

- 1) that the Kurnool District Jail be abolished at once and that the usual 3 months notice being given to the establishment;
- 2) that all prisoners sentenced to more than one month in the Jimbun & Markapur taluk be sent to the Jimbun District Jail and all those from other taluk to the Bellary District Jail;
- 3) that prisoners sentenced to one month and under

Sessions Court under trial
prisoners and Civil prisoners
be confined in the Tumak
Subjail, but that
of the Subjail
accommodation for
about Civil prisoners under
of more than one
of the cells to Belling,
of the additional
of 25 cells each
under in the Belling
cells jail.

Proposals are offered
for the Subjail with
the plan of the Belling
will build up which should
show where the blocks of
cells for the 25 convicts
could be constructed - he
will also submit proposals
for increasing the Subjail
accommodation which ~~is~~
will ^(probably prove) ~~not~~ be sufficient
even if Civil prisoners are
transferred ^(to Belling) there may at

any time be a ^{large number} of
under trial prisoners and
there ought to be ^{ample} ~~enough~~
margin of room above ordinary
requirements.

3. In December last
Col. Smith made certain
proposals for abolishing
Cuddalore District
the Govt. in ~~the~~ ^{the}
12th March 1891, he ^{has} ~~has~~
been to consult with the
District Magistrate on the
subject and to resubmit
his proposals in greater
detail. Mr. Farden has
in the first of the papers
read above, now ^{from last} ~~submitted~~
the necessary ^{particulars} ~~details~~ and
the Govt. agrees with the
latter officer that ~~there are~~
~~a strong cases against abolishing~~

the abolition of)

theuddalore District jail,
^{understandable}
^{the present building should be replaced by a permanent}
the necessary plans and

estimates for the construction
of a new jail on Mount
Lapper will be prepared
in the Public Works Dept
communication with the
Inspector General of jails.

The new jail should be
constructed to hold 275

prisoners at the same time pro-
vided by S. 2. Code of Criminal Procedure
in any emergency

The question of the

theuddalore District jail,

which is dealt with in the

record of the papers read

above, will be deferred till

the completion of the new jail

atuddalore.

5. As regards the proposals

connected with the present

overcrowding of the Penitentiary

the Government considered that

relief in the above is

the Government considered that

the Government considered that

essential and in future prison

from the town of Madras and

the Saidapet & Ponneri tah.

only will be confined in

the Penitentiary and those

from other tahs of the dist.

be distributed among

the jails as proposed.

(From Order)

2 Dec.

S. S. G. of Dist.

The Inspr. Genl. of Jails

to the Secy. to Govt.

for the purpose of

the new jail

N^o 39^o Office of Inspector General of Jails,
Catacomund, 27 October 1891.

From

A. H. Carlen Esquire C.S.

by Inspector General of Jails

To

The Chief Secretary to Government
Fort Saint George

Rev.

In Col. McDougal's Smith's letter
N^o 391, dated 19 December 1890, proposals
were submitted for the abolition of the
District Jails of Kurnool, Killoo a
Guddalore, and in G. O. 12th March 1891
N^o 477, the Government called for further
and more detailed information...
regarding Kurnool, the further report to
Government is delayed by want of infor-
-ation from the Inspector General of Jails

which

11/10/91
P.S.

11/10/91

which was asked for on the 7th September,
 but I may say that I have no doubt
 of being able to show ample grounds
 for closing the jail. It is also probable
 that good reasons will be forthcoming
 for the closing of Kallare. Both Kurnool
 and Kallare are small jails, with an
 average population well below 100, and
 there will be no ^{great} difficulty in accommodat-
 ing their prisoners elsewhere, while
 their abolition is, rendered the more
 desirable by their small size and con-
 sequent expensiveness. With Cuddalore,
 however, the case is different and in
 the present letter I propose to deal with
 the proposed abolition of that jail.

2. As Government is aware, the pris-
 oners at Mount Capper, which are
 styled the Cuddalore District Jail and

in which the whole prison population³¹
 has been confined for nearly seven years
 are merely a camp jail. The reasons
 which led to the evacuation of the old
 jail buildings in Cuddalore, Old Town
 will be found recorded in G.O. 14th April
 1885, N^o 9713 and in G.O. 1st June 1885, N^o 125,
 the Government resolved to build a new
 permanent jail at Mount Capper, Plans
 and Estimates were accordingly submit-
 ted by the then Inspector General for the
 Construction of the new Jail by Contract
 Labor and in G.O. 30th November 1887, N^o 271
 Judicial, and 12th December 1887, N^o 1299
 Financial, the plan was generally ap-
 proved and the estimates transferred
 to the Public Works Department for
 scrutiny. What has happened since
 then, I am unable to discover. The
 undersigned

What happened was that
 Govt. raised the question
 of constructing cubicles
 in the wards & in G.O.
 N^o 31, 3. 88 at 799 the
 estimates for cubicles from
 the J. G. These were never
 sent to the matter dropped
 out of sight.

indices of this office, which are on a defective system, do not reveal any further correspondence; nor does it appear whether any further steps were taken by the then Inspector General to commence the carrying out of the work. It may be, no permanent structures have ever been put in hand, and the present buildings at Mount Campbell consist of the same Camp-like erection which was constructed in 1885 and preceding years.

3. This Camp Jail now comprises 10 sheds, with mud built walls and low roofs made of palm, a leaves, the flooring being of mud washed with cowdung. The entries in statement appended to the Annual Reports for 1890 and preceding years, by which these sheds

are,

are described as "Cells" i.e. as accommodating each a single prisoner, are entirely erroneous. Each shed consists of a single ward, and in some of these as many as 39 prisoners are locked up together. There is only one Cellular building in the jail, viz. an additional structure of mud in place plastered with chunam and comprising 3 cells. The whole jail is surrounded by a trench 14 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and on the outer side of this trench a wall has been built to the height of 7 feet above the level of the ground and 15 feet above that of the bottom of the trench.

4. It is hardly necessary to refer here to the objections to these buildings, as they are stated in para 5 of Col. Smith's letter N^o 391 of the 19th December 1890. That

the

the jail has not been unhealthy, shows how much a dry site and plenty of ventilation will do in warding off disease, but it is certainly unsafe, and the danger of fire alone seems a sufficient reason for not allowing the present state of things to continue.

The only question is whether the present buildings should be replaced by a permanent structure, or whether the jail should be abolished altogether, as Col. Macdonald Smith has recommended. I proceed to deal with the latter alternative first, and to give the necessary information as to the economy which would be effected by abolition. The daily

average population of the Cuddalore Jail during the period of 5 years ending with 1890 is shown in the margin

years	Convicts	Under trials	Civil prisoners	Total
1886	190.87	6.07	9.60	206.54
1887	157.39	3.71	5.50	166.60
1888	180.09	4.51	4.17	188.77
1889	174.07	5.08	3.31	182.46
1890	205.07	8.06	3.73	216.86
1891	181.50	5.49	5.26	192.25

(Col.

Col. Smith's proposal is to concentrate all convicts sentenced to periods of imprisonment in excess of one month at the Trichinopoly Central Jail, and to confine sessions under trial prisoners, civil prisoners and convicts sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month in the Subsidiary Jail at Marjakkuppam. The District Magistrate of South Arcot has been consulted, and his letter, a ^{to} judicial, dated 9th July 1891, is enclosed. The cost of the establishment of the Cuddalore District Jail during the last 4 years (i.e. since the creation of the Jail Board Force) has averaged Rs 6,046 per annum. Against this saving has to be set off the following increase in expenditure, viz:—

(1) proposed establishment at the Marjakkuppam Subsidiary Jail, viz: one jailor on Rs 20 per month and

and two warders on the 8 per
mensuum each, total the 36 per
mensuum against the 3 per men-
suum at present.

net increase per annum the—

(1) Necessary increase to the South
Central Police force as stated by the
Inspector General of Police viz 4 first
class and 6 second class constables
at Rs 8 and 7 per mensuum respec-

396

Total increase per annum the—

(2) Necessary increase to the
warder establishment of the Trichi-
nopoly Central Jail; in consequence
of the addition of 181.50 convicts to
the daily average population at one
Jail to eleven convicts.

warders 2. one on Rs 15. } Rs 25 per
one on Rs 10. } mensuum.
S. 14. 2 on Rs 9 }
4 on Rs 8 } Rs 106 per
8 on Rs 7 } mensuum

888

Total increase per annum (Rs—

(3) Cost of transferring an average
number of 421 prisoners from
Cuddalore to Trichinopoly annually,
421 prisoners 3rd class Railway fares
from Cuddalore to town station to
Trichinopoly junction at Rs 1.5-0 } 552/9
421 prisoners return fare - do - 552/9

421 police guards as escorts - do - 552/9
421 police guards return journey - do - 552/9
Total cost per annum Rs—

1572

2210/4
5066/4

It will thus be seen that the increased
charges to be met owing to the abolition
of the Cuddalore Jail amount to Rs 5066-4
while the decreased expenditure would
be Rs 6046, leaving a net saving of Rs 979-12-0
per annum.

(4) This saving - which is much less
than Col. McDonald Smith estimated in para 5 of
his letter N^o 291, dated 19th December 1890
seems to me so small as to be hardly
worth taking into account, especially
as some further outlay would be
needed, in order to fit the Subsidiary
Jail at Mayakuppam for the reception
of prisoners under trials and civil pri-
soners. I desire, further to invite the
attention of Government to the effect of
the proposed abolition on the accommo-
dation of the Central jails. When Dr. Wall
and Lethbridge visited the Presidency
in

in December 1888 the central jail population was at its lowest ebb. Since then it has been rising and the partial failure of the S.W. monsoon this year has already produced a visible effect. The following are figures:-

Jails	Total accommodation	Population			
		31 st Decr 1888	31 st Decr 1889	31 st Decr 1890	30 th Sept 1891
Bentley	767	621	714	724	734
Yellare	1170	796	895	1051	1065
Trichinopoly	1172	860	637	947	1046
Cambay	1551	761	844	769	1061
Dahur	777	454	545	584	620
Channaray	925	436	463	625	572
Calicut					290
					862

The abolition of Calicut is already ordered and its population will nearly fill the Channaray Central Jail. Rajahmundry is left out of account as the cost of transfers thither from the South is almost prohibitive. It will be seen that, with the exception of Cambay, the Central jails are now practically full. Moreover

Moreover, the total accommodation can nowhere be reckoned on as fully available. Certain classes of prisoners have to be separated, and the space assigned them may be nearly empty, while the rest of the Jail is crowded. Thus at Yellare, space for 50 prisoners is reserved for women, of whom there was a daily average in 1890 of only 52 and from the total accommodation 64 must be deducted for the Hospital, the average sick in 1890 being only 28.56. If, then, in the present season, when the failure of the rains has been but partial, the Central jails are already full, what would be the effect if another monsoon were to fail? A reference to the figures of the

Jails	actual population		
	1 st Jan. 1888	31 st Dec. 1888	31 st Dec. 1890
Channaray	113	371	89
Bentley	137	806	165
Yellare	126	231	219

Yellare and Yellare jails in 1888-1889 will show how a slight famine, or a few

few days rising sends up the jail population. If to the Trichinopoly Central Jail lock-up of the 30 September 1891 were added the average 181.50 convicts to be expected from Cuddalore, the jail would be at once overcrowded. It is likely that the convicts from Kurnool and Bellary will have to be accommodated at Bellary or elsewhere, and it appears to me that if Cuddalore were abolished, there would be an appreciable risk of the Central jail becoming frequently overcrowded.

7. But there is another point to which attention must be drawn, and I trust I shall not trespass unduly on the patience of Government in dealing with it now. This is the present state of the Penitentiary which, as I shall be able to show from figures by Cowie & Co, has been chronically overcrowded for

for some years past. In order to make my meaning clearer I enclose a specimen page from the Lock-up Register giving details of Blocks. It will be observed from this that, Blocks 3, 4 & 6 in the Penitentiary are two-storied buildings, the upper stories of which, besides the wards proper, contain four verandahs entirely open on ^{the} front side to the air and closed in only by iron bars. These verandahs were not originally intended to be used for sleeping purposes, and in the first instance of statement A, which I can find is that included in the Annual Report for 1879, their occupation for this purpose was clearly referred to as exceptional. Nevertheless whenever the Jail has been full, these verandahs have been so used, of late years continuously, and the practice attracted

attracted the attention of Dr. Walker
and Lethbridge, who refer to it in para 5
of their note on the Penitentiary on page
CXXXVI of the appendix to their report.
Not only is the use of the verandahs open
to the objection there taken, but it subjects
the convicts sleeping in them to undue
exposure to cold and wet.

8. It seems clear, therefore, that the
accommodation which is thus irregularly
provided should be included in calculation
of the capacity of the jail. It appears,
however, that for many years past
two of these four verandahs have been
included in the accommodation shown
in Statement A. Why only two, out of the
four, verandahs occupied, have been
taken account of, does not clearly
appear. With the Superintendent's aid,
I have carefully examined the State-
ments A which have been submitted
during

49
during the past 10 years, but it does not
seem worth while to detail here the
causes of the changes which have from
time to time appeared. The practical
conclusion, at which I arrive, is that
the real accommodation for male con-
-victs in the Penitentiary as shown in
Statement for 1890 is overstated by 15
on account of the west verandahs in
Blocks 4 & 6, and must hence be reduced
from 5219 to 504.

9. A further reduction is necessary
on another ground. From the Specimen
sheet of the Lock-up Register submitted,
it will be seen that Block No 7 is calcula-
-ted to hold 40 prisoners. This block con-
-sists of a single large ward, lying at
the far end of the Central yard, with no
ventilation at the back and closed
only by iron bars on the east or front
side,

side. The roof is extremely low, and the large cubic contents of the building are due to the ward running very far in.

Prisoners who sleep far in get no ventilation at all, while those who sleep near the iron barred front are exposed to wind and rain, when the wind is from the east.

The Superintendent considers, and I agree with him, that not more than 25 prisoners should be kept here, and it will be well to improve the ventilation of the building and place a verandah in front of the iron barred side. In this connection reference is solicited to Rule 1162 of the Jail Code.

10. The total accommodation for male convicts is thus reduced to 489, while the daily average population of male convicts during each of the last 10 years has been as follows:-

years	daily average population	years	daily average population
1881	627.62	1886	518.48
1882	560.92	1887	455.24
1883	496.00	1888	533.33
1884	480.54	1889	575.35
1885	510.78	1890	592.64

Even allowing, for the moment, that the accommodation returned in statement A. appended to the Report for 1890 is correct, and that there is room for 529 male convicts (i.e. counting in the west verandahs of Block. 4 & 6), the Jail has been overcrowded throughout 1889 & 1890. But if those verandahs are excluded, as it is submitted they certainly should be, it will be seen that, this Jail, which is peculiarly cramped for space and the buildings of which are specially ill planned and ill arranged, has been chronically overcrowded throughout 8 of the past ten years. The average population

ward has been closed,
and the Penitentiary restricted to the
reception of 489 male convicts. Moreover,
even in ordinary seasons, the addition not
only of 181.50 convicts from Maddalore but of
88.75 convicts from the Bangalore District
to the population of the 4 Central Tails, of
which are alone really available, would
be a very considerable one; to this has to
be added in all probability the joint
populations of Munnal and Wellone.
On the whole, therefore, I am of opinion
that the margin of Central Tail accom-
modation would, if all these changes
are carried out together, be reduced
dangerously low, and I think it is
very desirable that a Tail at Maddalore
should be retained.

12. In this case it is certainly necessary
that the present structure shall be replaced
by

Trichinopoly
Salem
Coimbatore
Bellary.

Vide Psychological
and Preventive
Principles by
William Tait
1889, p. 145-146

85
by a permanent one, and I would urge
on Government the expediency of any fresh
buildings thus erected being on the Cellular
System. Experience has shown in England
and elsewhere that there is a decided
advantage in making the punishment for
a first offence sharp, as well as short. If
an offender finds his first period in jail
thoroughly unpleasant he will be less
likely to return and to swell the ranks
of habitual criminals. On the further
question of the desirability of preserving
offenders convicted for the first time
from the contamination produced by
contact with one another and with
more hardened criminals (possibly
unrecognised habituals) there can be
no doubt; and as the association sleeping
ward is unquestionably the point where
contamination mainly occurs, it is of
great

great importance that separate sleeping accommodation shall be provided in all new Jail buildings. The cost of a new Cellular Jail for a total number of 250 prisoners of all classes would apparently be less than two lakhs of rupees. At Tanjore where there is accommodation for 274 male convicts and for a total population of 362, the cost of the Jail seems to have been Rs. 2,11,000, and at Dalmacattah, with room for about 30 less the cost was apparently Rs. 2,08,000. The present accommodation at Juddalore is for 231. If buildings for 250 were erected, it would be ample.

As regards site, Mount Capper was not unfairly described by Mr. Frimmes in para 5 of his letter No. 65, dated 14 March 1885, (f.o. 14 April 1885, No. 971), as possessing "every advantage that can possibly be required for a Jail." The Committee which

Sat

59
Sat in that year and which includes the Collector, the Judge, the Medical Officer and the Executive Engineer, considered his former description justified, and the Government of that date accepted the proposal to build a permanent Jail at Mount Capper. Since then, the practical suitability of the site has been tried by nearly 7 years experience, and the health of the prisoners has been excellent. Should Government, therefore, accept the reasons above detailed for erecting a permanent Cellular Jail at Juddalore, the question seems to be sufficiently advanced for final disposal, and the Public Works Department might be at once directed to prepare the necessary plans and particulars in communication with this office. I need hardly add that the Jail Department is not competent to build

a

a permanent Cellular Jail for itself, though it can supply most of the labour, and that the site of the old Jail in Puddalore Old Town which was made over to Messrs. Barry and Co., was proved to be unhealthy and is in almost every respect inferior to that of Mount Capper.

B. In conclusion, I must refer briefly to the question of the disposal of the Chingleput prisoners now received into the Penitentiary. I have taken the daily average number of these prisoners at 88.75, these figures being based on the daily average population of the Chingleput Jail during the last 5 years of its existence. No later figures are available, as the daily average number of Chingleput prisoners is, of course, not separately recorded in the Penitentiary. The statement in the margin, however, gives the average number of admissions

Ponnuru
Trivello
Trivello
Satyap
Saidapet
Saidap
St. Thomas
Pomman
Palane
Conjaver
Conjee
striper
Chinglay
Madurai
Madurai
Vetru

admissions per annum from each of the several taluks and Courts of the Chingleput district during the 5 years ending 1890. In the case of — prisoners from the Saidapett taluk, the increase in expenditure which would be caused by removing them to any Jail other than the Penitentiary would be considerable, and they might, therefore, continue to be received at the Penitentiary, where, as will be observed from para 10 above, there would probably be space sufficient for accommodating these 87 admissions. The Cojeveram prisoners can be sent to the Vellore Central Jail for a charge (8½ annas) which is actually less than that (10 annas) now incurred in sending them to the Penitentiary. In the case of the other taluks, some increased charge is unavoidable. A 3rd class ticket from Trivellore to Katpadi costs 7½ annas, against

against $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas, the charge for one
from Trivellore to Madras. From Chingle-
put to Katpadi the charge is $12\frac{1}{2}$ annas
against 6 now. As regards prisoners
from the headquarter taluk, it
would be cheaper to send them to Suddalore
(3rd class ticket 12 annas) than to Katpadi
($15\frac{1}{2}$ annas) but both are higher than the
present cost of removal to Madras
viz. 9 annas. It is, thus evident that
in order to relieve the Prisonery some
increased expenditure is necessary, but
it is impossible to add to the accommo-
-dation there and I do not think
the present system of overcrowding
should be allowed to continue.

Have the honor to be
Sir,
Yours most obedient servant

S. J. Cordew
C. J. Inspector General of Prisons.

to
H. J.

1722
26-391

From the District Magistrate
of Nellore.

To The Inspector General
of Jails
Cotacaimund.

Dated 22nd August 1891

No. 1822
Lower

Subject.

Giving opinion against
giving up Nellore Jail
as a District Jail.

No. 405 Office of Inspector General of Jails,
Cotacaimund, 30th October 1891.

From
A. G. Cardozo Inquire, C.S.
Inspector General of Jails,
Cotacaimund.
The Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

1891.

Sir,
With reference to para 6 of G. O. 1st
March 1891, No. 477, I have the honor to
submit a further report regarding the
proposed abolition of the Nellore District Jail.
I have dealt with the case of the Giddalore
District Jail in my letter No. 398, dated 27th
October 1891, and hope to be able to report
regarding the Kurumbail Tail shortly.
The buildings of the Nellore District
Jail are large, containing accommodation
for a total number of 273 prisoners. The
population has, however, for many years
been very small, the daily average num-
ber of all classes during the last
seven years being only 76.44, and in
consequence

Convicts sentenced to periods not exceeding
one month } ... 49

Under trial prisoners (Sessions & remand) ... 82

Civil prisoners ... 13

The daily average population supplied by the same classes is not quite certain, because since G.O. 4th July 1887, No. 1415, the Subordinate and District Jails at Nellore have been amalgamated and no separate record has been kept of the daily average number of Sub Jail prisoners. The daily average population of under trial prisoners has however, only been 3.91, that of civil prisoners .90; and even assuming that the whole of the 49 Sub Jail convicts admitted annually, was sentenced to the maximum period viz: 30 days, the daily average population of such convicts would be only 1.02. As a fact it must have been considerably less. The daily average population of the proposed Sub Jail would, therefore, be something less than 8.83. From the Statement in para 9 of my letter No 393, dated 22nd October 1891, it will be seen that in various Sub Jails larger populations than this are

are being looked after by a single Sub Jail from Rs 6. per mensem. It, therefore, seems clear that the proposed establishment of a Jail on Rs 15 and two wardens on Rs 8 each is more than is needed, and in place of it I would recommend that two persons on Rs 6 or 7 each be allowed. The annual cost of this establishment will be Rs 168.

The average daily population of all classes of prisoners in the combined District and Subordinate Jail at Nellore during the five years ending 1890 has been 74.45. From this has to be deducted the number, 8.83, representing those classes of prisoners who will be kept in the future Subordinate Jail at Nellore. Consequently the additional daily population to be accommodated in the Central Jail, to which convicts sentenced to periods over one month will be sent, may be taken at 66. This addition to the daily population of the Central Jail will involve the employment there of the

the following additional staff of warders,
 in the proportion of 1 warder to 11 convicts
 1. first grade warders on Rs 9 per mensem
 2. Second grade warders on Rs 8 per mensem
 3. Third grade warders on Rs 7 per mensem
 Total 6 costing Rs 46 per mensem or Rs 552
 per annum.

7. The next item of additional expenditure involved in the abolition of the Tail is the cost of transferring the convicts sentenced to periods above one month to a Central Tail; and providing them with Railway warrants for return to their homes for release. The only Central Tail to which Nellore prisoners can be sent is Vellore, the Prison being having no spare accommodation whatever. There are 18 Sub Tails in the District. Prisoners from the Venkatagiri Sub Tail would take the train at the Station of that name, distance 3 miles by road from the Sub Tail. Prisoners from the Sub Tails at Guduru, Akota, Rapur, Naidupet and Salurpett would

would take the train at Guduru, involving road journeys of 18, 22, 17 and 34 miles respectively. In the case of the remaining 12 Sub Tails, the nearest Railway Station is Nellore. It will, thus, be seen that the road journeys to Venkatagiri, Guduru and Nellore may be left out of account, because they have to be performed even now and no increase of charge will be caused as regards them.

8. The statement in the margin shows the average annual admissions into the Nellore District Tail for the five year period ending 1890 of prisoners sentenced to periods in excess of one month from each taluk of the District, except in the case of prisoners sentenced in the Guduru and Rapur taluks, who might take the train at Guduru and Venkatagiri. All prisoners must be removed by rail from Nellore to Katpadi. The following would be the cost:-

168. Third class tickets from Nellore to Katpadi at Rs 1/8 per ticket — Rs 252

average annual admissions.	
Ongole	41
Kandahur	21
Kanigiri	12
Atmakur	15
Kavali	11
Vidyanagiri	10
Nellore	58
Guduru	43
Rapur	6
Total	217

1/8 Third class tickets (on release) from
Katpadi to Nallore ————— Rs. 252.

1/8 Third class tickets (for escorts) from
Nallore to Katpadi and back — Rs. 504.

1/3 Third class tickets from Jodhpur
to Katpadi at Rs. 1/4 per ticket multi-
plied by 4 as above ————— Rs. 215.

1/6 Third class tickets from Venkatagiri
to Katpadi at Rs. 1/4 per ticket multi-
plied by 4 as above ————— Rs. 25/8.

The total cost of transfers would be
thus Rs. 1248/8 per annum. This calculation,
however, somewhat overstates the real
increase in expenditure. Out of the 217
admissions for whose transfers annually
to Nallore Central Jail, allowance has
been made above, 24 are prisoners ^{under} sen-
tence of transportation or of imprison-
ment in excess of one year. These 24 pri-
soners have already to be removed
from Nallore to a Central Jail, and
their transfers in the future will, therefore,
involve no increased charge. (Deducting

Rs. 144 (24 x 1/2 x 4), the real additional
expenditure

expenditure on transfers is Rs. 1104/8.
Note. The latest time tables of the South Indian
Railway, though giving the hours at which
trains run between Nallore and Katpadi
via Tirupati, do not give the fares beyond
Tirupati. There have therefore been taken
at a fixed scale adopted on the South Indian
Railway, viz. 2 pice. per mile 3rd class.

9. The last item of increase charged
is on account of extra police required. The
Inspector General of Police was addressed
on this subject, and in reply has stated
that if the monthly average of 18 prisoners
to be transferred could be moved in two
or three large batches, no difficulty would
arise, but that if they have to be sent singly,
or in small parties, an increase of 9 con-
-stable, 3 first class on Rs. 8 and 6 second
class on Rs. 7, would be required. The annual
cost of this increase would be Rs. 792. I
think there can be little doubt that the
Inspector General of Police has over-estimated
the increase necessary to the force. He
has estimated that the journey from Nallore to
Katpadi

Katpadi will take "not less than 2 days" each way, and this would, of course, involve a considerable increase to the work of the Police. But this estimate is based on the route via Arcot and leaves out of account the new and far more direct route, via Tirupati. The 5 A.M. train from Nellore now reaches Tirupati at 10-11 A.M. and Katpadi by 2-41 P.M. the same day. Instead, therefore, of the journey taking 2 days, it takes only 10 hours. This being so, it seems clear that as the increase to the Police stated to be necessary by the Inspector General of Police was based on the supposition that the additional work falling on the Police would take more than twice as long as it really will take, the number of constables proposed to be added to the Nellore Reserve may be reduced by at least one half, viz. to one first class, and four third class, costing Rs 432 per annum.

10. The aggregate increased expenditure on account of the items referred to in the last

Last paragraph is Rs 2,256-8-0 against an immediate saving of Rs 5,051, and further uncertainable savings on salaries and contingencies. The net economy which can thus be shown to demonstrate is Rs 2,794-8-0, instead of Rs 2,676 as estimated by Col. Smith in his letter of 19th December 1890, and in addition to this material saving, it is almost certain that the greater part of the Rs 1,000 annually spent on contingencies in the Nellore Jail will be saved. A large proportion of this expenditure is on account of the charges for transferring long sentenced prisoners from Nellore to Vellore and the Quilnithary, and these charges have already been fully allowed for in para. 8 supra. Whether or not any use can be found for the District Jail buildings at Nellore is a point on which I can give no opinion, but with reference to para 3. of the Collector & District Magistrate's letter of the 22nd August 1891, it may be pointed out that the Sub Jail has been

been for some years located in the District
Tail is half a mile from the Taluk cut-
chery, and if this has not been found
inconvenient in the past the abolition
of the District Tail will not make it more
so in future. There are further the general
advantages in regard to supervision, re-
action of labour and the like which are
gained by keeping prisoners in a central
rather than in a District Tail, and on the
whole I would recommend that the
District Tail at Nallan be closed, the
necessary notice to the Establishment
being given at an early date -

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your most obedt Servant,

W. Laidlaw.

Inspector General of Jail

7th Dec.

4888

JUDICIAL.

JAIL (189/) DEPARTMENT.

From

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF JAILS,

Cotacuman

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Fort Saint George

Dated -30-
Despatched
Received

Retaker

189/ .

UNDER SECRETARY
NOV 91
No. 1105
JUDICIAL DEPT.

ENCLOSURES /.

Subject.

Submitting a report
regarding the abolition
of the Nellore District Jail

33/11

No. 399 -

ENCLOSURES +

June. in No. 609 of 3. 11. 91

Kurnool Magistrate's Office.

DATED KURNOOL *15th July 1891.*

FROM

Charles August Esquire,
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF
KURNOOL.

TO

THE *Inspector General of Jails*
Cotacuman

SIR,

In reply to your letter
No 2370 dated 16th June 1891, I
have the honor to state that
there are seven wards in all,
four for males and three for
females. One ward in each
class is assigned for convicted
and the rest for under-trial
prisoners. Each of the male
wards is 240 square feet in
area and its cubical contents
is 3480 cubic feet. It accommo-
dates 5 prisoners. Each of this
female wards is 120 square
feet

feet in area and its cubical contents is 1800 cubic feet. It accommodates 3 prisoners. There is accommodation for 29 prisoners in all.

2 A list showing the daily average population for the past five years from 1886 to 1890 is submitted.

3 I do not think the Sub Jail could accommodate civil debtors or provide for the incarceration of insane under medical surveillance.

4 I observe that the average is highest in the year 1890 which does not appear to indicate the advisability of abolishing the district jail at present.

5 As a matter of general expediency, I am entirely opposed to it. I consider

that in a head quarter station like Amroha bordering on Hyderabad the presence of a district jail is a safe guard and a deterrent. I also regard the distant deportation of convicts as unsafe and inexpedient.

6 It has been ruled by Government that Subordinate jails are not suitable for detention of lunatics under medical surveillance. If the district jail goes, the question remains where shall this class be treated. The greatest care is needed in these cases and the question is not apart from the subject, although of course I am not to be understood as saying a jail should be maintained for these alone. I attach most importance to my para 5.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours most obediently,
D. Swamikanan.

D. Swamikanan.
D. Swamikanan.
for District Magistrate.

Compd. O.K.

1890/1/71

Correspondence Department.

FROM: C. Kempa Srinivas,
DISTRICT MAGISTRATE OF
KURNOOL.

TO: THE Inspector General
of jails
Bengal, Calcutta
DATED 18th July 1891
RECEIVED

No. 399

ENCLOSURES. 1

SUBJECT.

On pressing his
opinion as to the proposed
abolition of the District
jails, Kurnool.

Statement showing the daily average population
of convicts and under trial prisoners for the past
five years from 1886 to 1890.

Years	Daily average Convicts		Daily average under trial	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1886	.59	.05	.79	.14
1887	1.45	.09	1.72	.007
1888	2.47	.23	3.10	.45
1889	1.60	.24	2.60	.15
1890.	.51	"	5.08	.28.

Kurnool
1-7-91

K. B. Swaminathan
By Collector District Magistrate

June. in N. 40983. 11. 91

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Quantity.	Description of Work.	Rate.	Per	Amount	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.		RS.	RS.
	Estimate for constructing 2 New wards in the District Jail at Bellary				
2.577	Munits Excavating foundation	4	1000ft	10	
25.77	" concrete stone in chunam for foundation	12-8	100ft	322	
59.92	" H. 61. Stone in chunam	18	100ft	1079	
1.33	" Arch work cut stone in chunam	50	100ft	67	
80	Sqft. Slab 6" thick over Ventilator	5	Sqft	30	
104.35	cft Teak wood wrought & put up	48	cft	472	
71.73	Sq. Pointing with chunam	1-8	Sq	92	
61.03	Sq. Roofing with Mangalore tiles				
17.40	+ teak rafters + nailed at ends	24	Sq	418	
56	Sq. Pucca terrace	30	Sq	17	
317.75	Sqft Iron barred door window + 10				
	with Battens shutters	2	Sqft	636	
14.55	Munits Flooring with gravel inclw				
	ding watering & lamping	2-8	100ft	11	
42	Sq. Flooring with Asphalt 7/8" thick over 3" concrete	14	Sq	6	
1	No. Cess pool			10	
17.40	Sq. Ceiling with pine planks prepared by Messrs Richard & Craddock Bombay	19	Sq	331	
	Carried over			3352	
Grand Total of Estimate . . .					

STATION _____ }
Dated _____ 18

20,000-5-8-89.

Executive Engineer.

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE,
EDITION OF 1886.

PARAS. 921, 932, &c., 949, 952—955, 962—964.

P. W. D. FORM,
No. M 207.

CIRCLE— *M²*

DIVISION— *Bellary*

DISTRICT— *670*

TALUK—

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Financial Head— *Provincial*

Budget Head— *C. B*

Departmental Head— *Original work*

Main Head—

Sub-Head—

Project of which
the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— *Estimate for constructing
2 New wards in the District
Jail at Bellary*

Amount of Estimate— *8540*

To be carried out by—

REFERENCES.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Quantity.	Description of Work.	Rate.	Per	Amount	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.		RS.	RS.
	<i>Brought forward</i>			<i>3352</i>	
<i>1.40</i>	<i>Sqr. Tarring 2 coats</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>Sqr</i>	<i>17</i>	
<i>169</i>	<i>11ft. Laver barge board</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>11ft.</i>	<i>106</i>	
<i>29.04</i>	<i>Sqr. Wainking with Carsons paint 3 coats peacock blue</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>Sqr</i>	<i>145</i>	
<i>16</i>	<i>10 Sun Shades</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>each</i>	<i>240</i>	
	<i>Removing debris L. Sun</i>			<i>7.0</i>	
	<i>Total</i>				<i>4136</i>
	<i>Contingencies @ 5 per cent</i>				<i>201</i>
	<i>Petty Supervision @ 5 per cent</i>				<i>195</i>
	<i>Total for one</i>				<i>4270</i>
	<i>Total for two</i>				<i>8540</i>

Grand Total of Estimate .. *8540*

STATION

Dated *12 January 1890*

10,000-5-8-89.

2 C. L. M. C. C.

Executive Engineer.

12/1/90

CIRCLE— *M⁹*

DIVISION— *Bellary*

DISTRICT— *26*

TALUK—

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Financial Head— *Provincial*

Budget Head— *C.B.*

Departmental Head— *Original works*

Main Head—

Sub-Head—

Project of which
the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— *Estimate for construct-
ing 2 new wards in the
District Jail at Bellary*

Amount of Estimate— *8540*

To be carried out by—

REFERENCES.

Report to accompany the Estimate for Constructing
two new Wards in the District Jail at Bellary.

1. Amount of Estimate Rupees— *8540*
10540

2. This estimate is prepared at the request of the
Superintendent of Bellary District Jail, conveyed
in his No. 1615 of 27th 11th to the Executive Engineer,
Bellary Division, to comply with No. 5010 from the Super-
intendent of Jail.

3. It provides for constructing the Wards as
per Standard design, which is similar to the
five cells now in the jail.

4. They will be built in the North west end
of the jail and outside the present enclosing wall,
removing it to further west.

5. The materials to be used will be of the best
description procurable and the work will be carried
out strictly in accordance with the Standard
Specifications of the Public Works Department.

Sub-Division Office
Bellary 18th December
1890

Mohammad Masim
Asst. Engineer
Bellary Sub-Div.

*indian
Engineer
Sup. Jail*

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements						
Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
Estimate for Constructing a New wall for the District Jail at ...						
Excavating foundation	1	58	6			
Front & rear walls	2	16				
End walls	2	7	3	3		
Side walls of foundation	1	5	6	3		
Inner walls	1	11	2	6		1398
Step						2577.78
Total of						
Foundation						
Concrete stone in chimney	2	58	2	4		1872
Front & rear walls	2	16		4		512
End walls	2	7	3	3		130.5
Side walls of foundation	1	5	6	3		49.5
Inner walls	1	11	2	6		13.78
Step						2577.78
Total of						
Roof						
H.W. stone in chimney	2	57	2	6		570
Front & rear wall	2	17	1	2		175
End walls	2	7	6	2		60
Side walls of foundation	1	5	6	2		26
Inner walls					1/2	45
Step						
Structure						
Front & rear wall	2	54	1	2		4088
End walls	2	18	2	15		1296
Side walls of foundation	2	20	2	2		264
Inner walls						5800

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
Brought forward						6504
Side walls of Subura	1	61	6	8	191.25	
Rear walls of do.	1	1	6	8	89.25	
Parapet on terrace do.	1	22	1	6	33	
Total cft						6817.5
Reduction						
Doorway	1	5	3	2	85	
Windows	7	4	6	2	220.75	
do of Subura	3	2	2	1	18	
Entrance to do	1	2	3	2	42	
Plank work over door way	1	6	2	1	18	
do. Windows	7	4	6	2	115.5	
Ventilators	8	4	6	2	180	
do. same do	8	4	6	2	36	
Total cft reduction						825.25
Total cft up reduction						5992.25
Plank work						
Over doors	1	6	2	1	18	
Windows	7	4	6	2	115.5	
Total cft						133.5
Slab 8" x 6" thick						
Over ventilators	8	5	2		80	
Total cft						80
Plank work						
Roofers	24	14	6	3	472	32.62
Sellar pieces	24	12	3	4	24	24
Wall plates	2	54	6	4	12.11	12.11
Tricks to Subura	4	8	3	4	3	3
Total cft.						71.73

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
Painting						
Interior walls	141				2808.5	
Exterior wall	187				2850	
do basement	187				2850	
Gables	2	15	2		102	
do outside	2	22	3		161	
Interior Subura	19				2850	
Exterior Subura	25	10	6		161	
Parapet	2	23	3	6	6420	
Total cft						
Reductions						
Doorways	1	5	8	6	42.5	
Windows	7	4	6	5	173.25	
Ventilators	8	4	6	2	70	
Windows & doors	8	2	2		12	
Total cft reduction					317.75	
Total cft up reduction						6102.75
Total cft up reduction						6103
Roofing with corrugated tiles and Teak, paper & nails at subura						
Throat & rear	2	60	14	6	1740	
Total cft					1740	17.40 502
Carriage - Puckah brace	7	8			56	
Total cft					56	56 502
Plank, boards, doors & windows for Subura hall						
at core	5			8.6	42.5	
Windows	7	14	6	5	173.25	
Barred rear					215.75	

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
10' x 10' x 10'					215.75	
Ventilators	8	4	6	2-6	90	
Windows for Labrine	3		2		12	
Total						317.75
Plastering						
Plastering with sand	32	15	6	1/2	455	
Total						455
Sublime						
Plastering with asphalt						
7" thick over 2" concrete	1	6	7		42	
Total						42
Cross floor						
Complete work with brick						
and tar plastering						82.40
Ceiling						
Ceiling with pine plank	7	60	14	6	1740	
Total					1740	1740 Sq. ft.
Tarring 2 coats						
Complete of ceiling	7	60	14	6	1740	
Total					1740	1740 Sq. ft.
Braves and Barge boards					169	
Total						169
Painting wood work 3 coats with Ca some paint for a-k. blue						
Doors	2	5		8	4	55
Windows	2x3	2	6	5	6	51.75
Ventilator	2x3	4	6	2	6	270.
Windows for Labrine	3x3	2		7		36
Carried over						910.75

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
1000.00 ft. for wall					910.75	
Ceiling on inside	2	6.0	14.0	6	174.0	
Carve & barge board	164	1	6		253.5	
Total 1000					2904.25	2904.25
800.00 ft. for wall						
Over window	7				7	
" Ventilation	8				8	
" Charnel	1				1	
Total 800						16
Removing debris						

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Quantity.	Description of Work.	Rate.	Per	Amount	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		RS.		RS.	RS.
	Demolishing the rear Compound of the Jail & enclosing further 40 feet to provide space for 2 new Jail wards.				
150.00	Units of Demolishing walls & backing materials at site & Carrying debris to 1 mile off. 100 cft.			150	
2.81	Units of excavating foundation — 4 — 100 cft.			11	
28.12	Concrete above in Chumam — 12.8 — 100 cft.			351	
7.50	Basement H.D. above in Chumam 5.0 — 100 cft.			112	
73.12	Superstructure — 16.0 — 100 cft.			1170	
375	Brick Coping with glass including Chimney 6.0 — 100 cft.			141	
97.50	Units of building with Chumam — 1.8 — 100 cft.			142	
67.00	Graveling the excluded Concrete including watering & tamping — 1.8 — 100 cft.			100	
	Total Rs.			2177	
	Reduct Value of old stones 2/3 of demolition 500			500	
	for Cement Labor — 150			150	
	Total less deductions Estimate Impus.			1527	
	Contingencies at 5 Per Cent			75	
	Profit supervision at 2 1/2 Per Cent			38	
	Total amount of Estimate Rs.			1640	
	Station Bellary 20/4/91				
	Dated 9 April 1891				
	Grand Total of Estimate Rs.			1640	

STATION

Dated 9

Bellary 20/4/91

1891

40,000—23-8-90.

Executive Engineer.

Bellary, Da

REFERENCE TO MADRAS P. W. D. CODE,
EDITION OF 1886.

PARAS. 921, 932, &c., 949, 952-955, 962-964.

P. W. D. FORM
No. M 207.

CIRCLE— *3rd*

DIVISION— *Bellary*

DISTRICT— *Bellary*

TALUK (OR ESTATE IN CASE OF ESTATE WORKS)—

Bellary

ESTIMATE FORM.—Abstract.

Financial Head— *Provincial*

Budget Head— *Civil Buildings*

Departmental Head— *Original work*

Main Head— *Jail*

Sub-Head—



Object of which the work forms part—

Section—

Name of Work— *Reinforcing the rear Compound of the Jail & extending the Jail further to provide space for 2 new Jail wards.*

Amount of Estimate, Rs.— *1640*

To be carried out by— *L.P.R.*

REFERENCES.

[P. W. D. Code, Edition of 1886—Paras. 921, 931.]

P. W. D. FORM
No. M 204.

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.	Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
		Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		
Estimate for Demolishing the rear Compound wall of Jail extending 40 feet further to provide space for 2 new Jail wards.						
<u>Demolishing</u>						
Masonry wall.	"	375	2	14	10500	
Removing stones from foundation	"	375	3	14	15000	
Total demolishing Eff.						<u>15000</u>
<u>Excavating foundation.</u>						
For the new wall extended—		375	3	2 1/2	2812	
Total foundation Eff. of earthwork						<u>2812</u>
<u>Foundation Concrete in Chumau</u>						
As per quantity of excavation Eff.						<u>2812</u>
<u>Basement stone in Chumau & masonry work.</u>						
New Compound wall—	"	375	2	1	750	
Total Eff. of Basement in Chumau						<u>750</u>
<u>Superstructure in Chumau.</u>						
New Compound wall—	"	375	1 1/2	13	7312	
Total Eff. of Superstructure in Chumau						<u>7312</u>
<u>Coping with Glass.</u>						
Over the new Compound wall.	"	375	—	—	375	
Total Running feet of Coping						<u>375</u>
<u>Pointing with Chumau.</u>						
Wall on both sides—	"	375	26	—	9750	
Total sq. feet of Pointing						<u>9750</u>
<u>Gravelling the Compound.</u>						
Gravelling the extended portion.	"	335	40	1/2	6700	
Total Eff. of Gravelling						<u>6700</u>

*Bellary D.O.
9 April 1891*

Executive Engineer

ESTIMATE FORM.—Detail Measurements.

Detail of Work.

Number.	MEASUREMENTS IN FEET.			Area or Contents.	Total Quantity of each description of Work.
	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.		

3/10/91

Report to accompany the Estimate for demolishing the old and constructing a new wall on the west side of the District Jail at Bellary

1 Amount of Estimate Rupees — 1640

2. Space within the present compound of the Jail being insufficient for constructing two new Cells on the west of the present 5 cells, it is thought advisable, by the authorities of the Jail Department, to enclose the requisite additional space on the west side, as shown in the accompanying sketch of the Jail compound, for the purpose -

3 - The rates are all good and value of work to be done by contract labor is deduced from the Estimate -

4 - The old and existing wall will be pulled down

5 - The foundations of the new wall will be of concrete 3' wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft deep - The masonry wall above will be 2 ft. wide and 14 ft high. On concrete foundation there will be a basement of $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. width and 1 foot depth -

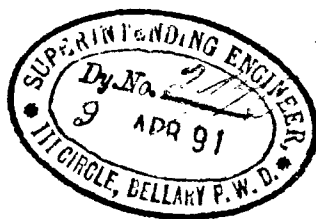
6 - On the top of the wall there will be a coping counter sunk with broken bottle glasses - Below it there will be cornice work of stone -

The wall below the cornice and above the basement will be neatly pointed with chunam -

The work will be carried out strictly in accordance with the Standard Specifications of the P. W. Department

Camp at Rampur
15th February 1891

Mohammad Khair
Asst. Engr. B.L.D.

[illegible]

FROM

M. Maximilian Egoine

Acting District Magistrate
Collector of South Arcot.

TO

The Inspector General
of Prisons
Madras.

Date
Received

9th } July 1891

REFERENCE ON

No.

ENCLOSURES

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst. regarding the proposed provision of extra constables for duty after the closure of the jail all persons sentenced to one month's imprisonment be brought into full

neighboring buildings, but this cannot be helped and we must make the best of the existing site.

3. As regards establishment, that which you propose seems adequate and as for the present would be all that is necessary. If subsequently it is found that modifications were necessary they could be made.

4. I enclose statements giving the information you require in para 3 of your letter.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obed^t servant

M. Maximilian
Acting District Magistrate

CLB

Statement showing the existing room adaptations taken the largest in
 the city of Portland for the various classes of prisoners.

Classes of prisoners	Number of males	Superficial area of cell and cell	Cell	Cell	Cell	Cell	Cell	Cell	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Males	Male	2	240 sq ft	3480 c ft	6	12			
	Female	1	120 sq ft	1740 c ft	3	3			
Males	Male	2	240 sq ft	3480 c ft	6	12			
	Female	2	120 sq ft	1740 c ft	3	6			
Females	Male	"	"	"	"	"			
	Female	"	"	"	"	"			

Total 7 720 sq ft 10440 c ft 33.

with a view to
 with the existing
 Conf. of the
 2nd May 1891.

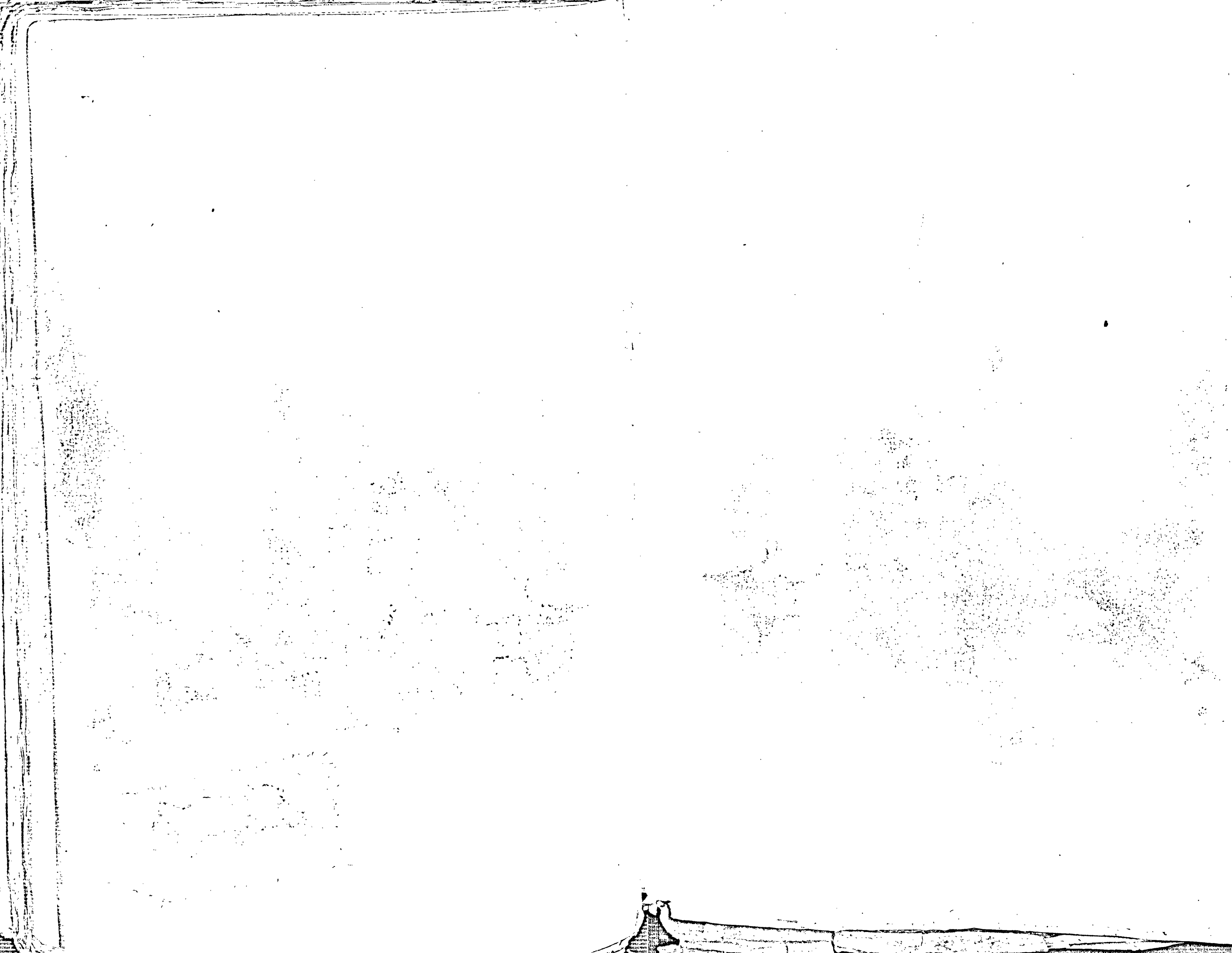
for the day of the
 for the day of the

Statement showing the daily average population
(Males and Females) for the five years 1886-5-1890
in the subject at Majakapain. 115

Year	Convicts		Total	Industrial Prisoners		Total	Total of each sex		Grand Total	Remarks
	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females		
1886	4.98	.89	5.87	5.61	.60	6.21	10.59	1.49	12.08	
1887	4.21	.62	4.83	5.97	.59	6.56	10.18	1.21	11.39	
1888	4.13	.08	4.21	5.56	.32	5.88	9.69	.40	10.09	
1889	4.40	.28	4.68	7.34	.44	7.78	11.74	.72	12.46	
1890	3.35	.37	3.72	7.55	.31	7.86	10.90	.68	11.58	
Total	21.07	2.24	23.31	32.02	2.26	34.29	53.10	4.50	57.6	
Average for 5 years	4.21	.45	4.66	6.44	.45	6.86	10.62	.89	11.52	

Lenth Storch
 District Magistrate's office
 Camp. Kallakimichy
 8th July 1891.

for Acting District Magistrate



25/6/10
16-10-10
✓

UNCLASSIFIED

Tuesday 12.7.10

8. 12. 71

2499.

16/6/10
26-5-18

8'12

