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TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

Public Works DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. / ~~B.P. No.~~	1313 W	Press. / ~~Mis.~~
Dated	26-5-1884	198 .

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O., dated 5th May 1884, No. 1110, Judicial.

Read—the following letter from Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th March 1884, No. 79:—

Referring to G.O., 5th September 1883, No. 2369, Judicial Department, I have now the honor to submit a report, after communication with the jail authorities at Bombay, on the establishment of portable jails and the employment of convicts on extramural labor.

2. This report I have purposely delayed, pending certain inquiries from the Bombay Inspector-General of Prisons, and until I had an opportunity of visiting Cocanada in company with the Chief Engineer and the Master Attendant.

3. In submitting the report called for by the Government of India showing the occupations on which the prisoners are employed in our jails, I pointed out in my letter that convicts could only be usefully and properly employed on public works where the works are of such magnitude and are so concentrated that large bodies of prisoners can be employed for several years; that unless proper buildings are provided, the same sanitary care enforced, and a proper system of discipline exercised, as now exist in our central jails, the system advocated by the Government of India would not only entail a heavy and unnecessary financial loss to the State, but it was more than doubtful whether the mortality would not largely increase under such a system. It was shown that, with the exception of the harbour works at Cocanada and perhaps at Madras, there are at the present time no suitable public works upon which convicts can be appropriately employed.

G.O., 20th July 1883, No. 1916, J.D.

4. The soundness of these views has now been admitted by the Secretary of State in a recent despatch in connection with the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of jail manufactures, and in condemnation of the policy advocating the extension of extramural prison labor on public works.

Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 10, dated 22nd March 1883.

Resolution, Home department, 22nd September 1882, No. 20-1406-19.

5. The harbour works at Cocanada are too small, and will be of too short duration to justify the employment of prison labor. The expense of erecting the necessary buildings, of providing proper supervision and the cost of the extra police guard would be quite incommensurate with any advantages that might possibly result from the employment of convict labor. Moreover, the prison population of this presidency has

G.O., 15th October 1883, No. 2901 W.

fallen to such a degree that the want of labor is being seriously felt in our jails. So much is this the case in the northern jails, that, in the event of the establishment of a public works prison at Cocanada, convicts would have to be brought from the southern districts entailing much additional expense for transit both to and fro, as every convict must be sent back to his own district for release at Government expense. Further, as our present jail accommodation considerably exceeds our requirements, a public works prison at Cocanada would be an addition to our present accommodation requiring extra guards and additional staff, adding thereby considerably to the cost of the jail administration of this presidency.

6. With regard to the establishment of portable jails, which are stated to have worked on the whole satisfactorily in the Bombay Presidency, I do myself the honor of enclosing a correspondence on the subject with the Inspector-General of Prisons of that presidency.

7. It will be seen that the circumstances of the Bombay Presidency are entirely different from those of Madras. In Bombay there is only *one* central jail at Yerrowda near Poona, for the whole presidency, consequently there is considerable difficulty relating to the employment of long-sentenced prisoners in that presidency. The authorities have been driven to resort to extramural labor on public works, not because outdoor labor possesses any superiority over indoor labor, but on account of the want of fitting central jails in which proper jail-discipline and a system of intramural labor—which is essential to such discipline—can be carried out. In Madras it is the reverse, we have six large central jails, besides the Penitentiary or Presidency jail, and the prison management pursued in this presidency—taking into consideration the difference of climate and the want of cellular accommodation—approximates very closely to the English system which after years of controversy has been proved by experience to fulfil the objects it has in view.

8. I visited the Public Works gang at Ashti in the Sholapur district. The prisoners were engaged on embankment work and in the construction of a large tank for irrigational purposes. I was informed by the Engineer officer in charge that the construction of these works, by convict labor, entirely satisfied the expectations of the Bombay Government. But although penal labor was enforced no attempt at classification was made, long and short sentenced prisoners, casuals and habituals, young and old, were herded together in unrestricted association, and the correctness of the opinion of the committee of 1838, who denounced the system of outdoor labor in India as "the worst which had ever been devised for convicts" was fully exemplified.

9. The statements of sickness and mortality in the Public Works gang at Mhaswad (formerly Ashti), Gokak and Nara are attached to the correspondence. The mortality amongst the prisoners forming the Ashti and the Nara gangs was at one time appalling, the prisoners suffering severely from fever due to exposure and overcrowding. Since these gangs have been removed more attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements and to the erection of suitable buildings. Colonel Beatty has kindly prepared a ground plan of the camp of the Mhaswad gang from a sketch furnished by Surgeon-Major Turnbull, the acting Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay. This camp jail will accommodate 800 convicts and cost about Rs. 16,000. The establishment consists of a superintendent on Rs. 350 with horse allowance of Rs. 30. A European jailor on Rs. 75. Under the jailor is a chief warder on Rs. 55. Five head warders on Rs. 25 each, 6 assistant warders on Rs. 12 each with 60 peons on Rs. 8 each. The office clerk receives Rs. 60, and the hospital establishment consists of an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 200 with a hospital assistant on Rs. 60. At the other camp jails the establishment is somewhat larger, but it is not necessary to trouble Government with more details.

10. In conclusion, I am of opinion that, so long as there is fitting and suitable accommodation in our central jails, the establishment of public works prisons except under very special circumstances is neither necessary nor desirable. Further, looking to the difficulties of maintaining a proper system of discipline and to the many drawbacks on sanitary grounds, the establishment of portable jails in this presidency would be a retrograde step in the prison management of the country.

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ENCLOSURES.

Demi-official from Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, dated Ootacamund, 21st September 1883.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Mackenzie, has brought to the notice of the Madras Government the satisfactory arrangements made in your presidency for employing large gangs of prisoners on public works, and I am directed to inquire from you as to the best mode of working the prisoners and for the establishment of portable jails.

2. In 1879 you were good enough to allow me to visit the gang at Ashti. Will you kindly inform me—

(i) Where you have had gangs at work, and what gangs are still kept up.
(ii) The nature of the work on which the prisoners are employed.
(iii) How the selection of prisoners for these gangs is made, and what steps are taken to keep up the strength of these gangs.
(iv) The rates of sickness and mortality, and whether these rates include those prisoners, who, from sickness or other reasons, are removed from the public work gangs and revert to the regular jails.
(v) Whether you have found from experience the prisoners employed on public works in these gangs have suffered in health. I believe that the mortality in the Ashti, Gokak, and Nara gangs suffered severely from fever chiefly due to exposure and overcrowding.
(vi) What do you consider the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.
(vii) What supervision and guards you have over the prisoners.
(viii) Are prisoners in gangs punished by restriction of diet, or what are the usual punishments inflicted. Is corporal punishment much resorted to.
(ix) What diet is given to prisoners in such gangs, and is any extra clothing given.
(x) Is there any attempt of classification of prisoners amongst these gangs, are short and long sentenced prisoners the casual and habitual offender work together. Is any restriction imposed as to age, or may young and old be worked in these gangs.

3. I shall be glad of any information you can kindly give me about the employment of prisoners on public works.

4. Have you any other central jail than Yerrowda in your presidency. How many convicts will your central jail hold.

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Madras Presidency, dated Poona, 7th November 1883, No. 5771.

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated 21st September 1883, addressed to Dr. Cruickshank (now on leave in England), I have the honor to state as follows in the order of your questions—

(i) *What gangs have been at work, and what gangs are still kept up.*—Gangs have been established at Nara in the Poona district (broken up in February 1878 on account of the excessive sickness and mortality prevailing in it), and at Ashti in the Sholapur district (broken up in March 1882 on formation of a new gang at Mhaswad in the Satara district). The gangs now kept up are those at Gokak in the Belgaum district, formed in 1877, Mhaswad established in March 1882, and Nara in Sind, established so far back as 1870.

I would however mention that the work at Gokak is now almost completed and the gang is about to be moved to Bijapur in the Kaladgi collectorate, for eventual amalgamation with the Mhaswad gang, which it is expected will be effected in April 1884, and will consist of about 1,000 prisoners.

(ii) *The nature of the work on which the prisoners are employed.*—The prisoners at Nara were employed on canal-cutting and clearance, and those at Ashti in the construction of a large tank for irrigational purposes. The gang at Gokak has been employed in the excavation and clearance of an extensive canal, and that at Mhaswad in the construction of a large irrigation tank and canal. The Nara gang has been engaged on what may be termed special work, making canals, protective embankments, canal clearances, and earthwork, in connection with the Sind system of canals; all the gangs with the exception of that at Nara have been established for employment under the Public Works department of this presidency.

(iii) *How the selection of prisoners is made, and what steps are taken to keep up the strength of the gangs—Vide* this office circulars, No. 16-135, of 10th January 1880, No. 16-1684, of 14th April 1881, No. 16-184, of 16th January 1882, No. 16-1431, of 6th April 1882, and No. 4646 of the 8th September 1883, attached, which explain fully the class of prisoners selected for the

gangs at Gokak, Mhaswad and Nara. Constant transfers of prisoners are made from the neighbouring district jails, and should occasion require it from more distant jails, to maintain the gangs at their established strength 800, 800 and 600 prisoners respectively.

(iv) *The rates of sickness and mortality and whether the rates include prisoners who from sickness or other reasons are removed from the gang to the regular jails.*—Attached is a comparative statement of the sickness and mortality in the three gangs as compared with the nearest jail for the years 1881-82:—

(*a*) The Mhaswad formerly the Ashti gang has since its formation been comparatively healthy and contrasts favorably with the large central jail at Yerrowda as regards percentage of daily average sick and deaths to daily average strength, but the percentage of admissions into hospital has been far larger at Mhaswad than Yerrowda many of the cases being trivial such as wounds, &c., received at work.

(*b*) The Gokak gang when first established was simply a famine camp, and the mortality of the gang for some time was excessively high. The sickness and mortality in 1881-82 contrasted very unfavorably with the neighbouring Dharwar jail, as will be seen from the statement.

(*c*) The Nara gang has been long established and at first the death-rate was very high, but of late years it has compared favorably with the neighbouring jail at Hyderabad.

(*d*) Statement B attached shows the chief diseases from which prisoners suffered in the gangs and nearest jails respectively during the years 1881 and 1882, from which it will be seen that the percentage of admissions from fever and bowel-complaints are much higher in gangs than in jails, attributable no doubt to the exposure to which prisoners employed on extramural work are subjected. The percentage of admissions from ulcers is also high, due to the nature of the work on which prisoners in the gangs are employed, bruises and consequent ulcers being common when prisoners are working in rock or hard muram especially.

2. The rates of sickness in statement A. do not include prisoners whom from sickness or other cause are removed from the gangs to the regular jails.

(v) *Whether it has been found from experience that prisoners in gangs have suffered in health.*—It is undoubtedly the fact that the convicts in extramural gangs suffer in health to a certain extent from such employment. Although the prisoners in gangs are much more liberally fed than the prisoners in jails, and are specially selected for the gangs on account of physical fitness, still it will be seen from the statement A, the sickness and mortality amongst these highly fed and carefully selected prisoners has been much higher than amongst the men fed on a lower diet and of poorer physique who are left in jail. There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the hard work exacted from the prisoners in gangs, and the great exposure and alternations of temperature to which they are subjected, are more trying to health than the comparatively easy intramural labor under shelter of the regular jails. The table of sickness and mortality in the Mhaswad gang, however, goes far to prove that it is possible to organize extramural gangs, in which the sickness and mortality would not be excessive; much depends on the intelligence and carefulness of the superintendent.

(vi) *What is considered the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.*—Annexed is a plan of the Mhaswad gang barracks (and subsidiary buildings), built on the radiating principle, for the accommodation of 800 prisoners on the associated system; and one found from experience to be the model of a convict encampment and suitable in every way for sheltering prisoners on extramural work, where the rainfall is moderate. The barracks are built on a low plinth, the walls of mud, stone, and kutcha brick, six feet high, and with iron or wooden grating at the top for lateral ventilation, and roofed with bamboo rafters, grass and leaves. All the woodwork of the barracks can be pulled down and moved from place to place as occasion requires. Full particulars as to size, &c., and accommodation of buildings are given on the plan.

(vii) *Supervision and guarding of prisoners.*—One superintendent, one jailor, one deputy jailor, two chief warders, and an establishment of warders and peons not exceeding 10 per cent. of the established strength of the gang, also to assist the paid establishment, a number of convict warders not exceeding 5 per cent. of the number of prisoners employed in the gang. On the first formation of a gang, a superintendent possessing special qualifications, and the establishment were selected from the several district jails of the presidency so that all from the superintendent downward were well acquainted with jail discipline and the management and working of prisoners, and absolute necessity in the organization of extramural gangs.

(viii) *Are prisoners in gangs punished by restriction of diet, or what punishments are inflicted.*—The prisoners work at allotted tasks (specified hereafter), and the non-performance of their tasks and breaches of jail discipline are visited with the ordinary jail punishments, stocks, forfeiture of marks, penal diet, &c. Whipping is seldom resorted to except for serious offences. During the year 1882 there were only fifteen corporal punishments in the Gokak gang, and seven at Nara, while there was not a single whipping in the Mhaswad gang.

(ix) *The diet given to prisoners in the gangs and whether any extra clothing is given.*—The diet scale in force in the gangs is as follows:—

—	Gokak.			Mhaswad.			Nara.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Wheat, bajri or jowari	1	12	..	1	12	..	2	..	..
* Dholl	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Salt	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	6
Vegetables	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	6	..
Condiments	..	..	6	..	..	6¼	..	..	2
Oil or ghee	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	5½
Animal food	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	8	..

* Excluded when animal food is given.

This scale is 4 and 8 oz. respectively of wheat, &c., 1 oz. of dholl, vegetables 2 oz. (Gokak and Mhaswad only), condiments 2 drs., oil 4 drs., and animal food 1 oz. (4 oz. at Nara) in excess of the diet allowed for prisoners on intramural labor in the regular jails.

(2) It should be noted that the above scale is given only to those prisoners of the gangs actually employed on extramural work; prisoners employed as jail servants, sweepers, &c., receive only the diet given in jails for medium or intramural labor. The diet scale in the Nara gang is a special one and sanctioned on account of the peculiarly trying climate in which the prisoners work and the movable nature of the gang.

(3) The prisoners in the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs are not allowed any extra clothing, but the Nara prisoners are given woollen trousers and woollen caps during the cold weather, on account of the excessive cold experienced in Sind.

(x) *Is there any attempt at classification of prisoners employed in the gangs.*—There is no attempt made at classification, long and short term prisoners, casuals and habituals, and young and old work and sleep together.

2. In the Mhaswad gang, the tasks assigned for the respective classes of labor are as under, and the prisoners, *i.e.*, the *working* men, and not the *whole* gang, earn 3½ annas per head per diem, on an average:—

Tasks.

Black-earth 58 cubic feet, maun earth 58 cubic feet, soft muram 35 cubic feet, hard muram 15½ cubic feet, boulders 14 cubic feet, blasting materials up to 6¼ feet, 9¾ cubic feet up to 8⅓ feet, 8¾ cubic feet to 10 feet, 7¾ cubic feet to 12½ feet, 6¾ cubic feet to 14 feet, 5⅝ cubic feet. These tasks are assigned for a whole gang of 24 men.

3. The rates paid for the work are—

							RS.	A.	P.
Per hundred cubic feet black-earth, carried 50 feet							0	6	0
Do.	do.	maun do.	do.					..	
Do.	do.	soft muram,	do.				0	10	0
Do.	do.	hard muram,	do.				1	7	0
Do.	do.	boulders,	do.				1	9	0
Do. blasting material carried and lifted,				4⅓	to	6¼ feet high.	2	4	0
Do.		do.		6⅓	to	8⅓ do. ..	2	8	0
Do.		do.		8¼	to	10⅓ do. ..	2	14	0
Do.		do.		10½	to	12⅓ do. ..	3	4	0
Do.		do.		12½	to	14 do. ..	3	12	0

In the Gokak gang the work and rates vary slightly—

		RS.	A.	P.
Per hundred excavation in black rock		4	8	0
Do.	embankment cutting	0	10	0
Do.	excavation in soil	0	8	0
Do.	soft muram	0	14	0
Do.	hard muram	1	4	0
Do.	concrete filling	2	8	0

4. It has been found from experience that to successfully organize an extramural gang, it is necessary to select a work suitable for convict labor, to secure a site in every way suitable as regards nature of ground, drainage, and water-supply for an encampment, and to arrange to have the prisoners well hutted. To secure these objects, the plan usually adopted in this presidency is to ask the Public Works department to select a suitable work, and then to transfer to the proposed site of the work 200 carefully picked prisoners, under an efficient superintendent, to

prepare and clear the site, and build barracks, transferring gangs of prisoners from time to time from the district jails as accommodation is provided. All our experience goes to prove that tents are not suitable for hutting large bodies of prisoners for any length of time, and that it is not only injudicious, but dangerous, to collect a large body of prisoners together till suitable accommodation is provided. The large mortality in the Nara and Gokak gangs when first established was greatly due to the prisoners being overcrowded in tents and temporary buildings during the construction of the temporary barracks, and it is essential to the successful working of a gang, both from sanitary and financial points of view, that prisoners should be suitably hutted and not overcrowded.

5. Another necessary point to be observed in the establishment of an extramural gang is that the work is suitable for convict labor, and that work be selected on which prisoners can be employed for several years (a work which it is desirable to construct, but which does not require to be hurried on to completion) as it does not pay to move gangs from one place of work to mother, every two or even three years, as a great deal of time is lost in moving prisoners and building barracks at considerable expense.

6. With reference to the remark contained in the answer to question I, regarding the establishment of a gang at Bijapur, I would state, for your information, that the head-quarters of the Kaladgi collectorate is about to be established at that station, but as the place is covered with the ruins of ancient buildings, dense vegetation, and debris, it is considered necessary to clear and level the station before occupation by the district authorities. This has been decided to be a work suitable for convict labor, and hence it is intended to amalgamate the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs bringing the strength up to 1,000 prisoners at Bijapore for employment under the Public Works Department.

7. It may be interesting for you to learn that the earnings of the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs from date of first formation to 31st August 1883 have been Rs. 1,07,800 and Rs. 46,758 respectively. The earnings per prisoner during 1882 were Rs. 32 in the Gokak gang, and Rs. 45 in the Mhaswad gang.

8. With reference to the last inquiry in your letter, I have the honor to state that the Yerrowda jail is the only central jail in the presidency, and it is capable of accommodating 1,532 prisoners.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-135 of 1880.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
POONA, *10th January* 1880.

The Inspector-General of Prisons directs that, in future, whenever it is intended to transfer a body of prisoners by road from one jail to another or to and from an extramural gang, the superintendent of the transferring jail or gang will be good enough to intimate, in good time, to the magistrates of the districts through which the prisoners will march *en route* to their destination, the probable date of their despatch and the number to be transferred, so that the district magistrates may, if considered necessary, take steps for ensuring the safety of the prisoners whilst marching through their (the district magistrates) respective districts.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-1684 of 1881.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
POONA, *14th April* 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

As the employment of extramural convict gangs in this presidency is likely to become a permanency, the undersigned considers it necessary to call the attention of superintendents of jails to the following instructions regarding the transfer of prisoners from jails to the extramural gangs at Nara, Ashti and Gokak. These instructions have mostly been embodied in communications issued from time to time by this office in the shape of letters and circulars, so that there is nothing new in this circular; but, as the Inspector-General of Prisons finds that the rules regarding transfers are not always carried out by superintendents of jails in their integrity, he has thought it expedient to embody all previous orders on the subject in one document for easy reference.

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2. The three gangs will be recruited by transfers of convicts as follows, viz. :—

Nara—from Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Kurrachee.
Ashti—from Yerrowda, Poona, Tanna, Presidency jails, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and, when specially ordered, from the Guzerat jails and from Satara.
Gokak—from Kaladgi, Dharwar, Belgaum, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Satara.

3. In selecting prisoners for transfer the primary point to bear in mind is that they must be all in good health, strong and able-bodied, fit to execute a fair day's task work such as will be exacted from them on arrival at these gangs. The work consists principally of earth-work, and of excavation in soft and hard muram and rock and in carrying and removing the same from cuttings; and as a rule the prisoners are expected to do a measured task.

4. No prisoner who has appealed should be transferred to these gangs until his appeal has been decided and the sentence upheld, and every convict likely to be transferred to a gang should, immediately on his arrival in jail, be asked if he intends to appeal, and if then he states that he does not intend to appeal, he may be transferred before the expiration of the period allowed to him by law within which to prefer an appeal—*vide* Government Resolution, No. 627, dated 1st February 1879, copies of which were circulated to Superintendents by this office on the 7th idem.

5. In some cases it has been found that the rule with regard to physical fitness has been overlooked, and that men quite unfit for work at these gangs have been transferred, causing much departmental inconvenience and extra expense to the State, as such prisoners, after being a short time with the gangs, have broken down under the work and exposure, and consequently, instead of being an assistance, they have become an incumbrance; ultimately having to be retransferred to the district jails without having recouped by their earnings even the bare cost of transferring them to the gangs.

6. The next point is that of length of sentence, and the Inspector-General of Prisons directs that, as a maximum period, no prisoner with more than two years of his sentence to run, as a rule, should be transferred, but in exceptional cases this rule may be relaxed, and Superintendents of Jails must exercise their discretion and judgment on this point, for where it might be safe to send a kunbi or cultivator sentenced for life, for wife or child murder to one of the gangs, it is obvious that it would be dangerous to transfer an habitual dacoit who was sentenced to, say, only three years' imprisonment.

7. As a minimum no prisoner who has a lesser period of his sentence to run than is shown below should be transferred :—

	Months.		Months.
From Hyderabad	2	From Ahmednagar	2
„ Kurrachee	3	„ Sholapur	1
„ Shikarpur	3	„ Guzerat jails	6
„ Yerrowda	2	„ Satara	2
„ Poona	2	„ Belgaum	1
„ Tanna	2	„ Dharwar	2
„ Bombay jails	2	„ Kaladgi	2
„ Dhulia	2		

8. No prisoner under sentence of solitary confinement should be sent to these gangs until the entire period of such confinement, to which he has been sentenced, is executed.

9. Prisoners transferred by road should march as light as possible; they should not be required to carry their cooking utensils, bedding, &c., which must be conveyed in country carts or other suitable conveyance; this will leave the prisoners' hands free, and will allow them to support the leg fetters and prevent the prisoners arriving at the gangs suffering from sores on their legs, caused by the chafing of their fetters on the march.

10. The importance of maintaining these gangs up to their full strength is the first thing to be considered in regard to the employment of prisoners, and Superintendents should submit to this office from time to time, at short intervals, rolls of such prisoners as the medical officer considers fit for the gangs in conformity with these instructions, when orders will be issued for their transfer. No transfer should be made (except in case of an emergency) to these gangs without first referring to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

11. Prisoners who are in every way fit for the gangs should not be allowed to accumulate to large numbers in the district jails, as Government is of opinion that the employment of convicts at these gangs is of more importance to the State than keeping large numbers in the jail factories as formerly.

12. Only a sufficient number of skilled and specially-selected prisoners should be retained for the factory, and these, with the old and weakly and long-term dangerous prisoners, will, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Prisons, be quite sufficient for carrying on the factory operations, and the arrangement will place Superintendents in a position to send all their strong able-bodied prisoners to the extramural gangs.

13. Whenever a batch of prisoners is about to be transferred, *timely* intimation should invariably be given by Superintendents to the Magistrates of the district through which the prisoners are to pass *en route* (in Sind intimation should also be given to the Commissioner) as directed in this office circular, No. 16-135, dated 10th January 1880.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-184 of 1882.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 16th January 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has the honor to intimate to all Superintendents of Jails that Government has directed the orders contained in their resolution as per margin be cancelled, and that whether prisoners have appealed or not they shall, if in every other way fit as regards physique, health, and length of sentence, be transferred to an extramural gang.

Government Resolution, No. 627, dated 1st February 1879, Judicial department; see also para. 4 of this office circular, No. 16-1684, dated 14th April 1881, which is also cancelled.

In future Superintendents of Jails will carefully see that this order is carried out and that no prisoner who is fit for the gangs is detained in jail after a sufficient number is available to make up a fair batch for transfer.

Superintendents of Jails must, however, take every care that there shall be no unnecessary delay in communicating with the superintendent of the gang to which prisoners have been transferred in each case where the sentences have been annulled or modified on appeal, so that the prisoner may be released as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-1431 of 1882.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 6th April 1882.

With reference to this office circular, No. 16-1684, dated 14th April 1881, it is notified for information that the minimum of unexpired sentence of prisoners transferred from Satara and Kaladgi to Mhaswad and Gokak respectively is reduced from two to one month, and that all transfers from Satara should be sent to Mhaswad by road, and none to Gokak.

2. The above circular should be corrected accordingly.

3. When prisoners are transferred by rail, care should be taken to despatch them in sufficient numbers to fill (with the guard) the whole number of seats in one, or more, compartment or carriage.

4. Prisoners for Mhaswad, except those from Satara, should be sent by rail to Barsi Road Station and marched to the gang by escort sent to meet them as they arrive at that station.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4646 of 1883.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 8th September 1883.

MEMORANDUM.

In supersession of the order contained in paragraph 1 of this office circular, No. 16-184, dated 16th January 1882, and under instructions from Government, the Acting Inspector-

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General of Prisons directs that prisoners who appeal or state their intention of appealing shall not be transferred to an extramural gang, but detained in jail till after their appeals have been decided, or the period allowed by law in which to prefer an appeal has elapsed.

2. Superintendents of Jails are requested to be good enough to see that this order, which has been framed in view to allow appellants to be heard, in accordance with section 421 of Criminal Procedure Code, is strictly carried out in future.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

STATEMENT A.

	1882.							1881.						
	Average daily strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths.
Gokak	553	712	30·0	34	128·7	5·4	6·1	461	786	47·0	52	170·5	10·2	11·3
Dharwar	217	182	5·9	3	83·8	2·7	1·4	235	195	8·7	5	83·0	3·7	2·1
Ashti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	661	18·5	6	122·6	3·4	1·1
Mhaswad	569	910	24·5	12	159·9	4·3	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	1,174	491	21·5	17	41·8	1·8	1·4	1,260	686	43·1	18	53·6	3·4	1·4
Nara	716	619	15·0	44	86·4	2·1	6·1	681	529	18·0	24	77·7	2·6	3·5
Hyderabad ..	627	341	20·0	22	54·4	3·2	3·5	810	370	19·7	56	45·7	2·4	6·9

POONA,
7th November 1883.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

STATEMENT B.

—	1882. Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Admissions and deaths from: Fevers.		Bowel-complaints.		Ulcers.		Anæmia and general debility.		Other diseases.		Total.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from: Fevers.		Bowel-complaints.		Ulcers.		Anæmia and general debility.		Other diseases.		Total.	
1	2	3	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Ashti Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhaswad Camp	569	24·5	425	3	126	1	45	..	26	..	288	8	910	12	74·7	0·5	22·1	0·2	7·9	..	4·6	..	50·6	1·4	159·9	2·1
Yerrowda Central Jail	1,174	21·5	79	1	28	3	80	..	3	2	346	11	491	17	6·7	0·08	2·4	0·3	2·5	..	0·7	0·2	29·8	0·9	41·8	1·4
Gokak Camp	553	30	207	5	155	16	59	..	15	2	216	11	712	34	48·3	0·9	28·0	2·9	10·7	..	2·7	0·4	39·0	1·2	128·7	6·1
Dharwar Jail	217	5·9	44	1	24	..	7	..	5	1	102	1	182	3	20·2	0·4	11·1	..	3·2	..	2·3	0·4	47·0	0·4	83·8	1·4
Nara Camp	716	15	311	11	51	4	7	..	14	2	236	27	619	44	43·5	1·5	7·1	0·6	0·9	..	1·9	0·2	33·0	3·8	86·4	6·1
Hyderabad Jail	627	20	161	10	45	4	14	..	..	..	131	8	341	22	24·1	1·6	7·2	0·6	2·2	..	..	..	20·9	1·3	54·4	3·5

STATEMENT B—*continued*.

—	1881. Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Admissions and deaths from: Fevers.		Bowel-complaints.		Ulcers.		Anæmia and general debility.		Other diseases.		Total.		Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from: Fevers.		Bowel-complaints.		Ulcers.		Anæmia and general debility.		Other diseases.		Total.	
16	17	18		19		20		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29	
		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Ashti Camp	539	18·5	480	1	49	1	5	..	18	1	109	3	661	6	89·0	0·2	9·0	3·2	0·9	..	3·3	0·2	20·4	0·5	122·6	1·1
Mhaswad Camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda Central Jail	1,280	43·1	77	2	38	4	43	..	10	4	518	8	686	18	6·0	0·1	2·9	0·3	3·4	..	0·8	0·3	40·4	0·6	53·6	1·4
Gokak Camp	461	47·0	440	5	109	17	157	15	20	9	60	6	786	52	95·4	1·0	23·6	3·7	34·0	3·2	4·3	1·9	13·0	1·3	170·5	11·3
Dharwar Jail	235	3·7	68	2	18	..	12	..	8	1	89	2	195	5	28·9	0·8	7·6	..	5·2	..	3·4	0·4	37·9	0·8	83·0	2·1
Nara Camp	681	18	255	8	79	5	9	..	17	1	169	10	529	24	37·4	1·2	11·6	0·7	1·3	..	2·5	0·1	24·8	1·5	77·7	3·5
Hyderabad Jail	810	19·7	168	11	40	14	15	..	1	..	146	31	370	56	20·8	1·4	4·9	1·7	1·9	..	0·1	..	18·0	3·8	45·7	6·9

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

POONA,
7th November 1883.

13/3/9

Order—dated 5th May 1884, No. 1110, Judicial.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is not of opinion that the Cocanada Harbour Works afford a suitable opportunity for the employment of jail labor on a large scale. The works, it appears, will not last a sufficient time to render it advisable to construct the necessary large portable jail near the site of the harbour, and an additional reason for not incurring a large expenditure at present upon the construction of extra jail accommodation is to be found in the fact that the accommodation considerably exceeds present requirements. The Inspector-General of Jails does not state whether he is aware of any other work than that mentioned by him on which jail labor could be suitably employed at this or at any future time; the matter, however, should not be lost sight of. These proceedings will be communicated to the Department of Public Works in order that this department may be communicated with whenever any public works is taken up, upon which, it may be thought, convict labor can be conveniently employed.

(True Extract.)

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

ORDER—dated 26th May 1884, No. 1313 W., Public Works.

Communicated to Superintending Engineers, in continuation of G.O., No. 3132 W., dated 5th November 1883, and for guidance with advertence to the concluding sentence of the order in the Judicial Department.

2. Superintending Engineers will not fail to bring to notice any work about to be undertaken within their circles, upon which, in their opinion, convict labor can be conveniently employed.

3. With respect to the utilisation of convict labor on jail works, instructions have already been issued in proceedings of Government, No. 1054 W., dated 25th April 1884.

(True Extract.)

Major, R.E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D.

To Superintending Engineers.
To the Superintendent of Works, Tank Maintenance.
" Consulting Architect to Government.
" Engineers-in-Chief, State Railways.
" Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
" Consulting Engineer for Railways.
" Superintendent, Madras Harbour Works.

Exd. E. Fernandez.
Spare Copies

1313

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1884} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated May, 1884.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 26th May 1884, No. 1313 W.

MAY.

Convict Labor

Proceedings, Judicial Department, on the question of establishment of portable jails and employment of — on Public Works, communicated to Superintending Engineers, with remarks.

15TH OCTOBER 1883, No. 2901 W., PUBLIC WORKS.

1313/8

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Buildings and Roads.
Civil Works.

READ—the following papers:—

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, dated 8th September 1883, No. 347 E.:—

In paragraph 14 of his letter, No. 166, dated 28th June 1883, to the Chief Secretary to Government, the Inspector-General of Jails, in reporting generally on the subject of the employment of convicts, suggests that "convict labor might be given gratuitously" on the work about to be undertaken in connection with the harbour works at Cocanada. The Superintending Engineer, First Circle, is requested to report on the expediency of employing such labor on carrying out any part of the work.

From G. T. WALCH, Esq., Officiating Superintending Engineer, First Circle, to the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, dated Dowlaishweram, 26th September 1883, No. 1825 G.D.

With reference to your No. 347 E., dated 8th September 1883, I have the honor to state that, as this department has not* the exclusion of the groynes or "training walls" at Cocanada, I communicated your memorandum to the Master Attendant for his views on the subject, and enclose copy of his reply (No. 1213, dated 20th September 1883).

One copy of a letter, No. 1213, dated 20th September 1883, from the Master Attendant, Cocanada, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.

* See also No. 1218, dated 25th July 1883, and telegram, 15th August 1883.

2. I also asked the Superintendent of the Central Jail "about how many convicts there would be available for quarrying near Sámalkót or elsewhere, and for general work" connected with the work under notice, but have not yet received a reply.

3. I see no reason (of course quite apart from the question of safeguarding the convicts, which is a question for the Jail Department) why convicts should not be used as recommended by the Master Attendant.

ENCLOSURE.

From F. GILLHAM, Esq., Master Attendant, Cocanada, to the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, Dowlaishweram, dated 20th September 1883, No. 1213.

With reference to your No. 1715 G.D., dated 14th September 1883, with enclosure, I have the honor to state that no contracts have yet been entered into for the groyne work, as there has been some difficulty experienced in getting contractors to supply stones from Sámalkót except at exorbitant rates, which the original estimate sanctioned for the works could not afford, and the revised estimate has only now just been received sanctioned. I am of opinion that the works would be much facilitated, and a considerable saving made, if convict labor can be obtained, as suggested, gratuitously for quarrying stone at Sámalkót and Dowlaishweram or Rajahmundry, and loading it into boats for conveyance to Cocanada. It would then only be necessary to enter into contracts for boats to convey it from both places, and at the same time one or two gangs of convicts could be employed for unloading the boats and working at the groynes. I would therefore request that an early decision may be obtained with a view of as little unnecessary delay as possible being occasioned in obtaining contractors, if necessary, for supplying the stone, in the event of convict labor not being available.

Copy of Public Works Department Chief Engineer's memorandum, No. 347 E., dated 8th September 1883.

Order—dated 15th October 1883, No. 2901 W., Public Works.

The above correspondence will be communicated, through the Judicial Department, to the Inspector-General of Jails, with reference to paragraph 14 of his letter, No. 166, dated 28th June 1883, to the Chief Secretary to Government, on the subject of the employment of convict labor on public works.

2. It is observed that it is now contemplated to transfer the work of the Cocanada groynes to the Public Works Department for execution. Convicts could, it is thought, be usefully and economically employed on quarrying at Sámalkót if arrangements can be made for housing them there. The Superintending Engineer will report whether unused military buildings are available for the purpose. It would be a long lead for the stone if quarried at Rajahmundry; but it may, on inquiry, prove to be the most economical arrangement, if much extra cost has to be incurred on housing and guarding the prisoners at Sámalkót. The matter should be carefully investigated by the Superintending Engineer in communication with the Inspector-General of Jails, and the result reported at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. SHAW-STEWART, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D.

To the Superintending Engineer, First Circle.
" Judicial Department.
" Marine "

Exd. A. F. Goodall.
Spare Copies

1313/9

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.
CIVIL WORKS.

Govt. of {1883} Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Dated October, 15th.

Read. *Encl.*

G.O., 15th Oct. 1883, No. 2901 W.

OCTOBER.

Groynes at Cocanada

Correspondence suggesting the employment of convict labor on the —, communicated, through the Judicial Department, to the Inspector-General of Jails; and the Superintending Engineer, First Circle, ordered to report on the comparative merits of Sámalkót and Rajahmundry as places for quarrying.

1313/10

5TH SEPTEMBER 1883, No. 2369, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Judicial), to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Simla, 21st August 1883, No. 1152.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 1917, dated the 20th ultimo, forwarding, with reference to Home Department Resolution, Nos. 20—1406-19, dated the 22nd September 1882, regarding jail manufactures, a copy of the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, in which is recorded a statement showing on what occupations the prisoners in the Jails of that Presidency are now employed. It is stated that various reports containing information as to large engineering works on which convicts may suitably be employed are now before the Madras Government, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council has still under his consideration the best mode of forwarding the policy laid down in the Resolution in this direction.

2. In reply, I am to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the manner in which the Government of Madras are taking up the general question. The report, I am to observe, shows however that in most of the District Jails prisoners are largely employed in small gangs extramurally on station roads and such like out-door labor. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is doubtful whether such employment can be made consistent with discipline, and it was strongly condemned by Lord Macaulay's Committee of 1838. I am to express a hope that such industries as oil pressing and coarse hand-loom weaving may be found feasible even in District Jails.

3. With regard to the employment of convicts on large public works, I am to request that you will be good enough to move His Excellency the Governor in Council to consider whether, by the establishment of portable jails, the difficulties referred to by the Inspector-General of Jails in paragraph 9 of his letter forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment might not be obviated. I am to suggest also that the Government of Bombay may be usefully consulted on the subject. Very satisfactory arrangements for the employment of large gangs extramurally have been adopted in that Presidency. If, however, large harbour works can be undertaken, they would entirely satisfy the conditions of out-door work for convicts that the Government of India desire to see carried out.

ORDER—dated 5th September 1883, No. 2369, Judicial.

Communicated to the Inspector-General of Jails.

2. The Inspector-General will report, after communication with the Jail Authorities of Bombay, on the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
„ Public Works Department.

Exd. J. Wrigat.

Govt. of 1883 Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Rec'd. Encl.

G.O., 5th September 1883, No. 2369.

SEPTEMBER.

Jail Manufactures.

Communicating to the Inspector-General of Jails letter from the Government of India regarding the employment of convicts on extramural and intramural labor; and requesting him to report, after communication with the Jail Authorities of Bombay, on the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.

5TH MAY 1884, No. 1110, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 18th March 1884, No. 79.

Referring to G.O., 5th September 1883, No. 2369, Judicial department, I have now the honor to submit a report, after communication with the jail authorities at Bombay, on the establishment of portable jails and the employment of convicts on extramural labor.

2. This report I have purposely delayed, pending certain inquiries from the Bombay Inspector-General of Prisons, and until I had an opportunity of visiting Cocanada in company with the Chief Engineer and the Master Attendant.

3. In submitting the report called for by the Government of India showing the occupations on which the prisoners are employed in our jails, I pointed out in my letter that convicts could only be usefully and properly employed on public works where the works are of such magnitude and are so concentrated that large bodies of prisoners can be employed for several years; that unless proper buildings are provided, the same sanitary care enforced, and a proper system of discipline exercised, as now exist in our central jails, the system advocated by the Government of India would not only entail a heavy and unnecessary financial loss to the State, but it was more than doubtful whether the mortality would not largely increase under such a system. It was shown that, with the exception of the Harbour works at Cocanada and perhaps at Madras, there are at the present time no suitable public works upon which convicts can be appropriately employed.

G.O., 20th July 1883, No. 1916, J.D.

4. The soundness of these views has now been admitted by the Secretary of State in a recent despatch in connection with the resolution of the Government of India on the subject of jail manufactures, and in condemnation of the policy advocating the extension of extramural prison labor on public works.

Despatch from Secretary of State to Government of India, No. 10, dated 22nd March 1883.

Resolution, Home department, 22nd September 1882, No. 20-1406-19.

5. The Harbour works at Cocanada are too small, and will be of too short duration to justify the employment of prison labor. The expense of erecting the necessary buildings, of providing proper supervision and the cost of the extra police guard would be quite incommensurate with any advantages that might possibly result from the employment of convict labor. Moreover, the prison population of this presidency has

G.O., 15th October 1883, No. 2901 W.

fallen to such a degree that the want of labor is being seriously felt in our jails. So much is this the case in the northern jails, that, in the event of the establishment of a public works prison at Cocanada, convicts would have to be brought from the southern districts entailing much additional expense for transit both to and fro, as every convict must be sent back to his own district for release at Government expense. Further, as our present jail accommodation considerably exceeds our requirements, a public works prison at Cocanada would be an addition to our present accommodation requiring extra guards and additional staff, adding thereby considerably to the cost of the jail administration of this presidency.

6. With regard to the establishment of portable jails, which are stated to have worked on the whole satisfactorily in the Bombay Presidency, I do myself the honor of enclosing a correspondence on the subject with the Inspector-General of Prisons of that presidency.

7. It will be seen that the circumstances of the Bombay Presidency are entirely different from those of Madras. In Bombay there is only *one* central jail at Yerrowda near Poona, for the whole presidency, consequently there is considerable difficulty relating to the employment of long-sentenced prisoners in that presidency. The authorities have been driven to resort to extramural labor on public works, not because outdoor labor possesses any superiority over indoor labor, but on account of the want of fitting central jails in which proper jail-discipline and a system of intramural labor—which is essential to such discipline—can be carried out. In Madras it is the reverse, we have six large central jails, besides the Penitentiary or Presidency jail, and the prison management pursued in this presidency—taking into consideration the difference of climate and the want of cellular accommodation—approximates very closely to the English system which after years of controversy has been proved by experience to fulfil the objects it has in view.

8. I visited the Public Works gang at Ashti in the Sholapur district. The prisoners were engaged on embankment work and in the construction of a large tank for irrigational purposes. I was informed by the Engineer officer in charge that the construction of these works, by convict labor, entirely satisfied the expectations of the Bombay Government. But although penal labor was enforced no attempt at classification was made, long and short sentenced prisoners, casuals and habituals, young and old, were herded together in unrestricted association, and the correctness of the opinion of the committee of 1838, who denounced the system of outdoor labor in India as "the worst which had ever been devised for convicts" was fully exemplified.

9. The statements of sickness and mortality in the Public Works gang at Mhaswad (formerly Ashti), Gokak and Nara are attached to the correspondence. The mortality amongst the prisoners forming the Ashti and the Nara gangs was at one time appalling, the prisoners suffering severely from fever due to exposure and overcrowding. Since these gangs have been removed more attention has been paid to sanitary arrangements and to the erection of suitable buildings. Colonel Beatty has kindly prepared a ground plan of the camp of the Mhaswad gang from a sketch furnished by Surgeon-Major Turnbull, the acting Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay. This camp jail will accommodate 800 convicts and cost about Rs. 16,000. The establishment consists of a superintendent on Rs. 350 with horse allowance of Rs. 30. A European jailor on Rs. 75. Under the jailor is a chief warder on Rs. 35. Five head warders on Rs. 25 each, 6 assistant warders on Rs. 12 each with 60 peons on Rs. 8 each. The office clerk receives Rs. 60, and the hospital establishment consists of an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 200 with a hospital assistant on Rs. 60. At the other camp jails the establishment is somewhat larger, but it is not necessary to trouble Government with more details.

10. In conclusion, I am of opinion that, so long as there is fitting and suitable accommodation in our central jails, the establishment of public works prisons except under very special circumstances is neither necessary nor desirable. Further, looking to the difficulties of maintaining a proper system of discipline and to the many drawbacks on sanitary grounds, the establishment of portable jails in this presidency would be a retrograde step in the prison management of the country.

1313/12

ENCLOSURES.

Demi-official from Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, Madras, to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, dated Ootacamund, 21st September 1883.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Mackenzie, has brought to the notice of the Madras Government the satisfactory arrangements made in your presidency for employing large gangs of prisoners on public works, and I am directed to inquire from you as to the best mode of working the prisoners and for the establishment of portable jails.

2. In 1879 you were good enough to allow me to visit the gang at Ashti. Will you kindly inform me—

(i) Where you have had gangs at work, and what gangs are still kept up.
(ii) The nature of the work on which the prisoners are employed.
(iii) How the selection of prisoners for these gangs is made, and what steps are taken to keep up the strength of these gangs.
(iv) The rates of sickness and mortality, and whether these rates include those prisoners, who, from sickness or other reasons, are removed from the public work gangs and revert to the regular jails.
(v) Whether you have found from experience the prisoners employed on public works in these gangs have suffered in health. I believe that the mortality in the Ashti, Gokak, and Nara gangs suffered severely from fever chiefly due to exposure and overcrowding.
(vi) What do you consider the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.
(vii) What supervision and guards you have over the prisoners.
(viii) Are prisoners in gangs punished by restriction of diet, or what are the usual punishments inflicted. Is corporal punishment much resorted to.
(ix) What diet is given to prisoners in such gangs, and is any extra clothing given.
(x) Is there any attempt of classification of prisoners amongst these gangs, are short and long sentenced prisoners the casual and habitual offender work together. Is any restriction imposed as to age, or may young and old be worked in these gangs.

3. I shall be glad of any information you can kindly give me about the employment of prisoners on public works.

4. Have you any other central jail than Yerrowda in your presidency. How many convicts will your central jail hold.

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Madras Presidency, dated Poona, 7th November 1883, No. 5771.

In reply to your demi-official letter, dated 21st September 1883, addressed to Dr. Cruickshank (now on leave in England), I have the honor to state as follows in the order of your questions—

(i) *What gangs have been at work, and what gangs are still kept up.*—Gangs have been established at Nara in the Poona district (broken up in February 1878 on account of the excessive sickness and mortality prevailing in it), and at Ashti in the Sholapur district (broken up in March 1882 on formation of a new gang at Mhaswad in the Satara district). The gangs now kept up are those at Gokak in the Belgaum district, formed in 1877, Mhaswad established in March 1882, and Nara in Sind, established so far back as 1870.

I would however mention that the work at Gokak is now almost completed and the gang is about to be moved to Bijapur in the Kaladgi collectorate, for eventual amalgamation with the Mhaswad gang, which it is expected will be effected in April 1884, and will consist of about 1,000 prisoners.

(ii) *The nature of the work on which the prisoners are employed.*—The prisoners at Nara were employed on canal-cutting and clearance, and those at Ashti in the construction of a large tank for irrigational purposes. The gang at Gokak has been employed in the excavation and clearance of an extensive canal, and that at Mhaswad in the construction of a large irrigation tank and canal. The Nara gang has been engaged on what may be termed special work, making canals, protective embankments, canal clearances, and earthwork, in connection with the Sind system of canals; all the gangs with the exception of that at Nara have been established for employment under the Public Works department of this presidency.

(iii) *How the selection of prisoners is made, and what steps are taken to keep up the strength of the gangs—Vide* this office circulars, No. 16-135, of 10th January 1880, No. 16-1684, of 14th April 1881, No. 16-184, of 16th January 1882, No. 16-1431, of 6th April 1882, and No. 4646 of the 8th September 1883, attached, which explain fully the class of prisoners selected for the

gangs at Gokak, Mhaswad and Nara. Constant transfers of prisoners are made from the neighbouring district jails, and should occasion require it from more distant jails, to maintain the gangs at their established strength 800, 800 and 600 prisoners respectively.

(iv) *The rates of sickness and mortality and whether the rates include prisoners who from sickness or other reasons are removed from the gang to the regular jails.*—Attached is a comparative statement of the sickness and mortality in the three gangs as compared with the nearest jail for the years 1881-82 :—

(*a*) The Mhaswad formerly the Ashti gang has since its formation been comparatively healthy and contrasts favorably with the large central jail at Yerrowda as regards percentage of daily average sick and deaths to daily average strength, but the percentage of admissions into hospital has been far larger at Mhaswad than Yerrowda many of the cases being trivial such as wounds, &c., received at work.

(*b*) The Gokak gang when first established was simply a famine camp, and the mortality of the gang for some time was excessively high. The sickness and mortality in 1881-82 contrasted very unfavorably with the neighbouring Dharwar jail, as will be seen from the statement.

(*c*) The Nara gang has been long established and at first the death-rate was very high, but of late years it has compared favorably with the neighbouring jail at Hyderabad.

(*d*) Statement B attached shows the chief diseases from which prisoners suffered in the gangs and nearest jails respectively during the years 1881 and 1882, from which it will be seen that the percentage of admissions from fever and bowel-complaints are much higher in gangs than in jails, attributable no doubt to the exposure to which prisoners employed on extramural work are subjected. The percentage of admissions from ulcers is also high, due to the nature of the work on which prisoners in the gangs are employed, bruises and consequent ulcers being common when prisoners are working in rock or hard muram especially.

2. The rates of sickness in statement A do not include prisoners whom from sickness or other cause are removed from the gangs to the regular jails.

(v) *Whether it has been found from experience that prisoners in gangs have suffered in health.*—It is undoubtedly the fact that the convicts in extramural gangs suffer in health to a certain extent from such employment. Although the prisoners in gangs are much more liberally fed than the prisoners in jails, and are specially selected for the gangs on account of physical fitness, still it will be seen from the statement A, the sickness and mortality amongst these highly fed and carefully selected prisoners has been much higher than amongst the men fed on a lower diet and of poorer physique who are left in jail. There seems, therefore, to be no doubt that the hard work exacted from the prisoners in gangs, and the great exposure and alternations of temperature to which they are subjected, are more trying to health than the comparatively easy intramural labor under shelter of the regular jails. The table of sickness and mortality in the Mhaswad gang, however, goes far to prove that it is possible to organize extramural gangs, in which the sickness and mortality would not be excessive; much depends on the intelligence and carefulness of the superintendent.

(vi) *What is considered the best scheme for the establishment of portable jails.*—Annexed is a plan of the Mhaswad gang barracks (and subsidiary buildings), built on the radiating principle, for the accommodation of 800 prisoners on the associated system; and one found from experience to be the model of a convict encampment and suitable in every way for sheltering prisoners on extramural work, where the rainfall is moderate. The barracks are built on a low plinth, the walls of mud, stone, and kutcha brick, six feet high, and with iron or wooden grating at the top for lateral ventilation, and roofed with bamboo rafters, grass and leaves. All the woodwork of the barracks can be pulled down and moved from place to place as occasion requires. Full particulars as to size, &c., and accommodation of buildings are given on the plan.

(vii) *Supervision and guarding of prisoners.*—One superintendent, one jailor, one deputy jailor, two chief warders, and an establishment of warders and peons not exceeding 10 per cent. of the established strength of the gang, also to assist the paid establishment, a number of convict warders not exceeding 5 per cent. of the number of prisoners employed in the gang. On the first formation of a gang, a superintendent possessing special qualifications, and the establishment were selected from the several district jails of the presidency so that all from the superintendent downward were well acquainted with jail discipline and the management and working of prisoners, and absolute necessity in the organization of extramural gangs.

(viii) *Are prisoners in gangs punished by restriction of diet, or what punishments are inflicted.*—The prisoners work at allotted tasks (specified hereafter), and the non-performance of their tasks and breaches of jail discipline are visited with the ordinary jail punishments, stocks, forfeiture of marks, penal diet, &c. Whipping is seldom resorted to except for serious offences. During the year 1882 there were only fifteen corporal punishments in the Gokak gang, and seven at Nara, while there was not a single whipping in the Mhaswad gang.

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(ix) *The diet given to prisoners in the gangs and whether any extra clothing is given.*—The diet scale in force in the gangs is as follows :—

—	Gokak.			Mhaswad.			Nara.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Wheat, bajri or jowari	1	12	..	1	12	..	2	..	..
*Dholl	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..
Salt	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..	6
Vegetables	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	6	..
Condiments	..	..	6	..	..	6¾	..	..	2
Oil or ghee	..	..	8	..	..	8	..	..	5½
Animal food	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	8	..

* Excluded when animal food is given.

This scale is 4 and 8 oz. respectively of wheat, &c., 1 oz. of dholl, vegetables 2 oz. (Gokak and Mhaswad only), condiments 2 drs., oil 4 drs., and animal food 1 oz. (4 oz. at Nara) in excess of the diet allowed for prisoners on intramural labor in the regular jails.

(2) It should be noted that the above scale is given only to those prisoners of the gangs actually employed on extramural work; prisoners employed as jail servants, sweepers, &c., receive only the diet given in jails for medium or intramural labor. The diet scale in the Nara gang is a special one and sanctioned on account of the peculiarly trying climate in which the prisoners work and the movable nature of the gang.

(3) The prisoners in the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs are not allowed any extra clothing, but the Nara prisoners are given woollen trousers and woollen caps during the cold weather, on account of the excessive cold experienced in Sind.

(x) *Is there any attempt at classification of prisoners employed in the gangs.*—There is no attempt made at classification, long and short term prisoners, casuals and habituals, and young and old work and sleep together.

2. In the Mhaswad gang, the tasks assigned for the respective classes of labor are as under, and the prisoners, *i.e.*, the *working* men, and not the *whole* gang, earn 3½ annas per head per diem, on an average :—

Tasks.

Black-earth 58 cubic feet, maun earth 58 cubic feet, soft muram 35 cubic feet, hard muram 15½ cubic feet, boulders 14 cubic feet, blasting materials up to 6½ feet, 9¾ cubic feet up to 8½ feet, 8¾ cubic feet to 10 feet, 7¾ cubic feet to 12½ feet, 6¾ cubic feet to 14 feet, 5½ cubic feet. These tasks are assigned for a whole gang of 24 men.

3. The rates paid for the work are—

	RS.	A.	P.
Per hundred cubic feet black-earth, carried 50 feet	0	6	0
Do. do. maun do. do.		..	
Do. do. soft muram, do.	0	10	0
Do. do. hard muram, do.	1	7	0
Do. do. boulders, do.	1	9	0
Do. blasting material carried and lifted, 4½ to 6½ feet high.	2	4	0
Do. do. 6½ to 8½ do. ..	2	8	0
Do. do. 8½ to 10½ do. ..	2	14	0
Do. do. 10½ to 12½ do. ..	3	4	0
Do. do. 12½ to 14 do. ..	3	12	0

In the Gokak gang the work and rates vary slightly—

	RS.	A.	P.
Per hundred excavation in black rock	4	8	0
Do. embankment cutting	0	10	0
Do. excavation in soil	0	8	0
Do. soft muram	0	14	0
Do. hard muram	1	4	0
Do. concrete filling	2	8	0

4. It has been found from experience that to successfully organize an extramural gang, it is necessary to select a work suitable for convict labor, to secure a site in every way suitable as regards nature of ground, drainage, and water-supply for an encampment, and to arrange to have the prisoners well hutted. To secure these objects, the plan usually adopted in this presidency is to ask the Public Works department to select a suitable work, and then to transfer to the proposed site of the work 200 carefully picked prisoners, under an efficient superintendent, to

prepare and clear the site, and build barracks, transferring gangs of prisoners from time to time from the district jails as accommodation is provided. All our experience goes to prove that tents are not suitable for hutting large bodies of prisoners for any length of time, and that it is not only injudicious, but dangerous, to collect a large body of prisoners together till suitable accommodation is provided. The large mortality in the Nara and Gokak gangs when first established was greatly due to the prisoners being overcrowded in tents and temporary buildings during the construction of the temporary barracks, and it is essential to the successful working of a gang, both from sanitary and financial points of view, that prisoners should be suitably hutted and not overcrowded.

5. Another necessary point to be observed in the establishment of an extramural gang is that the work is suitable for convict labor, and that work be selected on which prisoners can be employed for several years (a work which it is desirable to construct, but which does not require to be hurried on to completion) as it does not pay to move gangs from one place of work to another, every two or even three years, as a great deal of time is lost in moving prisoners and building barracks at considerable expense.

6. With reference to the remark contained in the answer to question I, regarding the establishment of a gang at Bijapur, I would state, for your information, that the head-quarters of the Kaladgi collectorate is about to be established at that station, but as the place is covered with the ruins of ancient buildings, dense vegetation, and debris, it is considered necessary to clear and level the station before occupation by the district authorities. This has been decided to be a work suitable for convict labor, and hence it is intended to amalgamate the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs bringing the strength up to 1,000 prisoners at Bijapore for employment under the Public Works department.

7. It may be interesting for you to learn that the earnings of the Gokak and Mhaswad gangs from date of first formation to 31st August 1883 have been Rs. 1,07,800 and Rs. 46,758 respectively. The earnings per prisoner during 1882 were Rs. 32 in the Gokak gang, and Rs. 45 in the Mhaswad gang.

8. With reference to the last inquiry in your letter, I have the honor to state that the Yerrowda jail is the only central jail in the presidency, and it is capable of accommodating 1,532 prisoners.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-135 of 1880.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
POONA, 10*th January* 1880.

The Inspector-General of Prisons directs that, in future, whenever it is intended to transfer a body of prisoners by road from one jail to another or to and from an extramural gang, the superintendent of the transferring jail or gang will be good enough to intimate, in good time, to the magistrates of the districts through which the prisoners will march *en route* to their destination, the probable date of their despatch and the number to be transferred, so that the district magistrates may, if considered necessary, take steps for ensuring the safety of the prisoners whilst marching through their (the district magistrates) respective districts.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-1684 of 1881.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
POONA, 14*th April* 1881.

MEMORANDUM.

As the employment of extramural convict gangs in this presidency is likely to become a permanency, the undersigned considers it necessary to call the attention of superintendents of jails to the following instructions regarding the transfer of prisoners from jails to the extramural gangs at Nara, Ashti and Gokak. These instructions have mostly been embodied in communications issued from time to time by this office in the shape of letters and circulars, so that there is nothing new in this circular; but, as the Inspector-General of Prisons finds that the rules regarding transfers are not always carried out by superintendents of jails in their integrity, he has thought it expedient to embody all previous orders on the subject in one document for easy reference.

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2. The three gangs will be recruited by transfers of convicts as follows, viz.:—

Nara—from Shikarpur, Hyderabad and Kurrachee.
Ashti—from Yerrowda, Poona, Tanna, Presidency jails, Dhulia, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and, when specially ordered, from the Guzerat jails and from Satara.
Gokak—from Kaladgi, Dharwar, Belgaum, Karwar, Ratnagiri and Satara.

3. In selecting prisoners for transfer the primary point to bear in mind is that they must be all in good health, strong and able-bodied, fit to execute a fair day's task work such as will be exacted from them on arrival at these gangs. The work consists principally of earth-work, and of excavation in soft and hard muram and rock and in carrying and removing the same from cuttings; and as a rule the prisoners are expected to do a measured task.

4. No prisoner who has appealed should be transferred to these gangs until his appeal has been decided and the sentence upheld, and every convict likely to be transferred to a gang should, immediately on his arrival in jail, be asked if he intends to appeal, and if then he states that he does not intend to appeal, he may be transferred before the expiration of the period allowed to him by law within which to prefer an appeal—*vide* Government Resolution, No. 627, dated 1st February 1879, copies of which were circulated to Superintendents by this office on the 7th idem.

5. In some cases it has been found that the rule with regard to physical fitness has been overlooked, and that men quite unfit for work at these gangs have been transferred, causing much departmental inconvenience and extra expense to the State, as such prisoners, after being a short time with the gangs, have broken down under the work and exposure, and consequently, instead of being an assistance, they have become an incumbrance; ultimately having to be retransferred to the district jails without having recouped by their earnings even the bare cost of transferring them to the gangs.

6. The next point is that of length of sentence, and the Inspector-General of Prisons directs that, as a maximum period, no prisoner with more than two years of his sentence to run, as a rule, should be transferred, but in exceptional cases this rule may be relaxed, and Superintendents of Jails must exercise their discretion and judgment on this point, for where it might be safe to send a kunbi or cultivator sentenced for life, for wife or child murder to one of the gangs, it is obvious that it would be dangerous to transfer an habitual dacoit who was sentenced to, say, only three years' imprisonment.

7. As a minimum no prisoner who has a lesser period of his sentence to run than is shown below should be transferred:—

	Months.		Months.
From Hyderabad	2	From Ahmednagar	2
„ Kurrachee	3	„ Sholapur	1
„ Shikarpur	3	„ Guzerat jails	6
„ Yerrowda	2	„ Satara	2
„ Poona	2	„ Belgaum	1
„ Tanna	2	„ Dharwar	2
„ Bombay jails	2	„ Kaladgi	2
„ Dhulia	2		

8. No prisoner under sentence of solitary confinement should be sent to these gangs until the entire period of such confinement, to which he has been sentenced, is executed.

9. Prisoners transferred by road should march as light as possible; they should not be required to carry their cooking utensils, bedding, &c., which must be conveyed in country carts or other suitable conveyance; this will leave the prisoners' hands free, and will allow them to support the leg fetters and prevent the prisoners arriving at the gangs suffering from sores on their legs, caused by the chafing of their fetters on the march.

10. The importance of maintaining these gangs up to their full strength is the first thing to be considered in regard to the employment of prisoners, and Superintendents should submit to this office from time to time, at short intervals, rolls of such prisoners as the medical officer considers fit for the gangs in conformity with these instructions, when orders will be issued for their transfer. No transfer should be made (except in case of an emergency) to these gangs without first referring to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

11. Prisoners who are in every way fit for the gangs should not be allowed to accumulate to large numbers in the district jails, as Government is of opinion that the employment of convicts at these gangs is of more importance to the State than keeping large numbers in the jail factories as formerly.

12. Only a sufficient number of skilled and specially-selected prisoners should be retained for the factory, and these, with the old and weakly and long-term dangerous prisoners, will, in the opinion of the Inspector-General of Prisons, be quite sufficient for carrying on the factory operations, and the arrangement will place Superintendents in a position to send all their strong able-bodied prisoners to the extramural gangs.

13. Whenever a batch of prisoners is about to be transferred, *timely* intimation should invariably be given by Superintendents to the Magistrates of the district through which the prisoners are to pass *en route* (in Sind intimation should also be given to the Commissioner) as directed in this office circular, No. 16-135, dated 10th January 1880.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-184 of 1882.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 16th January 1882.

MEMORANDUM.

The Inspector-General of Prisons has the honor to intimate to all Superintendents of Jails that Government has directed the orders contained in their resolution as per margin be cancelled, and that whether prisoners have appealed or not they shall, if in every other way fit as regards physique, health, and length of sentence, be transferred to an extramural gang.

Government Resolution, No. 627, dated 1st February 1879, Judicial department: see also para. 4 of this office circular, No. 16-1684, dated 14th April 1881, which is also cancelled.

In future Superintendents of Jails will carefully see that this order is carried out and that no prisoner who is fit for the gangs is detained in jail after a sufficient number is available to make up a fair batch for transfer.

Superintendents of Jails must, however, take every care that there shall be no unnecessary delay in communicating with the superintendent of the gang to which prisoners have been transferred in each case where the sentences have been annulled or modified on appeal, so that the prisoner may be released as soon as possible.

(Signed) J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. 16-1431 of 1882.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 6th April 1882.

With reference to this office circular, No. 16-1684, dated 14th April 1881, it is notified for information that the minimum of unexpired sentence of prisoners transferred from Satara and Kaladgi to Mhaswad and Gokak respectively is reduced from two to one month, and that all transfers from Satara should be sent to Mhaswad by road, and none to Gokak.

2. The above circular should be corrected accordingly.

3. When prisoners are transferred by rail, care should be taken to despatch them in sufficient numbers to fill (with the guard) the whole number of seats in one, or more, compartment or carriage.

4. Prisoners for Mhaswad, except those from Satara, should be sent by rail to Barsi Road Station and marched to the gang by escort sent to meet them as they arrive at that station.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

CIRCULAR.

No. 4646 of 1883.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS' OFFICE,
Poona, 8th September 1883.

MEMORANDUM.

In supersession of the order contained in paragraph 1 of this office circular, No. 16-184, dated 16th January 1882, and under instructions from Government, the Acting Inspector-

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General of Prisons directs that prisoners who appeal or state their intention of appealing shall not be transferred to an extramural gang, but detained in jail till after their appeals have been decided, or the period allowed by law in which to prefer an appeal has elapsed.

2. Superintendents of Jails are requested to be good enough to see that this order, which has been framed in view to allow appellants to be heard, in accordance with section 421 of Criminal Procedure Code, is strictly carried out in future.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

To all Superintendents of Jails.

STATEMENT A.

	1882.							1881.						
	Average daily strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths.	Average daily strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of average strength: Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths.
Gokak	553	712	30·0	34	128·7	5·4	6·1	461	786	47·0	52	170·5	10·2	11·3
Dharwar	217	182	5·9	3	83·8	2·7	1·4	235	195	8·7	5	83·0	3·7	2·1
Ashti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	661	18·5	6	122·6	3·4	1·1
Mhaswad	569	910	24·5	12	159·9	4·3	2·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yerrowda	1,174	491	21·5	17	41·8	1·8	1·4	1,280	686	43·1	18	53·6	3·4	1·4
Nara	716	619	15·0	44	86·4	2·1	6·1	681	529	18·0	24	77·7	2·6	3·5
Hyderabad ..	637	341	20·0	22	54·4	3·2	3·5	810	370	19·7	56	45·7	2·4	6·9

POONA,
7th November 1883.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

STATEMENT B.

1882.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Admissions and deaths from						Ratio of admissions and deaths per cent. of average strength from					
		Daily average strength.	Daily average sick.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Ulcers.	Anæmia and general debility.	Other diseases.	Total.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Ulcers.	Anæmia and general debility.	Other diseases.	Total.
				A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
Ashti Camp	.. .. ..	239	18·6	480 1	49 1	6 ..	18 1	109 3	661 6	89·0 0·2	9·0 3·2	0·9 ..	3·3 0·2	20·4 0·6	122·6 1·1
Mhaswad Camp		..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Yerrowda Central Jail		1,280	43·1	77 2	38 4	43 ..	10 4	516 8	686 18	6·0 0·1	2·9 0·3	3·4 ..	0·8 0·3	40·4 0·6	53·6 1·4
Golak Camp		461	47·0	440 6	109 17	167 15	20 9	60 6	786 52	95·4 1·0	23·6 3·7	34·0 3·2	4·3 1·9	13·0 1·3	170·3 11·3
Dharwar Jail		235	6·7	66 2	18 ..	13 ..	8 1	69 2	196 6	28·9 0·8	7·6 ..	5·2 ..	3·4 0·4	37·9 0·8	83·0 2·1
Nara Camp		681	18	265 8	79 6	9 ..	17 1	169 10	529 24	37·4 1·2	11·6 0·7	1·3 ..	2·5 0·1	24·8 1·5	77·7 3·6
Hydershad Jail		810	19·7	168 11	40 14	15 ..	1 ..	146 31	370 56	20·8 1·4	4·9 1·7	1·9 ..	0·1 ..	18·0 3·8	43·7 6·9

Poona,
7th November 1883.

(Signed) P. S. TURNBULL,
Acting Inspector-General of Prisons.

1313/19

ORDER—dated 5th May 1884, No. 1110, Judicial.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is not of opinion that the Cocanada Harbour Works afford a suitable opportunity for the employment of jail labor on a large scale. The works, it appears, will not last a sufficient time to render it advisable to construct the necessary large portable jail near the site of the harbour, and an additional reason for not incurring a large expenditure at present upon the construction of extra jail accommodation is to be found in the fact that the accommodation considerably exceeds present requirements. The Inspector-General of Jails does not state whether he is aware of any other work than that mentioned by him on which jail labor could be suitably employed at this or at any future time; the matter, however, should not be lost sight of. These proceedings will be communicated to the Department of Public Works in order that this department may be communicated with whenever any public work is taken up, upon which, it may be thought, convict labor can be conveniently employed.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails.
" Public Works department.

Exd. J. Wright.

1813/17

G.O. No 3901 W. dy 15-10-83
B. No 3046 W. " 26-10-83
" 3132 W. " 5-11-83
G.O. No 1071 W. " 25-4-84

Govt. of (1884) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

(7)

Issued

Recd. Enel.

G.O., 5th May 1884, No. 1110.

No 1313 W dy 26th May 84

MAY.

Convict Labor.

Passing remarks on the Inspector-General's report on the establishment of portable jails and the employment of convicts on extramural labor.

Please have this G.O. in written on separate sheet - It should then be presented

1313/18

111

23-5-84

1313/84

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the 1313/19

READ the following

(P.C. No. 1110 dy 15th May 1884.)

Communicated to Supg. Engineers, in continuation of G.O. No. 3132 W dy 5th November 1883, and for guidance with advertence to the concluding sentence of the order in the Judicial Dept.

2 Superintending Engineers will not fail to bring to notice any work about to be undertaken within their Circles, upon which, in their opinion, convict labour can be conveniently employed.

3 With respect to the

G.O. No 2901 W. dy 15-10-83
B. No 3046 W. " 26-10-83
" 3132 W. " 5-11-83
G.O. No 1084 W. " 25-4-84

Govt. of {1884} Madras

Convict Labor.

Passing remarks on the Inspector-General's report on the establishment of portable jails and the employment of convicts on extramural labor.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

UNDER date the

1313/19

READ the following

Pro. Judicial Department (Rt. No. 1110 dy 15th May 1884)

Communicated to Supg. Engineers, in continuation of G.O. No. 3132 W dy 5th November 1883, and for guidance with advertence to the concluding sentence of the order in the Judicial Dept.

2 Superintending Engineers will not fail to bring to notice any work about to be undertaken within their Circles, upon which, in their opinion, Convict labour can be conveniently employed.

3 With respect to the

obligations of contract between
me and works undertaken
have already been issued
as Sanctions of Govt. of 1854
of 25th April 1854.

Ld
25/5/54

Chief Engineer
Supt. of Works Architect
Consulting Architect & Civil
Engr in Chief State Ofs
Chief Engr for Irrign
Civil Engr for Irrign
Supt Architect

1313
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Govt. of India. Works.

PUBLIC WORKS.

W

Rec'd

Rec'd 26th May 1884, No 1316 W

Comml Labour

Govt. Judicial Dept

on the question of

Establt of portable

jails & employment

of — on public works

Comml to keep Govt

with subsequent letters

Reckons for report &

Govt Resolution thereon

Remarks.

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Indexed Dept Regts