



Report on the Jails of  
the Central Provinces  
and Berar for the year  
ending 31st December  
1934

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**INDIA**

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No. 354-327-V (a)

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES

JAIL DEPARTMENT

*Nagpur, the 23rd July 1935.*

READ—

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1934.

READ ALSO—

The district reports.

RESOLUTION

The more peaceful political atmosphere and the consequent absence from the jails of prisoners who had taken part in anti-Government activities resulted in the return of jail administration to normal conditions. The total average jail population was 4,793 (4,900), and the number of convicted persons admitted was 6,990 (7,345). These figures reflect a slight improvement in economic conditions.

2. The Governor in Council is glad to observe from the statistics quoted by the Inspector-General that the magistracy is gradually becoming more accustomed to the use of the Borstal Act for dealing with youthful offenders in appropriate cases. He is, however, satisfied that there is room for further improvement, and hopes that District Magistrates will take every opportunity of impressing the need for more modern methods in dealing with youthful offenders on the Courts subordinate to them.

3. The number of short sentences is still noticeable. Very short sentences are likely to contaminate prisoners not yet habituated to crime, and in addition are unsatisfactory from the point of view of jail administration. The Governor in Council is not satisfied that sufficient use has been made of the provision of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4. The fact that out of the 6,990 persons imprisoned during the year no fewer than 1,348, or nearly 20 per cent, were sentenced under the Excise Act is disquieting. As the Inspector-General points out, the short sentences allowed by the Excise Act cease in time to be deterrent, and may convert persons who are ordinarily honest and law abiding into

hardened criminals. At the same time it is clearly impossible for Government to permit the law to be broken with impunity. The Governor in Council has no doubt that this unfortunate result of the spread of illicit distillation will not be overlooked by those who are interested in the social problems which arise from the placing of restrictions on the sale of excisable articles.

5. The expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 6.32 (Rs. 6.48) lakhs and the average per head was also lower at Rs. 132-0-4 (Rs. 132-6-5). At the same time cash profits of jail industries improved to Rs. 1.40 (Rs. 1.25) lakhs. It is evident that the jail administration has been conducted with due regard to economy.

6. The Governor in Council is pleased to note that the standard of discipline has been maintained and that the general health of prisoners has been satisfactory. He takes this opportunity to acknowledge the good work that has been done at a number of centres by the members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, whose activities are now reported to be showing better results.

7. Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Powell, C.I.E., I.M.S., who has for many years been associated with the jail administration of the province relinquished the post of Inspector-General early in the year under report. The Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the wide knowledge of every aspect of jail administration which Lieut.-Colonel Powell possessed, and of the practical application by him of that knowledge, which has resulted in an appreciable improvement in the condition and working of the provincial jails. His successor Lieut.-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., I.M.S., has during his first year of office maintained the high standard set by his predecessor.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons for information; and also that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

N. J. ROUGHTON,

*Chief Secretary to Government,  
Central Provinces.*

No. 1561

FROM

LT.-COL. N. S. JATAR., D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M. & S. (Bom.), I.M.S.,  
OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
*Central Provinces,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES,  
*Jail Department.*  
*Nagpur, the 18th March 1935.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the administration report of the Jail Department for the year 1934.

2. Lt.-Col. W. J. Powell., C.I.E., I.M.S., held charge of the department from the 1st January to the 9th February 1934. I took over from Lt.-Col. Powell on the 10th February and held charge of the department up to the end of the year.

3. There was no change in either the number or in the classification of jails.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

4. Two salient features of the year's working are—(1) the privilege now granted for the submission of a second petition for mercy by prisoners and (2) the provision made for periodical examination of cases of long-term prisoners.

The privilege of a second petition is now given to prisoners  
Second petition with sentences of five years or more when half  
for mercy. the sentence in the case of casuals and three-fourths  
in the case of habituals has been served excluding remission. First  
petitions are generally sent soon after conviction when it is too early  
to exercise the power of remission even in suitable cases. The  
cases come up for consideration before the Advisory Board and some  
get released as a result of the Board's deliberations; but there are  
still left a number of deserving cases. The second petition is  
meant to help such cases.

As a result of this concession, 70 prisoners sent in second petitions for mercy of whom 11 were released by Government and the sentence of one was reduced.

Under the old rules, once a case was put up before the Advisory Board, it was not considered again unless specially ordered either by the Board or by the Local Government. This was considered as unduly rigid and likely to have a bad psychological effect on prisoners. The amendment of the rules that such cases should be put up for reconsideration, two years after the date of the last order, retains the element of hope in the minds of the prisoners.

5. Out of the 6,990 persons imprisoned during the year, 1,348 that is nearly 20 per cent were sentenced under the Excise Act. One thousand and five of these 1,348 were sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment; 455 had a sentence of fine. The following table gives information about realization of fines:—

Total number sentenced to fine.	Number of cases in which fine was realized.		Number of cases in which fine was not realized at all.
	in full.	in part.	
455	71	51	333

The presence in jails of such a large number of persons convicted under the Excise Act and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment is very undesirable. These persons, but for the strong temptation to infringe the Excise Law, are ordinarily comparatively honest and law-abiding. They are brought into association with criminals in jail and soon lose the dread of imprisonment. No other effect is possible with the short sentences that they receive. The Commissioner, Nagpur Division, has correctly pointed out that such an effect is particularly undesirable in the case of aboriginal classes. It is, therefore, necessary to take some other steps to prevent temptations to infringe the Excise Law. Short sentences are not deterrent and imposition of fines beyond the maximum paying capacity of offenders, does not improve matters, as the sentence in lieu of the fines cannot be more than one-fourth of a short sentence permissible under the Excise Act.

It is often difficult to assess correctly the fine-paying capacity of offenders. It will, however, be seen from the remarks of the Commissioner, Berar Division, and of some District Magistrates in other divisions, that in many cases no attempt is made to ascertain whether the fine can be paid. In other cases no attempt is made to recover fines. A case has been reported where the convicted prisoner was discovered on arrival in jail with cash in his pocket sufficient to pay the fine awarded. No attempt was made in the Court to recover the fine.

6. **Young Prisoners:**—The following table which excludes females shows the number of adolescents sentenced since the Borstal Act came into force in 1930:—

Year.	Borstal detention.	Ordinary imprisonment.	Total.
1	2	3	4
1930 .. ..	7	1,461	1,468
1931 .. ..	82	452	534
1932 .. ..	56	1,424	1,480
1933 .. ..	68	477	545
1934 .. ..	83	375	458

The figures for 1930 and 1932 in columns 3 and 4 above were abnormal on account of the civil disobedience movement. It will be seen that the number of persons sentenced to Borstal Detention is gradually going up although the total number sentenced has not increased in the same proportion. This only goes to prove that the existence of the Borstal Act is getting a little better known.

It will, however, be seen from the paragraph below that sufficient attention is not yet being given to the importance of not sending young offenders to jail and in particular for short periods, and of sentencing them under the Borstal Act, if imprisonment is considered necessary.

The sentences awarded in these 458 cases were—

Less than four months ..	135
Four months but less than six months ..	67
Six months but less than one year ..	94
<b>Total less than one year ..</b>	<b>296</b>
One year but less than two years ..	38
Two years to five years—	
Under Borstal Act ..	83
Under Ordinary Law ..	22
Over five years excluding life sentence ..	9
Life sentence ..	7
Death ..	3
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>458</b>

A sentence of less than a year has been awarded in two-thirds of the cases. It is impossible to do anything useful with adolescents whose sentences are less than one year. They cannot be taught useful industries during the short period and do not benefit in any way. Two years is really the minimum period required to train these boys and to make them useful citizens.



The importance of the subject has been repeatedly brought to the notice of District Magistrates and some of them are now taking a personal interest in the matter. Several others, however, do not seem to be paying much attention to the subject. Instructions have been issued by Government, for instance, that the cases of all young offenders should be tried by first class Magistrates. These instructions were not followed in 126 out of the 458 cases of 1934.

The offences for which the adolescents were sentenced included—

Thefts including house trespass	..	239
Bad livelihood	..	35
Sexual Offences	..	31
Assaults	..	43
Cheating	..	25
Offences against—		
Acts like the Excise, the Police the Rail- way, etc.		45
Murder	..	10

It would seem, *prima facie*, that it was either unnecessary to send several of these boys to imprisonment or if it was necessary to do so, many more than 83 should have been ordered detention under the Borstal Act.

#### CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

[The figures in brackets denote corresponding figures of the previous year.]

7. **General Summary.**—The number of all classes of prisoners in jail on the 1st January 1934, was 4,931 (5,299) and the number received during the year was 16,024 (18,115). The number discharged from all causes was 15,984 (18,482) and the number remaining at the close of the year was 4,971 (4,931). The total daily average strength for the year was 4,793.50 (4,900.65).

8. The year opened with 4,359 (4,504) convicts and 6,990 (7,345) were imprisoned during the year. During the year 85 convicts were received on transfer from jails outside the province, a few to serve their sentence but the majority for release. The number includes 9 prisoners received back from the Andamans on account of ill-health. They had been sent to the Andamans as volunteers.

Excluding transfers to other jails which numbered 2,762 the disposal of convicts is accounted for as follows:—

Released on appeal	..	757 (893)
On expiry of sentence	..	1,498 (1,324)
Under remission rules	..	4,479 (4,809)
By order of Government	..	159 (220)
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Nagpur.		9 (7)

Escaped and remained at large ..	1	(Nil.)
Executed ..	39	(49)
Died in hospital ..	56	(44)

The number remaining at the close of the year was 4,300 (4,359) and the daily average population of convicts was 4,123.16 (4,226.61).

9. **Advisory Boards.**—The total number of cases placed before the Boards was 330 (265). Eighty-seven (33) prisoners were recommended for release and of these, 71 (31) were released by Government.

10. The following table shows the distribution of prisoners according to religion:—  
Statement No. II. Religion, age and education of convicts.

Christians ..	39	(44)
Muhammadans ..	904	(920)
Hindus ..	3,062	(3,508)
Jains and Buddhists ..	24	(36)
All other classes ..	2,961	(2,837)
Total ..	6,990	(7,345)

The number of juveniles admitted during the year was 37 (38) and the number of adolescents was 487 (582). Of the 37 juveniles imprisoned, 18 were sentenced under the Reformatory Act. Out of the remaining 19, 8 were released either on appeal or on security, etc., and 5 were sentenced under security sections and were sent to the Borstal Institution under my orders. The remaining 6 served sentences in other jails. The number of literate prisoners rose from 1,190 to 1,292 in 1934. The number who were employed under Government and local bodies, etc., was 110 (135).

11. **Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.**—The year opened with 216 (200) boys. One hundred and sixty were received from other jails and 20 were convicted locally. The number sentenced under the Borstal Act was 83 (68). Of the 150 discharged, 9 were released on appeal, 10 on expiry of sentence, 88 under remission rules, 8 were transferred to other jails, one was released by order of the Government, two died and 32 were sent out on license. All the licensed boys worked to the satisfaction of their employers with the exception of three who were returned to the Institution.

At present, boys who complete two years' sentence including remission in the Institute become eligible for being licensed out but there is a feeling that this period should be enhanced to three years. The minimum period of detention according to the Borstal Act is two years. This gets shortened by the grant of remission and is therefore not enough to give full benefit of the Borstal treatment. This question is under the consideration of Government at present.

The school is doing very good work under the able and sympathetic management of the Superintendent, Mr. Masumali.

It is difficult to find suitable parole officers and it is more difficult to get them to send regular reports. Parole officers were appointed for 33 cases during the year. In five cases no one was found willing to take up the work and in 20 cases the District Magistrates did not send any reply to the request made to them to appoint Parole Officers.

12. The following table shows the terms of imprisonment of newly admitted convicts during the year Statement No. III. Nature and length of sentence. and under review:—

1.	Not exceeding one month	492	(362)
2.	Above one month and not exceeding three months.	595	(760)
3.	Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,730	(3,858)
4.	Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,240	(1,389)
5.	Above one year and not exceeding two years.	408	(398)
6.	Above two years and not exceeding five years.	313	(340)
7.	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	50	(72)
8.	Exceeding ten years. ..	8	(12)
9.	Sentenced to transportation for life.	79	(83)
10.	Sentenced to transportation for a term.	1	(4)
11.	Sentenced to death ..	74	(67)
Total ..		6,990	(7,345)

Reviewing the statistics relating to length of sentences, it is found that there has been an increase in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month, those above one year and not exceeding two years, and those sentenced to death; whilst all other heads show a decrease.

It has been repeatedly stressed in the Annual Reports that very short sentences are undesirable from many points of view. They entail a waste of public funds. It would be advisable to release first offenders on security under the powers vested in Courts under section 502 of the Code of Criminal Procedure rather than pass very short sentences. Of the 6,990 prisoners admitted to jails 4,817 were sentenced to less than six months.

## 13. The nature of sentence was as follows :—

A.—Simple imprisonment	..	358	(270)
B.—Rigorous imprisonment	..	6,616	(7,055)
C.—Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	with	11	(12)
D.—Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.		5	(8)
Total ..		6,990	(7,345)

There was an increase in sentences of simple imprisonment 358 (270) and a decrease in sentences of rigorous imprisonment 6,616 (7,055). The commitment of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment to jail, entails extra work and cost to the Government without any apparent effect. It is hoped that Government will take steps to discourage Magistrates from committing prisoners to jail for simple imprisonment.

14. One District Magistrate has suggested that a prisoner sentenced to simple imprisonment should be eligible to receive as much remission as the one sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The ordinary remission is given for good conduct and good work. Simple imprisonment prisoners do not get remission according to a rule made by the Government of India unless they choose to work. It would be unfair to others if remission is given to those who do no work.

15. The steady rise in the number of admissions of habitual criminals continued during the year under report. Statement No. IV. Convicts previously convicted. Re-convicted prisoners numbered 1,262 (1,223) and the ratio per cent to the total number of prisoners admitted was 21 (19). The number imprisoned for the first time in default of furnishing security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure rose during the year to 221 (154).

Of the 37 youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted during the year, seven had been convicted previously.

16. Recognition of habituals.—The table below shows the recognition of habitual offenders :—

Number of all classes admitted during the year.	Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrates or Magistrates especially empowered (not being the convicting court).	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.	Total habitual admitted.
6,990 (7,345)	1,443 (1,356)	6 (5)	34 (16)	1,483 (1,377)

17. The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, writes as follows on the classification of habituals:—

“I recently examined a large number of warrants in the jail as I did not believe that many of the prisoners who had been classified as habituals had been rightly classified. This proved to be the case. Magistrates commonly leave this work to their Readers instead of attending to it themselves, and blindly sign whatever their Readers put up. This applies not only to Hoshangabad but to other districts from which prisoners are received in the local Jail. For Hoshangabad I have issued necessary instructions which should put matters right. In particular it may be said although the rules in the Circular only lay down certain considerations which render a man liable to be classified as habitual, Magistrates automatically so classify any person falling in one of those categories without considering whether in his particular case there are reasons against this classification. Another frequent fault is that persons with previous convictions under the various Excise Acts are being classified as habituals although under the Circular such previous convictions do not render them liable to be so classified.”

18. Four prisoners escaped during the year from outside gangs of four jails, *i.e.*, one each from the Amraoti, Statement No. V. Betul, Balaghat and Buldana jails. Three were Escapes. recaptured during the year and one remained at large till the close of the year. He has since been recaptured. Officials found responsible for the escapes have been suitably punished. There was an attempt at escape by an undertrial prisoner at Seoni but one of the warders of that jail captured him on the roof of one of the jail buildings after a fierce struggle. The warder has been rewarded for his prompt and brave action.

19. The total number of jail punishments inflicted during the Statement No. VI. year again fell from 2,484 to 2,169. Of the 2,169 Offences and offences 782 related to work, 327 to the possession of prohibited articles, 26 to assaults, mutiny and punishments. escapes, and 1,034 to other breaches of jail rules. Six offences were dealt with by the Criminal Courts. No prisoner was whipped during the year.

The ratio *per mille* of punishments to the daily average population was as follows:—

Of minor punishments	..	41.08	(45.90)
Of major punishments	..	11.52	(12.87)
Of total punishments	..	52.75	(58.87)

The decrease in the number of punishments is not necessarily a proof that discipline has improved. The fall in the offences relating to work and prohibited articles is in some cases due to carelessness in enforcing full tasks and in searching. Offences do occur but in some cases trouble is not taken to detect them.

## CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

20. The cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners in jails amount-  
Statement No. IX. ed to Rs. 6,32,833 (Rs. 6,48,859). The decrease  
Expenditure in in was due to a smaller average population, restricted  
guarding and main- transfers of prisoners as a measure of economy  
-taining prisoners. and the purchase of food grains at favourable rates. The average  
cost per prisoner came to Rs. 132-0-4 (Rs. 132-6-5) or a decrease of  
Re. 0-6-1 per head.

The causes for the important variations under different heads  
are explained below :—

*Establishment charges.*—The expenditure under this head was  
Rs. 3,57,806 (Rs. 3,55,533) or an increase of Rs. 2,273. The in-  
crease is partly due to the periodical increments granted to officials  
and partly to the payment of leave allowance to one of the Superin-  
tendents on leave preparatory to retirement.

*DiETING charges.*—Under this head there was an expenditure  
of Rs. 1,15,768 (Rs. 1,26,126) or a decrease of Rs. 10,358. The fall in  
expenditure was due to a smaller average population and the timely  
purchase of food grains at favourable rates. The cost per head was  
Rs. 24-4-11 the lowest figure since 1911.

*Hospital charges.*—The cost per head under this head was Rs.  
4-5-11 (Rs. 4-13-10). The decrease was due to less purchase of  
medicines and also to the release of B class prisoners (civil disobedi-  
ence movement) for whom extra and special diet used to be supplied.

*Clothing and Bedding.*—As the large stock of prison clothing  
required at the time of the civil disobedience movement had been  
exhausted extensive replacement had to be carried out during the year  
with the result that the expenditure rose to Rs. 34,205 (Rs. 32,865).

*Sanitation charges.*—The expenditure under this head was  
Rs. 14,559 (Rs. 12,769). The increase was due to the payment of  
arrears of water-rate by the Khandwa Jail.

*Charges for moving prisoners.*—Due to fewer transfers of prisoners  
effected during a portion of the year as a measure of economy  
the expenditure fell to Rs. 19, 281 (Rs. 28,281).

*Extra-ordinary charges.*—The expenditure under this head was  
Rs. 5,838 (Rs. 3,604). The increase was due to the purchase of  
a typewriter and other articles of dead stock, as also to the adjustment  
of the cost of tools lent by the P. W. D. about three years back.

21. The total amounts drawn from and paid into the Treasury were  
Rs. 1,46,265 and Rs. 2,86,480 respectively, showing  
Statement No. XII-A. a cash profit of Rs. 1,40,215 (Rs. 1,25,237). The  
Result of the employment of increase was due to the extended patronage  
of convicts. of received, especially from Government Departments,  
for jail-made goods. The average cash profit per  
head of convicts sentenced to labour, therefore, rose to Rs. 34-3-4  
(Rs. 29-13-0).

**22. Industries.**—*Jubbulpore Central Jail.*—The main industries of this jail were the manufacture of tents, prison, police and forest clothing, peons liveries and other miscellaneous articles such as newar, blankets, etc. The following table gives details of the goods sold during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Name.	Value.	
	1933.	1934.
	Rs.	Rs.
Prison clothing ..	7,320	10,027
Paid warders' clothing ..	4,586	3,997
Forest clothing ..	7,399	5,873
Police clothing ..	39,870	30,812
Police cloth ..	3,243	1,779
Peons liveries ..	2,667	6,371
Tents ..	10,820	7,685
Blankets and blanket coats ..	7,036	17,233
Miscellaneous; such as durries, newar ..	6,614	18,068
Excise clothing, Land Records clothing, etc.	2,241	1,756
Total ..	91,796	1,03,601

The jail on the whole had a busy time as there were more orders to comply with than in the previous year.

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—The main industry of this jail is the printing and distribution of Government Forms. The minor industries are weaving of white liveries for peons, carpet weaving, newar and tape making, manufacture of quinine tablets, etc. The gross profit (Press and Factory) amounted to Rs. 62,244 (Rs. 64,994) or a decrease of Rs. 2,750. The decrease occurred in the Press owing to less printing work done.

*Rubber stamps.*—The total number of rubber stamps manufactured and sold during the year was 1,022 (1,216). The sale though satisfactory was less than that of the preceding year.

*Quinine.*—The following table compares the drugs supplied during the past three years:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quinine sulphate ..	562	641	652
Cinchona Febrifuge ..	591	619	558
Quinine Hydrochloride..	24	29	25
Quinine tablets ..	227	346	292
Cinchona tablets ..	158	185	184
Quinine boxes ..	No. 2,626	No. 2,965	No. 3,176

*Raipur, Akola and Amraoti jails.*—The industries in these jails were the same as in previous years. At Raipur during the greater portion of the year, the work in the Factory was insufficient to keep all prisoners engaged. Individual tasks had, therefore, to be reduced in order to keep all prisoners occupied. The Akola jail had a busier time. The cash earnings were Rs. 7,753 (Rs. 2,609) or an increase of Rs. 5,144, which is satisfactory. At Amraoti for want of sufficient orders for jail-made goods, the prisoners had to be employed on unprofitable labour of breaking stones with the result that the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 4,375 only (Rs. 4,907).

*Narsinghpur jail.*—The gross profit earned during the year was Rs. 3,842 (Rs. 2,246).

The station stall and the shop which were started in 1933 worked successfully during the year and no difficulty was experienced in disposing of the manufactured articles. Goods worth Rs. 1,136 and Rs. 111 were sold by the boys at the station stall and shop respectively. It is pleasing to note that no case of dishonesty was reported at either of the two places.

Food grains worth Rs. 1,424 were produced during the year in the Government Agricultural Farm transferred to the Jail Department in 1932. The area of this farm is 88 acres and 5 to 7 boys were continuously employed on it.

23. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Statement No. XIII Rs. 6,32,833 or Rs. 132 per head and the cash Net cost. earnings to Rs. 1,40,530 or Rs. 29-5-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 4,92,303 or Rs. 102-11-0 per prisoner during the year against Rs. 5,23,544 or Rs. 106-13-0 per prisoner in 1933.

### CHAPTER III.—VITAL STATISTICS

24. The following table compares the principal features relating to sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Statement No. XIV.  
Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners.

Year.	Daily average strength.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille.
1933 ..	4,900.65	1,339	47.84	46	9.39
1934 ..	4,793.50	1,396	52.65	70	14.60

The slight increase in the number of admissions is due to an epidemic of influenza at Nagpur, Chhindwara and Raipur jails. The year was not as healthy as 1933.



*Jubbulpore Central Jail.*—The number admitted into hospital fell from 134 in 1933 to 53 in the year under report. The number of deaths rose from 7 to 10.

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—Against the admission of 204 convicts into hospital there were 8 deaths as compared with 72 admissions and 3 deaths in the previous year. The outbreak of influenza epidemic was responsible for 82 admissions and 2 deaths.

*Raipur District Jail.*—The number of admissions into hospital decreased from 343 in 1933 to 250 in 1934. The deaths being 3 in 1933 and 8 in the year under report.

*Akola District Jail.*—The number of prisoners admitted into hospital was 311 (348). The total number of deaths was 6 (5).

*Amraoti District Jail.*—The admissions 116 (33), deaths 2 (1).

*Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.*—Admissions 75 (42), deaths 4 (1).

*Chhindwara District Jail.*—Admissions 41 (34), deaths 3 (9).

25. This statement shows the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among convicts.

Statement No. XV.  
Admission and deaths from the chief diseases among convicts.

*Cholera.*—There were two admissions due to cholera one at Nagpur and one at Raipur. Out of these the one at Raipur proved fatal. There were no cases last year. Cholera was prevalent in several districts, but no cases except the two mentioned above occurred in any jail.

*Dysentery.*—The number of admissions was 156 (102). Deaths 5 (3).

*Malaria.*—Out of 171 admissions there was one death this year as compared with 185 admissions and 2 deaths in the previous year.

*Pneumonia* was responsible for 36 (33) admissions and 12 (10) deaths.

*Diarrhoea.*—There was an increase in admissions to hospitals from 53 in the last year to 75 this year. The deaths were 4 (2).

*Tuberculosis of the Lungs.*—The number of admissions was 25 (35) and deaths 9 (11).

*Anti-Hookworm.*—Investigations and treatment have been carried out as usual at all the larger jails.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis.*—One case occurred at the Amraoti District Jail and was cured.

26. Classified according to the length of time passed in jail the

Statement No. XVI.  
Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails.

number of deaths was highest among those who had been in jail for periods not exceeding six months. The following 2 cases where death occurred soon after admission to jail in 1934 will show the attitude taken by some magistrates in sending very ill persons to jail. They will also show that the number of deaths is not always a correct index of the general health in jails.

A man had attempted to commit suicide as he was tired of life on account of an incurable disease. He was prosecuted for attempt to commit suicide, sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and sent to jail from an outlying tahsil. The District Magistrate said that the accused "had absolutely no one to look after him" and "the magistrate hoped that the accused would be looked after in jail". This view was afterwards accepted by the Appellate Magistrate also and the sentence was confirmed. The prisoner died two days after admission to jail.

A woman in an advanced stage of pregnancy and very ill with cough and fever was convicted and sentenced to a fine under the Excise Act. She failed to pay the fine and was therefore ordered imprisonment for one month and sent to jail. Next day she gave birth to a child in jail. The child died within twenty-four hours and the woman died a week later in spite of all care and treatment. It is perhaps true that she would have died earlier had she not received the care and treatment which she got in jail.

27. There were 519 (769) undertrial prisoners at the beginning of the year and 5,863 (6,159) were received during the year making a total of 6,382 (6,928). Of these, 3,278 were released, 2,307 were convicted and sentenced, 152 were transferred, and 14 died leaving a balance of 631 at the close of the year. The daily average number fell from 645.15 to 639.52.

Statement No. XVII.  
Under-trials.

#### CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

28. Of 6,892 convicts released during the year, 4,250 gained weight, 865 lost weight and 1,777 neither lost nor gained in weight.

Statement B.  
Physical condition.

Statement C.  
Remission.

29. This statement refers to the working of the remission rules.

The total number of convicts discharged under the remission rules was 4,479 as compared with 4,808 in the preceding year.

The maximum amount of gratuity earned by any one convict was Rs. 82.

Three convicts only failed to gain remission. Two of these were at Amraoti and were sentenced to simple imprisonment for more than 6 months; as they did not elect to work, they did not earn remission. The third was at Narsinghpur and he forfeited his remission on account of escape from his licensee's custody.

30. Jail Schools.—These continued to make satisfactory progress during the course of the year. The Inspectors of Schools inspected these schools and their reports were uniformly satisfactory. Great interest is taken in the education of prisoners by the teaching

The ladies' sub-committee at Nagpur as usual visited the female prisoners and gave religious lectures.

**31. Religious Preachers.**—The work of religious and moral instruction continued to receive proper attention.

**32. Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.**—The branches at Nagpur and Amraoti are functioning very well. Local Societies exist in Raipur, Bilaspur, Yeotmal and Hoshangabad and one has recently been opened at Narsinghpur. The Organizing Secretary of the All India Prisoners' Aid Society visited the province in the last week of the year. He visited Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Amraoti and Nagpur. The visit was useful in that it roused interest where interest was lacking.

**33. Visitors.**—His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Amraoti Jail. The Hon'ble the Home Member visited the jails at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Chanda, and Wardha. The Visiting Boards, official and non-official visitors including lady visitors paid the usual visits. The non-official visitors did not take much interest probably because there were no prisoners in jail imprisoned for offences of a political nature.

**34. Inspection.**—I inspected all the jails during the year, and paid additional visits to the two Central, the 4 first class district jails and to 4 sub-jails.

**35. Notice of Officers.**—All the officers of the department have as usual worked with great loyalty and devotion to duty. Government has recognized the good work done by Khan Bahadur Cursetji, Deputy Superintendent of Factories, Jubbulpore Central Jail, during his long service by the award of the title of Khan Bahadur to him during the year.

The following officers are specially mentioned for good work :—

Lt. Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur.

Major A. S. Garewal, I.M.S., Superintendent, Central Jail, Jubbulpore.

Syed Masum Ali, Superintendent, Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur.

Mr. B. R. Khisty, Superintendent, Sub-Jail, Damoh.

Mr. B. R. Chandorkar, Superintendent, District Jail, Bilaspur.

Mr. N. R. Summanwar, Superintendent, District Jail, Yeotmal.

*Jailors.*—R. B. Pande, Central Jail, Nagpur, D. I. David, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, C. D. Moreau, District Jail, Amraoti, R. G. Vishnoi, District Jail, Betul, and N. P. Mandloi, Central Jail, Nagpur.

*Assistant Jailors.*—G. P. Trivedi, Jubbulpore Central Jail, Hari Shankar, Mandla Jail, S. W. Deshpande, Seoni Jail and Nirbhaylal Verma, Damoh Jail.

The conduct of the warder staff on the whole was satisfactory.

*Head Office.*—My office has as usual worked well. I would specially mention the Superintendent, Mr. A. E. Chatelier, the Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Bhaiji Ganesh and the Finance clerk Mr. K. S. Shetty.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

N. S. JATAR, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

*Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,*

*Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

*The 18th March 1935.*

*General Summary showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1 Province.	2 Places of confinement.			3 Remained at the commencement of the year.			4 Received during the year.			5 Total.		
	Central Jails	District Jails.	Sub-jails.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	2	10	9	4,701	230	4,931	15,249	775	16,024	19,950	1,005	20,955

1 Province.	6 Discharged from all causes.			7 Remaining at the end of the year.			8 Daily average number of each Class.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	15,205	779	15,984	4,745	226	4,971	4,570.85	222.65	4,793.50

STATEMENT NO. I.—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

*Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

	2		3		4	
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1934	4,151	208	6,720	270	10,871	478

	5										6			
	Received by Transfer.										Grand Total.			
	A.					B.								
	To undergo sentence.					In transit for transportation or to other jails.								
	From jails in province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.			From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.				F.
1934	2,411	170	228	9	84	1	8	...	...	...	13,402	658	14,060	

STATEMENT NO. I.—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)  
—concl'd.

1	7												8				9	
	Transferred to other jails.						Released during the year.						Transported beyond seas.					
	A.		B.		A.		B.		C.		D.							
	To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.							
											A.	B.						
										On account of sickness.	On other grounds.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1934	..	2,574	183	5	..	733	24	1,412	86	4,307	172	10	..	144	5	..	..	

1	10		11		12		13		14		15			
	Transferred to Mental Hospital.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
1934	..	8	1	1	..	39	..	54	2	4,115	185	3,937.05	186.11	4,123.16

## STATEMENT NO. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.

1	2														
	RELIGION														
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		
	Christians.						Moham- edans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Bud- dhists and Jains.	All other classes.					
	a.		b.		c.										
Europeans.		Anglo- Indians.		Indians.											
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1934	..	..	..	3	..	33	3	888	16	2,978	84	23	1	2,795	166

1	3												4	
	AGE												Education of con- victs.	
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		A.	
	Under 15.		16 to 21.		22 to 30.		31 to 40.		41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1934	34	3	458	29	3,240	90	1,854	74	1,066	69	68	5	1,288	4



STATEMENT No. II—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)  
—concl'd.

1	4—cont'd.		5			
	Education— cont'd.		Previous Occupation			
	B.		Males			
	Illiterate.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	A.	B.	C.	D.
Persons in service for performing personal offices.			Profes- sional per- sons.	Persons engaged in agriculture & with animals.		
	M.	F.				
1934	5,432	266	110	422	289	2,253

1	5—cont'd.							6		
	Previous Occupation—concl'd.							TOTAL.		
	Males—cont'd.			Females.						
	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	M.	F.	Total.
Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and Engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Un-married.	Wid-ows.	Pro-sti-tutes.				
1934	181	84	3,381	156	21	91	2	6,720	270	6,990

## STATEMENT NO. III—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1934, and those remaining on the 31st December of the year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2											
	Numbers according to length of sentence											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.	
	Not exceeding 1 month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.	
M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		
Total admissions	475	17	562	33	3,619	111	1,182	58	379	29	305	
Total remaining on 31st December.	19	..	117	1	1,122	40	786	31	500	25	745	28

1	2—concl.										3		
	Number according to length of sentence—contd.												
	G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Above 1 year and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
M. F.		M. F.		A.		B.		M. F.		M. F.		Total	
M. F.		M. F.		For life.		For a term.		M. F.		M. F.		Total	
Total admissions	47	3	8	..	70	9	1	..	72	2	6,720	270	6,990
Total remaining on 31st December.	322	14	52	1	438	44	1	..	13	1	4,115	185	4,300

## STATEMENT NO. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934, who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders).

1	2 Number admitted during the year.			3 Recognition of habitual offenders.							
				A.		B.		C.		D.	
				Number in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.		Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).		Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.		Total habituals admitted.	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1934	6,720	270	6,990	1,356	87	5	1	33	1	1,304	89

1	4											
	A.		B.								C.	
	Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.		Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110, of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapter XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals.								Total of columns 4 A and 4 B.	
	M.	F.	Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.		More than twice, previously convicted.		Total.		M.	F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1934	186	35	649	23	239	14	320	17	1,208	54	1,394	89

STATEMENT NO. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)  
—concl'd.

1	5			6					
	Ratio per cent of column 4 C, to column 2.			Youthful Offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897).					
				A.			B.		
				Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1931	21	33	21	34	3	37	7	--	

## STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.

1	2	3	4					
			Offences dealt with by					
			a		b		c	
			Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.
1934	4,123'16	6	729	53	206	121	12	14

  

1	2	3	4	5	6		
					Superintendents.		
					All other breaches of Jail rules.		
					Total.		
	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	a	b
	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	Dealt with by Minor punishments.	Dealt with by Major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.
1934	747	287	1,604	475	6	583	79

STATEMENT No. VI.—(JUDICIAL)—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*concl'd.*

		6				7				
		Punishments inflicted								
		By Superintendents.								
		Minor.				Major.				
		c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e
		Separate and cellular confinement.	Handcuffing and link-fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate and cellular confinements.	Penal diet with cellular confinements exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of Minor punishments.
1934	..	41	375	616	1,694	66	11	111	..	1

				8	9	10	11	12
		f	g	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6f to column 2.	Ratio of column 7g to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7d to column 8.
		Other punishments.	Total.					
1934	..	286	475	2,175	41'08	11'52	52'75	..

## STATEMENT NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1934, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2				3			
	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment.			
	Con- victs.	Under- trial.	Civil.	Total.	a	b	c	d
				Per- manent.	Tempo- rary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
1934	4,123.16	639.52	30.82	4,793.50	Rs. 3,54,422	Rs. 3,384	Rs. 3,57,806	Rs. a. p. 74 10 4
1933	4,226.61	645.15	28.89	4,900.65	3,50,011	5,522	3,55,533	72 8 9

	4					
	Dieting charges.					
	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Rations.	Miscel- laneous dieting charges.	Garden and agri- cultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding Civil prisoners.
1934	Rs. 1,12,243	Rs. 1,061	Rs. 3,175	Rs. —711	Rs 1,15,768	Rs a. p. 24 4 11
1933	1,22,996	1,204	2,440	—574	1,26,126	25 14 3

	5						
	Hospital charges.						
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
1934	Rs. 5,009	Rs. 4,536	Rs. 9,350	Rs. 2,043	Rs. 20,938	Rs. a. p. 4 5 11	Rs. a. p. 397 10 11
1933	6,454	5,268	10,288	1,835	23,845	4 13 10	498 6 11

STATEMENT NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)—*contd.*

	6		7				
	Clothing and bedding of prisoners		Sanitation charges				
		b	a	b	c	d	e
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for con-servancy, cleaning and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extra-ordinary charges.	Total.	Cost per head of average strength.
1934 ..	Rs. 34,205	Rs. a. p. 7 2 11	Rs. 3,770	Rs. 9,972	Rs. 817	Rs. 14,559	Rs. a. p. 3 0 7
1933 ..	32,865	6 11 11	3,590	8,176	1,003	12,769	2 9 8

	8				9		
	Charges for moving prisoners				Charges for other		
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c
	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.
1934 ..	Rs. 19,281	Rs. ..	Rs. 19,281	Rs. a. p. 4 0 4	Rs. 8,946	Rs. 1,249	Rs. 7,364
1933 ..	28,281	..	28,281	5 12 4	10,270	1,421	9,452

	9— <i>concl.</i>					10	
	Miscellaneous service and supplies.					Travelling allowances.	
	d	e	f	g	h	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
1934 ..	Rs. 2,774	Rs. 40	Rs. 33,592	Rs. 53,965	Rs. a. p. 11 4 2	Rs. 5,284	Rs. a. p. 1 - 8
1933 ..	3,194	263	32,386	56,986	11 10 1	4,735	0 15 6



STATEMENT No. IX—(FINANCIAL)—*concl'd.*

11								
Contingencies.								
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>
	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1934 ..	1,118	2,190	1,122	597	82	80	5,189	1 1 4
1933 ..	1,095	2,180	29	610	79	122	4,115	0 13 5

## 12

Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.

	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and Accountments (original cost).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934 ..	733	1,264	103	1,030	107	783	910
1933 ..	992	818	155	475	92	583	252

12—*concl'd.*

Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards—*concl'd.*

12— <i>concl'd.</i>						13	
	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9-F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1934 ..	44	55	809	5,838	1 3 6	6,32,833	132 0 4
1933 ..	288	—216	165	3,604	0 11 9	6,48,859	132 6 5

## STATEMENT NO. XII-A—(FINANCIAL)

*Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1	2	3					
		Debits.					
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1933.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1933.	Raw materials at the end of 1933.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1934.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1933.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1933.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934	4098.78	714	63,166	31,351	9,257	34,198	1,07,834

	3—concl'd.			4			
	Debits—concl'd.			Credits.			
	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1933.	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1934.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1934.	Raw materials at the end of 1934.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1933.
	G.	H.	I.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1934	1,46,265	1,267	3,94,052	1,029	57,506	35,330	6,015

STATEMENT NO. XII-A—(FINANCIAL)—*concl'd.*

		4— <i>concl'd.</i>				5		
		Credits— <i>concl'd.</i>				A.	B.	C.
		Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1934.	Plant and Machinery at the end of 1934.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1934.	Total.	Excess of credit or profits.	Average profit per head of No. sentenced to labour.	Average profit per head of No. employed on jail manufacture.
		E.	F.	G.	H.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1934	..	27,626	1,04,117	2,86,480	5,18,103	1,24,051	30 4 3	101 8 8

		6				7
		A.	B.	C.	D.	Explanation as regards entry in column 6-C.
		Excess of 4-G over 3-G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of No. sentenced to labour.	Excess of 3-G over 4-G or cash loss.	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1934	..	1,40,215	34 3 4	..	46,028	

## STATEMENT No. XIII—(FINANCIAL)

*Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1934.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of Statement IX).	Total cash earning.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5).
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1934	.. 6,32,833 0 0	132 0 0	1,40,530 0 0	29 5 0	4,92,303 0 0	102 11 c

## STATEMENT NO. XIV—(VITAL)

*Showing the sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1934.*

1	2			3			4	
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.
1934	6,086	432	6,518	4570.85	222.65	4793.50	5,599	325

1	5			6			7		
	Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1934	1,364	32	1,396	51.39	1.26	52.65	68	2	70

1	8											
	Ratio per mille average strength.											
	A			B			C			D		
	Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1934	298.41	142.72	291.23	11.24	5.66	10.98	14.66	4.49	14.39	14.88	9.98	14.60

## STATEMENT No. XV—(VITAL)

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.

1	2							
	A		B		C		D	
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1934	2	1	156	5	171	1	24	8

1	2—contd.									
	E		F		G		H		I	
	Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases of non-tubercular origin.†	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1934	1	1	22	5	617	15	36	12	78	3

\*This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequence such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial, cachexia, etc.

†All the diseases shown under respiratory system in the Annual Returns except those already entered in columns D, E and H.

STATEMENT NO. XV—(VITAL)—*concl'd.*

1	2— <i>concl'd.</i>				3			
	J		K		Ratios of admission and death per mille of average strength from.			
	Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1934	75	4	62	1	0.48	0.24	37.83	1.21

1	3— <i>concl'd.</i>							
	Ratios of admission and death per mille of average strength from.							
	Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
1934	41.47	0.24	8.73	2.91	18.19	0.97	301.71	13.58

## STATEMENT No. XVI—(VITAL)

*Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1934, according to length of time passed in the Jail.*

1	2			3			4		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.		
	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1934 ..	1541.36	24	15.57	861.27	12	13.93	167.49	8	10.42

1	5			6			7		
	Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1934 ..	464.20	6	12.93	504.32	4	7.93	480.43	2	4.16

\* The average number must be obtained by means of monthly census.



## STATEMENT No. XVII

*Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and Subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1	2		3		4			5			6		
	No. remain- ing at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1934	497	22	5,538	325	6,035	347	6,382	602.98	36.54	639.52	3,105	173	3,278

	7			8		9		10		11		
	Convicted and sentenced			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1934.		
	M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1934	2,176	131	2,307	150	2	..	..	14	..	590	41	631

STATEMENT B

*Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the jails and Subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1	2	3	Number who	
			a	b
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.
1934	6,892	1,777	332	1,640

1	4—conld			5				
	had gained weight.			Number who had lost weight.				
	c	d	Total	a	b	c	d	Total.
From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Up to 1 lb.		From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
1934	1,305	973	4,250	141	454	196	74	865

STATEMENT C

*Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1	2 Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission.				Maximum days gained released dur-	
		Sentenced to				Sentence	
		3 Not exceeding one year.	4 Over one but not exceeding two years.	5 Over two but not exceeding five years.	6 Over five years.	7 Not exceeding one year.	8 Over one but not exceeding two years.
1934	3	3,816	357	211	95	90	182

1	9 remission in by any convict ing the year.	Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3 to 6.					15 Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	16 Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 3 to 6.
		ed to		Sentenced to				
		10 Over two but not exceeding five years.	11 Over five years.	12 Not exceeding one year	13 Over one but not exceeding two years.	14 Over two but not exceeding five years.		
1934	494	1,128	31	129	294	601	82 0 0	0 4 3

## STATEMENT F

*Showing number of offences committed by convicts and the corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1934.*

1	2 Total number of male convicts.	3 Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						Total number of male convicts in whose cases corporal punishments caused directly or indirectly.		Percentage of	
			4 6 to 10 stripes.	5 Above 10 to 15 stripes.	6 Above 15 to 20 stripes.	7 Above 20 to 25 stripes.	8 Above 25 to 30 stripes.	9 Grand total.	10 Deaths.	11 Illness.	12 Column 9 to column 2.	13 Column 9 to column 3.
1933	13,400	1,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..