



Report on the Jails of
the Central Provinces
and Berar for the year
ending 31st December
1935

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.
1936

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No. 452-420-V (a)

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES
JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 3rd September 1936.

READ—

The annual report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1935.

READ ALSO—

The district reports.

RESOLUTION

The cumulative effect of bad seasons and low prices was reflected in a considerable increase in the number of admissions 8,077 (6,990). The daily average jail population rose to 5,162 (4,793). Greater activity in checking railway tickets accounted for a large increase in the admissions of persons sentenced to less than one month. The Governor in Council is glad to notice that there has been a decrease in the percentage, 56 (62) of those sentenced to between one and six months to the total admissions. He considers, however, that there is still room for further improvement and for more use of section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

2. 122 (83) adolescents were dealt with under the Borstal Act and 28 (18) juveniles under the Reformatory Act. The Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that greater use is being made of these Acts. He hopes that the newly enacted Probation of Offenders Act will be used liberally in dealing with youthful offenders.

3. The Borstal Institute at Narsinghpur was full throughout the year, and it is clear that the present accommodation is insufficient for the needs of the Province. The Governor in Council is pleased to note that satisfactory arrangements have been made in the Akola and Raipur jails to separate the short term youthful offenders who cannot now be accommodated in the Borstal Institute.

4. The expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 6.69 (Rs. 6.32) lakhs but the average cost per head was lower at Rs. 130-4-6 (Rs. 132-0-4). The cash profits from jail industries increased to Rs. 1.63 (Rs. 1.40) lakhs. These figures show

that the jail administration has been conducted with due regard to economy and to the satisfactory employment of prisoners.

5. It is evident that the standard of discipline in jails continues to be high. Although the daily average population increased, the number of punishments awarded to prisoners was practically the same. The Governor in Council is pleased to note that the general health of prisoners remained satisfactory. He is glad to note the progress of the jail schools and the activities of several non-official ladies and gentlemen who give their valuable time to the welfare of prisoners in jails.

6. The Governor in Council takes this opportunity to record his appreciation of the efficient management of the department by Lt.-Col. N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., I.M.S., who was in charge throughout the year. He is pleased to note the names of the officers who have been specially mentioned in the report.

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, Central Provinces, for information and also that it be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. L. BINNEY,

*Chief Secretary to Government,
Central Provinces.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Maximum limit of pages 28.]

	PARAS.
Submission of report	1
Charge of the department	2
Number and classification of jails	3
General remarks	4—7
Review of General Summary	8
Statement No. I.—Number and disposal of convicts	9
Advisory Boards	10
Statement No. II.—Religion, age and education of convicts	11
Working of the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur	12
Statement No. III.—Nature and length of sentence	13
Statement No. IV.—Previous convictions	14
Recognition of habituals	15
Escapes	16
Statement No. VI.—Offences and punishments	17
Statement No. IX.—Cost of guarding and maintenance...	18
Statement No. XII-A.—Results of the manufactory operations	19
Industries	20
Statement No. XIII.—Net cost of prisoners	21
Statement No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners	22
Statement No. XV.—Admissions and deaths from chief diseases among convicts	23
Statement No. XVI.—Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails	24
Statement No. XVII.—Prisoners under trial	25
Statement B.—Physical condition of prisoners	26
Statement C.—Remission earned by convicts	27
Education	28
Religious preachers	29
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	30
Visitors	31
Inspection	32
Notice of Officers	33

No. 1394

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.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
Central Provinces.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
JAIL DEPARTMENT,
Central Provinces.

Nagpur, the 14th April 1936.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year ending the 31st December 1935.

2. The charge of the department was held by me throughout the year.

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

4. The special features during the year were—

(a) Special sections were opened in Akola and Raipur Jails for youthful offenders sentenced to less than one year's imprisonment. These offenders used to be sent to the Borstal Institution in the past but as the number sentenced under the Borstal Act is steadily increasing, the daily average of inmates at the Borstal Institution is also increasing on account of the longer sentences under the Borstal Act. The Institution was, therefore, full up throughout the year and arrangements had to be made elsewhere for short-term youths. It will be necessary to increase the accommodation at the Borstal Institution almost at once for youths sentenced under the Borstal Act.

Short-term youthful offenders from most of the northern districts are being sent to the Raipur Jail and those from most of the southern districts are being sent to the Akola Jail. Separate self-contained yards in these jails have been reserved for these offenders and they are completely separated from the adult criminals. Literary and physical training is given and it is seen that they are employed during the rest of the day on occupations like tailoring, mat-making or simple carpentry. As the time for training them in industries is short, greater attention is paid to literary and physical education.

(b) It is a well known fact that the minimum period required to train youthful offenders by the Borstal method is two years. When this minimum period of two years' detention is ordered by court, it used to be shortened by the liberal remission which is awarded for good conduct and industry, and the inmates did not receive the full benefit of Borstal treatment. Rules of remission to Borstal inmates were, therefore, amended during the year and gratuity instead of remission of sentence is now awarded to those inmates whose detention would become less than two years by awarding remission.

(c) Greater use was made of the provision already existing in the rules to release decrepit prisoners before expiry of sentences as a result of special instructions issued to the District Magistrates and to the Superintendents of Jails.

(d) The Probation of Offenders Act was passed by the Provincial Legislative Council during the year and it will be brought in force when it receives the assent of the Governor General in Council. Given the right type of adequately paid probation officers, this valuable instrument for the reformation of casual offenders will work more effectively than section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code which provides for probation but without supervision.

5. Young prisoners.—Four hundred and seventy-five adolescent males and 44 juvenile males were sentenced to imprisonment during the year. One hundred and twenty-two out of these adolescents, were dealt with under the Borstal Act, and 28 out of these juveniles were dealt with under the Reformatory Act. In 1934, only 83 out of 458 adolescents were dealt with under the Borstal Act, and only 18 out of 34 juveniles were dealt with

under the Reformatory Act. It will thus be seen that greater use is being made of the special Acts for youthful offenders. There is still, however, a great ignorance in the matter of the correct methods of dealing with juvenile crime and of the evil consequences of sending youngsters to jail for short, if not only nominal, periods. There are courts for instance which on enquiry have stated, in the case of petty thefts by young boys, that the offenders were not of criminal habits or tendencies and as such were not suitable to be dealt with under the Borstal Act. The boys were, therefore, awarded sentences varying from four to six months' imprisonment. The question whether it was necessary to sentence such boys to any imprisonment at all and the danger of making them habitual criminals by short sentences are ignored. The provision to let such offenders off after a warning or after a few strokes with the cane is forgotten. Another instance of the ignorance on this subject is the court which sentenced an habitual boy thief to four and half months' rigorous imprisonment and addressed the warrant to the Superintendent, Borstal Institution. On appeal, the conviction was upheld and the sentence reduced to the period already undergone.

Orders have been issued to the Superintendents of Jails to bring to the notice of the District Magistrates every arrival of youthful offenders in jail and at the same time to remind them about the instructions on the subject issued by the Judicial Commissioner and, from time to time, by Government. If the cases are not disposed of according to those instructions, a further reference is made after the trial is over and the judgment is given. These regular communications with the District Magistrates have caused improvement in the trial and disposal of cases against youthful offenders and at the same time have helped to remove some of the ignorance on the subject.

With a view to effect a much needed further improvement it should now be made compulsory for trying Magistrates to record their reasons, in every case involving a youthful offender, why imprisonment, instead of other methods, was necessary, and why a prescribed term of detention under the Reformatory or Borstal Acts was not awarded in lieu of imprisonment.

6. Short sentences.—Excluding the sentences under one month which have considerably increased, on account of Railway Act cases, there has been an increase

of only about 5 per cent in the sentences of one month and more up to and including six months, although the total number of those sentenced to imprisonment during the year has increased by nearly 14 per cent.

7. **The Excise Act offenders.**—Nearly 20 per cent of the persons imprisoned during the year were sentenced under the Excise Act. This is the same percentage as in the previous year. It appears that the evil of sending these offenders to jail in such large numbers has come to stay for some years. There has been an improvement in the recovery of fines imposed on excise offenders. The number of cases in which fine was recovered in full or in part has gone up from 122 to 173, and the number of cases in which fine was not realized at all has gone down from 333 to 289.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

[Figures for the previous year are shown in brackets throughout the report.]

8. **General Summary.**—The year opened with 4,971 (4,931) prisoners of all classes and the number received during the year was 18,343 (16,024), making a total of 23,314 (20,955). The number discharged from all causes was 17,995 (15,984), leaving a balance of 5,319 (4,971) at the close of the year with a daily average population of 5,161.76 (4,793.50).

9. **Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).**—The convict population at the beginning of the year was 4,115 (4,151) males and 185 (208) females. The number imprisoned during the year was 7,797 (6,720) males and 280 (270) females.

The number of prisoners received on transfer from other jails within the province as well as from outside was 2,849 (2,531) males and 209 (180) females. These transfers included 2 (9) males received back from the Andamans, viz., one on account of ill-health and the other as an incorrigible.

The transfer of volunteers to the Andamans was resumed during the year. Eighteen convicts who volunteered were transferred for deportation to Port Blair. Ten of these were adolescents with life sentences and had been trained in the Borstal Institution.

Of the 7,672 prisoners discharged during the year, 895 (757) were on appeal, 2,273 (1,498) on expiry of sentence, 4,284 (4,479) under the remission rules, 110 (159) by order of Government, 20 (9) were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur, 1 (1) escaped and remained at large, 39 (39) were executed, and 50 (56) died.

The accommodation at the Mental Hospital is limited. The number of criminal and non-criminal lunatics who have to be confined in jails is steadily increasing for want of accommodation at the Mental Hospital.

The number remaining at the close of the year was 4,424 (4,115) males and 204 (185) females, and the daily average population of convicts was 4,301.40 (3,937.05) males and 197.31 (186.11) females.

10. **Advisory Boards.**—Four meetings of the Boards were held during the year—two at Nagpur and two at Raipur. The number of cases placed before the Boards was 245 (330). Seventy-eight (87) of these were recommended by the Board for release, and Government sanctioned the release of 65 (71).

11. **Religion, age and education of convicts (Statement No. II).**—The table below gives the religious calling of the total number admitted into jails:—

Christians	..	43 (39)
Muhammadans	..	1,035 (904)
Hindus and Sikhs	..	5,670 (3,062)
Jains and Buddhists	..	32 (24)
All other classes	..	1,297 (2,961)
		<hr/>
Total	..	8,077 (6,990)

The striking difference between the figures of 1934 and 1935 under "Hindus and Sikhs" and "All other classes" is due to the classification of the depressed classes as "Hindus" in accordance with the orders of the Local Government.

The following table gives the age of the prisoners admitted during the year:—

Under 15 years	..	45 (37)
16—21	..	496 (487)
22—30	..	3,954 (3,330)
31—40	..	2,304 (1,928)
41—60	..	1,216 (1,135)
Above 60	..	62 (73)
Total	..	<u>8,077 (6,990)</u>

The number of literate prisoners admitted during the year was 1,229 (1,292), the number of professional persons was 445 (422), the number of Government servants was 124 (110), and persons engaged in commerce and trade numbered 230 (181).

12. The Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur.—The Institution is housed in the old Narsinghpur District Jail. A small portion of the buildings is still used as a subsidiary jail for the confinement of the local undertrial prisoners and local adult convicts awaiting transfer to other jails. The daily average population at the institute was 300 (238) which included 268 adolescents. The total accommodation is for 260 persons which shows that there was overcrowding throughout the year. The proposals to build a separate subsidiary jail for adults and to increase the accommodation for adolescents have not yet been carried out for want of funds. The number of adolescents requiring accommodation at this institution is steadily increasing and the necessity to carry out the above proposals is becoming urgent.

The appointment of an Assistant Superintendent who is a B. A., T. T. C., and who has been recruited from the Educational Department during the year has systemized the literary and physical education of the boys. He has been put in charge of the school and games. There are four classes in the school in which Hindi and Arithmetic are taught in accordance with a special syllabus. The whole course is completed in about three years. The boys in the senior classes are given extra reading matter on general subjects from the school library and are also trained to keep accounts on the *bahi-khata* system. The library contains about 400 Hindi and Urdu books. Religious, moral and agricultural lectures are arranged at suitable intervals and instruction in First Aid and Hygiene is given once a week. Practice is given to a few English-knowing boys in typewriting.

All the boys are drilled every morning. Indian clubs, dumb-bells and *lezim* exercises are also taught during this hour. They play different English and Indian games for at least one hour every evening. The rest of the day and an hour or two after dark is spent either in the school or in worksheds or in the gardens after allowing a sufficient time for bathing, prayers and meals. The boys are kept constantly engaged from the time they wake up in the morning till they go to bed.

Practical training in the following subjects is given in the worksheds :—

Weaving of cloth, niwar, carpets and tat-putties; moneybag-making; making of thread buttons and others with rings; rope and twine-making; tailoring; simple carpentry; fret-work; cane-work; wooden and glass signboard painting; simple smithy; tinning; brick-making; and earthenware-making.

A few of the older boys are also taught motor driving.

The Institution has vegetable gardens, flower and fruit gardens and an agricultural farm. Boys are given practical instruction in the farm and in the gardens. The farm produces some of the best types of grain in the district. The sugarcane field gives the boys opportunity to learn the process of *gur* making.

Boys detained under the Borstal Act are given suitable training. Those whose behaviour in the Institution is satisfactory are licensed out during the last few months of their term. None of them have abused this privilege during the year. There has not been much difficulty so far in getting the public to employ the boys who are sent out on licence because their work and conduct are satisfactory. Thirty Hindu boys were sent to the Hindu fair at Burman, about 20 miles away, and about the same number of Muhammadan boys were sent to the *Idgah* on *Id* days accompanied by only one official. There was not even an attempt on the part of the boys to escape or otherwise misbehave. A committee of eight boys was formed during the year in the Institution to investigate and check the petty offences by inmates. The judgment given by the committee was always impartial and sound and the certainty of detection of offences went a long way to prevent offences.

Scouting also plays an important part in the activities of the Institution. The boys of the first and second

troops passed their second class tests and will soon qualify for the higher test. The Provincial Boy Scouts Association Report for 1934-35 stated that "the scout spirit is working in the hearts of scout prisoners". A number of scout meetings were held on the premises of the Institution and scouts from the local high school and the town were invited to meet our scouts.

Every effort is made to turn these boys into useful citizens. The Borstal Act came into force six years ago and 242 inmates were discharged from the Institution during this period. According to information available only 10 of these boys reverted to crime again and have been readmitted to jails.

The trouble about finding parole officers has been alluded to last year. It is difficult to get people to do this work without adequate remuneration. The ideal arrangement would be to have whole-time parole officers for most of the tahsils but in the absence of this arrangement village officials, namely, patwaris or revenue inspectors, might be appointed parole officers as suggested by the Superintendent, Borstal Institution. The discharged boys will then get the help or patronage which they need along with the necessary supervision.

13. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—The table below shows the terms of imprisonment of the convicts admitted during the year:—

(1) Not exceeding one month ..	960	(492)
(2) Above one month and not exceeding three months.	640	(595)
(3) Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,919	(3,730)
(4) Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,515	(1,240)
(5) Above one year and not exceeding two years.	422	(408)
(6) Above two years and not exceeding five years.	384	(313)
(7) Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	79	(50)
(8) Exceeding ten years ..	9	(8)
(9) Sentenced to transportation for life.	82	(79)
(10) Sentenced to transportation for a term.	4	(1)
(11) Sentenced to death ..	63	(74)
Total ..	8,077	(6,990)

From the above statistics it will be seen that there is an all round increase in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment. It is noticeable that persons sentenced to death decreased from 74 to 63 during the year under report.

The number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month was nearly double that of the last year. This is due to increased activity in detecting ticketless travellers on railways. The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, states that "if some of this activity is diverted towards preventing such travellers from ever getting on the trains there would be fewer short-term prisoners in jails".

The nature of sentences was as follows :—

A.—Simple imprisonment ..	890 (358)
B.—Rigorous imprisonment ..	7,165 (6,616)
C.—Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	16 (11)
D.—Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	6 (5)
Total ..	<u>8,077 (6,990)</u>

In spite of repeated adverse comments, the admission under simple imprisonment this year showed an enormous increase of nearly 149 per cent. Short sentences and sentences of simple imprisonment serve little, if any, purpose.

14. Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).—Reconvicted convicts numbered 1,405 (1,262) and the ratio per cent to the total number of convicts admitted was 20 (21). The number imprisoned for the first time in default of furnishing security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 216 (221). Of the 45 (37) juveniles under 15 years of age admitted during the year, 7 (7) had previous convictions.

15. Recognition of habituals.—The statement 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 specially empowered (not being the convicting court)	Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendents	Total habituals admitted
8,077 (6,990)	1,566 (1,443)	5 (6)	50 (34)	1,621 (1,483)

16. Escapes.—There were 6 (4) escapes during the year—five from outside and one from inside the jail. All except one were recaptured during the year.

The escape of a prisoner who was sentenced to 11 years' rigorous imprisonment from one of the cells of the Jubbulpore Central Jail was facilitated owing to a defect in the building and carelessness on the part of the warder staff and a deputy jailor. The defect in the building is being rectified and the staff has been suitably punished. This prisoner was recaptured and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 224, Indian Penal Code.

17. Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).—The number of punishments inflicted by Jail Superintendents during the year was more or less the same, being 2,169 to 2,171. The offences for which punishments were awarded are detailed below:—

Offences relating to work	..	690 (782)
Prohibited articles	..	312 (327)
Assaults and mutinies	..	9 (26)
Other offences	..	1,160 (1,034)
Total	..	<u>2,171 (2,169)</u>

The number of offences dealt with by criminal courts was 6 (6). Only 1 (*nil*) prisoner was whipped during the year. This prisoner had taken up an attitude of defiance and was instigating fellow-prisoners to similar objectionable behaviour.

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

Of minor punishments	..	37.89 (41.08)
Of major punishments	..	10.35 (11.52)
Of total punishments	..	48.39 (52.75)

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

18. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year was Rs. 6,69,476 (Rs. 6,32,833) or an increase of Rs. 36,643. The average cost per head was Rs. 130-4-6 (Rs. 132-0-4) or a decrease of Rs. 1-11-10 per head. The expenditure under all heads except "Miscellaneous" has increased. The increase in total expenditure was chiefly due to a

larger average population, the daily average number being 5,161.76 (4,793.50) during the year.

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

Establishment charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,69,204 (Rs. 3,57,806) or an increase of Rs. 11,398. The increase was mainly due to the restoration of 5 per cent cut in the salaries of officials and the appointment of an additional Deputy Superintendent of Factories at Jubbulpore during the year. The cost per head, however, fell to Rs. 71-8-5 (Rs. 74-10-4), on account of increased daily average of prisoners.

Dietary charges.—An expenditure of Rs. 1,29,352 (Rs. 1,15,768) was incurred under this head resulting in an increase of Rs. 13,584 during the year. The cost per head rose to Rs. 25-3-7 (Rs. 24-4-11). The increase in expenditure was due to the purchase of a larger quantity of food grains on account of the increase in the jail population. The increase in the cost per head was due to increase in the cost of grain and also to the confinement of B class prisoners for a longer period.

Hospital charges.—The total amount spent under this head was Rs. 22,689 (Rs. 20,938). The increase of Rs. 1,751 during the year was partly due to the prophylactic measures against epidemics of meningitis, cholera and smallpox which prevailed in some districts. The adjustment of the cost of medicines for the previous year is also partly responsible for the increased expenditure.

Clothing and bedding of prisoners.—The expenditure and the cost per head under this head was Rs. 43,932 (Rs. 34,205) and Rs. 8-9-1 (Rs. 7-2-11), respectively, showing an increase in expenditure of Rs. 9,727 and Rs. 1-6-2 in the cost per head. The rise was due to more woollen clothing purchased during the year especially at Nagpur Central Jail.

Miscellaneous services and supplies.—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 49,411 (Rs. 53,965) or a decrease of Rs. 4,554. The cost per head was Rs. 9-9-2 (Rs. 11-4-2). The fall was due to the water rate for the last half year not being paid.

19. Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,26,029 (Rs. 1,46,265) while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 2,89,678 (Rs. 2,86,480)

showing a cash profit of Rs. 1,63,649 (Rs. 1,40,215). Consequently the average cash profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour increased to Rs. 36-1-7 (Rs. 34-3-4). The savings effected to Government by the employment of prison labour amounted to Rs. 48,915 (Rs. 46,028). The increase was due to an increase in the number of orders received from Government departments.

The following jails have made a cash profit exceeding Rs. 2,000 :—

	1934	1935
	Rs.	Rs.
Jubbulpore	.. 38,589	43,151
Nagpur (including Press)	.. 68,472	86,239
Raipur	.. 7,610	2,681
Akola	.. 7,753	7,743
Amraoti	.. 4,375	6,868
Narsinghpur	.. 2,226	3,860

20. Industries.—A brief account of the special industries carried on in the jails is given below.

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The outturn of nearly all articles has increased during the year. The following list shows the articles manufactured and sold during 1934 and 1935 :—

Name	1934		1935	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
1. Prison clothing	.. 17,508	10,027	20,007	11,545
2. Paid warders' clothing	.. 2,445	3,997	2,852	4,443
3. Forest clothing	.. 3,837	5,873	7,097	10,210
4. Police clothing	.. 20,895	30,812	31,056	51,563
5. Police cloth	.. 2,653	1,779	3,962	2,619
6. Peons' livery cloth	.. 23,462	6,371	15,826	4,404
7. Tents	.. 17	7,685	23	15,043
8. Blankets and blanket coats	.. 6,246	17,233	7,718	22,113
9. Excise, Settlement Land Records, Nazul and Hospital clothing.	949	1,756	1,435	2,448
0 Miscellaneous, such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	18,068	..	11,512
Total	..	1,03,601	..	1,35,900

Nagpur Central Jail.—Besides the usual industries of the jail a contract to stitch the Postal uniforms was entered into during the year. This jail has the highest cash profit of Rs. 86,239 (Rs. 68,472) which was mainly due to the reprinting and supplying of Government forms which were destroyed by the recent fire in the Secretariat buildings.

Rubber slumps.—The number of rubber stamps during the year increased to 2,184 (1,022). The increase is mainly due to the free supply of rubber stamps under the recent orders of Government.

Quinine.—The following table shows the drugs supplied during the past three years.—

	1933	1934	1935
Quinine sulphate ..	641	652	682
Cinchona febrifuge ..	619	558	533
Quinine hydrochloride ..	29	25	38
Quinine tablets ..	346	292	384
Cinchona tablets ..	185	184	195
Quinine boxes ..	2,965	3,176	3,832

Raipur District Jail.—The same industries were carried on as in the previous year. Towards the latter half of the year the preparation of uniforms for the Postal Department was undertaken. This is a very useful industry; the training received in tailoring will help prisoners to earn an honest livelihood after release. The gross profit rose from Rs. 4,584 to Rs. 4,797 during the year.

Akola and Amraoti Jails.—The industries in these jails were the same as in the previous year except at Akola where in the latter half of the year the preparation of uniforms for the Postal Department was taken up. There was a slight fall in the cash earnings as compared with Rs. 7,743 against Rs. 7,753 in 1934. At Amraoti the bulk of the prisoners were employed on stone-breaking and tat-bed weaving. The gitti is mainly broken for Public Works Department and tat-beds for the use of other jails. The weaving of cloth at Akola Jail showed considerable improvement during the year. Weaving of durries was undertaken on a larger scale to meet the increased demand for durries at Akola. Durries worth about Rs. 1,225 (Rs. 625) were sold.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The cash profit earned during the year was Rs. 3,860 (Rs. 2,226). The industries carried on in this institution were the same as in the previous year.

Food grains worth Rs. 1,899 were grown at the Agricultural Farm during the year. Goods worth Rs. 500 were sold by the boys at the station stall. The shop at the railway station was kept entirely under the charge of the Borstal boys and the fact that there was no instance of any dishonesty is very creditable.

Other jails.—The labour given to prisoners in smaller jails is either stone-breaking or aloë-pounding or aloë-rope making. Nearly half the population in most subsidiary jails and nearly one-third in most smaller district jails consist of under trial prisoners and after detailing prisoners for prison services out of the remainder a very few short-term prisoners are left for factory labour. It is, therefore, futile to arrange the teaching of any more useful trades. Long-term prisoners from these jails are transferred to bigger jails where facilities are given to learn useful trades. Official and non-official visitors when commenting on the lack of industries in small jails forget that the bulk of convicts in those jails are short-term prisoners under the Excise and Railway Acts.

21. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No XIII).—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,69,476 (Rs. 6,32,833) and cash earnings to Rs. 1,63,132 (Rs. 1,40,530) during the year. The net cost to Government after deducting the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 5,06,344 (Rs. 4,92,303) and the average cost per head of average strength was Rs. 98-11-0 (Rs. 102-11-0).

The average expenditure on the maintenance of a prisoner in jail amounted to Rs. 130-5-0 (Rs. 132) per annum.

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

22. Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners (Statement No. XIV).—The following table gives particulars with regard to the sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners for the last two years :—

Year	Daily average strength	Admission into hospital	Daily average sick	Total number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille
1934	.. 4,793.50	1,396	52.65	70	14.60
1935	.. 5,161.76	1,138	42.02	55	10.66

The number admitted into hospital during the year was 1,138 (1,396), and the daily average sick 42.21 (52.65).

There were 55 (70) deaths in the year under report. Of these 50 were convicts and 5 undertrials, and the death rate per mille was 10.66. There was one death from suicide at the Bilaspur District Jail.

There were no deaths in the jails at Yeotmal, Balaghat, Chanda, Damoh, Seoni and Wardha.

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The number of admissions and deaths fell from 53 to 40 and 10 to 6, respectively, in the year under report.

Nagpur Central Jail.—There were 154 (204) admissions and 6 (8) deaths.

Raipur District Jail.—This year has been a good year for this jail as there were only 92 (250) admissions and 3 (8) deaths.

Akola District Jail.—The admissions into hospital were only 185 (311) but the number of deaths rose to 12 (6); one being from meningitis, four from pneumonia, three from heart disease and four of leprosy. Leper convicts from the whole province are confined at this jail. The routine medical treatment is the injection of Hydnocreol once a week. Thirty-nine leper convicts remained from the previous year and 30 were admitted during the year. Thirty-three were released, one was cured and sent back to his jail, four died and 30 remained at the close of the year. Twenty out of these have improved, eight are stationary and two have got worse.

Amraoti District Jail.—There was a marked increase in the admissions to hospital, the number being 325 (116) and deaths 5 (2). The main reason is stated to be due to the lower vitality and poor health of newly admitted prisoners sentenced under the Excise Act. There was also an increase in the number of bowel complaints during the wet months and of malaria. There was a distinct improvement in the general health of prisoners at the close of the year, and it is hoped that this improvement will be maintained.

Betul District Jail.—Aged and infirm prisoners from the province who require constant attention are collected at this jail. There was a daily average of 20 such prisoners during the year. Twelve infirm prisoners were cured and sent back to their respective jails.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The admissions were 26 (75) and number of deaths 1 (4).

Chhindwara District Jail.—The number admitted was 34 (41) and deaths 3 (3).

Prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and fit for transfer are collected at this jail. There were eight such prisoners at the beginning of the year and six were received from other jails during the year. Three died and the remaining showed considerable improvement. Six were released during the year.

23. Admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among convicts (Statement No. XV).—The diseases calling for special note during the year were dysentery, malaria, tubercle, pneumonia and diarrhoea.

Dysentery.—There were 176 (156) admissions and 5 (5) deaths.

Malaria.—There were 205 (171) admissions and 2 (1) deaths.

Pneumonia.—There were 42 (36) admissions and 12 (12) deaths.

Diarrhoea.—The admissions to hospital rose to 113 (75). But it is noteworthy that there were no deaths as against 4 of last year.

Tuberculosis of the lungs.—This accounted for 14 (25) admissions and 6 (9) deaths.

Anti-hookworm.—Active work was carried on during the year under report in the larger jails, carbon tetrachloride and chenopodium oil being used almost entirely in all cases.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Two cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in the Akola District Jail, one proved fatal and the other was cured.

24. Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails (Statement No. XVI).—Of the 50 convicts whose deaths occurred during the year, 31 had been in jail for a period not exceeding six months. From this it will be seen that more than half of the mortality was amongst the newly admitted prisoners.

25. Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).—The year opened with 631 (519) undertrial prisoners and 6,760 (5,863) were received during the year. Of the 7,391 undertrials, 3,717 were released, 2,759 were convicted and sentenced, 261 were transferred, 5 died, and the number remained at the close of the year was 649. The daily average population of undertrials was 629.67 (639.52).

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

26. **Physical condition (Statement B).**—Of the 7,562 prisoners discharged during the year, 685 lost weight, 4,722 gained weight, while 2,155 neither gained nor lost weight. The physical condition of prisoners on admission to jails was generally poorer than in the previous years. This was noticeable particularly among the excise offenders and in Berar jails.

27. **Remission (Statement C).**—The number of convicts released during the year who gained remission was 4,284. Only one convict failed to get the benefit of remission as he lost all he had earned, for trying to smuggle a letter out of jail for another convict just when he was put up for release.

28. **Education.**—Paid qualified teachers held regular classes in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Akola and Raipur Jails. These schools were inspected by officers of the Educational Department and were certified to be doing very well by them.

29. **Religious preachers.**—Religious and moral instructions was regularly given to prisoners in all the jails. All the jails except three have outside Hindu and Muhammadan preachers who regularly visit jails once a week at least. Their visits are appreciated by prisoners.

30. **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.**—The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Nagpur, Amraoti and Bilaspur provided released prisoners with work wherever possible. Rao Sahib Fulay, M.L.C. at Nagpur, Rao Sahib Saranjame at Amraoti and Mr. Chatterjee at Bilaspur have done valuable work for the society during the year. It has not been possible to sanction a Government grant to the society on account of financial stringency. Plans and estimates for a Discharged Prisoners' Home at Nagpur are ready and Government has allotted a piece of land for this purpose.

31. **Visitors.**—The Hon'ble the Home Member visited the jails at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Saugor, Balaghat, Mandla and Seoni and the Hon'ble the Minister for Industries paid a visit to the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur. The jails at Akola, Narsinghpur, Saugor, Yeotmal and Chanda were visited by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Jails at Raipur, Akola,

Bilaspur, Chhindwara and Hoshangabad by the Director of Public Health. Non-officials' visits and Quarterly Boards' Meetings were regular. Lady visitors continued their good work during the year. In this connection the name of Miss Ennis, lady visitor to the Bilaspur Jail is specially mentioned. The Ladies Committee at Nagpur continued their classes for female prisoners at the Nagpur Central Jail under the able guidance of Mrs. MacFadyen.

32. *Inspection.*—I inspected all the jails during the year and paid additional visits to most of the bigger jails. I also visited the magisterial lock-ups at Drug, Mehkar, Darwha and Khamgaon.

33. *Notice of Officers.*—All the officials of the department have worked well. I mention for special recognition the following:—

Superintendents.—Lt.-Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., Major A. S. Garewal, I.M.S., Rao Sahib P. V. Marathe, Mr. Syed Masum Ali and Dr. S. C. Mukerjee.

Jailors.—R. B. Pande, Venkat Raghoba Anjekar, N. G. Naidu, Muhammad Allam and Moolchand.

Assistant Jailors.—Sitaram, S. W. Deshpande, Yusuf Ali, Nirbhaiya Lal Verma, Mathura Prasad, G. R. Supekar and Prithi Singh.

Warder Staff.—The conduct and work of the warder staff has on the whole been satisfactory.

Head Office.—All the staff of my office has worked with zeal and loyalty. Mr. Chatelier, Mr. Bhaiji and Mr. Shetty deserve special mention.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

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

*Inspector-General of Prisons,
Central Provinces.*

NAGPUR :

The 14th April 1936.

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 1935.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8				
Province	Places of confinement			Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Daily average number of each class				
	Central Jails	District Jails	Sub-Jails	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Central Provinces.	2	10	9	4,745	226	4,971	17,534	809	18,343	22,279	1,035	23,314	17,194	801	17,995	5,085	234	5,319	49,295	54	232	225,161	76

STATEMENT NO. I—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935.

1 Year	2 Remained at the close of the previous year		3 Imprisoned during the present year		4 Total		5 Received by transfer								6 Grand total			7 Transferred to other jails					
							A To undergo sentence				B In transit for transportation of to other Jails							A		B			
							From jails in the 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					To undergo sentences		To undergo sentence of transportation	
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F. Total			M. F.		M. F.	
1935	...	4,115	185	7,797	280	11,912	465	2,313	179	463	30	73	...	...	...	...	14,761	674	15,435	2,901	212	20	2

STATEMENT NO. I—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—contd.
Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935—concl'd.

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15						
	Released during the year.										Transported beyond seas		Transferred to Mental Hospital		Escaped		Executed		Died		Remaining at the end of the present year		Daily average.						
																										A		B		C		D
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total									
1935	...	868	27	2,179	94	4,158	126	19	...	89	2	17	3	1	...	39	...	46	4	4,424	204	4,301	40	197	31	4,498	71

3

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 1935.

1	2														
Year	Religion														
	A						B		C		D		E		
	Christians														
	a		b		c										
	Europeans		Anglo-Indians		Indians										
	M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		
1935	...	10	...	2	...	31	...	1,019	16	5,504	166	32	...	1,199	98

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

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935—contd.

1 Year	3												4			
	Age												Education			
	A		B		C		D		E		F		A		B	
	Under 15		16 to 21		22 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 60		Above 60		Literate		Illiterate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1935	44	1	475	21	3,851	103	2,215	89	1,152	64	60	2	1,228	1	6,569	279

5

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

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935—concl.

1	5											6		
Year	Previous occupation											Total		
	Males							Females						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes			
1935	124	445	267	2,255	230	79	4,397	179	6	95	...	M. 7,797	F. 280	Total 8,077

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

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935, and those remaining on the 31st December of the year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1 Year	2 Numbers according to length of sentence																				3 Total						
	A																			J		Total					
	Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas			Sentenced to death		Total					
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		A	B		For life	For a term		M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Total admissions ...	936	24	611	29	3,789	130	1,462	53	414	8	375	9	77	2	9	...	63	19	4	...	57	6	7,797	280	8,077		
Total remaining on 31st December.	23	...	123	5	1,244	46	808	43	627	19	764	26	352	13	53	2	397	50	25	...	8	..	4,424	204	4,628		

7

STATEMENT NO. IV—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935, who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders)

1 Year	2 Number admitted during the year			3								A Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as "habituals"	
				A Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts		B Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court)		C Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent		D Total habituals admitted			
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1935	7,797	280	8,077	1,489	77	5	...	49	1	1,543	78	200	16

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

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935, who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders)—concl'd.

1 Year	4										5			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897)					
	B								C		Ratio per cent of columns 4 C, to column 2			A			B		
	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters 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 4A and 4D					Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted.		
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total				Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total			
1935	691	37	301	12	351	13	1,343	62	1,543	78	20	28	20	44	1	45	7	...	7

STATEMENT NO. VI—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4										5
Year	Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	Offences dealt with by Superintendents										By Criminal Courts
			a	b		c		d		e			
			Relating to work		Relating to prohibited articles		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes		All other breaches of Jail rules		Total		
			Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	
1935	... 4,498.71	6	657	33	217	95	2	7	829	331	1,705	466	6

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

Showing the offences committed, by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935—concl'd.

1 Year	6						7							8 Grand Total of punishments	9 Ratio of column 6f to column 2	10 Ratio of column 7g to column 2	11 Ratio of column 8 to column 2	12 Ratio of column 7d to column 8
	Punishments inflicted																	
	By Superintendents																	
	Minor						Major											
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g					
	Warnings	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	Separate and cellular confinement	Handcuffing and linkfeters	Other punishments	Total	Separate and cellular confinement	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments	Other punishment	Total					
1935	512	68	35	370	720	1,705	90	10	75	1	...	290	466	2,177	37.89	10.35	48.39	0.05

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 1935, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dieting charges					
	Convicts	Under trial	Civil	Total	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f
Permanent					Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations	Miscellaneous dieting charges	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	
Year					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1935	4,498·71	629·67	33·38	5,161·76	3,64,898	4,036	3,69,204	71 8 5	1,25,544	1,390	3,529	-1,111	1,29,352	25 3 7
1934	4,123·16	639·52	30·82	4,793·50	3,54,422	3,384	3,57,806	74 10 4	1,12,243	1,061	3,175	-711	1,15,768	24 4 11

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1	5							6		7					
	Hospital charges							Clothing and bedding of prisoners		Sanitation charges					
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	a	b	c	d	e	
	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	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying	Charges for water-supply	Extraordinary charges	Total	Cost per head of average strength	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1935	...	5,262	4,059	10,901	2,467	22,689	4 6 4	537 8 5	43,932	8 9 1	3,802	12,290	...	16,092	3 1 11
1934	...	5,009	4,536	9,350	2,043	20,438	4 5 11	397 10 11	34,265	7 2 11	3,770	9,972	817	14,559	3 0 7

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1 Year	8 Charges for moving prisoners				9 Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies								10 Travelling allowances		11 Contingencies				
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
	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 wardens	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rent, rates and taxes	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges	Current office expenses (including country stationery)	Office furniture
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	20,802	...	20,802	4 0 6	9,896	1,387	8,435	2,495	20	27,17	49,411	9 9 2	5,916	1 2 5	2,282	2,236	290	798	42
1934	19,281	...	19,281	4 0 4	8,946	1,249	7,364	2,774	40	33,592	53,965	11 4 2	5,284	1 1 8	1,118	2,190	1,122	597	82

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.

1 Year	11 Contingencies— concl'd.			12 Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards												13	
	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength
	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department)	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock	Dietary dead-stock	Hospital dead-stock	Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting dead-stock	Disciplinary dead-stock	Arms and Accoutrements (original cost)	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		
1935 ...	Rs. 42	Rs. 5,690	Rs. a. p. 1 1 8	Rs. 793	Rs. 1,538	Rs. 97	Rs. 755	Rs. 253	Rs. 574	Rs. 933	Rs. 66	Rs. 563	Rs. 826	Rs. 6,398	Rs. a. p. 1 3 10	Rs. 6,69,476	Rs. n. p. 130 4 6
1934 ...	80	5,189	1 1 4	733	1,264	103	1,030	107	783	910	44	55	809	5,838	1 3 6	6,32,833	132 0 4

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 1935.*

1	2	3									4			
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Debits									Credits			
		Cash in hand at the end of 1934	Manufactured articles at the end of 1934	Raw material at the end of 1934	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1935	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1934	Plant and machinery at the end of 1934	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1935	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts	Total	Cash in hand at the end of 1935	Manufactured articles at the end of 1935	Raw material at the end of 1935	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1934
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	... 4,533-96	1,029	57,506	35,330	11,321	27,626	1,04,117	1,26,029	1,000	3,63,958	512	55,590	35,878	9,257

STATEMENT NO. XII-A—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935—concl'd.

Year	4—concl'd.				5			6				Explanation as regards entry in column 6-C
	Credits—concl'd.				A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1935	Plant and machinery at the end of 1935	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1935	Total	Excess of credit or profits	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Average profit per head of number employed on Jail manufacture	Excess of 4-C over 3-G or cash profit	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 3-G over 4 G or cash loss	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour	
	E	F	G	H								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1935	18,516	1,10,141	2,89,678	5,19,575	1,55,617	34	5 2 110 5 0	1,63,649	36 1 7		48,915	

STATEMENT NO. XIII—FINANCIAL

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	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 column 4)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5)	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1935	6,69,476 0 0	130 5 0	1,63,132 0 0	31 10 0	5,06,344 0 0	98 11 0	

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 1935.

1	2			3			4		5			6		
Year	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day		Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick		
—	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1935	6,076	442	6,518	4,929.54	232.22	5,161.76	6,135	269	1,103	35	1,138	40.92	1.29	42.21

STATEMENT NO. XIV—VITAL—concl'd

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935—concl'd.

I Year	7 Number of deaths in and out of hospital			8 Ratio per mille average strength											
				A Of admission into hospital				B Of daily average number sick			C Of deaths from all causes except cholera			D Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital	
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
	1935	51	4	59	223.75	130.71	2,220.47	825	5.81	8.14	10.35	17.22	10.66	10.5	17.22	10.66

STATEMENT NO. XV—VITAL

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935.

1	2																		
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		
	Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis		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.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1935	176	5	205	2	14	6	5	...	29	2	308	21	42	12	60	2

* 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.

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces, during the year 1935—concl'd.

1	2—concl'd.				3												
	J		K		Ratios, admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from												
	Diarrhoea		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds		Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea		All causes		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1935	...	113	...	62	39·12	1·11	45·56	00·44	9·33	2·66	25·11	...	225·40	11·11

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

STATEMENT NO. XVI—VITAL

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935, according to length of time passed in the Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail			Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding two years			Above two years and not exceeding three years			Above two 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	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
1935 ...	1,665.32	31	18.6	13.91	4	3.94	562.89	4	7.10	387.26	3	7.74	312.82	7	23.37	491.82	1	2.03

*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 1935.

1 Year	2 Number remaining at the close of the previous year		3 Number received		4 Total			5 Average daily number			6 Released			7 Convicted and sentenced			8 Transferred		9 Escaped			10 Died	11 Remaining on 31st December 1935		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total		
1935	590	41	6,440	320	7,030	361	7,391	594.76	34.91	629.67	3,523	194	3,717	2,631	128	2,759	253	8	4	1	619	30	649	

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1935.

1	2	3	4					5				
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail	Number who had gained weight				Total	Number who had lost weight				Total
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	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.	
1935	7,562	2,155	330	1,596	1,674	1,122	4,722	111	351	158	65	685

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1935.

Year	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 remission in days gained by any convict released during the year				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6.
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
		Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1935	1	3,625	371	243	45	674	1,883	3,465	7,834	21	106	246	573	46 4 0	0 7 0

STATEMENT F

Showing the 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 1935.

Year	Total number of male convicts	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	
			5 to 10 stripes	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	Grand total	Deaths	Illness	Column 9 to column 2	Column 9 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1935	.. 13,761	1,640	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	0·007	0·06

27

114



REPORT ON THE JAILS
OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER 1936

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1937

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No. 470-346-III
GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 14th August 1937.

READ—

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936.

READ ALSO—

The District Reports.

RESOLUTION

The report is the record of another year's steady work by a department with whose activities the general public has but little contact. The year opened with a jail population of 5,319 [4,971], persons imprisoned during the year numbered 7,403 [8,077] and the year closed with a population of 5,272 [5,319]. The fall in admissions is to be ascribed to fewer prosecutions under the Railways and Excise Acts. The decreases in the number and percentage of persons imprisoned under the latter Act are particularly welcome as indicating a diminution in illicit distillation and other forms of excise crime. Another satisfactory feature is the fall by approximately one-half in the number of civil prisoners; this is reported to be due to the operations of debt conciliation boards, but is probably also due in part to better economic conditions. The daily average jail population rose slightly to 5,296 [5,162]. The increase is the result of longer sentences of imprisonment imposed.

2. Although the percentage of convicts sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months remained the same as in the previous year, the percentage of sentences of three months and under has fallen. Government is drawing the attention of district magistrates to the remarks of the Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, with which the Inspector-General of Prisons is in agreement, as to the need for magistrates to consider

when imposing fines whether the offenders can and will pay.

3. Government is pleased to observe that the treatment of young offenders has been more appropriate than in previous years both in respect of their trial and of their punishment. There is, however, still room for improvement, and Government trusts that district magistrates will continue to devote special attention to this matter. The relatively unsatisfactory state of affairs in Berar, where the percentage of boys dealt with under the Reformatory and Borstal Acts was 27 as compared with 38 for the province as a whole, is being brought to the notice of the Commissioner.

4. The Narsinghpur Borstal Institution was again well administered but is still overcrowded. On the recommendation of the Inspector-General, Government has decided to erect another barrack and a separate jail for adults. It is expected that funds for this work will be made available shortly.

5. Government has also noted the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the growing need for extending the accommodation at the provincial Mental Hospital. Undoubtedly the detention of certified lunatics in jails is unfair to them and imposes an undue strain on the jail staff. The matter has been taken up, and it is hoped to extend the hospital in the near future.

6. Discipline in the jails of the province continues to improve. The number of prison offences decreased to 2,089 [2,171] in spite of the increase in the daily average number of prisoners. The two escapes during the year were attempts on sudden impulse by boys at the Borstal Institution while employed on extra-mural work.

7. As a result of the rise in the daily average number of prisoners and the increase in establishment charges through the grant of long leave to several senior officials, the total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners increased to Rs. 6,90,468 [Rs. 6,69,476], but the average cost per head remained much the same, *viz.*, Rs. 130-6-2 [Rs. 130-4-6]. The gross profits from jail industries fell by Rs. 7,196. The fall is, however, nominal, being caused by the discontinuance from the 1st of

April 1935 of the charge for convict labour supplied to the Jail Press.

8. Owing to the poor state of health of certain prisoners on admission, the outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in epidemic form at the Akola and Amraoti jails and the prevalence of dysentery and pneumonia, the deaths among prisoners were 92 [55]. The same reasons account for the increase in the number of admissions to hospital and in the daily average sick. Precautions have been taken to check the spread of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and it is hoped that these will prove effectual.

9. Government has again to thank Lt.-Col. N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., I.M.S., for the capable and tactful way in which he has managed the Jail Department. It notes with satisfaction the names of the officers commended by him for good work and desires to express its appreciation of the services rendered by non-official visitors and others who have interested themselves in jail problems.

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, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and that it be published in the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

C. F. WATERFALL,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Jail Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

[Maximum limit of pages 28.]

	PARAS.
Submission of report and charge of the department ..	1
Number and classification of jails	2
General remarks	3—10
Review of general summary	11
Statement No. I.—Number and disposal of convicts ..	12
Statement No. II.—Religion, age and education of convicts	13
Working of the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur ..	14
Statement No. III.—Nature and length of sentence ..	15
Statement No. IV.—Previous convictions ..	16
Escapes	17
Statement No. VI.—Offences and punishments ..	18
Statement No. IX.—Cost of guarding and maintenance ..	19
Statement No. XII-A.—Results of the manufactory operations.	20
Industries	21
Statement No. XIII.—Net cost of prisoners ..	22
Statement No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners.	23
Statement No. XV.—Admissions and deaths from chief diseases among convicts.	24
Statement No. XVI.—Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails.	25
Statement No. XVII.—Prisoners under trial ..	26
Statement B.—Physical condition of prisoners ..	27
Statement C.—Remission earned by convicts ..	28
Education	29
Religious and moral instruction	30
Games	31
Gardens	32
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	33
Visitors	34
Inspection	35
Notice of officers	36

No. 1429

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.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,
JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 22nd April 1937.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1936. I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

2. The number and classification of jails remained the same in the year under report, as in the previous year.

GENERAL REMARKS

3. Since the outbreak at the Raipur District Jail over 15 years ago no case of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in any of the jails in this province till 1934 with the exception of a suspicious case in the Bilaspur Jail in 1929. There was one case in November 1934 at the Amraoti Jail and two cases at the Akola Jail in 1935. 26 cases occurred in 1936 at the Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur Jails. The cases at Nagpur were all sporadic but there were definite epidemics in the Akola and Amraoti Jails. Suitable precautions were taken to check the spread of the disease in jails and these were successful. There have been epidemics among the general population in all these districts during the year under report and there is reason to believe that all the other

districts in Berar were also affected but detailed statistics are not available. Instructions have been issued to the medical officers of jails to be on the look out for outbreaks and existence of the disease in their headquarter towns and districts and to take as many precautions to prevent infection in jail as possible. The police and magisterial lock-ups in Berar are as a rule over-crowded and must contain carriers of the disease.

4. The daily average population at the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution is steadily increasing on account of the increased use of the Borstal Act made by the magistracy in dealing with adolescent prisoners. Proposals have been submitted for increasing the accommodation, and I hope that Government will be able to take very early action in the matter.

5. Of the 7,400 persons imprisoned during the year, 1,022, *i.e.*, about 14 per cent, were sentenced under the Excise Act. The corresponding percentage was 20 in 1934 and also in 1935. 815 of these persons were sentenced to less than six months and 207 to six months or more. 375 were sentenced to pay fines—137 only paid them in part or in full and 238 did not pay at all but served short sentences, not exceeding six weeks, in lieu. Some of the habitual offenders under this Act were classed habituals by courts but as the classification was wrong according to rule they were treated as casuals in jails.

6. The daily average of civil prisoners in jails has gone down by nearly 50 per cent. This is probably the result of the introduction of debt conciliation boards at several places in the Central Provinces and Berar.

7. The number of persons imprisoned for theft, house-breaking and house-trespass was about the same as in 1935, and the number admitted for crimes against the person was also about the same. The numbers sentenced to imprisonment for bad livelihood increased from 722 in 1935 to 852 in 1936 but admission for dacoity dropped from 85 to 63,

8. I am glad to report that the trial of, and the punishment awarded to, guilty young offenders have been on the whole more adequate than in the two previous years. Magistrates have begun to realize that it is undesirable to send such offenders to jail when the offence is petty and casual and that it only helps to make

them confirmed criminals if a short sentence of imprisonment is awarded, when investigation and trial show that the youth has criminal habits or tendencies or is in bad company. Out of 364 boys sentenced to imprisonment, 140, *i.e.*, about 38 per cent, were dealt with under the Reformatory or Borstal Acts. The corresponding percentage in 1934 was 20 and in 1935 it was 29. It is obvious that the percentage is still lower than it should be and continued vigilance is necessary. Prompt reports to District Magistrates about the arrival of every youthful undertrial in jail and reminders at the same time about High Court instructions and Government orders on the subject of trial and punishment of youthful offenders were continued to be sent from jails and have helped to achieve this result in all districts except those in Berar. The percentage of boys dealt with under the Reformatory and Borstal Acts has been 27 in the Berar districts as compared to 38 which is the percentage for the whole province as stated above. 66 per cent of the convicted boys in these districts were sentenced to less than six months' imprisonment, and 30 per cent of the cases against all youthful offenders were tried by magistrates other than first class stipendiary magistrates. Offences under the Railways and Excise Acts, where only a short imprisonment is legally permissible, have been excluded from the above figures. It is presumed that imprisonment was necessary in these cases under the Railways and Excise Acts. Detailing only selected and experienced first class stipendiary magistrates to try all cases against youthful offenders and the prescribed monthly visits by District Magistrates to the jails to see among other things the undertrial prisoners will help to improve matters in this direction.

The "juvenile" sections opened in the Akola and Raipur Jails in 1935 were continued during the year and young casual criminals up to the age of 25 were accommodated in the same sections. They were given a modified Borstal treatment. The results have so far been fairly good.

9. There has been a little improvement in the matter of awarding short sentences. Detailed figures are given in paragraph 15 below. The Commissioner, Jubbulpore division, has pointed out one of the commonest reasons for short-term prisoners being found in jails. He says that it is the failure of the magistrates to consider when imposing fines whether the accused can

and will pay instead of sentencing the accused to imprisonment in the first instance. The magistrates impose a fine only and the sentence in lieu of fine is always a short one. He suggests that the attention of District Magistrates might again be drawn to this type of error, and I agree with him.

10. B class prisoners.—There were 28 B class prisoners at the beginning of the year and 15 were admitted during the year. These prisoners were confined in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Akola, Amraoti and Raipur jails. Out of the total number of 43 prisoners, 6 were transferred outside the province prior to release near their homes, 21 remained at the close of the year and the rest were released. The conduct of this class of prisoners remained satisfactory. Existing rules for their management were also found adequate.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

[Figures in brackets in this report denote the corresponding figures for the year 1935.]

11. General summary.—The year opened with a population of 5,319 [4,971] prisoners of all classes. The number of admissions, including admissions on transfer from other jails, was 17,545 [18,343] and the number of prisoners released was 17,592 [17,995]. The number admitted and released both show a decrease when compared with the previous year. The number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 5,272 [5,319].

The daily average number of all classes confined was 5,295.69 [5,161.76] showing an increase of about 134 as compared to the previous year. The increase would have been still greater, had not the daily average of civil prisoners decreased to 19.52 [33.38]. There have been increases of about 56 and 92 in the daily averages of convicts and undertrials, respectively.

The daily average of convicts has gone up to 4,554.6 [4,498.7] in spite of the fact that the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment during the year has gone down to 7,403 [8,077] showing a decrease of about 674. The reason is that the percentage of convicts undergoing longer sentences was higher than in the previous year.

12. Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. D).—There were 4,424 [4,115] male and 204 [185]

female convicted prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year. The number imprisoned during the year was 7,154 [7,797] males and 249 [280] females or 674 less than in the previous year. The decrease is specially noticed from the Jubbulpore, Bilaspur, Yeotmal and Nimar districts, and is due to a reduction in the number of cases under the Railways Act of ticketless travellers and also of excise cases.

The number of prisoners received by transfer from other jails within and outside the province during the year was 2,468 [2,849] males and 178 [209] females. These transfers include 2 [2] convicts received back from the Andamans on account of ill-health.

Nine volunteer convicts were sent to the Andamans to serve sentences with the sanction of Government. Eight of these were boys confined in the Borstal Institution. The number released during the year was 7,191. Of these, 713 [895] were released on appeal, 2,140 [2,273] on expiry of sentence and 4,245 [4,284] under the remission rules. 22 [19] convicts were released on account of sickness and 71 [91] on other grounds under the orders of Government. 2 [1] prisoners escaped but were recaptured.

Seventeen convicted prisoners undergoing sentences in jails were discovered during the year to be suffering from insanity but only 13 of these were transferred to the Mental Hospital and 4 are in Jail for want of accommodation there. 65 other lunatics who were not criminals were dealt with in jails during the year. They were certified as insane after observation and should all have been sent to the Mental Hospital for treatment. There was, however, not sufficient accommodation at the Mental Hospital. Accommodation for only 20 of these non-criminal lunatics was available at the Mental Hospital and that number was therefore transferred there. Out of the remaining 45 non-criminal lunatics, 34 had to be released with or without security as they were more or less harmless, 1 died in jail and there were 10 in jail at the end of the year for want of accommodation at the Mental Hospital.

It is very undesirable to keep lunatics in jail. They have to be kept in cells. Cellular accommodation in jails is very limited, and is fully required for the separation of different classes of sane prisoners. The existence of lunatics in jails makes discipline extremely difficult. I have

repeatedly pointed out the urgency of increasing accommodation at the Mental Hospital and trust that it will be possible for Government to provide funds for the purpose at an early date.

The number of executions and deaths increased to 47 [39] and 85 [50], respectively.

The number remaining at the close of the year was 4,436 [4,424] males and 190 [204] females, and the daily average population of convicts was 4,364.92 [4,301.40] males and 189.70 [197.31] females.

Advisory Boards.—The Advisory Boards held during the year recommended the release of 31 [78] prisoners and Government sanctioned the release of 19 [65].

13. Religion, age and education (Statement No. II).—The following table shows the religion of convicts admitted during the year :—

	1935		1936	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Christians ..	43	0.5	66	0.9
Muhammadans ..	1,035	13.0	1,072	15.0
Hindus and Sikhs ..	5,670	70.0	5,368	72.0
All other classes ..	1,297	16.0	877	12.0

The admissions of Christians show an appreciable increase, while a decrease is noticeable in the case of "all other classes". The variations in the figures of other denominations do not call for any special comment.

Age.—The number of admissions according to age was as follows :—

Under 15 years ..	48	[45]
16 to 21 ..	392	[496]
22 to 30 ..	3,585	[3,954]
31 to 40 ..	2,099	[2,304]
41 to 60 ..	1,189	[1,216]
Above 60 ..	90	[62]

There was a decrease under all categories except "under 15 years of age" and "above 60 years of age". The increase is most marked in the number of persons above 60 years of age.

Education.—Of the 7,403 convicts admitted, 1,256 or 17 per cent were literate and 6,147 or 83 per cent were illiterate.

Previous occupation.—Increases are noticeable under the categories “(c) persons in service or performing personal offices” and “(f) persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactories, etc.”. The admissions under the remaining heads show decreases.

14. Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The administration of the Institution continued to be very satisfactory. The special features of the year were—

(1) A second teacher was posted on the 1st December 1936.

(2) A tailor instructor was also posted during the year to assist the staff in dealing with the orders received during the year for stitching forms for the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(3) Special grade boys were allowed to sleep in open verandahs and to give two hours' patrol duty at night.

(4) Special grade boys were allowed food of their choice within certain limits on Sundays and holidays and also permitted to cook their food themselves on those days if they preferred to do so.

(5) A competition in drill and general cleanliness was held between different groups and the winners were awarded shields and remission.

(6) The licence fee was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per month.

(7) Rules regarding the appointment of parole officers were modified.

The number of boys remaining in the institution on the last day of 1935 was 306. 23 boys were received during the year by direct committal, one boy by recapture, one by recommittal on cancellation of licence and 145 boys by transfer from jails. The number received by transfer includes 4, who were previously detained in the Jubbulpore Reformatory School. Of the total, *viz.*, 476, 197 were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 279 boys at the close of the year.

Release on licence.—There were 14 [18] borstal and 11 [11] ordinary boys on licence at the beginning of the year and 17 borstal and 15 ordinary were licensed out during the year. Of these, 14 [20] borstal and 23 [7] ordinary were discharged on completion of their terms. 2 [6] borstal and 1 [1] ordinary were received

back and 1 [*nil*] escaped from the custody of his licensee. There remained 14 [14] borstal and 2 [11] ordinary on licence at the close of the year. On the whole the boys who were on licence worked satisfactorily.

A reference for the appointment of a parole officer was made to the District Magistrate two months before the discharge of every borstal boy, and in all 72 such references were made during the year. In 53 cases parole officers were appointed, in 15 cases no action was taken and in 4 cases no one was reported to be willing to act as a parole officer.

No reports about the welfare of the boys put under parole were received from the parole officers.

This is the 7th year of the Borstal Act which was brought into force on the 30th June 1930, and during this period 541 boys in all were admitted under the Act. Of these, 337 were released and 204 were present in the Institute at the close of the year. According to the reports received from the jails of the province 3 boys who had undergone their detentions in the Institute previously were readmitted during the year.

Punishments.—24 borstal and 18 ordinary sentence boys were punished for jail offences. 2 offences were dealt with by criminal courts. Both were escape cases.

The following industries were taught to the boys selected according to their merits and inclinations:—

Weaving cloth, durries, niwar, tape, tatpatti and salitas, carpentry, sawing wood and fret and cane work.

Smithy, tinning pots, making buttons, glass and board painting, button rings, money-bag, rope, twine and aloe-fibre making, and tailoring.

Masonry and brick, earthen pots, cement drains and current slab making.

Driving motor car and oil engine.

Vegetable and flower gardening and agricultural work on the farm.

English knowing boys were taught typewriting and compounding.

There are trained instructors for carpentry, smithy, motor driving, tailoring and pottery work.

Increase in the accommodation for adolescents and a separate jail for adults who are still confined in one part of the Institute pending transfer to other jails are urgently needed. The daily average population during 1936 was 320.95 and the accommodation available is for 260 only. Separation of boys showing different characteristics with a view to different treatment is very desirable. The Institute is at present overcrowded and it is impossible to ensure adequate separation. Even the complete separation of adults and adolescents is impossible at present and the overcrowding is inadvisable on medical grounds.

Education.—There were 291 boys receiving literary education at the beginning of the year and 162 were admitted to all the four classes, making a total of 453 boys. Of these, 178 were discharged, leaving a balance of 275 at the close of the year.

One hundred and forty-three [118] boys were promoted during the year. 47 and 17 boys were promoted to Star and Special Star grades, respectively.

The boys were taught Hindi, simple arithmetic, keeping bahi khata accounts, board painting and typewriting in the school. 300 boys attended the school on an average per day. The Assistant Superintendent and two trained teachers are the only paid staff for the school. It is very necessary to increase the number of teachers and attempts are being made to enlist warders, who are trained teachers and who would be suitable as warders as well.

Selected boys were trained in stretcher drill, first aid and scouting. There were 14 boys in ambulance, 24 in scouting and 8 in motor driving classes at the close of the year. Religious, moral and agricultural lectures were given to all the boys on every Saturdays, Sundays and other holidays.

Physical training and games.—One hour morning drill is compulsory for every boy unless excused on medical grounds. Hockey, foot-ball, volley-ball, basket-ball, dodge-ball, or other games are played every evening for one hour. Matches with local teams were arranged periodically during the year. All the boys were taken on route marches twice a month. The Institute band was let out on hire 10 times during the year.

All that is possible is being done by the Institute in reforming these young offenders during their detention in the Institution. Aid on discharge and aftercare will complete the reformatory process. This is unfortunately very much lacking at present.

15. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—A summary of the nature of sentences is given below :—

A.—Simple imprisonment ..	597	[890]
B.—Rigorous imprisonment ..	6,767	[7,165]
C.—Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	32	[16]
D.—Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	7	[6]

The admissions under the head “simple imprisonment” show a welcome decrease of 293 or 8.06 per cent against 11.0 per cent in the previous year.

The table below shows the terms of imprisonment of convicts admitted during the year :—

(1) Not exceeding one month	641	[960]
(2) Above one month and not exceeding three months.	524	[640]
(3) Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,842	[3,919]
(4) Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,480	[1,515]
(5) Above one year and not exceeding two years.	365	[422]
(6) Above two years and not exceeding five years.	346	[384]
(7) Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	52	[79]
(8) Exceeding ten years ..	4	[9]
(9) Sentenced to transporta- tion for life.	71	[82]
(10) Sentenced to transporta- tion for a term.	2	[4]
(11) Sentenced to death ..	76	[63]
Total ..	<u>7,403</u>	<u>[8,077]</u>

The number of persons sentenced to death increased from 63 to 76 during the year, although the total number convicted during the year was less.

The percentage of convicts sentenced to imprisonment for not more than six months was as follows :—

Not exceeding one month ..	8	[11]
Above one month but not exceeding three months.	7	[8]
Above three months but not exceeding six months.	52	[48]
	-----	-----
Total ..	67	[67]
	-----	-----

It will be seen from the above that, although the total percentage of convicts sentenced to periods not exceeding six months is the same as last year, the percentage of those sentenced to less than one month has decreased and the percentage of those sentenced to more than three months but less than six months has increased. The decrease in the number of ticketless travellers sent to jail is responsible for the decrease in the percentage of convicts sentenced to less than one month. The tendency to award short sentences where a longer one could be awarded if the accused could not merely be warned and discharged still exists and must be discouraged.

16. Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).—The number of reconvicted prisoners was 1,415 [1,405], *i.e.*, 19 [17] per cent of the total number of convicts admitted during the year. Of this number, 698 had one, 270 two, and 447 more than two previous convictions. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and classified as habituals has fallen from 216 to 188. The ratio per cent of reconvicted criminals to the total number of convicts admitted was 21 [20].

The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 fell from 45 to 39. Of these, 14 had been previously convicted as against 7 in 1935.

Recognition of habituals.—The table below gives particulars regarding the identification of habitual offenders :—

Number of all classes admitted during the year.	7,403	[8,077]
Number in column 3 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,570	[1,566]
Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by District Magistrates or magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting courts).	9	[5]
Number in column 3 classified as "habitual" by Jail Superintendents.	24	[50]
Total habituals admitted..	1,603	[1,621]

17. Escapes (Statement No. V).—There were two escapes during the year as against 6 in 1935. Both the escapes took place from the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, one being from licence custody and the other from the extramural gang. The former was caught at his native place and the latter was chased by other inmates of his gang and was recaptured at a distance of about three miles. Both were prosecuted and sentenced to four and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

18. Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).—There was a decrease in the total number of offences, viz., from 2,171 to 2,089. Offences relating to work fell from 690 to 608, while those relating to prohibited articles rose from 312 to 365. There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of offences relating to assaults. All other breaches of Jail Rules amounted to 1,102 against 1,160 in the previous year.

Nine [6] offences were dealt with by criminal courts. There has been a decrease in "minor punishments" under all heads, while "major punishments" show an increase under all heads except "penal diet" which fell from 10 to 6. Corporal punishments were awarded to 3 prisoners as against 1 in the previous year. The punishment was awarded in cases of contumacious behaviour

and assault. A scrutiny of the reports submitted by Superintendents in these cases show that the punishment was justified in every case. The ratio per cent was 0.14 against 0.05 in 1935.

The ratio per cent of punishments to the daily average population compares as under, with the corresponding figures of the previous year:—

Of minor punishments	..	31.97	[37.89]
Of major	„	13.70	[10.35]
Of total	„	47.25	48.39]

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

19. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 6,90,468 [Rs. 6,69,476] or an increase of Rs. 20,992. The average cost per head remained more or less the same, viz., Rs. 130-6-2 [Rs. 130-4-6]. The increase in the total expenditure occurred mainly under the heads “establishment” and “dietary charges”. The causes for the important variations under different heads are explained below:—

Establishment charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,82,470 [Rs. 3,69,204] or an increase of Rs. 13,266. The grant of leave to three Superintendents of Jails and several senior officials, the appointment of extra warders to guard prisoners segregated for cerebrospinal meningitis in some of the jails and the accruing increments during the year contributed to this increase.

Dietary charges.—The total amount spent under this head was Rs. 1,39,335 [Rs. 1,29,352]. The increase of Rs. 9,983 is chiefly due to the increase in the daily average strength 5,295.69 [5,161.76] and the higher prices of food grains than in the previous years. The cost per head under this head rose from Rs. 25-3-7 in 1935 to Rs. 26-6-6 in the year under report.

Hospital charges.—The cost per head under this head was Rs. 23,913 [Rs. 22,689] or an increase of Rs. 1,224.

The increase is mainly due to the purchase of serum, vaccine and extra medicines on account of the outbreak of meningitis in some of the jails.

Clothing and bedding of prisoners.—Due to less replacement of woollen clothing the expenditure under this head fell to Rs. 40,523 [Rs. 43,932].

Sanitation charges, other miscellaneous services and supplies and contingencies.—Owing to the transfer of charges under "Rent, rates and taxes" from the heads "Sanitation charges" and "Other miscellaneous services and supplies" to the head "Contingencies" under orders of Government, the expenditure under the former decreased by Rs. 19,042 (*i.e.*, Rs. 10,980 under Sanitation charges" and Rs. 8,062 under other "Miscellaneous services and supplies"). The decrease is set off by a corresponding increase under "Contingencies".

20. Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).—The gross profit amounted to Rs. 1,48,420 [Rs. 1,55,617] or a decrease of Rs. 7,197. The decrease is mainly due to the discontinuance from the 1st April 1935 of charging for convict labour supplied to the Jail Press. During the first three months of 1935, the Nagpur Jail Factory received a sum of Rs. 7,872 as hire of convict labour supplied to the Press and if this sum is omitted from last year's profit it will be seen that this year's gross profit is slightly more than that of last year.

The amount drawn from treasury was Rs. 1,51,759 [Rs. 1,26,029] while that paid into treasury was Rs. 2,82,306 [Rs. 2,89,678] showing a cash profit of Rs. 1,30,547 [Rs. 1,63,649] or a decrease of Rs. 33,102. The decrease is due to a larger stock of raw materials and manufactured articles remaining on hand at the close of the year and also to the discontinuance from the 1st April 1935 of charging for convict labour supplied to the Press as explained above.

The savings effected to Government by the employment of prison labour amounted to Rs. 51,506 [Rs. 48,915].

21. Industries.—A brief account of the industries carried on in the important jails is given below:—

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The main industries of this jail are the manufacture of tents, prison, police and forest clothing, peons' liveries and other miscellaneous articles.

The following statement gives the details of the working as compared with the previous year:—

	1935		1936	
	Quantity	Value Rs.	Quantity	Value Rs.
1. Prison clothing ..	20,007	11,545	24,526	16,506
2. Paid warders' clothing ..	2,852	4,443	2,469	4,390
3. Forest clothing ..	7,097	10,210	6,124	8,551
4. Police clothing ..	31,056	51,563	29,389	48,935
5. Police cloth ..	3,962	2,619	2,888	2,024
6. Peons' livery cloth ..	15,826	4,404	12,618	3,527
7. Tents ..	23	15,043	60	22,786
8. Blankets and blanket coats ..	7,718	22,113	5,416	15,128
9. Excise, Settlement, Land Records, Nazul and Hospital clothing.	1,435	2,448	2,234	4,214
10. Miscellaneous such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	11,512	..	12,468
Total ..	..	1,35,900	..	1,38,529

Nagpur Central Jail.—Printing and distribution of forms is the chief industry of this jail. The minor industries are weaving of white liveries for peons, carpet, newar and tape-making, manufacture of quinine tablets, etc. Pottery making industry was introduced in the latter part of the year and the jail is now making flower-pots, *sankies* and earthen *ghadas* sufficient for its consumption.

Quinine.—The quinine factory worked to its full capacity throughout the year and two additional tablet-making machines had to be installed to meet the heavy demand. The table below shows the quantity supplied during the past three years:—

	1934	1935	1936
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Quinine Sulphate ..	652	682	807
Cinchona Febrifuge ..	558	533	685
Quinine Hydrochloride ..	25	38	32
Quinine tablets ..	292	384	417
Cinchona tablets ..	184	195	220
Quinine boxes ..	3,176	3,832	4,606

In addition, 1,528 lbs. of tablets were manufactured and issued for free distribution.

Raipur, Akola and Amraoti Jails.—The industries carried on in these jails were the same as in previous years. The following table shows the gross profits earned during 1936 as compared with the previous year:—

	1935		1936	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur Jail ..	4,797	5,353		
Akola Jail ..	5,953	1,746		
Amraoti Jail ..	4,398	4,912		

The considerable fall in the profits of the Akola Jail is due to fewer orders received for prison clothing from other jails.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The gross profits earned during the year was Rs. 4,507 [Rs. 2,402] or an increase of Rs. 2,105. Articles worth Rs. 465 [Rs. 500] were sold by the boys at the railway stall and the Institute gate shop.

22. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).—The cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,90,468 or Rs. 130-6-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 1,30,232 or Rs. 24-9-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 5,60,236 or Rs. 105-13-0 per prisoner against Rs. 5,06,344 or Rs. 98-11-0 per prisoner in 1935. The increase in the net cost was due to less cash profits earned during the year as stated in the latter part of paragraph 20.

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

23. Sickness and Mortality among all classes of prisoners (Statement No. XIV).—The following table shows the principal features relating to sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes for the last two years :—

Year	Daily average strength	Admissions into hospital	Daily average sick	Total number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1935	.. 5,161.76	1,138	42.21	55	10.66
1936	.. 5,295.69	1,202	46.03	92	17.37

It will be observed from the above table that the daily average number of prisoners, the number admitted to hospital, the daily average sick and deaths, all increased as compared with the previous year. Other general diseases, pneumonia and cerebro-spinal meningitis are responsible for the increase in the number of admissions to hospitals and deaths while there is a drop in admissions in the commonly communicable diseases such as malaria, dysentery and colitis. The general health of prisoners on admission was poor and more than half the deaths (51 out of 92) occurred during the first six months of life in jail.

The rate per mille of admissions to hospital works out to 225.09 [220.47], the daily average number sick to 8.69 [8.14] and deaths from all causes to 17.37 [10.66]. Of the 92 deaths, 85 were among convicts and 7 among undertrials.

With the exception of five subsidiary jails there were deaths in all the other jails. The jails recording high death rate were Nagpur 11 [8], Akola 22 [12], Amraoti 15 [5] and Chhindwara 8 [3].

Nagpur Central Jail.—While the number of admissions and the daily average sick fell from 154 and 6.17, respectively, to 96 and 5.11, the total number of deaths rose from 8 to 11. The causes of deaths were pneumonia 4, anæmia and debility 1, and other diseases 6. Of these 6 deaths, 4 were from cerebro-spinal fever. Sporadic cases of cerebro-spinal fever occurred between January and August. This disease was prevalent in Nagpur as well as in surrounding villages throughout the year. The infection in almost all cases was of a very severe nature and caused death within two or three days. All necessary precautions were taken to prevent its spread and preventive measures were successful every time infection was introduced.

Raipur.—Although the admissions to hospital increased from 92 to 423, the daily average sick and the number of deaths fell from 7.47 and 3 to 5.09 and 2, respectively. The increase in the admissions to hospital was due to the outbreak of an extensive but mild form of influenza which accounted for 138 admissions and to the rise in the number of cases of dysentery and malaria which were responsible for 23 and 88 admissions against 9 and 43 in 1935.

Akola.—The number of admissions to hospital declined slightly from 185 to 180; but the number of deaths rose from 12 to 22. The deaths were due to cerebro-spinal fever 5, dysentery 6, heart diseases 3, tuberculosis of the intestines and leprosy 2 each, and miscellaneous diseases 4. The first case of cerebro-spinal fever occurred on the 1st April 1936 and preventive measures were carried out to control the disease.

Amraoti.—Though there was an increase in the daily average number of prisoners there was less sickness at this jail this year. There was a marked fall in the number of admissions to hospital and the ratio of daily average

sick per mille of average strength, *viz.*, 325 and 12.47 in 1935 to 198 and 8.79, respectively; but the number of deaths increased from 5 to 15. Of these 10 deaths were due to cerebro-spinal fever. This disease was prevalent in the Amraoti district. Had it not been for this unfortunate disease, the number of deaths would have been smaller.

Chhindwara District Jail.—The number admitted to hospital was 33 [34]. The daily average sick was 3.58 [2.13]. There were 8 [3] deaths during the year, 6 were from amongst the tuberculosis patients and 2 from other causes. As this jail is a concentration jail for tuberculosis patients from all the jails in the province, the high mortality does not call for any remarks.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—Forty-four inmates were treated in hospital as in-patients against 26 in 1935. The increase was due to a mild outbreak of epidemic of chickenpox. The deaths were 4 [1].

Betul District Jail.—This jail accommodates infirm prisoners from jails in the province. The number of admissions to hospital was almost the same as in the previous year being 66 [68]. There were 6 [4] deaths in the jail hospital. There was a daily average of 25 infirm prisoners in this jail. These were kept separate and well looked after.

24. Admissions to hospital and deaths from principal diseases among convicts (Statement No. XV).—A brief account of the number of admissions and deaths from the principal diseases is given below:—

Dysentery.—146 [176] admissions with 11 [5] deaths were reported. Though there was a decrease in the number of admissions, the number of deaths increased from 5 to 11. Of these 11 deaths, 6 occurred in the Akola Jail, 2 in the Betul and 1 each in the Amraoti, Narsinghpur and Khandwa Jails. Akola, Raipur and Amraoti returned the largest number of admissions, *viz.*, 24, 20 and 57, respectively.

Malarial fever.—The number of admissions fell from 205 to 184. There was only one death which occurred in the Yeotmal Jail. Raipur admitted 82 cases, Akola 25, Amraoti 21 and Chhindwara 13.

Tubercular diseases.—Both the number of admissions and deaths for pulmonary tuberculosis increased from 14 to 19 and from 6 to 7, respectively. The Chhindwara

Jail recorded 6 admissions and 5 deaths. Under other tubercular diseases there were 11 admissions and 3 deaths as against 5 and nil in 1935. Of the 3 deaths, 2 occurred at Akola and 1 at Chhindwara.

Anæmia and debility.—The number of cases reported under this head was 23 [29] and the number of deaths was 1 [2] which took place in the Nagpur Central Jail.

Pneumonia.—The number of admissions rose to 53 [42] but the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 12. Six deaths from this disease occurred at Jubbulpore, 4 at Nagpur, 1 each at Betul and Yeotmal Jails.

Diarrhœa.—The number of admissions to hospital from this disease fell to 78 [113] and deaths increased to 2 [nil]. The largest number of admissions occurred at Akola 20 and Amraoti 33 with no deaths.

Abscesses, boils, etc.—The number of admissions increased to 69 [62]. The largest number was recorded in Raipur [20].

During the year 297 cases were found infected with hook-worm and 278 cases were cured.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—There were 26 [2] cases with 19 [1] deaths. Five cases with 4 deaths occurred in the Nagpur Central Jail, 14 cases with 10 deaths occurred at Amraoti and 7 cases with 5 deaths at Akola. The disease was prevalent in some of the districts in a sporadic form throughout the greater part of the year and a number of cases occurred off and on among the general population. The admissions registered in Nagpur and Amraoti were higher than in other districts. The infection among prisoners was generally of a very severe nature and caused deaths within two to three days showing that prisoners coming from infected areas were probably infected before admission into jails. All necessary precautions were taken to check the spread of the disease.

25. Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails (Statement No. XVI).—This statement shows the mortality among convicts according to the length of original sentences classified according to the length of time passed in jail, the number of deaths was highest amongst those who had been in jail for not more than six months.

26. Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).—At the beginning of the year there were 619 [590] male and 30 [41] female undertrial prisoners, and 6,849 [6,440] males and 349 [320] females were received during the year, making a total of 7,847. Of these, 4,230 [3,717] were released, 2,723 [2,759] were convicted and imprisoned and 251 [261] were transferred and 7 [5] died. There were no escapes among the undertrials. The number remaining at the end of the year was 636 [649]. The daily average population of the undertrials was 721.55 [629.67].

Thirty-one cases of excessive detention of undertrial prisoners in jail were reported by Superintendents of Jails and they were brought to the notice of Government in accordance with rule 1058 of the Jail Manual.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

27. Physical condition (Statement B).—Of the 7,191 prisoners discharged during the year, 4,450 or 62 per cent gained weight, 808 or 11 per cent lost weight, and 1,933 or 27 per cent neither gained nor lost weight. The following instances reported by the Superintendent of Jail, Buldana, in his annual report are interesting:—

“I have one instance to quote of a convict who was an opium eater and on admission was classed a third class prisoner. During his stay of five months he gained 45 lbs. and was in first class health at the time of release.

I have another interesting instance of a confirmed opium eater, who committed an offence of theft with a view to court arrest and confinement in jail to rid himself of the pernicious habit of opium eating. Outside, he earned Rs. 12 a month and his wife Rs. 11. Out of this he spent Rs. 4 per month on opium alone. He felt remorse at the terrible drain on his small earnings on account of this drug addiction and sought this remedy. He assured me at the time of his release that he was rid of this addiction, and would now lead a happier and economic life to the entire benefit of his family. He gained 4 lbs. in weight.”

28. Remission (Statement C).—The number of convicts released during the year who gained remission was 4,245. Only one feeble-minded prisoner at the Amraoti

Jail entitled to the benefits of the remission system failed to gain any remission as he was ordered to be released by the local Government on a fixed date which was the date on which his sentence was to expire. The maximum remission earned by any one prisoner released during the year was 1,545 days and the maximum gratuity Rs. 63-1-0.

29. **Education.**—Jail schools continued to impart instruction in literary education to the convicts attending them. The school attached to the Amraoti Jail remained closed during the year for want of suitable convicts and the teacher has been transferred to the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur.

30. **Religious and moral instruction.**—Religious and moral instruction continued to receive attention and I am thankful to the preachers who have given their services for the purpose.

31. **Games.**—Special attention to games and physical exercise of prisoners is paid both at the Nagpur and Raipur jails and at the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution. Some of the photographs taken at the annual sports of prisoners at the Nagpur Jail in 1936 and of the Narsinghpur boys are reproduced elsewhere in this report.

32. **Gardens.**—The management of jail gardens has been generally satisfactory. The supply of vegetables was sufficient to meet the requirements of the jail population and a majority of the smaller and a few of the larger jails were also able to sell vegetables to the public after meeting the requirements of prisoners. It has been suggested that the Jail Department should take advantage of the advice and assistance of the Agricultural Department. As a matter of fact such advice and assistance is frequently sought and is readily given but this is done with a view to increase production and to improve the quality of vegetables. All prisoners employed in gardens have only a few months to serve and although many of them are drawn from the ranks of agriculturists and agricultural labourers, they do not get sufficient time in jail gardens to realize the importance of adopting up to date methods for vegetable garden. Instruction of that kind is regularly given to the boys at Narsinghpur in the agricultural farm and in the vegetable and ornamental gardens, where they spend about 18 months of their sentence. The experiment of maintaining public gardens

in some stations by the Jail Department has not proved a success and the question of handing back these gardens to the Agricultural Department or to local bodies is under consideration. The cost of maintaining these gardens is comparatively heavy and the income is practically nil. It has also been found undesirable to let convicted prisoners work in these gardens as the public have easy access to them during the working hours.

33. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The Discharged Prisoners Aid Society at Nagpur, Amraoti and Bilaspur continued to work satisfactorily. The problem of finding at least temporary accommodation for prisoners on release is keenly felt at Bilaspur. Mr. Chatterjee, the honorary secretary, is reserving the funds of the society for this purpose and has been kind enough to give shelter under his own roof to some of these prisoners. Rao Saheb Saranjame, the honorary secretary at Amraoti, reports that prizes for continued good conduct after release from jail are being awarded by the society at Amraoti and the experiment has proved a great success. I thank these gentlemen for taking great interest in the work of the society.

34. Visitors.—The Hon'ble the Home Member paid visits to the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution and the jail at Yeotmal and the Hon'ble the Minister for Education visited the Raipur Jail. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals visited the jail at Chanda and the Director of Public Health, the jails at Mandla and Chanda.

Non-official visits and Quarterly Board Meetings were regular. For the first time two lady visitors have been appointed for the Chhindwara Jail and they take interest in their work.

35. Inspection.—During the year under report, I inspected all the jails and paid additional visits to all the big jails and to some of the smaller jails.

36. Notice of Officers.—All the officers of the department have worked with great loyalty and devotion to duty. They have all done well and I mention the following for specially good work :—

Officers.—Lt.-Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., Major C. H. Mason, Mr. Syed Masum Ali, and Dr. G. R. Goverdhan.

Deputy Superintendent.—Mr. H. Ganguly.

Jailor Staff.—Rao Saheb R. B. Pande, Mr. Madho Prasad Pathak, Mr. G. P. Trivedi, Mr. Mohammad Allam, Mr. Mathura Prasad, Mr. M. S. Jadi, Jemadar Yusuf Ali and Mr. K. L. Saksena.

Mr. A. E. Chatelier, the Superintendent of my office, retired during the year after many years of loyal and efficient service. Mr. Bhaji Ganesh Jalgaonkar, the present Superintendent, and Mr. K. S. Shetty, the Assistant Superintendent, have, as usual, worked very well. The rest of the staff of my office have also put in good work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

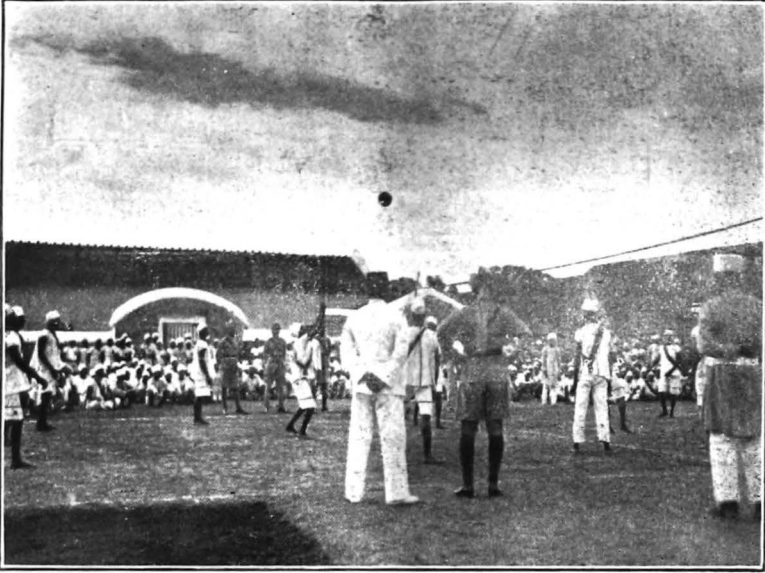
SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

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

Inspector-General of Prisons,

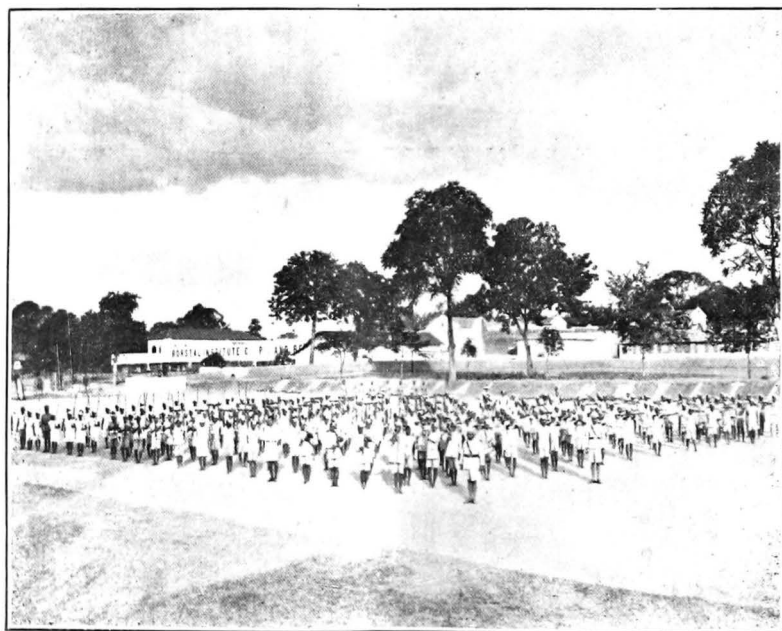
Central Provinces & Berar.



ANNUAL SPORTS OF PRISONERS, 1936
NAGPUR CENTRAL JAIL



ANNUAL SPORTS OF PRISONERS, 1936
NAGPUR CENTRAL JAIL



BOYS ON THE PARADE GROUND
NARSINGHPUR BORSTAL INSTITUTION

GENERAL SUMMARY

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
Province	Places of confinement			Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at the end of the year			Daily average number of each class		
	Central Jails	District Jails	Sub-Jails	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Central Provinces.	2	10	9	5,085	234	5,319	16,769	776	17,545	21,854	1,019	22,864	16,800	792	17,592	5,054	218	5,272	5,067·04	228·65	5,295·69

STATEMENT NO. I—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

1 Year	2		3		4		5								6			7						
	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the year		Total		Received by transfer								Grant total			Transferred to other jails						
							A				B							A		B				
							To undergo sentence				In transit for transportation or to other Jails							To undergo sentences		To undergo sentence of transportation				
From jails in the 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1936	...	4,424	204	7,154	249	11,576	453	1,916	151	489	24	63	3	14,046	631	77	2,516	172	13	3

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

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—concl'd.

1	8								9	10	11	12	13	14	15											
Year	Released during the year.								Transported beyond seas	Transferred to Mental Hospital	Escaped	Executed	Died	Remaining at the end of the present year	Daily average											
	A	B	C	D																						
	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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total						
1936	...	681	32	2,050	90	4,109	136	21	1	65	6	9	...	13	...	2	...	45	2	85	...	4,436	190	4,364·92	189·70	1,554·62

3

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 and Berar during the year 1936.

1		2													
Year		Religion													
		A						B		C		D		E	
		Christian						Mohamadans	Hindus and Sikhs	Buddhists and Jains	All other classes	M.	F.	M.	F.
		a		b		c									
		Europeans		Anglo-Indians		Indians									
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	1936	...	2	...	1	...	60	3	1,065	7	5,185	183	20	...	821	56

STATEMENT NO. II—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—*contd.*

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—contd.

1	3												4			
Year	Age												Education			
	A		B		C		D		E		F		A		B	
	Under 15		16 to 21		21 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 60		Above 60		Literate		Illiterate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1936 ..	47	1	370	22	3,491	94	2,026	73	1,132	57	88	2	1,253	3	5,901	246

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

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—concl'd.

1	5											Total			
	Previous occupation														
	Males						Females								
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K				
Year	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes	M.	F.	Total	
	1936	...	117	353	287	1,966	228	120	4,083	158	7	82	2	7,154	249	7,403

STATEMENT NO. III—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3					
	Numbers according to length of sentence																				Total					
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J							
	Not exceeding one month		Above one month and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding ten years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas		Sentenced to death							
																	A	B								
Year	For life		For a term		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
Total admissions ...	617	24	506	18	3,731	111	1,418	62	352	13	343	3	52	...	4	...	59	12	2	...	70	6	7,154	249	7,403	
Total remaining on 31st December.	5	2	61	3	1,222	39	998	46	495	14	820	15	359	16	56	...	389	55	17	...	14	...	4,436	190	4,626	

7

STATEMENT NO. IV—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders).

1	2			3								4		
				A		B		C		D		A		
	Year	Number 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 Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court)		Number in column 3 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent		Total habituals admitted		Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as "habituals"	
M.					F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1936	...	7,154	249	7,403	1,502	68	8	1	23	1	1,533	70	183	5

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

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders)—concl'd.

1 Year	4—concl'd.										5			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897)						
	B								C		Ratio per cent of columns 4C, to column 2			A			B			
	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code or convicted under Chapters 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 4A and 4B					Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted			
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total				Total			Total						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1936	...	657	41	261	9	432	15	1,350	65	1,533	70	21	28	21	39	...	39	14	...	14

9

STATEMENT NO VI—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

Year	2	3	4										5
	Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	Offences dealt with by Superintendents										By Criminal Courts.
			a		b		c		d		e		
			Relating to work		Relating to prohibited articles		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes		All other breaches of Jail rules		Total		
Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment		
1936	4,554-62	9	535	73	239	126	1	1	678	424	1,456	624	9

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

Showing the offences committed by convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—*concl'd.*

1 Year	6						7							8 Grand total of punishments	9 Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2	10 Ratio of column 7 (g) to column 2	11 Ratio of column 8 to column 2	12 Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8
	Punishments inflicted																	
	By Superintendents																	
	Minor						Major											
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g					
Warnings	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 years	Separate and cellular confinement	Handcuffing and link letters	Other punishments	Total	Separate and cellular confinement	Penal diet with, or cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple	Corporal punishments	Combination of minor punishments	Other punishments	Total						
1936	451	44	21	276	664	1,456	147	6	120	3	1	347	624	2,089	31·97	13·70	47·25	0·14

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2				3				4						
	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dieting charges						
	Convicts	Under trial	Civil	Total	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	
					Permanent	Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rations	Miscellaneous dieting charges	Garden and agricultural expenses	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners	
Year				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. n. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
1935	...	4,498.71	629.67	33.38	5,161.76	3,64,898	4,036	3,69,204	71 8 5	1,25,544	1,390	3,529	1,111	1,29,352	25 3 7
1936	...	4,554.62	721.55	19.52	5,295.69	3,78,053	4,417	3,82,470	72 3 7	1,35,445	1,721	2,095	74	1,39,305	26 6 6

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1	5							6		7				
	Hospital charges							Clothing and bedding of prisoners		Sanitation charges				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
Year	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	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying	Charges for water supply	Extraordinary charges	Total	Cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ...	5,262	4,059	10,901	2,467	22,689	4 6 4	537 8 5	43,932	8 9 1	3,802	12,290	...	16,092	3 1 11
1936 ...	6,706	4,407	10,898	1,402	23,913	4 8 3	519 8 2	40,523	7 10 11	3,389	1,267	456	5,112	0 15 5

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1	8				9								10		11				
	Charges for moving prisoners				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies								Travelling allowances		Contingencies				
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
Year	Transfer charges and road sub- sistence of convicts	Transportation charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	For lighting	Disciplinary charges	Annual expenses for uniform and accessories of warders	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rent, rates and taxes	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges	Current office expenses (includ- ing country stationery)	Office furniture
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Ks.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	20,802	...	20,802	4 3 6	9,896	1,387	8,435	2,495	20	27,178	49,411	9 9 2	5,916	1 2 5	2,282	2,236	290	798	42
1936	19,327	...	19,327	3 10 5	10,577	1,041	7,938	3,351	463	17,979	41,349	7 12 11	6,737	1 4 4	22,851	2,649	616	591	49

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.

1	11			12												13	
	Contingencies— concl'd.			Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards												Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength
	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l		
Year	Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock	Dietary dead-stock	Hospital dead-stock	Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting dead-stock	Disciplinary dead-stock	Arms and accoutrements (original costs)	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	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ...	42	5,690	1 1 8	793	1,538	97	7 5	253	574	933	66	563	826	6,398	1 3 10	6,69,476	130 4 6
1936 ...	133	26,889	5 1 3	777	1,246	553	380	100	668	148	125	132	684	4,813	0 14 6	6,90,468	130 6 2

STATEMENT NO. XII-A—FINANCIAL

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

1	2	3									4			
		Debits									Credits			
		Cash in hand at the end of 1935	Manufactured articles at the end of 1935	Raw material at the end of 1935	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1936	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1935	Plant and machinery at the end of 1935	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1936	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts	Total	Cash in hand at the end of 1936	Manufactured articles at the end of 1936	Raw material at the end of 1936	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1935
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D		
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936	... 4,521-47	512	55,590	35,878	6,383	18,492	1,10,144	1,51,759	1,274	3,80,032	197	80,688	28,305	11,321

STATEMENT NO. XII-A—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—concl'd.

1 Year	4—concl'd.				5			6				7 Explanation as regards entry in column 6-C
	Credits—concl'd.				A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1936 E	Plant and machinery at the end of 1936 F	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1936 G	Total H	Excess of credit or profits	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Average profit per head of number employed on Jail manufacture	Excess of 4-G over 3-G or cash profit	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 3-G over 4-G or cash loss	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		
1936	...	13,839	1,11,796	2,82,306	5,28,452	1,48,420	32 13 2	97 6 2	1,30,547	28 12 3	...	51,506

STATEMENT NO. XIII—FINANCIAL

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Total cost of maintenance (column 14 of Statement IX)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14 of Statement IX)	Total cash earnings (column 14 of Statement XII)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5)	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1936 ...	6,90,468 0 0	130 6 0	1,30,232 0 0	24 9 0	5,60,236 0 0	105 13 0	

STATEMENT No. XIV—VITAL

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

1	2			3			4		5			6		
Year	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day		Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1936 ...	6,110	432	6,542	5,067·04	228·65	5,295·69	6,026	329	1,178	24	1,202	44·89	1·14	46·03

STATEMENT NO. XIV—VITAL—conclá.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—conclá.

1	7			8											
Year	Number of deaths in and out of hospital			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.
1936	91	1	92	232·29	104·96	225·09	8·86	4·98	8·69	17·95	4·37	17·37	17·95	4·37	17·37

STATEMENT NO. XV—VITAL

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces and Bera: during the year 1936.

1		2																	
Year	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		
	Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pulmonary tuberculosis and hæmoptysis due to tuberculosis		Other tubercular diseases		Anaemia and debility		Other general diseases		Pneumonia		Other respiratory diseases of non-tubercular origin†		
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
1936	146	11	184	1	19	7	11	3	23	1	436	43	53	12	42	5

21

143

*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.

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936—concl'd.

1		2—concl'd.				3												
Year	J		K		Ratios of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from													
	Diarrhoea		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds		Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea		All causes			
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		
1936	...	78	2	69	...	...	...	...	32.05	2.41	40.40	0.22	11.64	2.63	17.13	0.44	232.95	18.68

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

STATEMENT NO. XVI—VITAL

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936, according to length of time passed in the Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail			Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding two years			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	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
1936	1,454·68	44	30·24	1,159·07	14	12·08	629·76	14	22·23	498·83	7	14·03	448·82	5	11·14	497·00	1	2·01

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

STATEMENT No. XVII

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Central Provinces and Berar Jails during the year 1936.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9	10	11						
Year	Number remaining at the close of the previous year		Number received		Total			Average daily number			Released			Convicted and sentenced			Transferred		Escaped	Died	Remaining on 31st December 1936						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	Total			
1936	619	30	6,849	349	7,468	379	7,847	682	60	38	95	721	55	4,004	226	4,230	2,609	114	2,723	241	10	6	1	608	28	636

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Province and Berar during the year 1936.

1	2	3	4					5					
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail	Number who had gained weight				Total	Number who had lost weight				Total	
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)		
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	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.		
1936	...	7,191	1,933	227	1,581	1,490	1,152	4,450	136	450	160	62	803

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

Year	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 remission in days gained by any convict released during the year				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6	
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to						
		Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1936	...	1	3,635	339	222	49	90	180	557	1,545	18	95	233	6.2	Rs. a. p. 63 1 0	Rs. a. p. 0 8 4

STATEMENT F

Showing the number of offences committed by convicts and the corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1936.

Year	Total number of male convicts	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		
			6 to 10 stripes	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	Grand Total	Deaths	Illness	Column 9 to column 2	Column 9 to column 3	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1936	...	14,046	1,608	1	1	1	302	.19

27

146

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
JAIL DEPARTMENT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST DECEMBER 1937

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1938

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Government of the Central Provinces and Berar**

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|---|---|

No. 758-423-III
 GOVERNMENT OF THE
 CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
 JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 1st September 1938.

READ—

The report on the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1937.

READ ALSO—

The District reports.

RESOLUTION

The report is the record of another year's steady and efficient work. The year opened with a jail population of 5,272 [5,319] and closed with a population of 4,785. The slight improvement in general economic conditions due to a favourable agricultural season, specially in Berar and the decrease in illicit distillation resulted in a decline in the number of admissions to 6,265 [7,403]. The activities of the Debt Conciliation Boards and perhaps the slight economic betterment account for the marked diminution in the average daily number of civil prisoners to 4.53 [19.52]. Discipline in the jails continued to show welcome improvement, the number of jail offences having decreased to 1,652 [2,089]. The discontinuance during the year of the system of sending life-convicts, who volunteer to go to the Andamans, is, it is reported, likely to result in a steady increase in the jail population. The consequent pressure on the accommodation provided in the jails is, however, not likely to be felt for some years.

2. Government regrets to observe that the improvement noticed in 1936 regarding the treatment of young offenders both in respect of their trial and their imprisonment has not been maintained. Only 81 out of 294 offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 were dealt with under the Borstal Act, and as many as 141 were sentenced

to ordinary imprisonment of six months or less. The position in the Chhattisgarh division was particularly unsatisfactory, the percentage of boys dealt with under the Borstal Act being 19 against 30 for the province. Government desires that this important matter should receive the special attention of District Magistrates and commends to them the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons that Magistrates should be asked to record in their judgment the reasons for awarding a sentence of imprisonment to a youthful offender and for not dealing with him under the Borstal Act.

3. Reference was made in the last report to the overcrowding at the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution, and Government notes with satisfaction that it has now been found possible to allot funds for the building of a subsidiary jail and an additional barrack for juveniles at Narsinghpur.

4. The inadequacy of the accommodation provided in the Nagpur Mental Hospital involved the undesirable detention in jails of certified-lunatic criminals. Funds have since been provided for extensions to the hospital, and they are expected to be completed before the end of the current financial year.

5. The fall in the average daily population of the jails resulted in a decrease in the total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining prisoners which was Rs. 6,82,342 [Rs. 6,90,468]. The cash profits of Rs. 1,34,920 earned by Jail industries were Rs. 13,500 less than those during the previous year. This is attributed to the fewer number of orders received for the supply of liveries, uniforms, tents, etc. Government proposes shortly to appoint a Committee of experts in trade and industry to review the position of jail industries and make suggestions for the improvement of their profit-earning capacity.

6. The year was a fairly healthy one, being free from epidemics in any severe form, except influenza at the Amraoti Jail, which was, however, brought under control within a short time. As a result, the daily average number of sick prisoners was 43.44 [46.03], and the total number of deaths 84 [92].

7. The reform of Jail administration engaged the earnest attention of Government towards the close of the year under review. Orders have since been issued introducing additional amenities for prisoners calculated to make detention in jails more humane. A Bill for the better treatment of political prisoners has been introduced in the Assembly, and a Bill for the release on parole of well-behaved prisoners for short periods to enable them to visit their homes is being placed before the legislature.

8. Government desires to place on record its thanks to Lt.-Col. N. S. Jatar, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., for another year of successful administration of the department. It notes with satisfaction the names of the officers commended by him for good work and wishes to express its appreciation of the services rendered by non-official visitors and others who have interested themselves in jail problems.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces and Berar, for information and that it be published in the *Central Provinces and Berar Gazette*.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,
C. M. TRIVEDI,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Jail Department.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Maximum limit of pages 28)

	PARA (S)
Submission of report and charge of the department ..	1—2
Number and classification of jails	3
General Remarks	4—14
Review of general summary	15
Statement No. I.—Number and disposal of convicts ..	16
Statement No. II.—Religion, age and education of convicts.	17
Working of the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur ..	17-A
Statement No. III.—Nature and length of sentence ..	18
Statement No. IV.—Previous convictions	19
Statement No. V.—Escapes	20
Statement No. VI.—Offences and punishments ..	21
Statement No. IX.—Cost of guarding and maintenance ..	22
Statement No. XII-A.—Results of the manufactory operations.	23
Industries	24
Statement No. XIII.—Net cost of the prisoners ..	25
Statement No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners.	26
Statement No. XV.—Admissions and deaths from chief diseases among convicts.	27
Statement No. XVI.—Mortality among convicts according to length of time passed in jails.	28
Statement No. XVII.—Prisoners undertrial ..	29
Statement B.—Physical condition of prisoners ..	30
Statement C.—Remission earned by convicts ..	31
Education	32
Religious and moral instruction	33
Games	34
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	35
Visitors	36
Inspection	37
Honours and medals	38
Notice of officers	39

No. 1450-A

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.,
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR,
JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Nagpur, the 28th March 1938.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the administration of the Jail Department for the year ending the 31st December 1937.

2. I was in charge of the department throughout the year.

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

GENERAL REMARKS

4. Funds were allotted during the year for building a subsidiary jail at Narsinghpur and an additional barrack for the Borstal Institution at Narsinghpur. This extra accommodation provided at Narsinghpur will relieve the steadily increasing overcrowding at the Borstal Institution and will result in complete separation of young from adult prisoners. The additional barrack for the Borstal is being built outside the wall and selected Borstal lads will thus be housed outside the institution. The object is to trust selected lads and encourage them to reform.

5. The other important change during the year is the abolition of the system of sending volunteers from among long-term convicts to the Andamans for undergoing unexpired portions of their sentences. The effect of this will be a steady increase in the daily average of the number of convicted prisoners in our jails and the consequent increase in expenditure, but this will not be felt to an appreciable extent for some years to come.

6. The position regarding sentences awarded to youthful offenders continues to remain unsatisfactory. There was a slight improvement in 1936 when about 38 per cent of the boys sentenced to imprisonment were dealt with under the Borstal or Reformatory Acts.

7. During 1937, 35 boys below the age of 15 were sentenced to imprisonment and out of these 26 were dealt with under the Reformatory Act. But the position regarding boys of the ages of 16 to 21 years (inclusive) was unsatisfactory. Out of 294 such boys, only 81 were dealt with under the Borstal Act and as many as 141 were sentenced to ordinary imprisonment of six months or less.

I give below a table showing sentences awarded to such boys :—

Jail	Total admissions	Sentence	
		Borstal	6 months and less.
<i>Nagpur division.</i>			
Nagpur ..	33	8	13
Betul ..	3	1	1
Chhindwara ..	3	..	2
Chanda ..	8	5	3
Seoni ..	5	1	2
Wardha ..	9	4	3
Total ..	61	19	24
<i>Jubbulpore division.</i>			
Jubbulpore ..	31	1	18
Hoshangabad ..	14	2	11
Narsinghpur ..	9	9	..
Saugor ..	7	2	2
Damoh ..	7	6	..
Mandla ..	6	..	5
Khandwa ..	12	5	6
Total ..	86	25	42
<i>Berar division.</i>			
Akola ..	30	10	17
Amraoti ..	26	6	11
Yeotmal ..	10	1	2
Buldana ..	13	7	5
Total ..	79	24	35
<i>Chhattisgarh division.</i>			
Raipur ..	38	3	30
Balaghat ..	8	3	1
Bhandara ..	8	5	2
Bilaspur ..	14	2	7
Total ..	68	13	40
Grand Total ..	294	81	141

8. It will be seen that only 19 per cent of the boys have been dealt with under the Borstal Act in the Chhattisgarh division. The percentage is 31, 29 and 30 in Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Berar divisions, respectively. The percentage in different stations of the same division varies considerably. In Narsinghpur, for instance, all the nine boys sentenced were dealt with under the Borstal Act, whereas in Jubbulpore only one out of 31 was dealt with under the Borstal Act and as many as 18 boys out of 31 were awarded short sentences.

9. It has been frequently pointed out that the award of short sentences particularly to youthful offenders is only making them habitual prisoners. The sentence is never deterrent and the period is too short to effect any reformation of the prisoner. The recognized modern method is to refrain from sending young offenders to penal institutions. They are more likely to behave themselves with a sentence of imprisonment hanging over the head than after having served a short sentence, because the dread of prison would be gone and they are bound to feel like having similar holidays again and another run for their money.

10. If imprisonment is necessary, the period should be as prescribed in the Borstal Act. As the tendency of awarding the short sentences persists in spite of repeated instructions, it would be desirable to ask Magistrates to mention in the judgment of every such case why imprisonment was necessary and if it was necessary why the case was not dealt with under the Borstal Act.

11. Seven hundred and two out of 6,265 or about 11 per cent of persons sentenced to imprisonment were for offences under the Excise Act. The corresponding percentage in 1935 and 1936 was 20 and 14, respectively. Two hundred and eighty-four out of the 702 Excise Act offenders had a sentence of fine, but 218 of them did not pay the fine at all. Forty-one paid it in full and 25 in part. It will be seen from the district reports that very little attention is paid to take steps to recover fines and lesser attention is paid to the fine-paying capacity of offenders before awarding a sentence of fine. A sentence of fine is awarded in most cases simply because it is permissible to do so under the law. The sentence in lieu of the fine is a very short one, and this is one of the reasons why the percentage of short sentences is high.

12. The number of ticketless travellers sent to jail under the Railway Act with very short terms of imprisonment decreased from 403 to 271. Raipur and Bhandara districts contributed 159 and 49 such persons respectively.

13. The total expenditure during the year is less by about Rs. 8,000 and cash earnings have increased by about Rs. 4,500. The ratio of punishments per cent of prison population has gone down from 47 to 38. The number of admissions of habitual prisoners has slightly gone up from 19 to 20 per cent. The year can be called a normal one for the Jail Department.

14. B class prisoners.—There were 20 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 14 were admitted during the year making a total of 34. Of this number 14 were released, five were transferred to the United Kingdom and other provinces leaving 15 in custody at the end of the year. These prisoners were confined in Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Akola and Amraoti jails. Their conduct has been good.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

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

15. General summary.—The year opened with 5,272 [5,319] prisoners of all classes and the number received during the year was 14,976 [17,545] making a total of 20,248 [22,864]. The number discharged from all classes was 15,463 [17,592] leaving a balance of 4,785 [5,272].

The following table shows the daily average number of each class of prisoners and variations for the years 1936 and 1937 :—

	1936	1937	Variations
Convicts ..	4,554.62	4,307.80	—246.82
Undertrials ..	721.55	630.14	—91.41
Civil prisoners ..	19.52	4.53	—14.99
Total ..	<u>5,295.69</u>	<u>4,942.47</u>	<u>—353.22</u>

It will be seen from the above that the daily average number decreased during the year under all classes of prisoners.

16. Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).—There were 4,436 [4,424] male and 190 [204] female convicted prisoners in jail at the commencement of the year. The number imprisoned during the year was 6,022 [7,154] males and 243 [249] females. The decrease occurred in most of the districts, especially in Berar and is attributed to the satisfactory harvest of 1936-37 and the reduction in the prices of licit liquor. The number of convicts received by transfer from within the Province and from outside during the year was 2,504 [2,646] or 142 less than in the preceding year. These transfers include 4 [2] convicts received back from the Andamans, three of whom were on account of ill-health and one as an incorrigible.

The total number of convicts of both sexes dealt with was 13,395 [14,677].

No volunteer convicts were sent to the Andamans during the year, as Government has decided that no volunteers should be sent to the Andamans.

Of the 6,567 [7,191] released during the year, 734 [713] were released on appeal, 1,563 [2,140] on expiry of sentence and 4,148 [4,245] under the remission rules. Ten [22] convicts were released on account of sickness and 112 [71] on other grounds under the orders of Government. There is an increase in the numbers released on appeal and by orders of Government.

Six [13] prisoners were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. The number executed and deaths were 46 [47] and 79 [85] respectively.

At the close of the year there were 4,143 [4,626] convicts in custody. The daily average population of convicts was 4,307.80 [4,554.62].

Advisory Board.—Four meetings of the Boards were held during the year—two at Nagpur and two at Raipur. Seventy-nine [31] prisoners were recommended for release and of these Government sanctioned the release of 51 [19].

17. Religion, age and education (Statement No. II).—This statement shows the distribution of convicts imprisoned during the year according to their religion, age, education and previous occupation.

The following figures compare the percentage of convicts imprisoned during the year according to their religion :—

	1935		1937	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Christians ..	66	0.9	58	0.9
Mohammadans ⁴³ ..	1,072	14.5	919	14.7
Hindus and Sikhs ..	5,368	72.5	4,419	70.5
Buddhists and Jains ..	20	0.3	18	0.3
All other classes ..	877	11.8	851	13.6

Hindus owing to their numerical superiority in the Province contribute the largest number of criminals. The percentage of Christians and Mohammadans remained the same as last year. The percentage of Hindus decreased and that of "other classes" has increased.

Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who address the prisoners of their particular faith and religious persuasion once a week on moral and religious subjects. These preachers are doing fairly good work and they are paid an honorarium of Rs. 10 per mensem each to meet the conveyance charges to and from jail.

The sub-joined table gives the age statistics of the convicts admitted during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year.

	1936	1937
Under 15 years ..	48	38
16 to 21 ..	392	317
22 to 30 ..	3,585	2,983
31 to 40 ..	2,099	1,898
41 to 60 ..	1,189	984
Above 60 ..	90	45

The above figures show as in previous years that the bulk of the jail population is contributed by persons between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

Education.—Of the 6,265 convicts admitted 1,275 or 20 [17] per cent were literate and 4,990 or 80 [83] per cent were illiterate.

Previous Occupation.—Of the 6,022 males admitted, 86 or 1.4 per cent were employed under Government, municipal or other local authorities, 343 or 5.7 per cent were professional persons, 283 or 4.7 per cent were in service or performing personal office, 1,909 or 31.7 per cent were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 157 or 2.6 per cent in commerce and trade, 124 or 2.1 per cent in mechanical arts, etc., and 3,120 or 51.8 per cent were miscellaneous persons mostly unemployed.

17-A. Narsinghpur Borstal Institute.—At the beginning of the year there were 279 boys in the Institute, 129 were admitted direct from the local court and from jails and sub-jails of the Province making a total of 408 dealt with during the year under report. Of these, 4 were released by order of Government, 3 escaped, 3 died and 145 were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 253 at the close of the year. The daily average was 264.92 [292.43].

Release on licence.—There were 14 [14] Borstal and 2 [11] ordinary boys on licence at the beginning of the year and 33 [17] Borstal and 13 [15] ordinary were licensed out during the year. Of these, one [1] Borstal escaped and another committed house trespass. Both of them were prosecuted and convicted. Ten [2] Borstal and 2 [1] ordinary boys were received back on account of ill-health and unsatisfactory work; 24 [14] Borstal and 10 [23] ordinary were discharged and 11 [14] Borstal and 3 [2] ordinary boys remained on licence at the close of the year. All the boys who remained on licence worked satisfactorily.

As usual, two months before the discharge of Borstal boys, the District Magistrates concerned were addressed for the appointment of parole officers. In all 82 such references were made during the year. In 62 cases parole officers were appointed, in 14 cases no reply was received and in 6 cases no one was willing to act as parole officer. It has been noticed that in most of the cases, the parole officers do not submit their reports regarding the welfare of the boys and in some cases the boys do not report themselves to the parole officers. From the reports received it seems that the majority of

the boys have settled down peacefully to honest work after their release.

Boys are imparted literary education as well as vocational and physical training in the institute. There were 275 [291] boys on the roll on the opening day of the year and 127 [162] were admitted during the year making a total of 402 [453]. Of these 154 [178] were discharged during the year leaving 248 [275] boys at the close of the year. One hundred and fifty-eight [143] were examined and promoted during the year.

Hindi, simple arithmetic, keeping of *bahi khata* accounts, board and glass painting and typewriting were taught during the year as in previous years.

The school has a debating society and 6 debates were held last year on moral and religious subjects. The boys enjoy the privilege of taking part in the debate and are very keen on it.

Selected boys were trained in stretcher drill, first-aid and scouting. There were 14 boys in ambulance, 24 in scouting and 4 in motor driving classes at the close of the year.

Thirty Muhammadan and 40 Hindu special star and good character boys were sent to Idgah and Burman Fair on Id and Shivratri days respectively. Twenty such boys were also taken out for a day's outing twice during the year.

Hockey, football, volley ball, basket ball, dodge ball or other games were played regularly every evening throughout the year. Matches with local teams were also periodically arranged during the year.

The boys are also given industrial training. They are taught weaving of cloth, newar, carpets and tat-putties; money-bag making, tailoring, carpentry, fret-work; smithing, brick-making, vegetable and flower gardening and agricultural work on the farm.

A few of the selected boys are also taught motor driving and English knowing boys typewriting and compounding.

18. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—The following table compares the length of sentences awarded during the year as compared with the previous year:—

	Number		Percentage	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
1. Not exceeding one month ..	641	457	8.66	7.29
2. Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	524	450	7.08	7.19
3. Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.	3,842	3,222	51.90	51.44
4. Above 6 and not exceeding 1 year	1,480	1,195	20.00	19.07
5. Above one and not exceeding 2 years.	365	375	4.93	5.98
6. Above 2 and not exceeding 5 years	346	347	4.67	5.55
7. Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	52	59	0.70	0.94
8. Exceeding 10 years ..	4	1	0.05	0.02
9. Sentenced to transportation for life.	71	84	0.96	1.34
10. Sentenced to transportation for a term.	2	3	0.03	0.05
11. Sentenced to death ..	76	72	1.02	1.13
Total ..	7,403	6,265	100.00	100.00

From the above it will be seen that during the year under report there was a slight decrease in the percentages of short sentences as compared with the previous year.

The admissions under "simple imprisonment" also showed a welcome decrease as will be seen from the summary of the nature of sentences given below:—

	Number		Percentage	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	597	439	8.06	7.11
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	6,767	5,812	91.41	92.89
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	32	12	0.43	0.19
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	7	2	0.10	0.03
Total ..	7,403	6,265	100.00	100.00

19. Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).—Of the 6,265 convicts admitted during the year, 1,247 or 20 per cent had been previously convicted against 1,415 or 19 per cent in 1936. Of this number 654 had one, 231 two and 362 more than two previous convictions. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classed as habituals decreased to 167 [188].

The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 fell from 39 to 38. Of these 9 [14] had been previously convicted.

Recognition of habituals.—The table below gives particulars regarding the identification of habitual offenders.

	1936	1937
Number of all classes admitted during the year ..	7,403	6,265
Number in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,570	1,389
Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by District Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	9	1
Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by Jail Superintendent.	24	24
Total ..	1,603	1,414

20. Escapes (Statement No. V).—Four [2] prisoners escaped during the year. Of these, three escaped from Narsinghpur Borstal Institute and one from the Akola jail.

As the inmates of the Borstal Institute are given greater freedom than ordinary prisoners, escapes from the Institute are easier. All those who escaped were recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced.

One boy who was on licence from the Borstal Institute escaped from the licensee's custody. He was recaptured and suitably dealt with.

The prisoner who made good his escape from the Akola jail was suffering from meningitis. He escaped from the isolation hut outside the jail. He was recaptured the next day and was prosecuted and sentenced. The

sentence was, however, set aside on appeal on the ground that he was not in his proper senses at the time of his escape.

The members of staff who were found guilty of negligence resulting in the above four escapes were dealt with departmentally.

21. Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).—There is a welcome decrease in the breach of jail rules as will be seen by the fall in the number of jail punishments.

During the year the total number of offences committed by convicts was 1,652 [2,089]. Of these 8 [9] were dealt with by criminal courts and the remainder by Superintendents of Jails.

Of the latter 465 [608] related to work, 300 [365] to prohibited articles, 10 [5] to assaults and escapes and 869 [1,102] to all other breaches of jail rules.

The number of punishments awarded by Superintendents during the year was 1,644 [2,080], of which 1,197 [1,456] were minor and 447 [624] major. The ratio per cent of minor and major punishments to the daily average number of convicts were 27.79 [31.97] and 10.37 [13.70] and that of the total number of punishments 38.35 [47.25].

Corporal punishment.—The number of convicts flogged was 7 [3]. Of these seven cases, two were awarded at each of the jails at Nagpur and Amraoti and one at each of the jails at Raipur, Hoshangabad and Buldana. The offences which called for this punishment were assaults, threats to assault officials on duty and contumacious behaviour. The ratio per cent was 0.42 against 0.14 in 1936.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

22. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year was Rs. 6,82,342 [Rs. 6,90,468] or a decrease of Rs. 8,126. The decrease in expenditure was mainly due to a smaller average population. The total cost per head, however, increased from Rs. 130-6-2 to Rs. 138-0-11 in

the year under report due to the total cost being distributed among a smaller average population. The causes for the important variations under the different heads are explained below :—

Establishment charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,79,756 [Rs. 3,82,470] or a decrease of Rs. 2,714. The decrease was partly due to the retirement of senior officials and partly to smaller number of temporary warders appointed to guard condemned prisoners during the year. The cost per head, however, rose to Rs. 76-13-4 [Rs. 72-3-7] as a result of the decrease in the average population.

Dietary charges.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,52,190 [Rs. 1,39,335] or an increase of Rs. 12,855. The increase was due to the general rise in the price of food grains. The cost per head rose from Rs. 26-6-6 to Rs. 30-13-2.

Hospital charges.—The expenditure under this head decreased by Rs. 1,650. This was chiefly due to the subsidence of cerebro-spinal meningitis during the latter half of the year.

Clothing and bedding of prisoners.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 30,298 [Rs. 40,523]. The decrease was mainly due to stricter economy in the use of clothing and bedding and lesser purchase of woollen clothes.

Charges for moving prisoners.—The expenditure under this head decreased by Rs. 3,541 due to a smaller average population.

Contingencies.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 23,979 [Rs. 26,889]. The decrease of Rs. 2,910 was due to non-payment of water-tax due to the late receipt of the municipal bill in Jubbulpore Jail.

23. Result of employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,07,469 [Rs. 1,51,759] while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 2,42,483 [Rs. 2,82,306] showing a cash earning of Rs. 1,35,014 [Rs. 1,30,547] or an increase of Rs. 4,467. Consequently the average cash profit per head of convict sentenced to labour increased to Rs. 31-6-0 [Rs. 28-12-3]. The total cash profit, however, decreased by Rs. 13,500 due to less orders received

for tents and police uniforms during the year. The savings effected to Government by the employment of prison labour amounted to Rs 46,587 [Rs 51,506].

24. Industries.—A brief account of the industries carried on in the important jails is given below :—

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The average number sentenced to labour was 1,127.27 [1,141.40]. Out of these 479.36 [518.17] were employed on jail manufacture to carry on the main industries of the jail, such as manufacture of tents, prison, police and forest clothing, peons' liveries and other miscellaneous articles. The cash profit and cash earnings of this jail were Rs. 38,244 [Rs. 38,295] and Rs. 36,831 [Rs. 26,814] respectively.

The following statement shows details of articles supplied during the year as compared with the previous year.

Description	1937		1936	
	Number of garments supplied	Value	Number of garments supplied	Value
		Rs.		Rs.
Prison clothing ..	24,238	13,137	24,526	16,506
Paid warders' clothing ..	2,943	3,759	2,469	4,390
Forest clothing ..	5,078	7,830	6,124	8,551
Police clothing ..	25,791	44,045	29,389	48,935
Police cloth ..	4,756	2,969	2,888	2,024
Peons' livery cloth ..	18,822	4,759	12,618	3,527
Tents ..	43	12,735	60	22,786
Blanket and blanket coats	5,429	16,283	5,416	15,128
Excise, Settlement, Nazul, Hospital, Land Records and Revenue Peons' clothing.	2,788	4,476	2,234	4,214
Miscellaneous such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	17,949	..	12,468
Total ..	..	1,27,942	..	1,38,529

Nagpur Central Jail.—The main industry of this jail is printing and distribution of Government forms. The minor industries are weaving of white liveries for peons, carpet, newar and tape-making, quinine manufacture, stitching of postal uniforms and making of flower pots, sankies and earthen *ghadas*.

The cash profit (factory) amounted to Rs. 10,190 [Rs. 11,870] and the cash earning Rs. 10,989 [Rs. 8,231] or a slight increase of Rs. 2,758.

Nagpur Central Jail Press.—The number of forms printed was 27,528,045 [35,026,238] during the year. The number of new forms added was 68 [136] and the number revised was 227 [74]. The supplementary indent for forms decreased from 156 to 73.

The cash receipts from local bodies received in the Press was Rs. 8,063 [Rs. 5,682].

Quinine.—The quinine factory continued to be worked to its full capacity throughout the year.

The table below shows the quantity of quinine supplied during the past three years.

		1935	1936	1937
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quinine sulphate	..	682	807	928
Cinchona febrifuge	..	533	685	820
Quinine hydrochloride	..	38	32	47
Quinine tablets	..	384	417	428
Chichona tablets	..	195	220	245
Quinine boxes	..	3,832	4,606	5,046

Besides this, 726 lbs. [1,528 lbs.] of white quinine tablets were supplied for free distribution.

Raipur, Akola and Amraoti.—The industries in these jails were the same as in the previous years except at Akola where brick-making and preparation of earthen pots were introduced. The following table shows the cash profit during 1937 as compared with the previous year :—

		1936	1937
		Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	..	5,353	5,187
Akola	..	1,746	2,109
Amraoti	..	4,912	3,095

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The cash profits and cash earnings during the year were Rs. 8,275 [Rs. 4,507] and Rs. 2,914 [Rs. 1,563], respectively, thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,768 and Rs. 1,351, respectively. Articles worth Rs. 726 [Rs. 465] were sold by the boys at the railway station and the Institute shop. It is satisfactory to note that none of the boys put on both these shops abused the trust. Some articles manufactured in the institute were sent to the Scouts' Exhibition at Delhi

and Raipur and most of them were sold. The Raipur Exhibition authorities have granted a reward of Rs. 5 in appreciation of good work.

25. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 6,82,342 [Rs. 6,90,468] and the cash earnings increased to Rs. 1,35,014 [Rs. 1,30,232] during the year. The net cost to Government after deducting the cash earnings amounted to Rs. 5,47,328 [Rs. 5,60,236] and the average cost per head of average strength was Rs. 110-12-0 [Rs. 105-13-0].

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

26. Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners (Statement No. XIV).—The table appended below shows the vital statistics for the past two years :—

Year	Daily average strength	Admissions into hospital	Daily average sick	Total number of deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1936	.. 5,295.69	1,202	46.03	92	17.37
1937	.. 4,942.47	1,138	43.44	84	17.00

The number admitted to hospital, the daily average sick and the number of deaths decreased by 64, 2.59 and 8, respectively. This shows that the year was a fairly healthy one.

Of the 84 deaths, 79 were among convicts and five among undertrials. The highest death-rate 58.00 per mille was at the Betul Jail wherein are collected all the infirm and aged prisoners of this province. Next to it comes the Amraoti Jail with a death-rate of 48.86 per mille. There were 16 [12] deaths in Jubbulpore and 10 [22] in Akola. No deaths occurred in the Subsidiary Jails at Balaghat, Chanda and Seoni. There was one death of a lunatic from suicide at the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.

The death-rate per mille in jails has been much less than that among the free population of the province.

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—Both the number of admissions and deaths rose from 39 and 12 to 48 and 16, respectively. The daily average sick was 2.83 [1.55].

The increase in the daily average sick is attributed to some of the chronic cases, as of Bright's disease, pernicious anaemia, general debility, etc., having remained in hospital for a long time. The increase in the number of admissions was due to re-admission of some of the chronic cases owing to relapses. There were no cases of dysentery or other infectious disease in this jail during the year under review.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital, the number of deaths and the daily average sick fell from 96, 11 and 5.11 to 79, 7 and 4.68, respectively, during the year.

Raipur District Jail.—Both the daily average sick and the number of admissions to hospital decreased from 5.09 and 423 to 2.30 and 92, respectively, while the number of deaths remained at the same figure as last year, viz., 2. It is interesting to note that there was not a single case of dysentery or enteric fever at this jail during the year under report.

Akola District Jail.—There was a marked fall in the number of admissions and deaths. The daily average sick was 5.78 [7.50]. There were 42 cases of influenza, of which 41 were in the month of January alone. Four of them died of broncho-pneumonia.

Amraoti District Jail.—A severe epidemic of influenza in the months of January and February contributed in conjunction with an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis to the increase in the number of admissions and deaths from 198 and 15 to 295 and 22, respectively, and consequently increased the death rate and the daily average sick thereof.

Betul District Jail.—The number of admissions and the daily average sick rose from 66 and 2.76 to 143 and 4.81, respectively, the number of deaths remaining at the same figure as last year, viz., 6. As has been pointed out already, this jail accommodates infirm and aged prisoners from all other jails and this explains the rise in the daily average sick.

Chhindwara District Jail.—In spite of the increase in the daily average sick, there was a marked fall in the number of admissions and deaths, viz., from 33 and 8 in 1936

to 24 and 2, respectively. This jail is a concentration jail for all tubercular prisoners. Both the deaths were due to tubercle of the lungs.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The number of admissions and the daily average sick fell to 16 [44] and 0.56 [0.90], respectively, while the number of deaths remained at the same figure as in the year previous, viz., 4.

27. Admissions to hospital and deaths from principal diseases among convicts (Statement No. XV).—Shows the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among convicts in the jails of the province. A brief account of the number of admissions and deaths from principal diseases is given below:—

Dysentery.—Ninety-three [146] admissions with 7 [11] deaths were reported. Of the 7 deaths, 3 occurred at Amraoti and 1 each at Nagpur, Betul, Narsinghpur and Akola jails. The jails at Amraoti and Betul returned the largest number of admissions, viz., 46 and 17, respectively.

Malarial fevers.—The number of admissions increased from 184 to 249, while the number of deaths remained the same, viz., one. The death was at the Betul Jail. Raipur, Betul, Amraoti and Akola recorded the largest number of admissions for this disease.

Tubercular diseases.—The number of admissions increased by one, while the number of deaths decreased by three. There were nine admissions with two deaths in the Chhindwara jail, three admissions each in Nagpur and Buldana, two admissions with one death in Jubbulpore, one admission with one death in Raipur and one admission each at Akola and Bilaspur.

Anaemia and debility.—Both the incidence and mortality rose to 34 [23] and 5 [1], respectively, during the year.

Pneumonia.—The number of admissions fell to 33 [53] while the number of deaths remained at the same figure as in the previous year, viz., 12. Seven deaths from this disease occurred at Jubbulpore and one each at Nagpur, Damoh, Bhandara, Amraoti and Buldana.

Diarrhoea.—The number of admissions from this disease fell to 36 [78] and the number of deaths remained at the same number as in the previous year, viz., 2. This

shows that the disease has declined in incidence by half of what it was in the previous year. The highest number of admissions was in the Betul and Saugor jails.

Abscesses and boils, etc.—The number of admissions decreased from 69 to 61 while the number of deaths was 1 [nil].

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—There were 19 [26] cases with 10 [19] deaths. Ten [14] cases with 5 [10] deaths occurred at Amraoti, 7 [7] cases with 3 [5] deaths at Akola and 1 [5] case with 1 [4] death at Nagpur and 1 [nil] case with 1 [nil] death at Buldana. All necessary precautions were taken to check the spread of the disease.

Anti-hookworm campaign was carried on as usual.

28. *Mortality among convicts according to the length of time passed in jails (Statement No. XVI).*—This statement shows the mortality among convicts according to the length of original sentences classified according to the length of time passed in jail. The number of deaths was highest amongst those who had been in jail for periods not exceeding six months.

29. *Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).*—The year opened with 636 [649] undertrial prisoners and 6,149 [7,198] were received during the year. Of these 6,785 [7,847] undertrials, 3,541 [4,230] were released, 2,384 [2,723] were convicted and sentenced, 215 [251] were transferred, 1 [nil] escaped, 5 [7] died, leaving a balance of 639 [636] at the close of the year. The daily average population of undertrials was 630.14 [721.55].

The escape occurred at Mandla from the Police custody while the undertrial was sent out to stand trial.

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

30. *Physical condition—Prisoners' weighment—(Statement B).*—Of the 6,567 [7,191] prisoners released during the year, 4,454 [4,450] gained weight, 532 [808] lost weight and 1,581 [1,933] neither gained nor lost weight, the percentages being 67.8, 8.1 and 24.1 respectively. These figures are self-explanatory and call for no special remarks.

31. *Remission system—(Statement C).*—The result of the working of the remission system is shown in Statement C, appended to this report. The total number of

convicts released under the remission rules was 4,148 [4,245]. The maximum remission earned by any one prisoner released during the year was 1,107 [1,545] days and the maximum gratuity Rs. 32 [Rs. 63-1-0]. Only one prisoner failed to gain remission during the year on account of bad conduct.

32. **Education.**—The jail schools have continued to do satisfactory work. They were all inspected by officers of the Educational Department, who certified that the teaching and results were very satisfactory. One post of teacher was transferred from Nagpur Central Jail to the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution on account of the vast increase of work in the latter Institution.

33. **Religious and moral instruction.**—As usual Hindu and Mohammedan religious preachers regularly visited the jails on Sundays and other holidays as also on the principal festival days and imparted religious and moral instructions to the prisoners.

34. **Games.**—The staff as well as prisoners showed keen interest in outdoor games in almost all the big jails. Annual Sports Tournaments were held at Nagpur Jail and the Borstal Institution and the prisoners put up a very good show of skill in different games.

35. **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.**—The branches at Nagpur, Amraoti, Bilaspur, Buldana and Yeotmal continued to do very useful work. Funds have not yet become available for building the Discharged Prisoners' Home at Nagpur. The branch at Raipur which had become defunct was revived about the middle of the year. In the short period that it has been active, it has rendered assistance to eight released prisoners, four of whom have found employment and are reported to be working satisfactorily.

36. **Visitors.**—The Hon'ble the Prime Minister paid visits to the Jubbulpore, Raipur, Betul, Bilaspur, Buldana, Damoh, Seoni and Wardha jails and other Hon'ble Ministers to Raipur, Amraoti, Betul, Chanda and Damoh jails. The jails at Chhindwara and Wardha were visited by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Amraoti Jail by the Director of Public Health. The Visiting Boards, Official and Non-official visitors including lady visitors paid the usual visits.

37. **Inspections.**—I inspected all the jails during the year and paid additional visits to all the bigger jails and to some of the smaller jails.

38. **Honours and Medals.**—Rao Saheb R. B. Pande, Superintendent of Jail, Akola, received his well-earned title of Rao Saheb during the year for his work as Senior Jailor. Mr. N. D. Pendse and Mrs. Vatsalabai Panditji were awarded Coronation Medals in commemoration of Their Majesties' Coronation, the former for his conscientious work as the religious preacher at Nagpur Central Jail and the latter for the great interest she is taking in the welfare of female prisoners as a non-official visitor at the same jail.

39. **Notice of officers.**—All the officers and subordinates of the department have on the whole done very good work. I mention for special recognition the following:—

Superintendents.—Lt.- Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., Rai Sahib I. D. Gupta, Mr. Syed Masum Ali, Mr. C. R. Alvares, and Khan Sahib Mohammad Ali.

Assistant Superintendent.—Mr. Pradhan.

Jailor staff.—Messrs. Madho Prasad, Moolchand, Muhammad Kasam, Jamadar Yusufali, Mathura Prasad, G. R. Supekar and Bachittar Singh.

Matron.—Mrs. Khandekar.

The work and conduct of the warder staff has also been satisfactory. Chief Head Warder Mohammad Khan of Nagpur Jail deserves special mention.

Mr. Bhaiji Ganesh, the Superintendent of my office, retired during the year after a long and meritorious service. Mr. Shetty who is now the Superintendent has done very good work as usual. The rest of the staff of my office have also done good work.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

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

*Inspector-General of Prisons,
Central Provinces & Berar.*

NAGPUR :

The 28th March 1938.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8					
Province	Place of confinement			Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all causes			Remaining at end of the year			Daily average number of each class					
	Central Jails	District Jails	Sub-Jails	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Central Provinces and Berar.	2	10	9	5,054	218	5,272	14,233	743	14,976	19,287	961	20,248	14,716	747	15,463	4,571	214	4,785	4,721	54	220	93	4,942	47

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

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1 Year	2 Remained at the close of the previous year		3 Imprisoned during the present year		4 Total		5 Received by transfer										6 Grand Total			7 Transferred to other Jails				
							A To undergo sentence					B In transit for transportation or to other Jails.								A To undergo sentence		B To undergo sentence of transportation		
							From Jails in the 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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1937	...	4,436	190	6,022	243	10,458	433	1,741	158	510	26	65	4	12,774	621	13,395	2,357	185	6	...

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

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl'd.

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15						
	Released during the year										Transported beyond sea	Transported to Lunatic Asylum	Escaped	Executed	Died	Remaining at the end of present year	Daily average												
	A		B		C		D																						
	On appeal	On expiry of sentences	Under emission rules	By order of Government																									
A				B																									
		On account of sickness		On other grounds																									
Year	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total						
1937	...	95	39	1,472	91	4,034	114	10	...	105	7	3	...	6	...	3	...	45	1	75	4	3,963	183	4,119	72	188	08	4,307	80

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 and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2													
	RELIGION													
Year	A				B		C		D		E			
	Christians						Mohammadans.	Hindus and Sikhs.	Buddhists and Jains.	All other classes.				
	a		b		c									
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	1937	2	...	4	...	59	2	903	16	4,257	162	17	1	785	62

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

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—contd.

1 Year	3												4			
	Age												Education			
	A		B		C		D		E		F		A		B	
	Under 15		16 to 21		22 to 30		31 to 40		41 to 60		Above 60		Literate		Illiterate	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937	35	3	294	23	2,899	84	1,832	66	919	65	43	2	1,267	8	4,755	235

5

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

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl'd.

1	5											6		
Year	Previous occupation											Total		
	Males						Females							
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K			
	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc., etc	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows	Prostitutes			
	M.	F.	Total											
1937	86	343	283	1,909	157	124	3,120	157	6	77	3	6,022	243	6,265

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

Showing the convicts admitted into Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentence.

1	2																				3				
	Numbers according to length of sentence																								
Year	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Total				
	Not exceeding one month		Above one and not exceeding three months		Above three months and not exceeding six months		Above six months and not exceeding one year		Above one year and not exceeding two years		Above two years and not exceeding five years		Above five years and not exceeding 10 years		Exceeding ten years		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total		
1937 Total admissions.	444	13	430	29	3,114	108	1,133	62	360	15	342	5	59	...	...	1	71	13	1	2	68	4	6,022	243	6,265
Total remaining on 31st December.	24	...	81	2	928	54	805	28	546	21	796	15	298	6	47	1	428	52	1	...	6	1	3,963	180	4,143

7

161

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

Showing the convicts admitted into Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937 who had been previously convicted (recognition of habitual offenders)

1	2			3								4	
				A		B		C		D		A	
	Year	Number admitted during the year			Number in column 2 defined 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 Superintendent		Total habituals admitted		Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals
M.					F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1937	6,022	243	6,265	1,298	91	1	...	22	2	1,321	93	151	16

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

Showing the convicts admitted into Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937 who had been previously convicted (recognition of habitual offenders)—concl'd.

1 Year	4—concl'd.								5			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Ref. School Act, 1897)								
	B								C			A			B					
	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 113, of the Criminal Procedure Code, or convicted under Chapters 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 habitual								Total of columns 4A and 4B			Ratio per cent of column 4C to column 2			Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted		
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total		M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.												
1937	597	57	224	7	349	13	1,170	77	1,321	93	21.94	38.27	22.57	35	3	38	9		9	

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

Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2	3	4										5	
Year	Daily average population	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	Offences dealt with by Superintendents										By Criminal Courts	
			<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>		<i>c</i>		<i>d</i>		<i>e</i>				
			Relating to work	Relating to prohibited articles		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes		All other breaches of jail rules		Total				
			Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment		
1937	... 4,307·80	8	422	43	196	104	2	8	577	292	1,197	447	8	

STATEMENT NO. VI.—JUDICIAL—(FOR CONVICTS ONLY)—concl.

Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl.

1 Year	6						7						8 Grand total of punishments	9 Ratio of column 6f to column 2	10 Ratio of column 7g to column 2	11 Ratio of column 8 to column 2	12 Ratio of col. mn 7d to column 8	
	Punishments inflicted																	
	By Superintendents																	
	Minor						Major											
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	g						
	Warnings	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours	Separate and cellular confinement	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments	Total	Separate and cellular confinement	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours	Fetters and hand-cuffing behind or to a staple	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments	Other punishments						Total
1937	453	65	35	149	495	1,197	122	11	58	7	...	249	447	1 652	27.79	10.37	38.35	0.42

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL

Showing the expenditure, in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1 Year	2 Daily average number of prisoners				3 Establishment				4 Dieting charges					
	Convicts	Undertrials	Civil	Total	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f
					Permanent	Temporary	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rations	Miscellaneous dieting charges	Garden and agricultural expenses	Proportion of dairy expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1936 ...	4,554·62	721·55	19·52	5,295·69	3,78·053	4,417	3,82,470	72 3 7	1,35,445	1,721	2,095	74	1,39,335	26 6 6
1937	4,307·80	630·14	4·53	4,942·47	3,76·240	3,516	3,79,756	76 13 4	1,51,570	1,090	1,899	-2,369	1,52,190	30 13 2

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1 Year	5 Hospital charges							6 Clothing and bedding of prisoners		7 Sanitation charges				
	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
	Sick diet and extras for patients	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of diary expenses	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Cost per head of average number sick	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying	Charges for water-supply	Extraordinary charges	Total	Cost per head of average strength
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1936 ...	6,706	4,407	10,893	1,902	23,913	4 8 3	519 8 2	40,523	7 10 11	3,389	1,267	456	5,112	0 15 5
1937 ...	6,531	3,301	10,323	2,168	22,263	4 8 1	512 8 0	30,298	6 2 2	3,948	511	..	4,459	0 14 5

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1	8				9								10		11				
	Charges for moving prisoners				Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies								Travelling allowances		Contingencies				
	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
Year	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	Money payments as rewards for recaptures and services	Execution charges	Other miscellaneous charges	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Rent, rates and taxes	Service postage	Telegram and telephone charges	Current office expenses (including country stationery)	Office furniture
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1936	19,327	...	19,327	3 10 5	10,577	1,041	7,938	3,351	463	17,979	41,349	7 12 11	6,737	1 4 4	22,851	2,649	616	591	49
1937	15,786	...	15,786	3 3 1	0,616	872	6,984	5,149	36	18,330	41,987	8 7 11	6,292	1 4 4	19,895	2,476	826	573	137

STATEMENT NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)—concl'd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.

1 Year	11 Contingencies— (concl'd.)			12 Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards												13		
	f	g	h	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	Grand total of expenditure	Total cost per head of average strength	
	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges)	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock	Dietary dead-stock	Hospital dead-stock	Garden and agricultural plant	Lighting dead-stock	Disciplinary dead-stock	Arms and accoutrement (original costs)	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance)	Draught cattle (excluding keep which goes under 9-7)	Other miscellaneous dead-stock	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.			Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1936 ...	133	26,889	5 1 3	777	1,246	553	380	100	668	148	125	132	684	4,813	0 14 6			6,90,468	130 6 2
1937 ...	72	23,979	4 13 8	390	740	2 0	348	111	484	1,254	350	305	1,150	5,332	1 1 3	6,82,342	138 0 11	

STATEMENT NO. XII-A.—FINANCIAL

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2	3									4			
		Debits									Credits			
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Cash in hand at the end of 1936	Manufactured articles at the end of 1936	Raw material at the end of 1936	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1937.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1936.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1936.	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1937	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts	Total	Cash in hand at the end of 1937	Manufactured articles at the end of 1937	Raw material at the end of 1937	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1936.
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1937	4,302.92	197	80,688	28,305	3,180	13,830	1,11,796	1,07,469	991	3,46,465	508	69,762	34,574	6,383

STATEMENT NO. XII-A.—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl'd.

1	4—concl'd.				5			6				7
	Credits—concl'd.				A	B	C	A	B	C	D	
	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1937	Plant and machinery at the end of 1937.	Amount paid into the treasury by cash, including I. D. credits during 1937	Total	Excess of 4-H over 3-I or "cash profit"	Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Average profit per head of number employed on jail manufacture	Excess of 4-G over 3-G or cash earnings	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour	Excess of 3-G over 4-G or cash loss	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour	
E	F	G	H	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.		
1937	17,192	1,10,483	2,42,483	4,81,385	1,34,920	31 5 8	89 11 3	1,35,014	31 6 0	...	46,587	

STATEMENT NO. XIII.—FINANCIAL

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of Statement IX)	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of Statement IX)	Total cash earning (column 6-A of Statement XII-A)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength	Net cost to Government (column 2 minus column 4)	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 minus column 5)	Remarks
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1937	6,82,342 0 0	138 1 0	1,35,014 0 0	27 5 0	5,47,328 0 0	110 12 0	

STATEMENT NO. XIV.—VITAL

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
Year	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells			Average daily strength			Maximum population on any one day			Number admitted into hospital			Daily average number of sick		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1937	6,106	432	6,538	4,721.54	220.93	4,942.47	5,468	398	5,776	1,107	31	1,138	41.61	1.83	43.44

STATEMENT No. XIV.—VITAL—concl'd.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl'd.

1		8														
Year	Number of deaths in and out of hospital			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.	M.	F.	T.	
1937	80	4	84	234.46	140.32	230.25	8.81	8.28	8.79	16.94	18.10	17.00	16.94	18.10	17.00	

STATEMENT NO. XV.—VITAL

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

1	2																	
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I	
	Cholera		Dysentery		*Malarial fevers		Pulmonary Tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases		Anaemia and Debility		Other general diseases		Pneumonia		†Other respiratory diseases of non-tubercular origin	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1937	93	7	249	1	20	4	5	3	34	5	449	43	33	12	38	1

21

171

*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.

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937—concl'd.

1 Year	2—concl'd.				3											
	J		K		Ratios of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from											
	Diarrhoea		Abscesses and boils and ulcers of all kinds		Cholera		Dysentery		Malarial fevers*		Pneumonia		Diarrhoea		All causes	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1937	36	2	61	1	...	...	21.59	1.62	57.80	0.23	7.66	2.79	8.36	0.46	236.31	18.34

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

STATEMENT NO. XVI.—VITAL

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937, according to length of time passed in the Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail			Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding two years			Above two years and not exceeding three years			Above three years and not exceeding seven years			Above seven years		
Year	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.	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
1937	1,176.47	51	43.35	1,080.21	17	15.74	626.80	7	11.17	467.00	2	4.28	470.62	2	4.25	496.78	...	...

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

STATEMENT No. XVII

Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the Central Provinces and Berar Jails during the year 1937.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10	11						
Year	Number remaining at the close of the previous year		Number received		Total			Average daily number			Released			Convicted and sentenced			Transferred		Escaped		Died	Remaining on 31st December 1937.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M	F	M	F	M.	F.	Total			
1937	608	28	5,837	312	6,445	340	6,785	597	29	32	85	630	14	3,359	182	3,541	2,278	106	2,384	197	18	1	...	5	...	605	34	639

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937

1	2	3	4					5				
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in Jail	Number who had gained weight					Number who had lost weight				
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	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.	
1937	6,567	1,581	243	1,526	1,516	1,169	4,454	67	293	135	37	532

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

Year	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 remission in days gained by any convict released during the year				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 3 to 6	
		Sentenced to —				Sentenced to —				Sentenced to —						
		Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1937	...	1	3,541	285	236	86	89	176	425	1,107	20	81	278	603	Rs. 32	Rs. a. p. 0 9 5

STATEMENT F

Showing the number of offences committed by convicts and the corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1937.

Year	Total number of male convicts	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	
			6 to 10 stripes	Above 10 to 15 stripes	Above 15 to 20 stripes	Above 20 to 25 stripes	Above 25 to 30 stripes	Grand Total	Deaths	Illness	Column 9 to column 2	Column 9 to column 3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1937	12,774	1,176	..	1	3	1	2	7	...	...	.05	.59