

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 1938

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BEFAR
1939

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GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 15th September 1939.

READ—

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1938.

READ ALSO—

The District Reports.

RESOLUTION

The introduction of jaii reforms, which are described at length in the report, has been the most outstanding feature of the year. The effect of these reforms, which have been much appreciated by the prisoners, has been wholly beneficial. They have resulted in a considerable improvement in the amenities in jails and are very largely responsible for the decline in jail offences by 300. The bills referred to in the report for the statutory recognition of a new class of prisoner, *viz.*, political prisoner, and the release on parole of well-behaved prisoners for short periods under certain conditions in order to enable them to visit their homes, have now been passed into law, and action is being taken to frame the necessary rules. No further legislation is contemplated at present, but Government is fully alive to the fact that there is scope for further improvements in the field of administration. While the maintenance of discipline in jails is essential, it is no less essential that all grades of the jail staff should always show courtesy and consideration to the prisoners committed to their care. The Inspector-General of Prisons has issued suitable instructions in the matter, and Government has no doubt that their observance will be insisted upon most rigorously. Government has also under consideration the question of

revising the existing qualifications for entry in the Jail Department in order to obtain a better and more educated class of candidates. Further, the Provincial Government is anxious to bring into operation the Children Act enacted in 1928 but, faced as the Province is with acute financial stringency, it seems probable that this reform, though overdue, will have to wait for some time longer.

2. The department continues to be administered efficiently. The year opened with a jail population of 4,785 [5,272] and closed with a population of 4,639. Admissions numbered 6,396 [6,265]. The variations are not appreciable. On the other hand, the average daily number declined from 4,942 to 4,522, due to the premature release of prisoners as a result of the grant of two months' special remission in commemoration of the announcement of the jail reforms. Discipline continued to be well-maintained, jail offences having fallen from 2,089 in 1936 to 1,316 in the year under report. The total expenditure declined from Rs. 6.82 lakhs to Rs. 6.43 lakhs owing to the fall in the jail population, the reduction of the status of the Amraoti jail, and the enforcement of strict economy. The cash profits rose from Rs. 1.34 lakhs to Rs. 1.94 lakhs.

3. Although the number of offenders dealt with under the Borstal Act has increased from 81 to 111, Government wishes to stress once again the desirability of magistrates making greater use of the Act than at present. It also commends for general adoption the practice followed in some districts of entrusting the trials of offences committed by adolescents to one magistrate. Government regrets to observe that the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment has risen from 439 to 644 and the number of sentences of one month and less from 457 to 640. This was perhaps inevitable in a large number of cases, but a more careful scrutiny of calendar statements seems indicated and Government trusts that the whole question will receive the systematic attention of District Magistrates.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., was in charge of the department until the beginning of April when he went on leave and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Modi, I.M.S., who officiated as Inspector-General of Prisons during the remaining part of the

year. Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar was of great assistance to Government in formulating the scheme of jail reforms, while the brunt of carrying them into effect fell on Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Modi. Government desires to place on record its thanks to both officers for another year of successful administration of the department.

By order of the Governor,
Central Provinces & Berar,

C. M. TRIVEDI,
Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Jail Departmen

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a very long letter, and it contains a great deal of information about the state of the country at that time. It is a very important document, and it is one of the most interesting documents in the collection.

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No. 2075-A

FROM

LT.-COL. N. S. JATAR, C.I.E., 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 16th June 1939.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1938.

2. I held charge of the Department from 1st January to 2nd April 1938 and Lieut.-Colonel L. S. Modi, I.M.S., officiated for me during my absence on leave from 3rd April till the close of the year.

3. The number of jails remained the same as in the previous year. The status of the Amraoti jail was reduced from a first class district jail to a third class district jail with effect from the 1st April 1938 as a measure of economy. The reduction is at present in an experimental stage. It is difficult to say whether the experiment is going to be successful or not. It is anticipated that, as a result of the experimental reduction in the status of the jail, there would be an initial saving of about Rs. 13,000 during the first twelve months and a recurring saving of Rs. 15,000 per annum afterwards, if the reduction is made permanent.

4. General Remarks.—The following reforms were introduced or extended in the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year under report:—

(1) *Discontinuance of the reduction in the scale of dal ration during the hot weather.—The ration of dal used to be reduced by 1 chhatak per prisoner from 16th*

of April to 15th of November every year. Dal and vegetables used to be cooked together and served as one dish. For some years now they are being cooked and served separately for the morning meal in all jails and for both the meals in some jails. The quantity of the dal dish served in the warm months was therefore found to be insufficient and vegetables too are not as plentiful at that time of the year as at other times. The increased ration of dal during these months has helped to remove a defect created by serving dal and vegetables separately.

(2) Increase in the ration of salt by one-sixteenth chhatak per prisoner.—The previous ration of salt was not quite insufficient but tastes differ and some prisoners really wished for more salt for appeasing their palates. This extra ration gives a sufficient quantity of extra salt for being passed round at meal parades to enable any prisoners to help themselves with it if required. The previous ration of salt did not allow a part of it being thus passed round.

(3) Issue of a hot early morning meal to prisoners, instead of the cold and stale meal which used to be served in many jails in the early morning.—This has necessitated the unlocking of convict cooks before the general unlocking and a special guard on the kitchen at that time of the day.

(4) Issue of two sets of clothing instead of one set and supply of a brass tumbler to each prisoner for drinking water.—No separate utensil used to be provided for drinking water. Every prisoner used to get only a plate and a bowl.

(5) Installation of wireless sets in the important jails.—A wireless set had already been installed at the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, about three years ago. A set has now been installed in the Nagpur Central Jail and when funds become available, sets will be installed in all the bigger jails.

(6) Introduction of in-door games except games of cards in all jails for all prisoners.—Extension of the practice of playing outdoor games to all jails. Hitherto, indoor games were not played by C class prisoners in any jail and outdoor games used to be played by them only in three jails.

(7) Supply of newspapers, periodicals and magazines to well conducted prisoners of all classes at their

own cost.—Hitherto only A and B class prisoners were eligible for this privilege.

(8) Concession of smoking to well-conducted convicted prisoners subject to restriction as to time and place, the expenditure on smoking being met from private cash in the case of A and B class prisoners and from jail earnings in the case of C class prisoners.—Formerly only the undertrials, civil prisoners and A class convicted prisoners were allowed to smoke in jails.

(9) Close cropping of hair to be optional except on medical grounds.—Trimmed beard and trimmed moustaches to be permitted.

(10) The punishment of whipping to be inflicted only for mutiny or for incitement to mutiny or for other jail offences involving serious physical violence.

(11) Every imposition of physical restraint by handcuffs and bar-fetters, either as a punishment or for safe custody, to be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons as is done in the case of whipping.—It is recognized that imposition of irons, like whipping cannot yet be altogether abolished. It is with a view to impose a more effective check that this report is now prescribed.

(12) Power machinery to replace manual labour for pressing oil and drawing water in all big jails instead of only in a few as at present as funds permit.—Funds, however, were not available during the year.

(13) Half shutters to be provided for latrine cubicles as funds permit but funds are not yet available.

(14) Interviews and writing and receiving of letters once a month instead of once in three months.

(15) Appointment of a committee of experts in trade and industry to examine the question of jail industries including hand-spinning and to make recommendations to Government.—The personnel of the Committee and the exact terms of reference to it were under consideration during the year.

(16) Extension of the Central Provinces Probation of Offenders' Act gradually to areas to which it has not hitherto been extended.

In commemoration of the announcement made by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister in the Assembly about these reforms, all prisoners were given a special remission

of two months unconditionally on the 15th April 1938 and 653 prisoners came to be released as a result of the grant of this remission.

The above extension of reforms has naturally been appreciated by the prisoners. Many of these reforms have created new privileges for prisoners. Their discipline and conduct have improved. There has been a decrease of about 300 in the number of jail offences. This may be attributed to the good atmosphere created by the extension of reforms. With the exception of a few, all the items of the above reforms have been introduced and this has cost Government about Rs. 19,000 during the year.

5. Two important Bills relating to the treatment of prisoners were introduced in the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly during the year. One is the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 1938, and the other, the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 1938. The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 1938, seeks to provide for special treatment of political prisoners and the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Bill, 1938, provides for the release on parole of well-behaved prisoners for short periods under certain conditions with a view to enable them to visit their homes.

6. The question of allowing well-behaved casual convicts to work in outgangs without chain fetters under certain conditions was considered during the year and orders have since issued discontinuing the use of chain fetters on these prisoners.

7. The Jubbulpore Central Jail manufactures blankets for supply to lockups and jails. The purchase of blankets for the peons and orderlies of Government departments from the Jubbulpore Central Jail has been made compulsory by Government during the year.

8. On the suggestion of a lady visitor, the question of supplying lighter saris to female prisoners was considered during the year: orders have since been passed sanctioning the issue of lighter saris.

9. The question of Jail Reform has not failed to receive the attention of Government during recent years. Reforms, some of which are now receiving attention in

some other provinces, according to press and other reports, have already been gradually introduced in this province. Some more reforms are no doubt still required. The most pressing one is the bringing into operation of the Children's Act passed by the local legislature more than ten years ago.

The unfortunately persistent and steadily increasing need for very strict economy during recent years rather than the lack of appreciation of the need for further reforms is retarding rapid progress.

10. It is, of course, true that the bulk of prisoners (87 per cent on an average) to be dealt with in jails are short termers with sentences of less than one year. Most of these short termers again have less than six months' sentence. It is an open secret that reformatory influences cannot be successfully brought to bear particularly on such prisoners. There is also the need for financial aid to nation-building activities other than jail reform. The interest and welfare of persons not convicted in a court of law naturally receive more favourable consideration when financial resources are very limited. It is also to be remembered that the object and purpose of imprisonment for crime must not be allowed to be defeated by removing all the sting of imprisonment. Taking all these aspects of the question into consideration the progress achieved so far and particularly during the year under report has been very satisfactory.

11. The cheapest prison reform is to avoid sending persons to jail for short periods. It cannot be pointed out too often that short sentences serve no useful purpose but lead to unnecessary expenditure. The question of reforming criminals does not come in at all in the case of short termers. These sentences are also not deterrent. They do a lot of harm. They remove the dread of prison which is a great deterrent factor. Magistrates are overworked and in many cases do not realize what they are doing when awarding short sentences instead of releasing a large number of such criminals after a warning or on probation.

12. B class prisoners.—At the beginning of the year there were 14 B class prisoners and 24 were admitted during the year making a total of 38. Of these, 14 prisoners were released, one was transferred to the United Kingdom, leaving 23 in custody at the end of the year. These prisoners were confined in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti, Yeotmal and Raipur jails.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

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

13. **General summary.**—The year opened with 4,785 [5,272] prisoners of all classes and the number received during the year was 15,147 [14,976] making a total of 19,932 [20,248] or a decrease of 316. The number discharged from all causes was 15,293 [15,463] leaving a balance of 4,639 [4,785] at the close of the year.

The daily average number of all classes confined was 4,521.65 [4,942.47] or a decrease of 420.82 as compared to the previous year. The decrease was very marked under convicts as will be seen from the figures furnished below. The decrease is due to the premature release of the prisoners as a result of the grant of two months' special remission unconditionally on 15th April 1938 under orders of Government in commemoration of the announcement made by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister in the Assembly about the introduction of the Jail Reforms :—

		1937	1938	Variation
Convicts	..	4,307.80	3,911.54	396.26
Undertrials	..	630.14	607.35	22.79
Civil	..	4.53	2.76	1.77
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	..	4,942.47	4,521.65	420.82
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

14. **Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).**—The year opened with 4,143 [4,626] convicts. The direct admission to jail showed a slight increase from 6,265 to 6,396 in the year under report. The number of convicts received on transfer from other jails was 2,858 [2,504]. The increase is mainly due to the transfer of long term habituals from the Amraoti jail to the Jubbulpore jail consequent on the reduction in the status of that jail. Of the 2,858 convicts received on transfer, 2,792 were from jails within the province and 66 from jails outside the province. Two [4] were received back from the Andamans on grounds of ill-health.

The total number of convicts dealt with during the year was 13,397 [13,395].

No volunteer convict was sent to the Andamans during the year.

The number released during the year was 6,372 [6,567]. Of these 547 [734] were released on appeal, 1,538 [1,563] on expiry of sentence, and 4,170 [4,148] under the remission rules. Nine [10] were released on account of sickness and 108 [112] on other grounds under the orders of Government.

Fifteen [6] convicts were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. Additional accommodation has now been provided in the Mental Hospital and it may not be necessary in future to detain certified criminal lunatics in jails, which is very undesirable. Thirty-four [46] were executed and 89 [79] died during the year.

At the close of the year there were 3,979 [4,143] convicts in custody. The daily average population decreased from 4,307.80 to 3,911.54 during the year for the reason given in paragraph 13.

15. Advisory Boards.—Two meetings of the Board were held during the year, both at Nagpur. Ninety-one [79] prisoners were recommended for release by the Board and of these, Government sanctioned the release of 40 [51].

The Board meetings were originally held at all the six big jails in the province, *viz.*, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Narsinghpur, Akola and Amraoti. The meetings at Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Akola and Amraoti were discontinued in 1932 on grounds of economy and utility. During the latter part of 1937, Government accepted my recommendation to discontinue the meetings at Raipur and the cases of all prisoners are now considered by the Board at Nagpur.

During the year, Government accepted the proposal that the cases of Borstal inmates should not come up for consideration before the Advisory Board. There is a provision in rules to send these inmates out on licence, when they become eligible for the consideration of release by the Advisory Board. It is desirable to send them out on licence before releasing them.

16. 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.

Religion.—The following table shows the distribution of prisoners according to religion :—

	1937		1938	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Christians ..	58	0.9	56	0.9
Mohamadans ..	919	14.7	930	14.5
Hindus and Sikhs ..	4,419	70.5	4,330	67.7
Buddhists and Jains ..	18	0.3	37	0.6
All other classes ..	851	13.6	1,043	16.3

As usual all possible facilities were afforded to prisoners to say their prayers and observe religious rites as far as permissible under the rules. Each jail has its own religious and moral instructors who attend on Sundays and on principal religious and festive days and address the prisoners of their particular faith and religious persuasion on moral and religious subjects.

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

	1937		1938	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under 15 years ..	38	0.6	56	0.9
16 to 21 years ..	317	5.1	346	5.4
22 to 30 years ..	2,983	47.6	3,232	50.5
31 to 40 years ..	1,898	30.3	1,707	26.7
41 to 60 years ..	984	15.7	1,000	15.6
Above 60 years ..	45	0.7	55	0.9

From the above table it will be seen that the admission of youthful offenders and adolescents up to the age of 21 years increased by 0.6 per cent as compared with the previous year while there was a corresponding decrease in the admission of prisoners above that age.

Education.—The percentage of literate convicts was 18 and that of illiterate convicts 82 during the year under report as against 20 and 80, respectively, in 1937.

Previous occupation.—Classified by occupation, 136 or 2.2 [1.4] were employed under Government, municipal or other local authorities, 349 or 5.7 [5.7] per cent were professional persons, 277 or 4.5 [4.5] per cent were in service or performing personal offices, 1,939 or 31.6

[31.7] per cent were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 210 or 3.4 [2.6] per cent in commerce and trade, 158 or 2.6 [2.1] in mechanical art, etc., and 3,073 or 50.0 [51.8] per cent were miscellaneous persons probably all "unemployed". It will thus be seen that the increase, is mainly from two categories, namely, government and local body servants and persons engaged in commerce and trade.

17. Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—During the latter part of the year, Mr. Sayed Masum Ali, Superintendent, Borstal Institution, was transferred to Raipur. He was connected with the Borstal Institution for nearly nine years from the commencement of the Borstal Act and during this period the Institution had made very considerable progress, chiefly on account of his conspicuous ability and great devotion to duty.

The construction of the new subsidiary jail and the additional barrack for the Borstal Institution, for which funds were allotted last year, is nearing completion. It is expected that during the next year adult prisoners who are at present confined in the Borstal Institution will be shifted to the new subsidiary jail.

The year opened with 253 [279] boys. There were 150 admissions against 129 in the previous year. Of the 150 boys admitted, 111 were sentenced under the Borstal Act. The total number of boys dealt with during the year was 403 [408]. Of these, 1 [4] was released by order of Government, 2 [3] escaped, 2 [3] died and 140 [145] were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 258 [253] at the close of the year.

There were 13 Borstal and 7 ordinary boys out on licence at the beginning of the year. Thirty-four Borstal and six ordinary boys were licensed out during the year. Of these, two escaped. Both of them were recaptured, prosecuted and sentenced to further terms. One Borstal boy committed house-breaking while on licence. He was prosecuted and sentenced. Two Borstal boys were returned to the Institution on account of ill-health and unsatisfactory work. Thirty-four Borstal and six ordinary boys were discharged and nine Borstal and six ordinary boys remained on licence at the close of the year.

In all cases of discharge efforts were made to secure parole officers. In 55 cases out of a total of 83 parole officers were secured, in 19 no reply was received and

in 9 no person would undertake the duty. The majority of the parole officers submitted their half-yearly reports and in most cases they were satisfactory. There were a few cases in which the youths failed to report to their parole officers on being discharged from the Institution.

Daily routine.—The daily routine is so fixed that the boys are kept busily engaged throughout the day. These comprise of literary education, technical and industrial training and physical exercises.

Literary education.—The year opened with 248 [275] boys in all the four classes, 152 [127] were admitted during the year making a total of 400 [402]. Of these, 146 [154] were discharged leaving 254 [248] boys at the close of the year. The daily average number of boys that attended the school was 256.45.

One hundred and thirty-four [158] were examined and promoted during the year. All the boys, Borstal as well as ordinary, attended the school. The syllabus of studies remained the same. During the year teaching of geography on an elementary basis was introduced and board and glass painting and typewriting were taught during school periods.

The school is making good progress. The Deputy Inspector of Schools visited the school twice during the year, *i.e.*, in March and December 1938, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made by the boys.

The school library contains 450 books—400 Hindi and 50 Urdu. These books were issued to the boys on holidays, Sundays and sometimes during school periods for reading. The inmates appear to appreciate the privilege.

The debating society has also created a good deal of interest among the boys and in all 15 debates were held. On the 15th March 1938 when a debate was held, the Additional District Magistrate, Narsinghpur, was the speaker. The Hon'ble the Minister for Law and Justice graced the occasion with his presence.

Industrial training.—In order to make the boys self-supporting after their release, they are trained in weaving cloth, durrie, newar, tape, tat-patties and salitas, carpentry, sawing wood, fret-work, cane-work, smithy, turning pots, making buttons, button-rings, glass and

board painting, twine and rope-making, bag-making, tailoring, agriculture and driving oil engine and motor cars.

Rai Sahib I. D. Gupta presented to the Institution, his old but serviceable motor car for teaching the boys motor driving and the department is very grateful to him for the present so kindly given.

Physical exercises.—As usual the boys were given regular physical exercises in drill. Besides, they were allowed to participate in such games as football, hockey, volley-ball, basket-ball and many other country games. They were also allowed to play competition matches with outside teams.

Route marches were held once a fortnight as in previous years.

Eighteen Mohamadans and 36 Hindus—special star and good character boys—were sent to Idgah and Burman Fair on Id and Sankrant days, respectively. Thirty such boys were taken out in two batches for a day's outing.

The Institution band was hired out on three occasions during the year.

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

Nature	1937		1938	
	Admission	Percentage	Admission	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment	439	7.00	644	10.07
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	5,812	92.78	5,740	89.74
Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	12	0.19	8	0.13
Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment with whipping.	2	0.03	4	0.06
Total	6,265	100.00	6,396	100.00

The table below shows the length of sentence :—

Duration of sentence	Number of admission		Ratio per cent of total admission	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Not exceeding one month ..	457	640	7.29	10.01
Above one and not exceeding three months.	450	443	7.19	6.93
Above three and not exceeding six months.	3,222	3,178	51.44	49.68
Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,195	1,227	19.07	19.13
Above one and not exceeding two years.	375	376	5.98	5.88
Above two and not exceeding five years.	347	348	5.55	5.44
Above five and not exceeding ten years.	59	54	0.94	0.84
Exceeding ten years ..	1	1	0.02	0.02
Sentenced to transportation for life.	84	74	1.34	1.16
Sentenced to transportation for a term.	3	1	0.05	0.02
Sentenced to death ..	72	54	1.13	0.84
Total ..	6,265	6,396	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from the above tables that the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment has risen from 439 to 644 and the number of sentences of one month and less has increased from 457 to 640. Several factors contributed to this increase. The Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, has explained, in detail, the reasons for the increase and I reproduce below the relevant portion of his remarks :—

“The factors underlying these important changes are several. In the first place the institution of honorary magistrates if not actually abolished remained in abeyance throughout the year. This has necessarily resulted in a vast addition to the work of stipendiary magistrates, which in its turn has meant much longer detention of undertrials in prison or what comes to the same thing, namely, a far higher daily average of the undertrial population. The summary trial court opened during the year was intended partly at least to take the place of honorary magistrates’ courts by relieving all other stipendiary magistrates but the summary trial magistrate of most of their petty work. This has chiefly had two

results from the prison point of view. As a far larger number of cases are now tried at headquarters, this institution has contributed to an increase in the jail population. And, secondly, as the summary trial magistrate cannot under the law award sentences longer than three months in duration it has also contributed to a larger number of short-term sentences. Then again at the request of the Railway Police, the system of one-day-a-month camp court at the railway station to deal summarily with the evil of ticketless travel was revived during the year. This contributed both to the increase in the number of short-term sentences and also to the apparently astonishing increase in the number of simple imprisonment cases. In matters of excise the outstill system was abolished with the result that greater attention was paid to what was till the beginning of the year the outstill area and thus to an increase in the number of excise offenders sent to jail."

19. Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).—The number of reconvicted prisoners was 1,267 [1,247] or 20 [20] per cent of the total number of convicts admitted during the year. Of these, 579 had one, 290 two and 398 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 167 to 103. The ratio per cent of reconvicted criminals to the total number of convicts was 21.42 [22.57]. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 increased from 38 to 56. Of these, 13 had been previously convicted as against nine in 1937.

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

	1937	1938
Number of all classes admitted during the year ..	6,265	6,396
Number identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,389	1,362
Number classified as "habituals" by District Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	1	..
Number classified as "habituals" by Jail Superintendent.	24	8

20. Escapes (Statement No. V).—There were 3 [4] escapes during the year—two from Narsinghpur, Borstal

Institution and one from the Buldana jail. All of them were recaptured and prosecuted. The jail officials responsible were suitably dealt with.

21. **Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).—**The total number of offences committed by convicts was 1,316 during the year against 1,652 in the preceding year. Of these, 3 [8] were dealt with by criminal courts. Of the offences dealt with by Superintendents, 531 [465] related to work, 168 [300] related to prohibited articles, 5 [10] to assaults, mutiny and escape and 609 [869] to all other breaches of jail rules.

The number of punishments awarded by Superintendents during the year was 1,313 [1,644] of which 981 [1,197] were minor and 332 [447] were major.

No prisoner [7] was given corporal punishment during the year.

The ratio per cent of total punishment to the daily average strength was 33.64 [38.35].

There was a marked fall in the total number of jail offences committed during the year as compared with the previous year. This is attributable partly to enforcement of stricter discipline and as I have said in the earlier part of this report, to the introduction of jail reforms.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

22. **Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—**The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year amounted to Rs. 6,43,808 [Rs. 6,82,342] or a decrease of Rs. 38,534. The total cost per head of average strength, however, rose from Rs. 138-0-11 to Rs. 142-6-2 in the year under report. The increase is chiefly due to a fall in the daily average strength by 420.82.

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

Establishment.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,52,444 [Rs. 3,79,756] or a decrease of Rs. 27,312. The decrease is due partly to the abolition of certain posts consequent on the reduction in the status of the Amraoti jail and partly to the appointment of an officer on a smaller pay as Superintendent, Central Jail, Nagpur, during the major portion of the year.

The average cost per head was Rs. 77-15-1 [Rs. 76-13-4].

Dietary charges.—The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 1,36,214 [Rs. 1,52,190] or a decrease of Rs. 15,976. The decrease in expenditure is due to—

- (1) purchase of food grain at cheaper rates,
- (2) partial replacement of wheat diet by juar diet, and
- (3) smaller average population.

The average cost per head was Rs. 30-2-3 [Rs. 30-13-2] or a decrease of Re. 0-10-11.

Clothing and bedding.—An expenditure of Rs. 39,839 [Rs. 30,298] was incurred during the year under this head. The large increase in expenditure is due to the introduction of reforms resulting in the issue of one suit of extra clothing and a brass tumbler to each of the prisoners. The average cost per head was Rs. 8-13-1 [Rs. 6-2-2].

Charges for moving prisoners.—The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 21,389 [Rs. 15,786] or an increase of Rs. 5,603. The increase is partly due to the transfer of a large number of prisoners from the Amraoti jail to other jails consequent on the reduction in status of that jail and partly to the release of a large number of prisoners during the year as a result of the grant of two months' special remission to all prisoners under orders of Government. The cost per head was Rs. 4-11-8 [Rs. 3-3-1].

Miscellaneous services and supplies.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 37,315 [Rs. 41,987] or a decrease of Rs. 4,672. The fall in expenditure is mainly due to the reduction in the status of the Amraoti District Jail. The cost per head was Rs. 8-4-1 [Rs. 8-7-11].

Travelling allowance.—An expenditure of Rs. 4,276 [Rs. 6,292] was incurred under this head during the year, or a decrease of Rs. 2,016 which is mainly due to limited transfers effected as a measure of economy.

Contingencies.—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 19,065 [Rs. 23,979] or a decrease of Rs. 4,914. The decrease is due to the reduction in the taxes paid to the municipal committee for water-supply, consequent on the introduction of power-driven pumps at Akola and also on account of less consumption of water in the Amraoti jail after the reduction of that jail to a third class district jail.

Extraordinary charges.—The charges under this head were Rs. 6,790 [Rs. 5,332] or an increase of Rs. 1,458. The increase is chiefly due to the installation of a radio set at Nagpur Central Jail.

A fairly large number of prisoners (undertrials and convicts) coming from the railway lands in Bhopal and Gwalior States are tried and sentenced by the Railway Magistrate, Hoshangabad. After conviction, these prisoners undergo sentence in the Hoshangabad jail if convicted for short periods and in Nagpur or Jubbulpore Jail, if sentenced to long terms. As these prisoners do not belong to this province, I suggested to Government that the cost of maintenance of these prisoners should be recovered from the Central India Agency, and Government after consulting His Excellency the Crown Representative has passed orders to recover the cost of maintenance of these prisoners with effect from 1st April 1938.

23. Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,12,203 [Rs. 1,07,469] while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 3,21,029 [Rs. 2,42,483]. The cash profit during the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,399 [Rs. 1,34,920] or an increase of Rs. 59,479. Consequently the average profit per head of convicts sentenced to labour increased from Rs. 31-5-8 to Rs. 50-1-11.

The average profit per head of number employed on jail manufactures also increased from Rs. 89-11-3 to Rs. 140-11-4. The increase is mainly due to the larger volume of printing and binding work done by the Jail Press and also to the large number of orders for tents, prison clothing, durries and chicks, etc., received and executed during the year.

The savings to Government by employment of prison labour, was Rs. 42,000 [Rs. 46,587].

24. Industries.—With a view to effect improvement in the standard of articles manufactured in jails and also to make the performance of tasks easier, the task table contained in paragraph 664 of the Central Provinces and Berar Jail Manual was revised and the revised task introduced in 1934 in all jails (except Narsinghpur) as an experimental measure. The tasks have continued to be in force since then and reports received from Jail Superintendents indicate that the tasks have worked satisfactorily.

During the year the jail factories were busy with several large orders for durries and chicks for the Public Works Department bungalows. All the orders were executed by jails at short notice without much delay.

The cotton net money-bag-making industry in the Betul jail which was providing employment to a large number of infirm prisoners had to be closed during the year on account of orders of Government discontinuing the use of cotton net bags for storage of coins in treasuries and prescribing in its place the use of gunny bags. It is hoped that the Treasury Officers will place all their orders for gunny bags with the Betul jail.

The soap industry was introduced in the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution during the year under report. The question of substituting soap for *sajji matti* for washing prison clothing is at present under consideration.

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:—

	1937		1938	
	Quantity	Value Rs.	Quantity	Value Rs.
Prison clothing ..	24,238	13,137	27,661	14,478
Paid warders' clothing ..	2,943	3,759	2,504	3,256
Forest clothing ..	5,078	7,830	4,148	7,547
Police clothing ..	25,791	44,045	26,222	44,581
Police cloth ..	4,756	2,969	4,846	3,155
Peons' livery cloth ..	18,822	4,759	19,342½	4,818
Tents ..	43	12,735	85	36,755
Blankets, blanket coats ..	5,429	16,283	6,538	19,599
Excise, Settlement, Nazul, Hospital, Land Records and Revenue Peons' clothing.	2,788	4,476	4,650	7,036
Miscellaneous such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	17,949	...	17,382
Total ..		<u>1,27,942</u>		<u>1,58,607</u>

The jail on the whole had a busy time as there were more orders to comply with than in the previous year. The cash profit and cash earnings of the jail were Rs. 51,646 [Rs. 38,244] and Rs. 60,268 [Rs. 36,831], respectively.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The industries of this jail were the same as in the previous year but all departments did more work especially the durries and chick-making sheds.

Printing Government forms and supplying quinine and tablets absorb the major portion of prison labour as before and garments for postal department were again sewn this year. The cash earning was Rs. 29,317 [Rs. 20,198].

Quinine.—The demand for the supply of quinine and its tablets is on the increase as shown by the following figures for the past four years :—

	1935	1936	1937	1938
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Quinine sulphate ..	682	807	928	1,000
Cinchona febrifuge ..	533	685	820	826
Quinine hydrochloride ..	38	32	47	50
Quinine tablets ..	384	417	428	526
Cinchona tablets ..	195	220	245	372
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Quinine boxes ..	3,832	4,606	5,046	5,632

In addition, 225 lb. of white quinine tablets were made and supplied for free distribution.

Jail Press.—The following statement shows the work done in the Jail Press during the year :—

	1937	1938
Forms printed ..	27,528,045	29,922,068
Cash receipts ..	Rs. 8,063	Rs. 7,344
Supplementary indents ..	73	109
New forms added ..	68	71
Forms revised ..	227	147
Schedule revised ..	Nil.	Nil.
Schedule added ..	Nil.	Nil.
Work done for all departments printing and binding.	Rs. 1,01,383	Rs. 1,63,731
Rubber stamps supplied free of cost.	2,419	3,348

Raipur, Akola and Narsinghpur.—The industries carried on in these jails were the same as in previous years. The following table shows the cash earnings during 1938 as compared with the previous year :—

	Cash earnings	
	1937	1938
	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur	4,551	5,346
Akola	5,353	2,747
Narsinghpur	2,914	992

The fall in the cash earnings at Akola is due to less orders received and that at Narsinghpur is attributed to over valuation of the stock in hand at the end of 1937.

25. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,43,808 or Rs. 142-6-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 2,08,826 or Rs. 46-3-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 4,34,982 or Rs. 96-3-0 per prisoner against Rs. 5,47,328 or Rs. 110-12-0 in 1937. The fall in the net cost is due to the increase in the cash profits earned during the year.

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

26. 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 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)
1937	.. 4,942.47	1,138	43.44	84	17.00
1938	.. 4,521.65	1,571	63.51	93	20.57

It will be observed from the above table that the number admitted to hospital, the daily average sick and the number of deaths, all increased during the year as compared with the previous year.

The year was not a healthy one. There were outbreaks of dysentery in the Nagpur Central Jail. The large number of admissions is due to this disease.

Of the 93 deaths, 89 were among convicts and four among undertrials. Of these, one death is due to suicide committed by a prisoner in the Nagpur Central Jail by drowning in the Jail well. There were two releases on medical grounds which for statistical purposes are counted as deaths. No cases of cholera occurred during the year although the epidemic was prevalent in the neighbourhood of some of the jails during the year. Details of deaths per jail (large jails) are given below. There were no deaths in the jails at Bilaspur, Yeotmal, Saugor Damoh and Seoni:—

Name of Jail	Number of deaths
Jubbulpore	.. 21
Nagpur	.. 10
Raipur	.. 4
Akola	.. 23
Amraoti	.. 5
Betul	.. 14
Chhindwara	.. 4
Narsinghpur	.. 2

The death rate per mille among jail population, viz., 20.57, is much less than that among the free population of the province which is 31.98 (quinquennial average death rate per mille).

The highest death rate, viz., 128.02 [58.00] per mille was once again in the Betul jail wherein are collected all the infirm and aged prisoners of this province. Next to it comes the Akola jail with a death rate of 59.16 per mille.

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—Both the number of admissions and deaths rose from 48 and 16 to 100 and 21. The daily average sick was 4.29 [2.83]. Of the 21 deaths ten deaths were due to pneumonia.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital, the daily average sick and the number of deaths increased from 79, 4.68 and 7 to 554, 23.14 and 10, respectively, during the year. Dysentery was mainly responsible for the increase in the number of admissions to hospital. Continuous long spell of rainy weather contributed to a large incidence of this disease.

Raipur District Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital increased by one and the number of deaths by two. The daily average sick was 2.72 [2.30].

Akola District Jail.—The number of admissions and the daily average sick rose from 160 and 5.78 to 191 and 8.18, respectively. The number of deaths was 23 [10]. The increase in sickness and mortality was largely due to poor health and malnutrition of prisoners on admission. Six deaths were among lepers.

Amraoti District Jail.—The daily average number of sick, the number of admissions to hospital and the number of deaths decreased from 7.98, 295 and 22 to 5.39, 174 and 5, respectively.

Betul District Jail.—There was a marked fall in the number of admissions and the daily average sick. But the number of deaths rose from 6 to 14 during the year. The high mortality in this jail is due to the fact that the population of this jail consists mostly of old and infirm prisoners transferred from other jails.

Chhindwara District Jail.—The number of admissions and deaths increased from 24 and 2 to 28 and 4, respectively. The daily average sick rose to 6.36 [5.34]. This jail is a concentration jail for prisoners suffering from tuberculosis and three out of the four deaths in this jail were due to this disease.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The number of admissions, the daily average sick and the number of deaths fell to 13 [16], 0.43 [0.56] and 2 [4], respectively.

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.—This disease was responsible for 428 [93] admissions and 10 [7] deaths. Of the 10 deaths, four deaths occurred at Nagpur, two at Akola and one each at Jubbulpore, Mandla, Balaghat and Amraoti. The Nagpur and Amraoti jails returned the largest number of admissions for this disease, viz., 341 and 30, respectively.

Malarial fevers.—The number of admissions increased from 249 to 337. There were no deaths [1]. The jails at Nagpur, Betul, Saugor, Raipur, Akola and Amraoti returned the largest number of admissions under this disease.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—There has been a marked reduction in the incidence and mortality of the disease in jails during recent years. The tubercular jail at Chhindwara returned 11 admissions with two deaths. One admission with one death by the Nagpur Central Jail, three admissions with no death by the Jubbulpore Central Jail, two admissions with no death by the Raipur jail, one admission by the Seoni jail and one death by the Akola jail were returned.

Anæmia and debility.—The number of admissions rose to 46 [34] while the number of deaths fell to 4 [5]

Pneumonia.—The number of admissions and deaths increased from 33 and 12 to 46 and 15 during the year. In the Jubbulpore Central Jail alone there were 31 admissions with 10 deaths under this disease.

Diarrhœa.—The number of admissions was 38 [36] and the number of deaths remained at the same figure as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2.

The jails at Nagpur and Akola recorded the largest number of admissions.

Abscess and boils, etc.—The number of admissions decreased from 61 to 58 while the number of deaths remained at the same figure as last year's, *viz.*, 1.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—There were no cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis during the year under review.

Anti-hookworm campaign was carried out during the year 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. During the year the highest mortality occurred among convicts who had not passed more than six months in jails. This shows that mortality amongst the newly admitted prisoners is more than among prisoners already undergoing imprisonment which in turn indicates that the number of deaths is not always a correct index of the general health in jails.

29. Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).—The number of prisoners awaiting trial in jails on 1st January 1938 was 639 against 636 in the previous year. The number received during the year was 5,867 [6,149].

Of the total number of 6,506 [6,785] undertrial prisoners dealt with during the year, 3,297 [3,541] were released, 2,350 [2,384] were convicted and sentenced, 195 [215] were transferred and 4 [5] died. There were no escapes [1] among the undertrials. The number remaining at the end of the year was 660 [639].

The daily average population was 607.35 [630.14].

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

30. Physical condition—Prisoners' weighment—(Statement B).—Of the 6,372 [6,567] prisoners released during the year, 4,024 [4,454] gained weight, 593 [532] lost weight and 1,755 [1,581] neither gained nor lost weight, the percentages being 63.1 [67.8], 9.3 [8.1] and 27.5 [24.1], respectively.

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 4,170 [4,148]. The maximum remission earned by any one convict released during the year was 1,157 [1,107] days and the maximum gratuity Rs. 39-6-0 [Rs. 32]. All the prisoners who came under the remission rules and released during the year earned remission.

32. Education.—The jail schools have continued to make satisfactory progress during the course of the year. The officers of the Education Department inspected these schools and their reports were uniformly satisfactory.

33. Religious and moral instructions.—The work of religious and moral instructions continued to receive proper attention. All the preachers have done good work and I specially mention Pandit Babulal Prasad of Damoh, who, in addition to giving religious and moral instruction, spent an hour daily in holding Primary Classes for the prisoners, as a result of which many illiterate short-term prisoners went out of jail with a fair knowledge of reading and writing.

34. Games.—Well conducted casual prisoners were allowed to play in-door games except card games. The practice of out-door games was extended to all jails.

35. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—The branches at Bilaspur, Amraoti and Nagpur have continued to do very useful work.

36. Visits.—The Hon'ble the Minister for Jails paid a visit to the Jubbulpore Central Jail and the other Hon'ble Ministers to the jails at Nagpur, Wardha, Narsinghpur and Chhindwara. The jails at Balaghat and Narsinghpur were visited by the Director of Industries and the Chhindwara Jail by the Director of Public Health. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals visited the Akola, Saugor, Buldana, Yeotmal, Seoni, Damoh, Bhandara, Bilaspur and Chanda jails. Non-official visits and quarterly Board Meetings were fairly regular. Lady visitors continued their good work during the year.

37. Inspection.—All the jails were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year. Additional visits were paid to some of the jails.

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 and Berar.*

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 1938

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	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		
Province	Central jails	District jails	Subsidiary 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	4,571	214	4,785	14,381	766	15,147	18,952	980	19,932	14,521	772	15,293	4,431	208	4,639	4,316.09	205.56	4,521.65

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 1938

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
Year	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the present year		Total		Received by transfer													Transferred to other jails			
							A					B								A		B	
							To undergo sentence					In transit for transportation or to other jails											
							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								
																	Grand Total		To undergo sentence		To undergo sentence of transportation		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1938	3,963	180	6,142	254	10,105	434	2,312	168	305	7	59	7	...	...	...	...	12,781	616	13,397	2,723	175	5	2

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 1938—concl'd.

1	8										9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
Year	Released during the year										Transported beyond seas	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 remission rule	By order of Government																					
				A		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.	M.	F.	Total		
1938 ..	531	16	1,441	97	4,025	145	8	1	104	4	13	2	3		34		87	2	3,807	172	3,743 45	168.09	3,911.54

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 1938

1		2												
Year	RELIGION													
	A						B		C		D		E	
	Christians													
	a		b		c									
	Europeans		Eurasians		Natives		Muhammadians		Hindus and Sikhs		Buddhists and Jains		All other classes	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	4	1	49	2	904	26	4,154	176	36	1	995	48

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 1938—contd.

1	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	
Year	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	54	2	330	16	3,131	101	1,635	72	937	63	55	...	1,143	2	4,999	252

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 1938—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.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	Married	Unmarried	Widows				Prostitutes
		M.	F.	Total											
1938	...	136	349	277	1,939	210	158	3,073	156	6	91	1	6,142	254	6,396

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 1938, and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentence.

1				2																		3							
Year				Numbers according to length of sentence.																		Total							
				A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I						J			
				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			
																				A								B	
																				For life								For a term	
				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
1938 Total admissions.				614	26	418	25	3,073	105	1,170	57	358	18	345	3	50	4	1	...	60	14	1	...	52	2	6,142	254	6,396	
Total remaining on 31st December.				18	...	87	1	924	36	679	26	500	22	810	21	287	5	35	...	452	61	4	...	11	...	3,807	172	3,979	

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 1938, who had been previously convicted (recognition of habitual offenders)

1	2			3								4	
				A		B		C		D		A	
	Number admitted during the year			Number in column 2 identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts		Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court)		Number in column 2 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent		Total habituals admitted		Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals	
Year													
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1938	6,142	254	6,396	1,297	65	..	..	8	...	1,305	65	95	8

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

Showing convicts admitted into jails and subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1938, who had been previously convicted (recognition of habitual offenders)—concl'd.

1	4—concl'd.								5					Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Ref. School Act , 1897)							
Year	B								C		Ratio per cent of column 4C to column 2					A			B		
	Number imprisoned in default of finding security under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, or convicted under Chapter XII, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code with previous convictions under any of these Chapters or under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code and classified as habituals								Total of columns 4A and 4B							Number admitted during the year			Number previously convicted		
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total		
1938	542	37	282	8	386	12	1,210	157	1,305	65	21.55	25.51	21.42	54	2	56	13	..	13		

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 1938.

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	
1938	3,911.54	3	486	45	105	63	2	3	388	221	981	332	3

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 1938.—concl.

Year	Punishments inflicted By Superintendents												6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																																																																									
	Minor						Major																																																																																																					
	a	b	c	d	e	f	a	b	c	d	e	f	g																																																																																															
1938	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 handcuffing behind or to a staple						Corporal punishments						Combination of minor punishments						Other punishments						Total						Grand total of punishments						Ratio of column 6f to column 2						Ratio of column 7g to column 2						Ratio of column 8 to column 2						Ratio of column 7d to column 8					
	399	66	23	25	468	981	72	15	7	..	1	237	332	1,316	25.08	8.49	33.64	..																																																																																										

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 1938, excluding the cost of building new jails, of addition, alterations and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dieting charges					
	Convicts	Under trials	Civil	Total	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f
Year					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.	s.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
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
1938 ..	3,911.54	607.35	2.76	4,521.65	3,49,670	2,774	3,52,444	77 15 1	1,34,144	1,360	2,763	—2,053	1,36,214	30 2 3

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 1938, 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	t	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
Year	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1937 ..	6,531	3,301	10,323	2,108	22,263	4 8 1	512 8 0	30,298	6 2 2	3,948	511	...	4,459	0 14 5
1938 ..	6,655	3,958	9,321	2,704	22,638	5 0 1	356 7 2	39,839	8 13 1	3,357	481	...	3,838	0 13 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 and Berar during the year 1938, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.

1 Year	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
	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.
1937	15,786		15,786	3 3 1	10,616	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
1938	21,389		21,389	4 11 8	10,380	774	5,224	3,277	22	17,638	37,315	8 4 1	4,276	0 15 2	14,790	2,569	984	539	53

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 1938, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.

1	11— <i>concl'd.</i>			12												13	
	Contingencies— <i>concl'd.</i>			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
	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>		
	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		
Year	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1937	72	23,979	4 13 8	390	740	200	348	111	484	1,254	350	305	1,150	5,332	1 1 3	6,82,342	138 0 11
1938	130	19,065	4 3 6	1,249	963	211	427	94	808	1,117	...	594	1,327	6,790	1 8 0	6,43,808	142 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 1938

1	2	3										4
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Debits										Credits
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	A	
		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 1938	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1937	Plant and machinery at the end of 1937	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1938	Value of paper included in jail press receipts	Total	Cash in hand at the end of 1938	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938	3,878.84	508	69,762	34,574	8,877	17,192	1,10,483	1,12,203	1,183	3,54,782	580	45,449
												35,755
												31,180

STATEMENT NO. XII-A.—FINANCIAL—concl.

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1938.

1		4—concl.				5		6				7			
Year	Credits—concl.				Excess of 4-H over 3-I or "cash profit"	B	C	A	B	C	D	Explanation as regards entry in column 6-C			
	E	F	G	H											
	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1938	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938	Amount paid into the treasury by cash including 1. D. credits during 1938	...				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				
1938	Rs. 34,558	Rs. 1,08,630	Rs. 3,21,029	Rs. 5,49,181	Rs. 1,94,399	Rs. a. p. 50	Rs. a. p. 11	Rs. a. p. 140	Rs. a. p. 11	Rs. a. p. 4	Rs. a. p. 2,08,826	Rs. a. p. 53	Rs. 13	Rs. 5	Rs. 42,000

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 1938.

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 earnings (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.	
1938	6,43,808 0 0	142 0	2,08,826 0 0	46 3 0	4,34,982 0 0	96 3 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 1938.

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.
1938	6,083	432	6,515	4,316·09	205·56	4,521·65	5,460	254	5,714	1,536	35	1,571	62·23	1·28	63·51

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 1938—concl'd.

1 Year	7			8											
	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.
1938	91	2	93	355·88	170·27	347·44	14·42	6·23	14·05	21·08	9·73	20·57	21·08	9·73	20·57

STATEMENT No. XV.—VITAL

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 1938.

1		2																	
Year		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.
1938	428	10	337	...	18	4	8	4	46	4	406	41	46	15	44	8

•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 1938—concl'd.

1	2—concl'd.					3											
Year	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.	
1938	...	38	2	58	1	109.42	2.56	86.16	...	11.76	3.83	9.71	0.51	365.33	22.75

*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 NG. XVI.—VITAL

Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1938, 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
1938 ...	1,282·60	33	25·73	967·02	14	14·48	674·56	19	28·17	379·42	9	23·72	430·80	7	16·25	224·94	7	31·12

*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 and Berar during the year 1938.

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 1938.					
	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	
1938 ..	605	34	5,537	330	6,142	364	6,506	569	88	37.47	607	35	3,118	179	3,297	2,215	135	2,350	181	14	...	4	...	624	36	660

STATEMENT B

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Central Provinces and Berar jails during the year 1938.

1	2	3	4					5				
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jails	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 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.	
1938	6,372	1,755	206	1,471	1,341	1,006	4,024	95	323	122	53	593

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1938.

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
1938	..	3,523	335	258	54	144	231	496	1,157	44	112	22	562	Rs. a. p. 39 6 0	Rs. a. p. 0 5 10

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 1938.

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
1938	12,781	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
JAIL DEPARTMENT
IN THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR
FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE
31ST DECEMBER 1939

NAGPUR
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR
1940

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Central Provinces and Berar**

[NOTE.—Appointments of all official Agents in the United Kingdom and on the Continent for the sale of Government Publications have been terminated with effect from the 1st April 1925. All publications in future are obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, or through any Bookseller.]

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41, Aminabad Park.

MADRAS

Higginbotham & Co.
S. Murthy & Co., Post Box No. 152.
The Proprietor, The City Book Co., Post Box No. 283.

NAGPUR

Aidan Binzani, Proprietors, Karmaveji Book Depôt, Mahal.
G. G. Khot & Sons, Sitabuldi.
The Manager, Denett & Co., Sitabuldi.
Messrs. Shastri & Sons, Walker Road.
The Manager, Educational Book Depôt.
Mr. D. M. Dhumal, Proprietor, Provincial Book Binding Works.
The Manager, Nagpur Law Journal.
Central Law House, Tulsi Bag Road, Mahal.

PATNA

Laxmi Trading Co., Padri-Ki-Haveji, Patna City.
The Patna Law Press Co.

PESHAWAR CANTONMENT

Faqirchand Marwah, Bookseller.

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The Manager, International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana Colony.
The Manager, the "Harija", Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

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The Proprietor, Chaube Printing Works

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YEOTMAL

Mr. V. N. Saraswat.

No. 447-268-III

GOVERNMENT OF THE
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR
JAIL DEPARTMENT

Nagpur, the 8th October 1940.

READ—

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for 1939.

READ ALSO—

The district reports.

RESOLUTION

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets are corresponding figures for the year 1938.]

The reforms introduced in 1938 and extended in 1939 have much improved prison conditions. The most notable change has been the exemption from wearing chain-fetters, while working in out-gangs, granted to well-behaved casual prisoners who have three months' or less imprisonment still to serve. This change has proved such a success that it has now been extended experimentally to casual prisoners with unexpired sentences of from three to six months. Government regrets that the reforms which in 1938 reduced jail offences by 300 have not had this effect in 1939; offences increased in 1939 by 399. This increase was partly due to the rise in the jail population. The report regards it as also due in part to the large number of transfers of Superintendents and Jailers and to the tendency of prisoners to try to take advantage of these transfers. Government is glad to note that there has nevertheless been no deterioration of discipline. But obviously also there is a limit to the permanent effect on jail behaviour of improvements in jail conditions.

2. The legislature passed two new Acts affecting prison conditions, the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, X of 1939, and the Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, IV of 1939. The former provides for preferential treatment of political prisoners and came into force on July 10th, 1939. The latter amends the Prisoners Act by providing for release of well-behaved prisoners on parole; rules are being framed to give this Act effect.

3. The year began with 4,639 [4,785] persons in jail; 18,460 [15,147] persons were admitted during the year. At the end of 1939 there were 5,251 [4,639] prisoners. The unusual increase in admissions was due to the large number of arrests in connection with the Biswa murder case, the Khamgaon sweepers' strike, the Dhondi-Lohara forest *satyagraha* and the extension of the Prohibition Act.

4. Government is glad to read the Inspector-General's opinion that at last the frequent instructions as to the use by magistrates of the Borstal Act for dealing with youthful offenders and Government's constant insistence on the necessity of this measure, are bearing fruit. Constant vigilance on the part of District Magistrates however remains imperative if this improvement is to be maintained and intensified. Their attention is particularly drawn to the suggestion in paragraph 7 of the report that magistrates should personally enter on committal warrants the age and antecedents of offenders and not leave this important task to their readers.

5. The Narsinghpur Borstal Institute has now been exclusively reserved for adolescents as the result of the opening of a new sub-jail at Narsinghpur, to which all adult prisoners have been transferred. Accommodation for adolescents has also been improved by building a new barrack. These steps have removed the former overcrowding, and the institute no longer has the atmosphere of a jail. Several reforms have also been introduced. This well-run institution continues to progress.

6. Government regrets to observe the marked increase in short sentences of one month and less from 640 to 887 and of above one but not exceeding three months from 3,178 to 3,993, and in sentences of simple imprisonment from 644 to 940. Commissioners are desired to examine and report on the reasons for this continued increase, which is not indicative of attention to the remarks on the subject in last year's resolution.

7. In all Rs. 6,53,536 [Rs. 6,43,808] was spent on guarding and maintaining prisoners. The increase in expenditure is due to the larger average population, but the average cost per head decreased from Rs. 142-6-2 to Rs. 129-9-2. The cash earnings show a decrease of Rs. 47,745 but this is due to the purchase of large quantities of raw materials to meet the abnormal and uncertain situation caused by the outbreak of war. The saving to Government by employment of prison labour was Rs. 48,054 [Rs. 42,000].

8. Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., was in charge of the department for all but the first two days of the year. Government desires once again to thank him for a year of successful administration.

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,

W. V. GRIGSON,
Joint Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar,
Jail Department.

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No. 1777-A

FROM

LT.-COL. N. S. JATAR, C.I.E., 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 11th May 1940.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the report on the administration of the Jails in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year ending the 31st December 1939. I took over charge of the Department on 3rd January from Lt.-Col. L. S. Modi, I.M.S., who officiated for me during my absence on leave in 1938, and I remained in charge till the close of the year.

2. A new Subsidiary Jail for the confinement of adult criminals was opened at Narsinghpur on the 2nd June 1939. There has been no change in the classification of Jails.

3. **Salient features.**—During the year under report, the following two important enactments relating to the treatment of prisoners were passed by the Central Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly :—

(1) The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Act X of 1939).

(2) The Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939).

The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides for preferential treatment of political prisoners in jail. This Act was brought into force on the 10th July 1939. It recognises political prisoners as a separate class and lays down special rules for their treatment in jail.

The Central Provinces and Berar Prisoners (Amendment) Act, 1939, provides for the release on parole of well behaved prisoners for short periods under certain conditions to enable them to visit their homes. The effectiveness of the Act depends on the framing of rules which are under consideration.

4. Several reforms were effected in the jails of the province during the year, the most important of which are detailed below :—

(a) Women prisoners were allowed to have *supari* out of their jail earnings

- (b) Lighter *saris* were supplied to female prisoners in view of the inconvenience felt by them in wearing heavy *saris* especially during summer.
 - (c) Reduction in the tasks prescribed for the various industries in jails.
 - (d) Introduction of more indoor games for the tuberculous prisoners in the Chhindwara Jail to while away the time which hangs heavy on their hands.
 - (e) Spinning of cotton by country *charkas* has been introduced in the Jubbulpore Central Jail and in several smaller jails.
 - (f) Extension of jail industries by the manufacture of handage cloth, stationery articles, etc. This is dealt with in detail later in the report.
 - (g) *Modification of the words of command in jails.*—The words of command for C class prisoners now are “EK” and “DO” instead of “Sirkar EK” and “Sirkar DO”, respectively, and for A and B class prisoners the words are “Attention” and “As you were” instead of “Officer”—“Salute” and “As you were”.
 - (h) Executive instructions were issued to the jail staff emphasising the need for courtesy, politeness and civility on their part to the prisoners’ visitors, relatives and friends and impressing upon them that the purpose of imprisonment is reformatory rather than punitive.
 - (i) After a successful trial for six months. Government sanctioned the permanent adoption of a system whereby well behaved casual prisoners with unexpired period of sentence of three months and below are exempted from wearing chain-fetters while working in out-gangs. The system is now being tried in the case of casual convicts with unexpired period of sentence up to six months.
 - (j) Prisoners sentenced to three months or more are now made eligible to earn remission for good conduct and good work in jail. This privilege was formerly not available to prisoners sentenced to less than six months.
5. The other notable features of the year were—
- (1) The conversion of a block of 18 cells into a sleeping barrack in the District Jail at Yeotmal has increased accommodation in that jail by 34 berths. The jail at Yeotmal is not big enough for all the short-term prisoners of that district.
 - (2) It was decided by Government that prisoners convicted in the Khamgaon and Jalgaon tahsils of the Buldana district should be taken direct to the Akola jail instead of to the Buldana jail. Formerly these prisoners used to be sent to the Buldana jail and as this jail is not big enough to accommodate all the short-term prisoners of that district they had to be transferred to Akola jail.

- (3) Another place where difficulty used to be experienced for want of sufficient accommodation for prisoners was Narsinghpur. To overcome this difficulty an additional jail for adults and an additional barrack for adolescents were built and brought into use during the year.

The next place where additional accommodation is required is Bilaspur. The number of undertrials in Bilaspur jail is always large and the trials are protracted on account of partly an insufficient number of magistrates and partly the distances from which witnesses have to be fetched. The daily average of undertrials at this jail during the year was about 85. The matter of increasing accommodation at Bilaspur is under consideration.

6. It will be seen from the perusal of these annual reports that good progress has been made in the province during recent years in improving the lot of prisoners in jail. This is an important achievement. Such reforms, however, do not cover the whole or indeed even a substantial part of the struggle against the problem of crime. The real idea of reform should be the elimination of prisons altogether. The chief object aimed at must be the prevention of crime. The sense of fair play for the criminal blinds some excellent people to this aspect of the question. Prisons must retain some unpleasant features. It must not be made a matter of comfort or credit to be in jail.

7. Youthful offenders.—It is gratifying to note that the magistracy have begun to realise the importance of dealing with youthful offenders in a suitable manner. Persistent reference to the subject in annual reports and inspection notes, reports to District Magistrates by Jail Superintendents about the disposal of every juvenile and adolescent offender and complete information about every case to the Inspector-General of Prisons with the annual report have all helped towards the correct disposal of cases against these offenders.

It cannot be denied that there is still room for improvement. It will bear repetition to say that sending such offenders to prison for short periods is only removing their dread of prison. The point to be emphasised is that these youngsters, the majority of whom are weak willed or erratic, are much more likely to behave themselves with a sentence of imprisonment hanging over their heads than they would be after having served a short one and feeling like having a holiday and another run for their money.

This aspect of the question is not yet realised. A magistrate has pointed out in defence of short sentences to youthful offenders that cases sometimes occur in which persons having been whipped before commit petty crimes again or no sureties are forthcoming under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. In such cases he says "it is kind to sentence the boys to short-terms of imprisonment" instead of sending them for the minimum period of two years to the Borstal Institution or to the Reformatory School. Parole officers happen to have been appointed in the district of this magistrate. In any case such

a kindness is not merely misplaced but becomes an incentive to further crime. The special Acts for youthful offenders have been enacted for just this kind of offenders.

An explanation given for the fairly large number of youthful offenders in one district is that persons between 21 and 22 years of age are taken to be adults by the magistrates and police. The number of such cases is small, but the number of persons of 19 or 20 years which are shown as 21 or 22 on the warrants are not equally small. The fact is that the age is entered on warrants by the readers of the magistrates and I have found that one District Magistrate has now issued orders that important entries like age and previous antecedents should be made by magistrates themselves and not by readers. It is desirable to issue such orders in all districts.

Persistent comments about such cases are naturally apt to cause annoyance to heavily worked district officers but I am glad to find that the majority of them realise the importance of the subject, accept the criticism in proper light, and try to do their best to devise proper remedies.

8. Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The important changes during the year were—

- (1) The opening of the new subsidiary jail at Narsinghpur for adults during the year has effected complete separation of adolescents from adults and none of the latter are now confined in the Institution. The Borstal Institution did not have enough accommodation for adult prisoners—undertrial and convicted—of the Narsinghpur sub-division and for the concentration of adolescent male prisoners of the whole province. There used to be overcrowding and an atmosphere of a jail at the Institution. These evils have now been removed. The overcrowding was the greater evil.
- (2) The Institution did not have sufficient accommodation even for adolescents only. A new barrack for accommodating 81 inmates was, therefore, constructed and brought into use during the year. It is built outside the Institution proper and has no circumvallation wall. This is an innovation. Selected Borstal inmates are locked up in this barrack at night. There is no night-guard outside. The inmates appreciate the confidence placed in them and think it a great privilege to be selected for this barrack. No inmate has even attempted escape from it or otherwise misbehaved.
- (3) The reduction in the actual hours of work on industries from 6 to 5 from July to February and from 5 to 4½ hours from March to June.
- (4) With a view to relieve monotony no inmate is now kept on hard and uninteresting labour like drawing water from wells or grinding for more than a week at the most at a time.

General summary.—The following summary gives information about the number of adolescents dealt with at the Institution as compared with the previous year :—

	1939	1938
Remaining at the beginning of the year	258	253
Admitted during the year ..	224	150
Total ..	482	403
Released by order of Government ..	8	1
Escaped .. ..	..	2
Died .. ..	..	2
Released or discharged otherwise ..	146	140
Left at the end of the year ..	328	258
Total ..	482	403

The inmates who had escaped in 1929 and 1935 were recaptured during the year. They were prosecuted and convicted. An inmate who was sent to Dharwar to serve his term under section 379, Indian Penal Code, escaped in transit from the police custody. There were no [2] escapes from the Institution.

Boys on licence.—There were 9 [13] Borstal and 6 [7] ordinary boys out on licence at the beginning of the year and 48 [34] Borstal and 11 [6] ordinary adolescents were sent out on licence during the year. Two Borstal boys escaped while out on licence. One was recaptured and the other remained at large during the year. 4 [2] Borstal and one [nil] ordinary boys were received back in the Institution on account of ill-health and unsatisfactory work and one Borstal boy died. 31 [34] Borstal and 11 [6] ordinary boys were discharged leaving a balance of 19 [9] Borstal and 5 [6] ordinary boys on licence at the close of the year. On account of the sense of duty and discipline and the general good behaviour of boys while on licence the demand for them is greater than can be met. The employers are kind and look after the boys satisfactorily.

Efforts were made as usual to get parole officers appointed in cases of all the boys released or discharged from licence. Requisitions for the appointment of parole officers were sent to the District Magistrates concerned in 63 cases. In 48 cases such officers were appointed, in 3 cases no one was willing to act as a parole officer and in the remaining 12 cases no reply was received. The half-yearly reports on the conduct and mode of life of discharged inmates show that the majority of boys from the cultivator class have settled down peacefully in the villages from where they came and are either looking after their own fields or assisting parents or guardians in cultivation. There are no complaints.

Literary education.—The school is making good progress under the able supervision of Mr. Pradhan. The Assistant District Inspector of Schools from the Education Department inspected the school during the year and was satisfied with the progress made.

There were 254 [248] boys in the school at the commencement of the year and 177 [152] were admitted making a total of 431 [400] boys. Of these, 149 [146] were discharged leaving a balance of 282 [254] in the school at the close of the year.

188 [134] boys were examined and promoted during the year. There were 58 star and 20 special grade boys in the Institution at the close of the year.

The syllabus of studies remained the same. The teaching of Elementary Geography was introduced and the subject of citizenship was also taught during the year. The system of taking the help of already educated boys for teaching lower classes continued throughout the year. This becomes necessary as the paid staff of teachers is inadequate. The pressing needs of the school are additional teachers and additional class rooms. These will be provided as and when funds become available.

The school library contains 450 books—400 Hindi and 50 Urdu. No new books were purchased during the year. Books were issued regularly and the number issued was 1,195 [900].

The debating society continued to function and meetings were well attended and lively.

Many boys were trained in scouting. Four joined the motor driving class in the Institution. Some boys were also taught board and glass painting. Lectures on first-aid and home hygiene were given to many inmates.

Industrial training.—To teach the boys to become industrious and to enable them to become earning members of their families after release, they were employed in different workshops, gardens and farm. Their inclinations and aptitude were considered before detailing them for different kinds of work like weaving, carpentry, cane-work, smithy, tinning pots, making button rings, masonry, money bag-making and driving motor cars, lorry and oil engines. Some were also employed on vegetable and flower gardening, agricultural work on the farm and on the betel leaf plantation. Nearly all the boys take good interest in the work entrusted to them. Soap-making industry has been started on a small scale. The Institution is able to manufacture soap for its own use.

Physical exercises.—The boys were given regular physical exercises and taught drill. They were also allowed to participate in games, such as football, hockey, volley-ball, etc.

Sixty selected Hindu and Muhammadan boys were taken to Burman Fair. Twenty Muhammadan boys were taken to Idgah on Id days. All the boys were taken out on route marches twice a month as usual.

Trial and disposal of cases against youthful offenders.—Of the 459 male adolescents and juveniles sentenced to imprisonment during the year, 183 or 39.9 per cent were dealt with under the Reformatory or Borstal Acts. The corresponding percentage during the last year was 36.4. 209 or 45.5 per cent boys were

sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months as against 44.8 per cent during the last year. 16.8 [13.5] per cent of the cases against all youthful offenders were tried by magistrates other than first class magistrates.

CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

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

9. General Summary.—The year opened with 4,639 [4,785] prisoners of all classes. The total number admitted during the year amounted to 18,460 as against 15,147 in the year 1938. This shows an increase of 3,313 admissions as compared with the previous year. 17,848 [15,293] prisoners were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 5,251 [4,639] at the close of the year.

The daily average number of all classes confined in jails works out to 5,043.77 [4,521.65] indicating an increase of about 522 as compared with the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the admission of a large number of persons arrested in what is known as the "Biswa Murder Case", "the Khamgaon Sweepers' Strike", "the Dondi-Lohara Forest Satyagraha", and cases arising out of the extension of the Prohibition Act to certain areas in the province.

10. Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).—There were 3,807 [3,963] male and 172 [180] female convicted prisoners in jails at the beginning of the year. 7,514 [6,142] males and 259 [254] females were imprisoned during the year. The number of convicts received on transfer from other jails within and outside the province was 2,964 [2,858], i.e., 2,786 [2,676] males and 178 [182] females. Of these, 2,727 [2,617] males and 177 [175] females were from jails within the province and 59 [59] males and 1 [7] female from jails outside the province. 1 [2] was received back from the Andamans on grounds of ill-health.

No volunteer convict was sent to the Andamans during the year.

One of the reasons for the increase in the daily average population in jails is the stopping of the transportation of prisoners to Andamans. It may now become necessary to gradually increase accommodation in jails.

Out of the total of 7,336 [6,372] convicts released during the year, 550 [547] were released on appeal, 1,514 [1,538] on expiry of sentence, 5,014 [4,170] under the remission rules, 16 [9] on account of sickness and 242 [108] on other grounds under the orders of Government. The number of releases "under the remission rules" and "on other grounds under orders of Government" show an appreciable increase. The increase in the number of releases under the first category is due to the modification of rule 127 of the Jail Manual under which no prisoner—casual or habitual—with a sentence of less than six months could get ordinary remission. Casual prisoners with sentences of three months and above can now get ordinary

remission. The increase in the number of releases under the second category is due to more releases sanctioned by Government on mercy petitions and also on the recommendations of the Advisory Board.

16 [15] convicts were found insane and transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. The number of executions remained the same as last year, *i.e.*, 34, while the number of deaths decreased from 89 to 69.

4,248 [3,979] convicts remained in custody at the close of the year. The daily average of convicts rose from 3,911.54 in 1938 to 4,276.28 in the year under report.

11. Advisory Boards.—Two meetings of the Advisory Board were held during the year at the Nagpur Central Jail on 18th February and 10th August. 125 [91] prisoners were recommended for release by the Board. Of these, 99 [40] were ordered to be released by Government.

12. Religion, age and education (Statement No. II).—The number of prisoners of various religions admitted in the jails and their percentage to the total number of admissions are given below :—

	1938		1939	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Christians ..	56	0.9	49	0.63
Muhammadans ..	930	14.5	1,170	15.05
Hindus and Sikhs ..	4,330	67.7	5,000	64.33
Buddhists and Jains ..	37	0.6	47	0.60
All other classes ..	1,043	16.3	1,507	19.39
Total ..	6,396	100.0	7,773	100.00

It will be seen that the percentage of Muhammadans has gone up from 14 to 15 and of "All other classes" from 16 to 19. The percentage of Hindus has gone down from 67 to 64.

The following figures compare the age statistics of the convicts admitted during the year :—

	1938		1939	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Under 15 years ..	56	0.90	50	0.64
16 to 21 years ..	346	5.40	429	5.52
22 to 30 years ..	3,232	50.50	3,779	48.62
31 to 40 years ..	1,707	26.70	2,171	27.93
41 to 60 years ..	1,000	15.60	1,267	16.30
Above 60 years ..	55	0.90	77	0.99
Total ..	6,396	100.00	7,773	100.00

There was an increase of admissions under all categories except "Under 15 years" of age which shows a slight decrease. The percentage remains more or less the same.

Education.—Out of 7,514 [6,142] male and 259 [254] female convicts admitted during the year, 1,376 [1,143] males and 4 [2] females were literate and 6,138 [4,999] males and 255 [252] females were illiterate. The percentage of literate convicts was 17.75 [18] and that of illiterate convicts 82.25 [82].

Previous occupation.—Of the 7,514 males admitted during the year, 130 or 1.7 per cent were employed under Government, municipal or other local authorities, 462 or 6.2 per cent were professional persons, 289 or 3.8 per cent were in private or personal service, 2,456 or 32.7 per cent were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 188 or 2.5 per cent were connected with commerce and trade, 114 or 1.5 per cent were employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations and 3,875 or 51.6 per cent were miscellaneous persons.

13. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—The following tables show the length and nature of sentences:—

Length of sentence	Number	Percentage
1. Not exceeding one month ..	887 [640]	11.41 [10.01]
2. Above one and not exceeding three months.	644 [443]	8.29 [6.93]
3. Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,993 [3,178]	51.37 [49.68]
4. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,139 [1,227]	14.65 [19.18]
5. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	460 [376]	5.92 [5.88]
6. Above two and not exceeding five years	371 [348]	4.77 [5.44]
7. Above five and not exceeding ten years	94 [54]	1.21 [0.84]
8. Exceeding ten years ..	1 [1]	0.01 [0.02]
9. Sentenced to transportation for life ..	89 [74]	1.15 [1.16]
10. Sentenced to transportation for a term	1 [1]	0.01 [0.02]
11. Sentenced to death ..	94 [54]	1.21 [0.84]
Total ..	7,773 [6,396]	100.00 [100.00]

It will be seen that more than 70 per cent of offenders are sentenced to six months or less—

Nature of sentences	Number	Percentage
A. Simple imprisonment ..	940 [644]	12.09 [10.07]
B. Rigorous imprisonment ..	6,812 [5,740]	87.64 [89.74]
C. Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	17 [8]	0.22 [0.13]
D. Rigorous imprisonment with whipping	4 [4]	0.05 [0.06]
Total ..	7,773 [6,396]	100.00 [100.00]

It will be seen from the above tables that there was an increase in the percentage of short sentences as compared with the previous year. The admission under simple imprisonment also showed an increase.

I have repeatedly stressed in my previous annual reports the futility and danger of awarding short sentences. The undesirability of committing prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment to jail has also been frequently commented upon in my previous reports.

Most of the short sentences are due to the fact that according to law a longer sentence is not permissible or because imprisonment is awarded in lieu of fines. Although time is not yet ripe to make drastic changes in the law of the country, much can be done by avoiding the enactment of such new laws before public opinion really demands them. It will also help a great deal if the fine-paying capacity of offenders is carefully ascertained before awarding the fines and time is given to pay the fines in small instalments.

14. *Convicts previously convicted* (Statement No. IV).—During the year under report, 1,300 previously convicted prisoners or 17 per cent of the total number of admissions of convicts were admitted as against 1,267 or 20 per cent in 1938. Of these, 598 [579] had one, 288 [290] two and 414 [398] more than two previous convictions. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as habituals increased from 103 to 121. The percentage of habitual convicts of both the sexes to the total number of convicts admitted was 18.28 [21.42]. The number of youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted in jails was 50 [56], out of which 9 [13] had previous convictions.

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

Year	1938	1939
(1) Number of all classes admitted during the year.	6,396	7,773
(2) Total number of habituals admitted	1,370	1,421
(3) Number identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,362	1,390
(4) Number classified as "habituals" by district magistrates or magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	..	12
(5) Number classified as "habituals" by jail superintendents.	8	19

15. *Escapes* (Statement No. V).—There were 3 [3] escapes during the year, one from each of the jails at Betul, Khandwa and Amraoti. All the prisoners were re-captured, prosecuted and convicted and officials responsible suitably dealt with.

16. *Offences and punishments* (Statement No. VI).—During the year under report, 1,715 [1,316] offences were recorded. The percentage of offences to the daily average population rose from 34 to 40. This is chiefly due to the fact that both the superintendents and jailors of all the bigger jails were changed during the year on account of exigencies of service. Prisoners are apt to take advantage of changes in the higher staff of their jails and the higher staff is also inclined to be more strict under these conditions. Although the number of punishments has gone up there has been no evidence of deterioration of discipline.

8 [3] offences were dealt with by criminal courts. The remaining offences were dealt with by jail superintendents by infliction of 1,208 [981] minor and 499 [332] major punishments.

The offences dealt with by jail superintendents relate to the following breaches of jail rules :—

Description of offences	1938	1939	Variation
Relating to work ..	531	619	88
Relating to prohibited articles ..	168	196	28
Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.	5	7	2
Relating to all other breaches of jail rules.	609	885	276
Total ..	<u>1,313</u>	<u>1,707</u>	<u>394</u>

No prisoner was awarded corporal punishment during the year.

CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

17. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,53,536 [Rs. 6,43,808] or an increase of Rs. 9,728. The increase in expenditure is chiefly due to an increase in dieting charges on account of a larger average population, the daily average number being 5,043.77 [4,521.65]. The increases and decreases under other heads have not only counterbalanced each other but show a total decrease of about Rs. 3,000.

The average cost per head decreased from Rs. 142-6-2 to Rs. 129-9-2 in the year under report due to the total cost being distributed among a larger average population.

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

Establishment charges.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 3,41,392 [Rs. 3,52,444] or a decrease of Rs. 11,052. The decrease is mainly due to the appointment of a voted officer as Superintendent of Jail, Nagpur, on a lower scale of pay in place of an Indian Medical Service officer.

Dietary charges.—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,49,372 [Rs. 1,36,214] or an increase of Rs. 13,158. The increase in expenditure is due to the purchase of a larger quantity of food grains on account of the increase in the jail population. The average cost per head was Rs. 29-10-1 [Rs. 30-2-3] or a decrease of Re. 0-8-2.

Clothing and bedding.—The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 35,462 [Rs. 39,839] or a decrease of Rs. 4,377. The expenditure during 1938 was abnormal for the reasons stated in the report for that year.

Charges for moving prisoners.—The expenditure under this head decreased from Rs. 21,389 in 1938 to Rs. 18,825 in the year under report. The decrease is due to the fact that the figure for 1938 included the transfer charges of a large number of prisoners transferred from the Amraoti jail to other jails consequent on the reduction in status of that jail in that year.

Miscellaneous services and supplies.—The charges under this head amounted to Rs. 43,077 [Rs. 37,315] or an increase of Rs. 5,762. The cost per head was Rs. 8-8-8 [Rs. 8-4-1]. The increase in the expenditure is mainly due to the opening of a new subsidiary jail at Narsinghpur.

Travelling allowance.—The expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 2,517, due to the transfer of some of the whole-time superintendents of jails for administrative reasons and the summoning of witnesses in a departmental enquiry against one of the superintendents of jails.

Contingencies.—The expenditure incurred during the year under this head was Rs. 25,043 [Rs. 19,065] or an increase of Rs. 5,978. The increase in expenditure is due to the payment of arrears of water tax for the previous year, bills for which were received during the year under report.

18. Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,21,293 [Rs. 1,12,203] while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 2,82,374 [Rs. 3,21,029] showing a cash earning of Rs. 1,61,081 [Rs. 2,08,826] or a decrease of Rs. 47,745. Consequently the average cash profit per head of convict sentenced to labour decreased to Rs. 38-4-2 [Rs. 53-13-5]. The decrease in the cash earnings is due to a larger amount spent in the purchase of raw materials with a view to keep in stock sufficient quantity to meet the abnormal situation during the next year on account of the outbreak of war. The Jubbulpore Central Jail alone had at the close of the year raw materials and manufactured articles worth Rs. 70,554 against Rs. 47,424 in 1938.

The savings to Government by employment of prison labour was Rs. 48,054 [Rs. 42,000].

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

Jubbulpore Central Jail.—The following industries are carried on in this jail :—

- (1) Weaving of cotton and woolen piece goods, including durrie and newar weaving.
- (2) Dyeing and printing of cotton fabrics and dyeing of cotton yarn.
- (3) Tent-making.
- (4) Tailoring.
- (5) Black-smithy.
- (6) Carpentry.
- (7) Bamboo and cane work.
- (8) Oil seed pressing.

In addition to the above normal industries, the following were introduced during the year under review :—

- (a) Manufacture of the various kinds of stationery articles, the prices of which are competitive with the market rates.
- (b) Manufacture of bandage cloth and bandages.
- (c) Hand-spinning (khadi) and weaving.

It is hoped that there will be a regular demand for the stationery articles and bandages in the Government offices and in the hospitals, respectively, in this province.

Experiments for the introduction of some other industries in bigger jails were in progress during the year. Work in the jail gardens, stone breaking and aloe pounding are about the only forms of labour available in smaller jails. Hand-spinning was introduced in some of the small jails. The main idea in all jails and particularly in the smaller jails is to insist on prisoners becoming industrious. The average period of stay of a prisoner in small jails is about four months. It is not only futile to attempt to teach such prisoners a trade or an industry but the attempt would mean a considerable expenditure on plant, machinery and skilled teachers in every small jail.

The average number of convicts sentenced to labour was 1,178.27 [1,104.13] out of which 507.66 [479.73] were employed on manufacture. The cash earnings decreased from Rs. 60,268 to Rs. 45,340 in the year under report due to there being on stock a larger quantity of raw material and manufactured articles. Although the cost of almost all the raw materials had gone up to a considerable extent after the outbreak of the war, the Jail and other Government departments are still continued to be supplied with manufactured articles at the old rates.

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

		1938		1939	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
			Rs.		Rs.
Prison clothing	..	27,661	14,478	31,642	15,392
Paid warders' clothing	..	2,504	3,256	2,572	3,323
Forest clothing	..	4,148	7,547	6,222	7,704
Police clothing	..	26,222	44,581	26,159	44,712
Police cloth	..	4,846 Yds.	3,155	3,887 Yds.	2,581
Peons' livery cloth	..	19,342½ Yds.	4,818	14,890 Yds.	3,596
Tents	..	85	36,755	108	39,118
Blankets, blanket coats	..	6,538	19,599	6,401	18,904
Excise, Settlement, Nazul, Hospital, Land Records and Revenue peons' clothing.		4,650	7,036	3,293	5,719
Miscellaneous, such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..		1,382	..	14,969
Total	..	..	1,58,607	..	1,56,018

Nagpur Central Jail.—The main industry of this Jail is the printing and distribution of Government forms. The cash earnings (Press and Factory) amounted to Rs. 93,161 [Rs. 1,26,989] or a decrease of Rs. 33,828. The decrease is due to less orders received for the supply of durries, chicks, newar from Government departments and also to the fact that the press receipts for the previous year were above the normal.

Quinine.—The quinine factory continued to work to its fullest extent throughout the year. The figures for the past four years given below show that the demand for the supply of quinine and its tablets is on the increase :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Quinine sulphate ..	807	928	1,000	1,132
Cinchona febrifuge ..	685	820	826	1,082
Quinine hydrochloride ..	32	47	50	62
Quinine tablets ..	417	428	526	633
Cinchona tablets ..	220	245	372	648
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
Quinine boxes ..	4,606	5,046	5,632	6,136

In addition 571 lb. [225 lb.] of white quinine tablets were made and supplied for free distribution.

Jail Press.—The following statement shows the work done in the Jail Press during the year as compared with the last year :—

	1938	1939
1. Forms printed ..	29,922,068	35,321,715
2. Cash receipts ..	Rs. 7,344	Rs. 6,357
3. Supplementary indents ..	109	236
4. New forms added ..	71	147
5. Forms revised ..	147	130
6. Schedule revised ..	..	..
7. Schedule added ..	..	..
8. Work done for all departments, printing and binding.	Rs. 1,63,731	Rs. 1,25,527
9. Rubber stamps supplied ..	3,348 stamps worth Rs. 2,282	2,733 stamps worth Rs. 1,525

Raipur, Akola and Narsinghpur.—The industries carried on in these jails were the same as in previous years.

The following table shows the cash earnings during 1939 as compared with the previous year :—

	Cash earnings	
	1938	1939
	Rs.	Rs.
Raipur ..	5,346	4,051
Akola ..	2,747	3,850
Narsinghpur ..	992	4,430

The fall in the cash earnings at Raipur is attributed to less orders received for the supply of Jaglia uniforms and peons' liveries and also to the detention of a large number of political prisoners from Dondi-Lohara who could not be employed on skilled labour.

20. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,53,536 or Rs. 129-9-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 1,61,081 or Rs. 31-15-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 4,92,455 or Rs. 97-10-0 per prisoner during the year against Rs. 4,34,982 or Rs. 96-3-0 per prisoner in 1938.

CHAPTER III.—VITAL

21. Sickness and mortality among all classes of prisoners (Statement No. XIV).—The following table gives particulars of sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes for the year 1939 and the year preceding it:—

Year	Daily average strength	Admissions into hospital	Ratio per mille of admissions	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille of sick	Total deaths	Ratio per mille of deaths
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1938 ..	4,521·65	1,571	347·44	63·51	14·05	93	20·57
1939 ..	5,043·77	1,679	332·89	64·63	12·81	76	15·07

It will be seen from the figures in columns (4) and (6) that the year under report was a more healthy one. The ratios per mille of admissions, of the daily average sick, and of deaths were less than the previous year. It is gratifying to note that there was a marked decrease from 93 to 76 in the number of deaths in spite of an increase of about 525 in the daily average population.

Of the 76 [93] deaths, 69 [89] were among convicts and 7 [4] among undertrials. Details of deaths per jail (important jails) are given below:—

Name of Jail	Number of deaths
Jubbulpore ..	11 [21]
Nagpur ..	16 [10]
Raipur ..	2 [4]
Akola ..	21 [23]
Amraoti ..	2 [5]
Betul ..	3 [14]
Chhindwara ..	3 [4]

The jails at Chanda, Wardha, Narsinghpur, Damoh, Seoni, Mandla, Buldana and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, returned blank mortality sheets. No cases of cholera or plague occurred in jails during the year although the epidemics were prevalent in the neighbourhood of most of them.

Jubbulpore.—The number of admissions, the daily average sick and the number of deaths decreased during the year, the figures being 82 [100], 3·47 [4·29] and 11 [21], respectively.

Nagpur Central Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital decreased from 554 to 462 while the number of deaths increased from 10 to 16. The daily average sick was 18·56 [23·14]. Dysentery, influenza and malaria accounted for much of the sick and also the deaths.

Raipur District Jail.—The record of health of this jail showed a very good improvement as compared with the previous year. The number of admissions to hospital, the daily average number sick and the number of deaths were 16 [93], 0·47 [2·72] and 2 [4], respectively. The two deaths were due to heart failure. Special precautions were taken to keep this jail free from plague epidemic which was prevailing in Raipur.

Akola District Jail.—The number of admissions and the daily average sick increased from 191 and 8.18 to 230 and 9.08 respectively. The number of deaths decreased to 21 [23]. Of the 21 deaths, seven were among lepers with advanced disease and three among prisoners admitted to the jail in bad health. The mortality figure is very unsatisfactory. All efforts are being made to improve the general level of health among prison population. z

Amraoti District Jail.—The number of admissions to hospital increased from 174 to 335 which was chiefly due to a large number of admissions under influenza and dysentery. The daily average sick and the number of deaths fell to 5.06 [5.39] and 2 [5], respectively.

Betul.—The number of admissions to hospital rose to 118 [116]. The daily average sick and the number of deaths were 4.25 [4.35] and 3 [14], respectively. It is gratifying to note that the mortality statistics of this jail which accommodates all the aged and infirm prisoners of the province have shown a decided improvement.

Chhindwara.—This is the jail where all prisoners suffering from tuberculosis are transferred if and when fit to stand the journey. The number of admissions and the daily average sick increased from 28 and 6.36 to 64 and 13.23, respectively. The number of deaths was 3 [4]. All the three deaths were due to tuberculosis of lungs.

Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick increased from 13 and 0.43 to 26 and 0.89. The number of deaths was *nil* [2]. The increase in the number of admissions was due to five admissions of chicken-pox, six of pyrexia of uncertain origin and two of tuberculosis of lungs.

22. Admission 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.—This disease was responsible for 375 [428] admissions and 5 [10] deaths. The jails at Nagpur, Betul, Hoshangabad, Amraoti and Akola returned the largest number of admissions under this disease. Of the five deaths, three occurred at Nagpur and one each at Hoshangabad and Bilaspur.

Malarial fevers.—The number of admissions was 317 [337] and the number of deaths 4 [*nil*]. The jails at Nagpur, Betul, Saugor, Akola and Amraoti returned, as usual, the largest number of admissions under this disease. Of the four deaths, two occurred at Balaghat and one each at Khandwa and Amraoti.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—There were 33 [18] admissions with 5 [4] deaths under this disease. 17 [11] admissions with 3 [2] deaths by Chhindwara, the tubercular jail, 5 [3] admissions with 1 [*nil*] death by the Jubbulpore Central Jail, 4 [*nil*] with 1 [1] death by the Akola jail, two admissions

each with no deaths by the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution and the Buldana jail and one admission each by the jails at Nagpur, Raipur and Amraoti were returned.

Anæmia and Debility.—The number of admissions increased by ten and the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, four.

Pneumonia.—Though the number of admissions advanced to 48 [46] there was a fall in the number of deaths, *viz.*, 12 [15]. The largest number of admissions and deaths under this disease were in the jails at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Akola.

Diarrhœa.—The number of admissions was 81 [33] and the number of deaths 3 [2]. The jails at Akola, Nagpur and Amraoti were mainly responsible for the large number of admissions for this disease. The deaths were in the jails at Saugor, Bhandara and Balaghat.

Abscesses and boils, etc.—The number of admissions was 54 [58]. There was no death [1] under this disease.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Seven [nil] cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis with 2 [nil] deaths occurred in the Nagpur Central Jail. Serum-therapy combined with solu-septacin gave very good results in almost all the cases. In addition to the usual prophylactic measures, the throat examination of all the paid warders was done in order to detect the carriers of the disease and put a stop to the disease which has been occurring in sporadic form.

Hook-worm investigation was carried out, as usual, during the year.

23. 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. During the year the highest mortality occurred, as usual, among convicts who had not spent more than six months in jail.

24. Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).—There were 624 [605] male and 36 [34] female undertrial prisoners in jails at the commencement of the year and 7,347 [5,537] males and 343 [330] females were received during the year. Of the total of 8,350 [6,506], 4,021 [3,297] were released, 2,983 [2,350] were convicted and sentenced, 344 [195] were transferred and 7 [4] died. No undertrial escaped during the year. The number of undertrials remaining at the close of the year was 995 [660]. The daily average population of the undertrials was 765.20 [607.35].

CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

25. Physical condition—Prisoners' weightment (Statement B).—Of the 7,336 [6,372] prisoners released during the year, 4,858 [4,024] gained weight, 659 [593] lost weight and 1,819 [1,755] neither gained nor lost weight, the percentages being 66.2 [63.1], 9.0 [9.3] and 24.8 [27.5], respectively.

26. 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 5,014 [4,170]. The maximum remission earned by any one convict released during the year was 1,068 [1,157] days and the maximum gratuity Rs. 44 [Rs. 39-6-0]. None of the convicts who came under the remission rules and were released during the year failed to gain remission.

With a view to relieve overcrowding, a special remission of sixty days was ordered by the Inspector-General of Prisons to all convicted prisoners in the Central Provinces and Berar jails and to the inmates as well as convicted prisoners of the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution on the 30th November 1939, subject to certain conditions and 395 prisoners came to be released as a result of the grant of this remission.

27. B Class prisoners.—There were 23 prisoners at the beginning of the year and 21 were admitted during the year, making a total of 44. Of this number, 23 were released leaving 21 in custody at the end of the year.

The general behaviour of this class of prisoners has been on the whole good. One of them however caused some trouble in one jail which led to a short-lived mass hunger strike in that jail.

The type of people from which this class of criminal is drawn utilises their status and intelligence in inventing new methods to circumvent laws and rules of society. It sometimes becomes very difficult to prove the offence in a court of law. Time has come to reconsider the decision of giving preferential treatment in jail to persons of this kind. Such treatment is neither deterrent nor reformative in these cases. It encourages misbehaviour in jail.

28. Education.—Very satisfactory progress was made during the year in the matter of making adult prisoners literate during their stay in jail.

Paid qualified teachers are employed in all the bigger jails. The curriculum of studies is more or less the same as in the primary schools outside. Inspectors from the Educational Department visited all these schools during the year and expressed satisfaction.

In smaller jails the expenditure involved in appointing paid teachers is hardly justified. The average stay of a prisoner in these jails is only about four months. Different methods of education with a view to create a liking for literary education were therefore tried in several jails. The idea was that prisoners on release should join classes for adult education which have been started in several towns.

Thanks to the efforts of some non-official visitors and district authorities, the task of honorary teaching in some small jails has been taken up by voluntary teachers. Balaghat is an instance in point. Similarly, Mrs. Priestman, the lady visitor, kindly teaches the female prisoners in Hoshangabad jail. She also teaches these prisoners knitting.

The Barelli system of imparting education to adult prisoners was introduced in the Jubbulpore Central Jail and tried as an experimental measure for a period of six months. This was in addition to the regular education to long-term prisoners by paid teachers. The report of the Inspector of Schools who examined the students shows that some good progress has been made by prisoners taught under this new scheme. The question of its introduction in other jails will be taken up after it has been given a further trial for six months with some modification in the Jubbulpore Central Jail.

To impart elementary education to adult prisoners a class has been started during the year at the Yeotmal District Jail, the class being in charge of the Head Master, Government High School, Yeotmal. A teacher and two volunteers are conducting the class twice a week. A report on the progress is awaited.

Permission was granted to the Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, to send some of his staff and a few selected students of the Rajkumar College to the Raipur jail to try the experiment of teaching adult male prisoners on the line of Dr. La-Bauch's method in a modified form for the removal of illiteracy. A special class is held for an hour once a week by the teacher and the students of the College. The method is reported to be working satisfactorily.

29. Female prisoners.—These prisoners continued to take interest in reading and writing under the guidance of the matron at the Nagpur Central Jail.

The Ladies sub-committee at Nagpur regularly visited the female prisoners at the Nagpur Central Jail and held knitting classes and also gave religious instructions to these prisoners.

30. Religious instructions.—As usual, all the prisoners were given full facilities for receiving religious instructions. The honorary Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian religious preachers regularly visited jails on Sundays during the year and imparted religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of the respective denominations. The prisoners appreciate the lectures given by these preachers.

31. Games.—Attention continued to be paid to this side of prison life. Prisoners were allowed to take part in both indoor and outdoor games and they took keen interest in them. The Annual Tournament of prisoners' sports was held as usual at the Nagpur Central Jail. Mr. D. K. Mehta, the *ex*-Minister for Jails attended the sports tournament at Nagpur. At Raipur, six volley ball matches were played with outside teams out of which five resulted in favour of the jail.

32. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.—Local Societies exist in Bilaspur, Khandwa, Amraoti, Raipur and Buldana. The work of some of these branches is reported to be fairly satisfactory, while others are not functioning. It is observed that men drawn from the agricultural classes rarely take the advantage of the benefits of the Society.

The Society at Nagpur continued to do good work. It is, however, unable in its present financial condition, to carry on the practical work effectively.

33. Visits.—The Hon'ble the Minister in charge of Jails visited the jails at Seoni and Chhindwara and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, once and that of Nagpur twice. The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government visited the Chhindwara Jail and the Minister for Education paid a visit to the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, during the year. The jails at Buldana, Akola, Wardha, Yeotmal, Seoni and Saugor and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, were visited by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces and Berar.

34. Inspection.—During the year under report all the Central, District and Subsidiary Jails (except Chanda) and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, were visited and inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Central Provinces and Berar. Some of these jails were visited more than once.

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 and Berar.*

GENERAL SUMMARY

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution), Central Provinces and Berar, during the year 1939

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 and Borstal Institution.	Sub-Jails	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			
Central Provinces.	2	10	10	4,431	208	4,639	17,678	782	18,460	22,109	990	23,099	17,074	774	17,848	5,035	216	5,251	4,822	54	221	23	5,043	77

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

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
Year	Remained at the close of the previous year		Imprisoned during the year		Total		Received by transfer										Grand total			Transferred to other jails			
							A					B								A	B		
							To undergo sentence					In transit for transportation or to other jails								To undergo sentence	To undergo sentence of transportation		
							From jails in the province	From Sub-sidiary 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.			
1939 ..	3,807	172	7,514	259	11,321	431	2,428	169	299	8	59	1	..	..	..	..	14,107	609	14,716	2,829	178	4	2

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

Showing the number and disposal of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur B. rsta Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concl'd

1	8										9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
Year	Released during the year										Transported beyond seas	Transferred to Menta 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.	Total									
1939 ..	529	21	1,427	87	4,872	142	16	..	233	9	15	1	33	1	67	2	4,082	166	4,090.12	186.16	4,276.28

STATEMENT NO. II—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

*Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails
(including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.*

1	2													
Year	Religion													
	A						B		C		D		E	
	Christian						Mohammadan		Hindus and Sikhs	Buddhists and Jains	All other classes			
	a		b		c									
	European		Anglo-Indian		Indian									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939	1	..	7	..	41	..	1,154	16	4,844	156	47	..	1,420	87

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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—contd.

1	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.
1939	48	2	411	18	3,679	100	2,092	79	1,209	58	75	2	1,376	4	6,138	255

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 (including the Narsingpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concl'd.

I		5										Total		
Year	Previous occupation													
	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			
1939	130	462	289	2,456	188	114	3,875	164	6	88	1	7,514	259	7,773

STATEMENT No. III—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3							
Year	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									
																	For life		For a term									
	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..	857	30	606	38	3,876	117	1,104	35	447	13	365	6	93	1	1	..	76	13	1				..	88	6	7,514	259	7,773
Total remaining on 31st December	18	..	124	5	1,052	23	698	27	519	20	798	15	352	18	52	..	451	57	..	..	18	1	4,082	166	4,248	

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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concl'd.

1	5											Total		
Year	Previous occupation													
	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			
1939	130	462	289	2,456	188	114	3,875	164	6	88	1	7,514	259	7,773

STATEMENT No. III—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 and those remaining on the 31st December of the year according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3							
Year	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									
																	For life		For a term									
	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..	857	30	606	38	3,876	117	1,104	35	447	13	365	6	93	1	1	..	76	13	1				..	88	6	7,514	259	7,773
Total remaining on 31st December	18	..	124	5	1,052	23	698	27	519	20	798	15	352	18	52	..	451	57	..	..	18	1	4,082	166	4,248	

STATEMENT NO. IV—JUDICIAL (FOR CONVICTS ONLY)

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders).

1	2			3								4	
				A		B		C		D		A	
	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"	
Year	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1939 ..	7,514	259	7,773	1,317	73	12	..	13	6	1,342	79	114	7

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

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted (Recognition of Habitual Offenders)—concl'd.

1	4—concl'd.										5	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897)								
Year	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 previous- ly convicted			
	Once previously convicted		Twice previously convicted		More than twice previously convicted		Total		Number admitted during the year					Number previous- ly convicted						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1939	557	41	277	11	394	20	1,228	72	1,342	79	17.86	30.50	18.28	48	2	50	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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

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	
1939	4,276.28	8	544	75	116	80	5	2	543	342	1,208	499	8

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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concl'd.

1	6						7							8	9	10	11	12	
Year	Punishments inflicted														Grand total of punishments	Ratio of column 6 (f) to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (g) to column 2	Ratio of column 8 to column 2	Ratio of column 7 (d) to column 8
	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 link fetters	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 punishments	Total						
1939	561	29	16	23	579	1,208	110	4	7	..	1	377	499	1,715	28·25	11·67	40·10	..	

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939 excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
Year	Daily average number of prisoners				Establishment				Dieting charges					
	Convicts	Under trials	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.
1938	3,911·54	607·35	2·76	4,521·65	3,49,670	2,774	3,52,444	77 15 1	1,34,144	1,360	2,763	-2053	1,36,214	30 2 3
1939	4,276·28	765·20	2·29	5,043·77	3,38,187	3,205	3,41,392	67 11 0	1,45,948	1,258	2,710	-544	1,49,372	29 10 1

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—*contd.*

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, 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.
Year	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1938 ..	6,655	3,958	9,321	2,704	22,638	5 0 1	356 7 2	39,839	8 13 1	3,357	..	..	3,838	0 13 7
1939 ..	5,555	4,603	11,239	1,786	23,183	4 9 7	356 11 3	35,462	7 0 7	3,322	921	..	4,243	0 13 5

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—contd.

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, 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 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.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1938 ..	21,789	..	21,389	4 11 8	10,380	774	5,224	3,277	22	17,638	37,315	8 4 1	4,276	0 15 2	14,790	2,569	984	539	53
1939 ..	18,825	..	18,825	3 11 9	10,331	863	9,813	3,645	45	18,420	43,077	8 8 8	6,793	1 5 6	20,565	2,880	1,044	448	37

STATEMENT NO. IX—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

9 Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.

1	11—concl'd.			12													13	
Year	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			
	Charges for registers and sta- tionery (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 (origi- nal costs)	Dairy live-stock and plant (ex- cluding maintenance)	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9, F)	Other miscellaneous dead-stock	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1938 ..	130	19,065	4 3 6	1,249	963	211	427	94	808	1,117	..	594	1,327	6,790	1 8 0	6,43,808	142 6 2	
1939 ..	69	25,043	4 15 5	1,739	1,068	82	733	171	416	125	237	954	621	6,146	1 3 6	6,53,536	129 9 2	

STATEMENT NO. XII-A—FINANCIAL

Showing the results of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3									4																	
Year	Average number sentenced to labour	Debits									Credits																	
		A	Cash in hand at the end of 1938		B	Manufactured articles at the end of 1938		C	Raw material at the end of 1938		D	Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail at the end of 1939		E	Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail at the end of 1938		F	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938		G	Amount drawn from the Treasury during 1939		H	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts		I	Total	
1939	.. 4,210.03	Rs.	580		Rs.	45,449		Rs.	35,755		Rs.	11,189		Rs.	34,558		Rs.	1,08,630		Rs.	1,21,293		Rs.	1,198		Rs.	3,58,652	

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

Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—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 1938	Plant and machinery at the end of 1938	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1939	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	
Year	E	F	G	H								6-C
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
1939 ..	31,230	1,02,038	2,82,374	5,23,856	1,65,204	39 3 10	110 4 11	1,61,681	38 4 2	..	48,054	..

STATEMENT No. XIII—FINANCIAL

Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

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 earnings (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.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1939	6,53,536	129 9 0	1,61,081	31 15 0	4,92,455	97 10 0	

STATEMENT No. XIV— VITAL

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939

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.
1939 ..	6,267	430	6,697	4,822.54	221.23	5,043.77	6,023	265	6,288	1,634	45	1,679	63.32	1.31	64.63

STATEMENT No. XIV.—VITAL—concl'd.

Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—concl'd.

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.	M.	F.	T.
1939	74	2	76	338·83	203·41	332·89	13·13	5·92	12·81	15·34	9·04	15·07	15·34	9·04	15·07

STATEMENT NO. XV—VITAL

Showing the admissions and deaths from chief diseases among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939

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.
1939	375	5	317	4	33	5	10	4	56	4	401	26	48	12	58	6

*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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939—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.
1939 ..	81	3	54	...	..	..	87·69	1·17	74·13	0·94	11·22	2·80	18·94	0·70	335·10	16·14

*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 (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939, 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
1939 ..	1,663·72	39	23·44	977·10	9	9·20	684·64	10	14·61	418·69	5	11·94	340·41	4	11·75	209·59	2	9·54

*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 (including the Narsingpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

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 1939		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	
1939 ..	624	36	7,347	343	7,971	379	8,350	730.19	35.01	765.20	3,831	190	4,021	2,859	124	2,983	329	15	...	...	7	915	50	995

STATEMENT B

8

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4					5					
Year	Number released during the year	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jails	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 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lb.	From 5 to 10 lb.	Over 10 lb.		
1939	..	7,336	1,819	192	1,516	1,870	1,280	4,858	91	338	177	53	659

STATEMENT C

Showing the working of the remission system in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

Year	1	2	Number of convicts released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain 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				15	16
			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
			Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
			Not exceeding one year				Not exceeding one year				Not exceeding one year					
			Over one but not exceeding two years				Over one but not exceeding two years				Over one but not exceeding two years					
			Over two but not exceeding five years				Over two but not exceeding five years				Over two but not exceeding five years					
			Over five years				Over five years				Over five years					
	</															

STATEMENT F

Showing the number of offences committed by convicts and the corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails (including the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution) of the Central Provinces and Berar during the year 1939.

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
1939	.. 14,107	1,146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..