



Report on the Jails of the  
Central Provinces and  
Berar for the year ending  
31st December 1933

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NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P.  
1934

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No. 252-280-V (a)

GOVERNMENT OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES  
JAIL DEPARTMENT

*Nagpur, the 11th July 1934.*

**READ—**

The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1933.

**READ ALSO—**

The district reports.

**RESOLUTION**

1. The subsidence of the civil disobedience movement explains most of the differences in the figures of the year as compared with those of 1932. With the fall in the daily average number of prisoners of all classes from 5,665 to 4,901, the jail population has almost returned to the normal. Admissions fell by no less than 4,392.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to observe the substantial reductions in the number of short sentences, of youthful and adolescent convicts, and of jail punishments. The attention of district magistrates is being directed to the desirability of making more use of the Borstal Act and, where possible, of appointing selected magistrates of experience to try cases against adolescents. The steady rise in the number of admissions of habitual criminals is no doubt the result of the economic depression, and the position may be expected to improve when better times return. In 31 cases prisoners were released before the expiry of their terms as a result of the recommendations of the Advisory Boards. In most cases the recommendations made were supported by the district authorities and were accepted by Government.

3. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners again decreased, the fall being Rs. 58,576 though the total cost per head increased to Rs. 132-6-5 from Rs. 124-14-0 as a result of the smaller average population; but the average cost is still well below the figure for 1931 and the Governor in Council is satisfied that rigorous economy has been maintained. The continuance of the trade depression and the reduction in the number of convicts have led to a shrinkage in the gross profits from jail industries by Rs. 9,584, but the average profit per head of the convicts sentenced to labour has increased to Rs. 27-9-9 from Rs. 25-7-0, and the results obtained are not unsatisfactory.

4. The general health of prisoners has continued to be good. Admissions into hospital have fallen, while the daily average of the numbers sick was 48 as compared with 62 in the previous year. The number of deaths was the same as in 1932. The large number of prisoners who gained in weight after admission to jail evidences the care taken over their health and the adequacy of their diet. The Governor in Council notes with satisfaction the success attained by the jail schools and the keenness of prisoners for admission thereto. He also desires to express his appreciation of the honorary welfare work of the lady visitors at the Nagpur Central Jail and the work of Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies at Nagpur and Amraoti.

5. In pursuance of an undertaking given in the Legislative Council, an enquiry was held into the disturbances in April 1932, at the Amraoti jail and into the propriety of the measures taken by the jail authorities. It was found that the authorities had acted in good faith throughout and that the allegations of vindictiveness and victimization on the part of the jail staff had no foundation in fact. The Government Resolution on the enquiry was the subject of an animated discussion during the budget session of the Legislative Council lasting for 6 hours, with the result that the Council in the end voted the Jail Department grant without any reduction. As a result of the conclusions arrived at, a committee was appointed to examine the subject of the treatment of special class prisoners with particular reference to any alterations in the jail rules and regulations which may be necessary.

6. The Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the good work done by the jail staff and by Lt.-Colonel Powell, who held charge of the department during a greater part of the year.

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

By order of the Governor in Council,

C. F. WATERFALL,

*Chief Secretary to Government,*

*Central Provinces.*

No. 1272-I-1

FROM

LT.-COL. N. S. JATAR, D.S.O., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), L.M.&S. (Bom.), I.M.S.,

OFFG. INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

*Central Provinces,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

*Jail Department.*

*Nagpur, the 3rd April 1934.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the jails in the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1933.

2. Lt.-Col. W. J. Powell, C.I.E., I.M.S., held charge of the department from the 1st January to the 15th March 1933; and from the 10th November to the end of the year. During the intervening period from the 16th March to the 9th November 1933, the late Lt.-Col. L. H. Khan, I.M.S., was in charge.

3. The number of jails and the accommodation remained unaltered during the year.

#### GENERAL REMARKS

4. Short sentences.—The fall in the figure of short sentences as compared with the year 1932 is chiefly due

to the cessation of the civil disobedience movement. It is satisfactory to note from the reports of District Magistrates that they are doing what they can to reduce short sentences to the minimum.

5. Adolescent criminals.—The disposal of cases against adolescent criminals is still unsatisfactory. Several Magistrates do not yet appear to be aware of the existence of the Borstal Act and many more are not yet familiar with its provisions. Such cases are being tried by inexperienced Magistrates with very limited powers, in spite of instructions of Government contained in their Jail Department letter No. 539-336-V (a), dated the 4th November 1930. Five hundred and forty-five boys above 16 and below 21 were received in jails after conviction during the year, but 68 only had a sentence under the Borstal Act; 131 more were sent to the Borstal Institution to serve their term, and the remaining 346 spent their time in the jails of their own districts. They were not sent to the Borstal Institution as the sentence was too short. Matters always improve when the District Magistrates detail an experienced selected Magistrate to try the cases of all adolescents in the district. There is no reason why this procedure should not be followed in all districts and at all times.

The consideration of the suggestion that the sentence of two years' detention in the Borstal is not sufficient as a reformatory instrument, and the discussion on the subject of police surveillance on the inmates, who are out on licence are, in my opinion, premature. On account of the exigencies of service and financial stringency it has not been possible to select a permanent superintendent for the institution, and the number of inmates released or sent out on licence has not been sufficient to draw definite conclusions in these matters.

6. Habituals.—The figure of habituals admitted during any one year, ten years ago, was less than 900. The number in 1933 was 1,377; it was 1,242 in 1932 and 1,158 in 1931. There is a slow but steady rise during the last ten years in the number of habituals, and measures to prevent short sentences in general, and in the case of young offenders in particular, are urgently necessary. It would be safer to let off offenders with a warning than to initiate them to jail life with a short sentence and remove the dread of imprisonment.

7. **Advisory Boards.**—The board sat during the year at Nagpur and Raipur only. Two hundred and sixty-five cases were placed before the board for consideration, of which 33 were recommended for release to the Local Government, and the latter accepted the recommendation in 31 cases.

A case was noticed by me recently in which the orders of the board "to serve term" has had a bad psychological effect on a life prisoner. He had an excellent record in jail but turned desperate and lost his balance of mind on hearing that he was destined to remain in jail for an indefinite period. It is proposed in future to avoid putting back such cases for more than two years at a time in order to retain the element of hope of release in every prisoner.

The ideal with which these Advisory Boards were established eleven years ago—giving selected prisoners a chance to lead a normal life, after spending at least half of a long sentence in jail—has not been adequately realized. The number of prisoners that get released as a result of the deliberations of these Boards is so small, that the Boards now meet twice a year at two jails only, instead of at all the bigger jails.

Very long sentences like very short ones hardly make a prisoner fit to occupy a useful place in the community on release. Sentences are generally awarded to fit the crime rather than the criminal. As no allowance can be made for the reformatory aspect of imprisonment when awarding a long sentence, Advisory Boards have been created, and entrusted with the task of reviewing long sentences after at least half the period is over.

It has been noticed, that district authorities object to the release of the majority of such prisoners, either on account of the nature of the crime, or because they think that the sentence awarded is already lenient, or because any mitigation of the sentence would, in their opinion, encourage more crime. I think that the nature of the crime should not be a very important consideration, at this stage of the prisoner's imprisonment. Leniency, if any, does not arise when very long sentences are under review. The deterrent effect of a long sentence is produced at the time when it is pronounced, and not by the mere length of detention in jail.



If the previous character of a prisoner was good, and his fairly long record in jail shows, that he could be trusted to lead a normal life after release, it is unnecessary to keep him in jail at the cost of the community and also risk making him useless as a citizen after a very long period in jail. I hope that district authorities will seriously consider this aspect of the question when making their recommendations.

## CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

8. General summary.—The year opened with a population of 5,299 of all classes against 4,678 in the year previous. The total number of admissions (including transfers) of all classes decreased by 4,392. The number discharged from all causes decreased by 3,404 and the year closed with a population of 4,931 or 368 less than the figures of the previous year.

The daily average fell from 5,665.12 in the previous year to 4,900.65 in the year under report.

9. The year opened with 4,504 convicts against 4,103 in 1932. The admissions to jail fell from 9,402 to 7,345 in the year under review. This striking decrease was due to the cessation of the civil disobedience movement.

Statement No. I.  
Number and disposal of convicts.

During the year, 4,240 convicts were received by transfer from other jails against 4,658 in the preceding year. Of these, 4,177 prisoners were received from jails within the province and 63 from jails outside the province (including four received back from the Andamans, either on account of bad conduct in the Settlement or on account of ill-health).

Sixty-six prisoners were transferred during the year as volunteer convicts to the Andamans.

Of the 7,346 discharged during the year, 893 were on appeal, 1,324 on expiry of sentence, 4,809 under the remission rules, 220 by order of Government (*i.e.*, 5 on account of sickness and 215 on other grounds including 31 on the recommendation of the Advisory Boards). Seven convicts were transferred to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur, 49 were executed and 44 died. The number remaining on the last day of the year was 4,359.

The daily average strength was 4,226.61 against 5,002.95 in 1932.

10. The following table shows the distribution of convicts admitted direct from courts according to religion as compared with the preceding year :—

Statement No 11.  
Religion, age and  
education of con-  
victs.

	1932.	1933.
Christians	... 67	44
Muhammadans	... 849	920
Hindus and Sikhs	... 5,119	3,508
Budhists and Jains	... 193	36
All other classes	.. 3,174	2,837
Total	... 9,402	7,345

The number of juveniles admitted was 38 against 117 in the previous year and the number of adolescents was 582 against 1,538 in 1932. This abnormal fall in admissions was chiefly due to the cessation of the civil disobedience movement. The number of literate prisoners also fell from 3,358 to 1,190 in the year under report. There was a slight increase in the number of persons employed under Government and local bodies, *viz.*, 135 as compared with 132 in 1932.

11. Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.—The year opened with 200 boys. There were 199 admissions against 122 in the previous year, of which 183 were received from other jails and 16 were convicted locally. Of the 199 admitted to the Institution, 68 were sentenced under the Borstal Act including 12 boys received from the Berar jails. The Borstal Act was brought into force in Berar from January 1933.

Of the 183 discharged, 24 were transferred to other jails, 10 were released on appeal, 10 on expiry of sentence, 103 under remission rules, 1 died and 35 boys were sent on licence. All the boys who were on licence worked to the satisfaction of their employers except three who absconded from their custody. Two were recaptured and prosecuted and one remained at large at the close of the year.

One of the absconders changed his name, joined the civil disobedience movement and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Jubbulpore. A week after release, the Superintendent of the Borstal Institution noticed the boy in the Bazar at Jubbulpore and had him handed over to the Police.

The institution still continues its useful work of training and reforming the boys. An hon'ble member of the

local legislative council has reported the following interesting case :—

The son of a tenant had been always a "bad" boy and eventually was sentenced for theft and sent to Narsinghpur. There he was trained as a carpenter and now after release he is so good at the work that he is fully employed at his village and cannot manage all the orders he receives. He has been quite reformed.

12. The following figures furnish particulars for the past two years in regard to the term of sentence of those admitted to jail :—

Statement No. III. Nature and length of sentence	1932.	1933.
1. Not exceeding one month ...	394	352
2. Above one month and not exceeding three months.	1,173	760
3. Above three months and not exceeding six months.	4,955	3,858
4. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,880	1,389
5. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	438	398
6. Above two years and not exceeding five years.	328	340
7. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	78	72
8. Exceeding ten years ...	2	12
9. Sentenced to transportation for life.	81	83
10. Sentenced to transportation for term.	3	4
11. Sentenced to death ...	70	67
Total ...	<u>9,402</u>	<u>7,345</u>

The table below furnishes the classes of sentence of those convicted during 1932 and 1933 :—

	1932.	1933.
A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.	357	270
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	9,020	7,055
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	23	12
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	8
Total ...	<u>9,402</u>	<u>7,345</u>

13. The number of reconvicted prisoners admitted during the year has again increased from 1,064 to 1,223 and the ratio per cent to the total number of convicts admitted has also increased from 13 to 19, in the year under report.

The number of prisoners imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure fell from 178 in 1932 to 154 in the year under review.

Of 36 youthful offenders, 9 had previous convictions.

14. Recognition of habituals.—The table furnishes particulars regarding the identification of habitual offenders :—

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

15. Three prisoners escaped from outside the jail during the year as against the same number in 1932. These escapes were from Raipur, Narsinghpur and Khandwa Jails, respectively. All three were subsequently recaptured and prosecuted.

16. The total number of offences fell from 5,981 to 2,484 in the year under report. The abnormal figure of 1932 was due to civil disobedience movement prisoners who were out to break jail rules. The number of offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts was four as compared with five in the year previous. The offences relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes, fell from 22 to 14 in 1933. The number of convicts whipped during the year was two against four in 1932.

The ratio *per mille* of such offences to the total population fell from 0.08 to 0.04 in the year under report,

## CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

17. The total expenditure in guarding and main-  
 Statement No. IX. taining the prisoners during the year was  
 Expenditure in Rs. 6,48,859 as compared with  
 guarding and main- Rs. 7,07,435 in 1932 or a decrease of  
 taining prisoners. Rs. 58,576. The decline in expenditure is partly due to  
 a smaller average population and partly to the unremit-  
 ting observance of economy all round and the timely pur-  
 chase of grains at favourable rates. The total cost per  
 head, however, increased from Rs. 124-14-0 to  
 Rs. 132-6-5 in the year under report due to the total  
 cost being divided among a smaller average population.

The causes for the important variations under differ-  
 ent heads are explained below :—

*Establishment charges.*—The expenditure under this  
 head decreased from Rs. 3,58,059 in 1932 to Rs. 3,55,533  
 in 1933. The decrease occurred mainly under tempo-  
 rary establishment due to a smaller staff employed as a  
 result of the collapse of the civil disobedience movement.  
 The expenditure under permanent establishment re-  
 mained the same in spite of the partial restoration of the  
 emergency cut and the grant of periodical increments to  
 officials, the chief reason being the appointment of a  
 voted officer on a smaller pay in place of a non-voted  
 officer on leave. The restricted grant of leave to officials  
 and other measures of economy also contributed towards  
 the decline in expenditure. In spite of the decrease in  
 the total expenditure, the cost per head, however, rose  
 from Rs. 63-3-3 to Rs. 72-8-9 during the year, as a result  
 of the decrease in the average population.

*Dieting charges.*—The total expenditure was  
 Rs. 1,26,126 as compared with Rs. 1,69,533 in the pre-  
 vious year or a decrease of Rs. 43,407. The decrease  
 is due to the smaller average population, cheaper rates  
 at which grains were purchased and the fall in the num-  
 ber of A and B class prisoners. The cost per head also  
 fell from Rs. 30-0-11 in 1932 to Rs. 25-14-3 in 1933.

*Clothing and bedding.*—The expenditure under this  
 head decreased from Rs. 50,453 to Rs. 32,865 in 1933  
 due to a smaller average population. The cost per head  
 also fell from Rs. 8-15-2 to Rs. 6-11-11 in the year under  
 report.

*Sanitation charges.*—The charges under this head  
 increased from Rs. 8,532 in 1932 to Rs. 12,769 and the

cost per head from Re. 1-8-1 to Rs. 2-9-8. The increase is mainly due to the payment of municipal taxes for 1932 in the year under report by the Akola Jail.

*Other miscellaneous services and supplies.*—The cost per head increased from Rs. 9-5-5 to Rs. 11-10-1 during the year due to gratuity granted to prisoners being shown under this head instead of under "Dear District and other allowances" as previously.

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

*Jubbulpore Central Jail.*—The average number of convicts employed in the factory was 250.84 against 311.26 during 1932. The following table gives details of articles supplied during the year as compared with the previous year :—

Name.	Value.	
	1932.	1933.
	Rs.	Rs.
Prison clothing	19,567	7,320
Paid warders clothing	4,110	4,586
Forest clothing	6,227	7,399
Police clothing	4,598	39,870
Police cloth	1,765	3,243
Peons liveries	4,308	2,667
Tents	1,770	10,820
Blankets and blanket coats	16,613	7,036
Miscellaneous, such as durries, niwar, etc.	6,128	6,614
Excise clothing	472	2,241
Land records clothing		
Total	65,558	91,796

The Superintendent of the Jail expects from the intimations received about the probable requirements of different departments that the jail will have a somewhat more busy time in 1934-35 than it had during the past two years. The tent industry which was temporarily stopped in the middle of 1931 for want of sufficient orders, has now been restarted to meet the demands of the different departments.

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—The number sentenced to labour was 981.94 as compared with 1,082.53 in 1932. Of this number 416.54 were employed in the Jail Press and on jail manufactures, such as carpet weaving, tape making, weaving of white liveries for peons, preparing of quinine tablets, etc. The gross profit earned during the year was less by Rs. 3,943, the decrease occurring in the Press.

*Rubber stamps.*—The demand for rubber stamps has considerably increased. The total number of stamps supplied during the year was 1,216 against 520 in the previous year.

*Quinine.*—Quinine and cinchona have been supplied to 439 officers against 413 in the previous year. It will be seen from the following figures that the demand for these drugs is steadily increasing :—

	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Quinine sulphate ...	554	560	562	641
Cinchona febrifuge ...	514	540	591	619
Quinine hydrochloride ...	23	26	24	29
4 grain quinine tablets ...	312	256	213	329
2 grain quinine tablets ...	6	14	14	17
5 grain cinchona tablets ...	154	152	158	185
Quinine boxes containing 40 treatments.	2,678	3,057	2,626	2,965

*Raipur, Akola, Amraoti.*—As a result of the fall in the demand for jail-made goods on account of financial stringency and the general trade depression the manufactures carried on in the jails have been considerably curtailed.

*Narsinghpur.*—The industries carried on in this institute were the same as in previous years. Great difficulty was experienced in the disposal of the manufactured articles and to overcome this difficulty two shops were installed from July 1933, one at the Railway Station and the other near the main gate. Articles worth Rs. 800 were sold at both the shops during five months.

The Government Farm which was taken over in July 1932 produced food grains worth Rs. 1,908 during the year. Out of this Rs. 528 were spent on fencing, seeds, etc., leaving a net saving of Rs. 1,380. It might be noted that this profit was a substantial one ~~earned~~ <sup>derived</sup> from Rs. 6,000.

whereas previously an expensive staff had been employed by the Agricultural Department and the farm was really run at a loss.

Statement No. XII-A. Result of the employment of convicts. 18. The gross profit amounted to Rs. 1,15,989 as compared with Rs. 1,25,573 in the preceding year or a decrease of Rs. 9,584.

Statement No. XIII. Net cost of prisoners. 19. The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,48,859 or Rs. 132-6-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 1,25,315 or Rs. 25-9-0 per head. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 5,23,544 or Rs. 106-13-0 per prisoner during the year against Rs. 5,64,743 or Rs. 99-11-0 per prisoner in 1932.

### CHAPTER III.—VITAL

Statement No. XIV. Sickness and Mortality among all classes of prisoners. 20. The following tables shows the admissions into hospitals, daily average sick, mortality, etc., for the past two years :—

Year.	Daily average strength.	Admissions into hospitals.	Daily average sick.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille.
1932	5,665.12	1,866	62.09	46	8.12
1933	4,900.65	1,339	47.84	46	9.39

Of the 46 deaths, 44 were convicts and two under-trials. Two of the deaths were due to suicide, one occurring at Nagpur and the other at Akola.

The death rate per mille was 9.39.

*Jubbulpore Central Jail.*—The daily average sick decreased from 7.96 to 3.66 in the year under report. There having been only 134 admissions into hospital against 548 in 1932. The number of deaths remained the same as in the year previous, *i.e.*, 7. There were no cases of dysentery during the year as against 29 in the last year. The general health of the jail in 1933 has been satisfactory.

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—The number admitted into the hospital was 72 against 71 in the year 1932. The daily average number of sick was 3.32 as against 2.67. The



number of deaths were 3 as against 8 in the year previous, of which one was a case of suicide.

*Raipur District Jail.*—There were 343 admissions as compared with 262 in 1932. One hundred patients suffering from "Other General Diseases" swelled the admissions into hospital as compared with last year. The daily average sick was 10.26 as against 13.44 in the preceding year. The number of deaths was 3 against 4 of last year.

*Akola District Jail.*—The number of admissions were 348 against 358 in 1932. The number of deaths were 5 against 2 of last year, one death was due to suicide.

*Amraoti District Jail.*—There was a remarkable fall in the admissions into hospital being 33 against 108 in 1932, with one death only. This is the lowest figure of admissions reported within the past 6 years. Consequently the daily average sick fell from 4.69 in 1932 to 1.68 this year.

*Chhindwara District Jail.*—The number admitted into hospital was 34 as against 69 in the previous year. There were 9 deaths against 5 in 1932.

Seven convicts died of Tuberculosis of Lungs and one convict and one undertrial died of Pneumonia.

*Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.*—The number of admissions into hospital decreased to 42, with one death as against 76 in the last year and no deaths.

21. The diseases calling for special note are  
 Statement No. Dysentery, Malaria, Pneumonia, Diarrhoea  
 XV. and Tuberculosis of Lungs.

Admission and  
 deaths from the  
 chief diseases  
 among convicts.

*Dysentery.*—There were 102 admissions and 3 deaths against 189 and 5 deaths in the year previous. There was a marked decrease in the admissions in the Raipur District Jail.

*Malaria.*—Out of 185 admissions there were only two deaths as compared with 320 admissions and 6 deaths last year.

*Pneumonia.*—There were 33 admissions and 10 deaths against 32 admissions and 2 deaths in the previous year.

*Diarrhoea.*—In spite of the unusually wet weather last year it is pleasing to report only 53 admissions against

120 in the year previous. There were, however, 2 deaths against one in 1932.

*Tuberculosis of the Lungs.*—Accounted for 35 admissions and 11 deaths against 48 admissions and 6 deaths in the previous year.

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

22. Of the 44 deaths which occurred during the year under report, 22 were of convicts who had been in jail for periods of less than six months at the time of death and 8 within one year and 8 above one year and not exceeding two years.

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

23. There were 769 of both sexes undertrial at the commencement of the year; 6,159 were received during the year, making a total of 6,928.

Statement No. XVII.  
Undertrials.

Of the 6,928 undertrial prisoners 3,545 were released, 2,686 were convicted and sentenced, 176 transferred and 2 died. The number in confinement at the close of the year was 519. The daily average strength of undertrials rose from 637.15 to 645.15 in the year under report.

24. Statement B shows the physical condition of the prisoners discharged from all jails.

Of the 7,245 convicts discharged during the year, 900 lost weight against 4,350 who gained weight, and the number of those whose weight remained more or less stationary was 1,995.

25. Statement C.—*Remission.*—The number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the remission system was 4,808 as compared with 6,209. The maximum remission gained by any convict during the period of his entire sentence and released during the year was 1,066 days. The maximum amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 50-6-0 practically the same as in 1932. Only three convicts failed on account of bad conduct to gain remission.

26. Education.—The Jail Schools continue to do useful service. They were all inspected by the officers of the Educational Department during the year and certified as doing very satisfactory work. Competition for admission to these schools is very keen among all prisoners and more classes will be opened when funds permit.

The Ladies' sub-committee at Nagpur under the able guidance of Mrs. Gardiner regularly visited the female prisoners at Nagpur Central Jail twice a week and held knitting classes and also gave lectures on semi-religious subjects. Mrs. Nasir arranged magic lantern lectures once every month in addition to the above classes.

27. **Religious Preachers.**—Religious and moral instruction was regularly given in nearly every jail by Hindu and Muhammadan preachers. The deaths during the year of Pandit Prayagdutt of Amraoti Jail and (Moulvi) Kazi Abdul Samad of Bilaspur Jail have robbed the Department of two very able and respected religious preachers, and it will not be easy to fill in their places. Both of them did their honorary work very conscientiously for many years.

28. **Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.**—The branches at Nagpur and Amraoti continue to do useful work. Either no work is being done elsewhere or the branches have not sent in their reports. The activities of Rao Sahib Saranjame, Honorary Secretary of the Amraoti Branch, deserve special mention, and Mr. R. W. Fulay, M.L.C., continues to do good work at Nagpur.

29. **Visitors.**—The Hon'ble the Home Member, visited the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution and the Hon'ble the Minister for Public Health visited the Khandwa Jail. Official and non-official visitors of different jails paid fairly regular visits according to roster prepared by the Board of Visitors.

30. **Notice of Officers.**—Rao Sahib P. V. Marathe, Superintendent of Akola Jail, received his well earned title of Rao Sahib during the year. Thanks are due to all the Superintendents for the efficient management of their jails. The jailor and other staff have all worked and behaved well.

My office staff has also worked very satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

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

*Offg. Inspector-General of Prisons,  
Central Provinces.*

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STATEMENTS

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**GENERAL**  
*Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined*

1	2			3		
Jails.	Central Jail.	District Jail.	Subsidiary Jail.	Remained at the commencement of the year.		
				M.	F.	T
<b>Total</b>	2	10	9	5,085	214	5,299

**GENERAL**  
*Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined*

1	6		
Jails.	Discharged from all classes.		
	M.	F.	T.
<b>Total</b>	17,632	850	18,482

**STATEMENT NO. I.—**  
*Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and*

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial No.	Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
<b>Total</b>		4,338	16	7,051	284	11,399	450

## SUMMARY

*in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933*

4						5		
Received during the year.						Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
17,249	866	18,115	22,334	1,080	23,414			

## SUMMARY

*in the Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933—concl'd.*

7						8		
Remained at the end of the year.						Daily average number of each class.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
4,701	230	4,931	4,679.55	221.10	4,900.65			

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933.*

6										7		
Received by transfer.										Grand Total.		
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.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
3,554	205	403	15	61	2	...	...	...	...	15,417	672	16,039

STATEMENT No. I.—

*Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and*

1	2	8			
Serial No.	Jails.	Transferred to other jails.			
		A		B	
		To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total ...	4,089	229	66	...

STATEMENT No. I.—

*Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the Jails and*

1	2	10		11	
Serial No.	Jails.	Transported beyond seas.		Transported to Mental Hospital.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total	...	...	7	...

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933—contd.*

9

Released during the year.

A		B		C		D			
On appeal.		On expiry of sentences.		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.
876	17	1,265	59	4,659	150	5	...	207	8

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933—concl'd.*

12		13		14		15		16		
Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of present year.		Daily average.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	49	...	43	1	4,151	208	4,039·14	187·47	4,226·61



STATEMENT NO. II.—

*Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts*

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	3 Rel.							
		A						B	
		Christians.						Muhammadans.	
		a		b		c			
		Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Indian.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
	Total ...	3	...	1	...	38	2	905	15

STATEMENT NO. II.—

*Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts*

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	4 Age—			
		C		D	
		22 to 30.		31 to 40.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
			Total ...	3,230	92

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*admitted into the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933.*

						4			
igion.						Age.			
C		D		E		A		B	
Hindus and Sikhs.		Budhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 15.		16 to 21.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,397	111	36	...	2,681	156	37	1	545	37

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*admitted into the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933—contd.*

						5			
conclá.						Education.			
E		F		A		B			
41 to 60.		Above 60.		Literate.		Illiterate.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
1,225	47	82	8	1,18	3	5,874	281		

STATEMENT No. II.—

Showing the religion, age and previous occupation of the convicts

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	6				
		Previous				
		Males				
		A	B	C	D	E
		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.
	Total ...	135	535	366	2,208	261

STATEMENT No. III.—

Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of 31st December of the year according

1 Jails.	Numbers according			
	A		B	
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total admissions ...	347	15	729	31
Total remaining on the 31st December 1933 ...	58	4	174	6

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*admitted into the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933—concl'd.*

						7		
occupation.						Total.		
Females.								
F	G	H	I	J	K			
Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married	Unmarried.	Widows	Prostitutes.	M.	F.	Total.
						114	3,442	180

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*the Central Provinces during the year 1933, and those remaining on the to the nature and length of sentence.*

2

to length of sentence.

C		D		E		F	
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.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3,744	114	1,310	79	381	17	327	13
1,058	37	814	56	507	24	719	21

**STATEMENT No. III.—**  
*Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of  
 31st December of the year according*

1	2			
Jails.	Number			
	G		H	
	Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total admissions ...	69	3	12	...
Total remaining on the 31st December 1933 ...	359	12	77	1

**STATEMENT No. IV.—**  
*Showing the convicts admitted into the Central Provinces*

1	2	3			4			
Serial No.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			Recognition			
					A		B	
					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).	
					M.	F.	Total.	M.
	Total ...	7,061	284	7,345	1,261	95	5	...

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

the Central Provinces during the year 1933, and those remaining on the to the nature and length of sentence—concl'd.

						3		
according to length of sentence—concl'd.						Total.		
I				J				
Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
A		B						
For life.		For a term.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	Total.
71	12	4	...	67	...	7,061	284	7,345
366	43	9	4	10	...	4,151	208	4,359

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

Jails during the year 1933, who had been previously convicted.

						5			
of habitual offenders.									
C		D		A		B			
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.		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.			
						Once previously convicted.		Twice previously convicted.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14	2	1,280	97	37	17	540	42	280	13

STATEMENT No. IV—

*Showing the convicts admitted into the Central Provinces*

1	2	5					
Serial No.	Jails.	Recognition of habitual					
		B				C	
		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 5-A and 5-B.	
		More than twice previously convicted.		Total.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total ...	323	25	1,143	80	1,280	97

STATEMENT No. V.—

*Showing the escape and recaptures of convicts in the*

1	2	3	4		
Serial No.	Jails.	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1932 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year.		
			A	B	C
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.
	Total ...	14	...	3	3

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*Jails during the year 1933, who had been previously convicted—concl'd.*

6			7					
offenders.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age, (Ref. School Act, 1897.)					
Ratio per cent of column 5-C to column 3.			A			B		
			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
18	34	19	35	1	36	9	...	9

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

*Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933.*

5			6			7		
Recaptured during the year.			Remained uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Of those who escaped in previous ten years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous year.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one and under seven years.	Above seven years.
...	3	3	14	...	14	...	...	



STATEMENT No. VI.—

*Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments*

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	3 Daily average population.	4 Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Offences dealt			
				a		b	
				Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.	
				Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.
	Total	4,226.61	4	714	43	305	189

STATEMENT No. VI.—

*Showing the offences committed by convicts and the punishments inflicted*

1 Serial No.	2 Jails.	6 By Criminal Courts.	7 Punishments					
			By Superin					
			Minor.					
			a	b	c	d	e	f
	Total	4	771	81	34	307	937	1,940

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

inflicted on them in the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933.

5					
with by Superintendents.					
c		d		e	
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.
1	13	920	299	1,940	544

(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)

on them in the Central Provinces Jails during the year 1933—concl'd.

8							9	10	11	12	13
inflicted.							Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7-f to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-g to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 8-d to column 9.
tendents.											
Major.											
a	b	c	d	e	f	g					
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.					
53	15	83	2	...	391	544	2,488	45.90	12.87	58.87	0.04

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners year 1933, excluding the cost of building new

1 Serial No.	2 Jail.	3 Daily average number of prisoners.				Estab	
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Total.	a	b
						Per- manent.	Tempor- ary.
	Total 1933 ...	4,226·61	645·15	28·89	4,900·65	Rs. 3,50,011	Rs. 5,522
	Total 1932 ...	5,002·95	637·15	25·02	5,665·12	3,50,176	7,883

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners year 1933, excluding the cost of building new Jails,

1 Serial No.	2 Jail.	6 Hospital charges.					
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras of 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.
	Total 1933 ...	Rs. 6,454.	Rs. 5,268	Rs. 10,288	Rs. 1,835	Rs. 23,845	Rs. a. p. 4 13 10
	Total 1932 ...	5,330	5,934	9,833	1,650	22,747	4 0 3

## NO. IX.—(FINANCIAL)

*in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.*

4		5					
Establishment.		Dieting charges.					
c	d	a	b	c	d	e	f
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of daily expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.
Rs. 3,55,533	Rs. a. p. 72 8 9	Rs. 1,22,996	Rs. 1,264	Rs. 2,440	Rs. —574	Rs. 1,26,126	Rs. a. p. 25 14 3
3,58,059	63 3 3	1,59,923	2,110	3,259	4,241	1,69,533	30 0 11

## NO. IX.—(FINANCIAL)

*in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.*

7		8					
Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					
g	a	b	a	b	c	d	e
Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total.	Cost per head of average strength
Rs. a. p. 498 6 11	Rs. 32,865	Rs. a. p. 6 11 11	Rs. 3,590	Rs. 8,176	Rs. 1,003	Rs. 12,769	Rs. a. p. 2 9 8
366 1 11	50,453	8 15 2	3,933	4,087	512	8,532	1 8 1

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners year 1933, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of

1	2	9			
Serial No.	Jail.	Charges for moving prisoners.			
		a	b	c	d
		Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
	Total 1933 ...	28,281	...	28,281	5 12 4
	Total 1932 ...	28,346	66	28,412	5 0 3

STATEMENT

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in year 1933, excluding the cost of building new Jails.

1	2	11					
Serial No.	Jail.	Travelling allowances					
		a	b	a	b	c	
		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Total 1933 ...	4,735	0 15 6	1,095	2,180	29	
	Total 1932 ...	5,006	0 14 1	2,247	2,298	451	

## NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)

*in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.*

10

Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payment as rewards for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
10,270	1,421	9,452	3,194	263	32,386	56,986	11 10 1
9,428	1,572	11,436	3,397	188	26,891	52,912	9 5 5

## NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)

*the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the of additions, alterations and repairs—contd.*

12					13		
Contingencies.					Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.		
d	e	f	g	h	a	b	
Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and (stationery department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
610	79	122	4,115	0 13 5	992	818	
625	148	64	5,833	1 0 6	643	1,635	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the year 1933, excluding the cost of building new Jails*

1	2	Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tool				
Serial No.	Jail.	c	d	e	f	g
		Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Total 1933	155	475	92	583	252
	Total 1932	73	427	217	1,085	982

## STATEMENT

*Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and*

1	2	3				
Serial No.	Jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Cash in hand at the end of 1932.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1932.	Raw material at the end of 1932.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1933.
			A	B	C	D
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Total	4700.92	636	82,483	30,961	6,015

## NO. IX—(FINANCIAL)

*the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during of additions, alterations and repairs—concl'd.*

13					14	
and plant likely to last for three years and upwards—concl'd.					Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>		
Dairy live stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep which goes under 10-F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
288	—216	165	3,604	0 11 9	6,48,859	132 6 5
25	330	531	5,948	1 0 10	7,07,435	124 14 0

## NO. XII-A.—(FINANCIAL)

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933.*

4					5				
Debits.					Credits.				
Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1932.	Plant and machinery at the end of 1932.	Amount drawn from the treasury during 1932.	Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts.	Total.	Cash in hand at the end of 1933	Manufactured articles at the end of 1933.	Raw material at the end of 1933.	Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1932.	Amount of outstanding bill due to the jails at the end of 1933.
E	F	G	H	I	A	B	C	D	E
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,169	1,11,032	1,32,218	1,051	3,79,565	714	63,166	31,351	836	34,198



## STATEMENT

*Showing the result of the employment of convicts in the Jails and*

1	2	5			
Serial No.	Jail.	Credits.			Excess of credit or profits.
		Plant and machinery at the end of 1933.	Amount paid into the Treasury by cash including I. D. credits during 1933.	Total.	
		F	G	H	
	Total ...	Rs. 1,07,834	Rs. 2,57,455	Rs. 4,95,554	Rs. 1,15,989

## STATEMENT

*Showing the net cost of the prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary*

1	2	3	4
Serial No.	Jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14 of Statement IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14 of Statement IX).
	Total ...	Rs. a. p. 6,48,859 0 0	Rs. a. p. 132 6 0

## NO. XII-A—(FINANCIAL)

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933—concl'd.*

6		7				8
Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Average profit per head of number employed on jail manufacture.	Excess of 5-G over 4-G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 4-G over 5-G or cash loss.	Savings to Government by employment of prison labour.	Explanation as regards entry in column 7-C.
B	C	A	B	C	D	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	
27 9 9	92 8 7	1,25,237	29 13 0	...	53,359	

## NO. XIII—(FINANCIAL)

*Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933.*

5	6	7	8	9
Total cash earning (column 14 of Statement XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,25,315 0 0	25 9 0	5,23,544 0 0	106 13 0	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes*

1	2	3			4		
Serial No.	Jails.	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.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Total ...	6,086	432	6,518	4,679.55	221.10	4,900.65

## STATEMENT

*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes*

1	2	3					
Serial No.	Jails.	Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			A Of admission into hospital.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	Total ...	45	1	46	276.95	194.48	273.23

## NO. XIV—(VITAL)

in the Central Provinces Jails for the year 1933.

5		6			7			1
Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Serial No.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total.	
5,976	335	1,296	43	1,339	46.74	1.10	47.84	

## NO. XIV—(VITAL)

in the Central Provinces Jails for the year 1933—concl'd.

9									1
Ratio per mille of average strength.									Serial No.
B			C			D			
Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
9.99	4.97	9.76	9.62	4.52	9.39	9.62	4.52	9.39	

## STATEMENT

*Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Berar during the*

1	2						
Serial No.	Jails.	A		B		C	
		Cholera.		Dysentery.		*Malaria fevers.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D
	Total ... ..			102	3	185	2

## STATEMENT

*Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the Berar during the*

1	2	3					
Serial No.	Jails.	J		K		Cholera.	
		Diarrhoea.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.			
		A	D	A	D	A	D
	Total ... ..	53	2	85	2	...	...

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

## NO. XV—(VITAL)

convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and year 1933.

3

D		E		F		G		H		I	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Hæmoptysis due to Tuberculosis.		Other Tubercular dise-ses.		Anæmia and debility.		Other gen-ral diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases of non-tubercular origin. †	
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
32	10	3	1	22	2	603	6	33	10	57	3

## NO. XV—(VITAL)

convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces and year 1933—concl'd.

4

Ratio of admissions and deaths *per mille* of average strength from

Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All causes.	
A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
24·13	·71	43·77	·47	7·80	2·37	12·34	·47	278·00	9·60

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

## STATEMENT

*Showing the mortality among the convicts in the the Jails and Subsidiary length of time*

1	2	3		
Serial No.	Jails.	Not exceeding six months in Jail.		
		Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
	<b>Total ...</b>	1500·96	22	14·66

## STATEMENT

*Showing the mortality among the convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary length of time*

1	2	6		
Serial No.	Jails.	Above two years and not exceeding three years.		
		Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
	<b>Total ...</b>	456·23	3	6·57

\*The average number must be obtained

## NO. XVI—(VITAL)

*Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933, according to passed in the Jail.*

4			5		
Above six months and not exceeding one year			Above one year and not exceeding nine years.		
Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
899.01	8	8.90	753.27	8	10.62

## NO. XVI—(VITAL)

*Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933, according to passed in the Jail—concl'd.*

7			8		
Above two years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.		
Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.*	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
516.67	...	...	511.34	3	5.87

by means of monthly Census.



## STATEMENT

*Showing particulars regarding prisoners undertrial in the Jails and*

Serial No.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.	
1	2	3		4	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
	Total ...	721	48	5,799	360

## STATEMENT

*Showing particulars regarding prisoners undertrial in the Jails and*

Serial No.	Jails.	Released.			Convicted and sentenced.		
1	2	7			8		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Total ...	3,324	221	3,545	2,524	162	2,686

## No. XVII

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933.*

Total.			Average daily number.		
5			6		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total
6,520	408	6,928	611.52	33.63	645.15

## No. XVII

*Subsidiary Jails of the Central Provinces during the year 1933—concl'd.*

Transferred.		Escaped.		Died		Remaining on 31st December 1933.		
9		10		11		12		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
173	3	...	...	2	...	497	22	519

STATE

Showing the condition of the prisoners released from the

Serial No.	Jail.	Number released during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained		
				(a)	(b)	(c)
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.
1	2	3	4	5		
	Total ...	7,245	1,995	493	1,914	1,215

STATE

Showing the working of the remission

Serial No.	Jail.	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.			
			Sentenced to			
			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 year but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 years but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total ...	3	4,002	435	252	119

## MENT B

Central Provinces and Berar Jails during the year 1933.

weight.		Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
(d)	Total.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	Total.	
Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		
				6			7
728	4,350	226	435	171	68	900	

## MENT C

system during the year 1933.

Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4 to 7.				Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in columns 4 to 7.
Sentenced to				Sentenced to					
Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 year but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 years but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.	Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 year but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 years but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
90	180	452	1,066	39	112	261	533	Rs. a. p. 50 6 0	Rs. a. p. 0 6 1

**STATEMENT**

*Showing number of offences committed by convicts and the  
and Berar Jails during*

Serial No.	Jail.	Total number of male convicts.	Total number of jail offences.	Total number of prisoners		
				6 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15 stripes.	Above 15 to 20 stripes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Total</b> ....	<b>15,417</b>	<b>1,596</b>	...	<b>1</b>	...

F

corporal punishments inflicted on them in the Central Provinces  
the year 1933.

punished by whipping.			Total number of male convicts in whose cases corporal punishments caused directly or indirectly.		Percentage of		Remarks.
Above 20 to 25 stripes.	Above 25 to 30 stripes.	Grand total.	Deaths.	Illness.	Column 10 to column 3.	Column 10 to column 4.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	1	2	...	...	0·01	0·13	