

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 1940

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NAGPUR  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING, C. P. & BERAR  
1941

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GOVERNMENT OF THE  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR

JAIL DEPARTMENT

*Nagpur, the 22nd September 1941.*

READ—The report on the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1940.

READ ALSO—The district reports.

RESOLUTION

[NOTE.—Figures in brackets are corresponding figures for the year 1939.]

Two important features of the administration of jails in the year under review are the starting of the civil disobedience movement and the repeal of the Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939. As a result of the civil disobedience movement, 126 persons were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, 13 persons were sentenced till the rising of the court and two persons were detained under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. Out of the 126 persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment, 14 were placed in class A, 62 in class B and 50 in class C. The Provincial Government is gratified to note that discipline in the jails continues to be well maintained, the number of jail offences having fallen during the year from 1,715 to 1,588.

2. The year opened with a jail population of 5,251 [4,639], persons admitted during the year numbered 17,244 [18,460], and the year closed with a population of 5,441 [5,251].

3. Government is glad to note that the observations made by Government in last year's resolution on the subject of short term sentences have borne fruit. There has been a welcome decrease in the number of persons sentenced to less than three months imprisonment and in the number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment. Government considers, however, that it is essential that Commissioners and District Magistrates should continue to show vigilance in the scrutiny of all short term sentences, where the short term sentence is not due to a statutory limit or to imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

4. The remission system continues to offer a stimulus to reform amongst prisoners. It is satisfactory to note that no prisoner to whom the remission rules were applied failed to gain some remission.

5. Rs. 6,68,346 [Rs. 6,53,536] was spent on guarding and maintaining prisoners. The increased expenditure is reported to be due to a larger average population and a rise in the price

of food grains. On account, however, of the total cost being distributed over a larger average population, the average cost per head fell from Rs. 129-9-2 to Rs. 126-7-3. Total cash earnings fell from Rs. 1,61,081 to Rs. 1,45,125; the cash profit per head also fell from Rs. 38-4-2 to Rs. 32-9-9 during the year under report. The decrease is mainly attributable to a revision in the rates charged for jail made articles supplied to Government departments.

6. Government is glad to note that in spite of the increase in the average population in the jails during the year, there was an appreciable decrease in the daily average sick, the admissions to hospital and the total number of deaths.

7. Lieut.-Col. N. S. Jatar, G.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., was in charge of the department for the whole of the year. Government desires once again to thank him for a year of efficient and successful administration.

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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, C. P. & Berar,

D. R. RUTNAM,

*Joint Secy. to Govt., C. P. & Berar, Jail Dept.*

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No. 1765-I-1-4.

FROM

LT.-COL. A. S. GAREWAL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), I.M.S.,  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,  
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

TO

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

*Nagpur, the 12th May 1941.*

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of the Jails of the Central Provinces and Berar for the year 1940.

2. Lt.-Col. N. S. Jatar, C.I.E., D.S.O., I.M.S., held charge of the department throughout the year.

3. The number of jails was reduced by one, the Subsidiary Jail at Damoh having been closed with effect from 1st April 1940. The Amraoti District Jail, which was reduced to a third class district jail in the year 1938 as an experimental measure, was restored to its original status with effect from 1st April as the reduction resulted in overcrowding in other jails. The classification of the other jails remained the same as last year.

4. **Salient features.**—(i) Owing to the individual civil disobedience movement started during the latter part of the year, this department was faced with abnormal conditions. In connection with the movement, 126 persons were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, thirteen persons were sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court with or without fine and two persons were detained under rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules. All political prisoners were concentrated in the Nagpur Central Jail. They were kept separately from the ordinary prisoners. Their behaviour and conduct was on the whole satisfactory. Unlike the previous movements, the number of women prisoners admitted to jails in connection with the present political movement was very few. Many of the political prisoners were found, on admission, to be suffering from chronic diseases necessitating treatment in the civil hospital.

The Central Provinces and Berar Prisons (Amendment) Act, 1939, which provided for preferential treatment of political prisoners was repealed during the year. Consequent on the repeal of the Act, all political prisoners were classified as A, B or C according to their

social status. By this classification, 14 prisoners came to be placed in class A, 62 in class B and 50 in class C. The following concessions were allowed to political prisoners :—

- (i) [1] Under the rules, only A class prisoners can be allowed to wear their own clothing. This concession was extended to B and C class Satyagrahi and other Civil Disobedience prisoners.
- [2] Discretion was given to Jail Superintendents to grant permission to well-behaved political prisoners to sleep outside the barrack when the weather was sultry.
- (ii) A and B class prisoners and Special class undertrials were allowed to have interviews with their relatives and friends without the screen in the middle.
- (iii) C class prisoners (politicals) were allowed to eat off their own plates.

5. **Notable improvements.**—The rules relating to promotion of life prisoners to convict official ranks have been so amended as to enable them to become eligible for promotion to these ranks at an early stage of their imprisonment.

The remission rules have been amended in such a way as to enable a prisoner to earn remission during the month of his admission as well as during the month of his release provided he is admitted to jail on or before the 15th of a month and released after the 15th.

The formula for calculating the prices of jail-made articles was revised during the year and the revised formula brought into effect. By this formula, the prices of jail-made articles supplied to Government departments were considerably reduced.

6. **Narsinghpur Borstal Institution.**—Notwithstanding the opening of the Subsidiary Jail at Narsinghpur for the confinement of adult criminals and the building of a new barrack with an accommodation for 81 inmates, there was overcrowding throughout the year. The prescribed accommodation at this institution is for 344 inmates while it had to accommodate always more than this number during the year, the daily average being 349.77. The number of adolescents requiring accommodation at this institution is steadily increasing.

*Number and disposal of boys.*—The year opened with 328 [258] boys. There were 259 admissions against 224 in the previous year. Of the 259 [224] boys admitted, 141 [142] were sentenced under the Borstal Act, 28 [nil] under the Reformatory Schools Act and 90 [82] received sentences under other Laws and Acts. The total number of boys dealt with during the year was 587 [482]. Of these, 229 [154] were discharged from all causes, leaving a balance of 358 [328] at the close of the year.

*Boys on licence.*—At the commencement of the year 19 [9] Borstal and 5 [6] ordinary boys were out on licence. Thirty-seven [48] Borstal and 7 [11] ordinary sentence boys were sent out on licence during the year. Five [4] Borstal and 1 [1] ordinary boys

were received back in the institution on account of ill-health and 2 Borstal boys for unsatisfactory work, 35 [31] Borstal and 9 [11] ordinary boys were discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 14 [19] Borstal and 2 ordinary boys on licence at the end of the year. With the exception of two Borstal boys, all worked to the satisfaction of their employers.

As usual, efforts were made for the appointment of Parole Officers in all cases of inmates released or discharged from licence. In every case requisition was sent and in 75 out of 90 cases Parole Officers were appointed, in one case none was willing to act as Parole Officer, in 4 cases none could be appointed for want of proper address of the inmates and in 10 cases no reply was received.

The half-yearly reports on the conduct and mode of life of released Borstal inmates were generally regular and satisfactory. It appears that in certain cases Parole Officers were unable to get employment for the released inmates in the industry in which they were trained and some other jobs had to be found out for them. Excepting a very few cases all the inmates were reported to be working well and earning an honest livelihood.

*Literary education.*—There were 282 [254] boys in the School attached to the Borstal Institution. One hundred and forty-two [177] were admitted during the year. One hundred and thirty-one [149] were discharged and 293 [282] remained in the School at the close of the year. Two hundred and eleven [188] boys 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 as last year and instructions in Elementary Geography and Citizenship were continued to be given. With a staff of only two trained teachers it was found very difficult to impart education to all the boys, and the work of teaching had therefore to be carried out with the help of boys already educated from outside. Increase in the teaching staff is, therefore, very essential. Board and Glass Painting and Typewriting were also taught during school hours. There were 20 boys in the Painting class and 4 in Typewriting.

The School library contains 450 books—400 Hindi and 50 Urdu. The books were issued regularly and were read with interest.

The School is making good progress. The Assistant District Inspector of Schools visited the School during the year and expressed satisfaction.

*Industrial training.*—The boys were also given industrial training. The industry most suitable in each case was taught after taking into consideration the inclination and aptitude of each individual.

The following are the industries which were taught in the institution :—

*Weaving.*—Cloth, Durrie, Niwar, Towel, Tape, Tatpatti and Sailta parties.



*Carpentry.*—Sawing wood and making all kinds of furniture.

*Cane work.*—Making tables, chairs of all kinds, stools, tiffin baskets, soda water bottle-carriers and vegetable baskets.

*Smithy work.*

*Painting.*—Glass and Board painting.

Making money bags, rope and twine, volley ball and badminton nets.

*Pottery.*—Earthen pots and flower pots.

*Cement work.*—Making cement posts, drains, slabs. Also other articles of cement, such as table tops, coloured and mosaic ash trays, bath room stools, flower pots, etc.

During the year, the Associated Cement Companies very kindly sent one of their expert masons to train the boys in making different kinds of cement concrete articles. The Expert gave training to the boys for about 15 days and now the boys are able to make certain articles independently.

*Physical exercises.*—As usual, the inmates were given regular physical exercises in drill, Indian clubs, Dumb bells, Lezim and marching. They were allowed to play games such as hockey, volley ball, dodge ball, basket ball, kho kho and kabaddi. The Institute has a fairly good hockey team, and practice matches were regularly held with the Police, Government High School and other local hockey teams.

Twenty selected boys were taken for a day's outing and 40 selected Hindu and Mohammadan boys were taken to Burman in batches of 20 during the Burman Fair days. They had a whole day's busy and interesting programme at the fair. Forty-five selected Mohammadan boys were taken to Idgah on Id day.

## CHAPTER I.—JUDICIAL

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

7. **General Summary.**—The number of all classes of prisoners in jails at the commencement of the year was 5,251 [4,639] and the number received during the year was 17,244 [18,460] making a total of 22,495 [23,099]. The number discharged from all causes was 17,054 [17,848] and the number remaining at the close of the year was 5,441 [5,251]. The total daily average strength for the year was 5,285.30 as against 5,043.77 for the previous year.

The table below shows the total of the daily average number of each class of prisoners and for purposes of comparison the figures for the preceding year are also given :—

	1939	1940	Variations
Convicts ..	4,276.28	4,497.01	+ 220.73
Undertrials ..	765.20	785.17	+ 19.97
Civil prisoners ..	2.29	3.12	+ 0.83
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,043.77</b>	<b>5,285.30</b>	<b>+ 241.53</b>

### 8. Number and disposal of convicts (Statement No. I).—

The year commenced with 4,082 [3,807] male and 166 [172] female convicted prisoners. The number of direct admissions during the year was 7,553 [7,514] males and 246 [259] females. The number of convicts received on transfer from other jails both within and outside the province was 2,639 [2,786] males and 167 [178] females. The total number of convicts dealt with during the year was 14,274 [14,107] males and 579 [609] females or a total of 14,853 [14,716].

No volunteer convict was sent to the Andamans during the year nor any one was received back from that island.

Excluding transfer of prisoners to other jails which numbered 2,904 [3,013] the disposal of convicts is accounted for as follows :—

Released on appeal	..	743	[550]
On expiry of sentence	..	1,486	[1,514]
Under remission rules	..	4,847	[5,014]
By order of Government	..	96	[258]
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Nagpur.		13	[16]
Executed	..	41	[34]
Died	..	60	[69]

The number remaining in custody at the close of the year was 4,663 [4,248]. The daily average population of convicts increased from 4,276.28 in 1939 to 4,497.01 in the year under report.

**9. Advisory Board.**—Two meetings of the Advisory Board were held during the year as usual. The total number of cases placed before the Boards was 262 [287]. Eighty-nine [125] prisoners were recommended for release and of these 53 [99] were ordered to be released by Government.

**10. Religion, age and education of convicts (Statement No. II).**—The various religions contributed towards the jail population in the following proportion as compared with the preceding year :—

	1939		1940	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Christians	.. 49	0.63	58	0.74
Mohammadans	.. 1,170	15.05	1,184	15.18
Hindus and Sikhs	.. 5,000	64.33	4,904	62.88
Buddhists and Jains	.. 47	0.60	66	0.85
All other classes	.. 1,507	19.39	1,587	20.35
<b>Total</b>	.. <b>7,773</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>7,799</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Excepting under the head Hindus and Sikhs, the percentages under all other heads indicate a slight increase. As usual, the major portion of the jail population consisted of Hindus who are in a majority in the province.

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

	1939		1940	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Under 15 years ..	50	0.64	76	0.97
16 to 21 years ..	429	5.52	431	5.53
22 to 30 years ..	3,779	48.62	3,898	49.99
31 to 40 years ..	2,171	27.93	2,064	26.46
41 to 60 years ..	1,267	16.30	1,256	16.10
Above 60 years ..	77	0.99	74	0.95
Total ..	7,773	100.00	7,799	100.00

From the above statistics it will be observed that there was a slight increase in the percentage of convicts under the age of 30 years, while those above that age indicate a slight decrease. The bulk of the jail population is contributed by persons between the ages of 22 and 40 years.

*Education.*—Of the 7,799 [7,773] convicts admitted during the year, 1,631 [1,380] were literate and 6,168 [6,393] were illiterate. The percentage of literate convicts was 20.91 [17.75] and that of illiterate convicts 79.09 [82.25].

*Previous occupation.*—Of the 7,553 males admitted, 110 or 1.46 per cent were employed under Government, municipal or other local authorities, 502 or 6.65 per cent were professional persons, 414 or 5.48 per cent were in service or performing personal offices, 2,422 or 32.07 per cent were engaged in agriculture and with animals, 265 or 3.51 per cent in commerce and trade, 177 or 2.34 in mechanical, arts, etc., and 3,663 or 48.49 per cent were miscellaneous persons.

#### 11. Nature and length of sentence (Statement No. III).—

The table produced below shows the terms of imprisonment of convicts admitted during the year under review as compared with the preceding year :—

Length of sentence	Admissions		Variation	Percentage	
	1939	1940		1939	1940
1. Not exceeding one month ..	887	878	—9	11.41	11.26
2. Above one and not exceeding three months.	644	452	—192	8.29	5.80
3. Above three months and not exceeding six months.	3,993	4,066	+73	51.37	52.13
4. Above six months and not exceeding one year.	1,139	1,305	+166	14.65	16.73
5. Above one year and not exceeding two years.	460	463	+3	5.92	5.94
6. Above two years and not exceeding five years.	371	403	+32	4.77	5.17
7. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.	94	55	—39	1.21	0.71
8. Exceeding ten years ..	1	4	+3	0.01	0.05
9. Sentenced to transportation for life.	89	87	—2	1.15	1.11
10. Sentenced to transportation for a term.	1	..	—1	0.01	..
11. Sentenced to death ..	94	86	—8	1.21	1.10
Total ..	7,773	7,799	+26	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from the above that there was a decrease in the number of prisoners sentenced to less than three months which is satisfactory.

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

	Number		Percentage	
A. Simple imprisonment ..	890	[940]	11.41	[12.09]
B. Rigorous imprisonment ..	6,903	[6,812]	88.51	[87.64]
C. Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	4	[17]	0.05	[0.22]
D. Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	2	[4]	0.03	[0.05]
Total ..	7,799	[7,773]	100.00	[100.00]

### 12. Convicts previously convicted (Statement No. IV).—

Of the 7,799 convicts admitted during the year, 1,463 or 18.76 per cent had been previously convicted as against 1,300 or 17 per cent in 1939. Of this number, 674 [598] had one, 345 [288] two, and 444 [414] more than two previous convictions. The number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classed as habituals decreased from 121 to 93. The number of youthful offenders under the age of 15 rose from 50 to 76. Of these 17 [9] had been previously convicted.

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

	1939	1940
1. Number of all classes admitted during the year ..	7,773	7,799
2. Total number of "habituals" admitted ..	1,421	1,556
3. Number identified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,390	1,537
4. Number classified as "habituals" by District Magistrates or Magistrates specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	12	9
5. Number classified as "habituals" by Jail Superintendent ..	19	10

**13. Escapes and re-captures (Statement No. V).—**Four convicts escaped during the year as against three in the previous year. Out of these, three escapes occurred at the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, and one from the District Jail at Bilaspur. The escapes from the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution took place outside the institution. One of them was re-captured the same evening while the other two who were ex-Reformatory School inmates were caught the next day. All the three were prosecuted and sentenced. There was no slackness or negligence of duty on the part of the jail staff. The inmates of the Borstal Institution are given greater freedom than ordinary convicts and escapes are, therefore, easier.

There was only an attempt to escape at Bilaspur. The prisoner was re-captured almost immediately.

**14. Offences and punishments (Statement No. VI).—**The total number of jail offences committed during the year fell

from 1,715 to 1,588. Of these 360 related to work, 347 to prohibited articles, 12 to assaults, mutiny and escapes and 860 to all other breaches of jail rules.

Nine [8] offences were dealt with by criminal courts. Out of the remaining offences minor punishments were inflicted in 930 [1203] cases and major punishments in 649 [499] cases. The ratio per cent of punishments to daily average number of convicts fell from 40 to 35. The diminution in the number of offences is attributable to stricter discipline and to careful supervision of prisoners coupled with more humane treatment.

Two corporal punishments were awarded during the year at the Jubbulpore Central Jail. The offences which called for this punishment were mutinous behaviour and assaults. These prisoners had more than four previous convictions and had many jail punishments to their credit.

## CHAPTER II.—FINANCIAL

**15. Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners (Statement No. IX).**—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners during the year was Rs. 6,68,346 [Rs. 6,53,536] or an increase of Rs. 14,810. The increase is chiefly due to a larger average population, the daily average number being 5,285.30 [5,043.77], and the rise in the price of food grains.

The average cost per head, however, decreased from Rs. 129-9-2 to Rs. 126-7-3 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. 3,49,608 [Rs. 3,41,392] or an increase of Rs. 8,216. The increase is mainly due to the restoration of the Amraoti District Jail to the status of a first class District Jail. The cost per head, however, fell to Rs. 66-2-4 [Rs. 67-11-0] on account of the increase in the daily average population.

*Dietary charges.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,70,424 [Rs. 1,49,372] or an increase of Rs. 21,052. The increase in expenditure was due to a larger average population, general rise in the price of food-grains and the admission of a large number of A and B class political prisoners.

The cost per head rose from Rs. 29-10-1 to Rs. 32-4-3.

*Hospital charges.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 19,269 [Rs. 23,183] or a decrease of Rs. 3,914. The decrease was due partly to the non-payment of some of the bills owing to their late receipt and partly to rigid economy in the use of costly drugs.

*Clothing and bedding of prisoners.*—Due to less replacement of woollen clothing the expenditure under this head fell to Rs. 29,464 [Rs. 35,462]. The cost per head was Rs. 5-9-3 [Rs. 7-0-7].

*Charges for moving prisoners.*—The expenditure under this head decreased by Rs. 911 owing to fewer transfers of prisoners consequent on the restoration of the Amraoti Jail to its original status.

*Miscellaneous services and supplies.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 41,984 [Rs. 43,077] and the cost per head was Rs. 7-15-1 [Rs. 8-8-8]. The decrease was due to the cost of articles such as warders' uniform and boots not being adjusted during the year.

*Contingencies.*—The total amount spent under this head during the year was Rs. 21,460 [Rs. 25,043] or a decrease of Rs. 3,583. The decrease is chiefly due to the late receipt of municipal bills for payment.

*Charges for live-stock, tools and plant.*—The expenditure under this head has increased to Rs. 7,240 [Rs. 6,146] during this year. The increase is due to the replacement of various articles of dead stock, the prices of which have risen.

**16. Result of the employment of convicts (Statement No. XII-A).**—The amount drawn from the treasury during the year was Rs. 1,41,630 [Rs. 1,21,293] while that paid into the treasury was Rs. 2,86,755 [Rs. 2,82,374] showing a cash earning of Rs. 1,45,125 [Rs. 1,61,081] or a decrease of Rs. 15,956. Consequently the average cash profit per head of convict sentenced to labour decreased to Rs. 32-9-9 [Rs. 38-4-2]. The decrease in the cash earnings was due to the introduction of the revised formula for calculating the cost of jail-made articles for supply to Government departments.

The savings affected to Government by employment of prison labour amounted to Rs. 46,966 [Rs. 48,054].

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

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

The following statement gives the details of articles supplied during the year as compared with the previous year :—

	1939		1940	
	Quantity	Value Rs.	Quantity	Value Rs.
1. Prison clothing ..	31,642	15,392	19,876	16,642
2. Paid warders' clothing ..	2,572	3,323	2,993	4,665
3. Forest clothing ..	6,222	7,704	4,608	9,792
4. Police cloth ..	3,887 Yds.	2,581	3,671 Yds.	2,238
5. Police clothing ..	26,159	44,712	26,904	47,895
6. Peons' livery cloth ..	14,890 Yds.	3,596	13,694 Yds.	3,438
7. Tents ..	108	39,118	60	20,532
8. Blankets, blanket coats ..	6,401	18,904	5,722	18,582
9. Excise, Settlement, Nazul, Hospital, Land Records and Revenue peons' clothing.	3,293	5,719	7,704	9,631
10. Miscellaneous, such as durries, newar, dusters, etc.	..	14,969	..	21,154
Total ..	..	1,56,018	..	1,54,569

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—The industries carried on in this jail were the same as in the previous year. The following are some of the important industries :—

- (1) Printing and distribution of forms.
- (2) Quinine manufacture.
- (3) Weaving of white liveries for peons.
- (4) Carpet, newar and tape-making.
- (5) Stitching of Postal uniforms.
- (6) Rubber stamp-making.

The cash earnings (Press and Factory) amounted to Rs. 89,378 [Rs. 93,161] or a decrease of Rs. 3,783. The decrease is due to the introduction of revised formula for calculating the cost of jail-made articles for supply to Government departments.

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

	1939	1940
1. Forms printed ..	35,321,715	35,900,750
2. Cash Receipts ..	Rs. 6,357	Rs. 4,392
3. Supplementary Indents ..	236	141
4. New forms added ..	147	68
5. Forms revised ..	130	112
6. Work done for all departments, printing and binding.	Rs. 1,25,527	Rs. 1,25,798
7. Rubber stamps supplied ..	2,733 stamps worth Rs. 1,525	2,566 stamps worth Rs. 1,290

*Quinine.*—The quinine factory continued to work to its fullest extent.

The table below shows the quantity of quinine supplied during the past four years :—

	1937	1938	1939	1940
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1. Quinine Sulphate ..	928	1,000	1,132	908
2. Cinchona Febrifuge ..	820	826	1,082	615
3. Quinine Hydrochloride ..	47	50	62	35
4. Quinine tablets ..	428	526	633	542
5. Cinchona tablets ..	245	372	648	275
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes
6. Quinine boxes ..	5,046	5,632	6,136	398
7. Cinchona boxes ..	..	..	..	2,139

The demand for the supply of quinine and cinchona during this year was on the increase but all the indents received could not be complied with in full on account of irregular supply of drugs from Madras owing to the War conditions.

In addition to the above, 368 [571] lb. of white quinine tablets were supplied to the Deputy Commissioners for free distribution.

*Raipur, Akola and Amraoti.*—The industries in these jails were the same as in the previous years.

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

	Cash earnings	
	1939	1940
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Raipur ..	4,051	5,175
(2) Akola ..	3,850	4,445
(3) Amraoti ..	1,368	1,027
(4) Narsinghpur ..	4,430	2,031

The decrease in the cash earnings at Narsinghpur is due to there being in stock a large quantity of raw materials and manufactured articles.

**18. Net cost of the prisoners (Statement No. XIII).**—The total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 6,68,346 or Rs. 126-7-0 per head and the cash earnings to Rs. 1,45,125 or Rs. 27-7-0. Thus the net cost to Government amounted to Rs. 5,23,221 or Rs. 99 per prisoner during the year against Rs. 4,92,455 or Rs. 97-10-0 per prisoner in 1939.

### CHAPTER III.—VITAL

**19. 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 to hospital	Ratio per mille of admissions	Daily average sick	Ratio per mille of sick	Total no of deaths	Ratio per mille of deaths.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1939 ..	5,043.77	1,679	332.89	64.63	12.81	76	15.07
1940 ..	5,285.30	1,444	273.21	53.71	10.16	66	12.49

It will be observed from the above table that the daily average population increased by 241.53. The admissions into hospitals, the number of deaths and the daily average sick decreased during the year, the figures being 1,444 [1,679], 66 [76] and 53.71 [64.63], respectively. This shows that the year was a healthy one.



Of the 66 [76] deaths that occurred during the year, 60 [69] were among the convicts and 6 [7] among the undertrials. The chief causes of deaths were pneumonia 13, tuberculosis of lungs 9, dysentery 4, and respiratory diseases 4.

The following seven jails were responsible for about two-thirds of the total mortality during the year under report as per details given below :—

Jails	Number of deaths
Jubbulpore	.. 11 [11]
Nagpur	.. 9 [16]
Raipur	.. 2 [2]
Akola	.. 8 [21]
Amraoti	.. 4 [2]
Betul	.. 5 [3]
Chhindwara	.. 8 [3]

There were no deaths in the jails at Hoshangabad, Yeotmal, Khandwa, Seoni and Damoh.

*Jubbulpore Central Jail.*—The number of admissions and the daily average sick were higher than in the previous year, the figures being 281 [82] and 14.01 [3.47], respectively. Malaria, dysentery, gonorrhœa, pneumonia, acquired syphilis and other general diseases were responsible for the abnormal rise in the number of admissions into the hospital. The number of deaths however remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 11.

*Nagpur Central Jail.*—The health of this jail during the year was satisfactory. The number of deaths and the daily average sick declined from 16 and 18.56, respectively, in 1939 to 9 and 6.41 during the year. The number of admissions to hospital showed a considerable decrease during the year, the figure being 153 [462].

*Raipur District Jail.*—Although the number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick rose from 16 and 0.47 to 115 and 2.15, respectively, the number of deaths remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 2. The high incidence of sickness was due to a marked rise in the number of cases of malaria which was responsible for 62 admissions into hospital.

*Akola District Jail.*—The health record of this jail shows improvement as compared with the previous year. The number of admissions into hospital, daily average number of sick and the number of deaths were 100 [230], 5.76 [9.08] and 8 [21].

*Amraoti District Jail.*—The year under report showed an appreciable rise in the admission to hospital as compared with the previous year, the figure being 419 [335]. The rise is mainly due to a large number of admissions for malaria, dysentery and influenza. The daily average sick and the number of deaths also increased from 5.06 and 2 in 1939 to 6.28 and 4 in 1940.

*Betul District Jail.*—This jail accommodates infirm prisoners from all jails of this Province. In comparison with the previous year although the number of admissions into hospital and daily average number of sick decreased, the figures being 65 [118] and 2.72 [4.25], respectively, the number of deaths rose from 3 to 5.

*Chhindwara District Jail.*—The admissions to hospital numbered 46 [64] during the year. There was an appreciable decrease in the daily average number of sick from 13.23 in 1939 to 6.39 in 1940. The number of deaths increased from 3 to 8. Of the 8 deaths, 5 were from tuberculosis of lungs. The treatment of tubercular cases was carried on as usual. This jail is a concentration jail for all tuberculosis prisoners.

*Borstal Institute, Narsinghpur.*—There were 30 [26] admissions with one [Nil] death. The daily average sick increased from 0.89 to 1.53.

**20. Admissions to hospital and deaths from principal diseases among convicts (Statement No. XV).—Dysentery.**—The year under report showed a considerable fall in the incidence of this disease as compared with the previous year, there being 129 cases against 375 in 1939. The number of deaths was 4 [5].

*Malaria.*—Out of 343 [317] admissions, there were only 2 [4] deaths during the year. The jails at Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Akola, Amraoti and Betul were responsible for the large number of admissions from this disease. One death occurred at Betul and the other at Balaghat.

*Tuberculosis of Lungs.*—There was a decrease in the number of cases under this head, the figures being 18 [33], while there were 7 [5] deaths during the year.

*Anemia and Debility.*—The number of cases reported under this head was lower than that in the previous year, viz., 35 [56]. There were 3 [4] deaths during the year.

*Pneumonia.*—There were 53 [48] admissions from this disease during the year with 13 [12] deaths. The two jails at Jubbulpore and Nagpur were each responsible for 14 cases and 5 and 2 deaths respectively.

*Diarrhœa*.—Fifty cases of this disease occurred against 81 in the previous year. There was 1 [3] death during the year.

*Abscesses and boils*.—The number of cases from this disease was 82 [54]. There were no deaths.

*Cerebro-spinal Meningitis*.—Admissions due to meningitis numbered 10 as compared with 7 in the previous year. Nagpur Jail recorded seven admissions and Akola three, while the number of deaths was the same as that of the last year, *viz.*, 2 [2].

*Hook-worm* investigation was systematically carried out in all jails as a matter of routine, and infected cases were treated suitably till a cure was effected.

**21. Mortality among convicts according to the length of time passed in jails (Statement No. XVI).**—Classified according to the length of time passed in jail the number of deaths was highest among those who had been in jail for a period not exceeding six months.

**22. Undertrials (Statement No. XVII).**—The number of prisoners awaiting trial in jails on 1st January 1940, was 995 as against 660 in the previous year. The number received during the year was 6,610 [7,690].

Of the total number of 7,605 [8,350] undertrial prisoners dealt with during the year, 4,002 [4,021] were released, 2,596 [2,983] were convicted and sentenced, 224 [344] were transferred and 6 [7] died. There were no escapes among the undertrials. The number remaining at the close of the year was 777 [995]. The daily average population of undertrial prisoners was 785.17 [765.20] showing an increase of about 20.

#### CHAPTER IV.—GENERAL

**23. Physical condition—Prisoners' weightment (Statement B.)**—In all 7,172 [7,336] prisoners were released during the year of whom 4,793 [4,858] gained weight, 576 [659] lost weight and 1,803 [1,819] remained stationary, the percentages being 66.83 [66.2], 8.03 [9.0] and 25.14 [24.8], respectively.

**24. Remission system (Statement C).**—The result of the working of the remission system is shown in Statement C appended to the report. The total number of prisoners released under the remission rules was 4,847 [5,014]. The maximum remission earned by any one convict released during the year was 1,229 [1,068] days and the maximum amount of gratuity Rs. 26-14-0 [Rs. 44]. The remission system is a great aid to the reformation of prisoners. It is much appreciated by prisoners as can be seen from the fact that no prisoner who came under the remission rules failed to gain remission.

**25. Non-political B Class prisoners.**—The year commenced with 21 [23] prisoners of the previous year, and 27 [21] were admitted during the year making a total of 48 [44]. Eighteen [23] prisoners were released during the year leaving 30 [21] in the custody at the end of the year.

The general behaviour of these prisoners remained satisfactory and no difficulty was experienced with regard to discipline and observance of the rules laid down for the management of these prisoners.

**26. Education.**—The jail schools have continued to do satisfactory work. Regular classes were held by paid teachers in the bigger jails and the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur. The officers of the Education Department who visited the jail schools have expressed their satisfaction with regard to the method of teaching and the progress made by the convicts.

Mass adult education on the lines of the "Bareli System" is being tried in the two Central Jails at Jubbulpore and Nagpur under the supervision of the jail teachers and it is reported to be working satisfactorily. The students of the Rajkumar College, Raipur, continued to hold weekly classes in the local jail on the modern lines of education. Adult literary classes, twice a week, started last year by the Head Master of the Government High School in the Yeotmal Jail were discontinued in the middle of the year as the system proved a failure.

**27. Female prisoners.**—The Matron of the Nagpur Central Jail continued to guide the female prisoners in reading and writing. The female ward of this jail was regularly visited by the members of the Ladies Sub-Committee who held classes in knitting and religious instructions. Thanks are due to the members of this Committee for the great interest they are taking in the welfare of female prisoners.

**28. Religious Instructions.**—The Pandits and Maulvis took keen interest in imparting religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of their denomination and the prisoners have appreciated the arrangement.

**29. Games.**—Prisoners were allowed to take part in both indoor and outdoor games. The Annual Sports Tournament was held, as usual, in the Nagpur Central Jail and the staff also took part in it. The inmates of the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, and the convicts of the District Jail, Raipur, took part in outside tournaments.

**30. Gardens.**—Most of the jail gardens produced vegetables and condiments enough for the requirements of the jails and some jails could sell vegetables and flowers to the public as well in spite of the fact that the garden crops were spoiled by heavy and incessant rain.

**31. Visits.**—His Excellency the Governor visited the Bilaspur District Jail during the year under report. The jails at Betul and Chhindwara were visited by the Director of Public Health and those at

Balaghat and Yeotmal by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and the Director of Public Instruction, respectively. Quarterly meetings of the Boards of Visitors were regularly held in most of the jails. Non-official visitors also paid regular visits to the jails.

**32. Inspections.**—The Inspector-General of Prisons visited and inspected all the jails except those at Balaghat, Bhandara, Buldana, Mandla and Yeotmal during the year. Additional visits were also paid to the jails at Nagpur and Raipur.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. S. GAREWAL, LT.-COL., I.M.S.,

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

## GENERAL SUMMARY

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940

1. Place of confinement—				
	Central Jails	..	2	
	District Jails and Borstal Institution	..	10	
	Subsidiary jails	..	9	
			Males	Females
				Total
2.	Remained at the commencement of the year	..	5,035	216
3.	Received during the year	..	16,507	737
4.	Total	..	21,542	953
5.	Discharged from all causes	..	16,299	755
6.	Remaining at the end of the year	..	5,243	198
7.	Daily average number of each class	..	5,072.92	212.38
				5,285.30

## STATEMENT No. I.—JUDICIAL (For convicts only)

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940

			Males	Females
1.	Remained at the close of the previous year	..	4,082	166
2.	Imprisoned during the year	..	7,553	246
	Total	..	11,635	412
3.	Received by transfer—			
	A.—To undergo sentence—			
	(1) From jails in the province	..	2,146	153
	(2) From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province	..	435	13
	(3) From jails outside the province	..	58	1
	B.—In transit for transportation or to other jails—			
	(1) From jails in the province	..	..	..
	(2) From jails outside the province	..	..	..
	Grand Total	..	14,274	579
			14,853	
4.	Transferred to other jails—			
	(1) To undergo sentence	..	2,731	167
	(2) To undergo sentence of transportation	..	5	1
5.	Released during the year—			
	A.—On appeal	..	709	34
	B.—On expiry of sentence	..	1,435	51
	C.—Under remission rules	..	4,701	146
	D.—By order of Government—			
	(1) On account of sickness	..	4	..
	(2) On other grounds	..	84	8
6.	Transported beyond seas	..	..	..
7.	Transferred to Mental Hospital	..	12	1
8.	Escaped	..	..	..
9.	Executed	..	40	1
10.	Died	..	57	3
11.	Remaining at the end of the present year	..	4,496	167
12.	Daily average	..	4,320.23	176.78
	Total daily average	..	4,497.01	

## 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 BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940

	Males	Females
1. Religion—		
A.—Christians—		
(a) Europeans	.. ..	..
(b) Anglo-Indians	.. ..	.. 1
(c) Indians	.. ..	.. 56
B.—Mohammedans	.. ..	.. 17
C.—Hindus and Sikhs	.. ..	.. 147
D.—Buddhists and Jains	.. ..	.. 66
E.—All other castes	.. ..	.. 81
2. Age—		
A.—Under 15	.. ..	.. 74
B.—16 to 21	.. ..	.. 19
C.—22 to 30	.. ..	.. 87
D.—31 to 40	.. ..	.. 69
E.—41 to 60	.. ..	.. 66
F.—above 60	.. ..	.. 3
3. Education—		
A.—Literate	.. ..	.. 7
B.—Illiterate	.. ..	.. 239
4. Previous occupation—		
(1) Males—		
A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	.. ..	.. 110
B.—Professional persons	.. ..	.. 502
C.—Persons in service or performing personal offices	.. ..	.. 414
D.—Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	.. ..	.. 2,422
E.—Persons engaged in commerce and trade	.. ..	.. 265
F.—Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, etc.	.. ..	.. 177
G.—Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise	.. ..	.. 3,663
(2) Females—		
H.—Married	.. ..	.. 141
I.—Unmarried	.. ..	.. 6
J.—Widows	.. ..	.. 96
K.—Prostitutes	.. ..	.. 3
Total	.. ..	.. 7,553
		.. 246
		7,799

## STATEMENT No. III.—JUDICIAL (For convicts only)

SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940 AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31st DECEMBER OF THE YEAR ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES

	Total admissions		Total remaining on the 31st December	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number according to length of sentence—				
A.—Not exceeding one month ..	862	16	29	5
B.—Above one month and not exceeding three months.	434	18	74	2
C.—Above three months and not exceeding six months	3,938	128	1,118	33
D.—Above six months and not exceeding one year	1,249	56	867	33
E.—Above one year and not exceeding two years ..	453	10	667	15
F.—Above two years and not exceeding five years ..	398	5	870	22
G.—Above five years and not exceeding ten years ..	55	..	332	8
H.—Exceeding ten years ..	4	..	36	..
I.—Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				
(i) For life ..	76	11	484	54
(ii) For a term ..	..	..	4	..
J.—Sentenced to death ..	84	2	15	..
2. Total ..	7,553	246	4,496	167
	7,799		4,663	



**STATEMENT No. IV.—JUDICIAL (For convicts only)**  
**SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940, WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED (RECOGNITION OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS)**

	Males	Females	Total
1. Number admitted during the year ..	7,553	246	7,799
2. A.—Number in item 1 identified as “habituals” before conviction and classified as such by the convicting courts.	1,463	74	1,537
B.—Number in item 1 classified as “habituals” by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting court).	6	3	9
C.—Number in item 1 classified as “habituals” by the Jail Superintendent.	10	..	10
D.—Total “habituals” admitted ..	1,479	77	1,556
3. A.—Number imprisoned for the first time in default of finding security under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and classified as “Habituals”.	93	..	93
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”.			
(i) Once previously convicted ..	635	39	674
(ii) Twice previously convicted ..	329	16	345
(iii) More than twice previously convicted.	422	22	444
Total ..	1,386	77	1,463
C.—Total of items 3-A and 3-B ..	1,479	77	1,556
4. Ratio per cent of item 3-C to item 1 ..	19.58	31.30	19.95
5. Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897)—			
A.—Number admitted during the year ..	74	2	76
B.—Number previously convicted ..	16	1	17

## STATEMENT No. VI.—JUDICIAL (For convicts only)

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940

1. Daily average population	..	4,497.01	
2. Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts	..	9	
3. Offences dealt with by Superintendents—			
		Minor punishments	Major punishments
(a) Relating to work	..	246	114
(b) Relating to prohibited articles	..	165	182
(c) Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes	..	..	12
(d) All other breaches of jail rules	..	519	341
Total	..	930	649
4. Punishments inflicted by Criminal Courts	..	..	9
5. Punishments inflicted by Superintendents—			
		Minor punish- ments	Major punish- ments
(a) Warnings	..	311	..
(b) Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	..	34	..
(c) Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	..	..	32
(d) Separate and cellular confinement	..	19	167
(e) Handcuffing and link fetters	..	..	..
(f) Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple	..	..	..
(g) Corporal punishments	..	..	?
(h) Combination of minor punishments	..	..	..
(i) Other punishments	..	566	448
Total	..	930	649
6. Grand total of punishments	..		1,588
7. Ratio of item 5 total (Minor punishments) to item 1	..		20.68
8. Ratio of item 5 total (Major punishments) to item 1	..		14.43
9. Ratio of item 6 to item 1	..		35.31
10. Ratio of item 5 (g) to item 6	..		0.13

## STATEMENT No. IX.—FINANCIAL

SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE NARSINGHPUR BORSTAL INSTITUTION) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDINGS, NEW JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS

	1939		1940	
1. Daily average number of prisoners—				
Convicts ..	4,276.28		4,497.01	
Undertrials ..	765.20		785.17	
Civil ..	2.29		3.12	
Total ..	5,043.77		5,285.30	
2. Establishment—	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
(a) Permanent ..	3,38,187	0 0	3,45,897	0 0
(b) Temporary ..	3,205	0 0	3,711	0 0
(c) Total cost ..	3,41,392	0 0	3,49,608	0 0
(d) Cost per head of average strength ..	67	11 0	66	2 4
3. Dieting charges—				
(a) Rations ..	1,45,948	0 0	1,66,596	0 0
(b) Miscellaneous dieting charges ..	1,258	0 0	1,446	0 0
(c) Garden and agricultural expenses ..	2,710	0 0	2,923	0 0
(d) Proportion of Dairy expenses ..	—544	0 0	—541	0 0
(e) Total cost ..	1,49,372	0 0	1,70,424	0 0
(f) Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners. ..	29	10 1	32	4 3
4. Hospital charges—				
(a) Sick diet and extras for patients ..	5,555	0 0	5,209	0 0
(b) Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital. ..	4,603	0 0	3,376	0 0
(c) Medicines and hospital bedding, clothing, etc. ..	11,239	0 0	9,654	0 0
(d) Proportion of Dairy expenses ..	1,786	0 0	1,030	0 0
(e) Total cost ..	23,183	0 0	19,269	0 0
(f) Cost per head of average strength ..	4	9 7	3	10 4
(g) Cost per head of average number sick. ..	358	11 3	358	8 11
5. Clothing and bedding of prisoners—				
(a) Total cost ..	35,462	0 0	29,464	0 0
(b) Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners. ..	7	0 7	5	9 3
5. Sanitation charges—				
(a) Charges for conservancy, cleaning and purifying. ..	3,322	0 0	3,401	0 0
(b) Charges for water-supply ..	921	0 0	576	0 0
(c) Extraordinary charges ..	..		..	
(d) Total ..	4,243	0 0	3,977	0 0
(e) Cost per head of average strength ..	0	13 5	0	12 0
7. Charges for moving prisoners—				
(a) Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts. ..	18,825	0 0	17,914	0 0
(b) Transportation charges ..	..		..	
(c) Total cost ..	18,825	0 0	17,914	0 0
(d) Cost per head of average strength ..	3	11 9	3	6 3

## STATEMENT No. IX.—FINANCIAL—concl'd.

	1939			1940		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
8. Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies—						
(a) For lighting ..	10,331	0	0	11,900	0	0
(b) Disciplinary charges ..	863	0	0	890	0	0
(c) Annual expense for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	9,813	0	0	7,755	0	0
(d) Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	3,605	0	0	2,853	0	0
(e) Execution charges ..	45	0	0	137	0	0
(f) Other miscellaneous charges ..	18,420	0	0	18,449	0	0
(g) Total cost ..	43,077	0	0	41,984	0	0
(h) Cost per head of average strength	8	8	8	7	15	1
9. Travelling allowances—						
(a) Total cost ..	6,793	0	0	7,006	0	0
(b) Cost per head of average strength	1	5	6	1	5	3
10. Contingencies—						
(a) Rent, rates and taxes ..	20,565	0	0	16,476	0	0
(b) Service postage ..	2,880	0	0	2,866	0	0
(c) Telegram and telephone charges ..	1,044	0	0	1,346	0	0
(d) Current office expenses (including country stationery).	448	0	0	652	0	0
(e) Office furniture ..	37	0	0	39	0	0
(f) Charges for Registers and Stationery (Stationery Department charges).	69	0	0	81	0	0
(g) Total cost ..	25,043	0	0	21,460	0	0
(h) Cost per head of average strength	4	15	5	4	1	0
11. Charges for live-stock, tools and plant, likely to last for three years and upwards—						
(a) Conservancy and water supply dead stock.	1,739	0	0	1,047	0	0
(b) Dietary dead stock ..	1,068	0	0	1,931	0	0
(c) Hospital dead stock ..	82	0	0	319	0	0
(d) Garden and agricultural plant ..	733	0	0	404	0	0
(e) Lighting dead stock ..	171	0	0	276	0	0
(f) Disciplinary dead stock ..	416	0	0	431	0	0
(g) Arms and Accoutrements (original costs).	125	0	0	..		
(h) Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	237	0	0	443	0	0
(i) Drought cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 8 F).	954	0	0	1,215	0	0
(j) Other Miscellaneous dead stock ..	621	0	0	1,174	0	0
(k) Total cost ..	6,146	0	0	7,240	0	0
(l) Cost per head of average strength..	1	3	6	1	5	11
12. Grand total of expenditure ..	6,53,536	0	0	6,68,346	0	0
13. Total cost per head of average strength..	129	9	2	126	7	3

## STATEMENT No. XII-A—FINANCIAL

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 1940.

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Average number sentenced to labour ..	4,450.66
2.	Debits—	
	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1939 ..	296 0 0
	B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1939 ..	51,772 0 0
	C.—Raw material at the end of 1939 ..	47,269 0 0
	D.—Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1940 ..	17,622 0 0
	E.—Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1939 ..	31,230 0 0
	F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1939 ..	1,02,038 0 0
	G.—Amount drawn from the treasury during 1940 ..	1,41,630 0 0
	H.—Value of paper included in Jail Press receipts ..	677 0 0
	I.—Total ..	3,92,534 0 0
3.	Credits—	
	A.—Cash in hand at the end of 1940 ..	217 0 0
	B.—Manufactured articles at the end of 1940 ..	83,915 0 0
	C.—Raw material at the end of 1940 ..	35,714 0 0
	D.—Amount of outstanding bills due by the jail at the end of 1939 ..	11,189 0 0
	E.—Amount of outstanding bills due to the jail at the end of 1940 ..	33,521 0 0
	F.—Plant and machinery at the end of 1940 ..	96,629 0 0
	G.—Amount paid into the treasury by cash including I. D. R. credits during 1940 ..	2,86,755 0 0
	H.—Total ..	5,47,940 0 0
4.	A.—Excess of 3-H over 2-I or "Cash profits" ..	1,55,406 0 0
	B.—Average profit per head of number sentenced to labour ..	34 14 8
	C.—Average profit per head of number employed on jail manufacture ..	95 15 5
5.	A.—Excess of 3-G over 2-G ..	1,45,125 0 0
	B.—Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour ..	32 9 9
	C.—Excess of 2-G over 3-G or "Cash loss" ..	.. ..
	D.—Savings to Government by employment of prison labour ..	46,966 0 0
6.	Explanation as regards entry in 5-C ..	.. ..

## STATEMENT No. XIII.—FINANCIAL

HOWING 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 1940

		Rs. a. p.
1.	Total cost of maintenance (item 12 of Statement IX) ..	6,68,346 0 0
2.	Average cost of maintenance per head (item 13 of Statement IX) ..	126 7 0
3.	Total cash earnings (item 5-A of Statement No. XII-A) ..	1,45,125 0 0
4.	Average cash earnings per head of average strength ..	27 7 0
5.	Net cost to Government (item 1 <i>minus</i> item 3) ..	5,23,221 0 0
6.	Average cost per head of average strength (item 2 <i>minus</i> item 4) ..	99 0 0
7.	Remarks—	

## STATEMENT No. XIV.—VITAL

SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR DURING THE YEAR 1940

	Males	Females	Total
1. Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jail devoted to convicts, undertrials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.	6,267	430	6,697
2. Average daily strength ..	5,072.92	212.38	5,285.30
3. Maximum population on any one day ..	6,139	276	6,415
4. Number admitted into hospital ..	1,399	45	1,444
5. Daily average number of sick ..	52.39	1.32	53.71
6. Number of deaths in and out of hospitals ..	63	3	66
7. Ratio per <i>mille</i> of average strength—			
A.—Of admission into hospital. ..	275.78	211.88	273.21
B.—Of daily average number sick ..	10.33	6.22	10.16
C.—Of deaths from all causes except cholera.	12.42	14.13	12.49
D.—Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.	12.42	14.13	12.49

## 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 1940

	Admissions	Deaths
I.—Admissions and deaths—		
A.—Cholera ..	..	..
B.—Dysentery ..	.. 129	.. 4
C.—Malarial Fevers* ..	.. 343	.. 2
D.—Pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis. ..	.. 18	.. 7
E.—Other tubercular diseases ..	.. 4	.. 3
F.—Anaemia and debility ..	.. 35	.. 3
G.—Other general diseases ..	.. 491	.. 25
H.—Pneumonia ..	.. 55	.. 13
I.—Other respiratory diseases of nontubercular origin† ..	.. 69	.. 2
J.—Diarrhoea ..	.. 51	.. 1
K.—Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds ..	.. 82	.. ..
II.—Ratios of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—		
A.—Cholera ..	.. ..	.. ..
B.—Dysentery ..	.. 28.69	.. 0.89
C.—Malarial fevers* ..	.. 76.27	.. 0.44
H.—Pneumonia ..	.. 12.23	.. 2.89
J.—Diarrhoea ..	.. 11.12	.. 0.22
K.—All Causes ..	.. 281.29	.. 13.34

\*This item 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 return except those already entered against D, E and H.

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 1940, ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN THE JAIL

	Average number*	Deaths	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number
1. Not exceeding six months in jail ..	1,516.71	29	19.12
2. Above six months and not exceeding one year	1,059.69	9	8.49
3. Above one year and not exceeding two years	775.52	9	11.61
4. Above two years and not exceeding three years	582.64	6	10.30
5. Above three years and not exceeding seven years.	332.00	5	15.06
6. Above seven years ..	220.11	2	9.09

\*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 BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940

	Males	Females	Total
1. Number remaining at the close of the previous year.	945	50	995
2. Number received .. ..	6,286	324	6,610
3. Total .. ..	7,231	374	7,605
4. Average daily number .. ..	749.57	35.60	785.17
5. Released .. ..	3,773	229	4,002
6. Convicted and sentenced .. ..	2,490	106	2,596
7. Transferred .. ..	216	8	224
8. Escaped .. ..	..	..	..
9. Died .. ..	6	..	6
10. Remaining on the 31st December 1940 ..	746	31	777

STATEMENT B

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS RELEASED FROM THE JAILS AND THE SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940

1. Number released during the year .. ..	..	..	7,172
2. Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jails	..	..	1,803
3. Number who had gained weight—			
(a) Up to 1 lb. .. ..	..	..	249
(b) From 1 to 5 lb. .. ..	..	..	1,496
(c) From 5 to 10 lb. .. ..	..	..	1,627
(d) Over 10 lb. .. ..	..	..	1,421
	Total	..	4,793
4. Number who had lost weight—			
(a) Up to 1 lb. .. ..	..	..	95
(b) From 1 to 5 lb. .. ..	..	..	285
(c) From 5 to 10 lb. .. ..	..	..	143
(d) Over 10 lb. .. ..	..	..	53
	Total	..	576

## STATEMENT C

SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE REMISSION SYSTEM IN THE JAILS AND SUBSIDIARY JAILS (INCLUDING THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940

1.	Number released during the year who came under the remission system but failed to gain remission.	..	..	
2.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission—			
	Sentenced to—			
	(a) Not exceeding one year	..	..	4,243
	(b) Over one but not exceeding two years	..	..	270
	(c) Over two but not exceeding five years	..	..	260
	(d) Over five years	..	..	74
				Total
				4,847
3.	Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year—			
	Sentenced to—			
	(a) Not exceeding one year	..	..	120
	(b) Over one but not exceeding two years	..	..	180
	(c) Over two but not exceeding five years	..	..	630
	(d) Over five years	..	..	1,229
4.	Average remission gained by the convicts entered against items 2 (a) to 2 (d) above—			
	Sentenced to—			
	(a) Not exceeding one year	..	..	23
	(b) Over one but not exceeding two years	..	..	129
	(c) Over two but not exceeding five years	..	..	202
	(d) Over five years	..	..	217
				Rs. a. p.
5.	Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	..	26	14 0
6.	Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered against items 2(a) to 2 (d).	..	0	5 1

## 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 BORSTAL INSTITUTION, NARSINGHPUR) OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR, DURING THE YEAR 1940

1.	Total number of male convicts	..	..	14,274
2.	Total number of jail offences	..	..	1,268
3.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping—			
	(a) Six to 10 stripes	..	..	..
	(b) Above 10 to 15 stripes	..	..	1
	(c) Above 15 to 20 stripes	..	..	..
	(d) Above 20 to 25 stripes	..	..	..
	(e) Above 25 to 30 stripes	..	..	1
				Total
				2
4.	Total number of male convicts in whose cases corporal punishments caused directly or indirectly—			
	(a) Deaths	..	..	..
	(b) Illness	..	..	..
5.	Percentage of—			
	(a) Item 3 (Total) to item 1	..	..	0.01
	(b) Item 3 (Total) to item 2	..	..	0.16