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Government of Bengal

Report on the
Administration of Jails of the
Province of Bengal

14920

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Lieut.-Col. M. A. SINGH, I.M.S.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal

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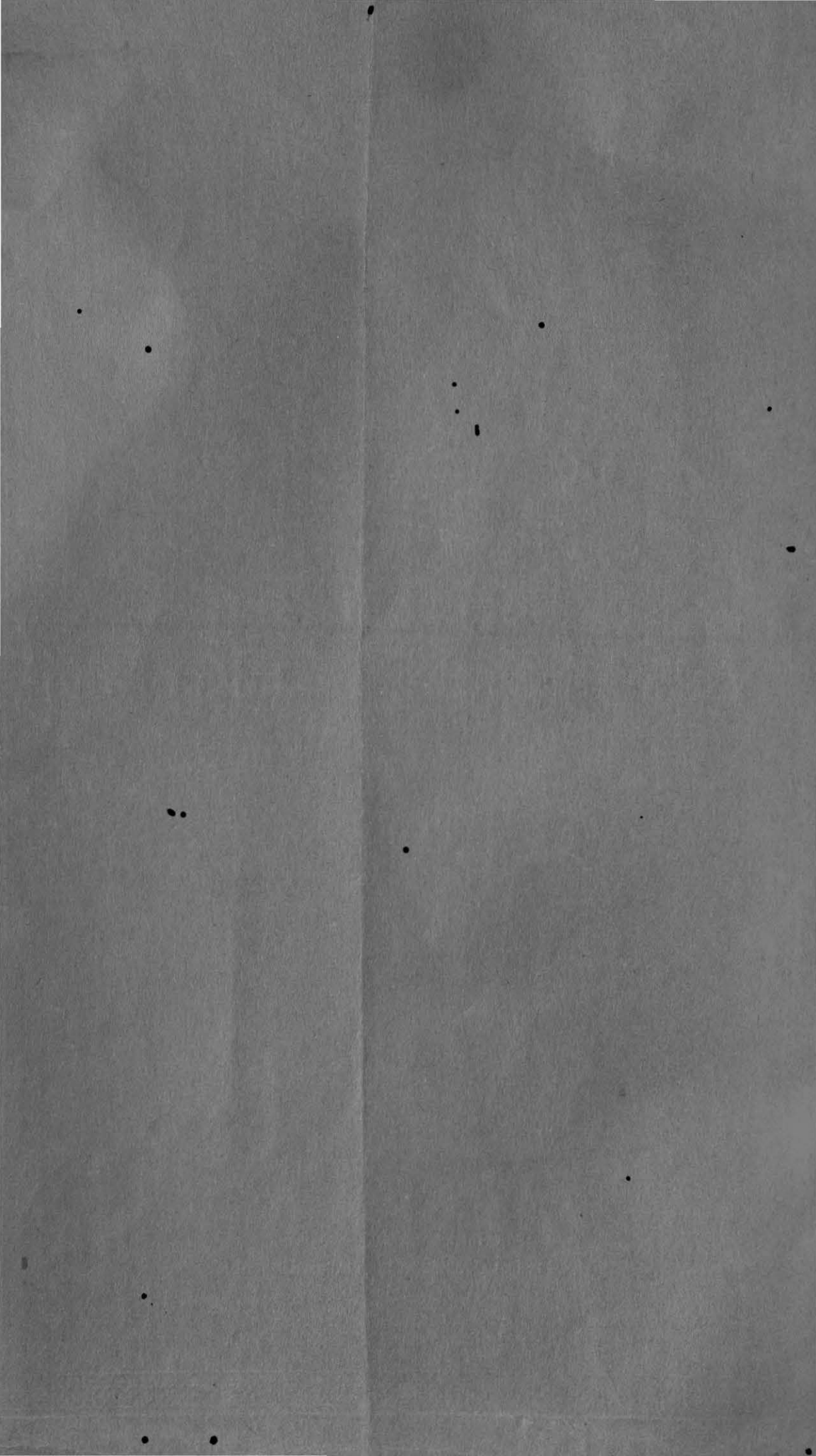
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No. 8421.

FROM LT.-COL. M. A. SINGH, I.M.S.,
*Inspector-General of Prisons,
Bengal,*

TO THE ADDITIONAL UNDER-
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERN-
MENT OF BENGAL, HOME
(JAILS) DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 10th June 1940.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the report on the administration of the jails of the Province of Bengal for the year 1939. I was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

2. The Sixth All-India Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons and the Conference of Superintendents of Jails, the first of its kind in Bengal, were the outstanding events during the year under report. The visits I paid to some important jails outside the province on my way back from the Sixth All-India Conference of the Inspectors-General also deserve mention, affording me an opportunity as they did to study penological conditions in other provinces and to instruct myself as to the possible lines on which ameliorative measures could be undertaken in the jails of this province. The examination of the replies to the questionnaire on jail reforms issued to Boards of official and non-official visitors of jails and to members of the Bengal Legislature was completed during the year and I was able to formulate and put forward several schemes on the basis of the conclusions reached in regard to those replies.

(i) *Measures administratively approved during the year.*

(A) Jail Reforms.

(a) Reorganisation of the juvenile section of the Berhampore Jail for imparting education and vocational training to youthful offenders under a whole-time Superintendent.

(b) Supply of additional clothing to prisoners, viz;—

- (i) Provision of a pair of trousers to each prisoner.
- (ii) Lining of blanket *kurtas* to prevent irritation.
- (iii) Supply of a cotton bedsheet to all Division III prisoners.

(c) Arrangements for physical exercises and games in Central and District Jails and for annual sports in Central Jails.

(d) Imparting First-Aid training to prisoners in Central Jails.

(e) Introduction of occasional lectures on suitable subjects with or without lantern slides or moving pictures for the benefit of prisoners (brought into effect as an experimental measure).

(f) Imparting instruction to female prisoners as well as to female warders and matrons in suitable arts and cottage industries through the agency of local Women's Social Service Institutions (brought into effect as an experimental measure).

Several other schemes relating to jail reforms as well as the various resolutions passed at the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons and that of the Superintendents of Jails in Bengal are under the consideration of Government.

(B) Administrative improvements.

(a) Appointment of a whole-time Superintendent for the District Jail at Faridpur.

(b) Appointment of efficient Jailors to the posts of Superintendents of District Jails with a view to create avenues of promotion for the Jailor staff.

(ii) *Measures of improvement brought into force during the year.*

(A) Jail Reforms.

(a) Restricted employment of prisoners on oil mills and mitigation of the rigour of this form of labour by suitable amendment of the departmental regulations.

(b) Introduction of primary education among convicts in the Presidency Jail

and Midnapore, Dacca and Rajshahi Central Jails by appointment of paid teachers.

(c) Appointment of honorary teachers and lady teachers in jails for imparting moral instruction to prisoners of different faiths and female prisoners, respectively, whenever the number of such prisoners is four or more.

(d) Grant of holidays to Jewish and Buddhist prisoners on their festival or holy days.

(e) Grant of the privilege of writing a special letter to each prisoner desiring to notify to his relations his transfer from one jail to another.

(f) Grant of special remission up to sixty days to all prisoners who keep their history tickets clean for three consecutive years.

(g) Provision of furniture and equipment in the new Jail hospital at Pabna.

(h) Installation of a high pressure steam disinfecter in the Presidency Jail.

(i) Installation of electric lights and fans in the Krishnagar Jail.

(B) Administrative improvements.

(a) Provision for two officers of the Jail Department or the Indian Civil Service to attend a course of study on prison administration in England.

(b) Creation of a permanent post of Stenographer and Confidential Clerk in the Head Office.

(c) Creation of a whole-time post of Superintendent in the Mymensingh Jail.

(d) Retention as a permanent measure of several posts of clerks, Sub-Assistant Surgeons and teachers in the Jail Department which had been continuously in existence for 5 years or more.

(e) Increase in the permanent staff of the Dum Dum Central Jail.

(f) Creation of a new Circle Jail with the Dum Dum Central Jail and affiliation to it of certain District and Sub-Jails for purposes of control of warder establishment and transfer of prisoners.

(g) Raising and re-erecting the compound wall of the old Mental Hospital area of the Dacca Central Jail.

(h) Extension of the Meherpur Sub-Jail.

3. **Terrorist prisoners.**—There were 239 such prisoners remaining in the jails at the beginning of the year. Nineteen were received, 2 by direct admission and 17 by transfers and 156 were released and 22 transferred during the year, leaving a balance of 80 prisoners at the end of the year. Their daily average number was 127·07.

The organised mass hunger-strike resorted to by this class of prisoners over the question of release put a severe strain on the Jail staff.

4. **State prisoners.**—No such prisoners were confined in any of the jails of the province.

5. **Detenus.**—There were no detenus confined in any of the jails.

6. **Hunger-strikes.**—About the middle of the year under report a large number of terrorist prisoners confined in the Alipur, Dum Dum and Midnapore Central Jails resorted to hunger-strike over the question of immediate and unconditional release of all terrorist prisoners in Bengal.

Out of a total number of 54 terrorist prisoners confined during July 1939 in the Alipur Central Jail 47 went on hunger-strike from 9th July 1939 and another joined them on 19th July 1939. One of them was removed to the Medical College Hospitals on 24th July 1939 and another on 30th July 1939 for treatment. All the other 46 prisoners broke fast on 3rd August 1939. Two prisoners of this jail convicted of sedition also resorted to hunger-strike on 9th July 1939 in sympathy with the terrorist prisoners and broke fast along with them on 3rd August 1939.

Out of a total number of 50 terrorist prisoners confined during July 1939 in the Dum Dum Central Jail, 36 went on hunger-strike from 7th July 1939, one joined them on 11th July 1939 and another on 14th July 1939. One prisoner gave up hunger-strike from 12th July 1939 to 15th July 1939 when he was dangerously ill, but resumed the fast again from 16th July 1939. All the 38 prisoners broke fast on 3rd August 1939.

Two terrorist prisoners in the Midnapore Central Jail commenced hunger-strike on 21st July 1939 and broke fast on 8th August 1939.

Detailed instructions were issued by me to the Superintendents explaining the

procedure to be followed in dealing with these organised mass hunger-strikes and the situation was handled quite capably. It is gratifying to observe that no deaths or serious complications resulted from the hunger-strikes. Necessary facilities were given under orders of Government to some prominent public men to interview the terrorist prisoners on hunger-strike and persuade them to give up the fast.

Some of the prisoners convicted in connection with the Damodar Canal Tax campaign under section 7 of Act XXIII of 1932 (Bengal Criminal Law Amendment) and confined in the Burdwan Jail went on hunger-strike during the early part of the year only for a brief period. They were prosecuted for resorting to hunger-strike and were discharged by the trying Magistrate with formal warning.

One Division III prisoner confined in the Alipur Central Jail went on hunger-strike since 17th October 1939 on the ground that he was not released by Government under the 14 years' release rule and did not break the fast up to the end of the year in spite of repeated warnings and judicial punishment.

7. Primary education.—The question of imparting education to all suitable adult prisoners was taken up as an item of reform in the jail administration and though the comprehensive scheme for the introduction of the same is still under examination, it was possible to introduce during the year under report a scheme of primary education in several Central Jails. Two teachers in each of the Dacca and Rajshahi Central Jails and one in the Midnapore Central Jail were appointed during the year for the purpose. The Presidency and the Alipore Central Jails have already had paid teaching staff and the record of work in the jail schools where regular classes are held was fairly satisfactory throughout.

Dacca Central Jail.—Thirty convict teachers were appointed and the two paid teachers supervised their work. About 1,000 convicts received instruction and they all displayed a sincere desire for study.

Rajshahi Central Jail.—Twenty-two convict teachers were appointed and the 2 paid teachers supervised their work. Five hundred and eighteen prisoners attended the school. All of them took keen interest in study.

Midnapore Central Jail.—The number on the school roll was 208 at the end of the year. The prisoners generally appreciated the facilities given them for learning. Cases were noticed when completely illiterate prisoners commencing education at over the age of 40 had been able to write letters to their homes within a brief period of about 3 months only.

As stated above, regular classes are held in the Presidency and Alipore Central Jails where juvenile and adolescent prisoners are given special treatment in the matter of education, facilities for physical exercise and vocational training. The various activities of the jail schools in this direction are mentioned in paragraph 18.

The scheme of imparting primary education is proposed to be extended to other jails including District Jails, some of which have already attempted to introduce a workable system of Adult Education based on what is popularly known as the "Key Method". The Comilla Jail, for example, arranged a regular class for the juvenile and adolescent prisoners in a separate enclosure in the juvenile yard. The "Key Method" was introduced. A night school was also started for the adult convicts. The result was encouraging as the morale of the prisoners including refractory prisoners who gradually came to appreciate the benefit showed distinct signs of improvement.

The Bogra Jail started a night school. The interest taken by the prisoners was so keen that the school which was primarily started for only "A" class prisoners had to be extended to some "B" class prisoners as well. It was also possible to make similar arrangements for imparting primary education to suitable prisoners in the Suri, Rangpur and Burdwan District Jails.

8. Facilities for physical exercise and recreation of prisoners.—The facilities for the indoor games, namely, chess, draughts, pachisis, golokdham and cards introduced as an experimental measure were continued during the year. The first 4 games were allowed at Government cost and the last at prisoners' cost. Prisoners in Divisions I and II were also allowed to purchase carrom boards from their private cash. Facilities were also given to Division II terrorist prisoners to play at volley ball,

badminton and deck tennis and sets of parallel and horizontal bars were fixed at Government cost to provide additional facilities for exercise for this class of prisoners. Administrative approval of Government was accorded to the introduction of the outdoor games, namely, Hindusthan ball, Net ball, Volley ball, Kabadi and Dariabandha for all prisoners in Central and District Jails and of annual sports in Central Jails. It is hoped that this scheme will soon be brought into force. Pending the introduction of this scheme it was possible to introduce in all Central Jails a system whereby all Division III prisoners who volunteered to do so might have some physical exercise or jerks of a simple nature every morning soon after unlock without interfering in any way with the daily jail routine.

9. **Jail libraries.**—An allotment of Rs. 1,000 was, as before, sanctioned by Government for expenditure during the year under report for the improvement of libraries in the Central and District Jails and the Bankura Borstal School. As many as 914 new books were added to the stock of the libraries. It is gratifying to note that most of the books were requisitioned by the prisoners for study according to the Library Rules.

10. **Advisory Boards.**—Advisory Boards for the premature release of prisoners eligible under the rules were held half-yearly at each of the Central Jails. The cases of 1,081 convicts were placed before the Boards for consideration. Two hundred and forty prisoners were recommended for release by the Boards. The cases of 512 convicts were rejected and those of 329 were deferred. Two hundred and twenty four prisoners were actually released during the year by orders of Government.

11. **Claude Martin Fund.**—A sum of Rs. 2,000 was allotted by the Commissioner of Police out of this fund during the year for the purpose of granting relief to released prisoners. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-five prisoners received benefit from this fund during the year against 1,882 in the previous year. The maximum amount received by a prisoner was Rs. 5 and the minimum annas four.

12. **Judicial Statistics.**—The following table shows the number of prisoners of all classes who passed through the jails and subsidiary jails of the Presidency during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Class of prisoners.	Remained on 1st January.				Received during the year including direct admissions and transfers.			
	1938.		1939.		1938.		1939.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	14,323	129	14,778	150	51,394	789	53,724	900
Under-trials	3,016	53	3,479	66	49,923	857	55,108	939
Civil	18	..	11	..	170	..	122	1
State	16	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
Total	17,373	182	18,268	216	101,502	1,646	108,954	1,840
	17,555		18,484		103,148		110,794	

Class of prisoners.	Remained on 31st December.				Average daily strength of the year.			
	1938.		1939.		1938.		1939.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Convicts	14,778	150	14,728	174	15,574·50	151·52	15,000·64	169·21
Under-trials	3,479	66	3,690	69	3,212·76	54·57	3,817·59	60·93
Civil	11	..	5	..	12·32	..	8·77	·03
State .. ..	..	..	..	..	11·67	..	..	..
Total	18,268	216	18,423	243	18,811·25	206·09	18,827·00	230·17
	18,484		18,666		19,017·34		19,057·17	

The daily average strength during the year under report remained almost the same as that of the previous year. There was, however, serious overcrowding in the Central Jails all the year round.

13. Statement No. I.—Number and disposal of convicts.—There were 14,778 male and 150 female convicts in the jails at the beginning of the year as compared with 14,323 male and 129 female convicts in the year 1938. The number of prisoners received direct from court during the year was 24,233 males and 606 females against 32,500 males and 558 females in the previous year and 19,491 males and 294 females were received by transfer from jail during the year including 530 males and 5 females from jails outside the province, as compared with 18,894 male and 231 female convicts in the previous year including 680 males and 1 female from jails outside the province.

Disposal.—Of the total of 54,650 convicts (53,774 males and 876 females) discharged from all causes during the year, 515 were released on appeal, 25,872 on expiry of sentence, 7,564 under the remission rules, 419 by order of Government, 293 were transported beyond the seas, 10 were transferred to Mental Hospital, 1 remained uncaptured out of those who escaped during the year, 4 were executed, 173 died and the balance of 19,799 convicts (19,490 males and 309 females) were transferred to other jails. The daily average population of convicts was 15,169.85 during the year against 15,726.02 in 1938. There has been a slight fall in the daily average number of convicts during the year as compared with the previous year. The number of convicts remaining in jails at the end of the year was 14,902 against 14,928 at the end of the previous year.

Transportation of convicts.—Of the total number of 293 ordinary convicts deported to Port Blair during the year under report, 90 belonged to Bengal, 31 to Assam, and 172 to the Punjab. All the 90 convicts belonging to this province volunteered as colonists. Twenty-nine ordinary convicts were repatriated during the year from the Andamans, out of whom only 2 belonged to Bengal and the rest to other provinces. Of them, 25 were repatriated on medical grounds, 1 as being incorrigible and 3 for release. There was no death among the repatriated

convicts. No terrorist convict was deported during the year and no such convict repatriated.

14. Statement No. II.—(a) Religion.—The following table shows the religion of the total number of convicts imprisoned during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	1938.		1939.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Christians ..	178	0.54	158	0.45
Muslims ..	17,580	53.18	18,743	53.80
Hindus and Sikhs ..	14,600	44.16	15,113	43.38
Buddhists and Jains	245	0.74	196	0.56
All other classes ..	455	1.38	629	1.81
Total ..	33,058	100.00	34,839	100.00

(b) Age.—The following table gives the age statistics of the convicts during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Age.	1938. Per-centage.	1939. Per-centage.
Under 16 years ..	0.68	0.78
16 to 21 years ..	9.57	9.80
22 to 30 years ..	40.00	41.64
31 to 40 years ..	30.40	28.37
41 to 60 years ..	17.56	17.89
Above 60 years ..	1.79	1.52

The number of admissions of juvenile convicts under 16 years of age was 270 during the year under report against 225 in 1938. Of 270 such convicts (264 males and 6 females) 72 males were admitted in the Central Jails, 126 males and 5 females in the District Jails and 66 males and 1 female in the Subsidiary Jails.

There was an increase in the admission of juvenile convicts as compared with the previous year. It is undesirable, sometimes positively harmful, too, to send boys of tender age to ordinary jails, where it is not possible to arrange for their complete segregation and proper training.

The number of admissions of adolescent convicts of the age from 16 to 21 years was 3,348 males against 3,092 in the previous year, showing an increase by 256.

(c) Education.—The percentage of literate convicts was 15.84 and that of illiterate 84.16 against 16.26 and 83.74, respectively in 1938.

(d) *Previous occupation.*—Of the male convicts admitted, 48·42 per cent. were engaged in agriculture or with animals and 51·58 per cent. had other callings against 47·47 per cent. and 52·53 per cent., respectively in 1938. The female convicts constituted 1·74 per cent. of the total number of convicts admitted during the year against 1·69 per cent. in the previous year.

15. **Female prisoners.**—The total number of female convicts admitted during the year was 606 against 558 in 1938. Of these 390 were Hindus and Sikhs, 178 Muslims, 11 Buddhists and Jains, 6 Christians and 21 belonging to all other communities.

Of the female convicts 334 or 55·12 per cent. were married, 5 or 0·83 per cent. unmarried, 214 or 35·31 per cent. widows and 53 or 8·74 per cent. prostitutes. Only 6·77 per cent. were literate. Their daily average number was 169·21 against 151·52 in 1938. One female convict died during the year against 2 in the previous year.

16. **Civil prisoners.**—There were 11 such prisoners remaining in the jails at the beginning of the year, and 123 (122 males and 1 female) were admitted during the year, making a total of 134 prisoners. Of this, 129 (128 males and 1 female) were discharged from all causes leaving a balance of 5 at the close of the year. Their average number was 8·80 against 12·32 in the previous year. There were no escapes or deaths among these prisoners during the year under report as in the previous year. There was a great fall in the number of civil prisoners in 1939.

17. **The Borstal School at Bankura.** The school has functioned for 12 years commencing from the year 1928 when the Bengal Borstal Schools Act was passed. The record of work in the school for 1939 has been highly satisfactory and shown further improvement in its administration as an instrument of far-reaching value to Society.

General Statistics.—The number of inmates confined in the school at the commencement of the year was 248 against 263 in the previous year. One hundred and ten were admitted during the year against 116 in 1938 and 112 were discharged for all causes against 131 in the previous year, leaving a balance of 246 at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the boys was 237·16 against 242·36 in the previous year.

Of the total admissions 50 were received from Central Jails, 30 from District Jails, 27 from Sub-Jails, 1 each from the Dharwar Borstal School and the Alipore Reformatory School and 1 on revocation of licence.

Of the total discharges, 6 were transferred to jails, 29 released on expiry and 76 on licence and 1 died in the school hospital.

Classification.—As stated in the previous reports, classification of the boys, which requires a careful study of their antecedents and behaviour was carried out according to their age and conduct and this falls under the heads "House System", "Group System" and "Grade System".

House System.—Besides the six "Houses", viz., White House, Green House, Blue House, Red House, Evelyn House and Black House, one more "House" termed "Junior Red House" was added, so as to facilitate better protection and treatment of boys of comparatively tender age.

Group System.—Subdivisions of the "Houses" into small groups were continued as in previous years and these were controlled by the house-masters, captains and prefects selected from amongst the best boys, with the help of senior lads.

Grade System.—The boys were also graded into ordinary, star, special star and penal classes according to their conduct, health, intelligence, etc. The star and special star class boys were allowed to earn "Badge Money". They got special food, as also special uniform. Penal class boys were those who were on punishment and were generally of anti-social habits. They were not allowed to mix with the general class of boys and were given black shirts and shorts to wear. During the year under report there were on average 10 special star class and 78 star class boys against 4 and 78 respectively in 1938.

The system of classification carried on proved to be of immense help in the formation of character of the boys and awakening in them a proper sense of duty.

Daily Routine.—The daily routine as usual was so arranged that the inmates were kept engaged from morning till bedtime except for meals and rest. Vocational training was imparted for five hours a day and literary training

for two hours. The classes were held by rotation, one set of boys attended school while the other set worked in the workshop. One hour's recreation was given to the boys daily. The rest of the time was taken up by games and sports and other forms of physical exercise including route march.

Vocational Training.—The boys were trained under guidance of paid instructors in cloth, carpet and durrie weaving, tailoring, book-binding, smithy, carpentry, net bag-making, cane and bamboo work, agriculture, horticulture, dairy and poultry farming according to the inclination and aptitude of the individual boys. Each boy was required to learn at least one subject. Boys were examined in different branches of vocational training and money prizes were awarded to four boys for their proficiency, the prizes being called "Simpson Prizes" after the name of Lt.-Col. N. S. Simpson, I.M.S., late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal. The show room attached to the school containing samples of all articles manufactured by the inmates continued to attract visitors and facilitated sales.

Literary Training.—Literary education was as usual imparted to the inmates. Though the general standard of education aimed at is primary, yet those boys who were found fit for higher education were coached up to the Matriculation Standard. One boy passed the Matriculation Examination and was placed in the first division. It is gratifying to observe that he is prosecuting higher studies in the University after release. There were as many as 23 standards of different classes with different languages. Examination of the boys was conducted by officers deputed by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Out of 181 boys sitting for the annual examination, 138 came out successful. "Sir Walter Buchanan" prizes of the value of Rs. 20, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10-8 were as usual awarded respectively to the first three best boys. Altogether 63 boys got prizes at the prize distribution ceremony which is held annually. It is gratifying to observe that 79 boys who had been illiterate on admission acquired a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic.

Instruction in First-Aid to the injured was also arranged and one boy secured a certificate of proficiency during the year.

Physical Training.—The boys had one hour's hard physical drill daily, under a paid instructor, after morning wash. They were also kept engaged in the afternoon and on Sundays and holidays with football, hockey, basket-ball, volley-ball, wrestling, horizontal and parallel bars, jumping, vaulting, Bratachari, Scouting and several indigenous games. The star and special star class boys and scouts were led out on route march every Sunday by the principal roads of the town.

The boys gave a demonstration of musical drill and a display of Bratachari dancing at the local exhibition. They secured first class certificates in both the displays. The scouts joined the annual excursion of the Boy Scout Local Association, Bankura, and participated in the various activities of the excursion. The annual sports were held as usual on the school grounds with great success and prizes were awarded to the deserving boys.

Moral and religious instructions.—Boys were allowed all reasonable facilities for religious observances. Moral instruction was imparted to the Hindu boys by the honorary Hindu religious instructor on Sundays, to the Muslim boys by the Muhammadan religious instructor on Fridays and to the Christian boys by the Christian religious instructor on Sundays. The religious instructors also attended on special occasions.

Boy Scouts.—The boys' scout troop named as "4th Bankura Borstal School Troop" continued to function. Twelve boys passed the tender foot examination. The scouts joined several functions during the year under report.

Recreation Club.—The club called the "Simpson Memorial Club", situated within the school, continued to afford usual facilities to the boys for playing various indoor games and musical instruments. The purchase of bagpipe and side-drums from the Bankura Arm Police was an improvement of the club activities.

Library.—The school library added another collection of 89 books during the year and the total number of books at present stands at 924. The vernacular teacher of the school remained in charge of the library. The daily average number of books issued was 8-5.

Visiting Committee.—Eight members constituted the Committee which held

12 meetings during the year under report. Thanks are due to the Chairman and the other regular members of the Visiting Committee for the interest taken by them in affairs of the school and for their able advice in conducting the administration.

Cinema show.—The Calcutta Corporation cinema party went to Bankura to show their films in the exhibition held there. They were pleased to show the boys some instructive films on health and industry.

After-Care Association.—The Central After-Care Association at Belghoria, 24 Parganas, as also the District After-Care Associations, assisted the Borstal lads on their release in finding employment.

Of the 105 boys discharged from the school on licence or expiry, 3 boys were reported to have been prosecuting studies, 52 were employed in various ways, 17 remained unemployed, 18 untraced, 7 reconvicted, 1 escaped from the After-Care Association, while no reports were received in respect of the remaining 7 boys.

Career Register.—The Career Register maintained in the school containing a consolidated history of every boy while at home, at the school and after discharge on the basis of the information obtained from the Bengal After-Care Association, Police and other sources was found to be very useful.

18. Treatment of juvenile and adolescent prisoners.—Juvenile and adolescent prisoners admitted in the various jails of the province on conviction are transferred as quickly as possible to the Berhampore Jail, Presidency Jail and the Alipore Central Jail where special arrangements exist for proper segregation and treatment of such prisoners.

Berhampore Jail.—There were 131 adolescent prisoners at the beginning of the year against 88 in the previous year. The number remaining at the close of the year was 89. Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age were, on release, escorted to their homes by the Police.

The juvenile and adolescent prisoners were given literary training by two paid teachers. The school followed the upper primary standard. The boys

attended school in batches. There were 6 classes and they were admitted into different classes according to the standard of their education. Monthly examinations were held by the school teachers, but the half-yearly and the annual examination were conducted by the staff of the District Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad. The boys were promoted to the next higher classes on the result of their examinations. Forty-one boys appeared at the annual examination against 105 in the previous year and 38 boys passed the same against 86 in the previous year. School certificates were issued to the boys at the time of their release, so that they could prosecute further study outside, if they so desired. These certificates were countersigned by the District Inspector of Schools, Murshidabad.

The boys were drilled in the morning by an ex-military warder. They were given physical training in folk dances by a part-time paid instructor. They were allowed to play indigenous outdoor games and also indoor games like chess, draughts and golokdham on Sundays and holidays.

In order to improve their morals and physique and also to lessen the rigours of prison life, recitation of prayers, Swedish drill, Bratachari dance, Scouting and other healthy games were introduced under the guidance of teachers and warders and these were much appreciated by them. Instructions on personal hygiene and sanitation were also imparted to them.

They were taught weaving and durrie-making by a paid instructor. Some of them were also trained in book-binding and agriculture.

Some books found to be suitable for these boys were purchased and added to the library of the jail.

Presidency Jail.—The daily average number of habitual adolescent prisoners attending the jail school was 40.30 during the year against 34.50 in 1938. They were taught English, Bengali, Hindi, History, Geography, Hygiene and Arithmetic up to the primary standard. Four quarterly examinations were held and remission was granted to meritorious boys. They were also trained in durrie-weaving, tin and leather industries, engraving, coir-pounding, coir string-making, etc. They were

given training in physical exercises and drill by the two whole-time teachers appointed for imparting education and also by a specially trained head warder.

It was possible to arrange three instructive cinema shows in the jail school with the kind help of the Salvation Army. The shows were highly appreciated.

Suitable boys, on release, were looked after by the Bengal After-Care Association which maintains a hostel for the accommodation of such boys and help them to find employment.

Alipore Central Jail.—The school is run with the help of two paid teachers for reclaiming the long-term adolescent and youthful casual offenders through a system of education almost akin to Borstal treatment. The simple imprisonment, under-trial and short-term juvenile prisoners are also admitted in the school.

The school provided classes up to standard VIII, starting from the lowest for the beginners. Literary classes were held in the morning daily. The daily average number of simple imprisonment, under-trial and rigorous imprisonment adolescent prisoners was 4.6, 31.8 and 70.0, respectively. About 90 per cent. of the boys regularly appeared at the quarterly examinations and earned remissions for satisfactory results. More than 80 per cent. of the boys were promoted to the next higher class on the results of the annual examination held at the end of the year. Bratachari dances were introduced under the guidance of a trained warder. One full hour in the morning was spent daily for the purpose. There was arrangement for parallel bars, etc., for evening exercise. The boys were trained in book binding, tailoring, cane and bamboo works. They were also given facilities to observe religious practices. As many as 380 books were issued to the boys from the library attached to the school.

The school sent quite a handsome number of released boys to the After-Care Association and many of them secured employments through its kind efforts.

19. Statement No. III.—*Nature and length of sentences of prisoners admitted to jails.*—The following statements show the length and nature of sentences of convicts admitted during the year as

compared with the same of the previous year:—

Length of sentence.	1938.	1939.
Not exceeding 1 month ..	12,406	12,693
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..	8,092	8,631
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..	5,350	5,768
Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year ..	3,889	3,959
Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years ..	1,557	1,715
Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years ..	1,285	1,557
Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years ..	301	371
Exceeding 10 years ..	17	2
Sentenced to transportation for life ..	135	120
Sentenced to transportation for term ..	1	1
Sentenced to death ..	25	22
Total ..	33,058	34,839

Nature of sentence.	1938.	1939.
Simple imprisonment ..	7,804	8,340
Rigorous imprisonment ..	25,220	26,477
Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement ..	9	4
Rigorous imprisonment with Whipping ..	25	18
Total ..	33,058	34,839

The following table compares the admissions of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping during the past three years:—

Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	Admission.	Percentage.
1937 ..	26	.07
1938 ..	25	.07
1939 ..	18	.05

The percentage during the year under report shows a welcome decrease as compared with the two preceding years. The tendency of the judiciary towards reduction in the award of such punishment is satisfactory.

The improvement noticed in the previous year in the admission of short-term sentences not exceeding one month was not maintained during the year under report, the number of such admissions showing an increase by 287. But the ratio per cent. of such prisoners to the total number of prisoners admitted during the year was 36 against 37 in 1938, which shows a slight decrease.

Sixty-seven prisoners were convicted by the Union Boards of whom 66 had sentences not exceeding 7 days and 1 above 7 days but not exceeding 10 days.

The total number of convicts having sentences not exceeding 6 months was

27,092 or 77 per cent. of the number of convicts admitted during the year under report and out of them 12,693 convicts had sentences not exceeding one month.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to jails with sentences for different period in default of payment of fines without any substantive sentence:—

Prisoners committed to serve sentences awarded in default of payment of fines.	Total Number of cases when full amount of fines was paid		
	Prisoners.	Number of cases when full amount of fines was paid.	Number of cases when part of fines was paid.
Up to 15 days	12,345	825	1,229
Up to 1 month	2,825	238	123
Up to 2 months	1,824	165	89
Up to 6 months	446	44	22
Exceeding 6 months	48	6	12
Total	17,488	1,278	1,475

Of the 27,092 prisoners admitted during the year with sentences not exceeding 6 months, 17,440 (i.e., over 64 per cent.) were admitted with sentences in default of payment of fine only without any substantive sentence. I consider that it may be possible to reduce the number of such cases by granting time for payment of fine more liberally.

The short sentences are very undesirable from every point of view. Not only that little can be done for this large number of prison population in the realm of education, moral influence or physical culture, but the fear of imprisonment is also lost upon this class of prisoners. But I doubt if anything could be done with a view to eliminate short sentences altogether. They will forever remain a necessary evil and a problem for solution by Penologists.

20. Statement No. IV.—Number of prisoners classed as habituals.—The number of such prisoners imprisoned during the year was 3,466 against 3,182 in 1938. The ratio per cent. of habitual criminals to the total number of convicts admitted during the year was 9.9 against 10 in the preceding year. The number of juveniles admitted during the year was 82 against 75 in the previous year of whom 4 had been previously convicted against 6 in 1938.

21. Statement No. XVIII.—Under-trial prisoners.—The number of prisoners awaiting trial in jails on the 1st January 1939 was 3,479 males and 66 females compared with 3,016 males and 53 females in the previous year. The number admitted during the year was 55,108 males and 939 females against

49,923 males and 857 females in 1938. Of the total number of 59,592 under-trial prisoners dealt with during the year, 38,449 were released, 13,092 were convicted and sentenced, 4,261 transferred and 31 died, leaving a balance of 3,759 (3,690 males and 69 females) at the end of the year. There were 3 escapes among the under-trial prisoners and all of them were recaptured during the year. The daily average number was 3,878.52 (3,817.59 males and 60.93 females) as compared with 3,267.33 (3,212.76 males and 54.57 females) in the preceding year. There was a great influx in the number of prisoners awaiting trial during the year and many jails remained overcrowded. There is a total accommodation for only 2,550 under-trial prisoners in jails but the maximum number of under-trial prisoners confined in the jails in one day was 6,971 showing serious overcrowding in the jails.

22. Average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in the jails.—The following table shows the average period of detention of under-trial prisoners in both Sessions and other cases during the year under report as compared with the figures for 1938:—

Jails.	1938.		1939.	
	Sessions cases.	All other cases.	Sessions cases.	All other cases.
1. Burdwan	37.55	9.15	23.59	10.67
2. Suri	45.83	16.24	49.43	21.43
3. Midnapore District and Central	76.19	22.40	47.12	27.14
4. Hooghly	28.17	31.34	44.80	26.42
5. Howrah	26.96	15.99	38.38	17.94
6. Alipore District and Central	75.59	24.00	70.39	26.17
7. Presidency	49.60	12.01	22.71	14.45
8. Krishnagar	54.86	21.51	31.67	27.07
9. Berhampore	21.14	21.92	28.41	26.21
10. Jessore	38.76	29.20	24.34	27.32
11. Khulna	26.44	20.04	23.62	18.10
12. Dum Dum Central .. .. .	..	..	..	3.00
13. Rajshahi District and Central	32.34	23.16	22.22	23.25
14. Dinajpur	22.89	35.22	42.42	31.96
15. Jalpaiguri	33.06	19.93	21.98	24.17
16. Darjeeling	44.71	17.76	47.54	15.60
17. Rangpore	18.73	26.21	29.44	25.45
18. Bogra	37.47	18.77	18.87	25.05
19. Pabna	16.14	13.75	21.24	18.95
20. Dacca District and Central	33.29	20.19	37.09	25.60
21. Mymensingh	48.22	21.50	35.35	26.87
22. Faridpur	42.13	19.72	20.15	13.85
23. Barisal	44.91	27.46	28.65	44.64
24. Comilla	51.63	31.21	26.36	38.61
25. Chittagong	10.32	77.88	12.32	27.69
Total average	38.17	24.02	30.72	23.70

Though a slight improvement in the average period of detention is noticeable in Sessions and other cases, yet further expeditious disposal of the cases of prisoners awaiting trial is considered desirable to relieve overcrowding and on the ground of economy.

23. Escapes and recaptures.—There were 6 escapes amongst convicts and 3 (2 males and 1 female) amongst under-trial prisoners. Of the convicts, 2 escaped from inside and 4 from outside the jails. Of the under-trials 2 (male) escaped from inside and 1 (female) from outside while in the Municipal Hospital. Five of the above convicts and all the under-trials were recaptured before the close of the year. One prisoner who had escaped in the previous year was also recaptured during the year under report.

Of the escapes inside the jails, 1 under-trial prisoner escaped from each of the Sub-Jails at Munshiganj and Madaripur and 2 inmates from Bankura Borstal School. Of the escapes outside the jails 1 female convict escaped from the Madaripur Sub-Jail and 1 each from the Presidency Jail, Jessore Jail, Darjeeling Jail and Bankura Borstal School.

The staff and convict officers responsible for the escapes were all, as usual, suitably dealt with.

24. Statement No. VI.—Offences and punishments.—The total number of offences committed by convicts was 14,139 during the year under report against 16,114 in the previous year. Of them 11 were dealt with by criminal courts against 45 in 1938. Of the offences dealt with by Superintendents, 5,678 related to work, 2,978 related to prohibited articles, 1,126 to assaults, mutiny and escapes, and 4,346 to all other breaches of jail rules against 5,240, 3,518, 1,177 and 6,134, respectively, in 1938.

Of the offences, minor punishments were awarded in 10,075 cases and major in 4,053 by the Superintendents against 11,652 and 4,417, respectively, in 1938.

Two prisoners were given corporal punishments against 2 in the previous year.

The ratio per cent. of total punishments excluding those dealt with by

criminal courts to the daily average strength was 92.75 compared with 102.21 in 1938. There was thus a welcome decrease in the number of offences committed during the year under report.

25. Corporal punishments.—The following gives particulars regarding the corporal punishments inflicted during the year, prepared in accordance with the Government of India, Home Department, letter No. 142, dated the 24th September 1933:—

(i) Daily average number of male prisoners in jails for the year 1939	...	15,000.64
(ii) Total number of jail offences	...	10,119
(iii) Total number of prisoners punished by whipping	...	2

The number of corporal punishments inflicted was 1 each at the Presidency Jail and Berhampore Jail.

The ratio of whipping to the total number of punishments was .01 against .01 in 1938.

26. Imposition of fetters for safe custody.—In 239 cases, fetters were imposed on prisoners for safe custody against 333 in the previous year.

27. Conduct of casual and habitual offenders.—The daily average number of "A" and "B" class convicts in the Central and District Jails during the year was 9,343.08 and 5,130.03, respectively. The percentages of the two classes to the daily average population were 64.56 casuals and 35.44 habituals. "A" and "B" class prisoners committed 6,568 and 7,472 offences, respectively, or 46.78 and 53.22, respectively, of the total number of offences committed by convicts during the year. Of the punishments inflicted on "A" class convicts, 4,788 were minor and 1,780 were major punishments and those on the "B" class 5,236 and 2,236, respectively.

28. Subsidiary Jails.—Population.—The daily average number of convicts in the subsidiary jails for the year was 696.74 (691.58 males and 5.16 females) against 645.45 (641.50 males and 3.95 females) in 1938. The daily average number of under-trial prisoners was 1,586.04 against 1,379.99 in the previous year.

Buildings.—The amount expended on subsidiary jail buildings during the year was Rs. 21,932, viz., Rs. 20,375, by the Public Works Department and Rs. 1,557 by the Jails Department.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure on subsidiary jails during 1939 including that on petty construction and repairs was Rs. 3,29,146 against Rs. 2,87,745 in 1938.

Manufactory transaction.—The net and cash profits during the year under report were Rs. 3,040 and Rs. 2,776, respectively, against Rs. 2,937 and Rs. 3,903, respectively, in 1938.

Inspection.—Forty-three subsidiary jails were visited less than 104 times (Sub-Jail Code Rule 29) during the year by the Superintendents.

The Commissioners of Divisions paid 10 visits to the Sub-Jails, District Magistrates 62, District and Sessions Judges 6, Civil Surgeons 77, non-official visitors 1,027 and Board of Visitors 6. The members of Legislative Assembly paid 13 visits, the Surgeon-General 1, District Inspector of Schools 4 and other official visitors 9. The Inspector-General of Prisons visited 6 sub-jails during the year under report.

29. Statement No. IX.—Expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners.—The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining prisoners including the cost of general supervision amounted to Rs. 28,72,217 against Rs. 28,59,511 in 1938, showing an increase of Rs. 12,706. The average cost per head of prisoners amounted to Rs. 145-10 against Rs. 145-4 in 1938. The reason for this excess expenditure may chiefly be attributed to the increased rates of articles prevailing during the year under report due to war conditions. The variations under detailed heads of account have been explained below.

(i) *Establishment.*—Under this head there was an expenditure of Rs. 12,82,270 against Rs. 12,90,774 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 67-4 against Rs. 67-14 in 1938.

(ii) *Dietary charges.*—The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 8,16,665 against Rs. 7,94,727 in 1938 or an increase of Rs. 21,938 and the average cost per head of

prisoners was Rs. 42-14 against Rs. 41-13 in 1938. The increase in total expenditure was due to higher rates of food grains and less production of garden vegetables in some jails.

(iii) *Hospital charges.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,67,266 against Rs. 1,68,989 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 8-12 against Rs. 8-14 in 1938.

(iv) *Clothing and bedding.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 82,645 against Rs. 95,577 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 4-5 against Rs. 5 in 1938. The decrease was due to enforcing strict economy in the use of clothing.

(v) *Sanitation charges.*—There was an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,695 under this head against Rs. 81,144 in 1938 or an increase of Rs. 19,551 and the average cost per head was Rs. 5-4 against Rs. 4-3 in 1938. The increase was due to payment of arrear water tax in Dacca Central Jail, Midnapore Central Jail and Dum Dum Central Jail. Only Dum Dum Central Jail had to pay to the Dum Dum Municipality a sum of Rs. 31,786 for conservancy and water tax, charges for excess water-supply and sullage water lorries supplied. It is hoped that on completion of underground drainage system and septic tanks which are under construction by the Communications and Works Department, the entire amount annually paid to the Dum Dum Municipality for clearing sullage water of the Dum Dum Central Jail will be saved. The consumption of excess water at Dum Dum Central Jail will also be reduced by using tube-well water for bathing and washing purposes when the departmental tube-well is brought into use.

(vi) *Charges for moving prisoners.*—Under this head there was an expenditure of Rs. 58,179 against Rs. 62,067 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 3-1 against Rs. 3-4 in 1938.

(vii) *Miscellaneous services and supplies.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,37,657 against Rs. 1,38,829 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 7-3 against Rs. 7-5.

(viii) *Travelling allowance*.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 25,856 against Rs. 23,699 in 1938 or an increase of Rs. 2,157 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Re. 1-6 against Re. 1-4 in 1938. The Conference of Jail Superintendents and the tours undertaken by me to attend the All-India Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons were primarily responsible for this increase.

(ix) *Contingencies*.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 80,489 against Rs. 84,462 in 1938 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 4-3 against Rs. 4-15 in 1938. The decrease was due to strict economy.

(x) *Extraordinary charges*.—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 23,253 against Rs. 20,614 in 1938, or an increase of Rs. 2,639 and the average cost per head of prisoners was Rs. 1-3 against Re. 1-1 in 1938. The increase in expenditure was due to purchase and installation of a high pressure Steam Disinfector in the Presidency Jail as also to purchase of spring cots and bed-side tables for use in the Alipore Central Jail Hospital.

30. **Statement No. XI.**—*Employment of convicts*.—The daily average number of convicts under sentence of labour was 14,813·42. The average number of sick, infirm and convalescent, and the number not employed for other reasons were 734·09, 426·55 and 413·04, respectively, and the balance available for work was 13,239·74. The percentage of convict officers to the average number of convicts under sentence of labour employed on working days, was 6·39. The average number employed on unremunerative work was 741·32, on gardening 1,127·02, on preparing articles for jail consumption 1,646·94, on jail repairs and jail buildings of all kinds 352·12 and on remunerative work under the Public Works Department 1·23. The average number of prisoners employed in the Alipore Central Jail Press was 451·00 and no other prisoners were hired out during the year. On manufactures 49,27·09 or a percentage of 33·26 were employed.

The problem of finding suitable employment for the jail population continues to be as difficult, as before. The number of orders from other departments of Government for articles which can be made in jails has, if

anything, hardly exceeded those of the previous years. As a result only 4,927 persons or 33·26 per cent. of those sentenced to labour could be employed on jail manufactures against 39·20 in 1938.

31. **Statement No. XIIA.**—*Result of employment of convicts*.—The total amounts drawn from and paid into the Treasury were Rs. 6,75,739 and Rs. 10,03,461, respectively, showing a cash profit of Rs. 3,27,722 against Rs. 3,18,804 in 1938. The cash profit was chiefly contributed by the following jails:—

	Rs.
Dacca	... 1,09,322
Midnapore	... 61,862
Rajshahi	... 35,482
Presidency	... 24,053
Mymensingh	... 14,214
Jail Depot	... 11,389
Alipore	... 11,123
Comilla	... 9,885
Barisal	... 7,209
Burdwan	... 4,528
Faridpur	... 4,464
Rangpur	... 4,462
Hooghly	... 4,139

The total net profit was Rs. 2,82,108 against Rs. 2,65,459 in 1938.

Presidency Jail.—The jail has a workshop and there are minor industries, such as, oil-pressing, leather industry, coir work, printing and durrie and cloth weaving. The net profit during the year was Rs. 26,157 against Rs. 16,146 in 1938. The cash profit amounted to Rs. 24,053 against Rs. 29,241 in the previous year.

Workshop.—The workshop manufactured various kinds of metal articles for the Bengal Jails, other Government departments in Bengal and other provinces as well. It was engaged in manufacturing iron cots, kit boxes, cage latrine, ejector truck, blanket boiler, aluminium thalies and baties, rice strainers, iron buckets and degchies, wooden pestle and mortars, cooking ranges, brass badges, iron grated doors and windows, teak wood chairs, almirah and tables, deck chairs, operation table, bed-side table, etc.

Minor industries—(a) *Mustard oil.*—Mustard oil was regularly supplied to the General Department

and the Manager, Jail Dépôt. Mustard oil-cake was supplied to the General Department and the Government Farm, Chinsura. The surplus quantity of mustard oil-cake was sold to contractors.

(b) *Leather industry.*—Various kinds of leather goods, such as, chowkidari and dafadari belts, warders' belts, pouches, sandals, bandoliers and frogs were manufactured during the year under report.

(c) *Coir industry.*—Various kinds of articles, such as, coir tat beds, coir mattresses, coir string, coir mattings, brushmats, etc., were manufactured and supplied to the Manager, Jail Dépôt, and to the general public. Large quantities of order for coir brushmats were received from the East Indian Railway (European) Institute of Allahabad and orders for matting were received from Cellular Jails, Port Blair, during 1939.

(d) *Printing Press.*—The small press was utilised in printing various non-standard forms of Jail, Quinine and Cinchona Departments.

(e) *Durrie and cloth weaving.*—Plain and ornamental durries, cotton carpets, durries and carpet ashnies in a variety of attractive designs were manufactured. Prison cloth, dosutee cloth, dengree cloth, dosutee check dusters were manufactured and supplied to the General Department, other Jails and to the Manager, Jail Dépôt, during the year.

Besides the above industries, the jail carried out the distribution of quinine treatments and cinchona products to Post Offices and other parties. The total quantity of all drugs distributed during the year amounted to 53,886 lbs. 8 oz. in addition to 97,793 boxes, 8 tubes and 4 tablets of quinine treatments and 89,450 (Nos.) other tablets as against 59,943 lbs. 14 oz. and 105,768 boxes, 4 tubes and 9 tablets of quinine treatments and 92,300 (Nos.) other tablets in 1938.

The demand for the Cinchona Factory products was very high throughout the year—specially from September 1939, when the European war broke out. The war caused an abnormal rise in price of anti-periodics in the market and there was a great demand for cinchona products from all parts of India. There had been numerous

enquiries about rates and in many cases indents were placed with advances by various unknown parties. Supplies were made to the authorised parties as far as stock permitted up to October when the Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, instructed that supply should be made very cautiously as the stock and the outturn in the Factory was not enough to cope with the increasing demands. The sale to the public in Assam and various parties in Upper India who used to buy the products from this jail was subsequently stopped under instructions of the Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation, as he apprehended ultimate shortage of stock for which they might be total stoppage of supply of Cinchona Factory products in future.

From the above figures it will appear that there has been a fall in the sale of total quantity of drugs during the year under report in comparison with the last year. Discrimination, refusal and curtailment of indents are the factors responsible for the decrease in sale. The total sale-proceeds of all drugs during the year amounted to Rs. 9,60,725 as against Rs. 10,30,271 in 1938.

Alipore Central Jail.—The main industries of this jail are the printing and distribution of forms. A separate report about the Press and Forms Department is submitted to Government annually. The jail also carried out some minor industries, such as, oil pressing, cane and bamboo work, weaving, carpentry and cloth washing and made net and cash profits of Rs. 12,535 and Rs. 11,124, respectively, as against Rs. 15,873 and Rs. 20,050, respectively, in 1938.

Midnapore Central Jail.—The industries of this jail during the year under report were (a) tailoring of police uniforms, (b) cloth and durrie-weaving, (c) dyeing of yarn, (d) mustard seed pressing, (e) coir industry, (f) bamboo and cane industry, (g) wheat grinding, (h) miscellaneous carpentry and smithy.

The jail made net and cash profits of Rs. 36,384 and Rs. 61,862 against Rs. 34,169 and Rs. 29,875, respectively, in 1938.

Police uniforms worth Rs. 1,10,307 were supplied to the Police Department during the year under report against Rs. 1,05,862 in the previous year.

The dyeing of yarn was carried on efficiently and successfully throughout the year under report, although during the latter part of December there was a little scarcity of dyes in stock on account of the non-supply of orders of dyes by Imperial Chemical Industries & Co., Ltd., in view of the situation caused by the war.

All other minor industries also worked well during the year under report.

Rajshahi Central Jail.—The main industries of the jail were (1) weaving, (2) tailoring, (3) bamboo and cane works, (4) smithy and carpentry, (5) mustard seed pressing and (6) wheat grinding.

The net and cash profits during the year under report were Rs. 26,505 and Rs. 35,482, respectively, as against Rs. 38,978 and Rs. 36,599, respectively, in 1938. The reduction in total profit is mainly attributable to the less supply of indents from prison kits, chaukidar's and dafadar's uniforms during the year under report.

Cloth weaving.—The industry is by far the most important of all. Prison cloth formed the principal item of manufacture and the quantity produced was 38,905 yards as against 63,037 yards in the preceding year. The decrease in the production of prison cloth was mainly due to a smaller number of indents received during the year under report. Besides prison cloth, different kinds of textiles were manufactured, such as, garrah and dosuti cloth of different widths, duster and silk cloth, woollen sheets and shirting, pūrdah cloth, dhuties, etc., according to orders received.

Tailoring.—The main items of production under this head are prison kits, warder's uniforms and dafadari and chaukidari uniforms.

Bamboo and cane works, smithy and carpentry, mustard seed pressing and wheat grinding industries all worked satisfactorily.

Dacca Central Jail.—The main heads of industries of the jail were (1) woollen mill, (2) tailoring, (3) cloth weaving, (4) durrie-weaving and coir industry, (5) bamboo and cane work, (6) carpentry, (7) mustard oil pressing and (8) smithy.

The total net and cash profits during the year were Rs. 99,242 and Rs. 1,09,322, respectively, against Rs. 84,643 and Rs. 1,15,634, respectively, in 1938. The increase in the net profit was due to increased transactions in comparison with those of the preceding year. The fall in cash profits was due to the increased outstandings remaining unrealised at the end of the year under report.

The jail manufactured goods in the Blanket Factory, chiefly to meet the orders of the Bengal Jails, Jail Depôt, Calcutta, other departments of Government and also the State Jails of Tippera, Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sikkim, Rajnandgaon and Joshpur. The factory consumed 1,778 maunds of all classes of wool against 1,456 maunds in the previous year.

Tailoring department was fully engaged throughout the year in making chaukidars' and dafadars' uniforms, warders' uniforms, Excise uniforms, warm clothing for ordinary and special class prisoners of the Bengal jails and cotton clothing for this jail and its affiliated sub-jails. Mosquito nets were supplied to the Police and Jail Departments as usual.

All other minor industries of this jail were carried on satisfactorily throughout the year under report.

Dum Dum Central Jail.—The main industries of the jail were (1) oil-pressing, (2) coir work, (3) durrie and carpet weaving (4) cane and bamboo works, (5) carpentry and smithy, (6) soap-making, (7) laundry and (8) cloth weaving.

The net and cash profits during the year under report were Rs. 12,416 and Rs. 6,945, respectively, as against Rs. 17,160 and Rs. 14,026, respectively, in previous year.

The fall in earning was due to the following causes:—

- (1) industries were much handicapped for want of workshop accommodation, (2) the closure of the wheat grinding industry, (3) failure to secure contract for the supply of cane baskets to Eastern Bengal Railway and (4) storing of a large quantity of hoop iron during the end of the year as prices were gradually rising due to the war.

The industries of the Jail showed satisfactory progress.

District Jails.—The jails showing good net profits were Mymensingh (Rs. 14,179), Barisal (Rs. 5,547), Comilla (Rs. 4,525), Darjeeling (Rs. 3,286), Dinajpore (Rs. 3,045) and Burdwan (Rs. 2,995).

Jail Depôt.—During the year under report, articles valued at Rs. 1,01,477 were sold against Rs. 76,949 of preceding year. Sale to the private parties rose from Rs. 46,607 in the year 1938 to Rs. 72,460 but the value of goods supplied to Government departments fell from Rs. 30,242 in 1938 to Rs. 29,017.

The total amounts drawn from and paid into the treasury during the year under report were Rs. 87,710 and Rs. 99,090 yielding a cash profit of Rs. 11,389 against Rs. 4,530 in 1938. The net profit of the year amounted to Rs. 13,308 against Rs. 6,442 of the preceding year.

32. Statement No. XIII.—Average net cost per head.—During the year under report the total cost of maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 27,74,975 against Rs. 27,60,882 or Rs. 145-10 against Rs. 145-4 per head in 1938. The cash earned by the prisoners was Rs. 3,27,722-7 against Rs. 3,18,804-6 or Rs. 22-2 against Rs. 20-13 per head in 1938. The net cost to Government was Rs. 24,47,252-9 against Rs. 24,42,077-10 or Rs. 123-8 against Rs. 124-7 per head in 1938.

33. Jail Gardens.—Prison requirements of vegetables to the value of Rs. 79,552 were met from the Jail gardens and the surplus produce which was sold to the public realised Rs. 2,332. The estimated value of miscellaneous articles like jute, condiments, gur, etc., raised by prison labour was Rs. 5,090. As a result of abnormal rains in several districts, the standing crops in gardens suffered heavy damages. The District

Jail at Faridpur and the Borstal School at Bankura were awarded first class certificates for excellence of their garden produce by the local Agricultural Exhibitions.

34. Jail Dairies.—Most of the Jail Dairies worked satisfactorily, yielding a total profit of Rs. 20,867 during the year. Only six jails, viz., Krishnagar, Jessore, Khulna, Pabna, Faridpur and Chittagong showed a loss amounting to Rs. 1,672 in aggregate.

35. Display of jail exhibits at exhibition.—The Central Jail at Dacca, the District Jail at Faridpur and the Borstal School at Bankura sent exhibits of various manufactured articles to the local Industrial and Agricultural Exhibitions. First class certificates were awarded to each of them by the exhibition authorities for the excellence of the exhibits. A cash reward of Rs. 5 was also awarded to the Faridpur Jail in token of appreciation. The Jail Depôt did not directly participate in any exhibitions but the Department of Industries, Bengal, displayed and sold various articles of jail manufactures sent to them, by the Jail Depôt, at exhibitions in and outside the province.

Vital Statistics.

36. Statement No. XIV.—Sickness and mortality.—The sickness and mortality amongst the prisoners were higher during the year in comparison with those of 1938. The sick rate during the year was 734-98 against 675-97 in 1938 and the total number of deaths was 204 or 10-70 per mille against 194 or 10-21 in the preceding year.

The following table gives the figures of admission of prisoners into hospital, daily average number of sick and death during the past 5 years and those of the year under report:—

Year.	Daily average number of all classes.	Admission into hospital.		Daily average number of sick of all classes.		Deaths from all causes of all classes of prisoners.	
		Number of admission.	Ratio per mille.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1934	21,851	23,207	1,062-07	788-90	36-10	282	12-91
1935	22,724	23,303	1,025-57	808-31	35-56	240	10-56
1936	22,719	21,244	935-08	793-95	34-50	276	12-14
1937	21,331	19,198	899-99	760-99	35-67	234	10-97
1938	19,006	17,657	923-03	675-97	35-56	194	10-21
1939	19,057	18,814	987-24	734-98	48-01	204	10-70

There occurred no serious disease in epidemic form in any of the jails, though in some places outside, epidemics were raging in a severe form, and this increase in sickness and mortality was due to the fact that prisoners suffered more from diseases of a general type than from a contagious one, the principal of them being hookworm.

There was 1 case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis in the Bankura Borstal School which ended fatally, and 1 case in the Comilla Jail which was treated successfully.

There was 1 case of small-pox in the Dinajpore Jail resulting in death of the prisoner.

There were 84 cases of mumps in the Alipore Central Jail, but there was no death.

Of the Central Jails, Dacca recorded the highest number of deaths, total number being 37 and of the District Jails, Mymensingh, total number being 12. The number of prisoners admitted to hospital was the highest in Dacca Central Jail, the number being 3,017.

37. Statement No. XV.—Admission and death among convicts from chief diseases.—The following table shows the number of admission to hospital and deaths among convicts from the chief diseases:—

	1937.		1938.		1939.	
	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.	Admission.	Death.
1. Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
2. Dysentery	1,136	30	1,389	21	1,324	27
3. Malaria fever	3,676	15	3,360	13	2,824	14
4. Pulmonary tuberculosis and haemoptysis due to tuberculosis.	94	28	116	33	132	28
5. Other tubercular diseases ..	21	3	13	4	7	..
6. Anaemia and debility	237	7	328	9	370	5
7. Other general diseases	8,120	71	6,994	55	8,637	64
8. Other respiratory diseases	643	6	555	6	565	9
9. Pneumonia	226	44	114	23	160	26
10. Diarrhoea	750	3	621	5	564	..
11. Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	787	3	690	..	665	..
12. Out of hospital] .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2
Total	15,790	210	14,180	171	15,249	175

Cholera.—There was 1 case of cholera in the Alipore Central Jail which was treated successfully.

Dysentery.—The number of admissions showed a slight decrease, but there was an appreciable increase in the number of deaths as compared with the figure of the previous year. The number of deaths recorded at Dacca was the highest, the number being 9, Midnapore Central Jail and Mymensingh recorded 4 each and Rangpur 3. There was no admission from this disease in Krishnagar Jail as in the previous year and there was only 1 admission in Faridpur Jail. Overcrowding in the hospital at Dacca Central Jail was mainly responsible for the repeated relapses of dysentery cases and these accounted for the high mortality in that jail.

Acute bacillary cases were treated with serum and for the prevention and cure of the ordinary cases, routine measures were adopted.

Malaria.—The number of admissions showed decrease over the figures of the previous year. The following jails were responsible for the large number of admissions:—

Midnapore, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Dum Dum, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Alipore, Dinajpur, Barisal and Burdwan. The largest number of deaths was at Dum Dum, the number being 5. Presidency Jail recorded 1 death from cerebral malaria.

Anti-malaria scheme in the shape of destruction of adult mosquitoes and of larvæ was adopted in several jails.

Pulmonary tuberculosis.—The number of admissions showed increase but there was a slight decrease in the number of deaths during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year. Suri, Dum Dum, Midnapore and Presidency had the larger number of admissions and Midnapore, Alipore and Dacca were responsible for the larger number of deaths.

Pneumonia.—Both admissions and deaths showed appreciable increase during the year under report over the figures of the previous year. Dacca recorded the highest number of deaths, the number being 4.

38. Statement No. XVII.—Mortality amongst convicts according to the length of time passed in jail.—One hundred and seventy-three deaths occurred during the year under report against 169 in the previous year. Of these 67 died within 6 months of their admission into the jail, 21 between 6 months and 1 year, 21 between 1 and 2 years, 18 between 2 and 3 years, 42 between 3 and 7 years and 4 above 7 years.

39. Leper prisoners—their accommodation.—The possibility of extension of the leper ward attached to the Midnapore Central Jail where all leper prisoners are concentrated was further examined. It is felt that the present system of keeping all lepers of all stages concentrated in a small area as at present without any provision for their classification or physical recreation is unsatisfactory. Alternative schemes were examined in this connection, but it is regretted that neither has matured as yet. Attempts were however made to accommodate leper prisoners in different squares of the same barrack according to their stage of recovery. The leper prisoners who would hitherto do nothing were encouraged to learn reading and writing and the innovation readily took on.

40. Treatment of tuberculosis.—Prisoners suffering from tuberculosis of lungs continued to be concentrated in the Suri and Comilla Jails, where there are separate hospitals for the treatment of the disease. An X-Ray plant was opened in the Suri Sadar Hospital during the year under report and it provided facilities for ascertaining the

exact lesions, so that it was possible to start pneumothorax treatment for fit cases. The question of appointment of whole-time Superintendents with special training in the treatment of tuberculosis for these two jails has been engaging the attention of Government for some time past and it is hoped that the appointments will be sanctioned as soon as possible.

41. Treatment of Ankylostomiasis.—During the year under report very elaborate arrangements were made for the treatment of prisoners infected with hookworm. The stools of all newly admitted convicts with sentence of more than 15 days were examined for the purpose. All positive cases were given specific treatment with Tetrachlorethylene and oil chenopodium and all cases gained in weight after such treatment. Though only a few cases showed signs of intolerance, yet the results obtained with the above treatment proved to be highly encouraging.

42. Warder Guard.—The sanctioned strength of the warder guard was 2,149. The number of chief head warders was 18, that of head warders 182, warders 1,917, matrons 3, and female warders 29.

The total number of offences committed by warders during the year was 1,396 as compared with 1,438 in 1938. The number of punishments inflicted on warders by Superintendents of Jails during the year was 1,383 as compared with 1,435 in the previous year. In 13 cases, judicial punishments were inflicted. Of the punishments inflicted departmentally, the number of dismissals was 22, degradation 2, fines 568, extra drill 277 and warning and other punishments 514 against 18, 9, 706, 202 and 500, respectively, in 1938.

Four warders resigned during the year against 5 in the previous year, viz., 3 from the Presidency and 1 from the Dum Dum Circle.

There were 11 deaths amongst the warders during the year against 14 in 1938. The number of warders who were retired, invalided or discharged was 10, 23 and 18, respectively, as against 15, 14 and 8, respectively, in the preceding year.

Attempts were made to recruit warders from the literate Bengalee candidates and their number had been gradually on the increase. Some of them were Matriculates and sportsmen.

It was not possible to send any warders to Sardah like previous years for receiving a course of training in the Police Training College there. Arrangements were therefore made for the training of warders in the Calcutta Police Training School, in batches of six at a time.

The health of the warders was generally good throughout the year. Particular attention was paid to their drills and parades and they took increasing interest in games.

More family quarters for warders are urgently required as stated in my previous report.

43. Religious and moral instruction.

—All reasonable facilities permissible under the rules were allowed to prisoners for the performance of their religious rites, as far as possible. Honorary religious preachers attended the jails regularly and imparted religious and moral instruction to prisoners. Lady teachers, wherever appointed, took particular care in the discharge of their duties and their services proved to be of immense help to the female prisoners. Holidays were granted to the Sikh prisoners to observe the birthdays of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobinda Singh and the Sikh New Year's Day. The Sikh employees of the two Calcutta Jails were also allowed a half holiday on those days, proper arrangements for their duties having been made. The Chinese prisoners were also allowed a half holiday on the Chinese New Year's Day. The Jewish prisoners were exempted from work on their festivals or holy days. All the prisoners confined in the Rangamati Sub-Jail in the Chittagong Hill Tracts were allowed a special holiday on the day of "Mohamuni" festival celebrated by the Buddhist hill people on the last day of the Bengali month "Chaitra".

The undermentioned ladies and gentlemen were appointed during the year as religious instructors in the jails and sub-jails noted against their names for a period of two years:—

Midnapore Central Jail.

Babu Satish Chandra Chakravarty.

Alipore Central Jail.

Bhai Basant Singh.

Rajshahi Central Jail.

Musamat Shamsun Nahar.

Dum Dum Central Jail.

Rai Pandit Kailash Chandra Jyotisharnab Bahadur.

Suri Jail.

- (1) Babu Ahi Bhusan Bhattacharjya.
- (2) Maulvi Quazi Abdul Gaffur.

Berhampore Jail.

- (1) Maulvi Quazi Mamtazuddin.
- (2) Babu Bhubaneswar Ray Chowdhury.

Jessore Jail.

Bibi Ator Jahan.

Khulna Jail.

- (1) Munshi Sk. Kasem Ali.
- (2) Pandit Kripa Nath Ghosal.

Dinajpur Jail.

- (1) Swami Gadadharananda.
- (2) Maulvi Tafailuddin Ahmed.

Darjeeling Jail.

Mrs. Sunity Debi.

Pabna Jail.

Brahmachari Paresh Chaitanya.

Barisal Jail.

- (1) Babu Jogesh Chandra Karmakar.
- (2) Maulvi Quazi Md. Hossain.

Baraset Sub-Jail.

Maulvi M. Abdul Ali.

44. **Bengal After-Care Association and Prisoners' Aid Society.**—The Bengal After-Care Association for juveniles and adolescents was shifted during the year under report from its old premises at No. 11, Gobra Goristhan Lane, Entally, Calcutta, to a new one at Feeder Road, Belghoria, in the district of the 24-Parganas. One of its pressing problems was solved thereby, in so far as the old associates of the inmates of the institution and other bad characters could find less opportunity to mix with them, outside the city and exercise undesirable influence upon them. The Association continued to do useful after-care work for released boys of the

Borstal School and for adolescent prisoners. In the After-Care Association hostel released adolescents and juveniles are provided with free board and lodging and other necessaries till employment is found for them. Efforts for finding works for them both in the hostel and outside were fairly successful. The Association also undertook, as far as possible, to see boys, desiring to proceed home, safely off in the train. After-care work is divisible into four stages according to the aims and objects of the Association, viz., (1) Jail visiting (2) Keeping control, on release, pending the availability of regular employment, (3) Obtaining employment and (4) Keeping the released juveniles and adolescents straight after work had been found for them. Work of the first stage was regularly done, that of the second was done by means of the hostel attached to the Association, that of the third met with success in respect of about half the number committed to the custody of the Association while practically nothing could be done with regard to the fourth stage for want of proper staff.

The district branches of the Association, numbering 15, did not flourish, only the one at Mymensingh and another at Comilla, did some useful work. The question of organising district branches of the Association all over the province, with the object of giving youthful offenders a fair chance and sympathetic help to get back to useful life, is at present under examination.

The Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society located at Swarnamoyee Road, Calcutta, continued to lend help to the adult convicts after release in the shape of casual relief to cover costs of diet, repatriation, etc., for a short period or of giving them employment in a book-binding workshop which is maintained by the Society. The question of establishment of district Prisoners' Aid Societies with a central organisation for the purpose of providing shelter and work for the habitual offenders most of whom come back to jails for want of shelter and means of livelihood outside is at present engaging the attention of the Calcutta Prisoners' Aid Society.

45. Jail Buildings.—The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year from the Public Works Department budget was Rs. 3,71,582 of which Rs. 1,15,995 was on original works and Rs. 2,55,587 on repairs.

The main items of work were the following projects :—

- (1) Construction of a new Central Jail at Dum Dum.
- (2) Additional works in Mymensingh Jail.
- (3) Construction of 7 family quarters for the head warders of the Presidency Jail.
- (4) Construction of a Hospital in Pabna Jail.
- (5) Construction of 3 worksheds with Raniganj tiled roof at Midnapore Central Jail.
- (6) Installation of electric lights and fans in Krishnagar Jail.
- (7) Providing electric lights and fans in the staff quarters attached to Alipore Central, Presidency and Barisal Jails and Malda Sub-Jail.
- (8) Raising and re-erecting the main compound wall of the old Mental Hospital area at Dacca.
- (9) Raising the compound wall of Barisal Jail.
- (10) Extension of Meherpore Sub-Jail.
- (11) Constructing 2 cells in the Hospital of Chittagong Jail.
- (12) Construction of a retinoscopic room in the Jail Hospital of the Dacca Central Jail.

«A large number of important projects are kept waiting due to lack of funds.

46. Inspection.—During the year under report all the Central and District Jails (excepting the District Jails at Suri, Berhampore and Darjeeling) were visited by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal. Some of these jails were visited several times and 6 sub-jails were also inspected. The Commissioners of the Divisions paid 10 visits, the Magistrates 514, District and Sessions Judges 43, Directors and Assistant Directors of Public Health 13, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal 4, Civil Surgeons not in charge of Jails 29, the Board of Visitors 88, non-official visitors 342, lady visitors 75, District Inspector of Schools 78 and Live-Stock Expert 3.

47. Statement A.—Accommodation.—Excluding hospital and observation cells and overflow accommodation, the

Central, District and Subsidiary Jails had on 31st December 1939 accommodation for 13,924 convicts (13,442 males and 482 females), 2,547 undertrials (2,412 males and 135 females) and 113 civil prisoners (male), or a total accommodation for 16,584 prisoners (15,967 males and 617 females). The total average population in these jails during the year, excluding the sick in hospitals and the prisoners kept in observation cells, was 17,397·06 i.e., 14,121·61 convicts (13,923·99 males and 197·62 females), 3,247·39 undertrials (3,220·12 males and 27·27 females) and 28·06 civil prisoners (male). Although some prisoners were kept in temporary sheds (overflow accommodation) there was still overcrowding in the convict and the under-trial wards in many jails.

48. **Statement B.—Condition of convicts discharged.**—Out of 40,560 convicts released during the year under report, 17,802 had gained weight. The weight of 16,662 convicts remained stationery. The number of prisoners who had lost weight was 6,096 only.

49. **Statement C.—Remission.**—The total number of convicts released under the remission rules was 7,488 against 7,074 in the previous year. The average remission gained by convicts with 6 months to 1 year's sentence was 37 days, 1 to 2 years 90 days, 2 to 5 years 240 days, over 5 years 423 days. The maximum remission gained for sentence up to 1 year was 91 days, up to 2 years 180 days, up to 5 years 453 days, above 5 years 1,239 days. Fifteen convicts were released during the year, who came under the remission rules, but failed to gain any remission against 7 in the preceding year.

The remission system has continued to be an incentive to good work and good behaviour, particularly in cases of non-habitual convicts.

50. **Superintendents.**—Lt.-Col. S. L. Patney, I.M.S., and Lt.-Col. M. Das, M.C., I.M.S., remained in charge of Presidency and Alipore Central Jails, respectively, throughout the year and continued to render useful and valuable services as before.

Major S. Annaswami, I.M.S., rendered useful service as Superintendent of Midnapore Central and Dum Dum Central Jails.

Major E. A. R. ARDESHIRE, I.M.S., was in charge of Rajshahi Central Jail

from 23rd March 1939 till the end of year and proved to be a capable administrator. He also carried out efficient anti-malarial measures in his jail for which work he had special aptitude.

Major B. Chaudhuri, O.B.E., I.M.S., was in charge of Midnapore Central Jail for a few months only but he proved to be a capable officer.

Mr. Chas. A. W. Luke continued to be in charge of Dacca Central Jail and rendered excellent service.

District Jails.—Rai Sahib Narendra Kumar Sarkar was posted as whole-time Superintendent of Mymensingh District Jail. This was the first occasion on which a Jailor was permanently appointed as a Superintendent of District Jail. Rai Sahib has given promise of becoming a successful Superintendent.

With regard to other District Jails, Civil Surgeons remained in charge of their respective District Jails and all of them rendered good service. Dr. N. N. Ghosh remained in charge of Comilla District Jail throughout the year and showed keen interest in administering this large jail. He rendered excellent service regarding After-Care work in his district and introducing primary education in his jail.

51. **Deputy Superintendents.**—Mr. C. Heath and Mr. F. Noble continued to give excellent services at Alipore Central Jail and Dacca Central Jail, respectively.

52. **Jailors.**—Amongst Jailors, Babu Sudhindra Nath Mukherjee rendered excellent service at Mymensingh District Jail and Dum Dum Central Jail during the year. Maulvi Kazi Abu Syed also rendered good service at Midnapore Central Jail and Babu Anilendra Nath Banerjee at Comilla Jail.

53. **Deputy Jailors.**—Amongst Deputy Jailors Babu Apurba Kumar Maitra (Alipore Central Jail) deserves special mention for good work in connection with the Conference of Superintendents of Jails and schemes in connection with reforms in jails. He along with Babu Radha Prosad Gupta (Presidency Jail), Maulvi Serajuddin Md. Yusuf (Howrah District Jail) and Babu Ajit Kumar Mukherjee (Dum Dum Central Jail) also did excellent work in connection with Air Raid

Precaution schemes. All of these officers qualified as instructors in Air Raid Precaution work.

54. Medical Officers and Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to jails rendered good and satisfactory services throughout the year.

55. **Head Office.**—The work at the Head Office has increased a lot especially as a result of work on many reform schemes, arising out of questionnaire that was issued in 1938, the recommendations made by Conference of Inspectors-General of Prisons held at Delhi early in 1939 and Conference of Superintendents of Central Jails and other large jails in Bengal held at Calcutta in July 1939, which all had to be thoroughly examined before concrete

proposals were submitted to Government. It gives me pleasure to mention again the names of Rai Sahib Jnanendra Chandra Guha, B.A., my Personal Assistant, Maulvi Shaikh Badiuzzaman, Travelling Auditor, Babu Dharendra Chandra Mukherjee and Babu Sudhir Chandra Chowdhury for hard work and unstinted services they rendered to the Department.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. A. SINGH,

Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the

Stations.	1 Class of prisoners.	2 Remaining at the commencement of the year 1939.			3 Received during the year 1939.			4 Total.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total of Central Jails (6) ..	Convict ..	8,683	76	8,759	20,985	302	21,287	29,668	378	30,046
	Under-trial	958	22	980	16,295	217	16,512	17,253	239	17,492
	Civil ..	2	..	2	78	..	78	80	..	80
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of District Jails (19) ..	Convict ..	5,317	71	5,388	18,927	336	19,263	24,244	407	24,651
	Under-trial	1,069	21	1,090	15,592	290	15,882	16,661	311	16,972
	Civil ..	9	..	9	40	..	40	49	..	49
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Borstal School (1) ..	Convict ..	248	..	248	110	..	110	358	..	358
	Under-trial	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Civil ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Subsidiary Jails (62)	Convict ..	530	3	533	13,702	262	13,964	14,232	265	14,497
	Under-trial	1,452	23	1,475	23,221	432	23,653	24,673	455	25,128
	Civil ..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	1	5
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial Grand Total (for all Jails and Subsidiary Jails, etc.)	Convict ..	14,778	150	14,928	53,724	900	54,624	68,502	1,050	69,552
	Under-trial	3,479	66	3,545	55,108	939	56,047	58,587	1,005	59,592
	Civil ..	11	..	11	122	1	123	133	1	134
	State ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial total of all classes	..	18,268	216	18,484	108,954	1,840	110,794	127,222	2,056	129,278

SUMMARY.**Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1939.**

5 Discharged from all causes.			6 Remaining at the end of the year 1939.			7 Daily average number of each class.			8 Total of daily average of the whole jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
21,172	292	21,464	8,496	86	8,582	8,695.52	94.19	8,789.71	} 9,757.70	} 110.29	} 9,867.99
16,081	222	16,303	1,172	17	1,189	1,057.34	16.10	1,073.44			
77	..	77	3	..	3	4.84	..	4.84			
..			
18,833	323	19,156	5,411	984	5,495	5,376.38	69.86	5,446.24	} 6,578.23	} 90.97	} 6,669.20
15,564	283	15,847	1,097	28	1,125	1,197.93	21.11	1,219.04			
47	..	47	2	..	2	3.92	..	3.92			
..			
112	..	112	246	..	246	237.16	..	237.16	} 237.16	} ..	} 237.16
..			
..			
..			
13,657	261	13,918	575	4	579	691.58	5.16	696.74	} 2,253.91	} 28.91	} 2,282.82
23,252	431	23,683	1,421	24	1,445	1,562.32	23.72	1,586.04			
4	1	5	..	..	..	.01	.03	.04			
..			
53,774	876	54,650	14,728	174	14,902	15,000.64	169.21	15,169.85	} 18,827.00	} 230.17	} 19,057.17
54,897	936	55,833	3,690	69	3,759	3,817.59	60.93	3,878.52			
128	1	129	5	..	5	8.77	.03	8.80			
..			
108,799	1,813	110,612	18,423	243	18,666	18,827.00	230.17	19,057.17	..	..	..

STATEMENT No. 1 (JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only)—Showing the number and disposal of the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1		2		3		4								5			6				7			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		Received by transfer.								Grand Total.			Transferred to other jails.				Released during the year.			
							A				B							A		B		A			
							To undergo sentence.				In transit for transportation or to jails.							To undergo sentence.		To undergo sentence of transportation.		On appeal.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	From jails in the Province.	From subsidiary jails to the district jails in the Province.	From jails outside the Province.	From jails in the Province.	From jails outside the Province.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Provincial Grand Total	14,778	150	34,233	606	49,011	75	10,275	117	8,686	172	192	5	40	..	298	..	68,502	1,050	69,552	19,481	309	9	..	500	15

	7								8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
	Released during the year.														Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to mental hospitals.	Escaped but not recaptured.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining at the close of the present year.	Daily average number.		
	B		C		D																Males.	Females.	Total.
	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	By order of Government.		On account of sickness.	On other grounds.																	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Provincial Grand Total	25,393	479	7,503*	61	12	1	396	10	293	..	10	..	1	..	4	..	172	1	14,728	174	15,000.64	169.21	15,169.85

*Including 76 inmates of Borstal School released under licence system.

STATEMENT No. II (JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).—Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1 Religion.														2 Age.											
	A						B		C		D		E		A		B		C		D		E		F	
	Christians.						Muslims.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 21 years.		22 to 30 years.		31 to 40 years.		41 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	Europeans.		Anglo-Indians.		Indians.																					
	a		b		c																					
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Provincial Grand Total	4	..	28	..	120	6	18,565	178	14,723	390	185	11	608	21	264	6	3,348	67	14,304	204	9,720	169	6,091	142	506	18

STATEMENT No. II (JUDICIAL) (For convicts only)

	3 State of education.				4 Previous occupation.										5 Total.			
	A		B		Males.						Females.				Total.			
	Literate.		Illiterate.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				K
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal office, etc.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.												Males.	Females.	Total.
Provincial Grand Total	5,476	41	28,757	565	119	1,255	1,060	16,575	722	355	14,147	334	5	214	53	34,233	606	34,839

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

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

	1	2																		3						
		Numbers according to the length of sentence.																		Total						
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Males.	Females.	Total.		
		Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.						
		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Total.
Provincial Grand Total	A B C D	6,752	89	975	37	5,370	12	3,844	5	1,657	16	1,511	13	367	12	..	..	116	4	1	..	21	1	8,197	143	8,340
Total of admission .. .. .	..	12,435	258	8,425	206	5,686	82	3,935	24	1,699	16	1,544	13	369	2	2	..	116	4	1	..	21	1	34,233	606	34,839
Total remaining on the 31st December 1939 .. .. .	..	551	12	1,441	25	1,832	35	2,345	18	2,143	22	3,883	25	1,749	12	81	..	695	25	1	..	7	..	14,728	174	14,902

* A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment. B—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement. D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

STATEMENT No. IV—(JUDICIAL)—(For convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted of offences indicating confirmed criminality.

	1			2a		2b			2c			3			4			5a			5b			5c								
	Number admitted during the year.			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 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.			Ratio per cent. of column 2c to column 1.			Youthful offenders under 15 years of age. (Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.)			Number of convicts in column 1 classified as "habituals" before conviction and classified as such by the convicting Courts.			Number of convicts in column 1 classified as "habituals" by the District Magistrate or Magistrate specially empowered (not being the convicting Court).			Number in column 1 classified as "habituals" by the Jail Superintendent.								
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
Provincial Grand Total	34,233	606	34,839	1,017	..	1,387	8	423	1	626	4	3,453	13	3,466	10.08	14	0.94	82	..	82	4	..	4	3,453	13	3,466

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

Showing the offences committed by CONVICTS and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

1	2	3					4	5							7	8	9	10	11										
		Offences dealt with by criminal courts.		Offences dealt with by Superintendent.		Total.		Punishment inflicted by Superintendent.			Punishment inflicted by Superintendent.									Grand total of punishments [Columns 5(f) and 6(g)].	Ratio of column 5 (f) to column 1.	Ratio of column 6 (g) to column 1.	Ratio of column 7 to column 1.	Ratio of column 6 (d) to column 7.					
Daily average population.	11	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Punishment inflicted by criminal courts.	Warning.	Penal diet with or without cellular confinement not exceeding 48 hours.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Hand-cuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate and cellular confinement.	Penal diet with cellular confinement exceeding 48 hours.	Fetters and hand-cuffing.	Corporal punishment.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments [Columns 5(f) and 6(g)].	Ratio of column 5 (f) to column 1.	Ratio of column 6 (g) to column 1.	Ratio of column 7 to column 1.	Ratio of column 6 (d) to column 7.	
																													Relating to work.
15,169-85	11	4,272	1,406	2,154	824	-657	569	3,092	1,254	10,075	4,053	3,899	369	152	1,856	3,799	10,075	272	379	1,081	2	231	2,088	4,053	14,128	66-14	26-01	92-75	01
Provincial Grand Total.																													

PART B—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT No. IX—(FINANCIAL)—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs.

	1 Daily average number of prisoners.				2 Establishment.				3 Dietary charges.						4 Hospital charges.							
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	Convict.	Under-trial.	Civ.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dietary charges.	Garden and agriculture expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Sick diet and extras for patients including civil prisoners.	Extra or special diet for weak prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, etc.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average sick.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Provincial Grand Total for 1939 ..	15,169.85	3,878.52	8.80	19,057.17	12,04,044	78,226	12,82,270	67.4	7,90,539	18,286	7,098	742	8,16,665*	42.14	1,05,847	2,541	32,760	26,118	1,67,266	8.12	228.0	
Figures for the year 1938 ..	15,726.02	3,267.33	12.32	19,005.67	11,70,788	1,19,986	12,90,774	67.14	7,67,874	20,259	6,447	147	7,94,727	41.13	1,13,708	653	33,832	20,706	1,68,989	8.14	250.0	

* The cost of jail grown produce supplied to the prisoners is not taken into account in estimating the average cost of maintenance per prisoner.

	5 Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		6 Sanitary charges.					7 Charges for moving prisoners.				8 Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								9 Travelling allowances.	
	A	B	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Charges for conservancy, cleaning, etc.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges (for cholera camp, etc.).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Lighting charges.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniforms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as rewards for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.	
Provincial Grand Total for 1939 ..	82,645	4.5	38,218	62,446	31	100,695	5.4	58,159†	20	58,179	3.1	89,307	2,832	35,324	161	220	9,723	1,37,657	7.3	25,856	1.6
Figures for the year 1938 ..	95,577	5.0	37,891	48,138	115	81,144	4.3	62,049	18	62,067	3.4	86,162	1,062	39,694	109	428	11,374	1,38,829	7.5	23,699	1.4

† Including Rs. 38,713 cost of Railway Warrants issued to moving prisoners.

STATEMENT No. IX—(FINANCIAL) Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations and repairs—concluded.

	10 Contingencies.								11 Extraordinary charges for live-stock, tools and plant likely to last for 3 years and upwards.												12 Grand Total.	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	Grand total expenditure.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rent, rates and taxes.	Service postage stamps, telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses including stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for register and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Pay of menials.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply and dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plants.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary charges.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (including maintenance).	Draught cattle (including keeping which goes under ₹ 10F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.
Provincial Grand Total for 1939 ..	30,154	18,015	9,710	769	19,678‡	2,163	80,489	4 3	12,067	6,704	2,462	278	513	818	105	32	..	274	23,253	1 3	27,74,975	145 10
Figures for the year 1938 ..	30,225	20,628	8,190	501	22,872	2,046	84,462	4 15	6,906	8,122	1,342	166	679	1,289	496	1,345	..	269	20,614	1 1	27,60,882	145 4

‡ Includes Rs. 1,318—Purchase of Books.
Including Rs. 14,179 cost of registers, forms and stationery (Jails),
Do. Rs. 3,053 ditto ditto ditto (Sub-jails)

	Salary of Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.	Establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal Presidency, 1939	29,332 10	58,065 4	3,452 9	6,391 8	97,241 15
Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal Presidency, 1938	32,451 4	56,870 9	3,173 9	6,133 3	98,628 9

§ Including Rs. 3,345-9-6 commission charges on railway warrants issued, and Rs. 1,513-8-8 cost of registers, forms and stationery (Inspector-General of Prisons' office).

STATEMENT No. X—Abolished.

STATEMENT No. XI—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the employment of CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7											8	9					
						Average number employed on working days.												Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than Public Works Department.	Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those who were employed on working days as—				
						On prison duties.						On jail buildings.							K	L	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
						A	B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.									
On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use in jails.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	On manufactures.	Public works in Camps.												
Provincial Total.	Grand	326·17	14,813·42	784·09	426·55	413·04	741·32	947·08	3,045·84	1,127·02	1,646·94	325·55	23·42	84	2·41	..	4,927·09	1·23	451·00*	6·39	20·56	33·26	

*Represents 451·00 for Press.

STATEMENT No. XII—Abolished.

STATEMENT No. XIIA—(Financial).

Showing the results of employment of CONVICTS in the Jails and

	1 Average number sentenced to labour.	2 Debits.									Cash in hand at the end of 1939.
		Cash in hand at the end of 1938.	Manufactured articles at the end of 1938.	Raw materials at the end of 1938.	Outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1938.	Plant, tools and machinery at the end of 1938.	Amount drawn during the year 1939.	Total of debits.		
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Provincial Grand Total for 1939	14,813 42	6,541 14	1,00,657 11	1,97,275 15	30,935 14	35,069 6	1,30,505 8	6,75,738 14	11,76,725 2	4,499 5	
Total for 1938	15,291 43	5,719 2	90,051 3	2,18,160 3	20,285 1	60,178 2	1,07,796 14	7,17,003 2	12,61,192 19	6,541 14	

(In Rupees) — ANNEXURE TO STATEMENT

No. XIIA—(FINANCIAL).

Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

3 Credits.							4			5		
							A	B	C	A	B	C
Manufacture of articles at the end of 1939.	Raw materials at the end of 1939.	Outstanding bills due by the jails at the end of 1938.	Amount of outstanding bills due to the jails at the end of 1939.	Plant, tools and machinery at the end of 1939.	Amount paid into treasury including invoices, during 1939.	Total of credits.	Excess of credit or net profit.	Average credit per head sentenced to labour.	Excess of debit or loss.	Excess of 3G over 2G or cash profit.	Average cash profit per head of number sentenced to labour.	Excess of 2G over 3G or cash loss.
B	C	D	E	F	G	H						
Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.)	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
33,282 5	1,67,927 14	20,285 1	53,026 2	1,26,351 10	10,03,461 5	14,58,833 10	2,82,108 8	19 1	..	3,27,722 7	22 2	..
1,00,851 5	1,97,303 7	19,877 0	35,091 14	1,31,180 4	10,35,807 8	15,26,653 4	2,65,459 9	17 5	..	3,18,804 6	20 13	..

STATEMENT No. XIII—(FINANCIAL).

Showing the net cost of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

		Total cost of maintenance (column 12 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance (column 12 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 5A of statement No. XIII).	Average cash earning per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 1 minus column 3).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 2 minus column 4).
		1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Provincial Grand Total for 1939 ..		27,74,975	145 10	3,27,722 7	22 2	24,47,252 9	123 8
Total for 1938 ..		27,60,882	145 4	3,18,804 6	20 13	24,42,077 10	124 7

Part C

Vital and Under-trial Statements

STATEMENT No. XIV—(Vital).—Showing the sickness and mortality among the PRISONERS OF

	1			2			3		4		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.		Number admitted into hospital.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Provincial Grand Total—											
Convicted	13,442	482	13,924	15,000·64	169·21	15,169·85	18,015	352	15,086	47	15,240
Under-trial	2,412	135	2,547	3,817·59	60·93	3,878·52	6,616	255	3,517	47	3,564
Civil	113	..	113	8·77	·03	8·80	43	1	1	..	1
Total for all classes	15,967	617	16,584	18,827·00	230·17	19,057·17	24,674	608	18,604	94	18,614

UNDER-TRIAL STATEMENTS.

ALL CLASSES in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

5 Daily average number of sick.			6 Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			7 Ratio per mille of average strength.											
						A			B			C			D		
						Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
610·39	..	610·23	172	1	173	1,005·69	963·30	1,005·22	40·69	52·24	40·82	11·47	5·91	11·40	11·47	5·91	11·40
113·52	2·21	115·73	31*	..	31	921·26	771·38	918·91	29·73	36·27	29·84	8·12	..	7·99	8·12	..	7·99
..	..	..	..	..	..	114·03	..	113·64	2·28	..	2·27	..	..	..	..	..	..
723·93	11·05	734·98	203	1	204	998·16	912·37	987·24	38·45	48·01	38·57	10·78	4·34	10·70	10·78	4·34	10·70

*Including 2 died out of hospital.

STATEMENT No. XIVA—Abolished.

STATEMENT No. XV—(Vital).

Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1														2																			
	A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		K		Ratio of admissions and deaths per mille of average strength from—											
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fever*.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Other tubercular diseases.		Anæmia and Debility.		All other diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases†.		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fever.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
Provincial Grand Total ..	1	..	1,324	27	2,824	74	132	28	7	..	370	5	8,637	64	160	26	565	9	564	..	665	..	·08	..	87·28	1·78	186·16	·92	10·55	1·71	37·18	..	1,005·22	11·40

*This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct equals such as enlargement of spleen, malarial coxaxia, etc.
 †Includes all the diseases shown under the respiratory system in the annual sick return except those entered in columns D, E and H.

STATEMENT No. XVI—Abolished.

STATEMENT No. XVII—(Vital).

Showing the mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails according to the length of the time passed in Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1			2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Provincial Grand Total ..	5,495·71	67	12·19	2,825·88	21	7·43	2,378·43	21	8·82	1,654·85	18	10·88	1,800·39	42	23·21	997·50	4	4·01	15,242·16	173	11·35

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(JUDICIAL).—Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under-trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1		2		3			4			5			6			7		8		9		10				
	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1939.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Provincial Grand Total	3,479	66	55,108	939	58,587	1,005	59,592	3,817·59	60·93	3,878·52	37,754	695	38,449	12,937	155	13,092	4,175	86	31	..	3,690	60	3,750

31 .. 3,690 60 3,750

STATEMENT A.—Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1939.

1	2																		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on the 31st December in the part of the jail devoted to.																																		
	Description of accommodation.	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and workshops) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year.		Remarks.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.																			
Provincial Grand Total.	1,453·18		56	206·32	05	28·06	..	3,220·12	27·27	187·97	..	766·48	62	12,969·54	19,057·17	211 sq.yds.	21,444 7 6	3,71,582																	
Cells	55	..	343	4	..	..	..	20	4	77	..	..	4	718	1,225	..	..	..														
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	24	..	..	6	32	1,061	..	..	..	..													
Ditto without ..	1,701	4	25	..	113	..	..	2,070	107	2	1	760	445	10,818	..	..	..	..													
Total ..	1,780	4	368	4	113	..	..	2,412	135	79	1	766	481	12,597	..	..	..	..													
Total average population ..	1,453·18		56	206·32	05	28·06	..	3,220·12	27·27	187·97	..	766·48	62	12,969·54	19,057·17	211 sq.yds.	21,444 7 6	3,71,582																	

only).—Showing the condition of the CONVICTS released from the Jails of the Bengal Presidency during the year 1939.

	1 Number released during the year.	2 Number who had neither gained nor lost weight.	3 Number who had gained weight.					7 Total.	4 Number who had lost weight.					
			A		B		C		D	Total.	B		D	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 lb. to 5 lbs.	From 5 lbs. to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.					From 1 lb. to 5 lbs.	From 5 lbs. to 10 lbs.		
Provincial Grand Total	40,560	16,662	3,620	7,375	4,759	2,048	17,802	1,827	2,841	959	469	6,096		

STATEMENT No. C—Showing the working of the Remission System during the year 1939.

	1 Number refused 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.				3 Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.	4 Average remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.				5 Maximum grant.	6 Average grant.				
		Sentenced to—					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.			Not exceeding 1 year.	Over 1 year but not exceeding 2 years.	Over 2 years but not exceeding 5 years.	Over 5 years.
Provincial Grand Total	15	4,616	1,364	1,138	370	91	180	453	1,239	36·86	89·76	239·84	423·15	..	..

STATEMENT No. D—Abolished.

riter D

