

BRR no 926/5

**REPORT ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS
IN THE PUNJAB
1952**

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PROCEEDING OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT IN THE
HOME (JUDICIAL AND JAILS) DEPARTMENT
No. 9514-53-3JJ/JJ., DATED THE 17TH
FEBRUARY 1954.

Read—

Report on the Administration of Jails in the Province.

2. The province has four Central Jails, ten District Jails, five Sub-Jails, one Camp Jail and one Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail. In addition, there is one special Jail for the detention of Women Prisoners. No change in the state of buildings was effected during 1952. The Government have under consideration a proposal of the Jails Reforms Committee for the conversion of the Sub-Jails at Kasur, Sargodha and Sheikhpura into District Jails. Also a proposal for constructing at least one more Jail in the Thal Area is under the consideration of Government. A sum of Rs. 23,812 was spent on ordinary repairs against Rs. 7,343 spent during the previous year. The expenditure incurred on guarding and maintenance of prisoners amounted to Rs. 55,65,443 giving a per head cost of Rs. 415-5-11 as against Rs. 42,20,939 with an average of Rs. 346-13-6 per prisoner during the previous year. The rise is attributable to the abnormal rise in the prices of food stuffs.

3. The number of convicts at the end of the year under report was 9,656 as against 8,580 at the close of 1951 and 8,116 at the end of 1950. The total daily average number of prisoners, during the year under report was 13,407 as against 12,176 of the previous year. The number of convicts was 9,069 showing an increase of 1,079. Similarly, there were 4,314 undertrials and 24 civil Prisoners as against 4,171 and 15, respectively during the year 1951 showing an increase of 143 and 9, respectively.

4. The cash and gross profits during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,61,402 and 8,72,289 against Rs. 2,72,329 and Rs. 4,77,443, respectively during the previous year. The decrease in the cash profits is attributed to the dislocation of Industries in most of the Jails of the Province during the earlier months of the year under report. Another reason for the fall of the cash profits is non-recovery of several work bills from certain Government offices for want of budget allotments at their disposal.

The Punjab Government on the recommendations of the Punjab Jails Reforms Committee, created the post of an Industrial Expert for two years on experimental basis. It is hoped that this official will be able to effect improvements and cash profits will increase.

5. The health of prisoners has been rather satisfactory during the year under review. The rate of illness was 18 per

thousand as compared to 13 and 14 during 1951 and 1950 respectively. Malaria has been mainly responsible for this deterioration in the prisoners' health. Dysentery and Diarrhoea showed an increase. Steps have been taken to control them. As regards Cerebrospinal fever and Cholera, the Jails remained free from these diseases. Tuberculosis cases recorded a decrease in the number of admissions, mainly due to proper care and early diagnosis of the suspected cases. Admissions and deaths in hospitals due to Phenumonia increased from 42 to 46. The total number of deaths from various causes was 57 as compared to 52 during the previous year. A separate Jail for prisoners suffering from T. B. has become a real necessity as the present arrangement for the accommodation of T. B. cases in the New Central Jail, Multan is not very satisfactory. A proposal for the construction of a Sanitorium in the Thal Area for T.B. Prisoners, is under consideration with Government.

6. The campaign for removing illiteracy amongst the prisoners is being vigorously pursued and it is hoped that very shortly the percentage of illiteracy in the Jails of the Province will drop considerably.

7. The recommendations made by the Punjab Jails Reforms Committee have been mostly introduced. The remaining ones are under the active consideration of the Government.

8. The Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab was held by Lt. Col. B. H. Sayed, permanent Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab. The thanks of Government are due to him and other Officers of the Department for the steady and successful administration of the Jails of the Province during the year under review.

Order—

Ordered that a copy of the Report with the review thereon be forwarded to the Government of Pakistan, Ministry of the Interior, Home Division, Karachi.

Also that a copy of the Report and review be forwarded to the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges and that the review only be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab.

S. GHIAS UDDIN AHMED

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab

No. 16444/G.I.J.I.X.

FROM

LIEUT.-COL. BASHIR H. SAYED, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.
D.T.M. AND H., L. M. (I.M.S.),

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, Lahore.

TO

THE HOME SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 3rd October 1953

Subject—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1952

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my report on the administration of the jails in the Punjab Pakistan for the year 1952.

CHAPTER I

CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT

Khan Abdul Haleem Khoedad Khan held charge of the Department up to 12th September 1952 during this period I was holding the appointment of Director of Health Services, Punjab. Excepting for one month from 28th October 1952 when Mr. S. M. Aslam held the post, Mr. E. Jivanandham continued as the Personal Assistant.

CHAPTER II

ACCOMMODATION

The existing Jails are:—

Central Jails	4 (including one temporary).
Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail ..	1
District Jail	10
Camp Jail	1
Subsidiary Jail	5
Special Jail for Women	1

The permanent accommodation was available for 14,035, prisoners whereas the daily average number confined during 1952 was 13,407 against 12,176 of the previous year an increase of 231.

BUILDINGS

The building operations were restricted to a great extent on account of financial stringency as in previous year. The following amounts were spent in the past two years :—

	1951	1952
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public Works Department, Health Branch	2,730	260
2. Public Works Department, Electricity Branch	2,755	2,260
3. Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch	1,858	10,148

Some of the important works sanctioned during the year are noted below:—

	Rs.
(a) Providing of interview room for Prisoners at District Jail, Mianwali	660
(b) Providing electric installation for the condemned cells at the District Jail, Sialkot	804
(c) Providing compartment for isolation work at Central Jail, Rawalpindi	674
(d) Providing of a gallows and compound walls in District Jail, Gujrat	1,361
(e) Special repairs for Judicial lock-up at Bhakhar	3,815
(f) Providing Electric installation near execution platforms in Central Jail, Montgomery	242
(g) Provision of individual locking system at District Jail, Campbellpur	542
(h) Additional alteration in a room for fixing grinding machine at Central Jail, Lahore	2,657
(i) Construction of fallen wall at the Central Jail, Montgomery	389

The jail buildings in general and the staff quarters in particular require immediate attention. Majority of these quarters are Kacha and past repairs. These require immediate replacement which involve a huge expenditure. Their replacement has therefore, been spread over a number of years. Due to persistent overcrowding in the jails of the province it was considered necessary to construct a few new jails in the interior of the province for which proposals are under consideration. These consist of constructing a habitual jail and a Central jail in Thal area. Some jails are very old and very old being situated right in the interior of the towns. These should be shifted to the localities outside the town.

CHAPTER III

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

There was an increase in the number of all classes of prisoners confined both in the jails and judicial lock-ups during the year under report. The year opened with a population of

13,610 prisoners of all classes against 12,498 in the previous year. The number of admission increased from 92,465 to 100,481.

The number which remained at the close of the year 1952 was 14,484 as against 13,880 in 1951, an increase of 604.

The table below shows the total of the daily average number of each class of prisoner (male and female separately) during the two years 1951 and 1952:—

Class	1951			1952			VARIATION		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts ..	7,934	65	7,990	8,993	76	9,069	+1,059	+11	+1,070
Under-trial ..	4,118	53	4,171	4,249	65	4,314	+131	+12	+143
Civil Prisoners	15	..	15	24	..	24	+9	..	+9
Total ..	12,067	109	12,176	13,266	141	13,407	1,199	23	1,222

The year started with 8,578 convicts against 8,116. The statement appended below shows the number of convicted prisoners received, dealt with and disposed of during the year 1951 and 1952.

Statement No. I number and disposal of convicts

The conditions of the judicial lock-ups required much to be desired. They are still working under the old system, and feeding sanitary, segregations, and other arrangements are not upto the desired standard. Since necessary reforms and improvements have been recommended and carried out in our prisons, it is time that these lock-ups also fall in line.

	1951	1952
Remained at the close of the previous year	8,116	8,578
Imprisoned during the year	16,469	17,822
Received by transfer from Jails—		
(a) in the province, and	7,883	8,490
(b) outside the province	139	115
In transit to other jails	213	349
To be dealt with	32,820	35,354

	1951	1952
Transferred to other jails	8,585	9,101
Transferred to Mental Hospital ..	15	21
Released—		
(a) on appeal	3,733	4,683
(b) on expiry of sentence	6,433	6,441
(c) under remission rules	4,670	4,730
(d) by order of Government on account of sickness, and	139	53
(e) by order of Government on other grounds	562	542
Total	15,537	16,449
Escaped	8	9
Executed	58	80
Died	37	38
Total	24,240	25,698
Remaining at the end of the year ..	8,580	9,656

From the above it will be noticed that—

- (a) Total number imprisoned during the year has increased by 1,353.
- (b) While released by Government on account of sickness have decreased from 139 in the previous year to 53, these released on other grounds have also decreased from 562 to 542, in other words total released by Government in 1952 were 595 against 701 in 1951.
- (c) There has been one more escape during the year under report than the previous year.
- (d) The number of deaths have increased to 38 as against 37 in 1951 Majority of deaths were due to pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In the leper ward of the District Jail, Mianwali, one leper Prisoner was confined at the beginning of the year and another was admitted later on thus 2 remained.

Lepers.

Below is a comparative statement showing the proportion of convicts of different religions for the year under report 1950, 1951 and 1952.

Statement No. II Religions of the convicts.

Religion	RATIO PER MILLE OF ADMISSION INTO JAIL			RATIO PER MILLE OF FREE POPULATION		
	1952	1951	1950	1952	1951	1950
Muslims ..	922.96	955.31	930.91	.88	.85	.93
Christians ..	38.99	31.75	66.17	1.73	1.35	1.85
Hindus and Sikhs ..	8.13	6.37	10.82	7.11	5.15	.01
Others ..	29.92	6.57	2.10	1.03	451.88	.35

The following statement shows the actual number of convicts in jails according to their religions:—

	1952	1951	1950
Muslims	16,449	15,733	15,065
Christians	694	523	909
Hindus and Sikhs	145	105	175
Others	534	108	34
Total	17,882	16,469	16,183

The comparative table below gives the statistics of convictions according to ages:—

Age period.

Age	1952		1951	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 years	372	3	242	2
From 16 to 21 years	1,539	36	1,540	18
From 22 to 30 years	7,532	154	8,093	86
From 31 to 40 years	4,619	86	4,209	44
From 41 to 60 years	2,793	37	1,949	36
Above 60 years	642	9	248	2
Total	17,497	325	16,281	188

From the above it will be noticed that as in the year the chief contributory age group is again from 22 to 31 followed by 31 to 40 years. The decrease in crime among under 22 to 30 years is encouraging.

The following statement shows the previous occupation of the male convicts admitted during years 1952 and 1951. :—

Previous occupation.	1952	1951
1. Persons employed under Government or other local authorities ..	769	435
2. Persons in service or performing personal office	624	440
3. Professional persons	897	727
4. Persons engaged in agriculture and with cattle	10,938	11,128
5. Persons engaged in commerce and trade	1,553	880
6. Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering ..	571	581
7. Miscellaneous persons not classified elsewhere	2,225	2,080
Total ..	17,577	16,281

Here again those engaged in Agriculture and with commerce contribute the highest number to the jail population. The marked increase in crime amongst the persons engaged in commerce and trade. Persons employed under Government or other local authorities and persons in service or performing personal office

The nature of sentence awarded to prisoners is summarized below:—

Statement No. III Nature and length of sentence.

Nature	1952		1951	
	Admission	Percentage	Admission	Percentage
Prisoner sentenced to—				
(a) Simple imprisonment ..	1,594	8.94	1,800	11.05
(b) Rigorous imprisonment ..	16,228	91.06	14,669	90.00
(c) Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	..	..	..
(d) Rigorous imprisonment with whipping.	..	..	..	..
Total ..	17,822	..	16,469	..

There is a marked increase in the number of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The table below shows length of sentences awarded:—

Length of sentence	TOTAL ADMISSION		RATE OF TOTAL ADMISSION	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
			Per cent	Per cent
Not exceeding one month	2,172	2,111	14	12
Above one month but not exceeding 3 months.	2,564	3,150	14	17
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 months.	3,599	3,465	20	19
Above 6 months but not exceeding one year.	3,428	3,504	19	20
Above 1 year but not exceeding 5 years	3,403	3,806	21	22
Above 5 years but not exceeding 10 years.	627	707	5	4
Exceeding 10 years	145	243	3	1
Sentenced to transportation—				
(a) for life	287	415		2·5
(b) for a term .. ..	..	..	..	..
(c) sentenced to death	244	421	2	2·5
Total	16,469	17,822	100	100

The sub-joined table shows the number and disposal of convicted prisoners' dealt within the jail during the year 1952 as compared with 1951

Statement No. XVIII un-convicted prisoners.

		1951	1952
Remaining on the 1st January .. ..	..	3,906	4,662
Received during the year .. ..	..	51,415	55,629
	Total	55,321	60,291
Released .. ..	..	38,901	41,433
Convicted .. ..	..	10,928	13,271
Transferred .. ..	..	812	1,050
Escaped .. ..	..	3	..
Died .. ..	..	15	19
Remaining on the 31st December .. ..	..	4,662	4,518
	Total	55,321	60,291
Daily average .. ..	..	4,170·93	4,313·53

It will be noticed that the actual number received during the year is increased but the daily average of these confined prisoners has decreased. The number remaining at the end of the year is a fall of 144.

The following table shows district-wise number of trial prisoners where these were received in excess of 2,000

	1951	1952
Lahore	6,510	5,679
Montgomery	5,526	6,629
Sheikhupura	2,689	2,984
Lyallpur	4,089	3,921
Gujrat	5,165	3,780
Rawalpindi	2,901	2,648
Multan	5,803	7,805
Sialkot	2,731	2,665
Gujranwala	2,791	3,069
Kasur	2,248	2,584
Sargodha	2,867	3,985
Jhang .. .. .	..	2,395

The Districts of Lyallpur and Gujrat have shown improvement in that the numbers sent up for trial have reduced.

Under-trial Prisoners—Constitute about 1/3rd of the prison population quite a few of them remained in prison a year while a majority of the total remained for over 3 years. This deserves special notices as they are fed and kept at expense without any return because they do not perform labour during their confinement. This enforced idleness is both for the health of the under-trials and the Nation as well. An idle mind is a devil's workshop.

The table below summarizes the figures of Civil Prisoners

Statement No. XIX.

	1951	1952
Remaining on 1st January	6	31
Received during the year	269	210
Released	236	231
Transferred	8	10
Remaining on 31st December	31	10
Daily average	33.49	24.25

During the year under report 1,055 previously convicted prisoners were admitted against 1,055 in 1951. The ratio per cent of habitual criminals to the total number admitted during the year was 65 in 1951.

Statement No. IV.

CHAPTER IV

EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners increased from Rs. 42,20,939 in the year 1951 to Rs. 55,65,443 in the year under report and the cost per head comes to Rs. 415-1-10 against Rs. 346-10-8 during the year 1951.

The increase is due to:—

- (1) Increase of 1,231 in the daily average strength of prisoners as compared with the previous year.
- (2) The rise of prices of various commodities of food stuffs and other necessities of life.

The cost per head was as under during the last three years:—

				Rs. A. P.
1950	..	..	..	281 6 2
1951	..	..	..	346 10 8
1952	..	..	..	415 1 10

The expenditure under the various heads is summarized in the table given below and figures for the previous year are given for comparison:—

Head of charge	1951		1952	
	Total expenditure	Cost per head	Total expenditure	Cost per head
	Rs.	Rs A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment	16,88,662	138 11 0	16,85,485	125 11 6
2. Dietary charges	15,32,310	126 0 0	24,64,684	183 13 4
3. Hospital charges	1,31,625	10 12 11	1,62,665	12 2 2
4. Clothing charges	4,33,553	35 10 5	7,71,913	57 9 2
5. Sanitation	66,147	5 6 11	50,354	3 12 1
6. Moving Prisoners	42,902	3 8 4	15,226	1 2 2
7. Other Miscellaneous service and supplies	1,90,261	15 10 0	2,40,728	18 15 3
8. Travelling Allowance ..	28,180	2 5 0	32,880	1 11 4
9. Contingencies	97,062	7 15 6	1,01,242	7 8 10
10. Extraordinary charges of live-stock tools and plants.	10,237	0 13 5	40,266	3 0 1
Total ..	42,20,939	346 10 8	55,65,443	415 1 10

A cursory examination of the above table increase of Rs. 13,44,504 as compared with 1951 is explained as follows:—

(1) *Dietary charges*—The increase of Rs. 9,5 due to the abnormal rise in the prices of various and increase in the prison population.

(2) *Clothing*—The increase is due to the rise of and in the prices of cotton and woollen material.

(3) *Hospital charges*—More attention was given to improvement of sanitation especially the Anti-Malaria which resulted in an increased expenditure of Rs. over crowding in the jails would have resulted in of epidemics as such special attention was paid to Special diet was also provided to convalescent prisoners sake of their health.

(4) *Other Miscellaneous services and supplies*— had to be made for procuring articles, etc. under to the increase population behind the bars.

(5) *Travelling Allowance*— For the effective administration and purchase of raw material extra to be done by the Industrial expert for visiting and stations of the Province.

(6) *Contingencies*—The increased expenditure is due to rise in market prices.

(7) *Extraordinary charges of livestock tools*— The increase is due to the heavy purchase of tools prisoners and bullocks which had worn-out and expensively as they were purchased long ago.

The decrease under the following heads is as follows:—

(1) *Establishment*—Keeping in view the financial the services of extra staff were not utilized which resulted of Rs. 3 177.

(2) *Sanitation*—Due to heavy expenditure the expenditure under this head was curtailed.

(3) *Moving charges of Prisoners*—As a measure frequent transfer of prisoners on compassionate stopped.

CHAPTER V MANUFACTORY

Profits—The comparative figures of cash profit for 1951 and the year under report, are given below

			1951
			Rs.
Cash profit	..	..	2,72,329
Gross profit	..	..	4,77,443

The following jails made cash profit exceeding Rs. 5,000 during the year under report. Their cash profit during the previous year are also shown for comparison.

	1951	1952
1 Central Jail, Lahore	22,347	72,592
2 Central Jail, Montgomery	20,001	22,974
3 New Central Jail, Multan	78,765	87,098
4. Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore	94,610	8,617
5. Central Jail, Rawalpindi	8,391	22,667
6. District Jail, Multan	17,231	9,500
7. District Jail, Lyallpur	7,843	13,103
8. District Jail, Sialkot	14,475	8,819
9. District Jail, Campbellpur .. ..	..	5,393

Principal Industries—The following table shows the cash profits from the various industries:—

	Rs.
1. Munj product	39,938
2. Textiles	87,740
3. Carpentry/Smithy	55,057
4. Chicks	8,796
5. Patha	2,387
6. Paper	10,893
7. Chalk	3,743
8. Binding	153
9. Miscellaneous industries	52,694
Total	2,61,402

It will be observed from these statements that the cash profit during the year under report is slightly less than that of the previous year and the gross profit during this year is about double than in the previous year.

The decline in cash profits is attributed to the dislocation of industries in most of the jails of the province during the first nine months of the year under report. Another reason for fall in cash profits is the non-recovery of several work bills from certain Government offices for want of budget allotment at their disposal.

The blankets making industry that had been revived in Central Jail, Montgomery, with considerable efforts was found almost stopped when I resumed duty. Renewed efforts had to be put into increase the work to its previous level.

On the recommendations of the jail Reforms Committee the Punjab Government created the post of an Industrial Expert or two years on experimental basis and Mian Haider Ali Tur was

appointed against this post on 13th June 1952. He is a departmental officer and is fully conversant with the accounts and technicalities of jail industries. It is hoped that progress of work will improve and cash profits will considerably increase during 1953.

CHAPTER VI

HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

The sub-joined statement shows the vital statistics for the past three years:—

Statement No. XIV Sick-ness and morality among all classes of prisoners.

Year	Daily average population	Admissions into hospitals during the year	DAILY AVERAGE OF ALL CLASSES		DEATHS OF PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES	
			Daily average sick	Ratio per mille	Total No. of deaths	Ratio per mille
1950	11,896	7,046	170	14	69	5.89
1951	12,176	6,945	165	13	52	4.27
1952	13,407	8,104	236	18	57	4.22

There were no deaths in the District Jails at Lyallpur, Derah Ghazi Khan, Women's Jail, Lahore, Camp Jail, Shahpur and Sub-Jails at Rajanpur and Sargodha. Out of the remaining Central, District and Sub-Jails, 11 jails recorded an increase and 5 jails a decrease as is borne out by the table below:—

	MORTALITY RATE		Variations
	1951	1952	
1. Lahore Central Jail	2.64	5.73	3.09
2. Montgomery Central Jail	4.64	6.38	.76
3. Multan New Central Jail	9.83	7.30	-2.53
4. Lahore B. I. and Juvenile Jail	3.64	2.26	-1.38
5. Rawalpindi Central Jail	3.63	3.26	-.37
6. Multan District Jail	3.69	2.29	-1.40
7. Sialkot District Jail	2.24	2.64	.40
8. Gujranwala District Jail	2.13	6.09	-3.96

	MORTALITY RATE		Variations
	1951	1952	
9. Kasur Jail .. .. .	..	7.21	-7.21
10. Sheikhpura Jail .. .. .	..	6.19	-6.19
11. Campbellpur District Jail	3.59	6.99	3.40
12. Jhelum District Jail	4.00	3.30	-.70
13. Gujrat District Jail	3.74	4.03	.29
14. Jhang District Jail .. .. .	..	4.67	-4.67
15. Muzaffargarh Sub-Jail	7.69	14.39	-6.70
16. District Jail, Mianwali .. .. .	..	2.81	-2.81

The Central Jails at Lahore, Multan and Montgomery, District Jail, Gujranwala, Campbellpur, Jhang and Sub-Jails, Muzaffargarh, Kasur, and Sheikhpura, record death rate above the average for the Punjab Jails, viz., 4.22.

The following statement shows the number of admissions and deaths from principal diseases during the year 1951 and 1952 for convicted prisoners only:—

Statement No. XV—Admission to Hospital and deaths from Principal disease among convicts.

Disease	1951		1952	
	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Death
Cerebrospinal fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	189	1	402	..
Diarrhoea	57	2	145	..
Malaria	1,271	1	1,437	1
Anæmia and debility	96	1	160	1
Tuberculosis	142	12	168	14
Pneumonia	42	5	46	2
Other respiratory diseases	222	..	351	..
Abscesses	402	..	498	..
All other causes	1,741	6	2,334	19

(1) *Cerebrospinal fever and Cholera*—The jails remained free from these diseases.

(2) *Malaria* is the main disease which contributes to the majority of admissions.

(3) *Dysentery and Diarrhoea* have shown increase and steps have been taken to better control them.

(4) *Abscesses and Skin* diseases are an index of personal cleanliness and its importance is being brought to the notice of all jails.

(5) *Tuberculosis*—Figures of admissions and deaths due to this disease during the past three years are shown below:—

	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1950	73	14
1951	142	12
1952	168	14

Although this year records an increase of one death yet the admissions are steady. This is mainly due to more care and early diagnosis of suspected cases.

There is a special Tuberculosis Ward in the New Central Jail, Multan, which records a daily average, .002 T. B. patients during the year and 13 deaths as compared with 12 in the previous year. It would be a step in the right direction if the Department could have a Tuberculosis Ward somewhere in the hills at an altitude of 4,500 feet.

Seventy patients were admitted on transfer from all the jails. New Central Jail, Multan contributed the highest number followed by Central Jail, Lahore. The following jails contributed the numbers noted against each and the number which proved fatal during the year 1952.

	<i>Convict received</i>	<i>Number died</i>
1. New Central Jail, Multan ..	24	1
2. Central Jail, Montgomery ..	5	1
3. Central Jail, Rawalpindi ..	9	5
4. Central Jail, Lahore ..	13	1
5. Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore	4	..
6. District Jail, Sialkot	2	..
7. District Jail, Jhang	2	..
8. District Jail, Mianwali	3	..
9. District Jail, Multan	4	..
10. District Jail, Gujrat	1	..
11. District Jail, Gujranwala	1	..
12. District Jail, Lyallpur	1	..
13. Camp Jail, Shahpur	1	..
Total	70	8

These patients were not given any special treatment except general symptomatic treatment with liberal diet in the shape of milk, butter, fruit and eggs. It is under the considerations of Punjab Government to open a T. B. Hospital at Sargodha under the direct supervision of the Medical Department, but for the purposes of watch and ward it will be under the control of this Department.

6. *Pneumonia*—Admissions in hospitals due to pneumonia have increased from 42 to 46 but on the other hand deaths decreased from 5 to 2. It shows general improvement in the stamina and health of the prisoners.

The summary below furnishes the weight of convicts on discharge from the jails:—

Statement B—Conditions on release.

	1951		1952	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Those who gained weight	6,845	44·63	8,319	50·58
Those who lost weight	672	4·37	251	1·53
Those who neither gained nor lost weight.	8,019	51·00	7,879	47·89
Total	15,536	100·00	16,449	100·00

The health of prisoners on admission and discharge from jails may be summarized as under:—

	1951		1952	
	On admission	On discharge	On admission	On discharge
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Good	74	78	74	79
Indifferent	24	20	25	20
Bad	2	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100

CHAPTER VII
CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

During the year under report 2,917 offences were recorded against 2,418 in the previous year. The Statement No. VI—Conduct and Discipline. were 1,392 Minor and 1,525 Major Punishments. Three prisoners were sent up during the year for judicial trial as compared with 4 in the year 1951.

The Superintendents dealt with 2,917 cases of breaches of discipline in 1952 against 2,418 in 1951.

	1951	1952
Relating to work	893	1,208
Relating to prohibited articles	334	433
Relating to work, assault, mutiny and escape	48	67
Relating to all other breaches	1,143	1,187

Escape and recaptures—A brief summary of the escapes and recapture of convicts is given below:—

Remaining at large at the beginning of the year ..		24
Escaped during the year—		
(1) from inside the jail		5
(2) from outside the jail		5
Recaptured during the year—		
(a) of those who escaped in previous ten years ..		2
(b) of those who escaped during the year ..		6
Remaining at large on 31st December 1952 ..		26

Out of the 10 escapes which occurred during the year were from outside the jail due to lack of effective supervision on the part of the Warder guard.

Corporal Punishment—The number of prisoners awarded corporal punishments during 1952 was 15 against 8 in 1951. Offences which necessitated the award of this punishment were assaults and indecent conduct and in all the cases the prisoners were rightly dealt with by whipping. Infliction of stripes is awarded only in exceptional circumstances where a deterrent punishment is considered absolutely necessary. A brief summary is given below:—

Assault and abusing staff		5
Miscellaneous		10

The result of the working of the remission system is shown in statement C, appended to this report. The total number of convicts released under the remission rules was 4,570 as compared with 4,352 of 1951. The prisoners are fully conversant with

Statement C—Working of the Remission System.

rules relating to the Remission System and appreciate, the privilege which enables them to shorten their sentences by their good behaviours. The system worked well during the year.

The Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, does not cater for any one class of prisoners. Present population is a mixture of all classes and types of young offenders below the age of 21 in general. There are few who have been convicted under the Borstal Act (only 13) out of a total of 935.

The complete segregation of casuals and habituals is impossible while they are confined in one and the same jail.

In case of adults the importance of the complete segregation of casuals from habituals was realised by Government long ago and since then they are lodged in separate jails but it has not been put into practice in the case of Juveniles whose minds are more impressionable and, therefore, more prone to evil influences. It is high time that habitual boys may be removed from the Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, and lodged in a separate enclosure in some Central Jail. Government have recently accepted this principle and it is hoped that we will have a separate jail for the habitual lads in the near future.

Moreover the habituals requiring preventive detention and the star class requiring corrective treatment are both lodged in the same jail which is against all principles of Penal correction and Rehabilitation.

CHAPTER VIII

BORSTAL INSTITUTION AND JUVENILE JAIL

	CONVICTED		UNDER-TRIALS	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
adolescents	506	187	317	221
post-adolescents	307	264	296	507
juveniles under 16 years of age	410	91	353	115
adults .. .. .	..	36	..	37
Total	1,223	678	966	880

The number of offences committed during the year under report is 144. To bring them in line with general discipline in force, punishments had to be inflicted for the enforcement of strict discipline.

The Institution records healthy year as is clear from figures detailed below:—

Year	Average population	Admission of convicts in the hospital during the year	Daily average sick	Total number of deaths
1951	Convicts	748·80	586	11·01
	Under-trials	76·53	..	..
1950	Convicts	788·95	468	17·15
	Under-trials	90·61	..	..
1952	Convicts	813·60	870	15·50
	Under-trials	69·40	..	..

The table below shows the number of admissions and deaths from various diseases during the year 1951 and 1952:—

	ADMISSION		DEATH	
	1951	1952	1951	1952
Cerebro-spinal fever .. ..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	49	70	1	..
Anæmia and debility	4	5	..	..
Tuberculosis	3	4	..	..
Pneumonia	2	5	..	..
Other respiratory diseases	28	82	..	..
Abscesses	80	56	..	..
All other causes	469	729	1	..
Malaria	5	153	..	..
Heat strokes .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	640	1,104	2	..

Separate report on Borstal Institution and Juvenile attached.

CHAPTER IX

FEMALE JAIL

The daily average population during the year under report is 80·35 as compared with 56·17.

During the year under review there were 217 admissions in the hospital against 84 of the previous year.

The total number of children in the jail on 31st December 1952 was 16 against 13 in the year 1951. Thirty-four were received in jail along with their mothers while 17 were born in the jail hospital during the year under report.

During the year 1952 only 3 offences were committed and were dealt with by minor punishments.

The paid lady teacher helped by pupil teachers selected from amongst the prisoners imparted education to prisoners. Thirty-two convicts are attending the school in the primary classes.

The factory operation shows a loss of Rs. 510 during 1952 due to increase in pay and increments. The following industries are carried out:—

- (1) Embroidery and sewing,
- (2) Knitting, and
- (3) Azarband-making.

Keennon-official visitors continued to help the jail administration with their valuable advice.

Your obedient servant

B. H. SAYED

LIEUT.-COLONEL

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab

CHAPTER 17

Private Law

The bill is a measure providing for the year under review

in connection with the bill.

The bill is a measure providing for the year under review

in connection with the bill.

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ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BORSTAL INSTITUTION AND JUVENILE JAIL, LAHORE FOR THE YEAR 1952

Charge—The Executive and Medical charge of the Institution was held by Dr. M. A. Ghafar, M.B., from 1st January 1952 to 7th April 1952. The executive charge for the period from 8th April 1952 to 9th May 1952, held by Sheikh Ikram Ali and from 10th May 1952 to date the charge was held by me. A statement showing the names of Officers and other members of the staff remained attached during the year is given as under:—

Officers

Dr. M. A. Ghaffar, M.B.	..	From 1st January 1952 to 7th April 1952, afternoon.
Sheikh Ikram Ali	..	From 8th April 1952 to 9th May 1952, forenoon.
Sheikh Muhammad Saeed	..	From 10th May 1952 to date.

Medical Officers

Dr. M. A. Ghafar, M.B.	..	From 1st January 1952 to 7th April 1952, afternoon.
Dr. Nasar Ullah Khan	..	From 8th April 1952 to 26th June 1952, afternoon.
Dr. Iqbal Hussain, Sheikh	..	From 27th June 1952 to 27th August 1952, afternoon.
Dr. Mir Muhammad Riaz	..	From 28th August 1952 to date.

Assistant Medical Officers

Dr. M. K. Hakim	..	..	Throughout the year.
Dr. A. K. Mian	..	..	From 1st January 1952 to 11th March 1952, afternoon.
Dr. Muhammad Akmal Khan	..	..	From 12th March 1952 to date

Assistant Superintendents

Ch. Jalal-ud-Din	..	..	From 1st January 1952 to 12th May 1952, forenoon.
Ch. N. A. Akhtar	..	..	From 1st January 1952 to 30th April 1952, afternoon.
Ch. Fazal-ur-Rehman	..	..	Throughout the year.
S. M. Qamar-Ut-Tauhid	..	..	From 1st January 1952 to 26th October 1952.
Mr. G. M. S. Khan	..	..	Throughout the year.
S. M. Hanif Shah	..	..	Ditto.
Kh. Riaz Ahmed Khan	..	..	From 28th April 1952 to date.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Head Clerk

Malik Maqbool Ahmed From 10th May 1952, forenoon to date.

Junior Clerks

Sh. Muhammad Sajid	..	From 24th April 1952, forenoon to date.
Sh. Shaukat Ali Arab	..	From 12th March 1951, forenoon to date.
Ch. Ghulam Mustafa	..	From 23rd February 1952, forenoon to date.
Mr. Muhammad Rafi	..	From 23rd August 1952, forenoon to date.

Accountant

Malik Hayat Khan	..	Throughout the year.
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Accounts Clerks

Kh. Muhammad Ikram	..	From 22nd October 1952 date.
M. Yar Muhammad Khan	..	From 11th July 1952 to date.

Store Keepers

Maintenance—Khan Aman Ullah Throughout the year.
Khan.

Factory—Ch. Bashir Ahmed .. Ditto.

Dispensers

Ch. Abdul Rahim	..	From 1st January 1952 to 29th January 1952.
Ch. Muhammad Ibrahim	..	Throughout the year.
Mr. M. A. Salim Khan	..	From 28th January 1952 to 22nd December 1952.
Mr. Muhammad Yaqub Khan	..	From 22nd December 1952 to date.

II. *Accommodation and Population in General*—The population remained normal during the year. The average population of all classes of Prisoners had been 885.41 against authorized accommodation for 1,619 inmates. The maximum accommodation had been 1,016 during the year. The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted and discharged during the year:—

	Remaining	Received	Total	Discharged	Remaining
1. Convicts	756	1,433	2,189	1,282	
2. Under trials	55	880	935	871	
3. Civil	..	..	..	..	..
Total	811	2,313	3,124	2,153	

III. *Buildings*—The jail is old and its buildings including Main Walls are kacha ones. Double storied cells are pacca where mostly the prisoners are confined at night. The building of this Institution was erected in the year 1910-11 and the general condition is satisfactory. Annual repairs by jail labours had been carried out during the year. Roof plastering of all the sleeping barracks and cells was carried out to protect the building from rain. White-washing and other minor repairs of residential quarters was also carried throughout the year. There are thirty family quarters of warders wherein no latrines and bath room exist. Taking into consideration the frequent requests from the warder guard it is intended to built latrines and bath rooms in family quarters of the warders for which sanction from the Head Office has already been obtained.

Population—The following table shows the population figures as compared with the last two years :—

	1950	1951	1952
Remaining at the close of the year	882	782	907
Imprisoned during the year	632	365	578
Received by transfer from other jails in the province	597	762	855
Received by transfer from jail outside the province..	1	1	..
Total	2,112	1,910	2,340
1. Transferred to other jails	118	130	122
2. Transferred to Mental Hospital .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Released</i>			
3. On appeal	274	216	285
4. On expiry of sentence	341	170	398
5. Under Remission Rules	765	619	468
6. Conditionally released	26	14	5
7. Released under Government Orders .. .. .	..	..	..
8. Departed	1	1	..
9. Escaped	2	3	..
10. Died .. .. .	..	11	1
11. Transferred to Mayo Hospital .. .. .	..	..	1
Total	1,527	1,154	1,282

The following comparative statement of prisoners admitted during the current and preceding years according to their age given below to adjudge how far the crime has been committed by the offenders in respect of their ages:—

	1950	1951	1952
1. Under 16 years of age	134	33	
2. From 16 years to 21 years	498	332	
3. From 22 years to 30 years .. .. .	..	..
Total	632	365	

VI. From the statement given below it reveals that crime was committed mostly by the agrarian class as they numbered 382 against 283 in the past year.

The figures for the current and the preceding years concerning the status of all the persons so convicted are given below to indicate the trend of crime committed by various classes of persons of the district:—

	1950	1951	1952
(a) Persons employed under Government and local bodies.	16	7	
(b) Persons falling some profession	11	..	
(c) Personal servants	7	..	
(d) Persons engaged with Agriculture with animal ..	547	283	
(e) Persons engaged in commerce	51	12	
(f) Persons engaged in mechanical arts, manufacture and engineering.	..	60	
(g) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..
Total	632	365	

The judicial court although convicted 578 offenders sentenced them to Simple and Rigorous Imprisonment but on appeal no less than 285 were acquitted by the Appellate Court.

VII. The number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment was 517 as against 56 and 309 of the preceding year.

VIII. The following figures show the offences dealt with according to their duration. The figures for the preceding years are also incorporated for comparison:—

	1950	1951	1952
(a) Not exceeding one month	52	56	54
(b) Above one month but not exceeding three months	40	..	93
(c) Above three months but not exceeding six months	40	71	97
(d) Above six months but not exceeding 12 months ..	63	176	140
(z) Above one year but not exceeding 2 years ..	131	7	67
(f) Above 5 years but not exceeding 10 years ..	200	44	58
(g) Exceeding 10 years	39	11	32
(h) Transportation for life	17	..	37
Total	632	365	578

IX. The information in respect of un-convicted persons admitted during the year is given as under:—

	1950	1951	1952
(a) Remaining on first January	106	82	55
(b) Received during the year	1,223	966	880
Total	1,329	1,048	935
(c) Released	674	683	291
(d) Convicted	547	310	578
(e) Transferred	26	..	..
(f) Escaped .. ..	..	..	1
(g) Died .. ..	..	..	1
Total	1,247	993	571
(h) Remaining on 31st December	82	55	64

Daily average number of the year 76·53, 90·61, 69·61.

Civil Prisoner—No Civil prisoner was confined in this Institution during the year under report.

X. *Conduct and Discipline*—The conduct and demeanour of prisoners had been satisfactory throughout the year and discipline was well maintained. No Convict was sent up for judicial trial except one under-trial prisoner. The number of offences was only 144 and were dealt with by 35 minor and 11 major punishments. No corporal punishment was awarded to any prisoner except one to whom the punishment was awarded by Dr. M. A. Ghaffar in the last year but inflicted in the year 1951. There was no serious breach of discipline. The offences mainly relate to other breach of jail rules. The following detail shows the number of offences and punishments during the year as compared with the last year:—

	<i>Minor</i>	<i>Major</i>
1. Offences relating to work ..	4	46
2. Offences relating to prohibited articles ..	4	12
3. Offences relating to other breach of jail rules	27	51
Total ..	35	109

Total number of offences of the last year .. 118.

XI. *Hunger Strikes*—None of the inmates was on hunger strike during the year 1952.

XII. *Escapes*—Only one under-trial prisoner who escaped during the year under report was recaptured by the members of the jail staff.

XIII. *Remission*—The remission system was well understood by the prisoners. It is indeed a great improvement in good work and conduct of prisoners due to close supervision exercised by the staff throughout the year. The following table shows the number of prisoners released under Remission System as well as those who earned special and annual good conduct remission during the last two years:—

	1951	1952
1. Released under Remission System ..	506	468
2. Earned special remission ..	113	..
3. Earned annual good conduct remission ..	11	15

XIV. *Warder Guard*—The number of warder guards including Head Warders is 146. The conduct of the warder guards has been on the whole satisfactory. There were only 15 punishments during the year. The detail figures given below include

various forms of punishment so awarded for the maintenance of order and discipline:—

	1950	1951	1952
(a) Stoppage of increment .. .. .	..	1	7
(b) Extra drill .. .. .	..	3	..
(c) Reduction to lower grade	1	..	..
(d) Stoppage of leave .. .. .	..	1	1
(e) Suspension .. .. .	..	2	..
(f) Warnings	1	..	1
(g) Removed from service .. .. .	..	1	..
(h) Dismissal .. .. .	..	3	2
(i) Black marks	9	9	4
(j) Censure	3	7	..
Total	14	27	15

XV. *Expenditure*—The total expenditure incurred on maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 2,99,098-1-6 as compared with Rs. 4,26,380-4-5 in 1951. The cost per head has been Rs. 450-11-11 as against Rs. 516-9-10 of the previous year. The decrease in expenditure on the whole is due to the economy all around. A detail of expenditure incurred on an inmate during the year 1950, 1951, 1952 is also given as under:—

	1950	1951	1952
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Establishment	212 12 7	250 6 5	196 12 3
(b) Dietary	84 15 4	139 10 5	162 7 11
(c) Hospital	10 12 6	14 10 8	11 2 8
(d) Clothing and bedding	21 5 11	24 11 3	20 5 1
(e) Contingencies	28 11 1	30 4 1	30 15 2

XVI. *Hospital*—There are 80 beds in the hospital which are sufficient for the requirements. The hospital is equipped with electric fans for use of the patients during the summer season. 1,191 patients were treated in hospital as indoor patients and 1,45 as outdoor patients during the year 1952. The stock of medicine has been sufficient. Jail warders were given paludrine once a week during Malaria Season. Repeated and careful sprinkle of D. D. T. by the stirrup pump in and out of the jail building carried out on account of which winter diseases also did not occur.

XVII. *Sickness and Mortality*—The general health of the inmates remained good throughout the year. Only two deaths occurred during the year as compared with the last three years.

Out of the two deaths one died in the Mayo Hospital. A comparative statement showing the diseases is given as under:—

Name of disease	ADMISSION			DEATHS		
	1950	1951	1952	1950	1951	1952
1. C. A. Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Dysentery ..	29	49	70	..	..	..
4. Diarrhoea ..	7	11	85	..	..	..
5. Anæmia Debility ..	34	3	5	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis ..	..	3	4	..	..	..
7. Other respiratory ..	46	28	82	..	..	..
8. Pneumonia ..	14	2	5	..	..	..
9. Abscess ..	37	20	56	..	..	..
10. All other cases ..	347	469	729	..	1	..
11. Typhoid ..	4	2	2	1	1	..
12. Malaria ..	8	5	153	..	..	..
13. Heat strokes ..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	528	593	1,191	2	3	..

XVIII. *Exhibition*—No such function was held during year 1952.

XIX. *Promotion Board*—Permanent and temporary warders were recruited strictly in accordance with the Rules and Regulations. Preference was given to *ex-Military* men and literate persons as recommended by the Regional Employment Exchange.

Position list for the last so many years was not prepared and great inconvenience is being experienced in cases of confirmation and promotions. There has been a long-standing grievance of the warder staff as they do not get promotions and confirmations on due dates and just in accordance with the rules. A position list is now under preparation and will be completed within a few days.

XX. *Garden*—Total area of the garden land is 465 kanals, 13 marlas. Out of the above area 171 kanals are under crops which depends upon canal water. The supply of canal water remained uncertain. The alternate arrangement of irrigation, viz., persian wheels wells remained out of order for which several complaints were made to the Public Health Department. It was only very recently that the mahals have been provided. However, efforts were made during the year to raise the crops and it is gratifying to note that the results have been satisfactory. The jail has met its requirements and no vegetable was purchased from the market. A statement showing the indirect profit during the year is given below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners free of cost	26,785	3	6
2. Value of condiments, gram and bhoosa, etc., supplied free of cost	3,550	4	6
Total	30,335	8	0

XXI. *School and Education*—There is a separate school with a B.A., B.T. Headmaster and seven trained teachers. It is furnished with all the necessary equipment to impart education upto Middle Standard. A reformatory school is also attached to this Institution. Each inmate attends the school for two hours daily. The school has a proper library which is provided with a stock of good selected books. The prisoners continued to get religious instruction from the jail teachers. Adib and Adib Alam classes has also been opened during this year. Four inmates are preparing themselves for the Adib Examination and one for Adib Alam. Every year class promotion is being held in April as in Education Department. School is also running a Bazm-i-Adab. Its meetings are usually held every Sunday and boys are trained to give lectures frequently on religious and Historical subjects.

The local Maulvies have also occasionally found time to read the Juma Prayers and imparted religious lectures to raise the moral of the prisoners. The prisoners are also learning Nimaz and the Arabic Saparas for the benefit of their religious requirements.

XXII. *First-Aid Classes and Uplift of Prisoners*—First-aid Classes were started and sufficient number of inmates scouts

and the members of the staff are trained in First-Aid and A. R. I. A trained scout master trains the boys in scouting. The jail carrying a regular programme for the uplift of prisoners in the direction of social moral and physical culture. The achievements made in this respect are briefly noted below:—

- (i) The prisoners are issued varieties in their diet without exceeding or increasing the prescribed scale of food.
- (ii) The manner of taking food has been improved. The prisoners are provided with mats to sit on while taking their food.
- (iii) Physical exercise is given to them for the up-keep of their health, body and mind.
- (iv) Daily necessities of life are also allowed to them for their own property, i.e., soap, oil, fruits, etc., on the prescribed scale.
- (v) Prisoners as well as their friends and relatives are provided seating arrangements at the time of interviews.
- (vi) Mass prayers are held daily in which meanings of Nimaz and Kalma are explained to the boys. Lectures are delivered on Sundays and on public holidays. Inmates are also encouraged to speak at these meetings on various subjects.
- (vii) School is carrying on its prescribed courses to educate the illiterate classes.
- (viii) Inmates continued to get training in scouting, A. R. I. First-Aid, Tent Pitching, Games, P. T. Drill, Band learning, etc., during the whole year.

From above it would appear that this is a lead towards up-lift in various directions and character building of the inmates.

XXIII. Visits—The Official and Non-official Visitors continued to visit the jail during the year. A detail of the visits paid to this jail is given below:—

1. Commissioner, Lahore Division	.. ..	1
2. Deputy Commissioner	.. ..	2
3. Officers on behalf of the Deputy Commissioner	.. ..	25
4. Non-official Visitors	.. ..	8

FACTORY

Reformatory School—Reformatory School is housed in the New Section of the Institution. A whole-time S. V. Selection Teacher is appointed to look after their moral and physical education.

Prisoners Aid Society—The following table will show the receipt and expenditure of this fund:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
Balance in hand on 1st January 1952 ..	..	209	8	0
Receipt during the year ..	..	544	0	0
		753 8 0		
Expenditure during the year ..	..	190	12	0
Balance in hand on 1st January 1953 ..	..	562	12	0

Reclamation—Eleven prisoners were released from this Institution under G. C. P. P. R. Act, 1926, as compared with nine of the previous year.

Daily Routine—The inmates of this Institution start their day by offering their Namaz-e-Fajar under the proper supervision of a teacher. After saying their prayer all the inmates except those who are in punishment cells and Hospital go to the playground for mass drill with band for about an hour. Then they all go to Factory garden, etc. In the factory they are taught different trades according to their choice. Every inmate attends school daily for two hours. In the evening they all play games in the playground for an hour. Every Friday they offer Juma prayers in congregation. Most of the inmates when they go out after release, are able to learn their livelihood through the trade they learnt at this Institution, such as Leather Work, Carpenter, Tailor, Pctter and Compositor, etc.

Manufacture—The inmates are given training in various industries so that they may be able to earn their living after release. The following industries are carried on:—

(1) *Carpentry*—All sorts of office furniture is made here for supply to Government Offices. Two trained and qualified carpenters are employed for training the boys. Generally the following kinds of articles are made:—

- (1) Office chairs.
- (2) Easy chairs.
- (3) Office tables.
- (4) Stools.
- (5) Dining table and chairs.
- (6) Boxes.
- (7) Commodes.
- (8) Dressing tables.
- (9) Charpoy frames and legs.
- (10) Almirahas.

2. *Smithy*—Inmates get training under the supervision and guidance of a trained blacksmith. Metal articles of various kinds are prepared and supplied to all the jails in the province. In addition the following are also made for supply to Government offices:—

- (1) Confidential boxes.
- (2) Tin paper trays.
- (3) Tin waste paper baskets.
- (4) G. I. sheet buckets.

3. *Textile*—This industry has been expanded and the following articles are made:—

- (1) Turkish Bath and Honey Comb Towels of all kinds.
- (2) Shirting cloth of various designs.
- (3) Handkerchiefs.
- (4) Bastas.
- (5) Dusters.
- (6) Bed sheets.
- (7) Table cloths of various designs.

The textile factory is rather popular with boys and is profitable. It would be better to extend this industry and introduce some power-looms.

A set of ten power-looms and a warping machine would be a good addition. Hosiery has been introduced, but machines are rather old, and were obtained from Women's jail. If new machines are introduced it will be good training for boys and would be profitable.

4. *Tents*—All kinds of tents, kanats, shamianas, garden survey umbrellas are prepared here under the supervision of a trained Tent Master. These are supplied to all the Government Departments. Dasuti Drill and Latha required for the manufacture of tents, etc., is now being received from New Central Jail, Muzaffargarh.

5. *Leather*—All leather articles or warder's uniform equipment, e.g., chappals, belts, slings, and pouches are prepared and supplied to all the jails in the Province. In addition shoes for gents, ladies and children of various designs are prepared and sold to private individuals to enable them to learn this side of the work. During this year, a large number of shoes for gents, ladies and children of various designs are prepared here. At present two instructors are employed for training the boys, one for the Borstal Institution and the other for the Reformatory.

6. *Ink*—Both blue black and red fluid and powder are prepared here. It is supplied to all the Government offices in the Province. Provincial Stationery Office should get its own

requirements of ink from this Institution instead of purchasing from the market.

7. *Pottery*—Gharas, mats, surahies, gharees and gamlas of all sizes are prepared for supply to all the local jails and Government offices and Government gardens, a potter master trains the boys in this industry.

8. *Tailoring*—Warder's uniform both winter and summer is prepared and supplied to all the jails of the Province. In addition livery for peons and Jamadars, both woollen and cotton for local offices is also tailored. We have six power driven tailoring machines but these cannot be used as electric power is not available yet, in spite of every kind of effort. Electric fitting for the purpose was completed about two years ago. If power is provided six more power-driven machines and a button holing machine should be added. This institution will then be in a position to tailor the uniform for the Police, Post and Telegraph Departments. These departments at present are getting the uniform prepared in the market. Two tailors are employed, one for the training of the boys of the Reformatory School and the other for the inmates of the Borstal Institution.

Factory Profits—Cash profit during the year was Rs. 8,617-6-9 as against Rs. 94,610-1-9 in the year 1951. Less profit during this year was due to the fact that huge amount of outstanding against various Government Offices could not be adjusted by them for want of funds at their disposal. The other factor equally responsible is due to the purchase of Drill, Dasuti and Leather from New Central Jail, Multan, under orders of the Head Office for the manufacture of the tents which remained unexpended for want of orders for tents, chauldaries, shamianas, etc., and goods purchased could not be utilized.

The figures of the factory profit are given below along with that of the last year:—

Name of the Industry	EXPENDITURE		RECEIPT		PROFIT	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Carpentary	12,924 7 3	44,751 15 0	9,16,145 10 9	57,844 5 0	3,221 3 6	13,092 5 3
Smithy	1,03,071 11 0	3,15,700 3 3	1,05,492 13 9	25,709 1 3	2,421 2 6	10,008 14 0
Textile	1,00,724 9 0	62,815 13 6	1,01,799 0 0	1,07,541 12 9	1,074 7 0	44,725 15 3
Chicks .. ..	..	2,303 5 9	239 0 0	6,254 7 9	239 0 0	2,951 2 0
Miscellaneous ...	24,301 8 0	56,795 14 3	25,963 1 9	75,627 11 6	1,661 9 9	22,831 13 3

Jail Department supply articles to Government offices without labour charges. It is suggested that jails should be authorized to charge labour. A percentage of wear and tear charged at present from Government and private at 5% seems rather high. It is proposed that it should be fixed at 2½% for all categories such as jails, Government Offices and private individuals. The profit charged from private individuals should also be reduced from 15% to 8% in order to compare with the market. This is rather very essential as it will increase the sale and will give more profit.



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MARY

FAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1952

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all classes			Remaining at the end of the year			Daily average number of each class			Total daily average of whole Jail		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10,695	36	10,731	6,060	1	6,061	5,745	3	5,748	} 6,878	} 15	
14,771	147	14,918	1,083	11	1,094	1,115	12	1,127			
72	..	72	4	..	4	18	..	18			
11,365	278	11,643	3,105	88	3,193	2,924	72	2,996	} 5,069	} 112	
29,140	189	29,729	2,422	39	2,461	2,159	40	2,199			
39	..	39	5	..	5	6	..	6			
3,300	23	3,323	403	..	403	324	1	325	} 1,299	} 14	
10,985	141	11,126	949	14	963	975	13	988			
110	..	110	1	..	1	..	..	..
25,368	337	25,705	9,569	89	9,658	8,993	76	9,069	} 13,266	} 141	
54,896	877	55,773	4,454	64	4,518	4,249	65	4,314			
221	..	221	10	..	10	24	..	24			
550	..	550	9	..	9	1	..	1	} 113	} 1	
15,302	91	15,393	287	..	289	111	1	112			
206	1	207	..	..	..	1	..	1
25,918	337	26,255	9,578	89	9,667	8,994	76	9,070	} 13,379	} 142	
70,198	968	71,166	4,741	66	4,807	4,360	66	4,426			
427	1	428	10	..	10	28	..	25			
96,543	1,306	97,849	14,329	155	14,484	13,779	142	13,521	13,379	142	

NT No.
 POSAL OF

		13	14		15		
TRANS							
A							
To undergo sentence							
Died							
		Remaining at the end of the present year					
		Daily average					
M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
21		44	45	46	47	48	49
3,744	6	..	6,060	1	5,745.61	2.72	5,748.33
3,086	8	..	3,106	88	2,923.89	72.43	2,996.32
1,821	4	..	403	..	324.79	.17	324.96
8,651	8	..	9,569	89	8,994.23	75.32	9,069.61

