

REPORT ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE JAILS  
IN THE PUNJAB  
1954

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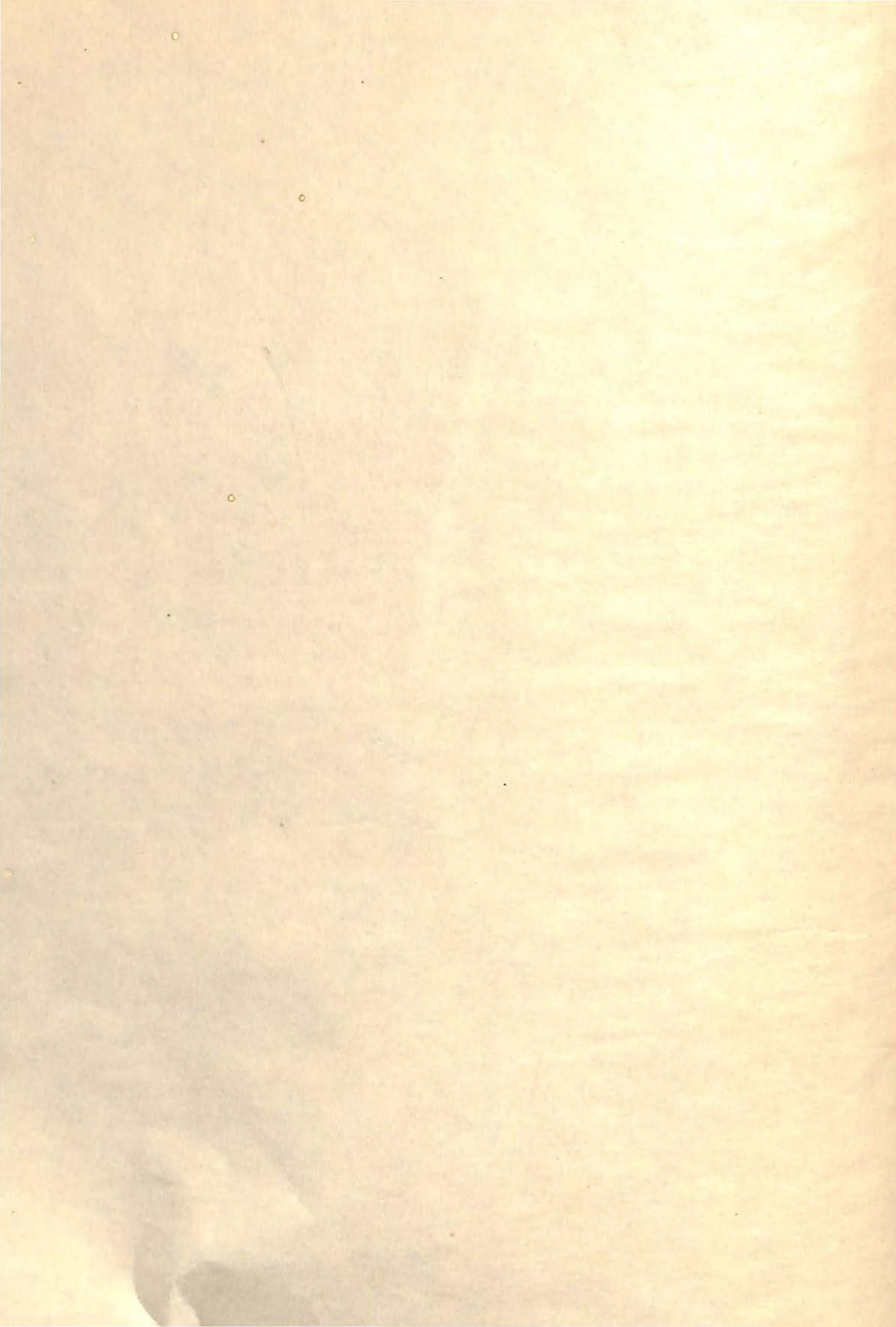


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FROM

LIEUT.-COL. BASHIR H. SAYED, M.B., B.S.,  
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., AND H.L.M., D.P.H.,  
I.M.S.,  
*Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab*

TO

THE HOME SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT  
PUNJAB

*Dated Lahore, the 13th August 1955*

*Subject*—ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR  
1954.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to present my report on the Administration of the jails in the Punjab (Pakistan) for the year 1954:—

#### CHAPTER I

The charge of the Department was held by me throughout the year except for a period of 20 days from 23rd October 1954 to 11th November 1954 when I proceeded to Rangoon to participate in the Regional Seminar held under the auspices of United Nations for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders in Asia and Far Eastern Countries.

Messrs. E. Jivanandham, S. M. Aslam and Mian Haider Ali Tur continued as my Personal Assistant, Administrative Officer, and Industrial Expert respectively throughout the year.

#### CHAPTER II

##### ACCOMMODATION

The number of jails remained unchanged. The five subsidiary jails were converted into IV Class District Jails. The list of the jails is as follows:—

Central Jails .. .. .	4 (including one temporary).
B. I. & J. J., Lahore .. .. .	1
District Jails .. .. .	10 (Class I—3). (Class II—4). Class III—3).
District Jails IV Class .. .. .	5
Camp Jail .. .. .	1
Special Jail for Women .. .. .	1

The present regular authorised accommodation was 7,865 which excludes the accommodation for special type of prisoners, viz., for Habituals in Montgomery Central Jail, Young boys in Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail and patients in Hospitals and for Camp. It will, therefore, be seen that even after including 1,974 Camp space available, the jails remained over crowded with daily average of 11,287 ordinary prisoners excluding habitual, women, juvenile and sick prisoners.



## BUILDINGS

As in previous years building operations were again restricted to the minimum due to financial stringency. The very meagre amounts shown below were spent during the last two years:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department, Health Branch ..	980	191
Public Works Department, Electricity Branch ..	8,294	10,381
Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch ..	5,051	2,910

Most of the buildings of the Punjab Jails were constructed nearly a Century ago and are consequently in a very dilapidated conditions besides being absolutely kucha. The residential quarters are much below the status of the staff occupying them. Nothing has been done to either carry out any material repair to the residential buildings or to the jails as a whole. Consequently they are in any thing but a satisfactory state. This is very apparent from the fact that the heavy rains of September 1954 and the resultant floods took very heavy toll of them. Some idea about the damage can be made from the photos of the sites after the rain. The buildings very badly affected were in Lahore, Sialkot, Montgomery, Gujranwala and Jhelum Jails. The Hon'ble Minister for Jails and the Home Secretary inspected the site to gain a first hand knowledge of the damages. They were pleased to order that those already fallen or badly damaged should be cleared and new ones constructed on modern lines by the jails, employing the prison labour with minimum number of outside technicians. The work was taken in hand and executed according to the P. W. D., specifications. It is a matter of pride for the Department to record here that the work was carried out in record time and was of a very high standard. In Lahore Central Jail, 26 quarters were built while the work in the other jails is still in hand. Photo enclosed.

A colossal amount of money is required to improve the conditions of the building of the jails as a whole. It is, however, impossible to undertake the reconstruction and finance it in any one year. The work must, therefore, be spread over a few years for which plans have been submitted to Government.

Persistent overcrowding in jails necessitates the construction of few new jails in the interior of province, for which proposals are under consideration since partition but little has so far been achieved.

The flush system latrines which were provided in some jails have resulted in a marked improvement of sanitary arrangements. Emboldened by this experiment we have been able to go ahead and introduce this modern system of latrines in some other jails, this will eventually release lot of sweepers resulting in permanent savings to the department.



This Department has also been able to undertake heavy repair including the construction of main walls. Notably main walls of Lahore Central Jail, and B. I. and Juvenile Jail, which were washed away by the floods have been reconstructed by the jails. It will be noticed that the jail spent only a sum of Rs. 2,000 as against Rs. 20,900 estimated by the Public Works Department.

I am also happy to note that the residential Bungalows for the Superintendents, Gujranwala, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan jails which were under construction in the previous year have been completed and now are occupied by the Superintendents. We also require similar residential Bungalow at Sargodha, Jhang, Jhelum, Gujrat and Campbellpur.

It is necessary that Government provide sufficient funds to the Department to undertake the major repairs and replacement of the condemned buildings, unless this is done the conditions of the buildings will not improve but on the contrary they will deteriorate and fall. The reconstruction of which will involve much higher sum of money. Besides it may endanger the life of those who are occupying them.

### CHAPTER III

#### JUDICIAL STATISTICS

There was a decrease 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 16,039 (Convicts, 10,394, Under-trials 5,607 and Civil 38) prisoners of all classes against 14,484 in the previous year. The number of admission decreased from 125,805 to 105,396. The decrease is attributed to there being no special movement, political or otherwise, during the year under report.

The number which remained at the close of the year was 14,653 as against 15,893 in 1953, a decrease of 1,239.

The table below shows the total of daily average number of each class of prisoner (male and female separately) during the two years 1953 and 1954:—

Class	1954			1953			VARIATION		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(1) Convict ..	9,496	100	9,596	10,668	92	10,760	-1,172	+8	-1,164
(2) Under-trials ..	4,644	62	4,706	5,561	64	5,625	-917	-2	-919
(3) Civil prisoners	12	..	12	32	..	32	-20	..	-20
	14,152	162	14,314	16,261	155	16,417	-2,109	+6	-2,103



The year opened with 10,394 convicts against 9,658. The statement appended below shows the number of convicted prisoners received, dealt with and disposed of during the years 1953 and 1954.

The judicial lock-ups are working under the old system of feeding by contractors, sanitary, segregations bathings, washing and other arrangements require improvement. Since many reforms and improvements have been introduced in our prisons, it is time that these lock-ups also fall in line. Steps in this direction are in hand.

	1954	1953	1954	1953
Remained at the close of the previous year ..	..	..	10,394	9,658
<i>Imprisoned during the year</i> ..	..	..	20,145	22,245
<i>Received by transfer from jails—</i>				
(a) in the province ..	9,542	10,557	..	..
(b) outside the province ..	134	92	..	..
(c) in transit to other jails ..	..	45	..	..
			9,676	10,694
To be dealt with ..	..	..	10,215	42,597
Transferred to other jails ..	10,621	10,637	..	..
Transferred to Mental Hospital ..	16	24	..	..
			10,637	10,661
<i>Released</i>				
(a) on appeal ..	5,807	5,466	..	..
(b) on expiry of sentence ..	8,039	10,178	..	..
(c) under remission rules ..	5,174	5,104	..	..
(d) by order of Government on account of sickness.	1	18	..	..
(e) by order of Government on other grounds ..	305	611	..	..
			19,326	21,377
Escaped ..	7	11	..	..
Executed ..	133	125	..	..
Died ..	40	29	180	165
Total disposed of ..	..	..	30,143	32,203
Remaining at the end of the year ..	..	..	10,072	10,394



A few of the important facts borne out by this statement may be summarised as:—

- (a) Total number of persons imprisoned during the year decreased by 2,100.
- (b) The release by Government on account of sickness decreased from 12 in the previous year to one; while those released on other ground show decrease of 306 from 611 to 305 in other words total release by Government in 1954 were 306 against 629 in 1953.
- (c) There is a decrease of four in the number of escape during the year under report.
- (d) The number of execution increased from 125 to 133 in the current year.
- (e) The death increased from 29 in 1953 to 40 and in this respect the portion of sick and mortality may be seen.

The following comparative table shows the proportion of convicts of different religions for the past three years:—

Religion	RATIO PER MILLE OF AD- MISSIONS INTO JAIL			RATIO PER MILLE OF FREE POPULATION		
	1954	1953	1952	1954	1953	1952
Muslim .. .. .	930·80	946·32	922·96	1·02	1·14	·88
Christians .. .. .	330·25	37·91	38·99	1·69	2·09	1·73
Hindu and Sikhs .. .. .	35·25	5·89	8·13	8·79	6·42	7·11

The following statement shows the actual number imprisoned according to religions:—

	1954	1953	1952
Muslims .. .. .	18,751	21,053	16,449
Christians .. .. .	680	841	694
Hindus and Sikhs .. .. .	179	131	145
Others .. .. .	535	220	534
Total .. .. .	20,145	22,245	17,822



The comparative table below given the statistics of convictions according to ages:—  
Ages of convicts.

	1954		1953	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 16 years .. .. .	511	2	612	1
From 16 to 21 years .. .. .	2,537	27	2,342	11
From 22 to 30 years .. .. .	8,574	96	8,559	117
From 31 to 40 years .. .. .	5,348	40	6,814	54
From 41 to 60 years .. .. .	2,496	20	2,995	35
Above 60 years .. .. .	492	2	704	1
Total .. .. .	19,958	187	22,026	219

From the above it will be noticed that as in the previous year the main age group which has contributed is again between 22 to 30 years followed by 31 to 40.

The following statement shows the previous occupation of the male convicts admitted during the year 1954 and 1953.  
Previous occupation.

	1954	1953
(1) Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities .. .. .	537	1,028
(2) Persons in service or performing personal office .. .. .	720	1,575
(3) Professional persons .. .. .	607	1,319
(4) Persons engaged in Agriculture and with Cattle .. .. .	12,685	12,254
(5) Persons engaged in commerce and trade .. .. .	748	1,712
(6) Persons engaged in mechanical arts Manufactures and Engineering .. .. .	433	1,006
(7) Miscellaneous persons not classified elsewhere .. .. .	4,228	3,132
Total .. .. .	19,958	22,026

This year again those engaged in Agriculture and with cattle contributed the highest number to the Jail population. There is also a marked increase in crime amongst the persons employed under Government or other local authorities and persons in service or performing personal office.



The nature of sentences awarded to prisoners are summarised below:—

Statement No. III—Nature and Length of sentence.

Nature	1954		1953	
	Admission	Percentage	Admission	Percentage
(a) Simple imprisonment .. ..	2,437	12·09	2,336	10·50
(b) Rigorous imprisonment .. ..	17,701	87·88	19,903	89·47
(c) Rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.	..	..	..	..
(d) Rigorous imprisonment with whipping ..	7	·03	6	·03
Total ..	20,145	100·00	22,245	100·00

There is a marked increase in the number of those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The table below is a comparative study of the length of sentences awarded to prisoners during the last two years:—

Length of sentence	TOTAL ADMISSIONS		RATE OF TOTAL ADMISSION	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
			Percent	Per cent
Not exceeding one month .. ..	3,576	2,294	18	12
Above one month but not exceeding 3 months	3,065	4,699	15	17
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 months ..	3,340	3,484	17	19
Above 6 months but not exceeding one year ..	3,809	4,185	19	20
Above 1 year but not exceeding 5 years ..	2,093	4,618	19	20
Above 5 years but not exceeding 10 years ..	2,565	1,319	4	6
Exceeding 10 years .. ..	489	715	3	3
Sentenced to transportation—				
(a) for life .. ..	740	536	3	2
(b) for a term .. ..	62	..	..	..
(c) sentenced to death .. ..	406	395	2	1
Total ..	20,145	22,245	100	100



The following statements show the number and disposal of unconvicted prisoners dealt within the jails during the year 1954 as compared with 1953:—

Statement No. XVIII—  
Unconvicted prisoners.

	1954	1953
Remaining on the 1st January	.. 5,104	4,518
Received during the year	.. 58,538	73,346
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 63,642</b>	<b>77,864</b>
Released	.. 42,462	49,191
Convicted	.. 15,006	20,796
Transferred	.. 2,046	2,757
Escaped	.. 1	..
Died	.. 10	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 59,525</b>	<b>72,760</b>
Remaining on the 31st December	.. 4,117	5,104
Daily average population	.. 4,706.02	5,624.94

It will be noticed that the actual number of unconvicted prisoners received during the year as well as the daily average of those confined show a decrease. The number remaining at the end of the year registers a fall of 987.

The following districts contributed under-trial prisoners in excess of 2,000:—

	1954	1953
Lahore	.. 6,354	10,801
Montgomery	.. 6,092	8,297
Sheikhupura	.. 3,407	4,064
Lyalpur	.. 4,193	5,316
Dera Ghazi Khan	.. 2,150	..
Gujrat	.. 3,764	3,982
Rawalpindi	.. 2,866	4,008
Multan	.. 6,645	8,713
Sialkot	.. 3,348	4,110
Gujranwala	.. 3,009	3,930
Kasur	.. 2,918	3,572
Sargodha	.. 3,654	3,228
Jhang	.. 2,373	2,637

*Under-trial Prisoners*—This class of prisoner constitute over 1/3rd of the prison population, a number of them remained in prison for over a year while the cases of the majority took over three months to be decided. This deserve special notice



of the Government because they are fed and kept at state expense without any return for they remain idle performing no work during their confinement. This enforced idleness is bad for the health and mind of the under-trials and at the same time makes the administration difficult for an idle mind is devil's workshop. It has, therefore, been recommended to Government that we give them occupational thereby. This means that those awaiting the decision of their cases for months or end, when time hangs heavy and they can seldom think of anything but mischief making, will be employed on an industry whereby the prisoner can learn some sort of handicraft. So that if he is hand pressed he can easily start a cottage industry of his own and earn a living.

The table below shows the figures of Civil prisoners:—

Statement No. XIX—Civil Prisoners.

	1954	1953
Remaining on 1st January .. .. .	30	10
Received during the year .. .. .	132	329
Released .. .. .	136	278
Transferred .. .. .	7	31
Remaining on 31st December .. .. .	19	30
Daily average .. .. .	11.96	32.21

During the year under report 836 previously convicted prisoners were admitted against 497 in 1953.

Statement No. IV.

The ratio per cent of habitual criminal to the number admitted during the year was 4.14 against 1,953.

It may be pointed out that in the year 1952 remitted was 1,055 thus the admission of this owners was exceptionally low in 1953.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

During the year under report 2,832 offences were recorded against 3,198 in the previous year, which resulted in 1,408 Minor and 1,424 Major punishments. Twelve prisoners were sent up for judicial trial as compared with one in

Statement No. VI—Conduct and discipline.

the year 1953.

The Superintendents dealt with 2,832 cases of breaches of discipline in 1954 against 3,198 in 1953.

	1954	1953
Relating to work .. .. .	1,046	1,273
Relating to prohibited articles .. .. .	446	669
Relating to work, assault, mutiny and escape .. .. .	125	107
Relating to all other breaches .. .. .	1,215	1,124



*Escapes and Recaptures*—A brief summary of the escapes and recapture of convicts is given below:—

Remaining at large at the beginning of the year ..	22	24
Escaped during the year:—		
(a) from inside the jail .. .. .	2	8
(b) from outside the jail .. .. .	5	5
	29	37
Recapture during the year:—		
(a) of those who escaped in previous ten years ..	1	4
(b) of those who escaped during the year ..	3	11
	25	22

*Corporal punishments*—Twenty prisoners were awarded corporal punishments during the year under report as against 11 in the previous year. The offences which necessitated the award of this punishment were assaults and indecent conduct. In all the cases the prisoners were rightly dealt with the whipping. Infliction of stripes was awarded only in exceptional circumstances where a deterrent punishment was considered essential for good discipline.

A brief summary is given below:—

Assault and abusing staff.. .. .	9
Miscellaneous .. .. .	11

The result of the working of remission system is shown in the Statement C. appended to this Report. The total number of convicts released under the remission rules was 5,174 as compared with 5,104 of 1953. On admission prisoners are made fully conversent with the rules relating to Remission System to enable them to take best advantage and shorten their sentence by good conduct, behaviour and work.

## CHAPTER V

### HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

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

Statement No. XIV—Sickness and Mortality among all classes of prisoners.

Year	Daily average population	Admissions into hospitals during the year	DAILY AVERAGE OF ALL CLASSES		DEATH OF PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES	
			Daily average sick	Ratio per mille	Total No. of deaths	Ratio per mille
1952 .. .. .	13,407	8,104	236	18	57	4.22
1953 .. .. .	16,417	8,123	339	21	45	2.74
1954 .. .. .	14,314	7,307	217	15	50	3.48



During the year under review the total admissions to hospitals show a steady decrease as compared with the previous year. The daily average sick has come down to 217 as compared with 339 of 1953. It is apparent that more attention is being paid towards the health of prisoners by providing them with every available facility in the early diagnosis and treatment of diseases as well as towards the maintenance of their health. The death shows an increase from 2·74 to 3·48 as compared with the previous years, but decrease as compared with the year 1952 when it was 4·22 the total deaths being 50 as compared to 45 of last year, i.e., an increase of 5. There was no death in Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore, District Jails at Gujranwala, Jhang, Mianwali, Rajanpur and Women's Jail, Lahore out of the remaining jails 13 recorded an increase and one decrease as is borne out by the table below :—

	RATIO OF DEATH PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH		Variation
	1954	1953	
1. Central Jail, Lahore .. .. .	4·34	4·11	+·23
2. Central Jail, Montgomery .. .. .	4·11	2·91	+1·20
3. New Central Jail, Multan .. .. .	7·17	4·03	+3·14
4. Central Jail, Rawalpindi .. .. .	5·16	4·35	+·81
5. District Jail, Multan .. .. .	3·38	3·46	—·13
6. District Jail, Sialkot .. .. .	2·39	1·88	+·51
7. District Jail, Dera Ghazi Khan .. .. .	10·61	..	+10·61
8. District Jail, Kasur .. .. .	4·22	3·97	+·25
9. District Jail, Sheikhpura .. .. .	5·35	..	+5·35
10. Camp Jail, Shahpur .. .. .	4·15	..	+4·15
11. District Jail, Lyallpur .. .. .	1·29	·95	+·34
12. District Jail, Sargodha .. .. .	3·03	2·79	+2·24
13. District Jail, Jhelum .. .. .	2·92	..	+2·92
14. District Jail, Muzaffargarh .. .. .	7·02	..	+7·02

The jails which show a marked increase are District jails at Sheikhpura, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan and Shahpur. These jails did not record any death in the previous years. Out of 22 jails 9 jails, viz., Central Jail, Rawalpindi and Montgomery, New Central Jail, Multan, District Jails, Dera Ghazi Khan, Sialkot, Kasur, Sheikhpura, Shahpur, and Muzaffargarh recorded the death rate above the average of 3·48 for the year.



The following statement shows the number of admissions and deaths of convicts from principal diseases for the year 1953 and 1954 :—

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

	1954		1953	
	Admissions	Deaths	Admissions	Deaths
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. .. .	8	2	2	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Dysentery and Diarrhoea .. .. .	372	3	468	3
Malaria .. .. .	1,005	..	1,385	..
Debility .. .. .	153	3	153	..
Tuberculosis—				
Lungs .. .. .	149	8	95	7
Other .. .. .	38	1	32	2
Pneumonia .. .. .	66	4	62	1
Other respiratory .. .. .	278	1	467	..
Ulcer Boil .. .. .	486	..	530	..
All other cases .. .. .	2,753	18	2,321	15

Increase in deaths is due to Debility, Pneumonia and cerebro-spinal fever. Most of the poor, lepers and vagrants on admission to jail are usually found to be opium addicts and debilitated. These aged persons are an easy prey to Pneumonia and heart failure. The increase in Pneumonia, Cerebro-Spinal fever and T. B. is also due to constant overcrowding which unless relieved will increase the incidence in future. Under the heading "All other causes" the main contribution is due to heart failure and liver diseases.

1. *Cholera and Cerebro-Spinal fever*—All the jails remained free from Cholera while reports of Cerebro-Spinal fever were received from Sheikhpura, New Central Jail, Multan and Kasur with 2 deaths occurring among the convicts. This is due to over crowding and had the medical staff of the jails been not vigilant and quick in action to control the infection results would have been worst.

2. *Dysentery and Diarrhoea*—Admissions show a slight decrease in both the condition whereas the death rate is steady.

3. *Malaria*—Although Malaria contributed to the majority of the admission yet it shows decrease from 1,385 in 1953 to 1,005 in 1954. Most of the infection were secondary chronic infections.



4. *Abscesses Boils, Ulcers and Skin disease*—There is further decrease in the incidence of these conditions. Boils and skin diseases are an index of personal cleanliness and availability of early treatment for cuts, etc.

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

				<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1952..	..	..	..	168	14
1953..	..	..	..	127	9
1954..	..	..	..	187	9

Though there has been an increase in the admissions during the year, yet the death rate remained steady.

The increase in admissions is due to the provision of facilities provided to the jails for early diagnosis of the disease. At present no satisfactory arrangements exist for the treatment of this a scourge in jails. The patients are given liberal diet and the treatment is mainly general.

When accommodation is available the patients are transferred to Multan where a provisional T. B. Hospital has been provided in one of the barracks of New Central Jail, which can accommodate only 75 patients and are not constructed to be a hospital. Even to these the advanced specific treatment is not available and the living accommodations are most unsatisfactory for the patients of this disease.

Patients are usually treated on general lines by the non-specialist Assistant Medical Officer Assistant Medical Officer who is incharge of this ward.

In fact this serves only as an asylum for segregating and isolation of patients. They are deprived of the up-to-date specialist, both medicinal and operative.

It is under the consideration of the Punjab Government to open a T. B. Hospital at Mianwali which will carry a Specialist in the disease to treat and look after the patients on the modern lines. If and when this scheme materialises only then the modern specialised treatment will be within the reach of every prisoner patient.

Fifty-five patients were admitted into this T. B. Hospital during the year under report. Fifteen cases were admitted direct while the remaining were received by transfers from other jails and detailed below-

It is proposed to screen all new admissions if and when



Facilities are available, which will help in early diagnosis and reduce admissions from such diseases.

	Convict received	Number died
1. Central Jail, Montgomery ..	3	..
2. Central Jail, Rawalpindi ..	8	2
3. Central Jail, Lahore ..	13	1
4. Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	1	1
5. District Jail, Sialkot ..	1	1
6. District Jail, Mianwali ..	3	..
7. District Jail, Jhelum ..	3	..
8. District Jail, Sargodha ..	4	..
9. District Jail, Campbellpur ..	1	..
10. District Jail, Muzaffargarh ..	1	..
11. District Jail, Gujranwala ..	1	..
12. Nili Bar ..	1	..
Total ..	40	5

Deaths due to Tuberculosis, in other jails are given below:—

1. Central Jail, Montgomery ..	2
2. Central Jail, Rawalpindi ..	1
3. District Jail, Kasur ..	1

6. *Pneumonia*—Admission in hospital due to Pneumonia increased from 62 to 66. Similarly the deaths increased from one to four. Overcrowding is one of the main factors for this increase

7. *Lepers*—In the Leper ward of the District Jail, Mianwali one leper prisoner was confined at the beginning of the year who remained throughout the year. Another patient was admitted during the year but was released later.

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

Statement B—Conditions  
on release

	1954		1953	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Those who gained weight .. ..	7,880	40·98	10,679	49·99
Those who lost weight .. ..	199	·62	499	2·33
Those who neither gained nor lost weight ..	11,247	58·4	10,199	47·68
Total ..	19,326	100·00	21,377	100·00



Health of prisoners on admission and release from jails is very well depicted in the statement below:—

	1954		1953	
	On ad- mission	On dis- charge	On ad- mission	On dis- charge
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Good .. .. .	79	85	78	82
Indifferent .. .. .	19	14	21	17
Bad .. .. .	2	1	1	1
Total .. .. .	100	100	100	100

Improved type of flush system with septic tanks installed in Central Jail, Lahore has been extended to the Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore and New Central Jail, Multan. Similar system is being gradually introduced in other jails with prisons labour on little or no cost bases.

## CHAPTER VI

### EXPENDITURE

The expenditure on guarding and maintenance of prisoners decreased from Rs. 56,93,949 in the year 1953 to Rs. 49,13,707 in the year under report and the cost per head comes to Rs. 343-4-6 against Rs. 343-10-6.

The decrease in the total expenditure on guarding and maintenance during the year under report was due to the decrease of 2,303 in the daily average strength of the prisoners. But as is evident from the following statement the charges per head shows a very slight increase.

The average per head during the last three years is as under:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1952 .. .. .	415	1	10
1953 .. .. .	342	10	6
1954 .. .. .	343	4	6



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

Head of charge	1954	1953		
	Total expenditure	Cost per head	Total expenditure	Cost per head
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1. Establishment .. ..	17,75,315	124 0 5	18,12,148	109 0 10
2. Dietary charges .. ..	18,79,268	131 4 7	23,47,306	141 4 1
3. Hospital charges .. ..	1,92,706	13 7 5	1,70,664	10 4 4
4. Clothing charges .. ..	4,68,762	32 12 0	7,22,933	43 8 2
5. Sanitation charges .. ..	74,008	5 2 9	91,322	5 7 11
6. Moving of prisoners .. ..	38,310	2 10 10	32,208	1 15 0
7. Other miscellaneous services and supplies.	3,30,231	23 1 1	3,24,411	19 8 4
8. Travelling Allowances .. ..	31,620	2 3 4	37,709	2 4 4
9. Contingencies .. ..	98,027	6 13 7	1,09,487	6 9 5
10. Extraordinary charges of livestock tools and plants.	25,460	1 12 0	45,761	2 12 1
Total .. ..	49,13,707	343 4 6	56,93,949	342 10 6

An examination of the above table shows a total decrease of Rs. 7,80,242 as compared with 1953 figures. This is explained as follows:—

*Establishment*—The decrease of Rs. 36,833 is due to the economy exercised in the entertainment of the staff as a measure of savings.

*Dietary charges*—The decrease in this head is due to the purchase of articles at the proper time.

*Clothing Charges*—All out efforts were made to reduce expenditure under this head.

*Sanitation charges*—Stringent measures were adopted, which lead to this decrease in expenditure.

*Travelling Allowance*—Extensive travelling was discouraged and cessation of leave allowance resulted in decreased expenditure.

*Contingencies*—The articles of foodgrain were purchased at the proper harvest time, which has been beneficial.

*Extraordinary charges of Live stock Tools and Plant*—Effective control was exercised over the purchase of Livestocks, etc., leading to decrease in expenditure.



The increase under the following heads is explained as follows:—

*Hospital Charges*—All out efforts were made to improve the conditions in Hospital, and provision of better supply of medicines and equipment.

*Moving Prisoners*—With a view to relieve overcrowding transfer of prisoners had to be effected more often.

*Other Miscellaneous Services and Supplies*—The expenditure under lighting Disciplinary, uniform and equipment of warders, has led to the increase.

## CHAPTER VII MANUFACTURY

The comparative figures of the cash and gross profits, sales and allotment of funds for the year under report and the preceding year are given below:—

			1954	1953
			Rs.	Rs.
Cash Profit	..	..	28,694	8,59,291
Gross Profit	..	..	4,97,482	6,88,066
Sales	..	..	16,11,066	17,57,088
Allotment of funds	..	..	11,56,480	11,45,710

The year opened with the stock of raw material worth Rs. 5,36,298 and manufactured goods worth Rs. 3,68,531 and closed with Rs. 9,54,486 and Rs. 3,70,379, respectively. The amount of outstanding due to the jails was Rs. 2,24,132 at the beginning of the year and Rs. 2,79,372 at its close. Similarly the year opened with a stock of tools and machinery worth Rs. 58,534 and closed with the stock worth Rs. 71,289. It will be observed that the Factories of the Department closed, during the year under report with an increase of Rs. 4,88,031 in their stock. It is for this reason that cash profit has decreased during the year under report.

The increase in the stock of manufactory goods is only insignificant whereas the increase in the stock of raw material is considerable. It had been felt in the past, that due to inadequacy of raw material the progress of work was adversely affected. This difficulty was considerably overcome at the cost of cash profits during the year, as such the manufactory operations will improve from year to year.

The Budget allotments for the manufactory operations are always insufficient to meet the everincreasing demand of the jails industries, the development of which on improved lines has always been seriously considered. The Budget allotment of 11½ lacs is insufficient and should be increased to at least 15 lacs.

The amount of sale-proceeds left over unrecovered during the year under report, from Government offices is far in excess of the last year's report. Most of the Government Departments



placed their requisitions for the manufacture of their requirements without ensuring that they would be able to pay for the supplies. Inability to accept the bills for want of funds, is the usual reply received from the offices when insisted to adjust the bills. Instructions has been issued to the jails that in every case when a requisition for supply is received, the Indenting Officer should certify that funds are available and that the bills would be accepted within a fortnight.

The sales have registered a slight fall in consequence of which the stock of manufactured goods has increased. As already explained above, this increase is partly due to the inability of the Indenting offices to receive supplies for want of funds and partly due to the fall of market prices of Textile goods. The selling price of our stocks of fine goods remain unchanged and therefore, our cloth could not find market. In order to consider the disposal of these stocks a Board consisting of the Superintendents of local jails, the Personal Assistant and the Industrial Expert has been formed to recommend reasonable reduction in prices.

The Industries of the province are being quickly mechanized and therefore it is necessary to mechanize the jails industries as well, so that convicts after undergoing training during imprisonment may be able to find suitable employment after release. The following schemes for mechanization of the jail industries have been approved by the Provincial Planning Board and are pending with the Government of Pakistan, Karachi.

- (1) Installation of a small woollen mill in the Central Jail, Montgomery.
- (2) Installation of a set of 15 Power Looms in New Central Jail, Multan.
- (3) Installation of a small Paper Mill in one of the paper making jails of the province.

New Central Jail, Multan continue to be the Chief Textile Jail of the province. It manufactures and supplies prison clothings to all the jails. In addition, fine goods for public sale are also manufactured. A Dobby Machine for making designed cloth has been installed during the year under report. One Dobby and Jacquard machines have also been installed in the District Jail, Multan which is specialising in making articles of silk, etc.

There has been a great demand for furniture, therefore, the carpentry industry run on a small scale has been considerably expanded. The demand of furniture for the Nishtar Medical College, Multan, was particularly very acute. All out efforts were made to comply with the order completely and satisfactorily. The extension of carpentry industries necessitated the installation of a Band Saw Mill. Therefore, a Band Saw Mill has been installed in this jail. The hard labour of sawing wood by convicts has been stopped.



A grinding mill that was purchased in the past has been brought into use. Installation of a 20 Horse Power, three phase Electric Motor is more than enough to run these mills. The next step towards mechanisation at this jail would be to instal Oil Press, Electric Tailoring machines and Power Looms.

This jail had to advance about Rs. 1 lakh, under the order of the Textile Commissioner, towards the end of the year under report but the supplies of cotton yarn were actually received in the beginning of the year 1955. This expenditure reduced the cash profit of this jail.

The factory buildings are already over-crowded and with the conversion of this jail into a Semi-Security Central Jail, the population will increase. It is necessary to make suitable addition to the existing work sheds. The Public Works Department submitted an estimate for Rs. 2,58,600 for constructing four worksheds but the Government expressed their inability to incur this expenditure. If this work be entrusted to this department for execution with prison labour, it may be possible to erect four sheds of the proposed description with less than half the estimated cost. Government might consider the construction of four more work sheds to relieve overcrowding in the workshops.

Montgomery Central Jail, continued to be the only jail for making woollen goods. The entire requirements of woollen blankets and other woollen clothings of all the jails and Judicial Lock-ups was completely met by this jail. A reserve of ten thousand blankets was maintained to meet the emergency.

White woollen yarn for making Hospital blankets and carpets that was previously purchased from Mill, is now spun at this jail. This hand spun woollen yarn is good enough to serve the purpose.

The demand of cheap carpets prepared from waste woollen yarn which is a by-product of blankets making industry, increased so much that this work was not only expanded in the Central Jail, Montgomery but it was also introduced and expanded in Central Jail, Rawalpindi, District Jail, Multan and Central Jail, Lahore. As many as 50 looms remained at work throughout the year. Old designs have been replaced by more attractive ones.

Government were requested to sanction the post of a paid carpet Weaver-cum-designer in the time scale of Rs. 60—4—100 who would teach this work to prisoners more efficiently and on improved lines. This request was not accepted by Government. The necessity of carpet teacher is very great and, therefore, Government might reconsider their decision and sanction the post of a Carpet teacher in Central Jail, Montgomery.

The demand of furniture was also very considerable in Rawalpindi zone and, therefore, the carpentry industry in the Cen-



tral Jail, Rawalpindi was also expanded very considerably. The Chief Industry of this province being Agriculture, its development on improved lines is very essential. Some of the jails have been equipped with improved implements and the following schemes for mechanization of Agriculture Farms are pending with the Government of Pakistan.

- (1) Mechanization of Agricultural Farms on Commercial lines in the Central Jail, Montgomery.
- (2) Mechanization of Agricultural farms on Commercial lines at the Central Jail, and B. I. & J. Jail, Lahore.

It was submitted in the last year's report that more land be attached to each jail and the agricultural land already attached to the jail at Lahore, Montgomery, Multan and Mianwali be provided with Tube-wells. Tractors and other improved implements for converting the land into improved agricultural farms for imparting agricultural training to prisoners. It was also requested that the Scheme for the allotment of 5,000 acres of land in Thal for Farming operations may also be accepted but no steps have been taken by Government to implement these proposals. It is necessary that Government should actively consider the question of development of agriculture in jails.

A small area out of the land already attached to the following jails has been set aside. Farming operations and the net profits made is shown against each:—

	Rs.
(1) Central Jail, Montgomery .. ..	9,362
(2) B. I. & J. Jail, Lahore .. ..	5,432
(3) District Jail, Jhelum .. ..	1,870
(4) District Jail, Dera Ghazi Khan .. ..	1,129
(5) District Jail, Mianwali .. ..	2,483
(6) District Jail, Campbellpur .. ..	655
(7) Camp Jail, Shahpur .. ..	491
(8) District Jail, Sheikhpura .. ..	5,050
Total .. ..	26,472

The following statement will show the indirect profit, made by the Department with prison labour:—

	Rs.
(1) Value of vegetables, supplied to prisoners ..	3,46,916
(2) Value of condiments, supplied to prisoners ..	50,324
(3) Wages of prisoners employed on the preparation of articles for the use of prisoners including prisons clothings .. ..	2,70,657
(4) Wages of prisoners employed on grinding of wheat ..	3,974
(5) Wages of prisoners employed on construction and repairs of jail buildings .. ..	48,019
Grand Total .. ..	7,19,891



Mian Haider Ali, B.Sc., Industrial Expert, continued to render useful services in improving the conditions of jail Factories and Gardens. During the year under report, he underwent a course of 3 months training in Cotton Spinning in the Punjab Government Cotton Mills, Lahore, 6 weeks in weaving in Government Weaving Demonstration Factory, Shahdara and 3 months in Dyeing and Calico Printing in the Government Dyeing and Calico Printing Factory, Shahdara, as sanctioned by Government.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### WOMEN'S JAIL, LAHORE

The executive charge of the jail was held by Mr. S. M. Saeed during the year.

The authorised accommodation of the jail is for 284. Nine barracks of this jail are still occupied by the Refugee and Rehabilitation Department as Women's Home, Lahore.

The daily average population of all classes of prisoners for the year under report was 105.99 as compared with 88.08 of the previous year.

During the year under review 59 inmates were imprisoned against 44.

The total number of children in the jail on the 31st of December 1954 was 26 against 16 at the end of previous year. Ten remained in jail with their mothers while 12 were born in the jail during the year.

During the year 17 offences were committed by inmates and were dealt with by major punishments.

*Education of Female Prisoners*—One paid lady teacher has been employed in the jail to impart training upto Primary standard. Fifty convicts are attending the school daily.

*Sickness and Mortality*—There were 166 admissions in the hospital during the year against 170 of the previous year. No death occurred during the year under report.

*Factory*—The following industries are being carried out on a very limited scale with the small population. New arrivals are trained to join the more experienced ones:—

- (1) Embroidery.
- (2) Knitting.
- (3) Sewing and needle.
- (4) Azarband making.
- (5) Spinning of yarn.
- (6) Newar making.

The average total number of prisoners sentenced to labour during the year under report was 95 and that employed on Manufactory Operation was 71 per day. The percentage of factory going prisoners works out to 74.74. The number of Women



convicts employed on each industry is shown in the following table:—

Name of industry	Skilled	Semi-skilled	Unskilled	Total
1. Embroidery .. .. .	10	14	20	44
2. Knitting .. .. .				
3. Needle works .. .. .				
4. Azarband making .. .. .	1	3	5	9
5. Cotton Spinning .. .. .	6	4	..	10
6. Newar making .. .. .	2	3	3	8
Total .. .. .	19	24	28	71

It has not been possible to extend the industries in this jail satisfactorily. This is partly due to the small population of convicted prisoners but mostly due to the system of reserving order of customers.

Embroidered articles if prepared for sale out of the purchased cloth and other requisite articles, may not find favour with customers and, therefore, goes waste. Customers have therefore to be persuaded to supply their own cloth, etc., for the employment of prisoners and in such cases only charges on account of labour are realized from customers.

The following table indicates the expenditure as well as the income during the year under report :—

	Expenditure	Income	Profit	Loss
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	101 0 0	338 11 6	237 11 6	..
	416 11 0	119 3 6	..	297 7 6
	108 8 0	53 8 0	..	55 0 0
	143 13 0	220 7 6	76 10 6	..
	145 5 6	198 2 9	52 13 3	..
	148 1 0	490 9 0	342 8 0	..
	146 5 6	76 2 0	..	70 3 6
	140 4 6	86 15 0	..	53 5 6
	1,380 0 0	217 14 0	..	1,162 2 0
	290 0 0	73 11 0	..	216 5 0
	198 3 6	252 9 0	54 5 6	..
	135 13 0	94 4 0	..	41 9 0
Total	3,354 1 0	2,222 1 3	764 0 9	1,196 0 6

Net Loss—Rs. 11,31-15-9.



It will be thus observed that this jail factory was run at a loss. There is a permanent post of an embroidery teachress at this jail in the time scale of Rs. 60—3—90 excluding other allowances. Her pay during the year was Rs. 101 per mensem. The Embroidery teachress teaches the art to the women convicts and also goes about to procure orders from customers. In view of the facts that the number of prisoners available for employment on manufacturing operation is small and the production is limited moreover it has not been possible to attract customers to provide work for this institute. It has not been possible even to earn the pay of the embroidery teachress.

#### CHAPTER IX

Education forms the basis of character. Educationists universally agree that education completes the personality of man and moulds his character and tendency to finer ends. On this ground the nations have made Primary Education compulsory particularly for every child.

Before the birth of Pakistan the educationists in this sub-continent came to the conclusion in 1939 that literacy campaign is essential. Since the population of the jails are mostly derived from those illiterates, it has been considered essential that the prisoners be educated. Therefore, adult literacy campaign has been launched in our jails.

The new feature which has been started is that all those convicted for a term of one year or above and are below the age of 60 years must attend classes. Towards this end evening classes have been started. Every jail has one or two trained paid teachers and a number of educated prisoners have been trained in imparting education. The paid and unpaid convicted teachers take very active part in educating their fellow convicts. The prisoners usually are required to be locked up for the night about 5 p.m. and locked out early in the morning. It has therefore, been observed that time hangs heavy particularly in the early part of their lock-up. This time is usually waste in useless gossip, in comparing notes as to how they committed the crime and how better could they do it without being caught. To utilise this period to better needs the paid teachers are allowed inside the jails to supervise the teaching by convict teachers who are distributed in every barrack and every body required to study between the hours of 6-00 and 9-00 p.m. The barracks have been electrified and black boards provided. This has resulted in better utilisation of the idle time, improvement in discipline and above all in educating the prisoners. It is encouraging to note that the prisoners are taking very keen interest and the following figures give the number of prisoners who have received certificates of literacy :—

1952..	..	..	1,530
1953..	..	..	2,121
1954..	..	..	2,425



In 1954 seven prisoners passed Adib examination of the Punjab University. At the moment the following number are preparing for higher education.

Matriculation .. ..	1
Intermediate .. ..	8
	(Two sent up and passed in 1955).
Munshi Fazil .. ..	6
Adib .. ..	26
Adib Middle .. ..	13

There is a proposal to further improve the literacy campaign by audio-visual system and the purchase of a 16 M. M. Projector is under the active consideration of Punjab Government. With this projector we expect that the interest can be increased to a great extent by showing at the same time interesting films borrowed from the Public Relations Department, British Council, U. S. Information Service and the Education Department.

During the year the Public Relations Department Publicity Unit paid 12 visits to the jails in the Provinces and gave Cinema shows to entertain the prisoners of all classes. About 4,500 prisoners of good behaviour attended these shows and the general consensus of opinion is that every one enjoyed it and expressed a wish for increased number of shows. This is bound to improve discipline as only those of good conduct are able to go to these entertainments. This shows that there is a great necessity for each of the Central jails to have a projector of its own.

Dramatic Club has been started in the Borstal Institution and from what is seen from rehearsals, etc., keen interest is taken by the inmates. It is anticipated that other jails will also be able to take similar action on start Clubs.

Another items of amenities for prisoners is that now we have canteens within the jails where prisoners can effect purchases. They can buy coupon books from out of money available in their account or from that received from relatives and purchase their requirements of soap, oil, ghee, sweets, squashes, cigarettes, etc. This amenity is greatly appreciated by the prisoners and has reduced the chances of petty bribes.

The New Central Jail, Multan and District Jail, Sialkot, have been converted into semi-Security jails. Specially selected prisoners who are in the opinion of the Superintendents suitable for these special jails, are sent there. These jails, as the names suggests have limited security measures and the convicts are allowed more liberty and privileges as time goes by and the privileges are known to all it is expected that the discipline in jails will considerably improve and there will be increase in number of those entitled to the privilege of being in these two jails.

In the floods of September 1954 a number of jail buildings were damaged. The Hon'ble Minister Incharge of jails and the



Home Secretary inspected the damaged buildings. They were struck by the enormity of damage and the immediate necessity for reconstruction to provide roof for the staff. The work was, therefore, undertaken by the jail with jail labour. Since short term prisoners were not forthcoming we had to take out three gangs of 60 to 70 selected men from long termers. These men worked on construction outside the jail walls without any special guard or restrictions and I am glad to record that there was not a single case of escape or even attempt at escape or any other mishap. This experiment is being further extended and a further final report will be made in the next report.

#### CONCLUSION

During the year under report, our jails have taken a definite forward in the line of their conversion into Correctional Institutes instead of their being retributory and penal prisons.

Majority of our prisoners belong to non-criminal class who under excitement or temporary fit of temperor rage committed an offence, assault or murder which resulted in their internment for long periods. It has been found that such prisoners behave exceptionally well if they are put in Institutes where trust and self-restrictions are imposed, thus it is easier to bring in them a gradual improvement and development of mind to enable them to restrain their wild undeveloped temper.

To deal with such selected persons the New Central Jail Multan and the District Jail, Sialkot were declared semi-security Jails, where all restrictions were minimised or removed. In the last six months not a single escape occurred in these Institutions.

This department, at the present, is short of facilities in that arrears for open camps. When it is provided, it will be possible to remove this class of convicts to those camps. This will, besides relieving congestions in our jails will be economical to run, due to economy in the guard and personnel while the income from the products will be additions to our sales. To make this experiment a success, Messrs. Ijaz Hussain Syed and Nazir Ahmad Akhtar showed a lot of interest and initiative and worked hard to achieve the goal against many odds and with somewhat inefficient staff, who could not conceive the new changes.

In re-construction of the quarters fallen during the rains Messrs. Muhammad Said, Ikram Ali, and Mehr Muhammad Hayat took great interest and succeeded in putting them up at a cost much lower than the departmental normal rates of Rs. 7 per square foot of floor area.

In the Head Office, Mr. S. M. Aslam continued to perform duties of Administrative Officer and Superintendent very successfully.

Your obedient servant

B. H. SYED

LIEUT-COLONEL

*Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab,*



**ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BORSTAL  
INSTITUTION AND JUVENILE JAIL, LAHORE, FOR THE  
YEAR 1954**

*Charge*

The executive charge of this institution was held by S. M. Saeed, P. J. S. (Sr.) and medical charge by Dr. Mir Muhammad Riaz, P. H. S. (II), throughout the year, 1954.

A statement showing the names of officers and other members of the staff who remained attached during the year under report is given below :—

<i>Officers</i>			
Mr. S. M. Saeed, P. J. S. (Sr.)	..	Superintendent	Throughout the year.
Dr. Mir Muhammad Riaz, P. H. S. (II)		Medical Officer	Ditto.
Mr. S. Muhammad Sharif	..	Deputy Supdt.	Ditto.
<i>Medical Staff</i>			
Dr. Muhammad Saeed Akhtar	..	A. M. O.	.. Throughout the year.
Dr. Ghulam Nabi	..	Ditto.	.. From 1st January 1954 to 9th June 1954.
Dr. Azamat Ali	..	Ditto.	.. From 28th June 1954 to 16th July 1954.
Dr. Naeem Iqbal	..	Ditto.	.. From 3rd September 1954 to- date.
<i>Store-Keepers</i>			
Mr. Aman Ullah, Store-keeper (Maintenance Section).		Store-keeper..	Throughout the year.
Mr. Bashir Ahmad (Factory Section).		Ditto.	.. From 1st April 1954 to 19th April 1954.
Mr. Muhammad Aslam Bhatti (Factory Section).		Ditto.	.. Throughout the year.
Mr. Muhammad Sharif (Factory-Section).		Ditto.	From 20th April 1954 to-date.
<i>Assistant Superintendents</i>			
S. Muhammad Hanif	..	Asstt. Supdt.	Throughout the year
Mr. Riaz Ahmad	..	Ditto.	Throughout the year.
Mr. Shamsad Hussain	..	Ditto.	Ditto.
Mr. G. M. S. Khan	..	Ditto.	.. From 1st January 1954 to 2nd July 1954.
Mr. Hamid Asghar	..	Ditto.	.. From 1st January 1954 to 1st June 1954.
Mr. Bashir Akmal	..	Ditto.	.. From 1st January 1954 to 5th August 1954.
Mr. S. Muhammad Ali	..	Ditto.	.. Throughout the year.
Mr. I. N. Chand	..	Ditto.	.. From 10th June 1954 to 4th December 1954.
Mr. Ibad-ur-Rehman	..	Ditto.	.. From 19th November 1954 to 2nd December 1954.
Mr. Ihsan Ghani	..	Ditto.	.. From 20th August 1954 to 31st December 1954.
Mr. Bashir Ahmad	..	Ditto.	.. From 9th June 1954 to 31st December 1954.
Mr. Imtiaz Ali Naqvi	..	Ditto.	.. From 3rd December 1954 to 31st December 1954.



## Ministerial Staff

Mr. Muhammad Ishtiaq	..	Accountant	..	Throughout the year.
Mr. Hayat Khan	..	Head Clerk	..	Ditto.
Mr. Muhammad Sadiq	..	Accounts Clerk	..	Ditto.
Mr. Muhammad Hayat	..	Ditto.	..	Ditto.
Mr. Shaukat Ali	..	Junior Clerk	..	Ditto.
Mr. Rashid Ahmad	..	Ditto.	..	Ditto.
Mr. Muhammad Sajid	..	Ditto.	..	From 1st January 1954 to 24th February 1954.
Mr. Muhammad Hafeez	..	Ditto.	..	From 24th February 1954 to date.
Mr. Muhammad Zafar, Ty. (Factory Section).	..	Ditto.	..	Throughout the year.

## Dispensers

Mr. Muhammad Ibrahim	..	Dispenser	..	Throughout the year.
Mr. Muhammad Yaqub Khan	..	Ditto.	..	Ditto.

*Accommodation*—The authorised accommodation of this Institution is for 1,619 boys and is mainly cellular. The daily average population of all classes of prisoners during the year was 966·10 as against 1,139·4 of the last year. The maximum population of any one day during the year 1954 was 1,041. No overcrowding throughout the year.

*Building*—The Institution was built in 1910. Most of the buildings are of pucca masonry work. The main wall, two association barracks, a cell block and a few other enclosures are still katcha. Double storied cells are pucca, where the prisoners are confined at night. Heavy rains which fell on 24th of September 1954 had very badly damaged the buildings of this Institution both inside and the outside. The katcha main wall breached at not less than eight places godowns, factory sheds and barracks of prisoners were badly leaking. Detailed report on the damage of buildings and stores was sent to Head Office,—*vide* this office No. 5601-GI, dated 6th October 1954. An *ad hoc* estimate was received from the Public Works Department amounting to Rs. 5,45,600. Almost all the extensive repairs have been done by jail labour in and out of jail buildings. Estimate of Rs. 20,900 was received only for the repair of six breaches in the main wall, and this important work was done by jail labour at a cost of Rs. 2,000 within a few days, which saved the State from heavy expenditure. Most of the buildings damaged have been repaired by jail labour and the repair to the rest are in hand. Repairs by jail labour have saved the Government from incurring very heavy expenditure.



*Population*—The following table shows the number of prisoners admitted and discharged during the year under report:—

	Remained on 31st December 1953	Received	Total	Discharged	Remained on 31st December 1954
Convicts ..	959	910	1,869	1,045	824
Under-trials ..	72	1,041	1,113	983	58
Total ..	1,031	1,951	2,982	2,028	882

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

	1952	1953	1954
Remaining at the close of the year .. ..	907	969	824
Imprisoned during the year .. ..	578	808	910
Received from other jails by transfer within the province	855	1,257	933
Received by transfer outside the Province ..	1	2	..
Total ..	2,341	3,026	2,667
Transferred to other jails .. ..	122	318	262
Transferred to Mental Hospital .. ..	2	..	1
Released on appeal .. ..	285	359	422
Released on expiry of sentences .. ..	398	730	729
Released under remission system .. ..	468	524	535
Conditionally released .. ..	5	..	..
Released under Government orders .. ..	..	83	21
Escaped .. ..	..	..	3
Died .. ..	1	1	..
Transferred to Mayo Hospital for treatment .. ..	1	..	5
Total ..	1,282	2,015	1,978

The following comparative statement of prisoners admitted during the current and preceding years according to their ages



is given below to indicate how far crime has been committed by offenders according to their ages:—

	1952	1953	1954
1. Under 16 years of age .. .. .	91	164	208
2. From 16 years to 21 years .. .. .	451	644	701
3. Over 21 years .. .. .	36	..	..
Total .. .. .	578	808	910

Previous occupation of inmates admitted during the years are given below show which class commit more crime:—

	1952	1953	1954
(a) Persons employed under the Government and localbodies	19	95	178
(b) Persons following some professions .. .. .	33	188	130
(c) Personal servants .. .. .	69	278	..
(d) Persons engaged with Agriculture and Animal .. .. .	382	40	336
(e) Persons engaged in mechanical commerce .. .. .	10	120	45
(f) Persons engaged in mechanical arts manufacturing and engineering.	..	20	..
(g) Miscellaneous .. .. .	65	67	221
Total .. .. .	578	808	910
Nature and length of sentence—			
Simple imprisonment .. .. .	61	590	15
Rigorous imprisonment .. .. .	517	218	895
Total .. .. .	578	808	910
Length of sentences—			
(a) Not exceeding one month .. .. .	54	106	141
(b) Above one month and not exceeding three months	93	77	155
(c) Above three months and not exceeding six months	97	169	244
(d) Above six months and below 1 year .. .. .	140	177	176
(e) Above six months and below 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.	67	73	97
(f) Above two years and not exceeding 10 years .. .. .	58	87	88
(g) Exceeding 10 years .. .. .	32	119	8
(h) Transportation for life .. .. .	37	..	..
Total .. .. .	578	808	910



Information in respect of unconvicted persons admitted during the year 1954 is given below:—

Nature and length of sentence	1952	1953	1954
(a) Remaining on the 1st day of the year .. .. .	55	65	72
(b) Received during the year .. .. .	880	3,387	1,041
Total .. .. .	935	3,451	1,113
(c) Released .. .. .	291	759	449
(d) Convicted .. .. .	578	1,025	564
(e) Transferred .. .. .	..	1,595	42
(f) Escaped .. .. .	1	..	..
(g) Died .. .. .	1	..	..
Total .. .. .	871	3,379	1,055
(h) Remaining on 31st December .. .. .	64	72	58
(i) Daily average .. .. .	69.61	148.67	72.59

*Civil Prisoners*—No civil prisoner was admitted into the jail during the whole year under report.

*Conduct and Discipline*—The conduct and discipline of prisoners had been good throughout the year and the discipline was well maintained. Only one convict was sent up for judicial trial under section 325, P. P. C. for fighting with a prisoner and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment. No corporal punishment was awarded to any prisoner during the year under report. There was no serious breach of discipline, the offences shown in the table below mainly relate to other breaches of jail rules:—

	Major	Minor
1. Offences relating to work	15	19
2. Offences relating to prohibited articles ..	12	29
3. Offences relating to other breaches of jail rules ..	36	13
4. Offences relating to mutiny, escape and assault	13	3
5. Offences dealt with by the criminal court ..	1	..
Total	77	..



*Hunger strike*—None of the inmate was on hunger strike during the year under report.

*Escapes*—During this year 3 prisoners escaped, 2 from outside gangs and one from inside the jail. One prisoner attempted to escape, but was recaptured within few minutes by the jail guard and was sent up for judicial trial and was awarded 4 months' R. I. under section 224, P. P. C.

*Remission*—The remission system was well understood by the prisoners. It has been indeed a great incentive for good work and conduct. 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—

	1952	1953	1954
1. Prisoners released under remission system ..	468	524	383
2. Prisoners earned special remission under rule 15 ..	..	9	51
3. Annual good conduct remission ..	15	77	101
Total ..	483	610	535

*Warder Guard*—The number of warder guard including head warders is 146. The conduct of the warder guard has been on the whole satisfactory. There was only 14 punishments during the year under report. The detail figures given below indicate various forms of punishments so awarded for maintenance of discipline among the guard—

	1952	1953	1954
(a) Stoppage of increment .. .. .	7	1	1
(b) Extra drill .. .. .	..	..	1
(c) Reduction to lower grade .. .. .	..	..	..
(d) Stoppage of leave .. .. .	1	..	2
(e) Suspension .. .. .	..	5	3
(f) Warning .. .. .	1	..	..
(g) Removal from service .. .. .	..	..	..
(h) Dismissal .. .. .	2	1	1
(i) Black Mark .. .. .	4	7	2
(j) Censure .. .. .	..	2	3
(k) Sent up for judicial trial .. .. .	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	15	16	14



*Expenditure*—The total expenditure incurred on maintenance of prisoners was Rs. 4,74,162-11-0 as compared with the expenditure of 1953 viz Rs. 5,92,207-11-3. The cost per head has been Rs. 490-12-10 as against Rs. 519-10-8 of the previous year. The decrease in expenditure on the whole is due to the economy effected all around. A detail of expenditure incurred on an inmate during the last two years is as under:—

	1952	1953	1954
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(a) Establishment .. .. .	196 12 3	192 8 9	210 15 9
(b) Dietary .. .. .	162 7 11	174 11 1	134 3 3
(c) Hospital .. .. .	11 2 8	15 8 5	24 0 8
(d) Clothing and bedding .. .. .	20 5 1	68 13 4	53 5 1
(e) Contingencies.. .. .	30 15 2	22 11 11	27 5 1

*Hospital*—There are 80 beds in the hospital which are sufficient for the requirements. The hospital is equipped with electric fans for use of inmate patients during the summer season. 1,137 patients were treated in hospital as indoor patients and 7,317 as out door patients during the year 1954. The stock of medicines has been sufficient. Sprinkling of D. D. T. by stirrup pump in and out of the jail building was done carefully during the malarial season in the year under report. There was only 91 cases of malaria admitted into the hospital. It would appear that malaria was thoroughly kept under control.

*Sickness and mortality*—The general health of the prisoners has been good throughout the year. No death reported during the year under report in or out of the jail hospital. Comparative statement showing the diseases is given below—

Diseases	ADMISSION			DEATH		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
(a) C. A. fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Dysentery .. .. .	70	12	68	..	..	..
(d) Diarrhoea .. .. .	85	59	21	..	..	..
(e) Anemia debility .. .. .	5	17	12	..	..	..
(f) Tuberculosis .. .. .	4	9	11	1	1	..
(g) Other respiratory .. .. .	82	208	112	..	..	..
(h) Pneumonia .. .. .	5	15	13	1	..	..
(i) Abscess .. .. .	56	116	191	..	..	..
(j) Typhoid .. .. .	2	4	..	..	..	..
(k) Malaria .. .. .	153	24	91	..	..	..
(l) Heat-stroke .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..
(m) All other cases .. .. .	729	459	618	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	1,191	924	1,137	2	1	..



*Promotion Board*—Permanent and temporary Warders were recruited strictly in accordance with rules and regulations. Preference was given to *ex*-Military men and literate persons as recommended by the Regional Employment Exchange. Just in accordance with the rules a position list of Warder Guard has been prepared. Only 24 ordinary grade Warders were promoted to the rank of Selection Grade Warders with regard to their seniority in the circle. No complaint whatsoever received from any Warder in the circle during the year under report that his name has been ignored for promotion to the rank of S. G. Warder with regard to the seniority.

*Jail garden*—Total area of the jail garden is 465 kanals and 13 marlas. Out of the above area 171 kanals are used for crops which mainly depend upon canal water. The other means of irrigation are 6 persian wheels and one Jhalar. Water was insufficient from these wells during the whole year.

The case of boring of wells was submitted to the Government by the Head Office in February 1954, for administrative approval and allotment of funds and the same is till awaited. The vegetable crops which are mainly dependent upon well's water could have been more in abundance if the wells had been put to full service. The vegetables were supplied to prisoners throughout the year from the jail garden, though the condition of the wells was far from satisfactory. A statement showing the indirect profit during the year is given below —

	Rs.	A	P.
1. Vegetables supplied to prisoners free of cost ..	40,846	0	0
2. Condiments supplied to prisoners free of cost ..		<i>Nil.</i>	
3. Cost of wheat, gram, toria seed, bhoosa and fodder	5,881	11	0
Total ..	46,727	11	0

*School*—There is separate school with a B.A., B.T. Headmaster and five other trained teachers including two S. G. teachers. One post of teacher is lying vacant since 1953. The total sanctioned strength of the teaching staff is as under:—

1. Headmaster ..	1
2. S. G. teachers ..	1
3. O. G. teacher ..	5
Total ..	7

The school is furnished with all the necessary equipment to impart education up to the middle standard. There is also a separate class under the supervision of Master Abdul Hamid Shouq who is preparing inmates for the examinations of Adib and Munshi



Fazil. An honoraria of Rs. 50 was awarded by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, to this teacher for the good results in University Examinations by the inmates under his instructions. The result of the last two years is 100 per cent success, 4 students appeared in Adib in 1953 and result was that all passed, 3 students appeared in Adib Alam in 1954 and all passed.

*Reformatory School*—Reformatory school is also attached to the institution and a selection grade teacher Mr. Muhammad Als is looking after the education of those boys. Each inmate attends the school for two hours daily. Before starting class work a mass prayer is held daily in which meaning of Namaz, verses of Holy Quran, etc., are explained to the boys.

*Library*—The school has proper library which is provided with a stock of good selected books. The reading room has newspapers and periodicals for the use of inmates. Books of modern authors are purchased every year and are added to library stock. Religious, moral sermons and information lectures are delivered to the boys on every Sunday and Friday and other holidays like Ids, Id-e-Milad and Qaid-e-Azam Birthday, etc.

*Meetings of Bazam-e-Adab*—The boys are encouraged to speak at these meetings on various subjects. In this work, the boys are guided by their teachers. The minutes of all these meetings are recorded in the Minute Book. The members of the staff take part in the e meetings.

The school examinations are held twice a year in April and October, when the classes are promoted. The period of instruction is six months for each class up to 5th. During the current year, 449 inmates attended the school and 411 were declared successful.

*Band and Scout*—This institution has a first class Bag Pipe Band. The boys are trained by the Band Master. The band is sent outside occasionally to Government or Semi-Government functions such as Scout Rally, N.-W. R. Sports and Pakistan Civil Academy functions. Scouting plays a very useful part in the reformation of the juvenile offenders. Special attention is paid to it. All the scouts are working under a trained scout master Mr. Muhammad Yousaf Khan. A. R. P. training is also imparted to the scouts of this institution. They are also trained in camping and tent pitching.

*Route March*—Batches of inmates are allowed to go out of this institution on Sunday for route march and for participating in matches on all suitable occasions. Twenty route marches were made during the year under report.

*Games and P. T. Drill*—An *ex*-Military P. T. Instructor is employed to look after the games, drill and the physical training. Particular attention is paid to these activities. There is also a Gymnastic Instructor, who trains the inmates in body building.



*Inmates own shop*—For the convenience of the inmates, a shop has been opened inside the institution which contains for their sundry odd needs, e.g., sugar, gur, shakar, sweetmeats, hair oils, combs, desi soap, English soap for bathing purposes and other eatables. The boys do not keep cash with them, they are, however, issued coupons which they handle and use in place of cash.

*Visits*—The official and non-official visitors continued to visit the jail during the year under report. A detail of the visits is as under—

1. District and Sessions Judge	..	2
2. District Magistrate	..	3
3. Magistrates on behalf of D. M.	..	32
4. Non-official visitors	..	13
5. Other visitors	..	19
6. Police Officers	..	7
7. Public Works Department Officers	..	26

*Reclamation*—Fourteen prisoners were released from this jail during the year under report under G. C. P. P. R. Act, 1926.

*Prisoners Aid Fund*—Rs. 129-12-6 were collected on a voluntary basis from the interviewers of the inmates during the year under report. Poor prisoners are issued shoes out of this fund and also those inmates who appear in the University Examinations having no cash P. P. at their credit, the Examination fee is sanctioned out of this fund by the Superintendent with the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons. The details is as under—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Balance on 1st January, 1954	..	637	11	6	
Loan received back from prisoners, own shop		120	2	0	
Collections in 1954	..	129	12	6	
Expenditure in 1954	..	586	4	0	(Including loan of Rs. 71 to Poultry Farm).
Balance on 31st December, 1954	..	201	6	0	

*Rehabilitation of prisoners*—Every kind of facility is afforded to those who are peniless and friendless at the time of release. During the year, three boys of Reformatory School were given financial help to buy the tools for shoemaking. Last year a poor boy of this institution was got admitted in the School of Orphanage of the Nawan Kot, which is run by Anjumane-Himayat-e-Islam. Job for two released inmates, who were trained here was secured in the Punjab Government Printing Press.

*Factory*—The inmates of this institution are given training in various industries, the detail of which is given below—

1. *Carpentry*—Office furniture consisting of chairs, tables, almirahs, boxes, racks, stools, easy chairs, garden chairs, commodes, dining tables and chairs are prepared by the inmates under the guidance and supervision of two paid teachers. In addition to the above, other articles according to the designs are also prepared.



This institution is meeting the demands of furniture of almost all the local Government offices. Articles are also made and supplied to private individuals on orders.

2. *Painting and polishing*—The furniture prepared in the carpentry shop of this institution are also painted and polished by the inmates. One paid master is also employed for training the inmates in this art. The boys are also taught writing name plates and other boards of the offices.

3. *Smithy*—Papers trays, waste paper, baskets, confidentialia boxes, iron angithies, water and urinal dolls, latrine pans, brass dolls, etc., are prepared and supplied to all the jails in the Province and to other Government offices. Axes, iron-edges and water sprinklers are also manufactured here. A trained and experienced master guides the inmates in the manufacture of the articles.

4. *Caning*—All sorts of caning work is done by the inmates.

5. *Textile*—(a) Shirting cloth, both cotton and mercerised of various designs and colours is made here. In addition the following articles are also made:—

Towels, both turkish and honey comb, teapoy covers, bed-sheets, socks and dusters. All these articles are sold to public. Dasuti and garah cloth are also made for preparing clothing of inmates, women prisoners and bastas, etc.

(b) At present all the above mentioned articles are made on hand-looms. If this industry is expanded by installing a set of ten power looms and warping machine, the earning of this industry will be much increased and the cloth prepared will be far better than that prepared at present and can easily compete the market.

(c) Calico printing has also been started this year. At present it is on its early stages. Moreover, dyes for this purpose are not procureable in the market.

6. *Tailoring*—All the articles of wardens and matrons uniform both winter and summer are made. In addition liveries for peons both winter and summer for all local Government offices are made. Prison clothing for own Institution, Women's Jail and better class prisoners are also made here. I again report here my remarks of last year regarding supply of power for the working of power tailoring machine. At present there are six machines and these are lying idle for want of power. Electric fittings also exists in the workshop. If this is done, this institution can easily undertake the work preparing uniforms of the Post and Telegraph Department of the Province.

7. *Leather*—Chappals for Warders, belts, rifle sling and pouches are made here and supplied to all the jails in the Province. The requirements of the leather eye-covers for bullocks, leather gaiters and leather covers for control-watches are also met by this institution as these are also prepared. Canvas and leather dak



bags prepared here and are supplied to all the Government offices in the Province. All sorts of shoes and sandals, etc., i.e., children, ladies and gents are prepared by the inmates. These are made against orders from public.

8. *Tent making*—All kinds of tents, pals, shamianas and kanats are made and repaired here. Garden and survey umbrellas are also prepared. Recently this institution has started the manufactory of garden folding camps.

9. *Pottery*—All articles of earthen-wares are made and supplied to all the three local jails and local Government offices. The requirements of earthen flower pots are met by this institution.

10. *Dying and ink*—The inmates are taught the process of dying yarn and cloth, both cotton and silk. Black-blue ink in shape of powder and fluid are also made here and supplied to all the Government offices of the Province.

11. *Factory profits*—A comparison statement of the gross and cash profits for the year 1952, 1953 and 1954 is given below—

		Gross Profit.		Cash Profit.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1952	..	80,171	6 0	8,617	6 9
1953	..	3,29,226	8 3	3,14,169	9 6
1954	..	1,27,512	9 1	1,41,981	9 6

The reasons for the decrease in the profit are—

- (i) Payments for the cloth received for tents, cotton yarn, khaki drill, khaki jali, leather and cane tilli.
- (ii) Non-availability of iron sheets, deodar wood and lakh dana;
- (iii) Tents prepared could not be supplied to the indenting offices without Salitas, which were to be prepared with jute canvas which was not received.

Profits realized by each of the industry during the year 1952 1953 and 1954 are given below in a tabular form —

Name of Industries					1952	1953	1954
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Carpentry	..	..	..	..	3,221	58,521	23,391
Smithy	..	..	..	..	2,421	73,319	12,981
Textile	..	..	..	..	1,075	92,435	38,972
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	1,901	89,895	61,637
Total				..	8,618	3,14,170	1,41,981



*General Remarks*—The characteristics of this institution are P. T. Drill, Scout Troup, Band, Gymnastic and games such as basket ball, volley ball, etc. The band and basket ball teams of this institution are well prominent throughout the Province. The inmates are encouraged to take part in these activities. Every possible effort is made to develop the feelings of sportsmanship and to infuse among the inmates the spirit of becoming good citizens as also for becoming law abiding. The Department's policy after partition is to reform these prisoners by moral influence and this policy is very successfully being carried out. After the introduction of recommendations made by the Reforms Committee, the inmates are not subjected to any work which may be derogatory for a self-respecting man. This institution is not a terror for the prisoners but a place for training where they are taught different sorts of handicrafts and all out efforts are made to mould them in order that they become law-abiding citizens after release. To sum up the above they are imparted education, trained in different handicrafts encouraged to take part in sports, made to take part in body-building, character building by taking part in moral and literacy discussions arranged every week, taught their duties towards neighbours and society and are given more and more latitude to create in them sense of self-responsibility.

During the year under report the unprecedented rains in September 1954, caused havoc in the jail. There was a complete set back to the normal activities of this institution. The jail was declared temporarily insecure and extra-precautions were taken for the safe custody of the prisoners. Thanks to the loyal co-operation of the staff, who assisted me in re-assuming the normal activities within the shortest possible period.

S. M. SAEED

SUPERINTENDENT

*Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.*



GENERAL SUMMARY

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION

1	2	3	4	5
<p>1. Total</p>	<p>2. Total</p>	<p>3. Total</p>	<p>4. Total</p>	<p>5. Total</p>
<p>6. Total</p>	<p>7. Total</p>	<p>8. Total</p>	<p>9. Total</p>	<p>10. Total</p>
<p>11. Total</p>	<p>12. Total</p>	<p>13. Total</p>	<p>14. Total</p>	<p>15. Total</p>
<p>16. Total</p>	<p>17. Total</p>	<p>18. Total</p>	<p>19. Total</p>	<p>20. Total</p>
<p>21. Total</p>	<p>22. Total</p>	<p>23. Total</p>	<p>24. Total</p>	<p>25. Total</p>
<p>26. Total</p>	<p>27. Total</p>	<p>28. Total</p>	<p>29. Total</p>	<p>30. Total</p>
<p>31. Total</p>	<p>32. Total</p>	<p>33. Total</p>	<p>34. Total</p>	<p>35. Total</p>
<p>36. Total</p>	<p>37. Total</p>	<p>38. Total</p>	<p>39. Total</p>	<p>40. Total</p>
<p>41. Total</p>	<p>42. Total</p>	<p>43. Total</p>	<p>44. Total</p>	<p>45. Total</p>



**GENERAL SUMMARY**

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1954

Serial No.	Place of confinement	Class of prisons	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
			Remained at the commencement of the year			Received during the year			Total			Discharged from all Charges			Remaini of ag at the end the year			Daily average number of each classes			Total daily average of whole Jails		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1	Total of Central Jails and Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	Convicted	6,365	..	6,365	13,154	29	13,183	19,519	29	19,548	13,251	27	13,278	6,268	2	6,270	6,299	1	6,300	7,481	10	7,491
		Undertrial	1,274	5	1,279	14,958	176	15,134	16,232	181	16,413	15,130	170	15,300	1,101	11	1,112	1,178	9	1,187			
		Civil	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4	3	..	3	1	..	1	4	..	4			
2	Total for District Jails.	Convicted	3,920	109	4,029	16,374	264	16,638	20,294	373	20,667	16,579	286	16,865	3,715	87	3,802	3,197	98	3,295	6,671	152	6,823
		Undertrial	3,773	52	3,825	42,680	724	43,404	46,453	776	47,229	43,502	722	44,224	2,951	54	3,005	3,466	53	3,519			
		Civil	30	..	30	128	..	128	158	..	158	140	..	140	18	..	18	8	..	8			
3	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL JAILS.	Convicted	10,284	109	10,394	29,528	293	29,821	39,813	402	40,215	29,830	313	30,143	9,983	89	10,072	9,496	100	9,596	14,152	162	14,314
		Undertrial	5,047	57	5,104	37,638	900	58,538	62,685	957	63,642	58,632	892	59,524	4,052	65	4,117	4,644	62	4,706			
		Civil	30	..	30	132	..	132	162	..	162	143	..	143	19	..	19	12	..	12			
4	Total for all Judicial Lock-ups in the Province.	Convicted	..	..	..	303	..	303	303	..	303	302	..	302	1	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	23
		Undertrial	502	1	503	16,532	32	16,564	17,034	33	17,067	16,599	32	16,631	435	1	436	22	..	22			
		Civil	8	..	8	38	..	38	46	..	46	38	..	38	8	..	8	..	..	..			
5	Total for all Jails and Judicial Lock-ups in the Province.	Convicted	10,285	109	10,394	29,831	293	20,124	40,116	402	40,518	30,132	313	30,445	9,984	89	10,073	9,496	100	9,596	14,174	162	14,336
		Undertrial	5,549	58	5,607	74,170	932	75,102	79,719	990	80,709	75,231	924	76,155	4,487	66	4,553	4,666	62	4,728			
		Civil	38	..	38	170	..	170	208	..	208	181	..	181	27	..	27	12	..	12			
TOTAL			15,872	167	16,039	104,171	1,225	105,396	120,043	1,392	121,435	105,544	1,237	106,781	14,495	155	14,653	14,174	162	14,336	14,174	162	14,336

1. Statement No. I Convicts (disposals)  
 2. Statement No. XVIII (U/T)  
 3. Statement No. XVII-A (Lock-ups)  
 4. Statement XIX (Civil).

4+6 8 to 14  
 7 to 11  
 7 to 11

**I—JUDICIAL—(For convicts)**

VICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE WEST PUNJAB

7		13			14			15		
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS										
B		A								
To undergo sentence of Transportation		On appeal			Died			Remaining at the end of the present year		
F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
22	23	24	25	26	44	45	46	47	48	
22	..	..	2,067	3	331	..	6,268	2	6,296.95	
87	104	..	3,677	60	4,9	..	3,715	87	3,258.48	
109	104	..	5,714	63	7,40	..	9,983	89	9,655.43	

Daily average



**STATEMENT NO. I—JUDICIAL—(For convicts only)**

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE WEST PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1954

1 JAILS	2 Remaining at the close of the previous year		3 Imprisoned during the year		4 Total		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER										6 GRAND TOTAL			7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS		8 RELEASED DURING THE YEAR										9 Transported beyond seas		10 Transported to Mental Hospital				
							A To undergo sentence					B In transit for transportation or to other Jails								A		B		C		D By order of Government												
							From Jails in the Province		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province		From Jails outside the Province		From Jail in the Province		From Jails outside the Province					To undergo sentence		To undergo sentence of Transportation		On appeal		On expiry of sentence		Under remission rules		a On account of sickness			b On other grounds					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
Central Jails and Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	6,365	..	7,041	28	13,406	28	6,053	1	9	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	19,519	29	19,548	4,942	22	..	..	2,067	3	3,640	2	2,289	..	..	..	226	..	..	10			
District Jails ..	3,920	109	12,917	159	16,837	268	3,271	105	103	..	83	..	..	..	..	..	20,294	273	20,667	5,466	87	104	..	3,677	60	4,328	69	2,816	69	1	..	79	..	..	5			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	10,285	109	19,958	187	20,243	296	9,324	106	112	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	39,813	402	40,215	10,408	109	104	..	5,714	63	7,968	71	5,105	69	1	..	305	..	..	15			



**STATEMENT NO. I—JUDICIAL—(For convicts)**

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE WEST PUNJAB

1 JAILS	2 Remaining at the close of the previous year		3 Imprisoned during the year		4 Total		5 RECEIVED BY TRANSFER										6 GRAND TOTAL			7 TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS			13 Died		14 Remaining at the end of the present year		15 Daily average					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	A To undergo sentence					B In transit for transportation or to other Jails					M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
							From Jails in the Province	From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province	From Jails outside the Province	From Jail in the Province	From Jails outside the Province	From Jails in the Province	From Jails outside the Province	From Jails in the Province	From Jails outside the Province	To undergo sentence																
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
for Central Jails and Borstal Institution Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	6,365	..	7,041	28	13,406	28	6,053	1	9	..	51	..	..	..	..	19,519	29	19,548	4,942	22	..	..	2,067	3	331	..	6,268	2	6,296.95	1.202	6,298.242	
for District Jails ..	3,920	109	12,917	159	16,837	268	3,271	105	103	..	83	..	..	..	..	20,294	273	20,667	5,466	87	104	..	3,677	60	4.9	..	3,715	87	3,258.48	99.223	3,357.703	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	<b>10,285</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>19,958</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>20,243</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>9,324</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>39,813</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>40,215</b>	<b>10,408</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,714</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7.40</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>9,655.43</b>	<b>100.515</b>	<b>9,655.945</b>	



STATEMENT C

SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE REMISSION SYSTEM IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1954

1 JAILS	2 Number released during the year who came under the remission system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	3 NUMBER OF CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR, WHO GAINED REMISSION				4 MAXIMUM REMISSION IN DAYS GAINED BY ANY CONVICTS RELEASED DURING THE YEAR				5 AVERAGE REMISSION GAINED BY THE CONVICTS ENTERED IN COLUMN 4				6 Maximum gratuity earned by any convict released during the year	7 Average gratuity earned by the convicts entered in column 4	8 TOTAL REMISSION IN DAYS GRANTED TO CONVICTS			
		Sentenced to				Sentenced to				Sentenced to						Sentenced to			
		Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years	Not exceeding one year	Over one, but not exceeding two years	Over two, but not exceeding five years	Over five years			Not exceeding one year	Over one, but not exceeding two years	Over two but not exceeding five years	Over five years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Central Jails and Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Lahore.	2,271	1,700	279	75	660	1,330	2,553	9,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79,110	39,616	46,836	62,181
District Jails	2,903	1,893	537	386	87	1,738	2,972	12,524	20,821	..	..	..	..	..	..	82,808	56,885	85,074	62,984
GRAND TOTAL	5,174	3,593	816	603	162	2,398	4,302	15,077	3,066	..	..	..	..	..	..	161,918	96,501	131,910	125,165











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