CHAPTER III

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN M.P.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN M.P. SINCE 1861 TO 1947

(PRE-INDEPENDENCE)

"In the year 1861 'Central Provinces' were formed by the Union of Sagar and Nerbuda territories. Afterwards new administration, obtained additional territories of Nimar and Satpura plateau and some scattered areas. Lord Canning decided in November 1861 to reunite British Central India under one strong government." (1)

The Chief Commissioner was assisted by a Secretary, with an Assistant Judicial Commissioner...... Inspector General of Jails and Dispensaries. (2) In subordination of Deputy Commissioner in Central Districts, the civil Medical Officer managed the jails, lock-ups, lunatic asylum which were two-one at Nagpur and one at Jabalpur. Police, besides their regular duties, guarded the jails and prisoners. (3)

There were not adequate jails during that period. Mostly old forts were used as the jails of the districts and all classes of prisoners were confined there. As W.H. Sleeman writes "From the year 1817 when we first took possession of Saugor and Nerbudda territories and were posted in these old deserted fortification, in some cases they (fortresses) were converted into jails for accommodation of our prisoners." (4) The jail at Damoh was started before mutiny of 1857. (5)
Prisoners were classified into male and female and separated in each jail. Before formation of Central Provinces, Saugor and Narbudda Jails were under the Inspector General of Jails of North-West Provinces. (6) In the year 1844 Inspector General of Prisons was appointed on experimental measure, in these provinces: (7) while in Central Provinces recommendations were made and during the year 1962-63 appointment was made. (8) The jail buildings and administration of these (N.W.P.) Provinces were, for the most part, very defective. (9) The crowding into the jails in these provinces led to many defects in prison administration viz. mortality and mismanagement etc. (10)

Thornhill, First Inspector General of Prisons for N.W. Provinces, divided prisoners into (1) short-term convicts and (2) Longer-term prisoners. (11) Jabalpur Central Jail was one of the central jails of these provinces. Each jail was put under one whole-time Superintendent of Jails for care and proper administration of these central jails. (12) From 1843 on wards in these provinces (N.W.P.) uniform type of clothing of one pattern and design was provided to all prisoners. (13) "The use of tobaccoby prisoners in the jails was totally prohibited in 1852, only in a few cases tobacco was allowed to some prisoners for temporary period as advised by Medical Officer. (14)

In the Central Provinces, upto August 1862, there were 18 jails with four lock-ups at minor districts and
central jail at Raipur, Nagpur, Jabalpur and Hoshangabad. (15) During the year 1870-71 there were three Central jails viz. Nagpur, Jabalpur and Raipur at the head quarter of each large district, and district jails and lock-ups at smaller and less important districts. Afterwards in the year 1872-73 prisons were classified into:

(a) Divisional Gaol (Prison) one,
(b) Large Central Gaol (Prison) two,
(c) District Gaol (jail) Class I, eight and
d) District Gaol Class II, five, according, to smaller and larger number of prisoners (16)

Short-term prisoners were sent to the district gaols or lock-ups and Long-term prisoners to the Central gaols. The general control and superintendence of all gaols vested in the Inspector General of Prisons. Large central gaols viz. Nagpur, Raipur and Jabalpur were provided special officers as superintendents. At Jabalpur office of the Superintendent of central gaol was combined with that of Superintendent of Thagi School of Industry. In other districts, the superintendents were generally Civil Surgeons or Medical Officers-in-charge of the district. The Deputy Commissioner as Chief Magistrate exercised general superintendence. The passing of 'Prison Act' at the close of the year 1870 made no change in general management. (17) Gaol Department was separate department but gaol officials were bound to obey the orders of the Chief Executive and the Judicial Officers of the district. (18)
The jail buildings were insufficient and inadequate. They were divided, structurally, into two classes; First, those of former Saugor and Narbudda territories and second, those of Nagpur Province. According to recent ideas their construction would not be considered as well suited to conservancy, internal economy and ventilation. The jails of Nagpur territories had never been actually built.

"The buildings that served as jails were temporary make-shifts of the worst description. Sometimes, they consisted of places where the Marahatta Government confined its prisoners, sometimes they were sheds hastily erected inside old Native Forts; some times the hovels were burnt down accidentally some times they tumbled down during a heavy fall of rain, and some times in the heart of native cities and generally in unhealthy sites. In respect to interior economy, they were altogether defective. The state of buildings, grouping of prisoners according to classes of crime, was very imperfect." (19)

The most serious defect in existing jail buildings was in respect of accommodation for under-trial prisoners. For women, there was, except in Nagpur, no accommodation at all, unconvicted women had to be confined with female criminals. For men, it was insufficient in Jabalpur, Raipur Balaghat, Narsinghpur and Bilaspur jails. Sometimes under-trials were locked-up all the day in their sleeping barracks for want of outerward for them. (20)
During the year 1862-63 a vacant military hospital was converted into a jail. The planning for the central jail at Nagpur and Raipur had been prepared. At Bilaspur old military hospital was changed into lock-up and at Mandla new lock-up was designed. The jails were over-crowded. There was high mortality and sickness in prisons. The causes were over-crowding, bad ventilation, bad conservancy, bad drainage system, insufficient clothing, sleeping on the ground and personal cleanliness deficiency. (21)

Over-crowding, sickness and mortality had been in many jails as usual. Government appointed a Medical Committee, (22) to investigate the causes of ill health of jails especially in Raipur jail. Reduction of accommodation led to above problems. In these provinces there had been Discharge Prisoners' Aid Societies, the Boards of Visitor and the Advisory Boards. Inspector General of Prisons pointed to the Central Discharged-Prisoner's-Aid Society in the Province with the net work of branch societies near district and sub jails, to extend and help on their (Prisoners) release from prison. The Advisory Board continued to work well and gave valuable advice, Non-official visitors continued their good service.

In the beginning, after formation of the Central Provinces, jails were not provided industries and adequate allotment of work to the prisoners. Three or four decades
later, some jails specially central jails provided a few insufficient industries. About 1900 A.D. bigger jails at the district headquarters were provided industries, the principal work and industries (23) in various jails were printing press, paper-making, quinine factory, stone breaking, aloepounding, grain-grinding, weaving, blanket, carpet, durries and tent making, pottery, oil pressing, dyeing and tailoring. Besides other minor industries, newar and paggari cloth making, matting bamboo and cane work and carpentry, were also introduced in some jails. (24)

Prison labour was classified into simple and hard category. (26) According to simple labour, the prisoners were employed on gaol as servants, or for gaol repairing work, grinding wheat and making articles for jail, public works, gaol garden, jail manufactures and sick service etc. As regards with hard labour the employment was made on oil pressing, grinding wheat, sawing timber, grinding lime, aloe pounding, fibre making, breaking stone, printing paper manufacture, earth work, brick and tile making.

The indian states except a few, did not pay proper attention towards efficient and adequate Jail Administration and did not maintain their proper records. Where, there were jails, the old forts were used to serve the purpose. There was no segregation of prisoners or proper and adequate accommodation, required management, employment of prisoners on jail work and industries, facilities to the prisoner's correctional service, welfare activities, supply of clothing-
bedding and feeding in the jails of various states in Central India. Most of the jails were the house of terror. There was overcrowding, sickness and mortality in these jails.

In the STATE OF HOLKAR (INDORE) "there were no regular jails except lock-ups in paragana and a jail at Indore city for long termed prisoners. The condition of this lock-up was a 'Frightful' as stated by the Central India agency report for the year 1873-74, in which criminals and petty offenders were manacled together, while no distinction was made between convicted and those awaiting and innocent persons." (27) The buildings and sanitation and medical services were not satisfactory. Sir T. Madhav Rao, soon after, he took over charge as Minister, had the jail buildings improved. Improvement was in both ventilation and sanitation with more efficient medical service. (28)

Proper and regular management, in the prisons, dates with the establishment of Central Jail at Indore in the year 1875. Later on during the time of new minister R. Raghunath Rao, the jail rules were revised and Rampura Jail was built. The Central jail at Indore was placed under the direct supervision of the Judicial Minister who was also incharge of the jail Department. Later on the Central Jail, Indore was placed under supervision of local district judge, but general control over the jails had passed on from the Minister of Sadar Court. In 1902 except the Central jail at
Indore, there were four district jails and 95 subsidiary lock-ups while in 1911, 33 jails viz. central jail one, district jails 2 and paragen jail 9 and 21 lock-ups. (29)

"In 1904 many reforms were introduced in the Central Jail at Indore, viz. graded service of warders, new kitchen arrangements, history tickets of under trials and convicted prisoners, appointment of female warder, remission System, and improved jail diet. The control of the jails was transferred under judicial department and judicial member was appointed as ex-officio Inspector General of prisons and the jail at Indore was transferred to his direct charge and charge of other jails remained with District or Session Judges under supervision of the Inspector General of Prisons."(30)

In 1912 under new scheme of Administration Jail Department was placed under the state surgeon as on ex-officio Inspector General of Jails. In 1913 prisoners, with the term of more than six months, were transferred to Central Jail Indore and weaving master was appointed to instruct them. Between 1917 and 1925 reforms in the jail introduced were: weaving, blanket making, re-organization of Reformatory School for juveniles, and additional ward at Central Jail. The Superintendent of Central jail was graded equal to the Superintendent of Police." (31)
All jails except the central jail, were controlled by district and session judges. In 1932 the control of Judicial Department was transferred to Medical Department. The Inspector General of State Hospital was ex-officio Inspector General of Jails and the District Medical Officers were the District Superintendents of Jails. The jailor attached to central Jail Indore was deputed for training to the Central Jail Naini (U.P.). All the warders recruited had undergone one year's training at Central Jail, Indore. (32)

Later on, the administrative control of Jail Department was transferred to Home Minister in February 1932, again it was transferred to Minister-in Waiting, (33) and remained with him till 12 March 1939, (34) while it was again transferred to the Home-Minister. In 1929 there were, central jail one, district jail 2, pargans jail 7, Lock-ups 22: (35) while in 1931 there was decrease in the number of lock-ups only, from 22 to 21; (36) and upto the dawn of the independence there were central jail one, district jail 2, sub-jails 6, and lock-ups 17. (37)

The jail industries specially in Indore Central Jail, were galichas, darries, khadi, newar, cloth for prisoners, clothing, kambals, tat-patties, mats and chicks. (38) The jail also took job-printing, cane, bamboo and wicker work of ordinary type. Clothing for all the prisoners of whole state was made in Indore Central Jail. The District Jails also produced coarse country cloth. (39)
In 1940 proposals to start a Reformatory School for juvenile offenders and a discharged prisoners-aid-society were submitted to the government for sanction. (40) The control of jail department continued with the Home Minister for jails as in previous years.

In the Gwalior state new civil jail at Morar was completed during the year 1874 and prisoners were transferred to it. Scindia's jail at Gwalior in the last few years was placed under management of Major Fils. (41) Previously jails were managed and controlled by judicial authorities. In 1893 they were placed under Jail Superintendent.

Later on Chief Medical Officer of the State was incharge of the Jail Department and designated as Inspector General of Jails. (42) The control of the jails from the judicial department was taken since 1903. (43) The control had been continued under Medical Department till the dawn of the independence.

As the State Chief Medical Officer had to look after the Jails, in addition to his duties of medical department, the necessity to appoint a Deputy Inspector General of Prison, was realised to assist Inspector General of Prison, to inspect and have tours to the various jails. During the year 1908-09 the appointment for the same post was made. (44) This post was abolished during the year 1912-13. (45) The Darbar was again pleased to create a new post of the Dy.
Inspector General of jails during 1923-24. (46) The designation D.I.G. Jails was changed to that of Personal Assistant to the I.G. Jails. (47) The post of Personal Assistant was abolished after July 1, 1937. (48)

Formerly there were 3 Central Jails 4 District Jails and 33 Subsidiary Jails. (49) The Central Jails were situated at lashkar (Gwalior), Bhairongarh (Ujjain), Mungaoli. The Central jail at Ujjain and Mungaoli were converted in to District Jail, and other Jails at Neemuch, Subalgarh and Shivpuri were abolished. Thus, the position of Jails in the State remained as Follows:

Central Jail - 1
District Jails - 2
Subsidiary Jails - 33

There were only two jails controlled by the Jail Department, the Central Jail at Lashkar and the District jail at Ujjain. The judicial lock-ups were also maintained at both the jails for under-trial prisoners. The Administration was carried on inaccordance with the Jail Manual passed in 1919. The Inspector General of Prisons controlled the administration and was assisted by a Personal Assistant who had been given some administrative power to facilitate working. (50)

The Department opened three new Jails at Mungaoli, Shivpuri and Sabalgarh, during the political movement, for the detention of Freedom Fighters. The special jails of
Shivpuri and Sabalgarh were put under the direct charge of the Superintendent of Dispensaries Shivpuri Circle and Medical Officer Sabalgarh respectively. The Deputy Jailor of the Malwa Jail was appointed as Jailor Incharge of the special jail Mungaoli. Two temporary posts of Assistant Jailors with necessary staff were provided to meet emergency. A new chapter to the jail Manual giving rules applicable to special class prisoners i.e. A & B, was added. (51)

The Central Jails at Lashkar and Ujjain were controlled by the I.G. Prisons assisted by D.I.G. Prisons or Personal Assistant to the I.G. Prisons with Jailors, Deputy Jailors, Assistant Jailors, Head Constables, and a team of constables later designated as Headwarders and warders. The district jails were managed under the superintendence of Medical Officer assisted by Jailors and assistant jailors and sub-jails or lock-ups by assistant jailors with subordinate staff as mentioned above. (52)

During the year 1919, the jail manual was drawn as mentioned previously. Prior to that there was lack of proper guide lines for the recruitment & training of jail personnel. After adoption of jail Manual there had occurred improper and inadequate appointment of Accountants and Clerks for the post of Jailors and Deputy Jailors. It showed inefficiency of the administration towards the personnel. Thus there was no rule for filling up the posts of Jailors and Deputy Jailors specifying there in the
qualification necessary for holding these posts. (53) The subordinate staff i.e. Headwarders and warders designated as Head constable and constables, was deputed from Police for watch and ward of Jail premises. (54) Later on Reserved Police Guards were removed from two jails. The warders who were found fit for further services were retained in the existing staff and rest were given their dues and their services, were dispensed with. (55)

In Pre-independence-era efforts were made to train the Jailors and warder staff. During the year 1941-42 the Jailors of the Central Jail Lashkar and Malwa were deputed to the Central Jail Jabalpur for a period of two months to see the working of the Jails in Central Provinces. (56) The Jail warders were sent for training in musketry and drill at the reserved Armed Police Lines at Lashkar. (57)

The construction of almost all the Jail Buildings was on the Model of British Jail, except of those at Ujjain and Shivpuri. (58) Additions and alterations had taken place from time to time as considered necessary for Jail population. The block of 6 barracks for prisoners was complete as also the guards quarters and corner towars in the Central jail Lashkar. (59) The Jail building provided the general kitchen system for dietary purposes or arrangements. (60) The building of female-jail adjoining central jail Lashkar, was completed and handed over to the Jail Department during the year 1918-19. (61) The long-felt difficulty of accommodation for under-trial prisoners in the
Central Jail, Lashkar had practically been removed by the construction of separate building in Laxmiganj for the purpose. An old barrack in Central Jail Lashkar was pulled down and a new one with an accommodation for 100 prisoners was built at its place. Drainage system in Central jail was defective and the number of latrines was also insufficient & inadequate for increased Jail population. (62) During the year 1927-28 a new line shed was laid down for furniture factory in Central jail Lashkar. (63)

Habitual prisoners were separated—habituals from non habituals, adults from the young and male from female, and civil from criminals. The health and conduct of prisoners in the Jails generally, remained good and satisfactory. There was high mortality during the year 1906-07 causing 125 deaths as against 101 during the previous years. Deaths occurred with phthisis, Diarhœa, Dysentery and fever. (64) During the year 1908-09 there was out break of smallpox at Neemuch jail and malaria faver in other jails. Moreover 7 offenders were awarded capital punishment and hanged at lashkar "4" Mouja Mundroza "1" Paragana Joara Distt. Tawarghar, and at Mungaoli "2". (65)

Prisoners were employed on extra-mural and intra-mural labour. (66) There was introduction of the system of "Plate" which showed term of imprisonment etc. It was attached by a button on the kurtas instead of hanging them on iron ring worn round prisoner's neck. (67)
The following work and industries existed in the
Jails of Gwalior State, special Central jail Lashkar :
Carpentry, and Durri factory, Printing press, soap factory,
weaving industry silk cloth, wool spinning at Sabalgarh and
Mungaoli, Blanket making at Lashkar, Cane wicker work &
furniture, carriages and motor repairs at Lashkar, and in
every jail gardening and Agriculture. Lashkar jail secured
a silver Medal at the Baroda exhibition for toilet soap and
cane work.\(^{(68)}\)

The presence of small number of prisoners almost
affected the production and income. Out of above industries
only two had done satisfactorily viz. furniture and cane &
wicker work, while the rests when were a more important and
had practically done next to nothing. Therefore, the chief
problem was business problem, viz. how readymarket for the
products of these branches of industries could be found
out.\(^{(69)}\)

Prisoners were supplied clothing i.e. 2 Blankets, 2
Dhoties, 2 Kurtas, 2 caps.\(^{(70)}\) In addition to the clothing
supplied to them one blanket, Kurta was also supplied to
each prisoners.\(^{(71)}\)

The police and jail uniform was the same or alike.
During the year 1937- 38 red colour of safas of jail uniform
was changed to khaki with blue frings.\(^{(72)}\)
In the later part, the prisoners were given literacy and a teacher was employed for the same purpose.\(^{73}\) There was also one library at the Central Jail Lashkar containing moral and religious books.\(^{74}\) One Reformatory School for young offenders was established in 1927-28 and young prisoners were kept in it aloof from others. Short time under age were kept at Ujjain and Mungaoli Jail. This school was closed after three years.\(^{75}\)

**Dhar-State:**

The Jail at Dhar was situated in the fort.\(^{76}\) It was not a very spacious building and had become too old for use. A new jail therefore, was constructed.\(^{77}\) The position of jails existed as, Central Jail- 1 at Dhar, eight district jails and two lock-ups.\(^{78}\) During the year 1906-07 prisons reduced Central Jail one, 6 prisons and 2 lock-ups.\(^{79}\) and later on it remained 6 jails and 3 lock-ups in the State.\(^{80}\)

Previously, District Magistrate had to be continued in his duties as ex-officio Superintendent Central Jail Dhar. During the year 1907-08 he was relieved from his jail duties or charge and State Surgeon was appointed as ex-officio Superintendent of Central Jail in place of District Magistrate,\(^{81}\) and he continued his duties. The other jails or paragana lock-ups remained under the charge of the Magistrate. All the Jails and lock-ups were controlled by the Judicial Member of the State Council or Judicial member held the Administrative charge of the Jail Department.\(^{82}\)
A qualified Hospital Assistant was appointed as jailor. (83) Jailor was assisted by Assistant Jailor who was called a Daroga. (84) Infantry guarded Jails in the State. During the year 1906-07 jailor was deputed by Durbar to Allahabad to learn the work of Jail Management. (85)

The rules were revised during the year 1906-07 and new set-up of rules was framed on the lines of the United Provinces Jail Manual with necessary modifications and alterations. U.P. Jail Manual was adopted as general guide for dealing with jail working and matters. (86)

The life convicts or prisoners sentenced to capital punishment and long termed prisoners or Badmash or hardened indiscipline used to be sent to Central India Agency Jail Indore. The life convicts were transported to the Andamans from there. The prisoners suffered from lunacy, were transferred to Jabalpur Lunatic Asylum. The State used to bear the expenditure for this all. (87)

The prisoners were employed on labour or works and jail industries. The labour was classified as 'Hard' 'Medium' and 'Light'. (88) Jail factory included the manufacturing of Durries, Dosooties, Silk cloth weaving, better class of country cloth, Niwar, Towel weaving. (89)

In order to improve the moral outlook of prisoners and to make the prisoner fit to earn their livelihood, after completion of their term of imprisonment, a qualified and
trained hand trained the prisoners in the art of weaving and other handi-crafts. The two religious preachers for Hindus and Muslims continued to instruct them by giving moral discourses.(90)

Leg irons were dispensed with in cases of all good conduct prisoners and also Bell chains (at night) in all cases without distinction.(91) The prisoner who committed jail offences, was also given punishment. Besides earned remission on the auspicious occassions of his Highness birthday ceremony, child birth in palace, university of assumption of the Government of India by crown, and birthday ceremony and coronation of their imperial Majesty in England.(92) The remission was also given as per Government systems.(93)

All prisoners in Jail, used State dining pot and cups for drinking water. Better arrangements of supply of cooked food, quantity and quality of food supplies were also supervised.(94)

RATLAM STATE:

There was one jail in the state situated in the town of Ratlam(95) with one lock-up at city, 3 in Headquarters stations and Five in villages.(96) Chief Medical Officer or State Surgeon held the charge of as ex-officio Superintendent of Jail.(97) He was assisted by Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Head constable and team of constables previously (98) and lateron designated as Jailor, Assistant Jailor, Head warder and warders.(99)
Prisoners Lunatic, Civil, Under-trials and Convicts were confined in the jail and prisoners sentenced to transportation of life were handed over to Central India Agency Jail Indore and were sent to Andamans.

Jail officials were sent under training in the jail Administration at Indore and at Yavvada Central jail Poona at State expenses and a Special Teacher to impart literary instructions to inmates of jail was engaged and vocational Training was also given to prisoners in factories.

The jail Industries were limited, owing to the small population. Carpets, Niwar, Salatis, Asnias and fabrics for the clothing of prisoners were manufactured in the jail. To improve quality of weaving in Central Jail one weaving master was engaged.

Prisons work were weaving cloth, making carpets, grinding corn, State lithographic press, State gardens, P.W.D. Sugar-factory, under Medical Treatment, culinary work in jail, Drawing water and managing jail garden, lighting and conservance arrangements in Jail, engagement in blacksmiths and carpenter's work for prisoners.

DEWAS STATE:

The curious twine states of Dawas were situated in Malwa Agency Political charge of the Central India Agency. The twine states were designated as Dewas Senior Branch and Dewas Junior Branch.
SENIOR BRANCH:

There was a Central Jail at Dewas Senior Branch and lock-ups at Bagod, Raghogarh, Alot, and Sarangpur. The Central jail was built near about 1890 and was spacious and airy but it was situated in the heart of the town. The prisons at Alot, Sarangpur, Bagod and Raghogarh were in one of the parts of the Tehsil Buildings. The long term prisoners were kept in Central Jail Dawas. Besides, all prisoners sentenced to imprisonment over six months, were kept in the jail. The prisoner sentenced to execution was transferred to Central India Agency jail Indore.

Formerly State Surgeon acted as ex-officio Superintendent of the Jail, but an independent officer from the rank of Mankaris was appointed as Jail Superintendent in the month of April, 1936. He was deputed for training to Gwalior State. The pargana jails existed under respective Kamaviders. The management of jails was carried out in accordance with the spirit of the Jail Manual in British India.

The building of the jail was old structural pattern and was a relic of Medieval Architecture. It was kept neat and clean and a small garden was also maintained. Later, new office rooms were built on the top of the entrance gate of the jail and offices were shifted there. A separate access was also provided to new office so that any visitor could enter the office directly. New latrines were
constructed during the year 1941-42 for good jail cleanliness and convenience of convicts. The arrangements for bathing and washing purposes were satisfactory, water supply for drinking and washing was wholesome and abundant. (116)

The prisoners, from religious point of view, were provided with temple of shiv and Mosque within the jail premises available for Hindu and Muslims. (117) In addition remission rules, prisoners were granted remission on auspicious accassions of the birth in palace, Accession ceremony of His Highness. (118)

The prisoners were employed on out-door works, factory or industries, garden etc. Industries, included carpet, Durrie, Niwar, Dusters, Blanket Counterpanes manufactures. (119) Shoe making basket making, whip making, tailoring, bucket making were also introduced in 1942-43. (120)

**JUNIOR BRANCH:**

ONE Central Jail at Dewas with district lock-ups existed in the State. (121) It was situated in the centre of the town and there were no jails at paragana of Dewas and Kasgi. (122) The jails were managed in accordance with the guidelines of jail Manual in British India. (123) The Central jail at Dewas existed under the charge of State Surgeon as Superintendent of Jail. (124)
At one time Dewas Junior Branch Jail was the Chief's residence—when in the regime of His Highness the late Raja Haiset Rao Bapoo Saheb Pawar the palace was built and the old building was offered to be used as the High School and the out house was used for purpose of detaining prisoners.

With *plague outbreak* the prisoners were immediately removed and detained in New Musaphir Khana, Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment were generally required to work eight hour during the day.(125) It was very tedious to work for a long period. There was no jail industry in the State.(126)

DATIA STATE:

There existed one jail in the State situated at Datia city. The building of the jail was inadequate insufficient for prison purpose. The proposal of construction of new jail was made but it was found very expensive therefore some additions and alteration were made to provide more light and air to jail building. To meet over population problem prisoners were transferred to Nowgaon Jail.(127)
The State Surgeon looked after the charge of jail Superintendent. There were the occasions of high mortality in jail caused by malaria during the year 1908-09. Under the Medical Department Central improvements, such as separation of juveniles from adults, fortnightly record of prisoner's weight, marks system, better arrangements for fostering, dress and sanitation were made.(129)

The jail factory included making of carpets, daries, blankets and coarse cloth weaving etc.(130)

RAJGARH STATE:

There were two jails one at Rajgarh and other at Biaora. The latter was opened in 1905, Before that prisoners were confined in a small cell.(131) The department was under the control of the Judicial member but on abolition of his post in July 1944, the Education member took over the charge & continued, State Surgeon remained as Superintendent of the jail and Jailor also worked as Superintendent in addition to his duties.(132) Biaora jail was under the charge of District Magistrate where only under-trial persons were kept. Hawalats were attached to each courts in Muffassil for the detention of those under trial.(133)

The services of jailor had been lent from police department who was trained for the purpose at Bhopal Central Jail and appointed as jailor.(134) United Provinces jail Manual was enforced with effect from 1.8.1940 for the proper Management of jail.(135)
The Central Jail contained separate female and male wards, work-shop, and other subsidiary buildings necessary for. Jail provided room or accommodation for 80 male and 6 female prisoners.(136) Additions and alterations were made and electric light was also provided in barracks.

Some convicts were transferred to Indore and Sehore Central Jail, Life convicts used to be transferred to Andamans. The State had to pay maintenance of such prisoners. The State Contributed to Thagi and Dacoity Department of Central India.(137)

Arrangements for teaching, reading, writing and delivering religious teaching to prisoners for their moral uplift were provided. Religious books facilities like Ramayan were provided. Before taking up work for the day, prisoners collected and recited common prayer.(138)

Prisoners were employed on jail industries or factory, gardening, Litho press, grinding corn.(139) Jail factory included handloom weaving, coarse cloth weaving, darries, tat-patti & cane work etc.(140)

NARSINGARH STATE:

In the State, there existed one Central Jail at Narsinghgarh and small jails at Khujnera, Chhapara and pachore along with 5 lock-ups at paragana or thana places. The district jails were authorised to keep convicts sentenced up to one month duration only. Convicts sentenced to more
than one month were transferred to the Central jail where all shorts of convicts including life convicts, were kept.(141)

Central Jail at Narsingarh remained under the supervision of the State Surgeon.(142) The jails at tehsil places were for short-termed prisoners and life convict prisoners were also transferred to Andamans where maintenance was made by the State.(143)

Convicts were employed to the following kinds of hard labour which was directly or indirectly productive as well as instructive:  T-14805

(1) Grinding of corn
(2) Gardening.
(3) Hewing wood for jail kitchen
(4) Rope making,
(5) Cooking,
(6) Spinning woolen and cotton yearns,
(7) Work in the factory attached to the jail where durries, Niwars, Twill, drill, carpets, fita, Blanket cloth suitable for wearing etc., were prepared.(144)
(8) Aerated water factory,
(9) Assisting the P.W.D. in connection with work in jail building only.

The under-trial prisoners did not work, Juari and Bejhere (mixture of gram and wheat) was used for jail
dietary. Besides ordinary remission for good conduct, the
deserving prisoners were also granted remission tending from
15 days to 3 months on the occasion of the conclusion of
peace treaties or on the occasion of peace celebrations.
Remission at the rate of one month was also given to
convicts of one year for good conduct. (145) Moreover,
special remission was granted by Darbar on the auspicious
occasions of birth's in palace, birth anniversary of His
Highness etc. (146) The work and conduct of prisoners
remained good and the health also was taken care of. (147)

JAORA STATE:

There was one Central Jail at Jaora with small
lock-ups at paragana or tehsil places where short-termed
prisoners were lodged. Central Jail consisted of double
storey large barracks for male prisoners accommodating 125
prisoners, a separate building enclosed by an inner wall for
female prisoners up to the number of 15, cells for solitary
confinement, properly constructed kitchen, a workshed or
building for the location of sick prisoners. (148)

Management of Central Jail Jaora was carried on
under the superintendence of Chief Judge. (149) Chief
Medical Officer of the State acted as ex-officio
Superintendent of Central Jail. (150) The building was
insufficient later when the intake of prisoners increased.
(151) The prisoners were allowed to observe their religious
rites in the jail and religious books were provided. (152) They were provided following jail clothing:

Summer clothing: a topa, a kurta, a knicker of cotton.

Winter clothing: Topa, Kurta, made of kambal prisoners were given Jowari Flour & pulses. (154) The feeding was twice a day. (155)

The water required for use of prisoners was pumped from a well situated outside the jail and was brought in by a pipe and stored into a closed reservoirs from which it was distributed. (156)

The works and industries existed were, as given below: grinding flour, manufacturing of carpet, coarse cloths, i.e. dosooti, niwar jharans, chatais and baskets. (157) The prisoners were given remission on the auspicious occasions of birth anniversary of High Highness, Birth day of Majesty king Edward or King Emperor. (158) Besides, Darbar also allowed one month remission per year in term of imprisonment of those prisoners who were reported to have borne good behaviour. (159) Whipping was the main punishment against minor jail offences. (160)

BARWANI STATE:

There was one Central Jail at Barwani with 4 district jails of lock-ups at Anjar, Rajpur Silawad and Pansemal. (161) The Central Jail consisted of one main hall
which was divided into four large rooms and each contained sleeping place berth for 20 prisoners. Adjoining that, there was a jail for female prisoners. Outside the jail were jail office, store room and cells for under-trial prisoners.\(^{(162)}\) The Central Jail provided the accommodation for under-trial and convict prisoners of either sex, civil prisoners and lunatics.\(^{(163)}\) Long-termed prisoners were lodged in Central Jail: and lock-ups at pargana headquarters existed for the detention for maximum period of a week of under-trial prisoners. Pensemal jail was abolished on 24th August, 1938.\(^{(164)}\)

The jail in Barwani was not so much a penal establish as a house of correction. The aim of the authorities was to provide prisoners with training which might serve them to earn an honest living after their release. Prisoners were trained in weaving, making Durries and niwar, carpentry and other useful occupations. The jail ran three weaving factories i.e. carpet, durries, niwar and khaddar of various designs. Later, part tailoring and pile carpet making were introduced. Prisoners were also employed on garden work attached to Jail.\(^{(165)}\) In addition to above, towel, prayer-mat and chair-cushion making were also introduced.\(^{(166)}\)

U.P. Jail Manual was adopted for the jail Management.\(^{(167)}\) Each prisoner was supplied with sufficient clothing and also in addition with blanket in winter.\(^{(168)}\)
The Central Jail was under the charge of a Superintendent. A police Inspector was appointed as Jailor and two clerks were posted to assist him in office work. The untrained, indisciplined and inefficient warders who worked as a Jail Guards, were replaced by trained police constables who were made responsible to the Superintendent of Police. (169) Jail Staff position was as follow: (170)

Superintendent one, Jail Doctor one, Jailor one, Assistant Jailors Two, Clerks two, Jail Mistry one, Head Warder one, Warders Ten, and Bugglar one.

**JHABUA STATE:**

There was a Central Jail situated at Jhabua. (171) District Jails or lock-ups were maintained at Tahsil & Thana places where short-termed prisoners were lodged when they could not be transferred to Central Jail Jhabua. Prisoners sentenced to more than 15 days were transferred to Central Jail. (172)

The administration of the department continued to remain in the port folio vice-President State Council Jhabua. State Medical Officer continued to act as Jail Superintendent at Jhabua Central Jail and in Tahsil, the Tahsilder supervised the jails. (173)

There was sufficient accommodation in Central Jail for prisoners and separate wards were provided for male and female prisoners. Central provinces Jail Manual and Prisons
Act were inforce. Regular history ticket of prisoners was maintained. The prisoners were allowed to observe their religious rites in Jail. (174)

Suitable long-termed prisoners were taught various handi crafts i.e. Durries Niwar, topas, chicks, blankets, weaving coarse cloth, bamboo work andcanning etc. (175) One trained handicraft teacher to teach crafts to prisoners was appointed.

**KHILCHIPUR-STATE:**

There were no arrangements for a suitable jail building. The practice of sending long-termed prisoners to, the Narsingarh Jail continued. The Life convicts were transferred to Central India Agency Jail Indore. (176) A room was spared for prisoners in the new Thana building and prisoners were transferred into it from the old jail. Sub Inspector Police Khilchipur acted as a Jailor. Later on the prisoners incarcerated as long-termad were used to be kept in Rajgarh Jail instead of Narsingarh Jail. (177)

Arrangements of giving simple lessons to the prisoners in reading were provided. A school master was deputed for the work. (178) The prisoners were granted remission on auspicious occasion of the coronation of High Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi and the prisoners were engaged in grinding and extra-mural work. (179)
ALIRAJPUR STATE:

The State maintained one Central Jail at Alirajpur which was under the charge of jailor and sub-Assistant Surgeon, Alirajpur State looked after its sanitation and the Health of prisoners. The jail was guarded by warders and quasi-military sepoys.(180)

Most of the prisoners were sent to out-door work in the State gardens and on roads in the town, while a few did the work of cooking and grinding within the jail premises. The prisoners sentenced to death sentence or transportation for life were sent to Central India Agency jail Indore. The State maintained charges or expenditure of such prisoners. There was no industry in the jail.(181)

BHOPAL STATE:

In Bhopal State until the opening of present jail in 1899, prisoners had been confined in old fort.(182) In 1935 in Fasli there were five jails viz. one Central Jail at Bhopal City and other four subordinate district jails were situated in Nizamat.(183) The jail at Bhopal had an approach of new methods and the Bagum did not resist suggestions of British India Central Agency for improvements.(184) The jail at Sehore was very defective in accommodation, having only one ward.(185)
Begum garden was given to the Central Jail Bhopal on rent for its cultivation and prisoners were paid on jail factory work on prescribed rate. Industries were carpet, durries, niwar making. (186)

REWASA - STATE:

There was only one jail constructed in 1884 (187) which was situated about half a mile from the proper city. It was spacious building enclosed with high walls around. The several wards for the prisoners were so constructed within the enclosure that their positions rivetted to the centre of the enclosure. The wards had room for 300 prisoners and were provided with iron-barred doors. The jail Dispensary for the purpose of giving medical relief to prisoners was also within the jail building. The cooking place and the well to supply water were at the centre. The building was thoroughly well ventilated, at the same time ensured security against escape of prisoners. (188)

There were four wards for prisoners inside the jail wall and civil and female prisoners were separately accommodated in two wards outside the jail. (189) During the year 1918-22, structural changes and other improvements were felt necessary and the report in details on the subjects was submitted by the Home-Minister in 1920. (190) The proposals were sanctioned. The female ward was improved. A separate ward for Juvenile offenders and one for under-trial prisoners were constructed. Steps were also
taken to provide suitable quarters for the jail staff in place of the existing mud barracks.(191)

Previously, Magistrate or Judicial Commissioner used to be jail Superintendent.(192) Later on Superintendent of State Medical Department had been the ex-officio Superintendent of the jail. Only for a short period during the year 1926-27 while State Medical Officer proceeded on long leave to England, the charge of the jail was transferred to Inspector General of Police. On appointment of State Medical Superintendent the charge was placed under his Superintendence and it continued for many years.(192)

Jail staff consisted of Superintendent (ex-officio) Jailor one, Assistant jailor One, Accountant One, Clerks, Chief warder One, head warders Three Warders Twenty Four, Chowkidars Ten, Mate One, and Surrog Nine.(193)

An Assistant jailor trained in a British Jail was added to the staff who took the jail warders in hand and trained them in their duties(194) The post of Assistant Jailor was found unnecessary and it was abolished during the year 1923-24.(195)

Formerly, there was Army Night Guard in Jail. This resulted in adual control which made it impossible to fix responsibilities on any one hand. This (guard) was replaced, during the year 1922-23. by jail warders trained in their work.(196) Thus the jail was placed under control
of jail authorities day and night. The jail warders were efficient body of men, armed with breech loading guns, trained in musketry and thoroughly learned of their routine jail duties.(197)

The administration or Management was generally satisfactory during the period. But there had been outbreak cases of fatal diseases such as cholara which caused high death rate in the jails. For examples, there were 25 & 26 deaths during the year 1906-07 in the total population of 685, during the year 1913-14 against the total population 489 of the jail respectively.(198) Moreover, there caused many deficiencies on the part of management such as lack of discipline, numerous escapes, bad sanitation and high death rate. For the improvement of these complete re-organisation of structural changes and other improvements had to be done & management as well as lives of prisoners could be protected and saved.

There was the employment of prisoners on carpet and rug weaving while some were sent to state garden after they were employed in workshops, ice factory and weaving rooms attached to jail. The articles that were manufactured inside the jail, were rugs, carpets, small rugs, niwar, blanaket sheets for clothing of prisoners, treasury begs. Besides employment on printing press, Parade ground existed also.(199) Workshop included blacksmithy and carpentry trades.(200)
The main object of these jail manufactures was to provide employment to the prisoners, irrespective of the profit resulting there from and, if possible, to teach them a trade by which they could make their living when released. The majority of the prisoners in the jail, generally existed to the labouring or agricultural class and main industry taught in the jail was weaving. (201)

Generally the behaviour of prisoners was good and satisfactory. There were not the serious problem of escape or attempts to escape by the prisoners. System of weighing convicts once a month was introduced during the year 1922-23 and convicts who lost weight were carefully examined and proper remedy to improve was taken or adopted. (202)

There was also a finger print office attached to the jail building from which finger impressions of prisoners were sent to the Central India Bureau at Indore. The suggestions regarding 'Prisoners' Aid Society were made by the Superintendent of the jail for employment of prisoner after release from jail. (203) But no attention was paid to the same.

PANNA STATE:

Prisoners, previously were lodged in Hindupat Palace. During the year 1905-06 the prison was transferred from the palace to the old jail at Dharamsagar. The jail
population was very small hence the palace building was too big for them. Convicts sentenced to over one year's imprisonment were transferred to the jail at Nowgaon, and the prisoners sentenced to life-term were sent to Andamans and where they were maintained at the cost of State.(204) Lunatic prisoners were kept at Nagpur Lunatic Asylum, Beside Nowgaon, some prisoners were also kept at Indore Jail.

A part from Central jail Panna, two more sub-jails were started at Pawai and Buxwaha under the charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The Central Jail existed under the charge of State Surgeon Panna,(205) Orphanage institution was attached to jail and orphan boys were assisted by prisoners in manufacturing.(206) The jail building was in a dilapidated condition.(207)

There was no provision of separate jail personnel or staffing. The personnel of jail was promoted to revenue department i.e. tahsil. Sub-Inspector in State Police was also appointed for the post of jailor.(208) The jail at Panna existed under the charge of State Surgeon Panna.

United Provinces Jail Munual was followed in Management and in dealing with jail matters.(209) The jail work included grinding, Litho work, gardening carpentry, press and culinary in jail.(210) Jail industry was not of much importance but, occasionally carpets for State Department and articles of clothing for prisoners own use were manufactured at Jail.(211)
CHHATTARPUR-STATE:

There existed one jail in the state under the charge of State Surgeon assisted by Jailor, warders etc. (212) and a guard of 4 sepoys was added. (213) Formerly, some of the State prisoners were confined in Nowgong Jail. (214) The building consisted of single main gate system which was defective and escapes took place. This led changes in the construction and addition in Jail building. A massive double gate was constructed and water pump was added. Sanitation of building was also improved by adopting new measures. Whole jail staff was replaced by the suitable and efficient men on double scale salary than that of former. (215) A separate barrack for grinding corn was ordered to be made. (216).

Formerly under-trial prisoners were kept in kotwali and from the year 1922-23 these were transferred to the jail and were kept there onwards. The life convict prisoners used to be transferred to the Andamans where they were maintained at the cost of the State. (217) The jail did not have cells for solitary confinement. Lunatic prisoners were transferred to the Nagpur Asylum.

Prisoners were employed on jail factory, garden, press and P.W.D. jail industry manufactured woolen and cotton cloth, carpets, durries, coarse cloth, money-bags, chick-curtains etc. On average 13 prisoners were employed in work-shop, work-shop instructor was deputed for weaving-
training to Hewett weaving school Barabanki. (218) Besides, Prisoners generally had to grind corn in the jail. (219) It was apparently unfair to take the same class of work from every prisoner irrespective of his habits, character and position and it was undesirable to leave the whole thing to the discretion of jail officials. (220)

Prisoners under 25 years of age were taught lessons in reading and Arithmetic in Jail School. (221) Health of prisoners generally remained satisfactory. They were given food twice a day. Jail armoury had also been improved by introduction of some breech-loading shot-guns. A new better paid jailor was appointed, an assistant jailor, first class warder and 2 second class warder were added to the staff. (222)

ORCHHA-STATE:

There was only one jail at Tikamgarh called as Central jail in the State. The building of the jail was inadequate and insufficient. (223) The new building of the jail was completed in August 1931. The new building consisted of three blocks. (224) The jail at Tikamgarh remained under State Director Medical Services as ex-officio Superintendent. The jail also had a small hospital of its own for prisoners. The staff consisted of 1 superintendent, 1 Daroga, 1 Jamadar, 2 Hawaldars, and 16 warders. (225) Lateron, including the Jailor it consisted of a clerk, 1 accountant, 1 store keeper, 2 instructors in weaving, 2 water carriers and 2 sweepers. (226)
The old jail warders were found inefficient to discharge their duties properly. They were, therefore, replaced by trained Military Guards. The Jail Manual was published and trained weaving master was appointed to teach short as well as long-termed prisoners to work on fly shuttle looms. In addition to the daily house hold requirements chairs, beds, tables, fly shuttle and other kind of furniture was constructed in jail workshop. In weaving department carpet, Niwar, Durries, Towels, bedsheets, twill, cheques and many kinds of galicha were woven.(227) The prison labour was occasionally employed outside the jail and for other departments, for instance, in waterering, gardens clearing building etc.(228)

MAIHAR-STATE :

There existed one jail under the charge of a Police Inspector.(229) It was separated from his charge and entrusted to Jail Daroga. A new and qualified sub-Assistant-Surgeon was appointed in the month of March and he worked as Superintendent of Jail since his arrival.(230) Lateron, State Medical Officer worked as a Jail Superintendent.(231)

The jail building was nothing but a pack of rooms with iron railings without sufficient air and light. It was situated in the heart of the town with no open space in or around it and consequently the whole locality was unhealthy.(232) During the year 1915-16 new jail building was completed.(233)
Formerly jail did not have any jail industry or work. During the year 1918-19 weaving industry was started and ropes were also made. (234) Industries produced carpets, blankets, niwar etc. (235)

**KURWAI-STATE :**

There was one lock-up or prison house in the Fort. It included 3 big varandahs with one of the Fort-gates for the out-let. The Prison population was very much less, for instance there were two prisoners on 1st April 1904 (236) Thus there was no regular jail and prisoners were lodged in a portion of the fort which was adjusted for the purpose. The jail used to be in charge of a police 'Dafedar' but it had been placed under the Kotwali. (237)

There was no jail industry previously and prisoners were employed on grinding and extra-mural labour in State garden. (238) Later on, weaving industry was introduced which produced carpets, and other small scale industries. (239)

**SAILANA STATE :**

There existed one jail with 4 lock-ups in the State. (240) The jail was quite unsuitable and incommodious and there was no separate room for the accommodation of female convicts. (241) During the year 1939-40 separate cell for female wards was provided. (242)
The State jail was under the supervision of jail superintendent assisted by one jail Daroga one jail Jamadar and eight jail guards. (243)

The prisoners were employed both on intra-mural and extra-mural labour such as grinding corn, state gardens, public works and industries. The Industries manufactured Durries, Khaddies and rumals. (244) The following improvements were provided in the jail building. (245):

1. Pacca bathing ghat inside the jail for the use of prisoners.
2. Pacca drainage for the jail latrine.
3. Separate accommodation for sick inside jail.
4. A regular office room for jail Superintendent.

**CHHATISGARH STATE:**

These States were called Feudatory States of Chhattisgarh. These States included Bastar, Kanker, Surguja, Jashpur, Raigarh, Sakti, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Udaipur, Sarangarh, Nandgaon, Chhuikhadan.

These States were small States and possessed generally one jail situated at capital places for a lesser accommodation. Jail at Bastar, for 140 later on for 308, including 8 females, Kanker for 70 including females, Nandgaon for 87, Khairagarh for 108, including 15 female, Chhuikhadan for 30 including 6 females, Kawardha for 52 males and 6 female, Raigarh for 126 including 6 female Sakti
for 20 male and 6 female Sarangarh for 25 males and 6 female, Udaipur for 24, Jashpur and Surguja for 150 including female prisoners respectively.(246)

Most of the jails had smaller population but some of them were over crowded.(247) To meet the over crowding problem in jails of the Chhattisgarh, the Act III of 1900 made provisions of prisoners from State Jail to a British Jail.(248) The transfer of prisoners to a British jail had not been based on the fact that State Jail had been overcrowded but in some cases the jail administration could have gained by the removal of long-termed or habitual prisoners who could not be properly provided for in the State, and such cases could be dealt with on their merits.

The old structural pattern of most of the jails could not provide the separation of prisoners, the habitual from non-habitual, convicted from those of under-trial prisoners, Male adults from those of young offenders. For examples the building at Udaipur State was not at all suitable. It was not safe from the point of view of custody of prisoners.(249) The jail building was washed away by the Mand river.(250) The building at Chhui Khadan jail had no suitable accommodation for female and under-trial prisoners. Practically it would be re-built. A portion of building wall collapsed.(251)
The old inadequate structural pattern of jail building in most of the states generally caused overcrowding, mortality, insanitation, unhygienic conditions, outbreak of epidemic diseases, insufficiency in jail industries and works, non-separation of prisoners, culpable homicide, separate confinement, escapes etc. (252)

Most of the States used to transfer female prisoners. (253) Long-termed prisoners and the prisoners who were sentenced to life punishment or execution were carried out in British Central Jail Raipur. (254) It is to be mentioned here that no jail had its own gallows while there had been continued capital or execution punishment in the jails. The jail building could not provide cells for solitary confinement, separate barracks for under-trial prisoners and female under-trial prisoners. The jail building lacked the hospital buildings or barracks for the provision of proper treatment for prisoners. Thus the jail building required proper rebuilding or vast alteration and changes to meet above requirements.

Generally, in the jails of these States, the Chief Medical Officer acted as ex-officio Superintendent of the jail. (255) In some of the States the jail establishment existed under the charge of the magistrate or Tehsildar. Incharge of the jail was assissted by a jailor, head warder and a team of warders. (256)
In some of the States police was transferred to assume his duties on jails, Jailor was classified equivalent to the rank of Daroga (Inspector). But later the police had been relieved from jail duties and separate jail staff had been appointed and it continued. The Administration was guided by Central Provinces Jail Manual and Prisons Act. The jail administration suffered from untrained and inadequate staff. The main causes of escapes that continued throughout the years, as main problem of the jail administration, took place due to lack of strict alert vigilance by jail staff or lack of discipline among the jail staff and warders and slackness on the part of duties of jail personnel.

The principal defects of jail administration in these States were penal labour of a deterrent kind and an under proportion of extra-mural work. Prisoners were employed on unremunerative work for the better sanitation of jail, such as the removal of the flooring in all the barracks, the digging up and refilling of the jail court-yard to a depth of one foot, and the construction of sheds outside the town.

Besides this adequate and proper works and industries could not be provided in the jails of Chhattisgarh Feudatory States. In a few States existed a few industries or handiworks in their jails, following were the industries & works in some of the States Jails.
Baster jail : Oilpressing, cloth weaving, bamboo & cane work out door, workstile making, garden work, filling up tanks and hallows in the town.

Chuikhdan jails : Employment on jail garden and the cultivation of the cotton, kodo etc.

Nandaon jail : Oil pressing, weaving and carpentry.

Raigarh jail : Carpet making.

Khairagarh jail : Carpet making, weaving and carpentry.

Kawardha Jail : Cotton, Juar and kodo growing works.

Sarangarh Jail : Oilpressing and weaving.

Nearly two decades before the dawn of independence some states introduced a few hard labour industries & employment of prisoners and those who existed a few works & industries, extended some sort of better and useful industries in their jails, for example Khairagarh jail extended oil pressing, aloepounding, rope making, tatpatti making.

Baster jails : Weaving, manufacture of carpets, durries niwar, bamboo mats and kosa cloth.(261)

Eleven jails of the fourteen states had a small population. There were outbreaks of epidemic diseases or fatal diseases which caused high mortality in the jails. During the year 1900 there had been out-break of cholara in jails of Baster Kanker causing 41 and 14 deaths against the average population of 133.10 and 43.2 respectively.(262)

There was out break of beri-beri in Surguja jail in 1918
causing 30 deaths and in Jagdalpur jail causing 17 deaths during the year 1903 and 15 deaths from other diseases. (263) Besides, in most of the jails escape and death rates were more or high comparatively of jail population. No. of jail punishments inflicted upon the prisoners were also notable against the average population. Whipping was the main punishment. (264)

Thus the jail administration in these states was inadequate and insufficient. It could not provide the proper attention related with accommodation classification of prisoners, their hygiene, prison sanitation, reformative aspects of prisoners; rehabilitation and after-care properly trained and qualified personnel staff, proper training and treatment programme of prisoners etc.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY JAILS:

The Central India Agency consisted of Gwalior, Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa-Western, Southern Malwa, known as Bhopawar for political purposes and the officer incharge was designated as political Agent. (265) There existed agency jails at Indore, Sehora and Guna. At Morar a small sarai was used for the confinement of prisoners. (266) The other Agency jails were feeders to the Central Jail at Indore and were comparatively small. (267)
The jail at Sehora was very defective in accommodation, having only one word. In these jails there was no medical supervision in the crowded confined state of the prisoners. The Indore jail was frightfulden in which criminal and petty offenders were manacled together. The jail at Indore was a ghastly state. It was a sickening sight to see men of under suspicion and charge of misappropriation of state money manacled with weighty irons and linked for the night to murderers and decoits. An Amin of Thandla Petlwe was charged with criminal misappropriation exceptionally heavy chains were put on his legs and hand-cuff in his hands and in his neck was put on a chain called 'Tok'. The poor man had to bear all that heavyweight for long period.

Railway land prisoners, prisoners of the Administered area of Central India Agency and long-termed prisoners and death sentenced prisoners of small native States of Central India were lodged in it and these princely states used to pay maintenance charges of such prisoners to the Resident or Agent. Condemned prisoners of these small states were executed in this jail where a hangman from Uttar Pradesh used to come specially for this purpose.

Sikh prisoners of I.N.A. Fame (Mutiny on the ship) prisoners from Hyderabad States etc. were lodged in it before 1947. Warders from Punjab were sepially employed on deputation when Burma was occupied by the Japanese in the Second World War. The Indians working as warders and officers in
Burma Jails were appointed in this jail. English Military Officers of Burma also fled and joined in India, one such English-Man of the rank of Lt. Col. was appointed as Superintendent of this jail on a fat salary of above Rs. 1600/- for a jail population of 250 to 300 prisoners. This jail was handed over to Holkar State in the year 1947 and then to Madhya Bharat in 1949 and finally in Madhya Pradesh in 1956 and now known as District Jail Class II, Indore. (274)

The staff consisted as follows: (275)

(1) Superintendent - European of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel or Civil Surgeon or Assistant Civil Surgeon of the same rank as part time.

(2) Jailor - One.

(3) Assistant Jailor - One.

(4) One English Clerk- Later on designated as Head Clerk.

(5) One Hindi Knowing Clerk.

(6) One Backery Clerk & One Backer.

(7) Warders Staff : Chief Head Warder 1, Head Warder 8, and Warder 21.

(8) Assistant Medical Officer full time and trained prisoners as compounder.

(9) Sweepers : 3 and contingent staff.

During Second World War Malwa Bhil corps, as reserved guard, guarded the jail. The guard was changed before twenty four hours and another guard used to be posted for the same purpose. The strength of guard was as per jail population. The jail
exists industries such as Backery, Sodawater factory, carpet weaving, Rug weaving, cloth weaving carpentry, oil pressing and smithy etc. Formerly extra-mural labour was in force. (276)

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

1947 TO 1956
(SINCE INDEPENDENCE TO PRE-INTEGRATION)

During the days of freedom movement the jails were, with occasional respite, the permanent abode of nation's leaders. The leaders, present administrators, have tested the jail life and knew its wind. They had seen at close quarter, the colossal waste of human energy and degeneration of innate goodness within the four walls of prison. Thus since independence reforms were introduced having a reference to their experience.

The reform principles are that jails are considered not place for punishment or torture - vicarious revenge taken by society - on criminal penitentiary, where criminal may be reformed and brought back to society as useful members of it.

Life in jail used to have a degrading and dehumanising effect upon convict, so, he came out of jail not only embittered and hardened but with a grudge against society. Thus there have been reforms in prison diet, clothing and bedding, work employment, relax to ankle rings and iron fetters. All classes of prisoners are provided facilities for indoor and
outdoor games, to purchase books, periodicals, newspapers. Illiterate are granted literacy remission and educational facilities. (277)

With the reform view programme selected officials from Mahakoshal and Madhya Bharat were deputed for six months training programme conducted by U.N. Expert Dr. W.C. Rackless on request of Government of India in 1957.

Before coming into new STATE OF MADHYA PRADESH there were four states or provinces viz. (1) Bhopal State, (2) Vindhya Pradesh, (3) Mahakoshal region in Central Provinces and (4) Madhya Bharat States.

**BHOPAL STATE:**

After independence the state was taken over as a Chief Commissioner’s province on 1st June 1949. (278) This State had two Districts viz. Sehore and Raisen with one Central Jail at Bhopal, two District Jails at Sehore, and Raisen and Six sub-jails at Begumganj, Astha, Bareli, Bersia, Narsullaganj and Udaipura respectively. There was permanent Superintendent at Central Jail Bhopal. District Jails and sub-jails at Tehsil places were under the supervision of Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer incharge. (279) The jails were classified as under. (280)

(1) Central Jail
(2) District Jails
(3) Lock up Jails or Sub-jails.
The prisoners were also classified into two classes e.g. I and II. (281) Uttar Pradesh Jail Manual continued as guide lines for jail management in the State.

There was weaving on looms in Central Jail Bhopal. Kurrie and Niwar weaving Aloe Pounding (for tat beds) and training in gardening was given at other District Jails and sub-jails where there were facilities for work sheds and land for garden. There was properly maintained garden by Central Jail Bhopal and generally full supply of vegetable was made to the prisoners from the jail garden. (282) Grinding was done by power machine in the state while in Mahakoshal Region and Vindhya Pradesh it was done by the prisoners in the Jails. There was no teacher for literacy programme while other Regions of the State provided teachers in the jails for the same. Political leaders, Administrators paid visits and made inspections of the jails from time to time.

VINDHYA PRADESH STATE:

Bundelkhand and Baghelknand area consisted of 35 States. Previously the Administration of both the khands was separate. But after some time on 5th April 1948 both were fused into one compact whole and properly developed under direct administration of Government of India. (283)

The new State Vindhya Pradesh was organised into Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhattarpur, Panna, Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, and Shahdol Districts. There existed one Central Jail at
Rewa with 4 District Jails at Chhattapur, Panna, Datia and Shahdol having the capacity of total population of 580 prisoners. (284) During later part of the year 1953 the District Jail Panna was abolished and a judicial lock-up was set up. (285)

The prison Department was in the charge of the Inspector General of Prisons whose duties were carried out by the Director of Medical and Public Health Services in addition to his other duties. The Rewa Central Jail was under the charge of a whole time Superintendent who had special training in jail Administration in Uttar Pradesh. The District Jails were in the charge of District Medical Officers as a part time Superintendent. (286)

The strength of executive staff was as follows: Jailors 6, Deputy Jailors 12, Assistant Deputy Jailors 9, Chief Head warders 1, Head warders 23, and warders 153. Of the jailors, three were trained jailors and one was under training at Lucknow. The Administration of the Department was carried out on the basis of Uttar Pradesh Jail Manual which was in force in Vindhya Pradesh.

The quarters for jail official were constructed as follows:– (287)

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<th>Rewa</th>
<th>Tikamgarh</th>
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<td>Headwarders</td>
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<td>Warders</td>
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Besides, at Central Jail Rewa and District Jail at Tikamgarh one for each barrack were constructed accommodating 80 and 50 prisoners respectively. (288)

One temporary camp jail was set up at Nowgaong in October, 1953 to keep the Satyagrahis prisoners from Tikamgarh. This was closed down after 1½ months as soon as the agitation at Tikamgarh was withdrawn. All women convicts and young offenders were confined in Rewa Central jail. There was no mental hospital in the State, all mental cases both criminal and non-criminal were confined in the Central Jail Rewa. (289)

Reforms were introduced accordingly. (290):

(1) One whole time Medical Officer of the rank of C.A.S. Grade I was appointed for Rewa Central Jail to look after the health of prisoners and hygienic condition of Jail.

(2) Prisoners were allowed chewing tobacco at Government expenses.

(3) Prisoners who were efficient in work and well behaved were promoted to the cadre of convict warders and were sanctioned Rs. 2. P.M. as allowance.

(4) Prisoners were given elementary education in Rewa Jail and Moral lectures at Chhatarpur Jail. One full time teacher in Rewa Central Jail and one full time teacher was sanctioned for each of the district jails.
(5) As experiment, a scheme was introduced in Central Jail Rewa to employ the prisoners outside the jail premises to return on full normal wages. After deduction 2/3 of the wages towards the cost of up-keeping of the prisoners 1/3 was credited to their account and paid to them on release. They were also allowed a few permitted articles or to remit money to their families.

(6) A radio set was provided at Government cost in Central Jail Rewa for recreation of prisoners.

(7) Scheme of Revising Board existed and a Revising Board was appointed by the Government for recommending revision of sentences of the long-termed prisoners.

(8) Non-officials were appointed by the Government.

Jail industries have considerably improved. All jails have achieved self-sufficiency in the supply of vegetables. Persian wheels and bullocks were provided to each jail. Central jail Rewa manufactured prisoner clothes except blanket.

CENTRAL PROVINCES (MAHAKOSHAL-REGION):

The 14 States of Chhattisgarh Agency, namely Bastar, Kanker, Raigarh, Udaipur, Jashpur, Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Chhuikhadan, Sakti, Sarguja, Korba, Changabhal, Sarangarh and Kawardha were integrated with Central Provinces and Berar with effect from 1st January 1948. The Central India State of Makarai now Hoshangabad District, was also
integrated with the province with effect from 1st February 1948. Under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act 1947 the Provincial Government had been empowered by Government of India to administer these territories as part and parcel of the province. (291)

Nandgaon, Khairagarh, Kawardha and Chhuikhadan were adjoined to District Durg. Remaining ten Chhattiagarh States constituted, three Districts viz. Baster, Surguja and Raigarh. (292)

Thus Central Province (Mahakoshal Region) existed Central Jails: 2 at Jabalpur and Raipur, District Jails, 7 at Bilaspur, Betul, Hoshangabad, Chhindwara, Raigarh, Jagdalpur and one Borstal Institute at Narsinghpur with other 10 subsidiary jails at other places. (293)

District Jail Chhindwara had been kept apart for prisoners suffering from T.B. and at Betul District Jail the infirm and old prisoners who required constant attention, were kept. Prisoners suffering from Leprosy were kept at Raipur Central Jail and adolescent offenders at Borstal Institute Narsinghpur. (294)

There were permanent Superintendents at Central Jail Jabalpur and Raipur. The jails at other places were under the supervision of the Civil-Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons or Assistant Medical Officers as Ex-officio Superintendent of the Jails.
There had been reforms in prisoners' diet, clothing, bedding, labour and employment, relax to ankle rings and bar bearers. Provision of special diet of Halwa on two important festivals in a year, Gunjee as an alternation to the morning Tikia, and soap for all prisoners were made. Practice of taking prisoners out of the jail for extra-mural works with fetter on was discontinued, female prisoners with sentence of more than 6 months were concentrated in Central Jail to allow of better facilities. Interview was on all days of the week instead of one two days only. A pair of cotton bed sheets used to be issued to each prisoner in addition to the woollen blankets already supplied. Construction of interview rooms and waiting halls was sanctioned. A system of 24 hours medical attendant was introduced in bigger jail hospitals. Remission system was liberalized and maximum remission raised from 1/4 to 1/3 of the sentence. Superintendant's remission power increased to 30 days instead of 15 days, extra teachers were appointed for many jails to eradicate illiteracy and to promote literacy special remission to prisoners was granted. Better and improved scales to jail staff were sanctioned. (295)

All classes of prisoners were provided facilities for indoor and outdoor games, to purchase books, periodicals and newspapers as prescribed by the Government. Advisory Board for jails existed for some time in the past to review periodically the sentences of long-termed prisoners. Certain categories or classes of prisoners were permitted on temporary release to visit their homes for short-period. (296)
There existed one institution for adolescents at Narsingpur and a reformatory school for Juveniles at Jabalpur. In these institutions such offenders were taught apart reading and writing, a craft and trade. In Borstal Institute there were the arrangements of teaching, paper making, soap making, motor driving, painting of sign-boards type writing, carpentry and masonry.(297) In other jails industries and works were making of blanket & rugs stationer, livery cloth, uniforms-bandage cloth, tapes, durries and manufactures of articles for daily use in offices and hospitals, cane work, oil press & pottery etc.

**MADHYA BHARAT STATE :**

The Madhya Bharat State was formed by the merger of fifteen salute and seven non-salute States and three states.(298)

There were 3 Central Jails, II District Jails, 8 pargana jails and 18 lock-ups in the State. The Central India Agency Jail Indore was taken over from the Government of India on 15th December, 1949. The building is well constructed and is very well ventilated.(299)

Dewas Jail was converted into a Judicial lock-up. It was decided to admit the prisoners from the Jurisdiction of the Railway land and Mhow paragana, who used to be admitted into the Central Jail Indore formerly, into Central Agency Jail at Indore to avoid over crowding in Central Jail Indore.(300)
The Department remained under the charge of the Director of Medical and Health Services till 25th November 1949, when a separate post of Inspector General of Prisons was created and the department was placed under him.\textsuperscript{(301)} Central Jails, District Jails. Pargana Jails and lock-ups were placed under the administrative control respectively of the Superintendents, Jailors, Assistant Jailors and District Medical Officers or Medical Officers.\textsuperscript{(302)}

Two Superintendents were deputed for special training course of criminology and Penology organised and conducted by U.N. expert Dr. W.C. Reckless under the auspices of Tata Institute of Social Sciences Bombay. Two more officers attended short refresher Course at Lucknow conducted by the All India Crime Prevention Society. Two candidates from Clerical establishment and five from warder staff were deputed for Deputy Jailors training and warder's training respectively at Jail Training School Lucknow.

Many important penal reforms were introduced as follows.\textsuperscript{(303)}:

(1) Working hours in Jail factories were limited to 8 hours per day.

(2) Grinding by hand mill was limited to 10 seers per prisoner per day for those sentenced to hard labour.
(3) No fetters were to be imposed on political prisoners, nor on the ordinary prisoners under-trial except those who were dangerous or absconders.

(4) Drawing water by human labour and grinding of lime stone as a Jail punishments were stopped.

Besides the following important amenities were also provided to the prisoners (304):

(1) Supply of soap and other articles of toilet and facilities for indoor-games for special class prisoners.

(2) Political prisoners were allowed to sleep outside their barracks at night in summer.

(3) Adequate and good quality beddings were provided to prisoners.

(4) Suitable jail women prisoners clothing were supplied in adequate numbers.

(5) Brass utensils were supplied in place of unhygienic earthen utensils.

(6) Issue of biddies to the prisoners habituated and non-habituated for smoking.

(7) Sudhar Samiti consisting of six prisoners was introduced at Central Jail Lashkar. This lateron was extended to other Central Jails to look after the diet and clothing of prisoners and the internal sanitation of the jails.
(8) Water carrying carts were supplied to some jails while liquid D.D.T. and spray pumps were supplied to all jails.

(9) Woollen over-coats to all warders of jails.

(10) Bakery industry was started at District jail Ratlam.

(11) Books were supplied to jail Libraries.

(12) Uniform-diet-scale, providing balanced diet and improved diet to higher class prisoners were introduced.

(13) Addition and alterations were made in the jail building at Khilchipur, Mahidpur and Jobat. Water pipe line was laid in District Jail Ratlam. (305)

(14) Ceiling fans, hospital equipments, hand driven water carts, bullock driven water carts, minimax fire fighting apparatus and radius.

(15) Cinema projector for prisoners.

(16) Books and newspapers to the prisoners. (306)

All district jails were provided with teachers on allowances basis, and the progress in matter of literacy was satisfactory. For recreation of prisoners radio was installed at the Central Jails. Libraries have also been provided where possible. (307) Full time teachers were provided for adult literacy. The India Prisons Act was also passed. (308) Dispensaries were attached to Central Jail at Lashkar, Indore and Ujjain with whole time medical staff for care and treatment of prisoners. (309)
Liberal and Reformative views were adopted. On the Republic day viz. 26th January 1950, 530 prisoners were released and all 5 were granted remission and 43 prisoners of the jails of Gwalior and Indore were prematurely released on the recommendation of the Advisory Board. (310) 46 prisoners were released and death sentence of one prisoner was commuted to transportation of life by the order of His Highness Rajpramukha on the occasion of Independence day and 138 releases took place on the recommendation of Advisory Board in February 1949. (311)

With training and treatment point of view of prisoners works, industries and workshop were paid more attention and industries existing in jails were as follows. (312) Cane work, woollen and cotton carpet making, niwar making, prisoners cloth weaving and towel weaving, laundry, were most important. There were also carpentry sectional working under supervision of qualified whole time carpenter Instructor. The Central Jail Indore and Gwalior had their own printing press where most of the jail forms were printed. Bidi making was also started at Indore Central jail. A full fledged bakery was run at the Central India Agency Jail Indore.