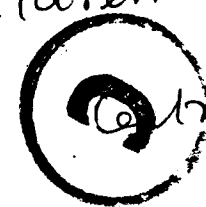


GOVERNMENT of Madras
HOME DEPARTMENT

Go. no. 2556 12th June 1940

children Act-



Certified schools

Report for 1939

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No. 826/S-1/40.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF CERTIFIED SCHOOLS,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, dated 26th April 1940.

From

LIEUT.-COL. S. C. CONTRACTOR, M.B., I.M.S.,

Chief Inspector of Certified Schools,

Madras,

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George,

Madras.

SIR,

I submit the following report on the working of the Children Act and on the administration of the Certified Schools in this Province during the year 1939.

2. *Classes of Schools.*—There was no change in the number of Certified Schools, viz., 6. The Anjuman Industrial School, Mount Road, Madras, which was declared as a place of suitable custody for Muslim lads continued to function during the year.

3. *Admission and discharge of pupils.*—There were 1,319 pupils (1,188 boys and 131 girls) at the beginning of the year in all the Certified Schools. Six hundred and eighty-two pupils were admitted into these schools during the year making a total of 2,001. Of these, 601 were disposed of, leaving 1,400 pupils (1,256 boys and 144 girls) at the end of the year. Of the pupils admitted during the year, 407 boys and 38 girls were admitted by direct committal, 31 boys and 6 girls were received by transfer from Certified Schools in the Province, 10 boys from outside the Province; 21 boys were admissions after recapture; 4 boys were readmitted on revocation of licence; 21 boys returned under Part IX of Act III of 1900; 54 boys returned from leave, 87 boys and 2 girls from outside hospitals after treatment and 1 boy convicted of murder was received by transfer from the Central Jail, Vizagapatam.

Of the 601 pupils discharged during the year, 263 boys and 13 girls had completed their period of detention; 5 boys and 3 girls were discharged on appeal, 39 boys and 2 girls were discharged on licence, 1 boy on medical grounds and 20 boys and 5 girls on other grounds, 32 boys and 6 girls were transferred to Certified Schools in the Province and one to the Reformatory School, Delhi. Six boys were transferred to the Borstal Schools, 16 were sent under Part IX of Act III of 1900, 107 boys were sent to outside hospitals for treatment, 22 boys and 1 girl escaped, 6 boys and 3 girls died and 50 boys were sent on leave. The daily average strength of the schools was 1,375.54 (1,233.59 boys and 141.95 girls) against 1,239.73 (1,116.77 boys and 122.96 girls) in the previous year. The daily average population of the Certified Schools during 1939 and the past five years is given below :—

Year.	Daily average.
1934	613.92
1935	685.80
1936	924.47
1937	1,098.31
1938	1,239.73
1939	1,375.54

It will be seen that in about a period of five years the population of the Certified Schools is more than double the population in 1934 and yet the number of Government Certified Schools remains the same, viz., 3. Nor is there any increase in the number of private Certified Schools.

There were 17 boys in the Anjuman Industrial School at the beginning of the year under review. Two of them were released on expiry of their detention period and 3 escaped leaving 12 at the end of the year.

4. *Admission and discharge of children and young persons on remand.*—Nine hundred and eighty-six boys and 147 girls passed during the year, through the Remand Homes attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society. Thirty-seven boys and 10 girls were remaining on the rolls of the Remand Homes at the beginning of the year including 3

girls in hospitals. Nine hundred and forty-nine boys and 137 girls were admitted during the year and 939 boys and 139 girls were disposed of as shown below, leaving 47 boys and 8 girls at the end of the year. The daily average of the Boys and Girls Remand Homes was 60.59 and 13.84 against 43.7 and 8.8 respectively during the previous year :—

Nature of disposal.	Boys.	Girls.	Nature of disposal.	Boys.	Girls.
Sent to Certified Schools ..	175	22	Discharged and sent to Commissioner's Office ..	1	..
Restored to parents ..	696	97	Sent to Penitentiary (over-age) ..	6	..
Transferred to adult court being over-age ..	3	..	Sent to Vellore Jail (over-age) ..	..	1
Sent out on bail ..	41	5	Handed over to Police ..	..	3
Escaped from Boys Remand Home ..	6	..	Sent to Anjuman Industrial Home ..	..	1
Escaped from hospital ..	2	..	Sent to Salvation Army ..	..	2
Sent back to Junior Certified School, Bellary ..	2	..	Sent to Vigilance Association ..	..	3
Sent to boys' hostel ..	4	..	Sent to St. Thomas' Convent ..	..	1
Handed over to Tindivanam Police ..	1	..	Sent to St. Joseph's Convent ..	..	1
Sent back to Leper Settlement ..	1	..	Released by Commissioner ..	..	3
Sent back to Anjuman ..	1	..			
			Total ..	939	139

Eighty-five boys and girls passed through the Remand Home attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society during the year under review. Two were remaining at the beginning of the year and 83 were admitted during the year. Eighty-one were disposed of as shown below, leaving 4 in the Remand Home on 1st January 1940 :—

Nature of disposal.	Boys and girls.
Sent to Certified Schools ..	14
Sent to the Central Rescue Home, Madras ..	1
Sent to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras ..	2
Released on probation ..	6
Discharged after admonition ..	17
Released on bail ..	3
Restored to parents ..	25
Acquitted ..	4
Other custody ..	6
Transferred as over-age ..	2
Escaped ..	1
Total ..	81

The Juvenile Courts at Madras and Madura held 37 and 35 sessions during the year and disposed of 913 and 369 cases respectively. I would like to mention that the Juvenile Courts in this Province are not conducted by full-time Magistrates. So far as the Juvenile Court at Madras is concerned, it consists of a stipendiary Magistrate, a lady Magistrate who is also the Secretary of the Madras Children's Aid Society and one of the woman Honorary Presidency Magistrates whenever available. The Chief Probation Officer of the Madras Children's Aid Society also attends the courts. The stipendiary Magistrate is one of the Presidency Magistrates and is allowed to preside for periods not less than four months. It is impossible for these Magistrates to gain the required experience to deal with these juveniles in such a short time or to devote their time to the study of the new problems that may arise daily. Hence the practice of changing the Magistrates very often is against the spirit of the Children Act. It is also an additional work for these stipendiary Magistrates to attend the Juvenile Court. A Magistrate who is overworked with the duties of a criminal court cannot be expected to pay full attention to the cases of the Juvenile Court. This is more so as he has no consulting staff. The nature of the Juvenile Court is such that it requires a great deal of time and special knowledge of the young person to be dealt with. A Magistrate will find plenty of work to do even in a Juvenile Court. To run the Juvenile Court with success the Magistrate should have sufficient time for the proper consideration of the cases and the new problems that may arise daily and also to enable them to keep in touch with the administrative side of the court work and with the Probation Officers. Hence the necessity for a full-time paid Magistrate for the Juvenile Court who will be free from other court work. It will be useful to reproduce a few lines from what is said about the Judge of the Juvenile Court in the report drawn up by the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations in 1932 according to the information supplied by the United States Department of Labour, Children's Bureau: "Authorities in the United States have agreed that the Judge of the Juvenile Court should hold office for a term sufficiently long to enable him to become expert in children's problems. Six years, for example, is regarded as a reasonable term. In many States, however, the Judge holds office for a shorter period, though he is frequently re-elected or reappointed." The Government to whom this question was put up, however, ordered that no change in the existing arrangement was called for, in Memorandum No. 26916 F-6, Home, dated 7th March 1939.

It is an accepted fact that the Juvenile Court is a place of informal enquiry into the delinquent behaviour of the young offender. So far, the cases that have come up before these courts are, for the most part, settled on what appears to be a 'common-sense basis' with little attempt made to find out the inner motives and to render the right sort of treatment. Suitable cases should, therefore, be referred by the courts to a psychological clinic for expert opinion with a view to go into a detailed study of the environmental factors and to try to discover the real causes for the anti-social behaviour of the delinquent. It would not be out of place to mention what an expert criminal is once said to have remarked, when out of prison: "The only way to stop us is to find out who and what we are and what we are good for." The view that criminals are born and not made is no longer held by modern thinkers. Hence misbehaviour cannot be attributed to some innate wickedness but only as a symptom to show that the offender is maladjusted to his environment. The so-called criminal tendencies in the adolescents are more to be considered as badly developed habits which re-act towards society at large. No amount of punishment will set right their undesirable habits if we do not find out and eradicate the causative factors for the delinquent's misbehaviour. Awarding stereo-typed punishments for all cases without proper and thorough individual investigation cannot be regarded as a correct method of handling this intricate problem. Such cases, therefore, require a careful and elaborate study with a view to find out the reason for the anti-social behaviour of the delinquents. We must find out whether it is due to mere poverty, ignorance and want of proper control; or to mental defect and easy suggestibility; or to emotional conflict and misdirected outlet or energy; or to bad company and example, either at home or outside. This should be ascertained first by careful investigation and study, as it is an important preventive work in cutting at the root of any anti-social tendency at an early stage. After understanding the individual and discovering the real cause for his anti-social behaviour if we apply remedial measures to rectify the defect found out, we may be confident that we have done what was in our power to turn out the individual to be a useful and honest citizen. Hence to understand the nature and requirements of children, to study the causes for their unwholesome behaviour and to advise the magistrates of the Juvenile Courts, who cannot, of course, be expected to be well up in the art of proper training of the emotional life of the young, the presence of a consulting staff is essential. After an investigation of the social, educational, physical, psychological and psychiatric conditions, recommendations best suited for the individual cases are made for the acceptance of the magistrates. As it is impossible, though desirable, to appoint a consulting staff to each of the Juvenile Courts, I suggested the establishment in the City of Madras, of a Child Guidance Clinic where the physician, the psychologist, the psychiatrist and other social workers may collaborate and assist the Juvenile Court so that it may work on modern lines for which a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2,500 and a monthly recurring expenditure of Rs. 350 is required; but it was not approved by Government in their Memorandum No. 26916 F-6, Home, dated 7th March 1939—I hope for the present only. At present Bombay is the only Province in India where there is any opportunity for a problem child to obtain expert psychological treatment though Madras is the first Province to place on its Statute book an Act for the protection of children and young persons and for the custody, trial, punishment, care and treatment of youthful offenders. The splendid results achieved elsewhere following upon a thorough investigation and study of mental conflicts show most convincingly how painstaking study and research for causes form a very effective approach to the treatment of misconduct. Mental analysis is therefore essential, for misconduct like other forms of conduct results from mental causes and therefore the intensive investigation of the individual is the only way to the solution of the baffling problems of criminality and nowhere will this result be far more fruitful as in the proper and thorough investigation of the young delinquent, for the deciding factors of a delinquent's career are found amongst the conditions of the offender's early life.

5. *Period of detention.*—Of the 445 pupils received direct, 78 were ordered to be detained for periods not exceeding two years, 163 above two and not exceeding three years, 93 above three and not exceeding four years, 45 above four and not exceeding five years, 55 above five and not exceeding ten years and 11 above ten years.

6. *Religion of pupils.*—Three hundred and sixty-two out of the 445 pupils admitted during the year were Hindus, 53 Muhammadans and 23 Christians against 346, 38 and 25. The religion of seven of the pupils admitted during the year is reported to be not known.

7. *Age of pupils.*—Among those admitted during the year 146 were under the age of 12 years, 156 between 12 and 14 years, 92 between 14 and 15 years and 51 between 15 and 16 years as compared with 132, 141, 65 and 74, respectively of the previous year.

8. *Education.*—One hundred and sixty-one out of the 445 pupils admitted during the year were literate and 284 illiterate against 138 and 274 respectively of the previous year.

Of the 348 pupils discharged during the year 136 were literate and 212 illiterate on admission; whereas 347 were literate and 1 illiterate on discharge.

There was no change in the system of education and industrial training from that outlined in the reports of the previous years. During the year under report and for the

first time in the history of this province, and perhaps in the whole of India, a new experiment was tried and that was to select Headmasters for the Government Certified Schools. They were selected, as they possessed amongst other qualifications experience in child education specially for the mentally backward and juvenile delinquents. Of course it is an innovation. But to make it a complete success it is necessary to reduce the number of pupils in Certified Schools in their charge for it is a well-known fact that the younger the delinquent the greater is the need for individual attention and treatment for it is impossible, under the present conditions, for the Headmaster to do anything at all in the matter of investigation of the young delinquents, though this is most essential, as no two children are alike. Nor is the staff efficient to help him adequately in this most difficult task. The need for a better paid and better qualified staff cannot be over-emphasized. In these days of keen competition unemployment and struggle for existence it may be possible to get better qualified teachers and instructors on the same emoluments as those now given at present to lower qualified men as required under the rules. The headmasters have at present so much to do in the way of administration and maintenance and checking of books, registers, etc., that it is impossible for them to devote any time at all to the study of the delinquent.

In the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, nine boys appeared for the Elementary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, the results of which are not yet known. Three boys appeared for the Government test in Freehand Outline and Model Drawing (lower) of which one passed. During the year under report, VIII standard was opened in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, and VI standard in the Junior Certified School, Bellary.

The girls of the Junior and Senior Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society distinguished themselves by securing eight First Class Honours and 13 Second Class Honours Certificates for their handicrafts, drawing and recitation.

The course of instruction in the industrial sections of the schools are so framed as to train the hand and eye to the use of ordinary tools. Among the various industrial instructions imparted in the Certified Schools, Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Band, Laundry, Metal Works, Masonry, Kora-mat weaving, Tape Weaving, Embroidery, Spinning and Basket-making are worth mentioning. As stated in my report for 1938 shoe-making class was not popular in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, and it was abolished during the year under report. Band and Bugling are also taught as additional training to some boys in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet. As the number in this section is increasing, it would be better to open a separate Band class and to appoint a whole-time Bandmaster. In view of the increasing population of the school it is considered necessary to increase the accommodation in the vocational classes. As there is room in the Weaving section, four more looms may be put up there. The proposal for the employment of an Assistant to the Tailoring and Weaving Instructors is pending with the Government.

Special attention is paid to physical training and healthy out-door games like hockey, cricket, foot-ball, volley ball, tennikoit, basket ball and rounders form part of each day's routine. Several matches were arranged with the staff and other schools and local teams. The lack of space is a great handicap to carry out the programme of physical activities in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput.

There were 40 Scouts in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, who attended a camp on 7th January 1939. They took part in the Health and Baby week celebrations conducted in the Municipal office and secured the first prize for scout activities. They won the shield and certificate for the second year in succession. The scout troupe and cub pack of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, attended the District Rally at Vellore and conducted themselves creditably. The Girl Guides of the Junior and Senior Certified Schools attached to the Madras Children's Aid Society attended every Monday the meeting conducted by the Rangers of the Church of Scotland Mission Industrial School, Kilpauk, and took part in all the activities organized by the Central District Girl Guide Company. During the year under review 16 new girls were enrolled.

Ambulance and First Aid training continued to be imparted during the year. Thirty pupils and 3 petty officers were trained during the year as against 14 pupils in the previous year. Thirteen pupils and all the petty officers were the recipients of First Aid Certificates.

Religious and moral instructions continued to be imparted to the pupils by the paid teachers regularly. Public spirited gentlemen who were willing to take up this honorary work were also appointed. In the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, the Rev. Father D. Raju conducted 4 classes to the Roman Catholic pupils and Sri P. S. Seshachallam Chetti 3 to the Hindu pupils. The Rev. Father Fidelis, O.F.M., conducted classes every Sunday to the Roman Catholic pupils of the Junior Certified School, Bellary. I regret to record that the number of honorary moral and religious instructors and the number of classes held by them has decreased considerably during the year.

It is absolutely essential to provide recreation to the children apart from the games and other educational entertainments and for this purpose they were taken to several

places of interest. The girls of the Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society were taken to the Zoo, the Museum and to certain other exhibitions and places of educational interest. They attended certain cinema shows at the West End and the Sagar Talkies. Periodically, the National Health Association arranges to show health pictures in the school premises. The children of the Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children were taken to a variety entertainment held at the Sir P. Theagaraya Chetty Secondary School, the beach, the Zoo, the Seva Sadan and certain cinema shows. A bear show and a magic lantern show were held in the school by the Health Association.

9. *Previous occupation.*—Of those admitted during the year, 211 were not employed, 59 were employed in professional handicrafts, 98 were labourers and coolies, 28 were school pupils, 31 beggars and wanderers, 10 were employed in agriculture, 3 in commerce and trade, 4 in mechanical arts and one was a domestic servant.

10. *Pupils detained previously.*—Four hundred and twenty pupils out of those admitted during the year were either first offenders, destitutes, orphans or uncontrollables and 25 were once previously detained in Certified Schools.

11. *Escapes and recaptures.*—Twenty-three pupils escaped during the year against 17 in the previous year. Of these 4 each escaped from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, 14 from the Junior Certified School, Bellary, and one from the Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society. Twenty-one pupils were recaptured during the year.

12. *Offences and punishments.*—During the year 372 offences were reported against 247 in the year previous. Of these, 59 relate to discipline, 17 to work, 71 to prohibited articles, 74 to assaults, escapes, etc., and 151 to all other breaches of school rules. The punishments awarded were warnings 18, fines 2, deprivation of marks and leisure hours 9, reduction 14, cuts on the palm 268, whipping 6 and other punishments 55. Except that there was an organized move on the part of certain pupils in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, to escape from the School, the conduct of the pupils on the whole was satisfactory.

13. *Dietary.*—The scale of diet prescribed for the three Government Certified Schools in G.O. No. 1874, Home, dated 1st April 1939, is being followed. The revised rate of grants sanctioned in G.O. No. 1100, Home, dated 4th March 1940, in respect of diet, clothing and medicine to the Madras Children's Aid Society and the reduced rate of Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem for each pupil sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 5446, Home, dated 16th October 1939, to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras, will be followed from 1940 onwards.

14. *Expenditure.*—Excluding the charges on account of jail manufacture—purchase of raw materials, which works up to Rs. 744 and the grants to Private Certified Schools, viz., Rs. 60,838, the total expenditure in respect of the three Government Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 1,55,382 as against Rs. 1,38,825 in the year previous. The increase of Rs. 16,557 is mainly noticeable under dietary charges, medical and sanitary, clothing and bedding, transport of pupils, other supplies and services and extraordinary charges. This is due to the rise in school population as compared with the previous year, viz., 1,162/14 against 1,033/57.

The average cost per head per annum was Rs. 147 in the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, Rs. 118 in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, and Rs. 128 in the Junior Certified School, Bellary. The grants to the Private Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 60,837-12-9 against Rs. 56,375-5-8 in 1938. The increase is chiefly due to the opening of a Remand Home under the management of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society at Salem in G.O. Ms. No. 1887, Home, dated 3rd April 1939, with effect from 1st June 1939, and to the additional grant paid to the Madras Children's Aid Society on account of employment of a woman probation officer and other staff.

Receipts.—Excluding the sum of Rs. 744 relating to manufactory charges, the total receipts of the three Certified Schools amounted to Rs. 7,049-10-1 or Rs. 7,050 against Rs. 6,125-11-11 or Rs. 6,126 in 1938—vide details shown below:

XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements—Certified Schools.

	RS.	A.	P.
Miscellaneous Jail Receipts	1,070	14	2
Jail manufactures	5,859	10	11
Recoveries of over payments	121	8	0
Deduct—Refunds—Voted	—2	7	0
	7,049	10	1

The Madras Children's Aid Society has also credited a sum of Rs. 261-14-11 under Jail Manufactures during 1939 as against Rs. 175-13-8 in 1938 due to the sale of cotton

goods. The Madras Society for the Protection of Children and the Madura Children's Aid Society have remitted a sum of Rs. 7-6-7 under XXII. Jails and Convict Settlements—Miscellaneous—during the year.

15. *Vital statistics.*—The number of admissions to hospital and the daily average sick in the three Government Certified Schools increased from 460 and 9/27 in 1938 to 605 and 14/90 during the year under review. There were 5 deaths against 2 in the previous year. Two boys transferred from the Senior Certified School, Chingleput to the Headquarters Hospital and the Government Mental Hospital, died of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis and suicide respectively. One death occurred in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, due to acute Brights and 2 in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, of Myocarditis and suicide.

The number of admissions to hospitals and the daily average sick in the schools certified under section 6 (2) of the Madras Children Act, 1920, were 40 and 2/20 respectively during the year under report against 71 and 4/98 in 1938. Six deaths were recorded during the year against 3 in the previous year. The Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society were responsible for two deaths, one due to Enteric fever and the diagnosis of the other was not known while the Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children was responsible for four deaths, three of which were due to Tuberculosis, Typhoid and Septic Embolism. The cause of the other death was not known.

16. *Weightment statistics.*—Of the 348 pupils discharged during the year 342 gained weight, 5 neither gained nor lost weight and 1 lost weight.

17. *Water-supply.*—The Senior Certified School, Chingleput, obtains its water-supply from the municipal mains. The gardens failed to meet the demands of the school due to a severe drought in the district. The spring well in the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, is the chief source of water-supply to the school. The well was fitted up with a pump during the year. In spite of the boring operations carried out during the year, the well has almost dried up. This problem has to be solved. There is a well called Military well near the school which is reported to be full throughout the year. If after examination, the water is found to be bacteriologically safe, it would be better to construct an overhead tank into which the water from the well may be pumped by an electric motor pump as electricity is available locally. Water from the overhead tank may be distributed to the school by means of pipe lines. The Alipuram tank forms the chief source of water-supply to the Junior Certified School, Bellary. But water for drinking and cooking purposes is obtained from the municipal tap near the school gate by water carts. The question of linking the school to the municipal supply is still under correspondence, and even the municipal water-supply cannot always be depended upon. The certified schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society get water from the Corporation supply. The Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children gets the protected municipal supply for cooking and drinking purposes. For other purposes, water from the well in the school compound is being used. The well has two pumps attached to it. The St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore, gets municipal tap water for all purposes.

18. *Sanitary and other improvements.*—The buildings, in general, are in a good state of repairs. In the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, the new fly proof latrine was badly damaged during the year by a cyclone. It was, however, retiled with Mangalore tiles and is now in use. Though the shower-bath room was completed and handed over to the school, it is not being used as it requires much labour to pump water to the overhead cistern. It can, however, be brought into use, if water is pumped into the overhead cistern direct from the well.

The waste water from the bathing ghat in the Junior Certified School, Bellary, is used to water the newly-opened garden. All the wild growths and dirt in the compound have been thoroughly removed. Regular gravel roads are laid and flower beds and avenue bushes are grown. The gloomy appearance of the school has vanished.

The third cottage in the 'Retreat' which was completed and handed over to the Madras Children's Aid Society during the previous year was occupied only during the year under report. In the Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children two flush-out latrines—one for the boys and the other for the girls—were constructed during the year.

19. *Accommodation.*—The total accommodation available in the three Government Certified Schools is 954—Chingleput 420, Ranipet 134 and Bellary 400. The actual population on the 6th April 1940 was 559 at the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and 327 at the Junior Certified School, Bellary, where the overcrowding is not felt very much as the new barracks of the old Alipuram Jail are taken over when necessity arises. The actual population of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet, on the day of my recent visit on the 4th April 1940 was 352, an excess of over 218 pupils. The excess is being accommodated in tents—each tent to hold 10 pupils. I am glad to record that the construction of a dormitory which was ordered to be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1940-41 as

mentioned in my report for 1938 was again taken up and was sanctioned during the year under report. It is under construction; but even after completion it can accommodate only 100 boys. In view of the steady increase in the daily average population it would appear that at least one more Junior Certified School and one more Senior Certified School are required. In the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, there is not even enough space for the physical activities for such a large number of boys.

The question of arranging for the separate detention of girls above 12 years from those below that age in the Madras Children's Aid Society referred to in my report for 1938 was taken up during the year, but it was ordered to be treated as a Part II Scheme for 1941-42 in G.O. Ms. No. 6240, Home, dated 4th September 1939.

20. *After-care report.*—The statement appended to this report furnishes statistics in respect of the juveniles discharged, the nature of discharge, character, education, etc., after discharge, the kind of industrial training imparted and followed after discharge, etc. Of the 348 pupils discharged during the year, 23 are not traceable, 48 are under the charge of their parents, 4 under probation officers, 89 are suitably employed and behaving well, 24 are not employed but behaving well, one joined school, three are reported to be behaving indifferently and two are reported to have reverted to crime. The reports of 108 are not due and those of 46 including 3 who were detained only for a short period and were not taught any vocation, are reported to have not been received.

21. *Visits.*—Diwan Bahadur Sri G. Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I.E., Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools, visited all the Certified Schools during the year. Mrs. Hilda Theodore, who was the Honorary Inspectress of Certified Schools up to 31st March 1939, visited the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. Sri K. Hunsraj Sowcar and Sri P. S. Seshachallam Chetty visited the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, Sri K. Mannaji Rao, Janab Usman Sait Sahib Bahadur, Sri C. Bheemiah Chowdry, Sri K. Narayanaswami Goud and Dr. Lakshmi Devi, the Junior Certified School, Bellary, Mrs. S. Hayles, Mrs. M. Hensman, Mrs. M. N. Clubwalla, Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Miss) H. D. Lazarus, A. V. Chanda, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Gravely, Mr. H. Pitcher, Deaconess Creighton, Deaconess Coldthurst, Miss Millicent Shephard, Miss Muriel Simon, Secretary, Red Cross Society, Sri S. Nageswaran, Probation Officer, Bombay, Dr. (Miss) G. Kennett of Madura, Miss Faith Parmelee, General Secretary, Young Women Christian Association, Miss N. Philips, Sri R. Venkata Nayudu, J. C. Forester, Esq. of Australia, Mr. O. V. Alexander of Young Men Christian Association, Madras, Lady Scheneider, Miss M. Walker of the Salvation Army, Mrs. M. R. Ladden, Miss A. W. Brough and Miss Margaret Piachaud and Miss Sarah Poonen of the Young Women Christian Association visited the Junior and Senior Certified Schools under the Madras Children's Aid Society, Rao Bahadur Sri M. Munuswami Nayudu, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Sri T. Ramanujam, B.A., B.L., Sri D. Kannayya Nayudu, B.A., Sri P. M. Audikesavulu Nayakar, M.L.A., Miss Shephard, Diwan Bahadur Sri V. N. Viswanatha Rao, Rao Sahib Sri P. Ramachandra Chetti Garu, Sri P. Ekantharanga Nayudu, B.A., L.T., Mr. K. Bose of Calcutta, and Sri S. Satyamurti, Mayor of Madras, visited the Junior Certified School under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras. Many other ladies and gentlemen visited the schools and the department is indebted to all of them for their valuable remarks and suggestions.

I inspected and visited all the Government Certified Schools and visited all the other schools certified under section 6 (2) of the Madras Children Act, 1920.

22. *Miscellaneous and concluding remarks.*—During my visits to subsidiary jails, I have noticed juveniles, adolescents and adult offenders being kept together during their remand period in places where there are no remand homes, though it is laid down in the rules under the Children Act that children and young persons under arrest or remand or committed for trial shall not be detained in jail with other persons. This practice is very unsatisfactory as these young offenders are mixed up with adult and hardened criminals, whose association with children or young persons, though for a short while, is sure to have positively bad effects on their young plastic minds. I was also given to understand by a number of boys in the Certified Schools during my inspections and visits to the schools, that they were kept with adult offenders during the period of their trial. The statistics received from subsidiary jails and the schools show that a good number of the juveniles were detained in subsidiary jails and police lock-ups during the period of their remand. To obviate the danger of contamination and the resulting manufacture of criminals, I am of the opinion that remand homes may be opened where these offenders may be kept during their remand period.

The Remand Homes and Clubs for the boys and girls which are under the control and management of the Madras Children's Aid Society continued to do good service. Eighty-nine boys and girls were on probation at the beginning of the year and 219 were placed on probation during the year making a total of 308. Of these, 77 completed their probation period satisfactorily, 9 went out of the Madras City limits with permission, 7 were re-arrested and sent to Certified Schools for reverting to crime and 8 who were declared as uncontrollable were sent to Certified Schools. There are at present six Probation Officers including the Woman Probation Officer. The salary of five of the Probation

Officers including that of the Woman Probation Officer is met by the Government. The Probation Officers have paid 5,392 visits to the probationers during the year and have enquired into 307 cases of the Juvenile Court. They have paid 996 visits to the parents of the Night School children and made 218 enquiries on petitions under sections 29 and 30 of the Madras Children Act, 1920, and on petitions for discharge from Certified Schools on licence. The Probation Sub-Committee of the Society reviews the work of the Probation Officers.

I am glad to record that Government have taken up the question of amending the Madras Children Act on the lines suggested in my last report. However, I would like to bring to the notice of Government that the minimum period of detention fixed in the Act is by experience, found to be too short a period for the proper training of the pupils. While the minimum period for the detention of a pupil in a Senior Certified School is fixed as 2 years, that for a Junior Certified School has not been fixed. So much so, the courts have power to send the pupils even for a day's detention in the Junior Certified Schools. The question was placed before the Government but they have not accepted my proposal in their Memorandum No. 28009-G-1, Home, dated 11th September 1939. I would request that it may be reconsidered. Of course the Headmasters can use their discretion in regard to the capabilities of individual pupils and place their cases for the consideration of the committee of visitors or the managing committee, as the case may be, for the discharge of the pupils on licence.

In my administration report for the year 1938, I have stated that those who have taken any active part in any scheme for the reformation of the offenders, feel rightly that the case is certainly very hopeful if we "catch them young." Treatment, therefore, of the individual offender should begin when he is quite young. Hence the establishment of institutions for the young offenders. But these institutions, as they are, cannot produce the desired results, if a thorough psychological examination of the young delinquent is not undertaken by trained psychologists. It was also with that view in my mind that I suggested the appointment of an expert psychologist for the Madras Children's Aid Society in my letter No. 2880/38/A-3, dated 21st September 1939, but the proposal had been deferred in Government Memorandum No. 31320-F-3, Home, dated the 9th October 1939.

23. *Honorary officers.*—I am indebted to the members of the various school committees for their valuable assistance and advice for the management of their respective schools and also to the representatives of the various philanthropic bodies and social service leagues for their unselfish and unostentatious efforts to assist the reclamation of our young charges. The Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Madras, volunteered to take up the after care of the ex-pupils of Certified Schools in such places where Children's Aid Societies do not exist. Government have in G.O. No. 5228, Home, dated 2nd October 1939, accepted the suggestion and entrusted the after-care work of the juveniles to the Society with special instructions that precautions should be taken by the Society to see that the pupils do not come in contact with the adult discharged convicts especially habituals in the Homes.

I may, however, mention that it is not advisable or desirable for obvious reasons to entrust the work to any private or other organization which deals with convicts or ex-convicts as it is sure to leave a stigma on the juveniles dealt with by such organizations. It may also create an impression on the minds of the public that these juveniles have something to do with the prisons and that they are also young criminals whereas a young delinquent is called a "child" up to 14 years and a "young person" up to 16 years. It will also lead to contamination and corruption of the youth by those who are experts in the art of crime, if they are kept under the same roof. I have myself seen during my visits ex-Certified School boys and even probationers kept in the Discharged Prisoners' Homes with adult and experienced ex-convicts—a practice which is fraught with grave consequences to the child or young person. But because the after-care of the delinquents is essential as a preventive measure, Government had to accept the suggestion of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It would be better and more safer if Children's Aid Societies are started in all the districts of the Province to enable us to tide over this difficulty and I would suggest to Government that the District Magistrates of the several districts may be requested to form a Children's Aid Society in every district of the Province, if possible.

24. *Annual reports.*—The annual reports of the Headmasters of the Government Certified Schools and the schools certified under section 6 (2) of the Madras Children Act, 1920, are forwarded herewith for perusal and return.

S. C. CONTRACTOR, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.
Chief Inspector of Certified Schools

APPENDICES.

(1)

I.—Statement showing the number of pupils admitted into and discharged from the Certified Schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Particulars.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.						Total.		
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' school, Vellore.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Remaining at the beginning of the year	478	..	233	..	404	..	..	98	73	30	..	3	1,188	181	1,319
Admitted during the year by direct committal	229	..	113	..	43	..	..	25	22	13	..	..	407	38	445
Received by transfer—															
From certified schools in the Province	* 5	..	25	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	32	6	38
From certified schools outside the Province	3	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Received by recapture	3	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Returned from licence	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Returned under Part IX, Act III of 1900	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	21
Returned from leave	3	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	54
Returned from hospital	25	..	14	..	48	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	87	2	89
Total	770	..	441	..	518	..	..	131	95	43	..	3	1,824	177	2,001
Disposals—															
Transferred to other certified schools	† 1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	† 27	6	..	..	38	6	39
Transferred to Borstal schools	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
Discharged on expiry of detention	149	..	31	..	88	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	283	13	276
Discharged on appeal	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	5	3	8
Do. licence	21	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	39	2	41
Do. medical grounds	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Special discharge	13	..	6	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	20	5	25
Sent under Part IX, Act III of 1900	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
Sent to hospital	39	..	16	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	107
Escaped	4	..	4	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	1	23
Died	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	6	3	9
Sent on leave	3	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Total	255	..	118	..	166	..	..	23	34	9	..	1	568	38	601
Remaining at the end of the year.	515	..	328	..	352	..	..	108	61	34	..	2	1,256	144	1,400
Daily average	496.17	..	286.64	..	379.33	..	..	107.66	71.45	32.04	..	2.25	1,233.59	141.95	1,375.54

* Includes one from Central Jail, Visagapatam.
† Reformatory school, Delhi.
‡ Includes one transferred to the C.E.Z.M.S. School for the Deaf

(2)

II.—Statement showing the period of detention of pupils admitted into the Certified Schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Particulars.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.										Total.
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.				
Not exceeding two years ..	59	..	7	..	4	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	70	8	78		
Over two years and not exceeding three years ..	121	..	23	..	16	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	160	3	163		
Over three years and not exceeding four years ..	42	..	38	..	9	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	89	4	93		
Over four years and not exceeding five years ..	6	..	28	..	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	40	3	45		
Over five years and not exceeding ten years ..	1	..	17	..	6	..	..	7	16	8	..	..	40	15	55		
Over ten years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	..	..	6	5	11		
Total ..	229	..	113	..	48	..	..	25	22	13	..	..	407	38	445		

(3)

III.—Statement showing the children admitted into the certified schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939 who had been previously convicted.

Particulars.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.									Total.
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		The Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		The Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
(1) Number admitted during the year	229	..	113	..	43	..	..	25	22	13	..	..	407	38	445	
(2) First offenders	205	..	112	..	43	..	..	25	22	13	..	..	382	38	420	
(3) Once previously convicted	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	25	
(4) Twice previously convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(5) Thrice previously convicted	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(6) More than thrice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total of items (2) to (6)	229	..	113	..	43	..	..	25	22	13	..	..	407	38	445	

(4)

IV.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among pupils in the certified schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

Particulars.	Government certified schools.									Aided private certified schools.									Total.		
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.			Junior Certified School, Ranipet.			Junior Certified School, Bellary.			Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.			Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.			St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Number of pupils admitted into hospitals.	315	..	315	110	..	110	180	..	180	..	17	17	11	12	23	..	..	616	29	645	
Daily average sick	8.87	..	8.87	1.93	..	1.93	4.10	..	4.10	..	0.05	0.05	1.32	0.83	2.15	..	..	16.22	0.88	17.10	
Number of deaths	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	2	2	3	1	4	..	..	8	3	11	
* (1) Suicide.																					
(2) Cerebrospinal meningitis.																					
† Acute Brights.																					
‡ (1) Myocarditis.																					
(2) Suicide.																					
§ (1) Enteric Fever.																					
(2) Diagnosis not known.																					
(1) Tuberculosis.																					
(2) Typhoid.																					
(3) Septic Embolism.																					
(4) Diagnosis not known.																					

(5)

V.—Statement showing the after-progress of pupils discharged from the certified schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.

(i) <i>Nature of discharge.</i>																
Government certified schools.																
Aided private certified schools.																
Nature of discharge.		Senior Certified School, Chingleput.				Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.		Total.
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
Ordinary discharges	..	..	149	..	31	..	83	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
On appeal	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
On licence	..	..	21	..	6	..	10	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..
On medical grounds	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Special discharges	..	..	18	..	6	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	186	..	44	..	94	..	..	20	4	2	..	1	..	..

(ii) Vocation taught in schools.

Vocation taught.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.									
	Senior Certified School Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.		Total.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Tailoring	28	..	12	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57	
Weaving	30	..	11	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	65	20	75	
Metal work	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	
Carpentry	25	..	16	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	65	
Laundry	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10	
Masonry	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	
Gardening	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	1	59	
Band	22	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22	
Blacksmithy	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	
Net-weaving and basket making.	..	..	..	..	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	
No training	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	5	
Total	186	..	44	..	94	..	20	4	2	1	..	1	328	22	348	

* And gardening.
† Needlework and hand work also.
‡ Two boys and one girl discharged on licence omitted.

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V.—Statement showing the after-progress of pupils discharged from the certified schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939—*cont.*

(iii) *Vocation followed.*

Particulars.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.								
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.		Total.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tailoring	18	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24
Weaving	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
Metal work	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Blacksmithy	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
Carpentry	15	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
Masonry	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Gardening	23	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
Laundry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
Band	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Shoe making	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Tinker	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Employed by firms ..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
Trade	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Basket-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dhoby	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Coolies	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Domestic servant ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
Unemployed	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
With parents	..	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Cooking	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	21
Reports not yet due ..	68	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	..	108
Reports due but not received ..	34	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	48
Whereabouts not known ..	..	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
Convicted	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
In school	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2
Not taught any vocation ..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	4
Total	186	..	44	..	94	..	20	12	1	..	1	..	326	22	348

* In remand Home.

† Two boys and one girl discharged on licence omitted.

(iv) *Education of pupils discharged from the Certified Schools of the Province of Madras during the year 1939.*

State of education.	Government certified schools.						Aided private certified schools.									Total.
	Senior Certified School, Chingleput.		Junior Certified School, Ranipet.		Junior Certified School, Bellary.		Madras Children's Aid Society, Madras.		Madras Society for the Protection of Children, Madras.		St. Mary's Adi-Dravida Girls' School, Vellore.					
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Literate—																
On admission ..	..	..	81	..	14	..	31	..	..	9	..	..	1	126	10	136
On discharge ..	..	..	186	..	44	..	94	..	..	20	2	..	1	326	21	347
Illiterate—																
On admission ..	..	..	105	..	30	..	68	..	..	11	2	1	..	200	12	212
On discharge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
					* Two boys and one girl discharged on licence omitted.											

* Two boys and one girl discharged on licence omitted.

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