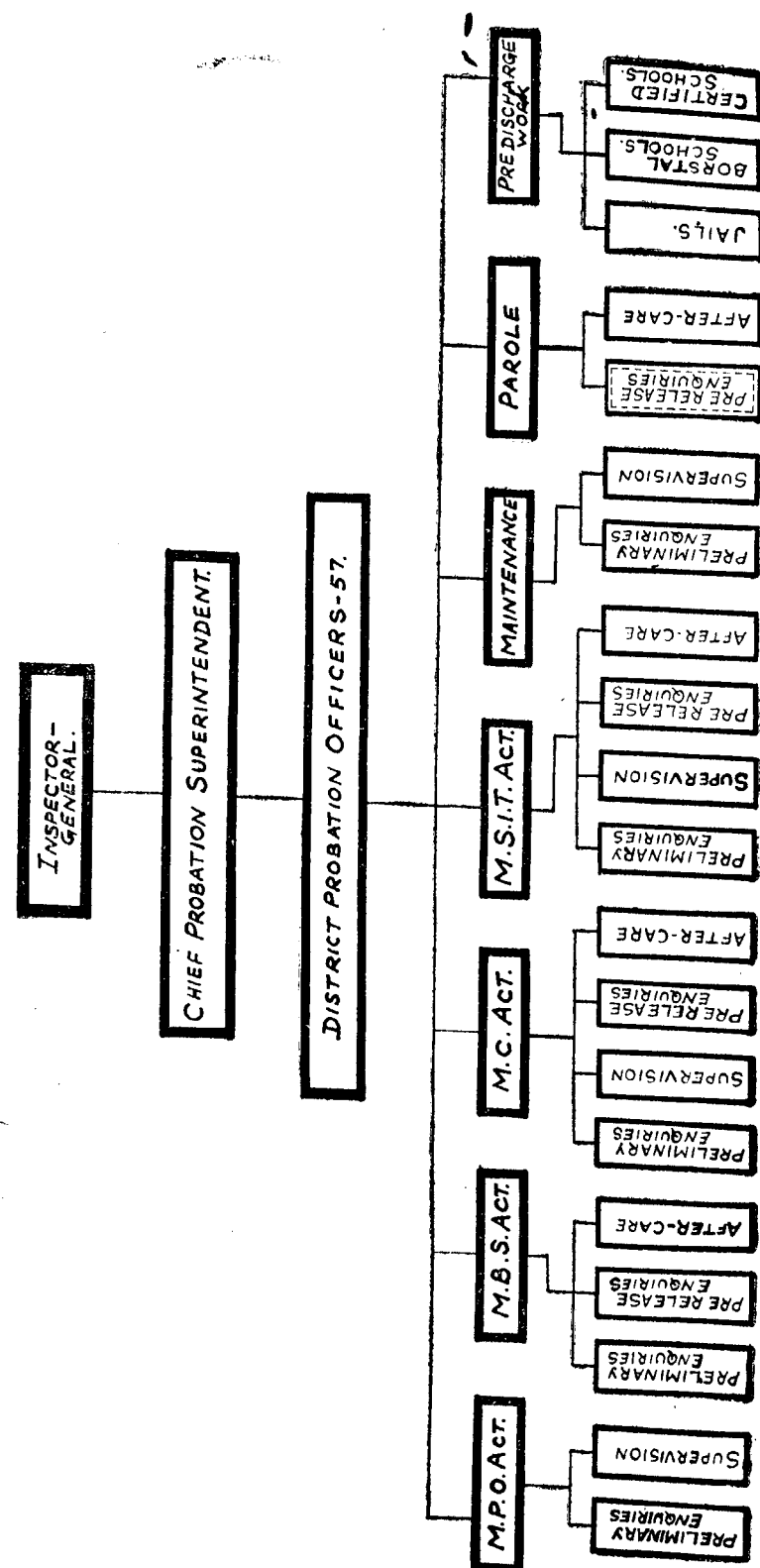




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ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS STATE - 1952.



ROC. No. 128/P.1/53.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

Egmore, Madras-8, dated 24th April 1953.

From

SRI S. A. IYENGAR, I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

Egmore, Madras-8.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Fort St. George, Madras-9.

Sir,

I submit my report on the working of the Probation Department for the year 1952.

2. I was in charge of the administration of the department for the whole year, and Sri V. Krishna Menon, M.A., B.L., held the post of the Chief Probation Superintendent throughout the year.

3. All the posts that existed at the end of the previous year were continued throughout the year. The Second Additional District Probation Officer sanctioned for the Salem district during the previous year was filled up during the year under report and this Additional Probation Officer began to function from 1st May 1952 with his headquarters at Namakkal. During the year, the Government sanctioned the appointment of a Second Additional Probation Officer in the North Arcot district and also one more Leave Reserve. The Additional District Probation Officer in North Arcot took charge of his post after three months training on 7th November 1952, with his headquarters at Ranipet.

The services of Sri R. Venkataramanjulu who had been working as District Probation Officer in the Nellore district since 24th October 1950 were terminated on 18th March 1952 on account of unsatisfactory work.

Sri T. Devarajulu, B.Sc., one of the District Probation Officers in the City of Madras was appointed Peishkar in the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasathanams at Tirumalai, and was relieved of his duties on 31st July 1952. The Government have permitted him to retain lien in the Probation Department for a period of one year. All the other officers continued throughout the year. At the end of the year there were 57 Probation Officers in the State. Their names, qualifications, dates of appointment and headquarters as on 31st December 1952 are given in Appendix A.

4. Orientation and pre-discharge work.—During the year under report the Probation Department undertook a new and important item of work, viz., the orientation and pre-discharge work in correctional institutions, i.e., in Jails, Borstal and Certified Schools, in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools. The object of the orientation and pre-discharge programme is to acquaint the convict, inmate or pupil, as the case may be,

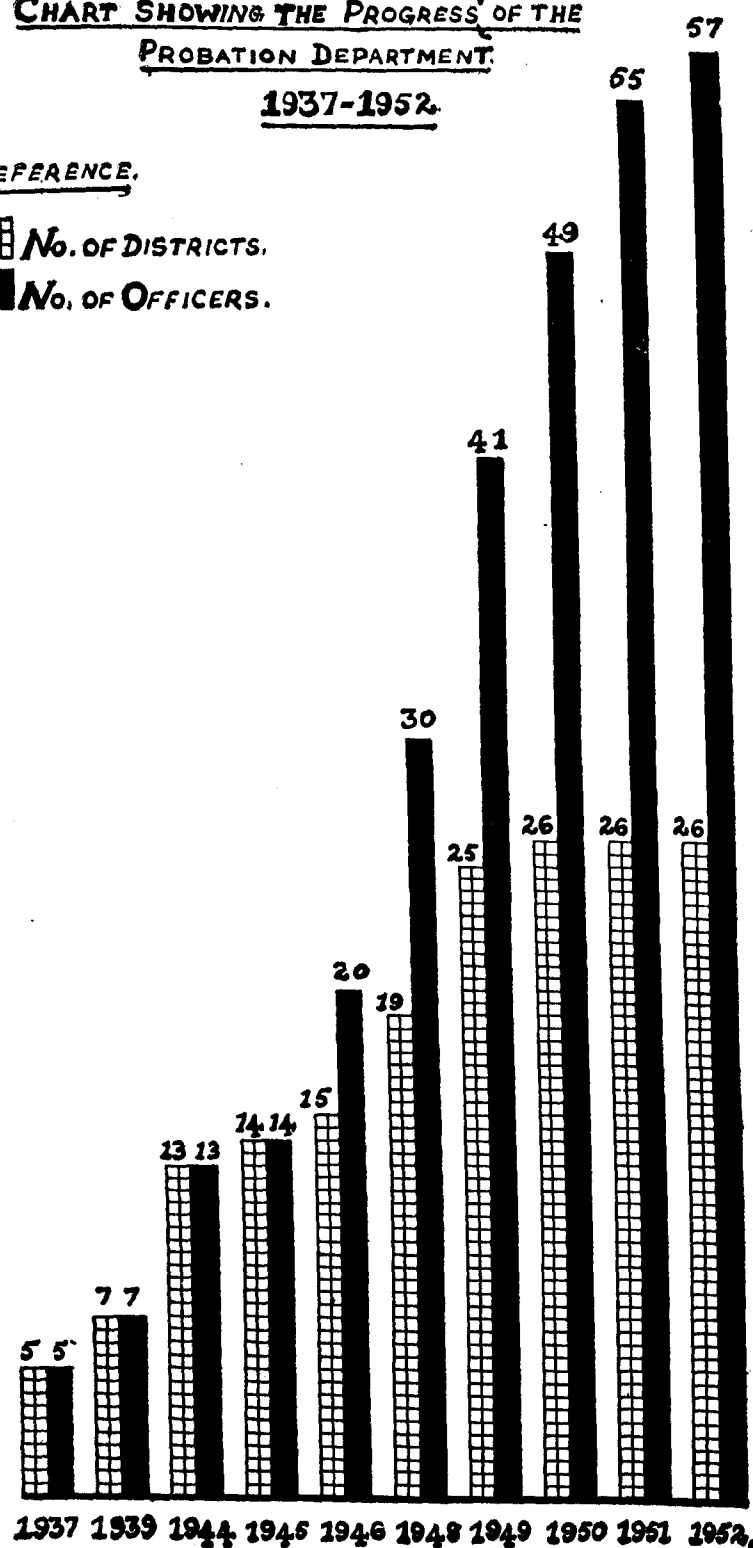
CHART SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT.

1937-1952.

REFERENCE.

 No. OF DISTRICTS.

 No. OF OFFICERS.



soon after his admission to the institution, with the object of his detention in the institution, with the facilities which are available to him and which he can make use of in the institution for his reformation and re-education, to disabuse him of the wrong notions and ideas which he may have nurtured about correctional institutions and their staff, to enable him to keep in constant contact with his parents and relations outside, and thus in all possible ways to maintain his morale at a high level and prevent him from degeneration and despondency. In short, the orientation and pre-discharge programme creates among the inmates of an institution a wholesome and congenial atmosphere so necessary for the successful practice of correctional methods, and prepares the way for a smooth discharge of the inmates and for their easy absorption into society.

The work was started as an experimental measure in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Borstal School, Palayamkottai and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. In the case of prisoners committed to the two jails, the pre-discharge work was restricted to those with a sentence of six months and above, and in the two schools, all inmates admitted on or after the 1st July 1952 were brought under this scheme, since the minimum period of committal to the schools was two years. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Madras which has always been working in close liaison with the Probation Department appointed a Welfare Officer in the City of Madras with status and position compatible with that of the Probation Officers, to assist the Probation Officers in the City in this important piece of work. The Government approved of the new scheme in their Memo. No. 121960-Prisons-II-52-2, Home, dated, 14/21st August 1952, and wanted a special report on the working of the scheme for the period of six months ending 31st December 1952. My report on the working of the scheme—which has already been submitted to the Government—is appended. (Appendix B.)

Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert on Criminology and Correctional Administration, who was invited to this State for consultations mainly in connection with the orientation and pre-discharge work, and generally on Probation and other correctional subjects, visited Madras, Coimbatore, Kozhikode, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Chingleput, and held discussions and conferences with me, the Chief Probation Superintendent and the Probation Officers, in charge of the orientation and pre-discharge work. He was thoroughly satisfied with the lines on which the work had already been started and with the records that were maintained, but he was doubtful whether the Probation Officers, so few in number, would be able to go a long way with such huge case work problems to carry, unless assistance was given to them in the form of additional officers and clerks and peons. He expressed extreme satisfaction at the excellent relationship that existed between the institutional officers and the probation officers.

At the conclusion of his programme in the State Dr. Edward Galway attended a conference convened by the Law Minister and attended by me, the Assistant Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Probation Superintendent, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, the Joint Secretary, Home Department. Justice Sri P. Rajagopalan and Sri W. R. S. Sattianathan, Sri R. Parthasarathi, the Director of Information and Publicity was also present. At the suggestion of Dr. Galway the conference was of opinion that in the future set up, the Probation Department, the Department of Certified Schools and the Jail Department should form three divisions of a

single and comprehensive department called the Department of Correctional Services, that the head of this department should be called the Director of Correctional Services and that he should be a co-ordinating and administrative officer without having to attend to the routine administration of each division.

5. *Probation Advisory Committee.*—During the year under report the Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society met twice. The Committee secured employment for seventeen probationers, ex-Board inmates and ex-pupils and spent a sum of Rs. 194-3-0 in giving financial assistance to the probationers and ex-inmates recommended by the District Probation Officers.

Under the auspices of the Probation Advisory Committee a public meeting was arranged on 29th October 1952 at the Victoria Public Hall, Madras, at which Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Law Minister, Madras, presided and Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert on Criminology, spoke on 'Probation and After-care'. Short excerpts from the press report of his speech are reproduced below :—

"Dr. Galway said he had been connected with Probation work for long in the United States. He had visited the various States in India studying the work done to assist prisoners to become useful and honourable members of Society and added that Madras, as in many other matters, had given the lead in this branch of work. He said that Madras should be complimented for the work done here, and for the lead she had given in Probation and After-care. Other States in India and even some countries in the world could well follow the example of this State. The work of members of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society was indeed laudable. He had already suggested to Orissa to study the working of the Probation and After-care methods in Madras. He said that he was proud to find after-care hostels in Madras to reform offenders. This was the basic philosophy that was needed to make the unfortunate people healthy members of society. Even in America there were no After-care hostels as they had in Madras, and he would recommend to America the example of Madras in this matter. What greatly struck him was the integrated and co-ordinated way in which work was done in this State. He was glad that great attention was bestowed on children's work and that there was very good co-ordination between institutional and individual work among prisoners.

"Even in respect of Adult and Children's Probation going hand-in-hand as it should, Madras led the way. The kinship between Probation and After-care was most essential. The gap between Probation and After-care and between Juvenile and Adult Probation was wide in most areas of the world. Dr. Edward Galway said he was therefore glad that Madras had recognized the importance of bridging this gap and bringing about close relationship between these.

"The United Nations took great interest in Probation work as it was a social and economic problem. Naturally the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders formed a major part of its social welfare activities, and the need to give this work top priority had been well-recognized in the United Nations."

Sri G. Janakiram Chetty, the Honorary Secretary of the Probation Advisory Committee was At Home to Dr. Edward Galway and to the other

guests of the evening and I take this opportunity to thank the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, its Probation Committee and especially Sri G. Janakiram Chetty for their valuable co-operation and support in the work of Probation and also for their ready response to the appeals for monetary and other help to persons recommended by the Probation Department. I thank them specially for readily appointing at my request a Welfare Officer for doing the orientation and pre-discharge work in the Penitentiary, Madras, along with the City Probation Officers.

6. *The Madras Jail Reforms Committee.*—The report of the Jail Reforms Committee was published during the year and I have been asked to submit my proposals on the various recommendations. My remarks on 'Probation' have been already submitted and I hope Government will take early action on them.

I take this opportunity to thank the members of the Jail Reforms Committee and especially Sri K. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, the Chairman of the Committee, for having given this important subject of Probation its rightful place in the report and for having advocated its due recognition by all concerned.

7. *Conferences.*—Three conferences having very important bearings on correctional administration as a whole, and Probation and kindred work in particular, were held during the year under report.

The first was the Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons held at Bombay between the 15th and 17th March 1952 at which the Inspectors-General from 21 States in India participated. Dr. Walter C. Reckless, the United Nations Expert on Criminology and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, the Director of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences also participated in the Conference. This Conference was unanimously of the view that Probation was a vital factor in any modern set up of correctional administration and that it should be introduced in all States. They also felt that institutional welfare or parole officers should be appointed in all jails on the scale Rs. 250-850, to do orientation and pre-discharge work. The Conference was also of the view that there should be a Central Bureau of Correctional Services to advise, guide and co-ordinate the work of correctional administration in all the States in the country and to raise them to a common and uniform high standard.

The second conference was a Probation Conference held also at Bombay between the 28th and 31st May 1952 and attended by the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras, the Chief Probation Officers of Bombay and Uttar Pradesh and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools of Bombay. This conference was convened by the Government of India at the suggestion of Dr. Reckless and was presided over by him. Dr. Edward Galway was also present. During the conference a symposium was held for two days in the premises of the Tata School of Social Sciences, Bombay, at which the Chief Probation Superintendent spoke to the 47 Jail Officers from all over the country who were undergoing a six months' training course, and afterwards held several discussions for their benefit. The Conference felt that in order to enable the uniform spread of Probation throughout the country, there should be a central Probation Act or at least a model Probation Act sponsored by the Government of India. Certain concepts which should be included in such a Central Act were agreed upon and the Chief Probation

Superintendent was requested by the Conference to draft such an Act and forward it to Dr. Reckless to be submitted to the Government of India. Accordingly, the Chief Probation Superintendent drafted and submitted a model Act to Dr. Reckless on 26th June 1952 along with his notes. Dr. Reckless has submitted this draft Act to the Government of India along with his report for their acceptance.

The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 4245, Home, dated 21st November 1952, sanctioned the convening of the Madras State Probation Officers' Conference in December 1952, and also the merging of it with the First All-India Conference of Probation Officers. Accordingly the First All-India Conference of Probation Officers was held between the 13th and 20th December 1952, synchronising more or less with the Sixth International Conference of Social Work also being held at Madras, so that many National and International Experts in the field of Social Welfare coming as delegates of the International Conference might be requested to participate in this Conference. Thereby, an excellent opportunity was afforded to the delegates of the Conference to make use of this rare and unique chance to enrich their knowledge and skill through the lectures and discussions taking place at the Conference.

The Conference consisted of 7 parts—

- (1) The Plenary Sessions at which addresses were made by experts on various aspects of Probation and institutional treatment.
- (2) Reports of Commissions.
- (3) Presentation of the Commissions' reports to the Conference and discussions on the reports.
- (4) Reading of papers and resolutions.
- (5) Symposium.
- (6) Institutional visits.
- (7) Organizational meeting.

Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair was the Chairman of the Conference and Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, the Chief Minister of Madras, inaugurated the Conference on the 13th December 1952. The Conference was attended by 241 delegates from all over India including all the 57 Probation Officers of this State. A summary of the proceedings has already been submitted to the Government. Important excerpts from the speeches of the distinguished speakers of the Conference and the resolutions passed at the Conference are given in Appendix C.

Two organizational meetings—one of the whole conference, and the other of the Madras State delegates—were held on the 19th and 20th December 1952 presided over respectively by Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair and myself. At the first meeting a national organization called the 'National Congress of Correction, India', was formed. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, the Law Minister, Madras State, was elected the first President of the Congress and he was authorised to constitute a small drafting sub-committee to draft the constitution of the Congress and to adopt the Constitution as submitted by the sub-committee as the Constitution of the Congress. He was also authorised to form the First National Executive Committee of the Congress. At the second meeting a Madras State Probation and Correction Association was formed, also with Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair as the President of the

Association. The objects of both the Associations are similar and are reproduced below—

(a) to promote and assist in promoting the Social Welfare of the community by the practice of Probation, Parole, After-care and the kindred social services of the Courts, Prisons and other correctional institutions;

(b) to stimulate, extend and develop Probation, Parole, After-care and the kindred social services throughout the State through conferences, legislation, publication and distribution of literature and in other ways;

(c) to promote good and uniform standards in correctional work including Probation, Parole and After-care, and to further all methods for the effective, scientific and humane treatment of delinquency and its prevention;

(d) to promote fellowship and co-operation among Correctional, Probation, Parole and After-care officers and all others who are concerned in the administration of justice, and the treatment of delinquents;

(e) to collect funds and to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

The President of the National Congress appointed me, Sri V. Krishna Menon, the Chief Probation Superintendent, Madras, Sri P. N. Saxena, Chief Probation Officer, Uttar Pradesh, and Sri D. V. Kulkarni, the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay State, as members of the Drafting Sub-Committee. The sub-committee has since submitted the draft which has been adopted as the Constitution of the Congress.

8. *The work of the department.*—The Probation Department continued to be in charge of the work of Probation and After-care under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the Madras Children Act and the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The Probation Officers also continued to be in charge of the supervision of ex-convicts released prematurely under the Advisory Board Scheme. As in previous years, the courts, especially in the City of Madras, made free use of the services of the District Probation Officers in maintenance cases coming under Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Details of the working of the department are given below.

The department also started, during the year, the orientation and pre-discharge work, which I have already described above. Details of the other branches of work are given below.

9. *The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.*—Table I shows the number of preliminary investigations made by the District Probation Officers during the year under report, the number of visits paid and received by them, and the number of reports submitted by them to the courts. Tables II and III show the progress of the probationers during the year.

TABLE I.

Comparative statement of the work of District Probation Officers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Number of preliminary enquiries made during		Number of persons placed under supervision during		Number of visits paid by District Probation Officers.		Number of visits received by District Probation Officers.		Number of periodical reports submitted to courts by District Probation Officers.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras City ..	840	829	104	92	4,479	6,634	1,525	2,701	3,429	4,748
2 Anantapur ..	48	62	35	21	349	457	88	107	397	422
3 Arcot, North ..	158	208	69	81	1,139	1,293	89	34	715	398
4 Arcot, South ..	370	328	100	97	665	857	129	141	843	701
5 Bellary ..	83	72	23	31	580	505	11	12	388	253
6 Chingleput ..	130	293	70	67	1,140	1,428	217	263	1,293	1,436
7 Chittoor ..	131	207	24	75	301	439	48	72	203	388
8 Coimbatore ..	363	444	138	128	2,310	3,208	280	353	2,037	2,065
9 Cuddapah ..	138	201	47	69	371	848	67	50	405	622
10 Godavari, East ..	66	134	32	72	887	787	121	130	915	730
11 Godavari, West ..	94	74	29	49	238	293	62	51	148	191
12 Guntur ..	76	84	38	34	521	735	57	90	545	605
13 Krishna ..	154	312	85	145	1,117	1,182	266	207	535	560
14 Kurnool ..	59	81	40	59	323	495	72	65	338	453
15 Malabar ..	321	206	108	99	1,192	1,205	219	305	1,133	1,252
16 Madurai ..	414	502	170	198	2,054	2,575	595	556	2,186	2,155
17 Nellore ..	29	173	13	36	183	136	21	75	8	131
18 Nilgiris, the ..	73	63	10	8	290	185	22	6	304	146
19 Ramanathapuram ..	322	155	66	49	1,163	1,211	105	136	860	858
20 Salem ..	181	212	79	94	1,230	1,242	505	450	1,400	1,319
21 South Kanara ..	79	71	35	39	485	590	9	24	536	537
22 Srikakulam ..	48	30	56	33	250	726	4	94	323	412
23 Tanjore ..	682	541	95	105	1,246	1,227	165	141	1,441	1,217
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	842	957	260	248	1,771	1,881	943	993	1,728	1,756
25 Tirunelveli ..	212	318	69	79	1,087	1,075	121	121	1,283	1,046
26 Visakhapatnam ..	75	69	71	60	539	691	102	155	559	578
Total ..	5,979	6,689	1,866	2,068	25,910	31,965	5,843	7,302	23,968	24,979

TABLE II.

Progress of probationers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year 1952.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons on supervision at the beginning of 1952.	Number of persons placed under supervision.	Total.	Number of persons whose probation expired.	Number of persons whose probation was terminated.	Number of persons reverted to crime.	Total disposals.	Number of persons on supervision at the end of the year 1952.	Percentage reversion to crime.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1 Madras City ..	115	92	207	88	1	6	90	117	2.09
2 Anantapur ..	88	21	59	22	..	1	23	36	1.69
3 Arcot, North ..	78	81	159	47	..	4	51	108	2.51
4 Arcot, South ..	95	97	192	99	..	1	100	92	0.52
5 Bellary ..	25	31	56	22	..	2	24	32	3.57
6 Chingleput ..	71	67	138	58	..	2	55	83	1.45
7 Chittoor ..	27	75	102	11	..	..	11	91	..
8 Coimbatore ..	134	128	262	96	..	11	107	155	4.2
9 Cuddapah ..	50	69	119	44	..	..	44	75	..
10 Godavari, East ..	47	72	119	27	..	1	28	91	0.84
11 Godavari, West ..	46	49	95	48	..	..	48	52	..
12 Guntur ..	57	34	91	17	..	2	19	72	2
13 Krishna ..	98	145	283	0	..	5	..	161	2.15

TABLE II—cont.

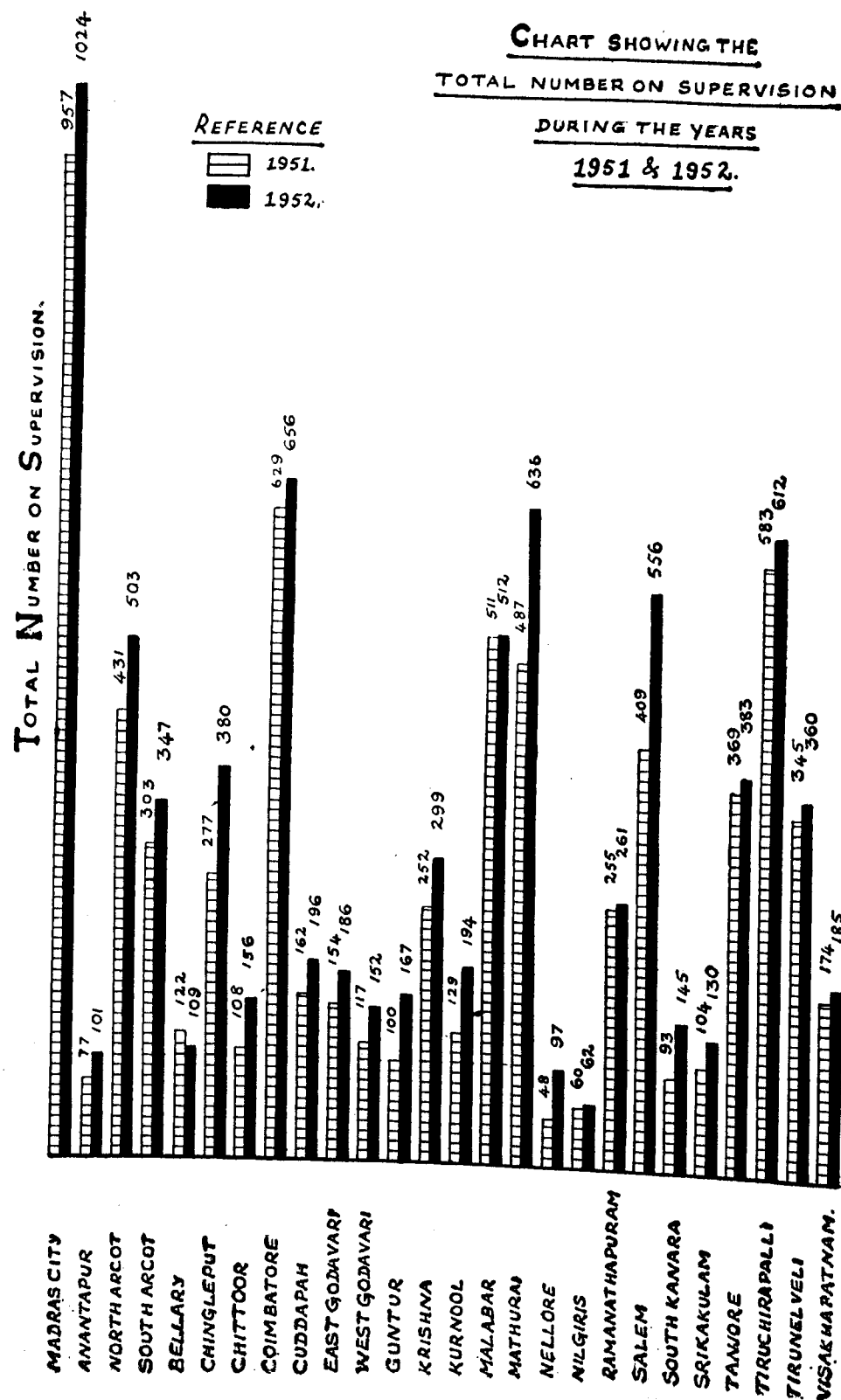
Progress of probationers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year 1952—cont.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons on supervision at the beginning of 1952.	Number of persons placed under supervision.	Total.	Number of persons whose probation expired.	Number of persons whose probation was terminated.	Number of persons reverted to crime.	Total disposals.	Number of persons on supervision at the end of the year 1952.	Percentage reversion to crime.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
14 Kurnool ..	43	59	102	29	..	3	32	70	2.94
15 Malabar ..	79	99	178	74	1	4	79	99	2.25
16 Madurai ..	187	198	385	118	..	4	122	263	1.04
17 Nellore ..	12	36	48	12	..	..	12	36	..
18 Nilgiris, the ..	11	8	19	2	..	..	2	17	..
19 Ramanathapuram ..	79	49	128	56	..	..	56	72	..
20 Salem ..	77	94	171	67	..	6	73	98	3.5
21 South Kanara ..	47	39	86	20	..	2	22	64	2.33
22 Srikakulam ..	56	33	89	39	..	..	39	50	..
23 Tanjore ..	104	105	209	59	1	3	63	146	1.44
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	202	248	450	142	6	9	157	293	2.00
25 Tirunelveli ..	93	79	172	74	..	7	81	91	4.07
26 Visakhapatnam ..	77	60	137	69	1	..	70	67	..
Total ..	1,938	2,068	4,006	1,392	10	73	1,475	2,531	1.82

TABLE III.

Comparative statement of the total number of persons dealt with under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Under section 3 of the Act, i.e., release after admonition.		Under section 4 (1) of the Act, i.e., release without supervision.		Under section 4 (1) and (2) of the Act, i.e., release with supervision order.		Total number of persons dealt with under the Act.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Madras City ..	626	1,841	684	668	104	92	1,408	2,401
2 Anantapur ..	24	53	78	107	35	21	137	181
3 Arcot, North ..	165	202	200	303	69	81	434	586
4 Arcot, South ..	257	409	276	174	100	97	633	671
5 Bellary ..	64	125	47	85	28	31	134	191
6 Chingleput ..	78	112	82	76	70	67	225	255
7 Chittoor ..	43	103	138	147	24	75	205	330
8 Coimbatore ..	678	790	155	149	138	128	971	1,087
9 Cuddapah ..	34	56	32	95	47	69	113	220
10 Godavari, East ..	6	6	20	26	32	72	58	104
11 Godavari, West ..	26	23	36	20	29	49	91	92
12 Guntur ..	11	42	9	16	38	34	58	92
13 Krishna ..	397	547	18	59	85	145	500	751
14 Kurnool ..	27	72	50	60	40	59	117	191
15 Malabar ..	90	52	150	127	108	99	348	288
16 Madurai ..	370	573	270	337	170	198	810	1,108
17 Nellore ..	64	130	25	59	13	36	102	225
18 Nilgiris, the ..	50	38	4	12	10	8	64	58
19 Ramanathapuram ..	243	239	237	109	66	49	546	397
20 Salem ..	2	23	16	30	79	94	97	147
21 South Kanara ..	2	3	18	18	35	39	55	6
22 Srikakulam ..	46	36	87	12	38	33	189	81
23 Tanjore ..	85	96	308	344	95	105	483	545
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	137	66	407	297	260	248	804	611
25 Tirunelveli ..	238	411	141	198	69	79	448	688
26 Visakhapatnam ..	37	37	11	26	71	60	119	128
Total ..	3,784	5,831	3,444	3,514	1,866	2,068	9,094	11,468



It will be seen from Table I that there was a general increase in the number of preliminary enquiries in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Madurai, Nellore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli. In other districts the number of preliminary enquiries ordered by the Courts was smaller than in the previous year. In the City of Madras there was a slight fall in the number of preliminary enquiries called for by the Courts and also the number of cases placed under supervision. This was due to the wholesale transfer on promotion of all the Presidency Magistrates except the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the arrival of new magistrates who were most of them unaccustomed to criminal Court work. The out-going magistrates wanted to dispose of all the part-heard cases before they left Madras and did not therefore call for the reports of the probation officers lest it should cause delay. The new magistrates were becoming probation minded only towards the end of the year. The number of persons placed under supervision increased in the districts of North Arcot, Bellary, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool, Madurai, Nellore, Salem, South Kanara, Tanjore and Tirunelveli. In the separation districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Nellore, Salem and Tirunelveli, there was an increased use of probation; whereas in the other separation districts the system is still in a state of flux.

The work for the whole State showed considerable progress. The number of cases under supervision during the year increased from 3,447 to 4,006, i.e., an increase of 559 or 16.22 per cent. The number of persons placed under supervision during the year increased from 1,866 to 2,068 and the number of probationers under supervision at the end of the year was 2,531 as against 1,938 showing an increase of 593 or 30.6 per cent.

The number of visits paid and the number of visits received by the District Probation Officers increased from 25,910 and 5,843 in the previous year to 31,965 and 7,392 during the year under report,—an increase of 23.37 and 26.5 per cent respectively.

The number of reports submitted to the courts also increased considerably, being 24,979 during the year under report as compared with 23,968 during the past year—an increase of 4.2 per cent. The total number of persons dealt with under the various sections of the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year under report was 11,463 compared to 9,094 in the previous year, an increase of 26.05 per cent.

10. *The Madras Children Act.*—A comparative statement of the number of juveniles dealt with by the Probation Officers in the years 1951 and 1952 is given in Table IV. This table shows that the City of Madras continued to make a liberal use of probation and that the districts of North Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Krishna, Malabar, Madurai, Salem, Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli made a fair use of probation officers for making social investigations about juveniles. The juvenile Court at Tiruchirappalli was not working for a number of months during the year under report and hence the number of juveniles referred to the Probation Officers was considerably less than last year. The other districts are still lagging behind in their appreciation of the benefits that could be derived by the wise handling of erring and uncontrollable children with the constructive assistance of Probation Officers. I repeat once again that juvenile courts should be established in all the important and thickly populated towns of the State.

TABLE IV.

Comparative statement of the work of probation under the Madras Children Act, 1920, during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Number of preliminary enquiries.		Number of juveniles on probation at the beginning of		Number placed on supervision during		Total number on supervision during		Number of cases in which probation expired during		Number on supervision at the end of	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1 Madras City ..	1,354	1,734	208	182	240	268	448	450	266	207	182	243
2 Anantapur ..	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	3	2	1
3 Arcot, North..	203	260	13	44	42	80	55	124	11	25	44	99
4 Arcot, South.	30	46	3	5	12	12	15	17	10	9	5	8
5 Bellary ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
6 Chingleput ..	239	183	28	40	44	72	72	112	32	67	40	45
7 Chittoor ..	..	20	..	2	2	3	2	5	..	2	2	3
8 Coimbatore ..	220	226	4	76	96	76	100	152	24	83	76	69
9 Cuddapah ..	..	1	13	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	..	..
10 Godavari, East.	21	3	20	22	21	1	41	23	19	13	22	10
11 Godavari, West.	8	6	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1
12 Guntur ..	..	56	..	..	..	33	..	33	..	..	..	33
13 Krishna ..	123	127	10	1	1	9	11	10	10	1	1	9
14 Kurnool ..	..	..	5	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..	7
15 Malabar ..	145	106	33	31	33	23	66	54	35	29	31	25
16 Madurai ..	46	42	15	21	25	59	40	80	19	22	21	53
17 Nellore ..	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
18 Nilgiris, the ..	..	8	..	..	1	8	1	8	1	8	..	..
19 Ramanathapuram.	16	17	6	9	4	8	10	17	1	8	9	9
20 Salem ..	56	113	44	33	37	42	81	75	48	29	33	46
21 South Kanara.	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
22 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Tanjore ..	26	63	4	10	10	5	14	15	4	12	10	3
24 Tiruchirappalli.	118	80	3	13	13	9	16	22	3	8	13	14
25 Tirunelveli ..	23	9	..	10	10	2	10	12	..	10	10	2
26 Visakhapatnam	..	..	2	6	4	13	6	19	..	7	6	12
Total ..	2,633	3,131	413	506	598	736	1,011	1,244	503	544	508	700

The total number of preliminary enquiries made during the year under report was 3,131 as against 2,633 in the previous year,—an increase of 498 or 18·91 per cent. The number of children placed under the supervision of the Probation Officers rose from 598 to 736 in the year under report and the number of juveniles under supervision during the year was 1,244 as against 1,011 in 1951.

Table V shows the number of enquiries made regarding pupils before their discharge from the certified schools, the number of expupils under the supervision of the District Probation Officers during the year under report and the number of after-care reports submitted by them as compared with the corresponding figures in the previous year. The number of ex-pupils under their supervision and the number of reports submitted decreased from 1,298 to 1,276 and from 3,761 to 3,705 respectively but the number of enquiries made increased from 774 to 1,325.

TABLE V.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-pupils during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Number of enquiries made in		Total number of ex-pupils on supervision.		Number of reports submitted during	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Madras City ..	..	205	301	169	234	549
2 Anantapur ..	..	..	10	11	14	29
3 Arcot, North ..	..	14	47	144	127	379
4 Arcot, South ..	..	33	59	47	48	182
5 Bellary ..	..	22	18	40	31	180
6 Chingleput ..	..	56	75	55	62	214
7 Chittoor ..	..	6	7	22	20	..
8 Coimbatore ..	..	29	54	95	57	152
9 Cuddapah ..	..	6	13	18	8	21
10 Godavari, East ..	..	3	10	8	10	33
11 Godavari, West ..	..	..	1	8	9	..
12 Guntur ..	..	4	8	7	13	35
13 Krishna ..	..	11	14	30	30	83
14 Kurnool ..	..	15	66	10	27	51
15 Malabar ..	..	79	196	143	131	400
16 Madurai ..	..	69	24	91	85	278
17 Nellore ..	..	..	24	12	14	23
18 Nilgiris, the ..	..	8	7	9	13	27
19 Ramanathapuram ..	..	29	15	53	41	196
20 Salem ..	..	49	84	93	112	276
21 South Kanara ..	..	..	11	14	19	60
22 Srikakulam ..	..	..	22	9	9	..
23 Tanjore ..	..	74	129	53	42	139
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	10	67	66	55	152
25 Tirunelveli ..	..	33	43	63	47	214
26 Visakhapatnam ..	..	19	20	19	18	88
Total ..	..	774	1,325	1,298	1,276	3,761

11. *The Madras Borstal Schools Act.*—Table VI gives a comparative statement of the number of ex-Borstal inmates under the supervision of the District Probation Officers and the number of after-care reports submitted by them in the years 1951 and 1952. The number of ex-inmates under supervision increased from 887 to 977 and the number of reports submitted from 2,565 to 2,620, an increase of 10·2 per cent, and 2·1 per cent respectively. The reports of the District Probation Officers showed that most of the ex-inmates have turned over a new leaf and have settled down as honest and law-abiding citizens. The percentage of reversion among those under supervision during the year was 4·81.

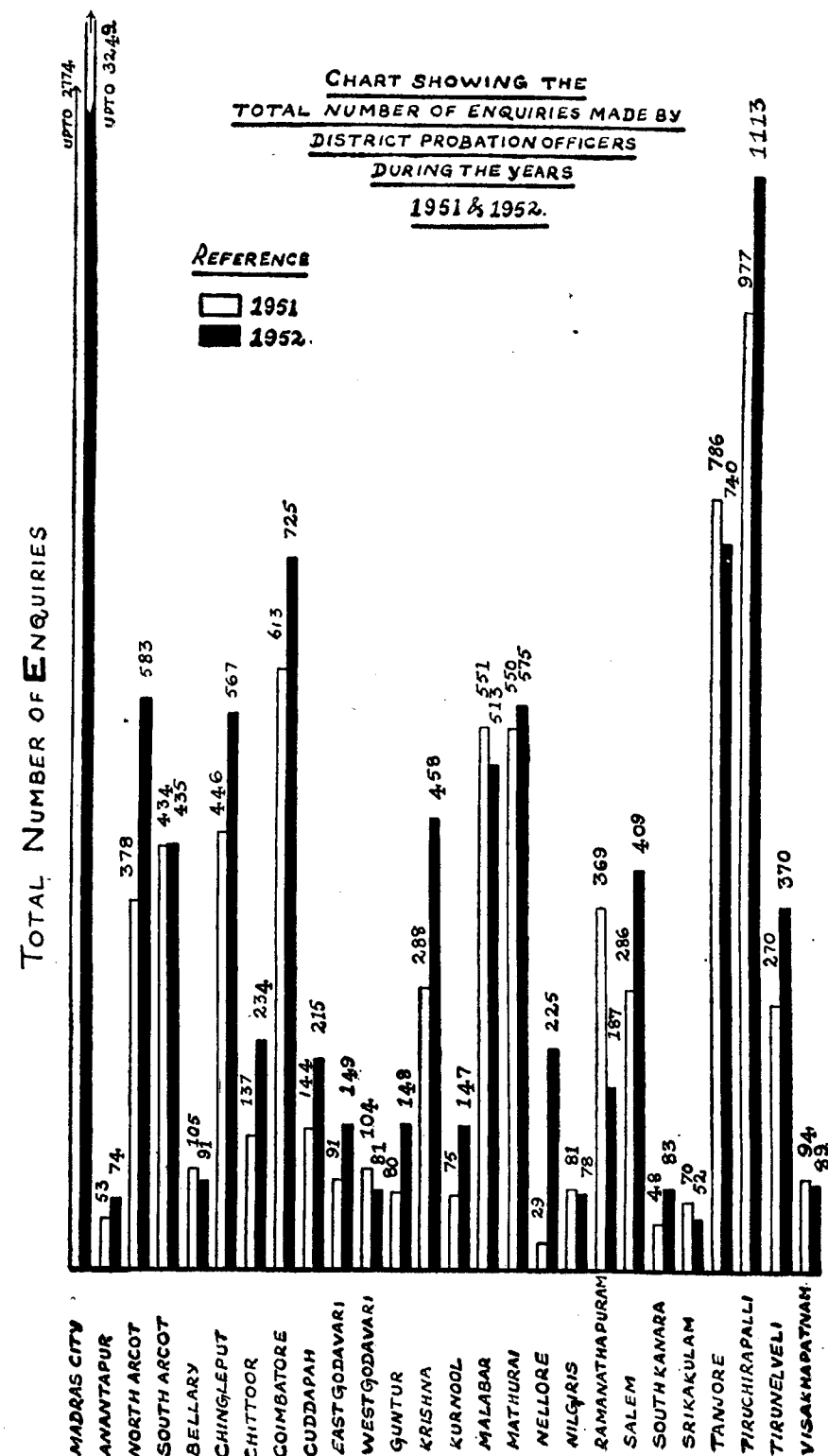
TABLE VI.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-inmates of the Borstal Schools, Palayamkottai and Bellary, during 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons under supervision.		Number of after-care reports submitted in	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Madras City	71	85	223	249
2 Anantapur	3	7	9	9
3 Arcot, North	71	69	170	170
4 Arcot, South	53	73	147	168
5 Bellary	9	11	44	33
6 Chingleput	39	44	139	151
7 Chittoor	23	13	95	54
8 Coimbatore	59	64	167	174
9 Cuddapah	27	33	85	63
10 Godavari, East	8	11	37	26
11 Godavari, West	14	20	..	56
12 Guntur	12	13	62	36
13 Krishna	6	6	21	20
14 Kurnool	12	11	40	25
15 Malabar	108	105	288	272
16 Madurai	29	40	78	104
17 Nellore	6	11	10	17
18 Nilgiris, the	10	16	23	33
19 Ramanathapuram	43	44	86	137
20 Salem	54	55	175	68
21 South Kanara	7	15	38	32
22 Srikakulam	14	15	60	48
23 Tanjore	69	86	161	224
24 Tiruchirappalli	41	39	83	109
25 Tirunelveli	72	80	245	288
26 Visakhapatnam	27	11	79	54
Total ..	887	977	2,565	2,620

In my report of the previous year I stated that the Madras Borstal School Act and the rules under the Act were amended so as to make the probation and after-care work of the ex-Borstal inmates a statutory function of the Probation Officers. According to Rule 44 of the Rules under the Madras Borstal Schools Act as amended, the committing Courts were obliged to send a copy of the Probation Officers' report to the Borstal School along with the committal warrant. But it was reported from the Borstal Schools that the majority of the committals were without the reports of the Probation Officers.

As stated in my report for the year 1951, I submitted proposals to the Government to amend the Madras Borstal Schools Act on the lines of the Criminal Justice Act, 1948 so as to make the release of every Borstal inmate a conditional one. The matter is pending before the Government.



12. *The Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.*—The number of cases referred to the District Probation Officers for enquiry and report under the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act during the year was 236 as compared with 160 in the previous year. Of these, 84 persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers as against 40 in 1951.

The inmates of the Vigilance Home were interviewed before their discharge by the District Probation Officers with a view to help them settle in life. After discharge they were periodically visited by the District Probation Officers and assisted to secure jobs and settle down as normal citizens.

13. *Code of Criminal Procedure—Chapter XXXVI—(Maintenance of wives and children).*—A comparative statement of maintenance cases dealt with by the Probation Officers during the years 1951 and 1952 is given in Table VII. As in the previous year the Courts in the City of Madras and particularly the Chief Presidency Magistrate appreciated the work of the Probation Officers in this behalf and made frequent use of their services. Out of the total of 209 cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report as many as 185 (which includes 4 cases enquired into by the District Probation Officer of Chingleput) were from the City of Madras. Of these 209 cases handled during the year and the 33 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, compromise was effected in 76 cases, and maintenance was ordered on the recommendation of the Probation Officers in 97 cases. In 51 cases the petitions were dismissed, and the remaining 18 cases were pending disposal at the end of the year. In many cases where compromise was effected, the Probation Officers visited the parties often as directed by the Court, with a view to see that the compromises were really effective and beneficial to the parties. The decrease in the number of cases referred to the Probation Officers during the year under report is due to the fact that in the latter part of the year some of the Courts in Egmore were transferred to Saidapet with the result that many cases which were formerly coming within the jurisdiction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate came up before the Saidapet Courts, and they were disposed of without being referred to the Probation Officers, by the new magistrates who were still unacquainted with the value and importance of Probation Officers.

TABLE VII.

Comparative statement of Maintenance cases dealt with by the District Probation Officers during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Reports submitted.		Cases pending disposal at the beginning of.	Compromised.		Maintenance ordered.		Dismissed.		Cases pending disposal at the end of.
	1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1 Madras City ..	232	181	22	90	62	66	89	54	35	..
2 Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Arcot, North ..	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
4 Arcot, South ..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Chingleput ..	18	9	..	6	5	9	3	3	1	..
7 Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Coimbatore ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

TABLE VII—cont.

Comparative statement of Maintenance cases dealt with by the District Probation Officers during the years 1951 and 1952—cont.

Serial number and district.	Reports submitted.		Cases pending disposal at the beginning of.	Compromised.		Maintenance ordered.		Dismissed.		Cases pending disposal at the end of.
	1951.	1952.		1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
9 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Godavari, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Godavari, West ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
12 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Krishna ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
14 Kurnool ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
15 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madurai ..	14	5	6	7	2	..	2	1	7	..
17 Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18 Nilgiris, the ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Ramanathapuram ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
20 Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Tanjore ..	4	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	..
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	7	7	..	2	2	2	1	3	3	1
25 Tirunelveli ..	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
26 Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	287	209	33	110	76	79	97	65	51	18

In this connection it will not be out of place to quote the words of the Chief Minister of Madras when he inaugurated the First All-India Conference of Probation Officers.

“It might interest people from other parts of India to know that our Probation officers also looked after ‘matrimonial cases’. This is a very delicate and difficult task. I understand that the Probation Officers actually reconciled successfully 729 cases. It is a very good figure if we take into account the trouble in each case that reached the Court before the Probation Officers contacted them. I should again say that it was a very good record apart from the thousands of released convicts looked after by them.”

In the report of the previous year it was stated that the Government contemplated necessary legislation to make reference about matrimonial cases to Probation Officers a statutory function. During the year under report the Government drafted the necessary bill as a Madras Amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure and sent the draft Bill to me for my remarks. I sent my remarks accordingly on 4th September 1952, and the matter is now pending with the Government.

14. *Parole Work.*—Table VIII gives a comparative statement of the number of ex-convicts under the supervision of the Probation Officers in the years 1951 and 1952, the number of visits made by them and the number of reports submitted by them. The number of ex-convicts under supervision increased from 575 to 822 and the number of visits made and the number of reports submitted increased from 1897 and 1502 to 2958 and 2664 respectively.

TABLE VIII.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-convicts during the years 1951 and 1952.

Serial number and district.	Total number of ex-convicts on supervision.		Number of visits made.		Number of after-care reports submitted.	
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Madras City ..	3	4	13	10	14	10
2 Anantapur ..	13	17	35	124	17	42
3 Arcot, North ..	17	23	104	118	9	43
4 Arcot, South ..	13	12	33	29	33	33
5 Bellary ..	7	10	25	54	20	50
6 Chingleput ..	12	22	99	112	99	96
7 Chittoor ..	10	16	20	57	10	52
8 Coimbatore ..	87	121	382	427	291	490
9 Cuddapah ..	34	36	95	196	80	220
10 Godavari, East ..	19	22	88	151	75	143
11 Godavari, West ..	5	26	..	30	..	..
12 Guntur ..	8	16	18	59	18	59
13 Krishna ..	39	19	58	97	116	93
14 Kurnool ..	40	47	177	135	102	120
15 Malabar ..	34	42	68	124	87	125
16 Madurai ..	26	44	61	91	61	80
17 Nellore ..	8	23	35	106	..	78
18 Nilgiris, the ..	6	6	18	51	6	14
19 Ramanathapuram ..	26	28	62	111	40	114
20 Salem ..	38	127	109	307	129	282
21 South Kanara ..	11	20	8	40	7	28
22 Srikakulam ..	14	17	55	76	15	128
23 Tanjore ..	24	31	120	161	57	100
24 Tiruchirappalli ..	40	44	125	141	130	144
25 Tirunelveli ..	40	49	83	151	80	120
26 Visakhapatnam ..	1	..	6	..	6	..
Total ..	575	822	1,897	2,958	1,502	2,664

The reports of the Probation Officers showed that the ex-convicts released prematurely appreciated the kind gesture shown to them, responded favourably to the supervision of the Probation Officers and justified the confidence placed in them by the authorities. There were only three reversions to crime during the year. The experience of the past three years therefore gives promise that the system would work well even if the releases are liberalized further.

15. *Total work.*—Table IX shows the total work done by the Probation Officers under the various items during the year under report and in the previous year. It will be seen therefrom that the year under report has shown substantial progress over the previous year except in the number of enquiries made under Chapter XXXVI, Criminal Procedure Code. The total number of enquiries increased from 9,833 to 11,590, i.e., by 1,757 or 17.87 per cent; the number of persons under supervision increased from 7,256 to 8,409, i.e., by 1,153 or 15.89 per cent, the number of visits paid from 37,707 to 45,463, i.e., by 7,756 or 20.57 per cent and the number of reports submitted from 31,796 to 34,202, i.e., by 2,406 or 7.57 per cent. In most of the districts, the Probation Officers had to exert themselves very hard to cope with the rapidly increasing work.

CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION UNDER MADRAS CHILDREN ACT.

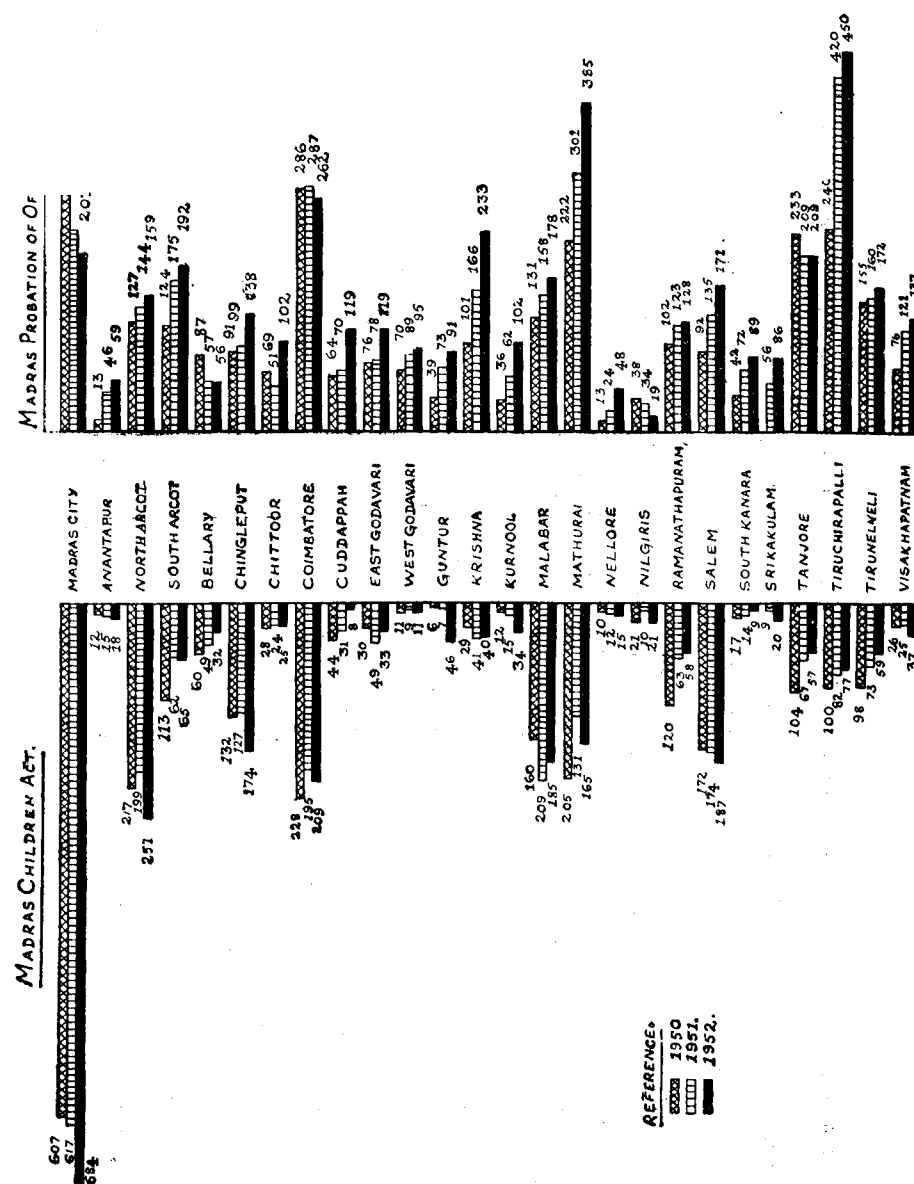


TABLE IX.

Comparative statement showing the total work done by the District Probation Officers during the years 1951 and 1952 under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure and After-care of prematurely released convicts under the Advisory Board Scheme.

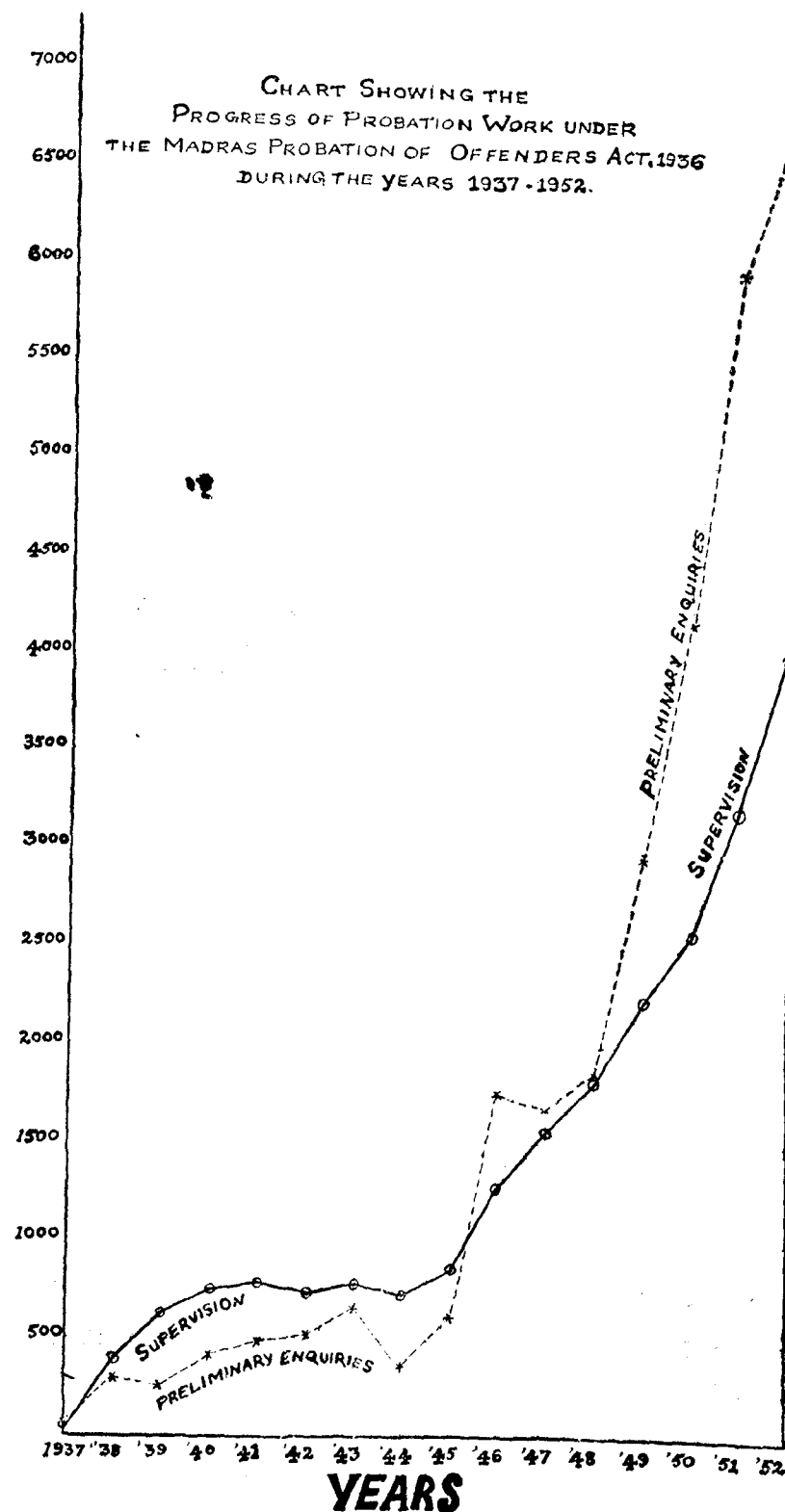
Serial number and district.	Total number of enquiries made												Total number of persons under supervision.			
	Madras Probation of Offenders Act.				Madras Children Act.				Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.				Madras Probation of Offenders Act.			
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
1 Madras City	840	829	1,559	2,035	143	204	232	181	2,774	3,249	237	207	617	684	71	85
2 Anantapur	46	62	108	132	..	..	..	..	378	533	46	59	15	15	3	7
3 Arcot North	158	268	217	307	..	6	..	..	434	583	144	159	109	251	71	69
4 Arcot South	370	328	63	105	..	2	..	..	434	435	175	192	45	53	53	73
5 Bellary	83	72	22	19	..	..	..	..	108	91	57	56	42	32	9	11
6 Chingleput	130	293	295	258	3	7	..	..	448	587	99	138	127	124	39	44
7 Chittoor	181	207	6	27	..	..	..	..	137	224	51	102	193	200	59	64
8 Coimbatore	383	444	249	280	..	..	..	..	613	725	287	262	193	209	27	33
9 Cuddapah	138	201	6	14	..	..	..	..	141	215	70	119	30	8	27	33
10 Godavari, East	66	134	24	13	1	2	..	..	91	149	78	119	49	33	8	11
11 Godavari, West	94	74	8	7	..	..	..	..	104	141	89	95	7	14	20	20
12 Gunur	76	84	4	64	..	..	..	..	80	148	73	91	7	12	13	13
13 Krishna	154	312	134	141	..	4	..	..	288	448	166	233	41	40	6	11
14 Karnool	59	81	15	66	..	..	..	..	73	147	62	102	15	34	12	11
15 Mahab	321	206	224	302	6	5	..	..	551	578	158	178	200	185	108	105
16 Madurai	414	602	115	66	7	2	..	..	550	575	301	385	131	135	29	40
17 Nellore	29	173	51	51	..	..	..	..	24	295	24	48	10	15	6	11
18 Nizhira, the	73	63	8	15	..	..	..	..	61	78	19	19	10	21	10	16
19 Ramanathapuram	322	155	45	32	..	..	..	..	369	487	123	128	63	53	43	55
20 Salem	181	212	106	107	..	..	..	..	288	409	135	171	174	187	54	54
21 Srikakulam	48	71	..	12	..	..	..	..	56	83	56	86	9	20	14	15
22 South Kanara	70	30	..	22	..	..	..	..	70	52	72	89	14	9	15	15
23 Tanjore	682	544	100	192	..	1	..	..	758	740	200	203	67	57	69	86
24 Tiruchirappalli	842	957	128	147	..	3	..	..	977	1,113	420	450	82	77	41	39
25 Tirunelveli	212	318	56	59	..	..	..	..	160	172	160	172	73	59	72	80
26 Visakhapatnam	75	69	19	20	..	..	..	..	121	137	121	137	25	37	27	31
Total	5,979	6,689	3,407	4,456	180	236	287	209	9,833	11,590	3,447	4,006	2,307	2,520	887	977
															40	84

TABLE IX—cont.

Comparative statement showing the total work done by the District Probation Officers during the years 1951 and 1952 under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, the Madras Children Act, the Madras Borstal Schools Act, the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure and After-care of prematurely released convicts under the Advisory Board Scheme

Serial number and district.	Total number of persons under supervision—cont.												Total number of reports submitted.			
	Ex-convicts on licence.				Total.				Total number of visits paid.				Total.			
	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.	1951.	1952.
(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)
1 Madras City	3	4	957	1,024	4,479	6,734	1,054	1,794	13	10	5,546	8,438	3,429	4,748	772	1,175
2 Anantapur	13	17	77	101	849	457	128	72	35	124	2,156	2,404	397	422	38	69
3 Arcot North	17	23	431	503	1,389	1,293	933	104	118	118	2,156	2,404	715	398	549	568
4 Arcot South	13	12	303	347	865	857	352	252	29	29	1,050	1,138	843	701	329	283
5 Bellary	17	10	122	109	580	505	249	164	25	54	1,854	2,401	1,293	253	224	165
6 Chingleput	12	22	277	380	1,140	1,428	688	861	99	112	1,932	2,401	1,293	1,436	353	388
7 Chittoor	10	16	108	156	301	439	105	185	20	47	3,426	4,631	2,037	388	95	117
8 Coimbatore	87	121	629	656	2,310	3,268	929	545	382	427	3,621	4,240	2,047	2,965	319	298
9 Cuddapah	34	26	182	196	887	787	128	129	88	151	1,603	1,308	405	622	106	81
10 Godavari, East	19	22	154	186	887	787	128	129	88	151	1,603	1,308	915	730	70	66
11 Godavari, West	5	26	117	152	238	293	68	96	18	30	1,306	1,419	148	191	80	75
12 Gunur	8	16	100	167	521	735	114	144	59	63	1,352	1,457	546	605	97	75
13 Krishna	39	19	252	299	1,117	1,182	177	178	135	135	1,352	1,457	546	605	104	107
14 Karnool	40	47	129	194	323	495	181	177	177	177	1,352	1,457	546	605	91	53
15 Mahab	34	42	511	512	1,192	1,205	885	850	68	124	2,095	2,179	1,133	1,252	688	679
16 Madurai	26	44	487	636	2,054	2,575	955	757	61	91	3,070	3,426	2,186	2,155	356	376
17 Nellore	8	23	48	97	183	186	9	102	35	106	227	344	8	131	33	47
18 Nizhira, the	6	6	60	62	290	185	134	165	18	151	442	401	304	146	60	52
19 Ramanathapuram	26	23	255	291	1,163	1,211	295	424	62	111	1,520	1,746	566	560	104	107
20 Salem	28	127	409	556	1,280	1,242	587	628	109	307	1,926	2,179	1,309	1,319	451	325
21 Srikakulam	14	20	93	145	250	590	112	109	55	40	417	1,015	323	537	60	79
22 South Kanara	11	17	104	130	485	726	141	213	8	76	634	1,015	586	412	98	70
23 Tanjore	24	31	369	383	1,246	1,227	659	678	120	161	2,025	2,066	1,441	1,217	300	332
24 Tiruchirappalli	40	44	583	612	1,771	1,881	396	406	125	141	2,232	2,428	1,728	1,756	235	248
25 Tirunelveli	40	49	345	380	1,067	1,075	524	418	83	151	1,694	1,798	1,233	1,046	459	446
26 Visakhapatnam	1	..	174	185	539	691	88	107	6	..	633	798	559	578	167	138
Total	575	822	7,256	8,409	25,910	31,965	9,900	10,540	1,897	2,958	37,707	45,463	23,965	24,979	6,326	6,559*
															1,502	2,064
															31,796	34,202

* Includes reports in respect of ex-inmates of Vigilance Home.



16. *Inspection.*—I visited the districts of North Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Coimbatore, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Malabar, Madurai, Nellore, the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Salem, Srikakulam, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli and Visakhapatnam and inspected the work of the Probation Officers in these places, discussed with them their problems and the progress of the cases under their supervision, and afforded them necessary assistance in the proper performance of their work.

The Chief Probation Superintendent inspected the work of the Probation Officers in the districts of Anantapur, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara and Tirunelveli. He interviewed the District Magistrates and prominent officials and non-officials of the places and did everything possible to make the districts probation-minded. He discussed with the District Magistrates the question of establishing Juvenile courts in the important towns of their districts.

17. *Finance.*—The expenditure on probation work incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 2,28,618-5-4 as against Rs. 1,96,794-7-8 in the previous year. A detailed statement is appended. The Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 194-3-0 by way of financial assistance to probationers, ex-Borstal inmates, ex-pupils and ex-convicts on the recommendation of the Probation Officers.

WORK IN THE DISTRICTS.

18. *Madras City.*—The Juvenile Court in the City of Madras, sitting four days a week continued to make a good use of the Probation Officers in social investigations before the disposal of cases of children brought before the Court, and as a result the number of reports submitted by the Probation Officers to the Court and the number of cases referred to the Probation Officers for supervision showed a marked increase during the year. But the number of cases referred to the Probation Officers for preliminary enquiries and for supervision by the other courts in the city decreased for reasons already stated in paragraph 9 of this report. The Chief Presidency Magistrate took notice of this set back and has taken the necessary steps to see that all the courts in the City make use of the Probation System in all deserving cases. The number of visits made and reports submitted showed a definite increase.

Anantapur.—There was a slight, though not appreciable, increase under all heads, showing that the value of Probation was slowly being appreciated in the district. There is still considerable scope for expansion of the work in the district.

Arcot, North.—The magistrates in the district became more Probation-minded during the year and have been referring more cases to the Probation Officers for enquiries and for supervision. But the Probation Officers in the district did not cope with the increased work well. On 7th November 1952 an additional Probation Officer was provided for the district with his headquarters at Ranipet, and it is hoped that better work will be shown by the Probation Officers during the current year.

Arcot, South.—The work in the whole district remained steady, though there was a fall in the total output of work in the jurisdiction of the Additional District Probation Officer at Villupuram. There is scope for greater expansion of the work in the district.

Bellary.—There was a fall almost under all heads in the district. In spite of the best attempts of the Probation Officer, the courts did not make an increased use of his services. All the time he could spare was, therefore, used in the Orientation and Pre-discharge work referred to in paragraph 4 of this report.

Chingleput.—The work in the district remained steady. But there is scope for an increased application of the Probation System in the district, and steps are being taken to make the magistrates in the district more Probation-minded.

Chittoor.—Probation work in the district received a fillip since the present Probation Officer took charge of the district on 5th June 1952. As a result of his hard labour the Probation System is being increasingly used by the magistrates with the result that the Government have been requested to sanction the appointment of an Additional Probation Officer to cope with the increased work.

Coimbatore.—The work in the district increased steadily during the year, and as stated in my report for the last year, there is an urgent need for more Probation Officers in the district. Government have been requested to sanction the appointment of at least one more Probation Officer for the district though more than one is badly needed to cope with the growing work.

Cuddapah.—The general improvement noticed last year continued during the year under report, and the magistrates who became more Probation-minded made an increased use of the Probation Officer for preliminary enquiry and supervision.

Godavari, East.—The number of cases referred to the Probation Officer for enquiry and supervision under the Children Act decreased during the year but the number of adult cases handled by him showed an appreciable increase. This increase was not followed by a corresponding increase in the number of visits paid and the reports submitted. Steps have been taken to make the supervision work more effective and concentrated.

Godavari, West.—There was a slight, but not appreciable, increase in the total work of probation in the district. The number of visits paid and reports submitted was extremely inadequate, and necessary action has been taken to stimulate the work.

Guntur.—There was a marked improvement under all items of work, and the total work has become too heavy to be handled effectively by a single officer. The work is still increasing, and the Government have been requested to sanction the appointment of one more officer for the district.

Krishna.—The work in the district continues to be steady. There are large numbers of juveniles to be dealt with at Vijayavada, an important railway junction. It is hoped that my request for the establishment of a Juvenile Court at this place and for the appointment of an additional Probation Officer to be in charge of the Remand Home for Juveniles and for Probation work in the Vijayavada town will be sanctioned by the Government at an early date.

Kurnool.—The work in the district continued to increase steadily and has reached the stage when it cannot be managed by the single officer of the district with any effectiveness. The present officer though he works hard is not able to meet the demands made on him, and an additional Probation Officer is, therefore, urgently needed for the district.

Malabar.—Though the total work of probation remained steady in the district, there was a considerable fall in the number of persons referred to the Probation Officers for preliminary enquiry. This has been brought to the notice of the District Magistrate, Malabar and he has been requested to take the necessary steps to make the magistrates of the district more probation-minded. There is still vast scope for expansion of probation work in the district.

Even as it is, the number of cases under the supervision of the Probation Officers is too heavy for the three officers in the district, and the Government have been approached for the sanction of a fourth officer. The District Magistrate who was interviewed by the Chief Probation Superintendent felt that without additional officers it is not possible to make the existing officers handle more cases.

Madurai.—The work in the district remained steady, but the number of cases in the headquarters of the district fell considerably, and steps have been taken to see that all deserving cases in the City of Madurai are referred to the Probation Officer. The work in the district has become too heavy for the existing three Probation Officers and my request for a fourth officer for the district has not been sanctioned yet by the Government.

Nellore.—In my last report it was stated that an energetic Probation Officer was being posted to the district to stimulate probation work. This officer took charge on 15th May 1952 and as a result of his concentrated efforts, he has made the district highly probation-minded. All the Courts in the district are now making a liberal use of his services for preliminary enquiries and supervision, and as against 29 preliminary enquiries made in the whole of 1951, two hundred and twenty-five preliminary enquiry reports were submitted in the second half alone of 1952. The Probation Officer is imbued with a fervour for probation work and he has successfully infused this zeal among the magistrates and social workers in the district. An additional officer will soon be required for this district.

The Nilgiris.—There was an alround fall in the work of the Probation Officer during the year. Active steps are being taken to prevent any further deterioration in the probation work of the district.

Ramanathapuram.—The number of preliminary investigations made by the Probation Officers in the district decreased considerably during the year though the number of supervision cases, the number of visits paid and reports submitted remained steady. The Chief Probation Superintendent brought this fall in the number of preliminary enquiries, personally, to the notice of the District Magistrate who promised to issue the necessary instructions to the magistrates concerned.

Salem.—During the year the third Probation Officer was appointed in the district with his headquarters at Namakkal and he commenced work from 1st May 1952. As a result of this appointment there was alround increase in the number of preliminary enquiries made, the number of supervision cases and the number of visits paid, though the work of the District Probation Officer at Salem did not contribute to this increase.

South Kanara.—The work in the district remained steady, but there is scope for considerable expansion. The Chief Probation Superintendent discussed with the District Magistrate the steps to be taken to set up a Juvenile Court, and for expanding the operation of the Probation Act in the district.

Srikakulam.—There was a heavy fall in the work of probation in the district after the present officer took charge of the district in May 1952. Steps are being taken to revitalize the work in the district during the current year.

Tanjore.—The work in the district was steady. The present two officers have been handling a heavy case-load for the last two years, and my request for an additional officer for the district has not yet been sanctioned by the Government. The work in the district would go up still further if the additional officer requested for is sanctioned at an early date.

Tiruchirappalli.—This district has beaten its own record for the past year, and continues to occupy the foremost place among the districts in the whole State. There was an appreciable increase under every item of work, and the Principal Probation Officer at Tiruchirappalli is leading his team of Probation Officers in the district with greater and greater zeal.

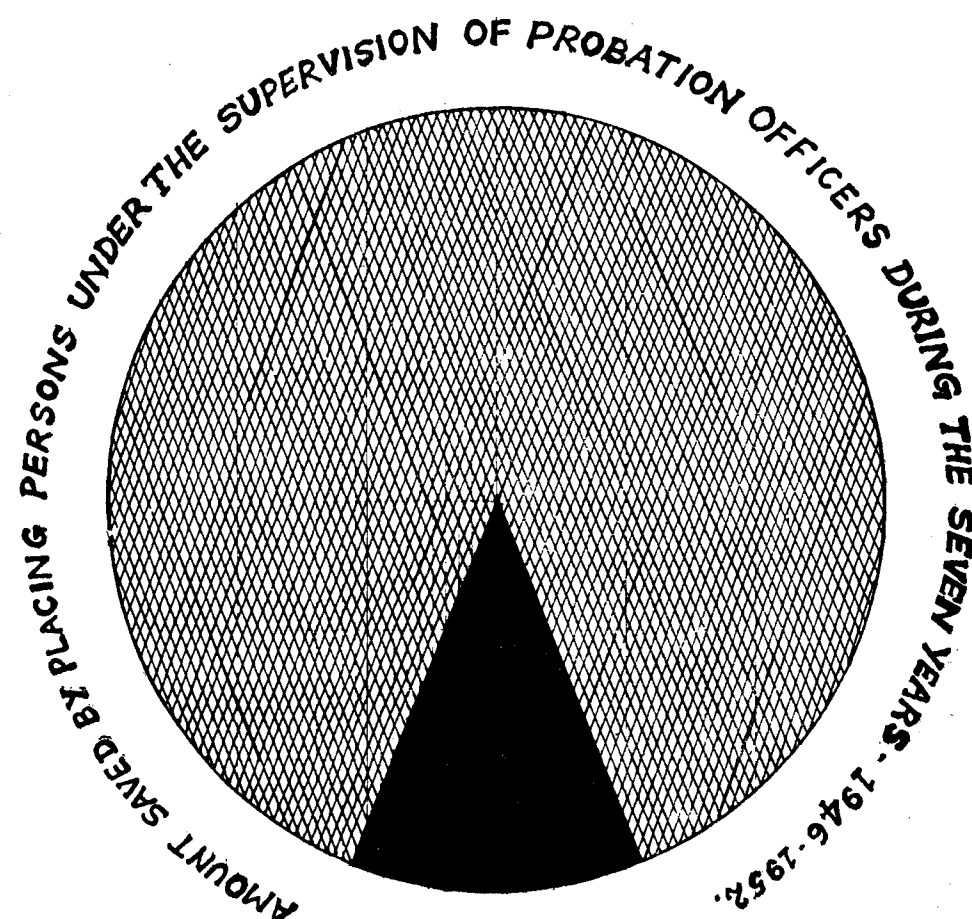
Tirunelveli.—The work in the district has remained steady. It would have expanded very much if the additional officer requested two years ago, were made available. The work has become too heavy for the two officers, and the District Probation Officer at Tirunelveli is subjected to great strain on account of the orientation and pre-discharge work which he is doing in the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, in addition to his heavy probation work.

Visakhapatnam.—The District Probation Officer continued to do good work. The number of supervision cases under the District Probation Officer was 185, too heavy a load to be handled effectively by one officer. The time has come for the appointment of an additional officer for this district, and with more concentration, the work in the district gives promise for considerable expansion.

19. *General remarks.*—In my last report I expressed the hope that with increasing realization of its value and potentialities, the Courts will make a more liberal use of probation. This expectation was fully justified. Except in the districts of Chingleput and the Nilgiris the Judicial Magistrates made an increasing use of probation, and districts like Chittoor and Nellore, which till last year were not making a good use of the Probation Officers, testified that with a proper appreciation of the importance and goodness of the probation method, the Judicial Magistrates' Courts can become fertile fields for the application of probation. I am very hopeful that the few separation districts in which probation has still not taken deep roots will show better appreciation of probation by the end of the current year.

During the year four Jail Officers of the Hyderabad State who had completed their training course at the Jail Training School at Lucknow came to Madras, on the suggestion of Dr. Walter C. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology and Correctional Administration, to study the working of the Probation Department. Mrs. S. D. Burma, the President of the Juvenile Court, Hyderabad and Dr. M. S. Katre, the Inspector-General of Prisons, Rajasthan, also came to Madras to study the working of probation. I and the Chief Probation Superintendent explained to them in detail the working of the probation and after-care systems in the State.

During the year the number of probationers under the supervision of the Probation Officers was 5,250 as against 4,418 during the year 1951,



■ ACTUAL EXPENDITURE : Rs. 8,58,969.
 ▨ SAVINGS : Rs. 64,30,040.

and the total expenditure on the department during the year was Rs. 2,28,618-5-4 as against Rs. 1,96,794-7-8 during the previous year. The average annual cost of institutional treatment in the State during the year was Rs. 391. If all these 5,250 persons were sent to institutions instead of being released on probation, the cost to Government would have been Rs. 20,52,750.

During the year under report the number of first offenders under 24 years of age disposed of in other ways than probation was 9,177 and the number of first offenders above 24 years of age similarly dealt with was 27,250. Many or most of them were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. If the courts had called for preliminary enquiry reports in their cases, they would have been able to know the antecedents of these offenders, and surely many of these would have been released on probation of good conduct under the constructive supervision of Probation Officers. As I have stated in several previous reports, short terms of imprisonment have no corrective or other value. On the other hand such short terms of jail life embitter these unsophisticated offenders and antagonise them against society. A liberal use of probation in such cases would have not only prevented this state of affairs but also saved many thousands of rupees for the Government, especially in this period of financial stringency.

As in the last year the officers of the Probation Department did a lot of additional work, the value and importance of which are intangible and cannot be evaluated in terms of rupees, annas and pies. They made 11,590 preliminary enquiries and helped the courts and the institutional authorities in coming to right and correct decisions. They looked after the lives of 3,159 ex-pupils, ex-Borstal inmates, ex-convicts and ex-inmates of the Stri Sadana and helped them to settle down in honest avocations as self-dependent and law abiding citizens. Many girls of the Stri Sadana and the Girls' Club were helped to get married, and in addition to all these, they continued with success the delicate work of reconciliation in scores of matrimonial cases.

The working of the Probation Department during the year was quite satisfactory. All the District Probation Officers discharged their work with great zeal and enthusiasm. There were no removals or serious punishments during the year.

Sri T. B. Gopalacharya who was the District Probation Officer of Coimbatore since the inception of probation in that district, viz., 19th August 1937, retired from service on the 5th January 1953 on attaining the age of 55. He was an officer with considerable experience, practical wisdom and commonsense, and throughout his service he did his work with great devotion. I wish to record the department's appreciation of his good work and its great sense of loss on account of his retirement.

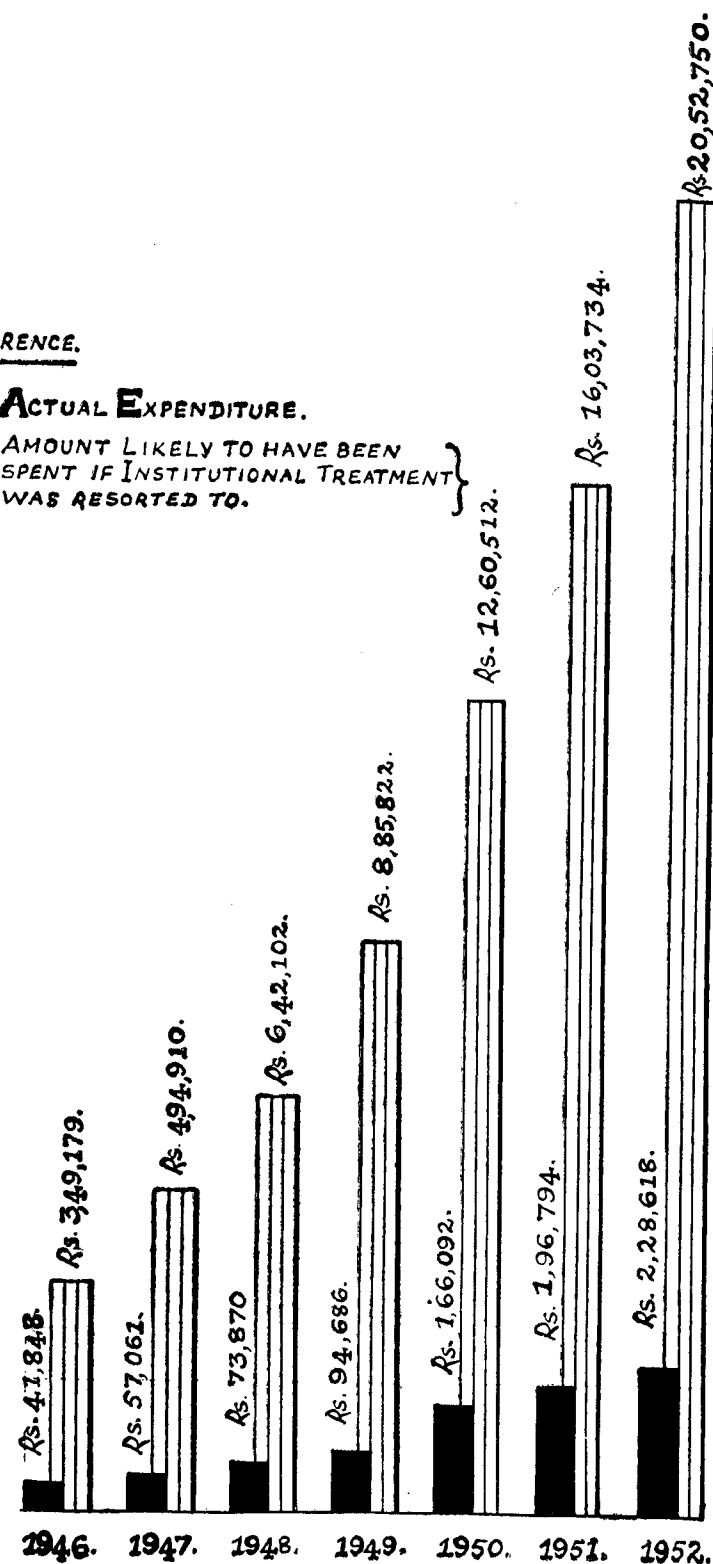
Since this will be the last report of the department for the undivided State of Madras, I wish to take this opportunity to express a word of appreciation about the way in which the Probation Officers from all over the State strived together for the growth and expansion of this young department. They worked as a happy family, and the members of the staff also emulated their example in their devotion to duty. I am sure that the department will have a bright future in the new State.

When everyone worked and co-operated so well, it will be invidious to make special references to one or two individuals, but I feel I will be failing in my duty if I do not refer to the good work of Sri S. Mohan Rao who

REFERENCE.

■ ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

▨ AMOUNT LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN SPENT IF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT WAS RESORTED TO.



is not only the senior-most among the Andhra Probation Officers but also one of the best and most conscientious amongst them. Sri D. Muthukrishna Naidu, the District Probation Officer of Bellary brought to bear a lot of practical and worldly wisdom in his work, and carried out his duties with dignity and zeal.

To sum up, the main features of the administration during the year were—

(1) Appointment of Additional District Probation Officers for two more districts;

(2) Sanction of an additional Leave Reserve;

(3) Conference of the Inspectors-General of Prisons held at Bombay when 'Probation' was discussed;

(4) Probation Conference endorsed by the Government of India and convened by Dr. Walter C. Reckless, United Nations Expert on Criminology and Correctional Administration at Bombay, the Chief Probation Superintendent representing this State;

(5) The First All-India Conference of Probation Officers at Madras merging with the State Probation Officers' Conference;

(6) Inter-departmental Conference to consider the question of co-ordination of statistical work in the different departments of the State Government held at Fort St. George under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Chief Probation Superintendent representing the Probation Department.

(7) Deputation of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the Chief Probation Superintendent to the Sixth International Conference of Social Work held at Madras as delegates;

(8) Introduction of Pre-discharge and Orientation work at the Penitentiary, Madras, Central Jail, Bellary, Borstal School, Palayamcottai and Senior Certified School, Chingleput; and

(9) Visit of Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert on Criminology to this State;

20. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion I wish to acknowledge gratefully the courtesy, co-operation and help extended to the Chief Probation Superintendent and the District Probation Officers by the Magistracy, the Police and the other officials, organizations and individuals throughout the State in the discharge of their difficult work. The Chief Presidency Magistrate placed the Probation Department under an eternal debt of gratitude when he, at the All-India Conference of Probation Officers, expressed his firm conviction that the Probation Officers had really become "the eyes, ears and conscience of the Court."

Yours faithfully,

S. A. IYENGAR,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX A.

List of District Probation Officers.

Serial number and name.	Qualification.	Date of appointment.
1 Sri T. B. Gopalacharya	B.A., B.L.	6th May 1946.
2 „ Herbert Thirithuvathas	B.A., L.T.	4th May 1946.
3 „ V. N. Neelakanta Rao	B.A., B.L.	6th May 1946.
4 „ K. V. Natarajan	Intermediate	1st May 1946.
5 „ S. Mohan Rao	B.Com.	7th May 1946.
6 „ D. Muthukrishna Nayudu	S.S.L.C.	6th May 1946.
7 „ S. M. Gulshath	Intermediate	Do.
8 „ K. Srinivasa Rao	B.A.	Do.
9 „ M. A. Subrahmanyam	B.A.	Do.
10 „ R. N. Seethapathy Naidu	S.S.L.C.	2nd May 1946.
11 „ A. Ponnuswami	Do.	6th May 1946.
12 „ N. Ranga Raju	Do.	3rd May 1946.
13 Kumari Grace Israel	L.I.M.	Do.
14 Sri T. R. Sarangapani	M.A.	4th May 1946.
15 „ B. Mannar Reddi	S.S.L.C.	3rd May 1946.
16 „ T. Devarajulu	B.Sc.	16th May 1946.
17 „ A. R. Dhruvasan	M.A.	14th February 1948.
18 „ C. K. Kunhisankara Panicker	B.A.	19th February 1948.
19 Srimathi N. Annapoorani	B.A., B.Sc. (Hons.)	22nd March 1948.
20 Sri S. Govindan Shetty	B.A., B.L.	12th April 1948.
21 „ K. Venkataswamy Reddy	S.S.L.C.	2nd June 1948.
22 „ M. Ponnuswamy	B.A.	13th February 1948.
23 „ M. Govinda Menon	B.A.	7th June 1948.
24 „ M. Basheer Ahamad	Intermediate	30th August 1948.
25 „ U. Ramachandra Sarma	B.A.	4th November 1948.
26 „ K. Mounaguruswamy	B.A.	23rd August 1949.
27 „ K. Ramalingam	B.A.	24th August 1949.
28 „ C. P. M. Mohideen Koya	B.A.	Do.
29 „ M. Munuswamy	B.A., B.L.	25th August 1949.
30 „ K. G. Bhaskar Rao	B.A.	29th August 1949.
31 „ M. T. D. Devadoss	B.A.	Do.
32 „ S. Srinivasan	B.A.	31st August 1949.
33 „ P. Ramakrishna Reddi	B.A.	Do.
34 „ M. C. Narayanakutty Menon	B.Sc.	5th September 1949.
35 „ V. N. Brahmanandh	B.A.	5th November 1949.
36 „ M. Venkata Reddi	B.A.	20th January 1950.
37 „ M. Papa Rao Nayudu	B.Sc.	25th January 1950.
38 „ S. Chandrasekhara Reddi	B.A.	28th April 1950.
39 „ R. Tatayya	B.A.	14th June 1950.
40 „ M. Subrahmanyam	B.Sc.	17th June 1950.
41 „ P. Sankaran Nambudiri	B.A.	27th June 1950.
42 „ P. Durga Prasada Rao	B.A.	28th June 1950.
43 Kumari K. B. Thulasi	B.A.	14th October 1950.
44 Sri K. Ramanathan	B.Sc.	5th February 1951.
45 „ A. K. Ramakrishnam Razu	B.A.	5th March 1951.
46 „ K. R. Vaikuntam	B.Sc.	20th March 1951.
47 „ N. Ramanujam	B. Com.	25th April 1951.
48 „ P. S. Charles	M.A.	12th June 1951.
49 „ Ali Akbar Ahmed	B.A.	14th June 1951.

List of District Probation Officers—cont.

Serial number and name.	Qualification.	Date of appointment.
50 Sri F. Soundararajan Dewars	M.A.	11th August 1951.
51 „ M. Shahabuddin	B.Sc.	Do.
52 Srimathi P. N. Bojamma	B.A. (Hons.)	13th August 1951.
53 Sri J. Venkataramana Rao	B.Sc., B.L.	31st October 1951.
54 „ V. Natarajan	B.Sc.	13th December 1951.
55 „ V. Seshachala Rao	M.A.	23rd July 1952.
56 „ P. Hari Govind	B.Sc.	18th August 1952,
57 „ T. P. Srinivasan	B.Sc., B.L.	19th September 1952.
58 „ M. V. Ramalinga Raju	B.A., B.L.	17th November 1952.

APPENDIX B.

Copy of Report No. P. 136/52, dated 27th February 1953, to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, regarding pre-discharge work.

I submit my report on the pre-discharge work started in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, Borstal School, Palayamkottai and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, for the period from 1st July to 31st December 1952.

2. In the case of the two jails, the pre-discharge work had to be confined to the prisoners committed to them for periods above six months. Later on, as the number of prisoners, the District Probation Officer, Bellary, had to deal with was found to be too many, this work was confined to prisoners with sentences of two years and above, in the Central Jail, Bellary. The Central Committee of the Madras State Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society provided a Welfare Officer as requested by me from 1st August 1952.

3. I am enclosing a statement of the work done by the District Probation Officers in the City of Madras and at Bellary, Chingleput and Tirunelveli and the Welfare Officer at Madras, regarding pre-discharge work. The statement shows that in addition and without detriment to their normal work, the Probation Officers of Madras made as many as 280 interviews inside the Penitentiary, made 119 enquiries and contacts outside the jail with their relatives, employers and others. The Welfare Officer at Madras conducted 234 interviews with 152 prisoners, made 35 contacts with the prisoners' families and made 37 enquiries. He wrote 54 letters regarding these prisoners and contacted the Police five times in regard to the properties alleged to have been seized from the prisoners at the time of their arrest. The District Probation Officer at Tirunelveli made 283 interviews to 99 inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. The Probation Officer, Bellary, made 556 interviews with 277 prisoners and the Probation Officer at Chingleput, interviewed 63 pupils at Senior Certified School, Chingleput, and made 59 enquiries and contacts outside where such contacts were found necessary.

4. The Probation Officers in the other districts had to make 82 enquiries at the request of the District Probation Officers and the Welfare Officer engaged in pre-discharge work. In addition, they made 29 enquiries on behalf of prisoners confined in other jails at the request of the Superintendents concerned.

5. Dr. Edward Galway, the United Nations Expert on Criminology, who was specially invited to this State in connexion with pre-discharge work saw the Probation Officers of the Madras City at this work at the Penitentiary and also the District Probation Officer at Tirunelveli doing this work at the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. He examined the records of the officers of the Penitentiary, Madras, and the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. He was satisfied that the pre-discharge work was being conducted on proper lines and that there was very cordial relationship between the Probation and Welfare Officers on the one hand and the Jail officers on the other and that both of them were co-operating in this common effort in rehabilitating the prisoners and inmates committed to their institutions. Dr. Galway, however, feared that the close contact which the Probation Officers were attempting at the time of his visit could not be continued indefinitely without increasing the Probation staff, especially as the number of persons to be interviewed was increasing.

6. *Reaction of the prisoners and inmates.*—I find from the reports of the Probation Officers and also from my personal experience during my visits to those institutions that the majority of prisoners and inmates welcomed this orientation and pre-discharge work and that this

programme raised their spirits and morale. Many prisoners who before the work started could not get any information about their near and dear relations are now assured of news from home and are no longer mentally disturbed. Also prisoners who hitherto were not given any orientation on admission are fully aware of the programme the institution has to offer, and are able to adapt themselves easily to the daily routine.

7. I feel that this good work which has yielded such beneficial results in such a short time should be continued and expanded. Of course, it will entail additional cost to the Government by way of appointing more Probation Officers and perhaps by way of additional grants to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society to enable them to provide Welfare Officers in other centres also. But considering the good results that will ensue therefrom and the human values that could be increased thereby, any additional expenditure in this behalf should be considered an investment instead of a loss.

8. In this connexion I wish to record my appreciation of the readiness with which the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Madras complied with my request to appoint a Welfare Officer to work in the Penitentiary. The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and his staff afforded the utmost co-operation in carrying out this new and important experiment.

9. I find that during the six months—July to December 1952—out of the 395 persons committed to the Penitentiary for six months and above, only 197 were sentenced for substantive offences and that 198 were bound-over for good behaviour to prevent their committing offences. This shows that the number of persons sent to the prison for preventing offences was more than the number of persons sent to the prison for actually committing offences. I will submit a separate proposal to Government regarding this.

STATEMENT.

Name of the institution.	Number of persons committed for six months and above	Number of persons interviewed.	Number of interviews made inside the institution.	Number of interviews or contacts made outside by him and through mutual District Probation Officers.	Number of letters wrote.	Number of history sheets maintained.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Penitentiary, Madras	395	..	..	..	54	197
By Welfare Officer	..	152	234	72	..	..
By Probation Officers in the City	..	45	280	119	..	..
Central Jail, Bellary	277	277	556	10	..	277
Borstal School, Palayamkottai	122	99	283	1	..	99
Senior Certified School, Chingleput	224	63	12	59	30	63

APPENDIX C.

Important excerpts from the speeches of the distinguished speakers of the First All-India Conference of Probation Officers held at Madras in December 1952 and resolutions passed at the conference.

1. Sri K. Ramunni Menon, Chairman, Reception Committee:—

“ Our objectives in arranging this conference are many. First of all, we desire that the facts about probation, parole and the allied services be presented to the nation as a whole. For that we look to the distinguished speakers who will address the different sessions of the conference. I believe we can also agree that one of our biggest tasks is to explain the idea of probation to the general public. I doubt if there is any other part of our governmental machinery more widely misunderstood or not understood than probation. Ask the man in the street what he thinks of probation and you will be surprised to see him staring at you and saying it is nothing but sentimental effervescence, or mollycoddling the offender. The public must therefore be told of the advantages of probation over other correctional methods and of its potentialities in any programme of rehabilitation.”

"In the second place we desire to reach some agreement regarding desirable standards in the administration of probation and allied services. I am sure that the technical committees will pay particular attention to this subject."

"In the third place it is our hope that this conference will point the way to closer cooperation between the Central Government and the Governments of the several States, and I do hope that our deliberations will bring forth concrete decisions along this line. By convening this conference, we have focussed the Country's attention on the problem of probation and allied services and now it is for us to determine how this collaboration may be effected successfully."

"Another important object we have in view in convening the conference is the formation of a National Organization in which probation, parole and after-care officers and the personnel engaged in the various other law-enforcement agencies could effectively participate. Such a forum would promote and assist the social welfare of the community through the practice of good and uniform standards of probation and kindred services, and could further all methods for the effective, scientific and humane treatment of delinquency and its prevention."

"There are many sins committed in the name of probation and as a result there are some misgivings about it even among the educated public."

"There are many other defects also, but I am sure that if these defects are removed, probation will command the full confidence of the public and that it will really become a most potent and powerful weapon for public protection."

"The holding of a First All-India meeting of this kind at this place and the publicity derived from it cannot but place probation in the country on a higher plane and educate the public to the full meaning and value of probation work."

2. *Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair, Chairman of the Conference*:—

"I must take this opportunity to stress that this social work which renders a more effective solution to the control of prevention of delinquency is as important as any other social work. The object of this work is the restoration of the fallen individuals to their original status in society and their employment in useful occupations. But, it often happens, that it is least recognized by us."

"The problem of crime is a vital part of the whole problem of social reconstruction and the proper treatment of the criminal must accordingly be considered as an integral part of the great social question. We have to recognize that crime consists in the breach of certain social conventions and that such contraventions or breaches are but the symptoms and effects of social maladjustments. Then we will cease to regard crime as a thing by itself or foreign or extraneous to human society. It will then be not an intrinsically malignant force and not at all a self-made enemy of society. We will cease to deal harshly with criminals. We may even view him as a victim of circumstances over which in most cases he had no control. Then the idea that a criminal is not born but he is largely created by circumstances and environments will be recognized. The duty of society, if that be the case, is to bestow appropriate treatment for the same."

"Punishment must not be a solution for this because it never gives a lasting solution. However enlightened this system might be, no prisoner emerges quite the same as he went in. Imprisonment embitters rather than reforms. It kills the initiative and makes him worse for having gone in. The longer the jail life, the greater does he get used to it. Slowly and imperceptibly, he will relapse into a monotonous regime, lose count of time and become daily more and more fitted to be a prisoner than a free man. He comes out of the jail like a cripple beginning to walk and the slightest push throws him over. The fear for the stigma attached to convictions is got over. So, committal to prison can never be a remedy. It can only be a temporary adjustment and a short-sighted policy to get rid of temporarily of a troublesome person."

"Probation is the culmination of the process of thinking according to which the sense of value has shifted from property to humanity and the emphasis laid more on the individual who committed a crime than on the crime itself. With the evolution and crystallization of this process of thinking, treatment was adjusted not to suit the crime but to adjust and reform the individual who committed the crime."

"Probation has got many defects but it is the only sound system we have to-day for the successful rehabilitation and restoration to the society, the individuals who have offended against the law. Probation is not a mere sentimental aberration. It is a highly developed process of social adjustment. It has got its techniques and methods for working problems. Probation differs from other methods for working problems. Probation differs from other methods of correctional treatment in that it is entirely a constructive method of treatment. Probation seeks to assist and not to judge those it serves. Imprisonment diminishes the dignity and status of a human being in society; probation strengthens it. Not only the individual offender but the whole community benefits by it. Hence it is only practical that probation should be used in more cases in which it is likely to be successful."

"It is the main duty of the Probation Officer to have the help of the society in this piece of work. It may be possible to inspire in the individual with a desire to live the kind of life that he should live and to instil in him a sense of responsibility. But if the Probation Officer is not able to make society react to the offender's change of outlook of life, it may not be possible for him to continue it. That stigma attached to individuals who commit crime has to be erased completely and society must be able to give him his prior status. The Probation Officer has to marshal all the resources of the community for the rehabilitation of the persons in his charge. Employment is one of the strongest bulwarks against crime. There are very many agencies in the community who could help the Probation Officers in their task and he must make the fullest use of these resources. The transformation of the outlook on prisoners by society has also to be influenced by the Probation Officer. He must be a link between the Society and the individual and he must be able to create confidence in both. This is a very difficult task and requires immense initiative, push and broad-mindedness."

"For probation work to be successful it is essential that the Probation Officers should possess a genuine zeal to lend a helping hand to those who have stumbled and fallen. It is also necessary to have good character, balanced personality, experience, tolerance, patience and a genuine affection for the work."

"Another important factor for the successful administration of probation is trained magistracy. It is also necessary for the magistracy to understand the spirit and working of probation. They have to equip themselves with all the equipments of probation principles. They have to judge, if the guilt is determined, as to what is the shape of correct punishment suitable for the criminal and the crime."

"Probation is not a panacea for crime. In fact, there is no panacea at all for crime. Probation is at best an instrument of tested value in the control and prevention of delinquency. Many who succeed by probation pass into the silent obscurity of the average citizen. But to those who fail, the original imprisonment could be applied."

"As an economic proposition the benefits of probation cannot be denied. It costs much less than imprisonment. There are also several important results which cannot be quoted in terms of money or figures. The restitution of broken homes, the abatement of tensions and wholesome associations are some of the social achievements of probation."

3. *Dr. Edward Galway, United Nations Expert on Criminology*:—

"The United Nations, through its Social and Economic Council, emphasized that probation offered one of the very best hopes and solutions for a sound social approach to control crime. As a result of comprehensive study there is strong encouragement in most of the countries to adopt probation widely and use it extensively. The prevention of crime and treatment of offenders form a major part of social activities, and the need to give this work top priority has been well recognized in the United Nations."

There is an enormous amount of knowledge and experience of techniques in the Madras State which can be shared among the various States of India. I am sure this conference will produce a strong and united working feeling among the people who are in the field of probation and lay special emphasis both on social welfare work and correctional administration.

4. *Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, Chief Minister of Madras*:—

"I am all for the expansion of our activities, but we have to take into consideration our very old social history. Many millenia have to be taken into consideration before understanding or doing anything in this country about these matters. If you read our old books and works you will find that prisons played a very very minor part in our social set-up. Our main method of dealing with anti-social activities was ostracism and our ancestors merely excommunicated such people and asked them to live apart. Latterly, with the advent of modern Governments, modern methods had also come to stay. The prison has become a permanent institution and probation system also come in its wake as a God-send. The probation system was in fact a God-send to the Superintendents of our Prisons."

"Very few can understand the mind of the man who committed a crime or the urge of the man or the complex causes that produce an event. Neither judges nor advocates nor others can understand the offender's mind. The offender alone can understand it. Probably, his wife, brother or sister might understand it. I have seen papers in connexion with criminal cases in which some of my experienced friends remarked that they could not understand how the things could have happened as so forth. I can well sympathize with their ignorance. Criminology is difficult enough; correction work is even more difficult. The psychology of a prisoner is very difficult to understand. Probation has to deal with this difficult job. Probation work deals with the psychology of the offender and of the prisoner after he had spent some time in the prison. So, I was very pleased with the report of the activities of the Probation department. It is one of which chief executive of the department could be

quite proud. With about an expenditure of about Rs. 30 per head, the department has done a job which probably cannot be done in a prison with ten times that sum."

"The Probation department is a part of the wide scheme of social welfare, and is closely related to other departments dealing with crime and after-care. It is a good and growing department of activity in this country and deserves the encouragement and good wishes of all."

5. *Sri K. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, Chairman, Madras Jail Reforms Committee :—*

"Very few knew what was meant by "Probation". We have had given to us the history and development of the probation idea in this province from the mouth of Sri K. Ramunni Menon, Chief Secretary to the Madras State."

"The benefit of the probation system has not been as widely given to offenders as circumstances demand. The Magistrates who should have applied the probation system have often been found not to resort to this remedy. This is apparently because the Magistrates themselves have failed to appreciate the advantages of this system over imprisonment as a rule. It is of course essential that the Magistrates and the Judges who try criminal cases should understand the implications of the probation system and choose those persons only for this treatment who are likely to respond to it. It is unfortunate that in this, as in many other countries, the presiding officers of criminal courts know very little of the technique of sentencing."

6. *Dr. J. M. Kumarappa :—*

"There has been a great awakening of social consciousness throughout the world and social work is becoming more and more a profession. Among the various social activities, probation work is extremely important because the Probation Officers were entrusted with a delicate and difficult task of rebuilding the personality of the juvenile delinquents."

7. *Sri V. T. Rangaswamy Ayyangar :—*

"The punishment as has been proscribed by society should be meted out to the criminal and this punishment has been variously classified as retributive, deterrent, preventive and reformatory. Retributive punishment as in the case of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth has long ago ceased to exist in any civilised society, and the revengeful spirit could not also be allowed to manifest itself in the award of the punishment. Deterrent punishment is occasionally necessary, but preventive and reformatory punishments for the purpose of putting down crime and reforming the criminal should be resorted to in the modern conditions of society. It is in the enforcement of these two methods of punishments, viz., preventive and reformatory, probation work comes into prominence, and no rehabilitation of criminals is possible except with the scheme of probation usually associated with the two kinds of punishments above referred to."

"There is a heavy responsibility on the authorities entrusted with the administration of criminal justice to mete out the proper punishment to the offender when the offence is made out beyond all reasonable doubt. Magistrates and Judges no doubt have to be guided by various legislative enactments prescribing the penalties for the commission of offences, but at the same time they have to take into consideration various other aspects before awarding punishments prescribed by law as the sentences have to be modulated by the circumstances of each case. If on account of age or force of circumstances a person commits an offence he should not be treated in the same way as a hardened or a determined criminal."

8. *Mr. William T. Kirk, New York :—*

"Probation is an important part of the administration of justice. The wisest Judges in any country are those who are most deeply aware of the futility of dealing with the individual offender simply by a routine application of the provisions of law. They understand also the inability to truly administer justice without the deepest understanding possible of the individuals with whom they are dealing. It is, therefore, fair, I believe, to gauge the extent to which a court is modern and forward-looking by the extent to which it makes proper use of well-trained Probation Officers. In every country where properly trained and qualified Probation Officers have been used, they have clearly demonstrated that they are an indispensable part of the true administration of justice."

9. *Miss Eileen Younghusband, United Kingdom :—*

"Probation is one of the most important devices for the rehabilitation of offenders, we have discovered, since the Penal Systems began to help and treat offenders rather than to punish them."

"It is slowly beginning to be recognized that the essence of Probation is the relationship in which the Probation Officer is making use of his scientific knowledge and skill. In other words, probation work is essentially the application of "case work" within the penal system in order to discover the individual and to help him to change his behaviour in life which will be acceptable and satisfying to him and the society."

10. *Mrs. H. Leibowitz of Israel :—*

"The Probation System is the first legal child-welfare service in the country. The selection of cases for Probation treatment is based generally on the Probation Officer's report and on his recommendations to the Court. The Probation service has always functioned as a social-educational service."

"Israel cannot dispense with the Probation Officer who was the pioneer in child welfare work and who is still making a vital contribution in this field."

11. *Mrs. Dorothy Banton, Delaware, U.S.A. :—*

"In my State there is public acceptance of the juvenile delinquent as a child with a special problem irrespective of its station in life. The Court is used as a social agency as far as possible. The Probation Officers conduct investigation which included clinical study, medical examination, psychological test, psychiatric test and the like, and the result of these studies are brought to the Magistrate's notice which gives valuable background of the child. As the services of various agencies are available, the Magistrate holds consultations with them about the child. The Probation Officer becomes the chief of the team with all other agencies marshalled beside him to assist the Magistrate in deciding the sort of treatment to be meted out to the child or the institution to which it would be sent. The child is given institution treatment and education to enable it reform itself to become a worthy citizen of the country and share its responsibilities of citizenship."

12. *Miss Dorothy C. Kahn, United Nations :—*

"In the United Nations there is now a special section devoted to the subject of social defence, and Probation is one of the important subjects dealt with by this section. One of its first activities was a Committee of Experts from various countries which has submitted a comprehensive report now available as a guide to all countries seeking advice in the matter of Probation work."

13. *Sri O. Pulla Reddi, Home Secretary to the Government of Madras :—*

"So far as our State is concerned, I do not want to repeat what we have done in Probation but I think that what we have done is something of which we need not at all be ashamed."

"In addition, we have got a competent and very new system of Magistracy. I do think they will make suitable use of the several clauses under the Probation of Offenders Act and see that Probation Officers look after the offenders and reclaim them."

14. *Sri M. A. Venkataramana Naidu, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras :—*

"The Probation Officers have been doing a wonderful job. In fact, they have been the eyes, the ears and the conscience of the Court."

"Unfortunately, however the value of their work has not been properly appreciated by the general public and others. They are not having many of the amenities and encouragement given to employees of other departments. It was therefore, extremely proper that a conference of this kind should have been arranged and public attention focussed on the great utility and potentialities of the Probation System."

15. *Sri P. N. Saxena, Chief Probation Officer, Uttar Pradesh State :—*

"Our primary thanks are due to Sri Chakravarty Rajagopalachariar, Chief Minister of the State of Madras. Sri Rajagopalachariar is one of the foremost statesmen of our Country. He has been our Governor-General, Home Minister and is now Chief Minister of one of the

biggest States of India. He is an extremely busy man. The State of Madras has unfortunately suffered several calamities in quick succession. Sri Rajagopalachariar has his hands full. Still he found time to come and inaugurate our Conference. It speaks volumes of the resourcefulness of this Conference. Sri Rajagopalachariar is famous for the courage of his convictions. He speaks bluntly. In the past he has suffered for the bold expressions of his views. He would not praise anything to please anybody. Now Sri Rajagopalachariar not only inaugurates our Conference but also openly and unambiguously expresses his appreciation of Probation work. This certificate from a man of the standing and calibre of Sri Rajagopalachariar is a great tribute to the Probation System itself, and the Probation Officers of Madras State deserve great congratulations for extracting this admiration from Sri Rajagopalachariar."

Resolutions passed at the conference.

- (1) The salary conditions of the Probation Service are not satisfactory and recommends that in order to attract proper personnel to achieve desired standards, the salary scales suggested by the Madras Jail Reforms Committee may be introduced.
- (2) The age limit for recruitment of Probation Officers should be 25 years minimum and 30 years maximum. Exemption may be given for persons having special experience and qualifications.
- (3) The selection of Probation Officers should be left to a technical panel including the Departmental Head, and where the selection rests with the Public Service Commission, the recommendation of the Departmental Head who is a technical person, should invariably be taken into account.
- (4) By way of Policy, the minimum academic qualification shall be a degree of a recognized University, preference being given to those who are trained, and/or, experienced persons with proper personality;
- (5) Stress is laid on the three types of training: namely, (1) Theoretical training, (2) Practical training and (3) In-service individual training.
- (6) In order to achieve uniformity in standards and co-ordination, each State should have a separate Directorate of Correctional Welfare under a Director, specialized in Social and Correctional Work and Probation Services should be a division of the Directorate under a separate Deputy Director.
- (7) Police Officers and Police Constables should undergo a short training course in the aims, techniques and methodology of Probation.
- (8) Joint Conferences of Police, Probation and Correctional Officers should be held at frequent intervals.
- (9) A Youth or Juvenile Aid Bureau should be established.
- (10) The Magistracy should undergo a short course of orientation in the techniques of disposal of offenders and this course should include Probation, Parole, etc.
- (11) Institutional Welfare or Probation Officers should form a division or branch of the Probation department and the Chief Institutional Welfare Officer should be ex-officio member of the Disciplinary and Classification Boards, and should also be present at meetings of the Parole Board relating to his institution.
- (12) A Co-ordinating Council might be formed as early as possible to co-ordinate the work of various social welfare agencies in the community and to avoid over-lapping.
- (13) A social service exchange may be established at least in big cities.
- (14) The proposed All-India Probation of Offenders Act should provide that age should not be a factor restricting the placement of an offender under the supervision of a Probation Officer.
- (15) A previous conviction should not debar any offender from eligibility to Probation, provided other circumstances warrant such a procedure.
- (16) All offenders other than those punishable with death or transportation for life shall be eligible for release on Probation.
- (17) All offenders below 21 years of age and not debarred for release on Probation, shall be released on Probation of good conduct with supervision unless for special reasons to be recorded in writing the court desires to deal with them otherwise.
- (18) The court shall order preliminary investigation in all cases coming before it through the Probation Officers and their reports shall be considered by the Court for proper disposition.
- (19) The minimum period of Probation shall be one year.
- (20) All courts empowered to sentence offenders to imprisonment should be authorized also to use the Probation Act.

(21) An offender released on Probation shall not be discriminated against in the matter of employment and if he successfully completes his period of Probation, shall not suffer any disqualification in the matter of employment or any civic disability, and the conviction should be expunged from the records.

(22) There should be a Department of Social Welfare or a Department of Correction in each State, and Probation Service should form a part of it. This Department should comprise the Prisons, Children's Work, Probation Work, Prison visiting, Parole and After-care Work and work under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act and the Habitual Offenders Act. Probation Service should be made a career service and there should be opportunity for a competent Probation Officer to get promotion in the department and also be eligible for selection to allied services.

(23) The conditions of service and emoluments of Probation Officers are inadequate and not conducive to good and efficient work, and the following grades of pay for various categories of Probation Officers should be adopted:—

	RS.	RS.
Assistant Probation Officer	200—400	
District Probation Officers	230—350	(Gazetted)
Regional Probation Officers	500—1,000	
Deputy Director of Probation	500—1,000	+ 100 special pay.
Director of Probation	500—1,200	

(24) Probation Officers should be given ministerial assistance and at least one peon each. They should also be given adequate travel and conveyance facilities and allowances.

(25) There should be an All-India Children Act.

(26) The first interview of the Probation Officer with the alleged offender or the juvenile should be as informal as possible and taking of notes in the presence of the alleged offender or the juvenile should be avoided as far as possible, and a chronological record of interviews should be kept with a summary of the case given at the end of the entire study.

(27) When a juvenile is released on bail to the guardian whether by Police or by Court, he should be directed to present himself with his guardian before the Probation Officer on a fixed day and time of which the Probation Officer should also be intimated.

(28) Statutory provision should be made for the Magistrates to refer cases of all first offenders to the Probation Officer as soon as a *prima facie* case is made out against the accused and for allowing the Probation Officer a period of not less than ten days for submitting his report.

(29) The case-load of a Probation Officer should be fixed between 40 and 50 cases of supervision according to the area of operation and means of conveyance available.

(30) The Probation Officer should be an ex-officio member of State-run and State-aided Social Service Agencies so that he may be in touch with their activities and utilize their resources.

(31) The Government should give due weightage for employment in Government for Government-aided establishments to persons released on probation or discharged from Correctional Institutions, subject to possession of necessary qualifications.

(32) The Executive Committee of the National Congress of Correction in India may draft a poor Prisoners' Defence Act on the model of similar Act in England to achieve the aim of defence of poor prisoners in criminal cases in terms suitable to the conditions prevailing in India and may further move the Government of India to consider the introduction of the legislation as a Central Act.

(33) In view of the fact that there are a large number of destitute and delinquent juveniles, and as the sub-jails where they are kept during the remand period, are not proper places for detention, it is considered advisable that the Government should take the initiative in starting Children's Reception Home with a Juvenile Court at every district headquarters.

(34) The department should move the Government to frame rules under "The Madras Hindu Bigamy Prevention and Divorce Act," (VI of 1949) making it compulsory on the part of the courts to utilize the help of the Probation Officers to bring about reconciliation, if possible between parties to a divorce petition during the period of four months when the petition is pending after framing of issues and before actual trial is taken up.

(35) The Probation Officers' help may be requisitioned in maintenance suits in civil courts also to bring about reconciliation between the parties.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
PROBATION DEPARTMENT, MADRAS STATE



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 283, 4th February 1954

Act—Madras Probation of Offenders Act—Administration Report for
1952—Recorded.

READ—the following paper:—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, dated 5th May 1953,
18th August 1953 and 2nd December 1953, No. Roc. 128/P. 1/53.

Order—No. 283, Home, dated 4th February 1954.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor of Madras)

J. SUBBUSWAMY,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.
" the Public (Information and Publicity) Department (with 3 copies of the Administration Report).
" the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service, Madras-18.
" the State Administration Report Officer, Madras.
" the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.
" the Director of Medical Services, Madras.
" all Collectors.
" the District Magistrates (Judicial).
" the District and Sessions Judges.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
" the Commissioner of Police, Madras.
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" the Director of Public Health, Madras.
" the Accountant-General, Madras.
" Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja, ex-Chief Minister to the Government of Madras, Rajapalayam.
" the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature (3 copies).
" the Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department (2 copies).
" the Secretary to Government, Law (Prisons) Department, Government of Andhra, Kurnool.

Forwarded to the Secretariat Library
(By order)

APPENDIX D.

Statement of Expenditure on Probation Work during the year 1952

Serial number and district.	Pay of Officers.	Pay of establishment.	Dearness allowance.	Other compensatory allowances.	Travelling allowance.	Office expenses.	Service postage.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Madras City—	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Chief Superintendent, Office Establishment and City District Probation Officers...	4,550 0 0	28,282 3 0	8,536 14 0	7,306 6 0	3,570 12 0	2,958 14 0	6,200 0 0	61,405 1 0
2 Anantapur	..	1,870 0 0	440 12 0	1,374 0 0	..	119 11 9	..	3,804 7 9
3 Arcot, North	..	4,836 0 0	1,036 0 0	2,895 6 0	..	89 10 0	..	8,867 0 0
4 Arcot, South	..	3,819 8 0	859 14 0	2,468 3 0	..	144 4 0	..	7,291 13 0
5 Bellary	..	1,800 0 0	408 0 0	1,387 0 0	..	45 10 0	..	3,610 10 0
6 Chingleput	..	3,623 15 0	823 0 0	2,799 15 0	66 2 0	283 8 0	..	7,371 8 0
7 Chittoor	..	1,815 0 0	411 0 0	1,365 9 0	428 5 0	26 8 0	..	4,045 14 0
8 Coimbatore	..	6,369 15 0	1,392 1 0	4,233 7 0	35 1 0	720 12 8	..	12,801 4 8
9 Cuddapah	..	2,275 0 0	537 2 0	1,638 0 0	15 3 0	240 1 0	..	4,705 6 0
10 Godavari, East	..	1,910 0 0	430 9 0	1,494 0 0	..	213 9 0	..	3,748 2 0
11 Godavari, West	..	1,825 0 0	416 14 0	1,047 9 0	..	167 11 0	..	3,457 2 0
12 Guntur	..	1,800 0 0	408 0 0	1,323 5 0	..	357 1 6	..	3,888 6 6
13 Krishna	..	3,735 0 0	843 9 0	2,229 1 0	..	79 1 9	..	7,597 11 9
14 Kurnool	..	1,915 0 0	431 0 0	1,388 12 0	..	205 10 0	..	3,940 6 0
15 Malabar	..	5,724 15 0	1,312 0 0	3,576 8 0	84 11 0	607 13 3	..	11,221 4 3
16 Madurai	..	6,083 0 0	1,358 12 0	4,051 6 0	101 14 0	397 14 6	..	11,975 11 6
17 Nellore	..	2,626 12 0	597 5 0	1,169 13 0	..	304 13 9	..	4,800 9 9
18 Nilgiris, the	..	3,715 0 0	431 0 0	1,520 0 0	..	223 0 0	..	4,089 0 0
19 Ramanathapuram	..	5,080 0 0	1,149 0 0	2,634 9 0	87 8 0	273 2 0	..	7,461 11 0
20 Salem	..	1,910 0 0	431 0 0	1,294 4 0	..	70 11 0	..	3,916 12 0
21 South Kanara	..	1,950 0 0	442 0 0	1,419 0 0	49 6 0	281 8 0	..	4,094 9 0
22 Srikakulam	..	4,240 0 0	963 3 0	2,554 2 0	4 8 0	225 0 0	..	7,986 13 0
23 Tanjore	..	7,413 11 0	1,678 0 0	4,352 3 0	53 7 0	992 12 2	..	14,480 1 2
24 Tiruchirappalli	..	3,820 0 0	861 0 0	2,362 13 0	..	271 10 6	..	7,315 7 6
25 Tirunelveli	..	2,630 0 0	538 0 0	1,400 0 0	..	335 14 6	..	4,903 14 6
26 Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4,550 0 0	1,12,989 15 0	27,574 15 0	62,265 11 0	4,486 13 0	10,550 15 4	6,200 0 0	2,28,618 5 4