



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
PROBATION DEPARTMENT
MADRAS STATE
1953



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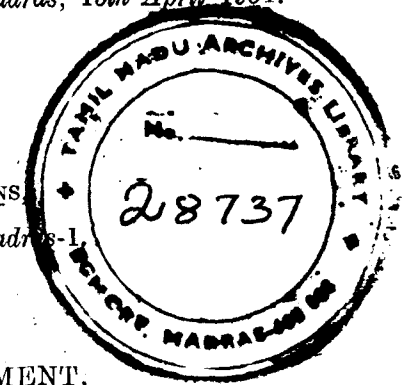
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
Madras, 15th April 1954.

From

SRI K. G. MENON, I.C.S.,

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,

Madras-1.



To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

Madras-9.

SIR,

I submit my report on the working of the Probation Department for the year 1953. The report relates to the work of the residuary Madras State for the whole year and the districts now allocated to the Andhra and Mysore States for the period from 1st January to 30th September 1953.

2. Sri S. A. Iyengar, I.C.S., was in charge of the administration of the department till 15th May 1953 when he left for the United States of America under the 1952 Exchange of Persons Programme of the Department of State. He was succeeded by Sri V. Hanumantha Rao, I.A.S., who continued as Inspector-General till 10th October 1953. I took charge from him on that date and held the post till the end of the year. Sri V. Krishna Menon, M.A., B.L., held the post of the Chief Probation Superintendent throughout the year.

3. The Andhra State came into existence from 1st October 1953 and as a result seven taluks of Bellary district went to the Mysore State, and the District Probation Officer who was working at Bellary and who opted for the Mysore State, was allowed to remain at Bellary itself. On the basis of the number of officers working in the districts forming the Andhra State, before the separation, fourteen Andhra District Probation Officers were allotted to the Andhra State, of whom Sri S. Mohan Rao was appointed as the Chief Probation Superintendent of the Andhra State. According to the proportion of the Andhras fixed for the composite State there were 18 Andhra Probation Officers in the composite State out of a total of 57. After the partition, there was an excess of 3 Andhra officers in the residuary State who were, in Government Memo. No. 186890-Pr. I/53-2, dated 29th September 1953, allowed to be kept in the residuary State until substitutes were appointed and trained to replace them. They were relieved from the State on 1st March 1954. There were 43 Probation officers left in the composite State at the end of the year.

During the year one District Probation Officer retired from service, one resigned, and one was removed from service, and substitutes were appointed in their places. Four District Probation Officers were punished with stoppage of increment for unsatisfactory work.

4. *Orientation and pre-discharge work.*—The orientation and pre-discharge work which was started during the past year as an experimental measure in

the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Borstal School, Palayamkottai and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, was continued during the year under report, since it was appreciated by the inmates of these institutions. With the Central Jail, Bellary, being included in the Mysore State, this department continued the work in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Senior Certified School, Chingleput and the Borstal School, Palayamkottai. The work continued to be satisfactory, but could not be expanded or strengthened for want of staff. The Superintendents in the Central Jail, Coimbatore and other places made use of the services of Probation Officers for orientation and pre-discharge work in selected cases and with signal success, and they feel that the scheme should be applied to all the correctional institutions in the State as early as possible. The report on the working of the scheme submitted to Government in my letter No. 126/P1/52, dated 8th August 1953 at the end of one year, is appended (Appendix 'A').

5. *Probation Advisory Committee.*—During the year under report, the Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society met twice. The Committee spent a sum of Rs. 62-8-0 in giving financial assistance to the probationers, ex-pupils and ex-inmates recommended by the District Probation Officers.

6. *Madras State Probation and Correctional Association.*—The Government in their G.O. Ms. No. 1566, Home, dated 11th May 1953, recognized the Madras State Probation and Correctional Association which was formed with the following objects:—

(1) 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;

(2) 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;

(3) 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; and

(4) 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.

The Government permitted as a special case Government servants dealing with probation and allied work to become office bearers of the association and to collect funds for the association, subject to the condition that the work should not interfere with their normal work.

Under the auspices of the association, two public meetings and a symposium representative of officials of the Government and non-officials interested in the work, were held. Short excerpts from the speeches of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Madras, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Rao and others are given in Appendix 'B'.

7. *The Madras Jail Reforms Committee.*—My predecessor, Sri S. A. Iyengar, submitted his detailed remarks on the report of the Jail Reforms Committee on the chapter 'PROBATION' and requested Government to accept the proposals early, as they were vital for the successful working of the probation system. They were referred back for revision and reallocation of priorities, and are under examination.

TABLE I.

Comparative statement of the work of District Probation Officers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the years 1952 and 1953.

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.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Madras State.</i>										
1 Madras City ..	820	662	92	73	6,634	6,021	2,701	3,101	4,748	3,847
2 Arcot, North ..	268	341	81	76	1,293	977	34	155	393	724
3 Arcot, South ..	328	427	97	101	857	692	141	59	701	552
4 Chingleput ..	293	331	67	105	1,423	1,401	263	297	1,436	1,306
5 Coimbatore ..	444	717	128	140	3,268	1,881	353	78	2,065	2,014
6 Madurai ..	502	807	198	212	2,575	4,143	556	384	2,155	3,689
7 Malabar ..	206	574	99	131	1,205	1,581	365	296	1,252	1,240
8 Nilgiris, The ..	68	145	8	34	185	451	6	26	146	280
9 Ramanathapuram ..	155	308	49	55	1,211	1,095	136	72	858	787
10 Salem ..	212	254	94	90	1,242	2,068	450	589	1,319	2,041
11 South Kanara ..	71	137	39	89	590	811	24	58	412	673
12 Tanjore ..	544	841	105	115	1,227	1,267	141	168	1,217	1,223
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	957	1,228	248	200	1,881	2,688	993	870	1,756	1,928
14 Tirunelveli ..	318	676	79	137	1,075	1,012	121	67	1,046	899
Total ..	7,448	1,558	26,098	6,220	21,203					
<i>Separated districts.</i>										
15 Bellary ..	72	13	31	9	505	509	12	69	253	274
16 Anantapur ..	62	34	21	18	457	422	107	94	422	364
17 Chittoor ..	207	186	75	37	439	400	72	229	388	410
18 Cuddapah ..	201	210	69	47	848	776	50	55	622	653
19 Godavari, East ..	184	56	72	37	787	698	130	91	730	796
20 Godavari, West ..	74	50	49	36	293	339	51	27	191	294
21 Guntur ..	84	105	34	26	735	644	90	65	605	315
22 Krishna ..	312	243	145	85	1,182	1,021	207	172	560	493
23 Kurnool ..	81	65	59	34	495	419	65	62	453	347
24 Nellore ..	173	70	36	24	136	241	75	82	131	197
25 Srikakulam ..	30	53	33	46	726	419	94	143	537	366
26 Visakhapatnam ..	69	34	60	50	691	478	155	102	578	414
Total ..	6,680	1,125	2,068	449	31,965	6,366	7,392	1,191	24,979	4,923
Grand total ..	6,680	8,573	2,068	2,007	31,965	32,464	7,392	7,401	24,979	26,126

TABLE II.

Progress of probationers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year 1953.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons placed under supervision at the beginning of 1953.	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 1953.	Percentage reversion to crime.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Madras State.</i>									
1 Madras City ..	117	73	190	115	..	1	116	74	0.58
2 Arcot, North ..	108	76	184	84	..	2	86	98	1.09
3 Arcot, South ..	92	101	193	102	..	1	103	90	0.52
4 Chingleput ..	83	105	188	89	..	3	92	96	1.60
5 Coimbatore ..	155	140	295	132	1	12	145	159	4.07
6 Madurai ..	263	212	475	193	..	7	200	275	1.47
7 Malabar ..	99	131	230	80	..	15	95	135	6.52
8 Nilgiris, The ..	17	34	51	18	..	3	21	30	5.88
9 Ramanathapuram ..	72	55	127	54	..	1	55	72	0.80
10 Salem ..	98	90	188	81	..	7	88	100	3.72
11 South Kanara ..	64	89	153	71	..	2	73	80	1.30
12 Tanjore ..	146	115	261	114	..	8	122	139	3.07
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	293	200	493	206	1	20	227	286	4.06
14 Tirunelveli ..	91	137	228	80	..	12	92	136	5.26
Total ..	1,698	1,554	3,256	1,419	2	94	1,515	1,741	2.89

TABLE II—cont.

Progress of probationers under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act during the year 1953—cont.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons placed under supervision at the beginning of 1953.	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 1953.	Percentage reversion to crime.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<i>Separated districts.</i>									
15 Bellary ..	32	9	41	13	..	..	13	28	..
16 Anantapur ..	36	18	54	18	..	..	18	36	..
17 Chittoor ..	91	37	128	17	..	..	18	110	0.78
18 Cuddapah ..	75	47	122	35	..	1	44	78	7.38
19 Godavari, East ..	91	37	128	50	..	1	51	77	2.00
20 Godavari, West ..	52	36	88	30	..	..	30	58	..
21 Guntur ..	72	26	98	41	..	3	44	54	3.06
22 Krishna ..	161	85	246	81	..	2	83	163	0.81
23 Kurnool ..	70	34	104	25	..	3	28	76	2.88
24 Nellore ..	36	24	60	4	..	..	4	56	..
25 Srikakulam ..	50	46	96	35	..	..	35	61	..
26 Visakhapatnam ..	67	50	117	55	..	3	58	59	2.56
Total ..	833	449	1,282	404	..	22	426	856	1.72
Grand total ..	2,531	2,007	4,538	1,823	2	116	1,941	2,597	2.56

TABLE III.

Comparative statement of the total number of persons dealt with under the Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936, during the years 1952 and 1953.

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.		Total number of persons dealt with under the Act.	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<i>Madras State.</i>								
1 Madras City ..	1,641	4,039	668	863	92	73	2,401	4,975
2 Arcot, North ..	202	576	303	254	81	76	599	906
3 Arcot, South ..	400	359	174	343	97	101	671	808
4 Chingleput ..	112	127	76	106	67	105	255	338
5 Coimbatore ..	790	676	149	232	128	140	1,067	1,048
6 Madurai ..	573	2,308	337	309	198	212	1,108	2,820
7 Malabar ..	52	152	137	274	99	131	288	557
8 Nilgiris, The ..	38	12	12	18	8	34	58	64
9 Ramanathapuram ..	239	325	109	144	49	55	397	524
10 Salem ..	23	36	30	24	94	90	147	180
11 South Kanara ..	3	2	18	27	39	89	60	118
12 Tanjore ..	96	145	344	467	105	115	545	727
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	66	223	297	709	248	200	611	1,132
14 Tirunelveli ..	411	1,056	198	206	79	137	688	1,399
Total ..	..	10,036	..	4,006	..	1,558	..	15,600
<i>Separated districts.</i>								
15 Bellary ..	125	..	35	..	31	9	191	5
16 Anantapur ..	53	35	107	..	21	18	181	94
17 Chittoor ..	103	97	147	174	75	37	330	308
18 Cuddapah ..	56	91	95	151	69	47	220	289
19 Godavari, East ..	6	..	26	2	72	37	104	39
20 Godavari, West ..	23	42	20	57	49	36	92	135
21 Guntur ..	42	17	16	34	34	26	92	77
22 Krishna ..	547	505	59	55	145	85	751	645
23 Kurnool ..	72	29	60	40	59	34	191	108
24 Nellore ..	130	158	59	83	36	24	225	265
25 Srikakulam ..	36	29	12	22	33	46	81	97
26 Visakhapatnam ..	37	53	26	29	60	50	123	132
Total ..	5,881	1,056	3,514	688	2,068	449	11,468	2,108
Grand total ..	5,881	11,092	3,514	4,694	2,068	2,007	11,468	17,708

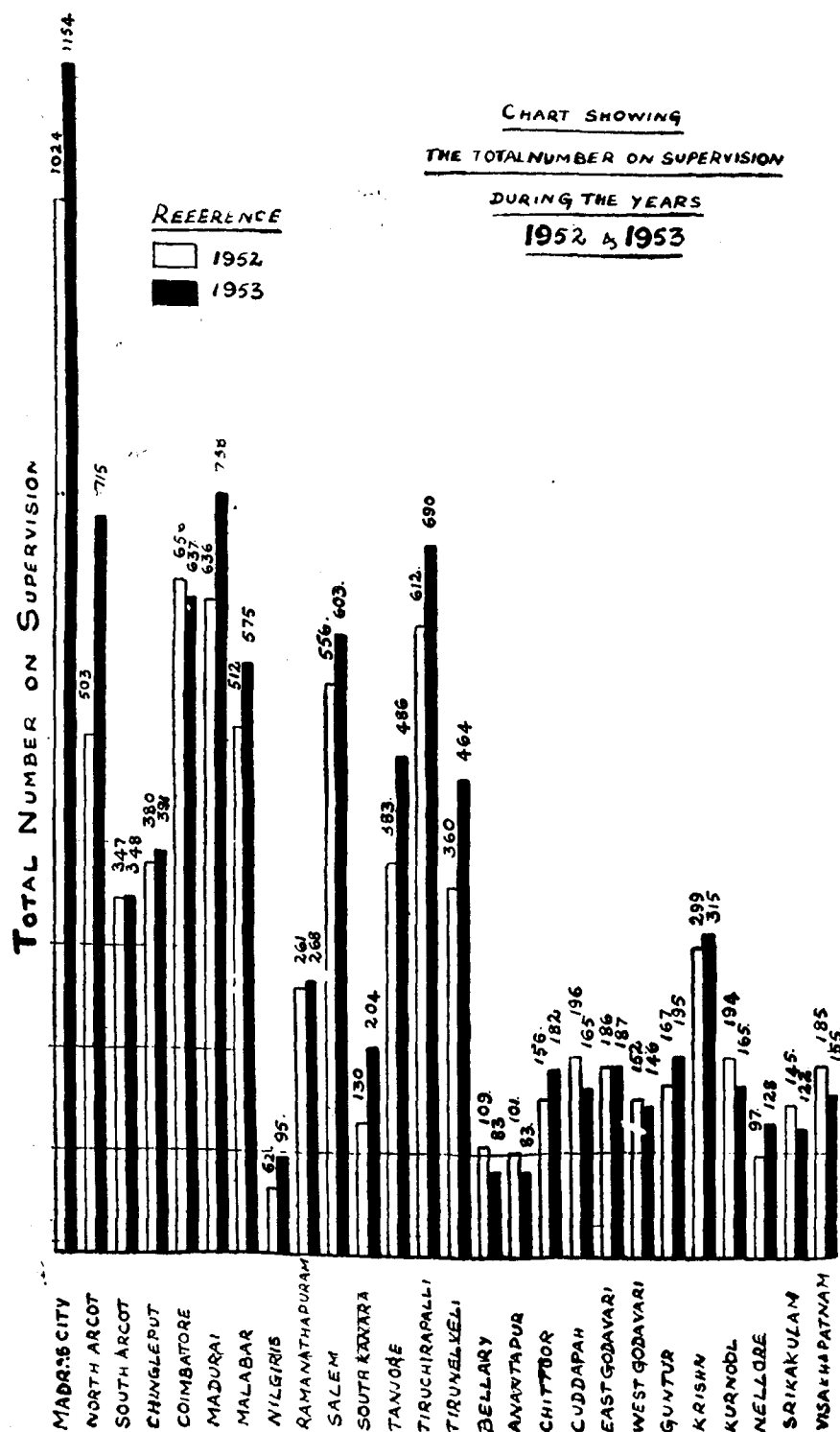
8. *Conference.*—The Sixth Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work was held at Hyderabad in December 1953, and one full section of the Conference was devoted to Social Defence, i.e., prevention and treatment of crime and juvenile delinquency. Sri V. Krishna Menon, the Chief Probation Superintendent, was invited by the Conference to be its official discussant on the subject of prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The Government permitted him to attend the session as their delegate. They allowed a senior District Probation Officer also to attend the Conference, and accordingly I sent Sri K. V. Natarajan, who was then a District Probation Officer in the City of Madras.

9. *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. As already stated in paragraph 4 above, the orientation and pre-discharge work in the Central Jail, Bellary, was continued up to 30th September 1953, and in the other three centres, for the whole year. Details of the working of the department are given below.

10. *The Madras Probation of Offenders Act.*—Table I shows the number of preliminary investigations made by the District Probation Officers during the year, 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.

It will be seen from Table I that there was a general increase in the number of enquiries in the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Malabar, Madurai, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Salem, South Kanara, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli and that, in the other districts, it was smaller than in the previous year. In the City of Madras, the fall that was noticed last year continued during the year. It has since been ascertained that the number of cases of first offenders in the City has been on the decrease for the last two years. The fall in the number of probationers is a healthy sign since it shows that probation in the long run is producing its tangible and intangible results in the reduction of crime, especially offences by new offenders.

The number of persons placed under supervision increased in the districts of South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Malabar, Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara, Tanjore and Tirunelveli. On the whole, the work showed considerable progress. The number of cases of supervision during the year increased from 4,006 to 4,538 (3,256 + 1,282) in spite of the fact that the figures relating to the Andhra districts and Bellary are for 9 months only, i.e., an increase of 532 or 13.28 per cent. The number of persons placed under supervision during the year decreased from 2,068 to 2,007. The number of probationers under supervision at the end of the year in the Residuary State was 1,741 as against 2,531 last year in the undivided State. The number of visits paid and the number of visits received by the District Probation Officers increased from 31,965 and 7,392 to 32,464 (26,098 + 6,366) and 7,401 (6,220 + 1,181), respectively. The number of reports submitted to the courts also increased from 24,979 to 26,126 (21,203 + 4,923). The number of



persons dealt with under the various sections of the Act increased from 11,463 to 17,793 (15,600 + 2,193).

11. *The Madras Children Act.*—A comparative statement of the number of juveniles dealt with by the Probation Officers in the years 1952 and 1953 is given in Table IV. This table shows that the City of Madras continued to make liberal use of probation and that the districts of North Arcot, Malabar, Madurai, and Salem utilized Probation Officers for making social investigations about juveniles. The Juvenile Court at Tiruchirappalli began functioning during the year and hence the number of juveniles referred to the Probation Officers in the district increased considerably. During the year, the Juvenile Court at Coimbatore was abolished and juvenile cases in the district were being disposed of by the Judicial Magistrates in the district. This has been responsible for a great reduction in the number of juvenile cases referred to the Probation Officers in the Coimbatore district. As in the previous years, 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 endorse my predecessors' plea for the establishment of juvenile courts in all the important and populated towns of the State. The establishment of juvenile courts and reception homes with the necessary adjuncts seems to be the most satisfactory solution for tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency effectively.

TABLE IV.

Comparative statement of the work of probation under the Madras Children Act, 1920, during the years 1952 and 1953.

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	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Madras State.</i>												
1 Madras City ..	1,734	2,142	182	243	268	251	450	494	207	306	243	188
2 Arcot, North ..	260	556	44	99	80	254	124	353	25	187	99	166
3 Arcot, South ..	46	39	5	8	12	4	17	12	9	9	8	3
4 Chingleput ..	183	156	40	45	72	36	112	81	67	52	45	29
5 Coimbatore ..	226	268	76	69	76	76	152	145	83	105	69	40
6 Madurai ..	42	149	21	58	59	91	80	149	22	54	53	95
7 Malabar ..	106	207	31	25	23	33	54	58	29	24	25	34
8 Nilgiris, the ..	8	20	..	..	8	13	8	13	8	4	..	9
9 Ramanathapuram.	17	29	9	9	8	5	17	14	8	9	9	5
10 Salem ..	113	261	33	46	42	105	75	151	29	63	46	88
11 South Kanara.	1	11	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
12 Tanjore ..	63	54	10	3	5	2	15	5	12	3	3	2
13 Tiruchirappalli.	80	440	13	14	9	24	22	38	8	20	14	18
14 Tirunelveli ..	9	31	10	2	2	1	12	3	10	2	2	1
Total ..	..	4,363	..	622	..	895	..	1,517	..	839	..	678
<i>Separated districts.</i>												
15 Bellary ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
16 Anantapur ..	2	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	3	..	1	1
17 Chittoor ..	20	5	2	3	3	9	5	12	2	3	3	9
18 Cuddapah ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Godavari, East.	3	4	22	10	1	2	23	12	13	9	10	3
20 Godavari, West.	6	7	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	..	1	3
21 Guntur ..	56	..	..	33	33	17	33	50	..	11	33	39

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TABLE IV—cont.

Comparative statement of the work of probation under the Madras Children Act, 1920, during the years 1952 and 1953—cont.

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	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<i>Separated districts—cont.</i>												
22 Krishna ..	127	141	1	9	9	1	10	10	1	..	9	10
23 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	7	7	5	7	12	..	7	7	5
24 Nellore ..	27	80	..	1	1	27	1	28	..	6	1	22
25 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Visakhapatnam ..	..	1	6	12	13	..	19	12	7	..	12	12
Total ..	3,131	248	506	78	736	63	1,244	141	544	37	700	104
Grand total ..	3,131	4,611	506	700	736	958	1,244	1,658	544	876	700	789

TABLE V.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-pupils during the years 1952 and 1953.

Serial number and district.	Number of enquiries made in		Total number of ex-pupils on supervision.		Number of reports submitted during	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<i>Madras State.</i>						
1 Madras City ..	301	330	234	316	765	970
2 Arcot, North ..	47	27	127	105	398	114
3 Arcot, South ..	59	51	48	58	115	236
4 Chingleput ..	75	63	62	76	237	439
5 Coimbatore ..	54	47	57	46	124	64
6 Madurai ..	24	44	85	43	232	153
7 Malabar ..	196	140	131	138	403	426
8 Nilgiris, the ..	7	9	13	11	19	43
9 Ramanathapuram ..	15	31	41	52	118	166
10 Salem ..	84	132	112	137	215	369
11 South Kanara ..	11	13	19	13	44	64
12 Tanjore ..	129	53	42	70	108	244
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	67	152	55	84	137	295
14 Tirunelveli ..	43	57	47	75	158	153
Total ..	..	1,149	..	1,224	..	3,736
<i>Separated districts.</i>						
15 Bellary ..	18	10	31	32	132	72
16 Anantapur ..	10	7	14	14	60	30
17 Chittoor ..	7	13	20	22	63	39
18 Cuddapah ..	13	7	8	7	8	21
19 Godavari, East ..	10	12	10	15	40	33
20 Godavari, West ..	1	5	9	8	24	16
21 Guntur ..	8	19	13	16	37	44
22 Krishna ..	14	2	30	35	85	39
23 Kurnool ..	66	6	27	19	28	48
24 Nellore ..	24	5	14	17	30	15
25 Srikakulam ..	22	10	9	10	31	29
26 Visakhapatnam ..	20	6	18	16	84	16
Total ..	1325	102	1,276	211	3,705	402
Grand total ..	1,325	1,251	1,276	1,435	3,705	4,138

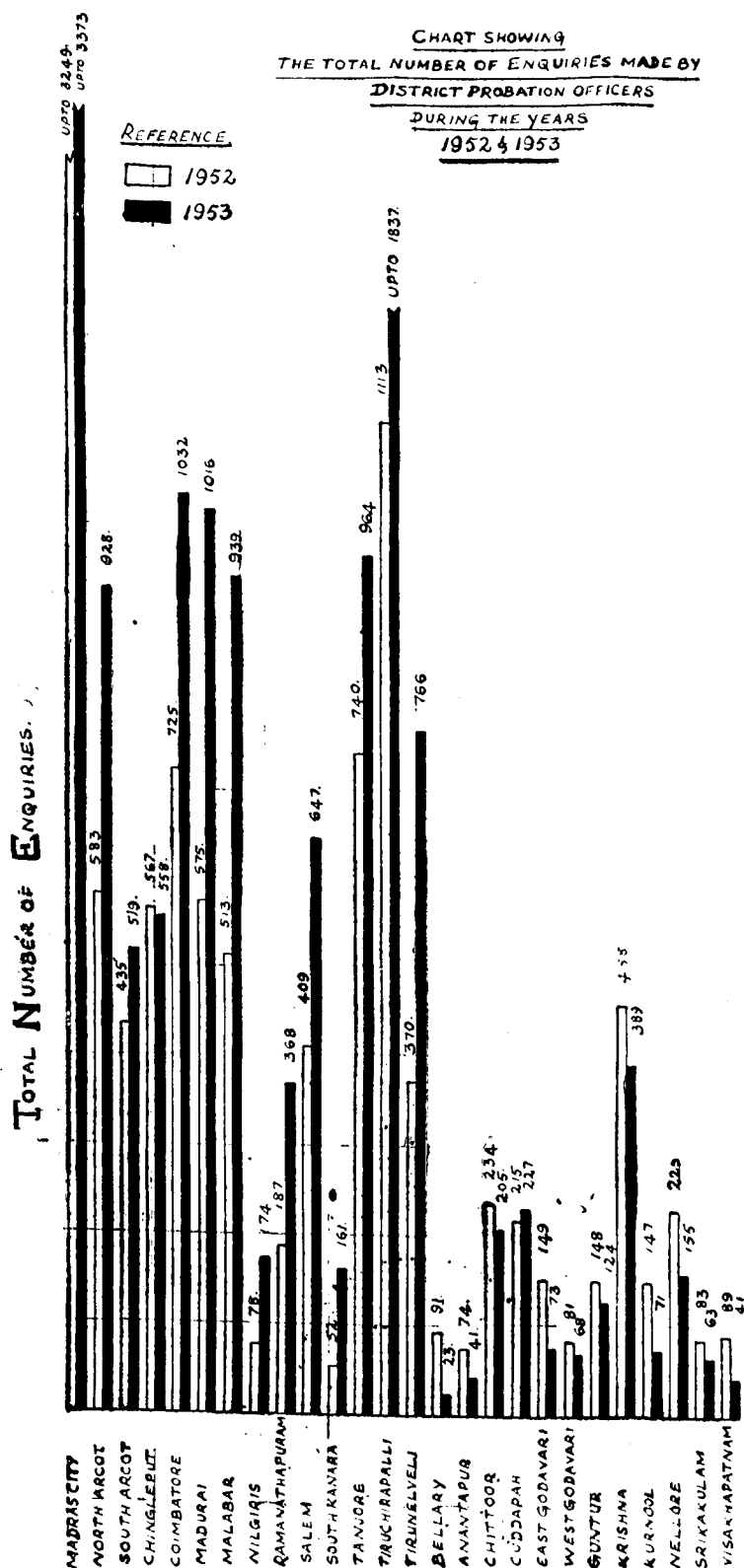
The Junior Certified School, Bellary, is now in the Mysore State and the children released from the school do not come under the supervision of the officers of this State, since the boys committed to the school are Telugu and Kannada speaking boys of the northern districts. Nevertheless, the number of ex-pupils under supervision rose from 1,276 to 1,435.

12. *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 1952 and 1953. The number of ex-inmates under supervision decreased from 977 to 922 (802 + 120). The Borstal School, Bellary, is now in the Mysore State, and the Telugu and Kannada speaking inmates from this school do not come under the supervision of the District Probation Officers of this State from 1st October 1953. This accounts for the reduction.

TABLE VI.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-inmates of the Borstal Schools, Palayamkottai and Bellary, during 1952 and 1953.

Serial number and district.	Number of persons under supervision.		Number of after-care reports submitted in	
	1952.	1953.	1952.	1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<i>Madras State.</i>				
1 Madras City ..	85	106	249	356
2 Arcot, North ..	69	51	170	43
3 Arcot, South ..	73	69	168	247
4 Chingleput ..	44	32	151	156
5 Coimbatore ..	64	61	174	114
6 Madurai ..	40	39	104	128
7 Malabar ..	105	102	272	249
8 Nilgiris, the ..	16	15	33	64
9 Ramanathapuram ..	44	47	137	185
10 Salem ..	55	37	68	124
11 South Kanara ..	15	8	32	23
12 Tanjore ..	86	96	224	301
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	39	38	109	144
14 Tirunelveli ..	80	101	288	229
Total ..	..	802	..	2,363
<i>Separated districts.</i>				
15 Bellary ..	11	4	33	12
16 Anantapur ..	7	5	9	14
17 Chittoor ..	13	12	54	31
18 Cuddapah ..	33	21	63	52
19 Godavari, East ..	11	13	26	36
20 Godavari, West ..	20	16	56	49
21 Guntur ..	13	9	36	21
22 Krishna ..	6	8	20	3
23 Kurnool ..	11	3	25	8
24 Nellore ..	11	7	17	5
25 Srikakulam ..	15	13	48	40
26 Visakhapatnam ..	11	9	54	41
Total ..	977	120	2,620	312
Grand total ..	977	922	2,620	2,675



In the last report, reference was made to certain proposals submitted to the Government to amend the Madras Borstal Schools Act and the Madras Children Act so as to make every release a conditional release on the lines followed in the British Criminal Justice Act, 1948. The matter is still before the Government. I feel that an amendment of the kind suggested is necessary since it provides for a period of transition in semi-freedom from the custodial care of these institutions, before the inmates are discharged unconditionally to the free world.

13. *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 169 (164 + 5) as compared with 236 in the previous year. Of these, 92 persons were placed under the supervision of Probation Officers as against 84 in 1952.

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.

14. *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 1952 and 1953 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 158 cases referred to the Probation Officers for enquiry and report, as many as 128 were from the City of Madras. Of these 158 cases handled during the year and the 18 cases pending disposal at the beginning of the year, compromise was effected in 59 cases, and maintenance was ordered on the recommendation of the Probation Officers in 51 cases. In 41 cases, the petitions were dismissed, and the remaining 22 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 the Saidapet Courts disposed of the cases without referring them to the Probation Officers.

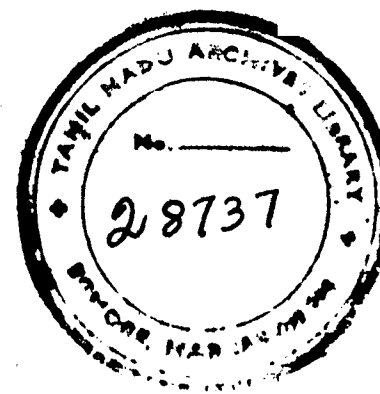


TABLE VII.

Comparative statement of maintenance cases dealt with by the District Probation Officers during the years 1952 and 1953.

Serial number and district. (1)	Reports submitted.		Cases pending disposal at the beginning of		Compro-mised.		Maintenance ordered.		Dismissed.		Cases pending disposal at the end of	
	1952. (2)	1953. (3)	1952. (4)	1953. (5)	1952. (6)	1953. (7)	1952. (8)	1953. (9)	1952. (10)	1953. (11)	1952. (12)	1953. (13)
<i>Madras State.</i>												
1 Madras City	181	128	22	17	62	48	89	50	35	32	17	15
2 Arcot, North	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
3 Arcot, South	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
4 Chingleput	9	8	..	..	5	2	3	1	1	2	..	3
5 Coimbatore	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
6 Madurai	5	3	6	..	2	2	2	..	7	1	..	..
7 Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Nilgiris, the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Ramanathapuram	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
10 Salem	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Tanjore	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
13 Tiruchirappalli	7	12	..	1	2	5	1	2	3	2	1	4
14 Tirunelveli	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	158	18	..	..	59	..	54	..	41	..	22	..
<i>Separated districts.</i>												
15 Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Chittoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Godavari, East	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Godavari, West	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Guntur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Krishna	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23 Kurnool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Nellore	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
25 Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	209	158	33	18	76	59	97	54	51	41	18	22
Grand total	209	158	33	18	76	59	97	54	51	41	18	22

In last year's report, it was stated that a draft Bill for regularizing the referral of maintenance cases to Probation Officers was pending with the Government. As suggested by the High Court, it is hoped that the lacuna in the existing system would be remedied early by passing the contemplated legislation.

15. *Parole work.*—Table VIII gives a comparative statement of the number of ex-convicts under the supervision of the Probation Officers in the years 1952 and 1953, the number of visits made by them, and the number of reports submitted by them. The number of ex-convicts under supervision decreased from 822 to 649 (477 + 172) and the number of visits made and the number of reports submitted decreased from 2,958 and 2,664 to 2,725

(2,043 + 682) and 1,973 (1,397 + 576) respectively. 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 five reversions to crime during the year. The experience of the past four years therefore gives promise that the system would work well even if the releases are liberalized further.

TABLE VIII.

Comparative statement of the work of after-care of ex-convicts during the years 1952 and 1953.

Serial number and district. (1)	Total number of convicts under supervision.		Number of visits made.		Number of after-care reports submitted.	
	1952. (2)	1953. (3)	1952. (4)	1953. (5)	1952. (6)	1953. (7)
<i>Madras State.</i>						
1 Madras City	4	10	10	47	10	17
2 Arcot, North	23	22	118	30	43	11
3 Arcot, South	12	14	29	35	33	33
4 Chingleput	22	14	112	117	96	87
5 Coimbatore	121	90	427	377	490	200
6 Madurai	44	31	91	164	80	139
7 Malabar	42	31	124	127	125	89
8 Nilgiris, the	6	5	51	10	14	10
9 Ramanathapuram	28	25	111	151	114	103
10 Salem	127	90	307	421	282	343
11 South Kanara	20	29	40	73	28	41
12 Tanjore	31	26	161	123	100	83
13 Tiruchirappalli	44	34	141	183	144	132
14 Tirunelveli	49	56	151	185	120	109
Total	477	..	2,043	..	1,397	..
<i>Separated districts.</i>						
15 Bellary	10	5	54	38	50	18
16 Anantapur	17	9	124	68	42	27
17 Chittoor	16	8	57	20	52	16
18 Cuddapah	36	15	196	100	220	70
19 Godavari, East	22	19	151	77	143	77
20 Godavari, West	26	31	30	71	..	71
21 Guntur	16	22	59	78	59	78
22 Krishna	19	16	97	116	93	111
23 Kurnool	47	27	135	57	120	66
24 Nellore	23	16	106	52	78	30
25 Srikakulam	17	3	76	5	128	12
26 Visakhapatnam	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	822	172	2,958	682	2,664	576
Grand total	822	649	2,958	2,725	2,664	1,973

REFERENCE



ACTUAL EXPENDITURE



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

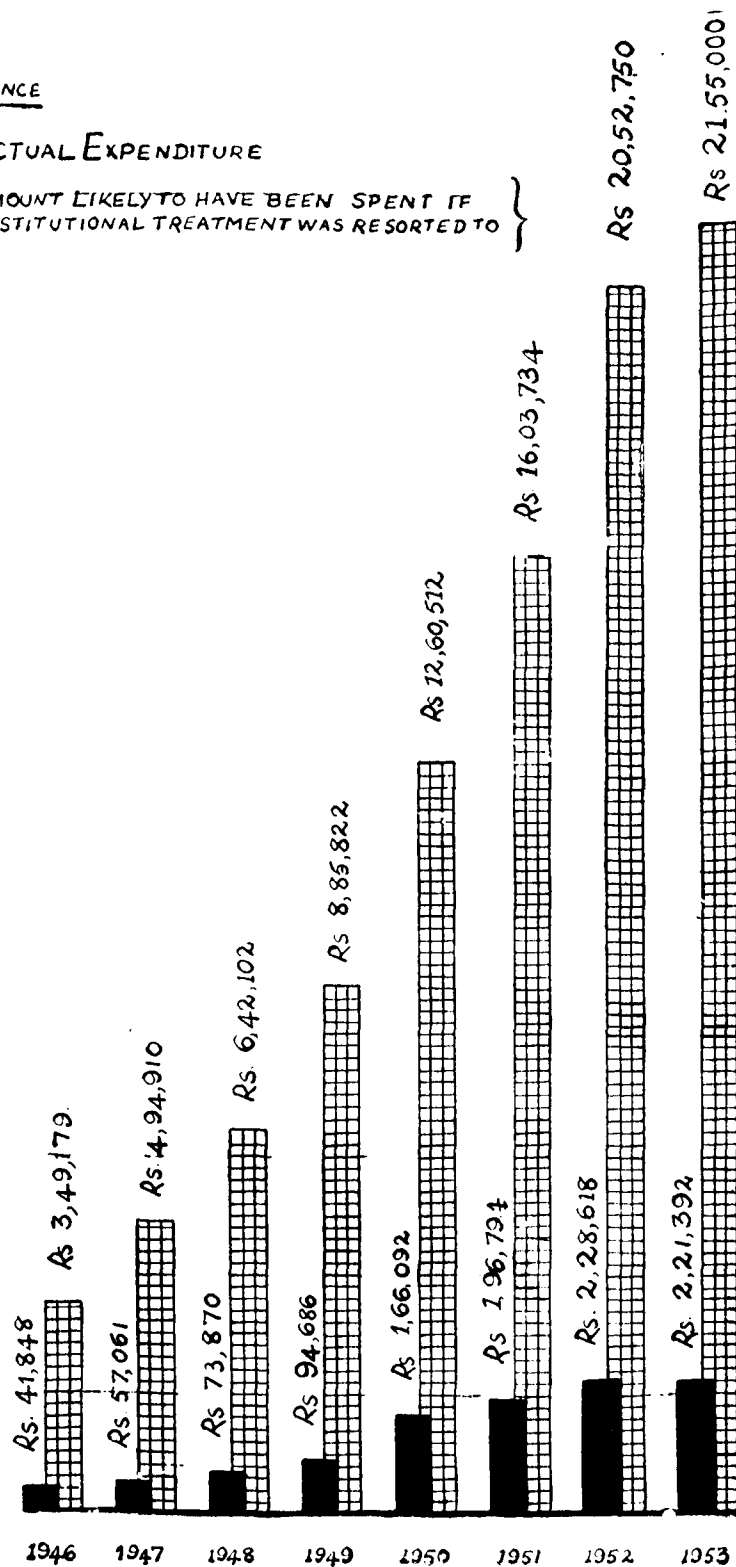
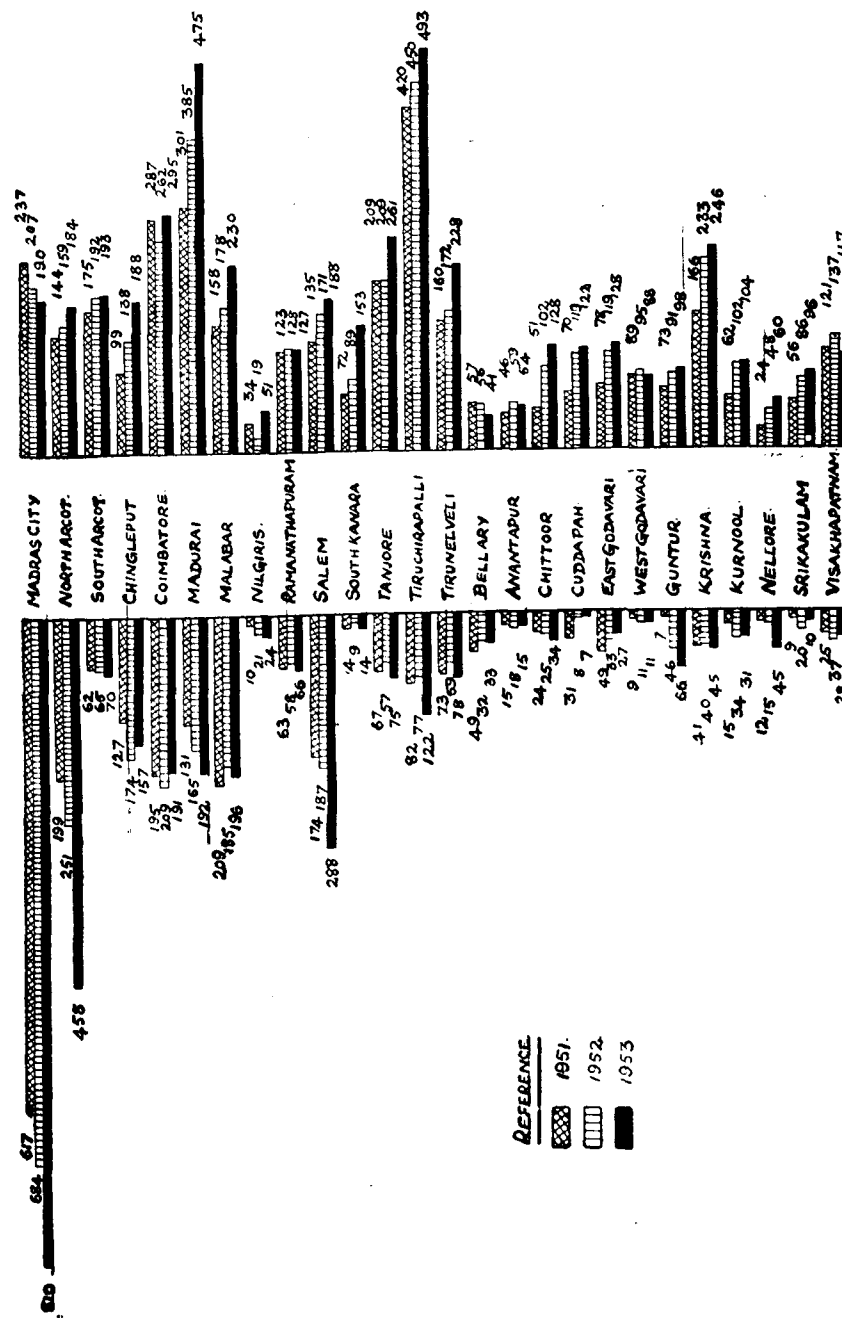


CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER SUPERVISION UNDER

MADRAS CHILDREN ACT.

MADRAS PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT.



REFERENCE

1951.

1952.

1953.

16. *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 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The total number of enquiries increased from 11,590 to 14,762 (13,282 + 1,480), i.e., by 3,172 or 27·37 per cent; the number of persons under supervision increased from 8,409 to 9,294 (7,368 + 1,926), i.e., by 855 or 10·52 per cent and the number of visits paid decreased from 45,463 to 45,235 (36,908 + 8,327), i.e., by 228 or 0·50 per cent. The number of reports submitted increased from 34,202 to 35,057 (28,844 + 6,213), i.e., by 855 or 2·5 per cent. In most of the districts, the Probation Officers had to exert themselves very hard to cope with the rapidly increasing work. The reduction in the number of visits is due to the partition of the State and the figures of the separated districts for the months of October, November and December 1953 not being added to the number of visits in 1953.

17. *Inspection.*—Sri S. A. Iyengar, I.C.S., visited the districts of Visakhapatnam, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Krishna, East Godavari, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai, Salem, Malabar, South Kanara, North Arcot, Nilgiris and Coimbatore; Sri V. Hanumantha Rao, I.A.S., visited the districts of North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Visakhapatnam, Nellore, Tirunelveli, Bellary, Kurnool, Madurai and Ramanathapuram; and I visited Malabar, Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, and Tirunelveli, and inspected the work of the Probation Officers in these places. All of us discussed with the Probation Officers their problems and the progress of the cases under their supervision, and afforded them necessary advice and guidance in the proper discharge of their work.

The Chief Probation Superintendent inspected the work of the Probation Officers in the districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Krishna, Kurnool, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, East Godavari, West Godavari, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Salem, Coimbatore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Malabar, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli. 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. He also held group meetings with the Probation Officers of the districts, and with Magistrates, wherever possible. These meetings helped to solve many problems confronting the Probation Officers and the Magistrates in their day to day work and thereby facilitated the expansion and consolidation of the probation system.

18. *Finance.*—The expenditure on probation work incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 2,21,392-6-7 (1,77,793-12-9 + 43,598-9-10) as against Rs. 2,28,618-5-4 in the previous year. A detailed statement is appended. The Probation Advisory Committee of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society spent a sum of Rs. 62-8-0 by way of financial assistance to probationers, ex-borstal inmates, and ex-pupils recommended by the Probation Officers.

19. *General remarks.*—During the year under report, the number of first offenders under 24 years of age disposed of in other ways than probation, was 15,307, and the number of first offenders above 24 years of age, similarly dealt with, was 35,125. 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 many of them 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.

The year under report was one of considerable stress and strain. The process of partition of the State set the whole department in a state of flux and uncertainty, since many Probation Officers were expecting a change from one State to the other. The work connected with the partition was strenuous and exacting. The normal work of the department too has been increasing rapidly from year to year with no corresponding increase in personnel for the last two years. This threw an unduly heavy burden on each and every one. These factors, which were beyond the control of the department, prevented the full achievement of the goals which it has set before itself. Still, the work turned out was, on the whole, very satisfactory. My predecessors and I had to punish and weed out some of the obviously incompetent officers, but that was inevitable in a new department.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the courtesy, co-operation and help extended to me, my predecessors, and the staff of the Probation Department by the Officers of other departments, and organizations and individuals throughout the State, without which it would have been impossible for the department to carry on its difficult work.

Yours faithfully,

K. G. MENON,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

APPENDIX A.

Copy of letter No. 136 P-1-52, dated 8th August 1953, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Home Department, Madras.

[Act—Madras Probation of Offenders Act—Pre-discharge work in Correctional institutions—Performance by Probation Officers—Report on the working of the scheme for the period from 1st January 1953 to 30th June 1953. Reference—Government Memorandum No. 22595 Prs.—II/53-3, dated 30th March 1953.]

I submit my report on the pre-discharge work started in the Penitentiary, Madras, the Central Jail, Bellary, the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, and the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, for the period 1st January 1953 to 30th June 1953.

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 and Orientation' is enclosed. The statement shows that in addition and without detriment to their normal work, the Probation Officers of Madras conducted 491 interviews with 93 prisoners inside the Penitentiary and made 228 enquiries and contacts outside the jail with their relatives, previous employers and others. The Welfare Officer at Madras conducted 346 interviews with 122 prisoners, made 52 contacts and enquiries with the prisoners' families, relatives, and ex-employers. He also made two contacts with the police regarding the properties said to have been seized from the prisoners at the time of their arrest, and corresponded with the Military authorities regarding payment of arrears of salary due to four prisoners employed in the Military and sentenced by Courts Martial. In connection with the pre-discharge work he wrote 23 letters to the mufassal Probation Officers and others for information regarding the prisoners and their families.

The District Probation Officer at Tirunelveli made 239 interviews with 70 inmates of the Borstal School, Palayamkottai, and made 14 enquiries and contacts with the parents, relatives, etc., of the inmates. He wrote 24 letters regarding pre-discharge work. The District Probation Officer, Bellary, made 1,008 interviews with 252 prisoners and made 39 contacts and enquiries with the parents of the prisoners. The Probation Officer at Chingleput made 160 interviews with 100 pupils at the Senior Certified School, Chingleput and made 61 enquiries and contacts outside. Fifty-nine letters were sent out and received by him in connection with pre-discharge work.

The Probation Officers in the other districts had to make 70 enquiries at the request of the District Probation Officers engaged in pre-discharge work and Welfare Officer. In addition, they made 320 enquiries on behalf of the prisoners at the request of the Superintendents concerned.

Reaction of the prisoners and inmates.—I find from the reports of the Probation Officers and the Welfare Officer, that most of the prisoners felt happy at meeting the Probation Officers and were very co-operative, though there were a few who showed unwillingness to answer their queries and were indifferent towards them. The contact of the Probation Officers with the families of prisoners, inmates and pupils, established good relationship between them and improved their morale. In the case of the hardened criminals these interviews made them feel that they are not unbefriended and forgotten in prison, but were still considered as valuable human beings rather than as numbered prisoners. In the case of the new admissions, the first interviews and the subsequent visits wiped out their despondency and raised bright hopes for the future.

General remarks.—I am very glad to report that the Probation Officers, the Welfare Officer and the Jail staff co-operated well in this constructive piece of work. They maintained excellent and cordial relations, and this happy relationship was greatly responsible for the good results achieved.

The number of persons to be interviewed was increasing every day, and the Probation Officers found it difficult to have close contact with the prisoners and their relatives. Dr. Galway, the United Nations Expert on Criminology, who was specially invited to this State in connection with pre-discharge work, 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.

Pre-discharge work has already yielded fruitful results in such a short time, and many Jail Superintendents are anxious to introduce this scheme in their institutions. I feel that this scheme should be continued and expanded though it may entail additional cost by way of appointing a few more probation and welfare officers.

APPENDIX B.

Short excerpts from the speeches of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Madras and other distinguished speakers at the public meetings and symposium held under the auspices of the Madras State Probation and Correctional Association during 1953.

1. *The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice of Madras on 27th Apr. 1953.*

"Now, I do not think it will be out of place if I speak a few words about the Probation system for which really these* two gentlemen worked all their lives. It is now agreed on all hands,—although in the West there were violent criticisms originally,—that the Probation system is one of the most dynamic and realistic approaches to this age-long problem of delinquency. Probation is really based on faith in man, in the belief that there is ultimately something good in every individual. I have always emphasised the fact that democracy is not so much a political system of Government as an attitude to life. Democracy really consists, and is based on, this fundamental doctrine that every individual is worthwhile for the State, and Probation is essentially democratic because it believes that every individual can be made a useful citizen, and simply because, owing to circumstances—very often, circumstances beyond one's own control—an individual does offend against the laws of the State, the Probation system believes that he is not for ever to be damned, and lost for ever to the society or the nation of which he is a citizen. I use the words "Laws of the State", because sometimes the laws of the State do not entirely affect one's moral conscience or the ideas of the ultimate good. Imprisonment as a punishment has never entirely succeeded; it has succeeded sometimes as a deterrent to further crime. But actually, it has never been able to succeed in making a criminal a good and useful citizen. Probation takes note of this failure, and attempts to overcome this failing in the treatment of delinquency which had been pursued in the past.

"There is an impression among some Magistrates, and even Judges, that Probation is something outside the regular administration of justice. It is a mistake. Probation is as much an integral part of the administration of justice as the punishment of imprisonment. I believe I will be right in saying that Probation is a kind of national insurance, and I hope the Government and the Courts will consider it an important part of the administration of justice. I appeal to the public and to all concerned to show encouragement to the Probation Officers who are doing a very good and useful job."

2. *Lieut Col. G. S. Gill, Retired Inspector-General of Prisons, on 7th December 1953.*

"I was horrified to find from the papers that Certified Schools were going back to the Education Department. As a free man now, I can criticise the Government, and so I cannot resist characterising the move as the most retrograde step that could possibly be taken. I want more Certified Schools and more Probation Officers, at least 300 for the entire State, and if these were set up, I feel sure that prison administration would become less expensive. Probation should be developed more. The system obtaining in Madras is so good that instead of learning from others, others could learn from us."

3. *Sri K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, on 7th December 1953.*

"The main reason for crimes in India is poverty. An analysis of criminal statistics showed that crimes against person and property could, at least in a majority of cases, be traced to sheer and simple poverty. Whatever might be the reasons for particular crime, in a civilised state, certain things are recognised as crimes. Hence correctional institutions are necessary. Madras has been in the forefront in the matter of jail administration, probation and other allied activities. Their system compared favourably with what was obtaining in neighbouring States.

"Regarding suggestions for improvement, it might not be safe to uproot something they now had and substitute in its place something new and quite alien to the people. Therefore I would much rather have things evolved rather than super-impose things that might not mix.

"The Probation system had been set on its feet in this State, and they had a few Officers. Though a thankless job, they had been doing it in very good spirit and their work would be appreciated by those who knew something about it. It was a type of work with little advertisement and nothing spectacular about it."

4. *The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. Satyanarayana Rao on 30th July 1953.*

"The old theories which some of us have studied in ethics about punishment no longer hold good all the world over. It has now been recognised that the State and the people are not to retribute punishment on the criminals. The criminal, like an ordinary human being, endowed and equipped with the same mental faculties as a non-criminal, the circumstances

*Late Sir Gopathy Narayanaswamy Chettiar and Lieut. Col. G. S. Gill, retired Inspector-General of Prisons, Madras.

under which he became a criminal must be due to ascertainable and preventable causes. All legislation, whether it be the Probation of Offenders Act, the Children Act, Borstal Act or the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, seek the same goal, viz., that particular class of criminals should not be subject to punishment the effect of which would be to harden and to make them develop criminal tendencies. What then should the State do? What then should the Society do?

"The proper thing to do was not to treat him as a fallen man beyond the hope of redemption but to treat him as a human being who lives not in the wilderness but in society. You must study the circumstances which necessitated a change in his outlook and converted him into a criminal. If you study the environments and other factors which resulted in making him a menace to society, you will be able to discover the remedial measures which have to be adopted to reclaim him, rehabilitate him and make him a citizen like you. It is with this object in view that great thinkers in criminology and psychology have found that the methods of imposing punishment must be altered. As was done in Madras, in the old days, even in England and America, the form that was adopted was merely to take recognizance and leave the criminal with some sureties with the hope that he would himself rectify his conduct and change his habits and outlook, and become a good citizen. That is perhaps the inspiration for section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which was introduced for the first time in 1923. You see that this system of dealing with the criminal is merely a *negative* method. There is no positive method or human effort for turning him round, weaning him from bad ways, and bringing in him a noble and moral outlook. Therefore it was that this system of suspending punishment and bringing him under the supervision of the Probation Officer, either honorary or paid, was introduced. The object of this particular goal is obvious. The Probation Officer's work is to reform the criminal. He must be sympathetic with the criminal and come into personal relation with him. Supervision does not mean merely watching like a police man. It is something more. It is *positive*. He should study, learn the difficulties and the environment which is responsible for converting him into a criminal. He must also try to find in what manner and by doing what, and by adopting which method, he could convert him into a useful citizen. Therefore it is not as if a Probation Officer who sets to work can straightaway apply like the prescription of a doctor. The essential point therefore for the success of this movement and the success of this activity to reduce the criminals in the State, would depend upon the Probation Officer. Of course, the courts have also got a great responsibility. The court should not view that a criminal is beyond redemption and that therefore the method of punishment should be proportionate to the crime. They should also take a view that this Act (the Probation of Offenders Act) should be freely and liberally used as to give him a chance to see whether he cannot be reclaimed and rehabilitated and made a useful citizen.

"The Probation Officer is an important person in the success of this movement. I think it would not be out of place to recall what the Chief Justice of England said about the Probation Officer:

"But of course the right-hand man, the indispensable handmaid of the Court is the Probation Officer. The men and women of this service are as remarkable as they are unknown. In a single year nearly 20,000 men and women, boys and girls are assigned to their care. If a similar number were sent to prison for a year, the cost would be twenty times as great. The saving of money to the State is striking; the saving of stigma to the individual is immeasurable."

"Before I conclude I would quote the following beautiful excerpt from the Hand Book of Probation and Social work of the Courts, which describes clearly what Probation is:

"It is no part of my job to sing the praises of the probation system with lyrical enthusiasm, but rather to examine it soberly and critically. It is a thing too large in its conception, and so immensely potent in its effect on the hopes and happiness of thousands of human lives every year, that perhaps it is better not even to try and find words of commendation, which might be unworthy of their subject."

"The Probation Officer does not ask great rewards, and financial plums do not fall into his lap. He is content to choose a strenuous life and lead laborious days for the love of the work, which is itself a satisfying reward. He asks only a reasonable remuneration, so that his mind may be free from harassing anxieties, and that he shall not be needlessly hampered and hindered in doing the work, but given full opportunity of realising all its implications and bringing them to full fruition.

"I think it will be an ideal if all the Probation Officers bear this in mind, not merely from the point of view of Probation, but in the spirit of humanity that in the work they are doing they are trying to save humanity."

APPENDIX C.
Statement of expenditure on probation work during the year 1953.

Serial number and district.	Pay of Officer.	Pay of establishment.	Dearness allowance.	Other compensatory allowances.		Travelling allowance.	Other charges.	Service postage.	Total.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Madras	4,800 0 0	29,292 10 0	8,746 8 0	6,442 5 0	3,180 15 0	1,770 0 0	4,300 0 0	4,800 0 0	49,432 6 0
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Arcot, North	..	6,932 8 0	1,507 0 0	2,884 12 0	181 8 0	270 7 0	..	..	11,776 3 0
3 Arcot, South	..	4,089 11 0	917 0 0	3,063 1 0	35 7 0	246 8 0	..	..	8,351 11 0
4 Chingleput	..	3,639 15 0	836 0 0	2,552 5 0	..	309 13 9	..	..	7,398 1 9
5 Coimbatore	..	6,514 2 0	1,422 9 0	4,302 14 0	193 4 0	426 7 0	..	..	12,859 4 0
6 Madurai	..	6,183 11 0	1,364 9 0	3,475 3 0	62 11 0	862 3 6	..	..	11,948 5 6
7 Malabar ..	..	5,887 6 0	1,321 7 0	3,266 4 0	166 8 0	539 12 6	..	..	11,181 5 6
8 Nilgiris, the	..	1,975 0 0	443 0 0	1,479 14 0	84 7 0	81 0 0	..	..	4,063 5 0
9 Ramanathapuram	..	3,775 0 0	841 0 0	2,761 9 0	..	306 0 0	..	..	7,683 9 0
10 Salem ..	..	5,690 12 0	1,196 7 0	3,389 15 0	116 0 0	381 5 0	..	..	10,774 7 0
11 South Kanara	..	1,920 0 0	432 0 0	1,053 0 0	..	228 14 0	..	..	3,633 14 0
12 Tanjore ..	..	3,933 7 0	882 4 0	2,188 1 0	..	304 0 0	..	..	7,307 12 0
13 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	8,286 1 0	1,849 1 0	4,409 0 0	62 14 0	531 0 0	..	..	15,138 0 0
14 Tirunelveli	..	3,820 0 0	884 0 0	2,155 13 0	..	285 12 0	..	..	7,145 9 0
Total ..	4,800 0 0	92,000 3 0	22,642 13 0	43,424 0 0	4,083 10 0	6,543 2 9	4,300 0 0	..	1,77,793 12 9

Madras State.

APPENDIX C—cont.

Statement of expenditure on probation work during the year 1953—cont.

Serial number and district.	Pay of Officers.	Pay of establishment.	Dearness allowance.	Other compensatory allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Other charges.	Service postage.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Separated districts.</i>								
15 Bellary ..	..	1,941 15 0	419 9 0	936 5 0	..	85 0 0	..	3,382 13 0
16 Anantapur ..	..	1,641 9 0	368 0 0	1,070 1 0	..	92 8 0	..	3,172 2 0
17 Chittoor ..	..	1,555 0 0	351 0 0	1,111 12 0	262 15 0	302 1 6	..	3,582 12 6
18 Ouddapah ..	..	1,425 0 0	329 9 0	934 14 0	..	191 2 0	..	2,880 9 0
19 Godavari, East ..	..	1,600 0 0	360 0 0	1,133 5 0	..	180 0 0	..	3,273 5 0
20 Godavari, West ..	..	1,550 0 0	350 0 0	960 8 0	..	90 0 0	..	2,950 8 0
21 Gunjur ..	..	1,500 0 0	340 0 0	1,121 6 0	..	96 0 0	..	3,057 6 0
22 Krishna ..	..	3,054 6 0	686 14 0	1,816 2 0	48 4 0	165 9 0	..	5,771 3 0
23 Kurnool ..	..	1,885 0 0	425 0 0	1,018 13 0	30 6 0	213 12 0	..	3,572 15 0
24 Nellore ..	..	2,375 0 0	588 8 0	1,570 8 0	24 8 0	295 6 0	..	4,803 14 0
25 Srikakulam ..	..	1,525 0 0	353 10 0	1,126 3 0	..	108 0 0	..	3,112 13 0
26 Visakhapatnam ..	..	2,295 5 0	458 7 0	1,000 0 0	..	284 9 4	..	4,038 5 4
Total ..	..	4,800 11 3	4,980 9 0	13,799 13 0	366 1 0	2,103 15 10	..	43,598 9 10
Grand total ..	..	4,800 11 3	27,623 6 0	57,223 13 0	4,449 11 0	8,647 2 7	4,300 0 0	2,21,392 6 7



HOME DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 2489, 20th August 1954

Act—Madras Probation of Offenders Act—Administration Report for 1953—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

From the Inspector-General of Prisons, No. P-1/27/54, dated 23rd March 1954 and No. 27/P-1/54, dated 15th April 1954 and 4th June 1954.

Order—No. 2489, Home, dated 20th August 1954.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor)

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.
 „ the Registrar, High Court, Madras.
 „ the Secretariat Library.
 „ the Secretary to the Governor of Madras.
 „ the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
 „ the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
 „ the Director of Public Health, Madras.
 „ the Accountant-General, Madras.
 „ 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.

The Secretariat Library (5 copies)