

Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1913

Enclosures

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G.O. No. 378, 28th April 1913.

Reformatory schools.

Recording the report by Mr. J. W. Coombes, Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory school, Chingleput, on his visit to the — of other Presidencies.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from J. W. COOMBES, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 5th February 1913.

I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a report on my recent visit to the three reformatories in the North of India sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 1098, Educational, dated 10th December 1912.

2. The pupils of the school, on being informed of the kind permission accorded by the Madras Government to my deputation to the north of India for the purpose of visiting the Reformatories there, were asked if they would like to send a message to the boys of the other schools. The answer was a hearty response in the affirmative and their new year motto "speak the truth whatever it costs" was selected as their message. In reply, the Hazaribagh boys thought they could not do better than send back the same message. The Jubbulpore boys asked me to tell their well-wishers that they should not steal and that they should respect their officers and elders, while the Yeravda boys wished that they should learn their lessons properly and respect their superiors.

3. I shall now very briefly, with your permission, detail my impressions from an administrative point of view on the main points which attracted my attention, and the conclusions I arrived at.

4. *Constitution*.—The schools in the north are all under non-medical superintendents who are aided by a Committee of Visitors. The present superintendent of the Hazaribagh school in the Province of Behar and Orissa was the late manager of jail industries and the deputy superintendent was drafted in from the police. The superintendent of the Jubbulpore school in the United Provinces is the extra assistant commissioner (who corresponds to a deputy collector in this Presidency). He draws an allowance of Rs. 100 with free-quarters and is not a whole-time officer. The deputy was taken from the ranks of the subordinate engineering department. The superintendent of the Yeravda school in Bombay was the headmaster of a high school.

I confess that the constitution of our school has much in its favour, the school being in charge of a commissioned medical officer and an educational officer of the Provincial Service. With the exception of Yeravda, the heads of the other schools can hardly be called educational officers and the schools themselves cannot claim to be under the influence of the Educational Department. On the whole therefore our reformatory compares very favourably with the other schools, a result which can only be attributed to the fact that it was from its very inception placed under the Educational Department with a responsible educational officer in executive charge, and conducted in all respects as an educational institution. The first thing we teach our boys is how to be happy in their surroundings, but in the other schools I was not impressed with the look and general bearing of the boys.

5. *Locality*.—The Jubbulpore school is in juxtaposition to the residence of the Superintendent of the local jail, where prisoners are to be seen working in the garden. The Yeravda one is a quarter of a mile from the jail and one-third of the school work side by side with prisoners at agriculture but in different plots of ground. I certainly think that much good work is undone by the proximity of a school to a jail where prisoners move about the precincts hand-cuffed and fettered. Intercourse and conversation will naturally take place and the fact of making boys breathe the same moral atmosphere as criminals will never make them feel that they are any better than they. The boys at the outset spend a few days in jail, and this is quite sufficient

to accustom them to all objectionable possibilities of incarceration and emphasize the ever present feeling that they are looked down upon and classified with a criminal population, for what other interpretation could the placing of a reformatory in close proximity to a jail suggest to a youthful mind?

6. *Budget*.—The strength of the Hazaribagh school is 428, and the expenditure annually amounts to Rs. 1,14,000. The population in Jubbulpore is 60 inmates, the budget being Rs. 15,000; while at Yeravda Rs. 17,357 is the expenditure on 147 juveniles. The cost per head of the schools is in the following proportion—Hazaribagh : Jubbulpore : Yeravda : Chingleput :: 243 : 250 : 120 : 141.

7. *Staff*.—The staff are well paid at Hazaribagh. The Superintendent's pay is Rs. 750, and the Deputy Superintendent is in the Provincial Service. The band instructor's pay (a Goanese) is Rs. 70—100, a farm instructor is paid Rs. 100—120, while the head warder gets Rs. 45. A marked feature in contrast to our school is the fact that in all the schools of the north the peons (they are called warders at Hazaribagh) are in uniform. The warders at Hazaribagh wear a red turban, khaki coat, white trousers, leather belt, boots with putties and also wear stripes according to their rank. In the cold weather they are given a grey coat to wear. The Jubbulpore school supply their peons annually with 2 pairs of white trousers, 2 white coats, a white turban and a pair of boots. For the cold weather a warm coat is issued every three years and for the wet weather a grey coat once in five years. In Yeravda, the peons are given annually 2 long cotton coats and 1 turkey red cummerband and a warm coat once in two years. I suggest that our peons be supplied with the following uniform: 2 short white coats, a turkey red cummerband and a white turban and that the European Sergeant be given 2 white drill suits, a khaki topie and a pair of boots. The duffadar may be given two long coats and a red turban with a little gold lace.

The Hazaribagh school has on its staff five escorting officers, who escort pupils after their discharge. At Yeravda the boys find their way home themselves, the trainage being paid them. In the Chingleput school a permanent peon goes on escort duty, and a coolie watchman is temporarily employed to fill his place. Tell-tale clocks are employed in Jubbulpore and cost Rs. 52 which are supplied by Betchler Son & Co., Allahabad. It would be to our advantage to indent for a couple of these.

8. *Dormitories*.—The cubicle system with pials chiefly prevails in Hazaribagh and Jubbulpore. At Jubbulpore the system was advocated by the Inspector-General of Jails, but at Hazaribagh the Superintendent had no option but to make use of the cells of the old European prison wards. Buildings ill-adapted for special needs are altered and patched up to meet requirements with the result that the greatest amount of good cannot be satisfactorily obtained. The Hazaribagh and Yeravda schools have converted some of the cubicles into a dormitory and the Superintendent insists on one of the masters sleeping with the boys at night. This is necessary because on account of the cold the doors and windows are shut and only a peep hole is available to detect irregularities. In the Jubbulpore school, the cubicle system has come to stay but in Yeravda the system is being done away with and the pupils sleep on loose boards placed in position on iron trestles. They are free from holes which harbour bugs and form a capital bug-proof bed.

The Director rightly condemned the cubicle system in Chingleput in the year 1903 and the netted hammock is still in favour. Its advantages are that it is airy, strong and reduces the breeding of bugs to a minimum, and if the boys systematically aired and cleaned them, the bug nuisance would easily disappear. At first one was inclined to agree with the option that the hammock gave the boys a stoop, but no evidence in the gait of our boys is forthcoming to confirm the opinion. The back really rests against the top part of the hammock which forms a straight line and not in the "sag" formed at the bottom. The hammock may be uncomfortable for a few of the senior boys who however do not complain about it and for them loose boards on iron trestles may be introduced.

9. *Kitchen*.—Our kitchen does not compare favourably with the kitchens in the other reformatories. Those are smokeless and simple in design. Coal is cheap in the north and the cost per ton is Rs. 5 to 7 against Rs. 25 at Madras. It forms

therefore the fuel for cooking purposes. The fault with our kitchen lies in the fact that it was evidently designed for coal and not wood and it is impossible to keep the doors of the ovens closed when wood is used with the result that the kitchen becomes dirty and smoky. Instead of a circular kitchen, a long range of ovens may with advantage be designed for firewood as fuel. The Inspector-General of Prisons at Madras advocated the plan at the Penitentiary.

10. *Hospital*.—In hospital accommodation we compare unfavourably. The Hazaribagh school has a segregation shed and an observation shed and a special ward is being equipped for eye diseases. The hospital is isolated from the rest of the buildings, while the one in Chingleput is conterminous with the blacksmith shop, the sledge hammer proving very trying to sick boys and annoying to the Superintendent at the time of using his stethoscope. The non-medical superintendents have no control over sick boys and many cases of malingering take place when boys swallow brick dust and glass powder and become "too worse" in the words of the sub-assistant surgeon. Distinct registers are maintained for weights by the hospital staff. I found five epileptics at the Hazaribagh school in constant charge of a special warder sanctioned by Government. These should find no place in a reformatory for their presence must have a depressing effect on the school.

11. *Industrial and general education*.—In the three schools the industrial and general educational work is weak. In the Yeravda school each boy gets $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of drawing and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours manual training in wood-work twice a week. The idea is good, but in a reformatory school where everybody receives a hand-and-eye training the value of devoting separate hours for manual training is discounted particularly when a carpenter maistry on Rs. 35 has to teach the subject. The shift system prevails both in Yeravda and in Hazaribagh, but in Jubbulpore where the numbers are small there is no necessity for it.

12. In Hazaribagh there are 437 pupils, in Jubbulpore 60 and in Yeravda 147 to our 235. With the exception of the Hazaribagh school there is no attempt at segregation of seniors from juniors. In Hazaribagh there are three divisions, juniors intermediates and seniors. They are allotted separate play-grounds and in industrial work some of the intermediates have to work with either seniors or juniors. I may add that there is no clear separation between juniors and seniors for the wall that marks the boundary only partially separates them. To prevent boys "prigging" each other's clothes and to readily see whether a junior or intermediate is mixing with a senior, the colour of the coat worn varies with each division. The seniors wear a grey coat, the intermediates a black, and the juniors a brown. But after all rules and regulations are purposeless without personality and public opinion acting as forces in the school. The hours allotted for general and industrial work in the schools are:—

Hazaribagh	.. ..	Seniors	.. ..	Eight hours industry. One hour night school.
		Intermediates and Juniors.	}	Five hours industries Three hours general education.
Chingleput	.. ..	Seniors	.. ..	Six hours industries. Two hours general education.
		Juniors	.. ..	Three hours industries. Two hours gardening. Three hours general education.
Jubbulpore	.. ..	Seniors	.. ..	Six and a half hours industries.
		Juniors	.. ..	Two and a half hours general education.
Yeravda	.. ..	Seniors	.. ..	Four hours industries.
		Juniors	.. ..	Four hours general education. (This includes $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours manual training and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours drawing twice a week.)

13. As regards industries, the tailoring department is especially weak—a remark which applies to our school as well. The boys seem to be disinclined to follow the trade and are not able to command good wages. The industry is only tolerated, because it helps the schools in the matter of clothing the boys. The difficulty in the way of abolishing the industry is that a few boys (half a dozen out of a class perhaps of 30) are tailors by profession and also because from experience it has been found necessary to provide a trade for the halt, the lame, the semi-demented and similar classes of boys. The Yeravda school is the only one that obtains its clothing from outside paying Rs. 4-8-0 for a cap, short coat and short trousers and Re. 1 for a flannel banian.

14. Besides our own, the Hazaribagh is the only other school that possesses a band which is a feature of the school. Twenty boys were playing out of a class of 32 of whom three were buglers. The pay of the bandmaster is Rs. 70—100. He is a Goanese from the West Coast. The boys played a piece entitled "Let us rejoice and loudly sing" by Ord Hume—a fitting but rather an ambitious piece for a school band. I think our band is inclined to err in the same direction—in fact all school bands do. The fault is that there is always the desire to play before the public and to cater for the public. This is the idea evidently in the Hazaribagh school which is borne out by the fact that the band boys alone wear white shoes and a distinct uniform of "shepherd's plaid" decorated with white braid with a cap and a chin strap. The uniform tends rather to isolate them from the rest of the school and to encourage the growth of certain traits of character which are not altogether desirable. The Superintendent informed me that the boys played at a dinner party given by the Lieutenant-Governor. When ambitious music is attempted, tonguing, tone, quality of sound are all sacrificed for a moderate execution and instead of a good foundation being laid, the boys on leaving the school would certainly have to unlearn something when they enlist in a regular band. Mons. Stradiot has expressed himself strongly on this point and has maintained that a school band should never play at public functions—a view which the Director of Public Instruction has supported. In my opinion a few marches for school drill, music for physical exercises and some simple but melodious music based on scales and written in a tuneful manner suffice for a school band and *a fortiori* for a reformatory band when the boys are strangers to European music.

15. I may here state that I had to pass through three sets of barred gates which were all unlocked before I could inspect the institution at work. In other words, the pupils are shut up within their workshop. This arrangement is, I believe, to minimize escapes and to prevent articles being taken out or brought in. If juveniles are to become trustworthy, they must be trusted.

16. *Washing platforms*.—I must confess that the washing platforms at Hazaribagh which I believe were planned after the model at the Delhi Reformatory are neat and useful. They consist of a raised cemented trough of some length with several taps at the bottom at a height of three feet from the ground. The boys perform all their ablutions here including the washing of their bodies. We have no such platforms, the proximity of the lake helping us to discard them for most purposes. Such an arrangement modified would no doubt simplify matters for drinking purposes. At present one or two boys dole out water to the others from a cask which is replenished from the well. The Public Works Department could no doubt devise a suitable washing and drinking platform.

17. *Clothing*.—The Hazaribagh boys receive one coat (an extra warm coat is given in the cold weather), two striped dhoties and a handkerchief.

The Jubbulpore boys are given one white coat, two white dhoties, and a white handkerchief $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$.

The Yeravda boys receive a khaki coat, a short pair of khaki trousers and khaki cap, also a langoti and a handkerchief, with a flannel shirt for the cold weather.

I do not think we could improve on the clothing given to the boys except in the matter of a handkerchief, which is really a waist-cloth used for multifarious purposes. Some of the senior boys purchase these at present out of their own earnings.

18. *Drill*.—The drill at the Hazaribagh school was good, bar-bells, flags and Indian clubs being practised to the accompaniment of the band. What struck me in the Jubbulpore school was the *Desi Kusruth* or Indian physical exercises. They are suitable for producing suppleness of limbs and involve prolonged and steady breathing. These exercises are indigenous and well worth adopting.

19. *Diet*.—Both in the Jubbulpore and Hazaribagh schools, meat forms no portion of the diet. The senior boys are given 20 oz. of grain each per day, while the juniors receive 18 oz. Wheat and rice alternate in the Hazaribagh school and wheat and bajari in the Yeravda. The wheat is given in the shape of chapatties. In the latter institution, the boys receive in addition 5 oz. of meat three times a week and 12 oz. rice once a week. In addition to 20 oz. of grain, they receive 2 oz. of rice porridge in the morning. These boys look very fit and well set up. That meat is not given in the other two schools is due to the fact that it does not form an ordinary item of diet in the food taken by the classes from which the boys are drawn. In other words, it does not form a portion of the diet to which the people are accustomed. But there is this fact to be considered that reformatory boys cannot be classed as ordinary boys. They do eight hours' manual work and live the life of a public school boy, indulging in games, gymnastics and hard drill. They therefore require different food and something more substantial to what they are accustomed to receive in their own homes. It is to be earnestly hoped that whatever decision is arrived at ultimately with regard to the diet of prisoners in jails, no attempt will be made to abolish ragi from the diet sheet of our school. The boys require it to sustain them in their hard manual work. Rice never satisfies and therefore we give our boys rice only on Sunday which is a *dies non*. I think, however, that the quantity may be raised from 20 oz. to 24 oz. for senior boys.

20. *Gratuities and bonuses to discharged pupils*.—The Hazaribagh school gives a gratuity to *ex-pupils* for three years after their discharge at the rate of Rs. 3 *per mensem*. This is tantamount to encouraging laziness and the Superintendent in course of conversation recognizes the weakness of the system and thinks of suggesting a plan whereby a boy may be made to recognize that he should earn the gratuity.

In the Jubbulpore school, each boy in addition to his earnings receives Rs. 15 for clothing which are purchased for him and Rs. 20 for tools. In our school a boy is given only his earnings and the District Magistrate gives it to him in such instalments as he thinks fit or in a lump sum for the purchase of tools. Each boy earns on the average Rs. 25 in five years and I do not think that our system can be improved on in any respect.

21. *Watch over ex-pupils*.—The system adopted in Hazaribagh is a sound one. Two deputy inspectors of schools are set apart as whole-time officers to trace and report on the conduct of the boys. They are expected to be at head-quarters only for ten days. At Yeravda the deputy inspectors of schools, in addition to their own duties, are expected to trace *ex-pupils* of the school and send a half-yearly report on the conduct and occupation of the boys in their own districts. This means that the work falls ultimately on the shoulders of the village schoolmaster. The fault with our system is that in the case of Madras boys—and they form the largest proportion in the school (*viz.* one-sixth)—police surveillance is resorted to, and in other districts police aid is occasionally sought to trace a boy. On the whole, District Magistrates take a great interest in our lads. As regards Madras pupils, the sub-assistant inspector of schools may be asked to report on the conduct of *ex-pupils*. This would be an advantage, for at present police enquiries even in an unobtrusive manner is likely to raise the suspicion of employers against our boys. We have had one or two complaints of this kind from our boys.

Endt. C. No. 33-Gl., dated 10th February 1913.

Forwarded.

D. S. A. O'KEEFFE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

N. Ref. on C. No. 1241, dated 21st February 1913.

Submitted to Government.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Order—No. 378, Educational, dated 28th April 1913.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
Copy to Judicial Department.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O. No. 378, EDUCATIONAL, DATED
28TH APRIL 1913.

[SUBJECT.—*Report of Mr. Coombes' visit to certain Reformatories
of other presidencies.*]

*From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 21st February 1913,
No. 1241/13.*

In G.O. No. 1098, Educational, dated 10th December 1912, Mr. Coombes, Deputy Superintendent of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, was permitted to visit the Reformatory schools of other provinces. He visited the Reformatories at Hazaribagh in Behar and Orissa, at Jubbulpore in the United Provinces and at Yeravda in Bombay. A report of the visit is submitted to Government for information.

2. The report contains certain suggestions, for instance—

- (1) Supply of uniforms to peons and to the European Sergeant,
- (2) Purchase of a couple of tell-tale clocks,
- (3) Improvement in the bedsteads for the senior boys,
- (4) Provision of a long range of ovens in place of the circular kitchen,
- (5) Increase in the quantity of rice from 20 oz. to 24 oz.
- (6) Replacement of Police surveillance of ex-pupils in the Madras district by the agency of the sub-assistant inspector of schools.

3. The Director of Public Instruction does not offer remarks on the Deputy Superintendent's suggestions; nor does he ask for orders. He may be left to address Government separately if he considers that any of them are worthy of consideration. The report may be merely recorded. A draft order is submitted for approval.

P.R.—15-3-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—17-3-13.

As it is (rightly) proposed to print this report, I should prefer to deal with it in proof. Please print now.

L. DAVIDSON—18-3-13.

The report is printed and submitted.

P.R.—14-4-13.

C. RAMANUJACHARI—18-4-13.

His Excellency the Governor for perusal.

L. DAVIDSON—20-4-13.

Perused.

Are there any suggestions arising for the improvement of our Madras methods?

P[ENTLAND]—25-4-13.

I explained yesterday to His Excellency that, if need be, the Director of Public Instruction would in the ordinary course address Government. The papers may be recorded.

L. DAVIDSON—26-4-13.

[G.O. No. 378, Educational, dated 28th April 1913.]

Ed. DEPARTMENT.

191

C. No. 566, From the 8-P-9, No. 1241/13 dated 21-3-1913.

191

No. 378, dated 24. 4. 1913.

No for E.T.

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$\frac{PA}{15-3-13}$
 $\frac{GA}{11-28-13}$
 $\frac{JA}{20-4-13}$

To the Hon. Secy of the Interior
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Notes.....Docket... *Reformatory School*
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Chingleput, on his visit to the
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(b¹) For rules regarding printing of notes, see the rules in G.O., No. 1220, Public, dated 30th November 1900.

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28/11/13

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