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[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory Schools.

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the year 1901.

BACK PAPERS.

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Government {1902} of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL.

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ORIGINAL

G.O., &c., Nos. 345, 346, 10th June 1902.

N. P.

JUNE.

Reformatory School,

Reviewing the report on the working of the — during the year 1901.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. STUART, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated 30th April 1902, Cur. No. 3450.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 2474, dated 28th April 1902, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1901.

Enclosure.

Proceedings Dis. No. 2474, dated 28th April 1902.

From Captain T. S. ROSS, I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, dated 31st March 1902, No. 659.

I have the honour to submit my report on the progress and condition of the Reformatory school during the year 1901. This report is drawn up in the narrative form as ordered by the Government of India, the usual statements and appendices being omitted.

2. *Superintendence.*—The office of Superintendent, as in the previous years, changed hands several times. Mr. W. H. Murray, M.B., C.M., remained in charge only until the 15th January 1901, on which date Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, relieved him and acted as Superintendent until 1st May, when he made over charge to Mr. G. E. Anderson, M.B., C.M., who held the appointment only for two months. Mr. Lewis again acted as Superintendent from 1st August, and was relieved on the 19th September by Captain T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., the permanent Superintendent, who continued in charge until the close of the year. The Deputy Superintendent, however, was in charge of his post almost throughout the year.

3. *The Teaching Staff.*—Some important additions were made to the teaching staff with a view to strengthen it. A fourth master and a Hindustani teacher for the general education classes, and an assistant for the blacksmith's department to teach aluminium work, were appointed during the year. P. Muthayya Goundar, an ex-pupil, who underwent a course of training in the Teachers' college gymnasium, returned to the school and took up the post of gymnastic instructor. In reporting on the conduct of this youth, the Principal of the Teachers' college wrote that "while under training, his behaviour in class was in every way satisfactory, and he was the most diligent pupil in the whole squad." The appointment of assistant in the blacksmith's department was also conferred on an ex-pupil, M. Govindan Mudali, who has passed the Government elementary technical examination in metal work. The instructors are all technically qualified. The monitors and assistant monitors also rendered material help in imparting instruction, both general and technical, and in supervising work.

4. *The Watching Staff.*—Two additional peons appointed during the year have raised the strength of peons to 11 (including the head peon) and provided for a more vigilant watch being kept on the movement of the boys during the day. Although a few boys went out of bounds none escaped during the year. A better system of night duty has also been introduced. The night is now divided into three watches of three hours each, and one peon is always on duty for each watch to attend to any emergency in the dormitories, to prevent thefts in the gardens, and to keep trespassers out of the school premises which are not secure at present.

5. *Strength.*—The school completed an existence of 14 years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ months on the 31st December last. The number of pupils admitted during this period was 535. Out of this number, 12 were transferred to jails, 16 released by order of Government, 2 sent back to Magistrates for retrial, 3 died and 2 escaped. There were no changes in these figures during the year. The total number discharged on expiry of term was 337. Thus, at the close of the year, the strength of the school was 163, the highest number on record, against 159 at the close of the previous year. The average strength again rose from 153 to 158 consistent with the advance in the prices of food stuffs. The number of youthful offenders in jails for whom admission was refused, owing to want of accommodation, rose to 38. Thus a larger number than that admitted was left in jails to herd with hardened criminals and to leave the jails more corrupted than they were when they went in. I sincerely trust that this remark will attract the attention of those responsible for the increased accommodation which Government had years ago sanctioned.

6. *Admissions during the year.*—The number of pupils admitted was 28. It would have been very much larger, if more sleeping accommodation were available. Only 13 districts contributed pupils to this school against 14 in the previous year. Madras and Nilgiris sent in the largest numbers, 4 each. A large number, however, were detained in the Penitentiary owing to want of accommodation. It is satisfactory to note that only 3 Musalmans and only 1 of the criminal class were admitted. The class that contributed the largest number was the Panchama of whom 7 boys including 2 Native Christians were admitted. Scarcity and absence of demand for labour during the year should account for the unusually large number of Panchamas admitted. With one exception, all the pupils committed offences against property before their transfer to this school—offences which go to show that the offenders all belonged to the poorer class and that starvation or misery was generally the cause. The exception referred to is pupil No. 530, who committed the murder of a little girl of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years for the sake of her ornaments worth Rs. 2-4-0, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, his age being at the time between 10 and 11. In passing the sentence, the Judge remarked that "seven years in a reformatory would probably do more to reclaim him than anything else," and accordingly recommended his case to the High Court, which tribunal confirmed the sentence of transportation for life and recommended to Government that the sentence be reduced; and Government accordingly was pleased to commute the sentence of transportation to one of rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and directed his transfer to this school. He was admitted on the 18th November 1901, and has behaved well ever since. He has not committed any offence up to date. Only 6 boys were sent in after the first conviction, and 22 were habitual offenders against 11 and 28 in the previous year. Want of proper parental control seems to account for the presence of 14, or 50 per cent. of the pupils. Of the remainder, 4 had been deserted, and 10 had one parent living.

7. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—As regards the ages of the pupils at the close of the year, 76 per cent. were 13 years of age and under. I have not yet received the latest report on the Reformatory schools in Great Britain, but there is no doubt that the corresponding percentage in the British Reformatory schools is very much lower. It has been already pointed out in a previous report that criminal tendency in youth shows itself at an earlier stage of life in India than in Great Britain. As regards periods of detention, 124 or 76 per cent. of the boys will be detained for not less than 5 years. This is satisfactory, as such boys will be sufficiently long in the school to admit of moral training exercising an enduring influence

on their unformed mind and character, and to enable them to acquire some education of practical utility, and sufficient skill in some trade or other to earn an honest living by.

8. *Nationality of boys classified by districts.*—Of the total number of pupils at the close of the year, the city of Madras, as usual, takes credit for 31, the largest number. These are, for obvious reasons, the most difficult characters to deal with. North Arcot and Chingleput come next with 18 and 16 pupils respectively. These are districts affected by the late distress, and confirm the opinion expressed in paragraph 6 that starvation and misery are responsible for the presence of a large number of pupils in this school. Malabar and South Canara, where seasons are generally favourable, have sent only 2 pupils each. Pupils from Nilgiris have risen from 5 to 9. The Telugu districts continue to be poorly represented. Anantapur has again rendered itself noteworthy by not contributing a single pupil to the school. The number of Native Christians (Roman Catholic) has remained the same, namely, six, as in the previous year, and so also the Mussalmans (17) who form 10 per cent. of the school population. Pupils of the criminal classes, I am glad to note, have decreased from 11 to 8. In the absence of special arrangements to take care of such boys, and to provide them with work after discharge, the time and money spent on them produce little or no good. The Panchamas have increased from 20 to 24, and the cause has been explained elsewhere. Caste pupils continued to predominate as in the previous years and constitute 65 per cent. of the strength. To them this institution has been of special benefit as a reforming agency.

9. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—The majority of offences which led boys to this institution continued to be offences against property. Ninety-four per cent. of the offences was of that class with no less than 92 cases of simple theft. From a reformatory point of view petty thefts are merely boyish faults; and it is fortunate for the young offenders that they are taken on hand before those faults develop into crimes. It may seem to be a matter for regret that the number of boys committed for murder had risen from 3 to 4, but so far as the boys themselves are concerned, the action of the authorities in ordering their detention in this school has been fully justified by the good behaviour of the boys. The boy with "Jack Sheppard-like" head has risen to be an assistant monitor, a position conferred only on intelligent and well-behaved boys.

10. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Although Government was pleased to sanction the much-needed additions and improvements to the school so far back as 1898, much yet remains to be done to provide the school with such additions and improvements. The only buildings which were constructed and made over to the school during the year, are a latrine and the blacksmith's shed. The foundation for a new kitchen was laid in 1898, but the building has not yet been made over to me, although there is urgent necessity for it, as the temporary kitchen now in use is ill-adapted for that purpose and objectionable from a sanitary point of view. In the matter of the delay in providing the school with the necessary buildings, I cannot do better than quote here the words of Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., the Sanitary Commissioner, who has remarked that "they (the improvements) are in a state that may be described as in accordance, not with British, but "*Moguli bundobust*"—buildings commenced or almost finished—and abandoned, the officers responsible being called upon, in vain, for years on end to complete them." As regards the coir hammocks in use, which are not quite suitable, it will be necessary to replace them at an early date. The Public Works Department has been called upon to supply suitable hammocks for the new dormitories. If they are found suitable, they can be adopted for the whole school.

11. *Library and Museum.*—There was an addition of 47 books during the year including four bound volumes of periodicals. The total number of books now amounts to 258 consisting of entertaining reading books, histories and periodicals in English, Tamil and Telugu. The boys and masters continued to make a good use of the library. A library catalogue and a library book are maintained by the headmaster. Objects are being collected, and show cases have been purchased for the museum. A suitable room to locate the museum in is still wanting.

12. *Sanitation and health.*—The Surgeon-General who inspected the school on the 18th September recorded his opinion that "the general health seems good." This is borne out by the fact that the total number of cases treated in the hospital dropped to 115 from 181 in the previous year. There were 23 cases of bowel-complaints during the year due to climatic causes. There was no death. Although there were several cases of cholera in the town and a public thoroughfare right through the school premises, care was taken to keep the disease out of the school. The continued absence of eczema from the number of admissions in the hospital is a further evidence of the care bestowed on the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The physical development of the pupils continued to receive the same attention as in the previous years.

13. *Vaccination and weighment.*—The usual precautions, as detailed in the last report, to protect pupils against small-pox and loss of weight continued to be adopted with the result that there was not a single case of small-pox in the school during the year, although the disease prevailed to some extent in the town. In the matter of the pupils' weight also, there was appreciable improvement during the year—the average number of pupils who lost weight, as compared with their weight on admission, fell to 1·5 from 2 in the previous year, and the gain per head in pounds calculated on the total number of pupils dieted rose from 12·8 to 14·1.

14. *Conduct and discipline.*—Excepting the case of grave indiscipline on the 4th September, already reported on, the conduct of the boys, viewed as a whole, showed marked improvement, as the total number of punishments dropped to 164 from 202 in the previous year. There were, however, during the year some of the most obdurate characters the school ever had. To repress their evil nature and to reform them, it was necessary to resort to the severest form of punishment allowable under the rules; hence the number of cases of birching rose to 22 from 5 in the previous year, while in 1898 birching had to be resorted to on 24 occasions. I do not consider 22 cases of birching to be a severity in a school which has to deal with boys, some vilest of the vile and others inured to hardships, fisticuffs and kicks before coming to this school, as such boys could only be governed by fear until subdued and brought to their senses. It is an educational principle that the certainty of punishment tends to do away with the necessity for it, and to this I attribute the decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted during the year. Even in the case of boys of rebellious or outrageous conduct, the object of this institution is not to avenge, but to prevent and reform, for according to an authority on reformation "merely vindictive and repressive action defeats its own purpose." As to other kinds of punishments resorted to, the number of "caning on the hand" fell from 93 to 61. There was also a reduction of punishment under "fibbing and using abusive language." There occurred only 6 cases of such offences during the year. A futher important testimony to the improvement in the conduct of the boys is the fact that the number not punished at all during the year rose to 96 against 89 in 1900, 67 in 1889, and 75 in 1898. The number of boys who were punished only once also rose to 38 against 31 in the previous year. Thus 134 pupils out of an average strength of 158 or 84 per cent. behaved well. The fines realised (excluding those for wasting or damaging materials or for tearing clothes which were credited to the departments affected) amounted to Rs. 14–4–3 against Rs. 17–3–2 in the previous year. The fine fund amounted to Rs. 67–12–10. Out of this amount 20 pupils who passed the Government Technical Examinations in 1900 have had their fees (Rs. 23) refunded. No tools or appliances were supplied to ex-pupils during the year. One ex-pupil, No. 307, a blacksmith who had applied for some blacksmith's tools, left for Rangoon where he has succeeded in obtaining an appointment on Rs. 22 per mensem. The fine fund closed with a balance of Rs. 44–12–10.

15. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—There were five monitors as in the previous year. The number of assistant monitors was nine, assigned as follows—four for the four industries, and one each for the drawing, singing, drill, gymnastic and general education. Marked proficiency in the industry or branch assigned to him, is an assistant monitor's qualification. The position is eagerly sought for, and is a great

incentive to diligence. Monitors and assistant monitors continued to be useful assistants in the various departments and branches of the school, and are frequently left in charge of the duties of the instructors, and of peons when the latter take leave, fall ill, or are otherwise engaged. Among the privileges conceded to them, one is that at night they are not locked up in cubicles like other boys, but they are allowed to sleep each one in a separate ward which contains from five to twelve cubicles which they supervise, and the gate of the ward is merely closed and bolted, but not locked. This arrangement provides for the necessary alarm being given, or action taken, in the event of any emergency, such as a fire, or a boy being taken ill at night. As the band class has been formed, it will be necessary to appoint a monitor for that class.

16. *Moral training.*—Moral training continued to be the most important function of this school. It is on lines planned and worked out by Mr. Lewis, and provides for various influences which are brought to bear on the pupils for their moral reformation and social rehabilitation. The agencies or means employed for this purpose have been fully detailed in paragraph 16 of the last report.

17. *The mark system.*—The new system of awarding marks has had the general effect of increasing the earnings. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year, and the average annual earning rose to Rs. 11-2-11, Rs. 559-4-5 and Rs. 3-8-8, respectively, against Rs. 9-15-1, Rs. 497-3-6 and Rs. 3-4-0. Marks were awarded for conduct, general education and industrial work, and served as an incentive to good behaviour and industry. A running account is maintained for each pupil showing from time to time the amount earned by him, the amount spent on sweetmeat, etc., the amount banked, and the balance to his credit. Every boy knows his balance, and a statement showing the balances is posted once a quarter outside the office for the information of all boys. The amount in the savings bank to the credit of the pupils at the close of the year rose to Rs. 720-5-3 against Rs. 686-14-5 in the previous year.

18. *Education.*—The general education course embraced the compulsory portion of the curricula prescribed for standards, infant to the fourth, the optional subjects taught being English, geography, hygiene and drawing. The pupils take up drawing and industries as optional subjects for the Primary examination, geography or hygiene being a third optional subject. Hindustani was introduced as a vernacular for the first time, but confined to Mussalman boys, in addition to Tamil and Telugu. The pupils who had passed the Primary examination constituted a special class and received instruction in drawing preparatory to the Government Technical examinations in freehand outline, model and geometrical drawing. They were also taught colloquial English. One hundred and seven pupils were taught English against 75 in the previous year. About ten boys volunteered to learn to read and write English, and they study this subject during their recreation hour. The special class and fourth standard consisted of 9 and 23 pupils, respectively, against 12 and 11 in the previous year. Pupil A. Ramaswami Aiyar, No. 397, a Brahman lad, was under your instructions, specially prepared for the Lower Secondary examination, and he has, I am glad to note, passed that examination creditably. Under technical education, carpentry including sawing, blacksmith's work, tinning, aluminium work, weaving, tape-making, tailoring and gardening were the industries taught. Under physical education special attention is paid to gymnastics, physical drill, military drill, and out-door sports. I am making special arrangements to revive the game of football which has been discontinued for some time past owing to the want of a ball.

19. *Inspection of the general education classes.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, examined the classes in literary subjects, gymnastics, drill and singing on the 18th December 1901. I have no doubt that the results of the examination will be as satisfactory as they were in previous years, but I have not yet received a copy of that officer's report, nor your review thereon.

20. *Primary Examination.*—Twenty-five pupils, the highest number on record, went up for the Primary examination, and it is gratifying to note that all of them passed against 11 who went up and passed in the previous year. The total number of pupils who have secured Primary examination certificates and thus qualified themselves for inferior appointments in the public service increased to 143.

21. *Technical Education.*—The prescribed courses of instruction and standards for industrial schools have been followed in imparting instruction in technical subjects. Classes were under instruction from standard A to the Intermediate Technical examination in cabinet-making, blacksmith's work, metal-work, weaving, tape-making, tailoring and drawing. In the last-named subject, 107 pupils out of 163 received instruction, as drawing is the basis of the technical instruction imparted in this school. Among subsidiary industries, carpentry, sawing and tinning were taught to a select few. Aluminium work was placed on the basis of a main industry during the year, and an instructor on Rs. 10 per month was employed for that purpose. In balancing the accounts of this department for the year, there is a debit of Rs. 1,533-7-0 against a credit of Rs. 1,628-6-8, leaving a clear profit of Rs. 94-14-9. In the Weaving department the school undertook a large order for Madras handkerchiefs on behalf of the School of Arts, and about 1,400 yards of that stuff were woven during the year; most of which, I understand, has been exported to London. As the prices at which the handkerchiefs were sold in London have not been communicated to me, I cannot make any remarks on the financial results of the transaction. In the Madras Exhibition of Fine and Industrial Arts held in February 1901, the school was awarded a bronze medal for the excellence of the textile fabrics it exhibited. All pupils, as a rule, are put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard, or earlier in the case of older pupils, they are allowed to choose a trade. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening in the way of recreation and exercise for about four hours per week.

22. *Industrial Examinations.*—Mr. A. Chatterton, Inspector of Technical Schools, examined the classes in cabinet-making, blacksmith and metal work, weaving and tape-making on the 30th May 1901. The following extracts from Mr. Chatterton's report are interesting:—

> "The school continues to maintain its high state of efficiency, but the low pay of some of the industrial teachers militates against the efforts of the Deputy Superintendent to provide each boy with sufficient knowledge of a trade to enable him to earn an honest living at it.
>
> "The Reformatory is worked on most excellent principles, but care must be taken to avoid pampering the boys in the endeavour to make the school a model one of its kind."

In reviewing Mr. Chatterton's report, you were pleased to point out that, except in drawing, the results of the Government Technical examinations were excellent, and that at the inspection also the school did well in most of the industries taught.

Mr. E. D. Smith of Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Tailors, Madras, examined the tailoring class on the 9th December 1901. In reporting on his examination, Mr. Smith has remarked that the "results attained indicate a steady improvement, and reflect much credit on the excellent supervision maintained over the pupils." In reviewing Mr. Smith's report you were pleased to remark that it was encouraging.

23. *The Band Class.*—Sergeant J. W. Moore, late of His Excellency the Governor's Band, having been appointed the Band Instructor, the class was formed on the 20th January last with 16 pupils. Pending the arrival of instruments, which have been indented for through the India Office, the pupils are being taught the scale and other preparatory exercises. A bugle class of six pupils has also been formed. These boys have made fair progress considering the short time they have been at practice. This class has been formed mainly with the object of providing buglers for the Salt department which has supplied six bugles for the use of the class.

24. *Government Technical Examinations.*—Thirty pupils went up for technical examinations in various subjects, of whom 20 passed corresponding with the number of passes in the previous year. The results in the cabinet-making examination, which was conducted by Messrs. A. Chatterton and G. E. Brand of the School of Arts, were excellent—five pupils went up for the examination and all passed in the first class. The results in freehand outline drawing were not, however, quite satisfactory—four went up and only one passed. Viewed as a whole, the work of the school as tested by public examinations continued to be satisfactory.

25. *Accounts of the Industrial Section.*—Out of the six industries carried on during the year, only two, cabinet-making and blacksmith's work, yielded no profit. These industries showed on the debit side Rs. 2,348–15–5 and Rs. 1,100–0–6, respectively, against a credit of Rs. 2,231–9–4 and Rs. 978–12–11. The loss, however, was not much considering the adverse circumstances of the year and the absence of large orders, but the remaining four industries including gardening yielded a profit. All the industries taken together, there was a net profit of Rs. 444–3–5 with a debit of Rs. 7,293–4–9 against a credit of Rs. 7,737–8–2.

26. *Physical Education.*—I have already alluded (paragraph 18) to some of the means adopted to develop the physique of the boys. I have initiated arrangements under which, it is hoped, that the game of football will be carried on regularly in future. It will be necessary to obtain a lease of the land selected and prepared for the game, to which a reference was made in last year's report. I shall address you separately on this subject.

27. *Sports and distribution of prizes.*—The annual sports and distribution of prizes were held on the 10th and 11th May. The Rev. A. Andrew of the U.F.C. Mission presided on the occasion, and distributed the prizes. At the sports both the High schools in the town, and several outsiders including men, were invited to compete, but the superior physique and training of the Reformatory pupils enabled them to pull off the lion's share of the prizes, namely, 26 out of 28.

28. *Discharged pupils.*—Twenty-four pupils were discharged during the year against 30, in the previous one. Of the discharged pupils, 19, or 79 per cent., obtained some employment or other against 72 per cent. of the previous year. Out of the remaining 5 to be accounted for, one emigrated, two were not reported on, and two were left unemployed. Out of those employed, four took to blacksmith's work, one to carpentry, one to tailoring, four were employed as peons, three took to cultivation and the rest took to other kinds of work, such as lascar, masalchi, tinker, etc. Systematic attention continued to be paid to the work of finding employment for boys on discharge and every reasonable effort was made to help discharged boys to an honest livelihood. In this connection, it is my pleasing duty to record the great interest some magistrates took to find employment for ex-pupils, for, without their sympathy and help, it would have been impossible to give the boys a fair start in life. As remarked in the last report, it is too soon to expect a large number of the boys discharged during the year to follow the trades taught in the school, as they have to be helped to find such employment and have to wait for opportunities and vacancies. It is, however, satisfactory to note that 79 per cent. of the boys have found some employment or other. No other Reformatory school in British India or Burma can show an equal or a better record. In the Insein Reformatory in Burma, for example, 31 boys were discharged in 1900; out of them 21 could not be heard of, and of the ten reported upon only two continued their school trade, that of carpenter. I make this comparison, not with any invidious object, but merely to emphasize the difficulty experienced in finding employment for discharged pupils and of obtaining information about them.

29. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—According to paragraph 5 of this report, 337 pupils discharged since the opening of the school have to be accounted for as regards their mode of occupation and conduct. Ten pupils died after discharge, and they were all well-conducted youths who followed some occupation or other. Deducting this figure, the number to be accounted for is 327 against 304 in the previous year. Fifty-seven pupils or 17 per cent. followed the trades taught in the school (carpentry, blacksmith's work, tailoring and weaving); 25 took to cultivation; 147 or 45 per cent. pursued occupations which the training given them in this school have helped them to. I consider it necessary to explain in this connection that the technical instruction imparted in this school should not be expected to turn out in all cases practical carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, etc., as it is chiefly meant to give the pupils the "hand and eye" training to enable them to learn quickly and successfully the routine of any handicraft which they may be called upon to do after they leave school. The number of pupils favourably reported on rose from 229 to 242, and the percentage of good reports was 74, one less than that of the previous year. In calculating the percentage of good reports, the pupils not reported on, emigrated, and could not be traced during the year (in all 47) have been excluded. I have no doubt that a good proportion of these boys also are doing well. The conduct of 38 boys, of whom five were in jails, was not satisfactory. The percentage of good reports recorded above continues to be higher than that of any other Reformatory school in India or Burma, and compares, I think, favourably with the average percentage of good reports in the Reformatories in Great Britain and Ireland. The difficulties that the Reformatory pupils have to contend with in pursuing the trades learnt in the school—such difficulties are also experienced in English Reformatories—have been already explained. Several of the well-behaved ex-pupils follow respectable professions in life, such as gymnastic instructors, process-servers and peons, and soldiers in the Madras Army. The instructors in weaving at the Art Industrial school, Nazareth, and at the American Mission Industrial school at Arni are ex-pupils of this institution. The statistics for three years as required by the Government of India are appended:—

Form No. I.

	1901.
Number of schools	1
Do. admitted in the year	28
Do. discharged in the year	24
Do. remaining at end of year	163
Religion.	
Hindus	140
Muhammadans	17
Others	6
Education on admission.	
Able to read	...
Illiterate	28
Number taught Agriculture	...
Do. taught other industries	24
Net expenditure (Rx)	1,882

Form No. II.

After conduct of boys discharged during 1898, 1899 *and* 1900.

	Numbers.
Total number discharged in the three years	107
Number of boys discharged who were taught Agriculture	...
Do. occupied in Agriculture after discharge	5
Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts	100
Do. occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them	14
Do. do. in industries not taught at school	46
Unemployed or with friends	7
Reconvicted	4
Of bad character	8
Not known or not reported on	13
Died after discharge	3

Form No. I.—Systematic instruction in Agriculture was not possible owing to the want of a suitable instructor and suitable lands for the purpose. The net expenditure of the school has fallen compared with that of the previous year.

Form No. II.—The number taught other trades and handicrafts excludes seven pupils discharged under the orders of Government.

30. *Apprenticeship.*—The boy, No. 277, licensed to Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Tailors, Madras, was discharged during the year. He worked as a tailor for a few months in that firm, and then went to Bangalore where he expected better wages. Three other boys, Nos. 389, 391 and 406—one a Mappilla—have since been licensed to the above firm. These boys have been licensed on the condition that Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co. will be allowed a subsistence allowance of Rs. 2–8–0 per month for each boy. It would have cost more for feeding them, had they remained in the school.

31. *Enlistments in the Madras Army.*—As recruiting in the Madras regiments has been temporarily suspended, it was not possible to get any lad enlisted during the year. There are only 19 ex-pupils now serving in various Madras regiments, and most of them have been favourably reported on. It is to be regretted that it was not possible to get a larger number enlisted, because when boys are admitted, they are so poor and stunted in growth that they do not generally come up to the required height and chest-measurement for enlistment when they are fit for discharge.

32. *Finance.*—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 21,729–14–11, against Rs. 22,255–6–2 in the previous year. Deducting receipts (sale-proceeds) which amounted to Rs. 2,907–2–10 against Rs. 2,856–0–9, the net expenditure for the year was Rs. 18,822–12–1 or Rs. 576–9–4 less than that of the previous year. I consider this to be a satisfactory result, notwithstanding the additional masters and instructors employed during the year, the salary paid to the hospital assistant (a new charge), a house-tax of Rs. 262–2–0 paid to the municipality and increased expenditure under rations in consequence of high prices of food-grains and other articles of diet. The items under which there was an increased expenditure during the year, were establishment, rations and taxes for reasons just stated. There was also increased expenditure under travelling allowance and mark money, but the expenditure was kept down under various other heads, such as contingencies, hospital charges, clothing, etc. Owing to the increased expenditure under rations mentioned above, the annual cost of dieting a pupil rose to Rs. 36–9–8 from Rs. 35–10–3 in the previous year, and the cost per mensem to Rs. 3–0–9 from Rs. 2–15–6.

33. *Inspection of School.*—The most interesting event of the year was the inspection of the school by His Excellency the Governor Lord Ampthill, who visited the school on the 21st February 1901, and was pleased to record the following remarks:—

"I visited the Reformatory this morning, and was shown over it by the Acting Superintendent Mr. Lewis. I was much pleased with what I saw; and was especially struck with the high standard of the writing and freehand drawing. The boys went through their physical drill well and the performance of the singing class was very creditable. The boys seemed to me to be happy and healthy and thoroughly interested in their work for which great credit is due to Mr. Lewis."

You also visited the school and inspected it on the 30th March and again on the 1st October 1901.

34. *Visiting Committee.*—The Committee held 8 meetings during the year against 12 in the previous one. There is nothing special to record on the work of the Committee during the year. The Inspector-General of Prisons and the Surgeon-General also visited the school and inspected it during the year. Their remarks were duly communicated to you. Amongst the remarks of official visitors recorded in the visitors' book, the following by the Hon'ble Mr. A. W. B. Higgens of the Board of Revenue are interesting:—

"I am very glad to have at last seen this institution, of which I have heard so much for many years, and to find it still working satisfactorily. Its effect as a reformatory is certainly excellent, for the boys do actually develop into useful citizens in place of continuing the life of crime on which they had embarked. The industries are all of a kind which the boys can follow up when they leave; and they will benefit by the new accommodation which is being built. Drill and gymnastics excellent. Food good."

35. *State Prisoner.*—The Mappilla State prisoner Mathummal Moidin was discharged during the year. He was in the first instance sent to the second Moplah Rifles for enlistment, as the armourer's post in that regiment had been reserved for him, but unfortunately for him he was rejected by the medical officer on account of defective vision. As it was considered undesirable to allow the youth to return to any village in the Ernad or Walavanad taluks in Malabar, Government directed that he be detained under police surveillance in Malabar outside the taluks named, and allowed him a monthly allowance of Rs. 4 in addition to his pay as a peon, which appointment he now holds in the taluk cutcherry at Badagara.

36. The service books have been written up to date.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2474 of 1902.

The report has been shortened by the omission of some of the tabular statements. It might have been made still shorter if some of the general remarks, which are not particularly relevant to the work of the year, had been omitted.

2. *Teaching Staff and General Establishment.*—There were during the year several changes in the office of Superintendent. The institution remained in charge of three different medical officers for an aggregate period of nearly seven months and the Deputy Superintendent had charge of it during the rest of the year without prejudice to his own duties. This arrangement, however, under which the Deputy Superintendent was obliged to discharge dual functions in the same institution has been found inconvenient, and Government has been addressed in view to the District Judge or the Sub-Collector remaining in charge of the school during the temporary absence of the Superintendent.

Three new appointments—two in the general education department and one in the industrial department—were sanctioned during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the appointments of gymnastic instructor and assistant blacksmith instructor were filled by ex-students of the school. As usual, monitors and assistant monitors co-operated with the staff in teaching and in supervision. The watching staff has been strengthened by the addition of two peons and a more vigilant surveillance over the pupils has thus been rendered possible.

3. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The latrine and the blacksmith's shed are the only new buildings made over for use during the year. The Superintendent's remarks in regard to the adoption of hammocks for the whole school are noted.

4. *Library and Museum.*—The library which consisted of 237 books at the beginning of the year was enlarged by the addition of 47 books. The total number at the close of the year was thus 284, not 258 as stated in the report.

The Director is glad to note that steps are being taken to form a museum. The question of providing a separate room for it should form the subject of a separate communication.

5. *Health and Physical Education.*—The report furnishes ample evidence of the care bestowed on the health of the pupils and of the attention paid to their physical training during the year. The Superintendent's proposal to resuscitate the game of football is noted.

6. *Strength and attendance.*—The admission of 28 and the discharge of 24 pupils increased the strength from 159 to 163 and the average strength from 153 to 158. For want of accommodation admissions had to be refused to 38 juvenile offenders who were consequently confined in jails. This is much to be regretted. The 28 new pupils came from 13 districts, Madras and the Nilgiris having contributed the largest number, viz., four each. Only one of them belonged to the criminal class. The increase in the number of Panchamas is noted. With the exception of one case of murder all offences committed were offences against property, this, it is stated, being mainly due to the absence of parental control and to scarcity and the lack of demand for labour.

7. *Moral Training and Discipline.*—Moral training and discipline had received the usual attention. While under birching there were as many as 22 cases against five in the previous year, there was a fall both under other forms of punishment and in the total number of punishments inflicted and an increase in the number of pupils punished only once as well as in the number of those not punished at all. The collection of fines also decreased from Rs. 17–3–2 to Rs. 14–4–3. The increase in the number of cases punished with birching has been explained.

8. *Mark and Work Money.*—The average annual earnings of the pupils and the amount in the Savings Bank to their credit rose to Rs. 3–8–8 and Rs. 720–5–3 from Rs. 3–1–0 and Rs. 686–14–5, respectively.

9. *Public and Standard Examinations*—(i) *General Education Classes.*—To the usual courses of instruction were added during the year the teaching of Hindustani to Muhammadan pupils and voluntary lessons in English to pupils during their hours of recreation. The success at the recent Lower Secondary examination of the Brahman boy Ramaswami Aiyar whose discharge has been ordered by Government and the excellent results obtained at the Primary examination in which all the 25 entrants passed, reflect credit on the staff. The results of the examination conducted by the Assistant Inspector which have been communicated to the Superintendent in separate proceedings were also fairly satisfactory.

(ii) *Technical Education Classes.*—Aluminium was worked during the year as a chief industry under a special instructor. The Band class was formed only in January last, subsequent to the close of the year under report, owing to unavoidable delay in the selection of a proper teacher and in the supply of instruments. Out of 30 pupils presented for the Government Technical examinations 20 were successful. The school also did well at the examinations in industrial subjects conducted by Mr. Chatterton and in tailoring conducted by Mr. E. D. Smith. It is noted with pleasure that at the exhibition of Fine and Industrial Arts held in February 1901, the school was awarded a bronze medal for the excellence of the textile fabrics presented by it. The total net profit of the industrial section fell from Rs. 1,066–1–2 to Rs. 444–3–5 as two of the industries, viz., cabinet-making and blacksmith's work, were worked at a loss of Rs. 238–9–8.

10. *History and employment of discharged pupils.*—The Director has read with interest the account given in the report of the pupils discharged which shows that no pains are spared to provide the pupils with some means of honest livelihood. It is, however, matter for regret that the conduct of 38 of the discharged pupils has not been favourably reported on. The discretion allowed to the Superintendent in regard to the licensing of pupils to employers of labour was exercised in the case of three pupils who have been apprenticed to Messrs. E. D. Smith & Co., Madras. Government has been addressed regarding the grant of a small monthly subsistence allowance for such apprentices. The Mappilla State prisoner Mathummal Moidin was discharged during the year and sent back to his native district.

11. *Finance.*—The net total expenditure on the institution was Rs. 18,822–12–1 against Rs. 19,399–5–5 in the previous year and this decrease though slight is satisfactory.

12. *Conclusion.*—The school was visited as usual by the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Surgeon-General and the Director. An important event of the year was the visit paid to the school by His Excellency the Governor who was very favourably impressed with the condition of the institution and the work done in it. The report is on the whole a record of good work and the continued efficiency of the school reflects credit on the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff.

(A true Extract.)

G. H. STUART,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, with ten spare copies.
„ Principals of Colleges.
„ Inspectors of Schools, including the Inspector of Technical Schools, Madras.
„ Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
„ Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
„ the Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons,
„ the Do. Police,
„ Members of the Visiting Committee,
„ District Magistrates,
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate,
„ District and Sessions Judges,
„ Government, with covering letter,
} for information.

Order—No. 345, Educational, dated 10th June 1902.

Recorded.

2. The management of the school was efficient, and the conduct and discipline of the inmates except on one occasion were satisfactory.

3. The Governor in Council has read the remarks on the conduct and occupation of past pupils with interest.

4. The attention of the Public Works department will be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 10 of the Superintendent's report. It is understood that the alleged neglect or delay is capable of explanation.

(True Extract.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
„ the Inspector-General of Police.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.
„ the Surgeon-General.
„ the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
„ the Commissioner of Police.
„ the Judicial Department.
„ the Public Works Department.
„ all Sessions Judges.
„ all District Magistrates.
„ the Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Endorsement—No. 346, Educational, dated 10th June 1902.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Exd. S. J. Pereira.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 345, 346, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 10TH JUNE 1902.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Reformatory School.*]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Paragraph 4 of the accompanying draft Government order implies that Government accepts the statement that there has been delay on the part of the Public Works department in the execution of the sanctioned additions to the Reformatory school buildings, but the allegation is one that requires investigation.

It will be seen from paragraph 5 of Captain Giffard's letter printed in G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 17th October 1900, that that officer had prior to the 9th February 1900 asked the Public Works department to stop all work on the additions to the school buildings pending orders of Government on the proposal to hand over the whole fort at Chingleput to the school. Orders on the proposal were passed in G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 17th October 1900. Mr. Moss' report, dated 27th September 1900, on page 5 of the printed notes filed with the order quoted, shows the work carried out by the Public Works department down to September 1900. Item (6), a new circular kitchen and godown, is there stated to have been finished *with the exception of a little iron work for the cooking range.* It is believed that the estimate for this iron work, including iron cooking pots, was approved by the then Superintendent and completed. But a succeeding Superintendent condemned the work, and pots of a different pattern have had to be ordered at the Public Works Workshops.

Under these circumstances it is suggested that paragraph 4 of the draft be omitted. On receipt of the Government order, this department will inquire into the matter of the alleged delay on the part of the Public Works department.

R. W. LYONS.

S. B. MURRAY.
28–5–02.

A. H. GARRETT.
28–5–02.

Educational department u.o.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H.M.—

Paragraph 4 may be omitted. All the same, there has been "delay", although there may be excellent reasons for it.

A. T. PRINGLE.
29–5–02.

The paragraph should stand as recast.

J. T[HOMSON].
4–6–02.

This may be seen by the Public Works department before issue.

A. T. PRINGLE.
5–6–02.

Public Works department u.o.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Seen and returned with thanks.

A. H. GARRETT,
8-6-02.

S. B. MURRAY.
9-6-02.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The draft may issue.

A. T. PRINGLE.
9-6-02.

1,000—11-3-01.

1

Educational (1902) Department.

CURRENT No. 706

From

[Name] The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Stuart, M.A.

[Designation] Director of Public Instruction,

[Station] Kandy.

DESPATCHED
1 MAY. 1902

2. MAY. 1902

Current No. 3450 of 02

Dated 30th April 1902.

Received _____ 190 .

Enclosures Nil

Registered _____ 190 .

SUBJECT.

Sub:- Copy of Proceedings No. 2474 dated 28 ult. instant reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chunglepet during 1901.

BACK PAPERS.

FURTHER PAPERS.

E.P.E.

To

The Secretary to Government,

Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, a copy of my Proceedings Dis No 2474, dated 28th April 1902, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1901.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G H Stuart

Director of Public Instruction.

Ot cuo 5277
Rud 21-5-02
Rud 23-5-02

3

Educational Department.

Cur: No. 706, from the Dir: of Pub: Instrn., C.No. 3450, dated 30-4-02.

Order (Press)

Recorded.

P.W.D. for acceptance of the fourth paragraph of the draft.

2. The management of the school was efficient and the discipline except on one occasion, ~~good.~~ was satisfactory.

3. The Governor in Council has read the remarks on the conduct and occupation of past pupils with interest.

4. The attention of the P.W.D. will be drawn to the ~~remarks~~ ~~in para 10 of the Inspn. Report~~ ~~in the erection of the sanctioned additions to the school building.~~ ~~understood that Kankkayi~~ ~~neighbourhood is unhealthy~~ ~~capable of improvement.~~

P.T.T. 7-5-2. A. T. P. 16-5-2.

Endt.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

P.T.T. 5-5-02. A.T.P. 16-5-02.

Edl U.O.No. 154 D, dy 17-5-02.

To the Dir: of Pub: Instrn.
,, I.G. of Police
,, I.G. Prisons
,, Surgeon General
,, Chief Presy. Magistrate.
,, Commr. of Police
,, Judicial Dept.
,, Pub: Works Dept.
all Session Judges
all District Magistrates
the Hon. the C.J. with c.l.

Desp 28/5 7.7.02

Educational Department.

Cur: No. 706, from the Dir: of Pub: Instrn., C.No. 3450, dated 30-4-02.

Order (Press)

345
10.6.02

Recorded.

2. The management of the school was efficient and the conduct and discipline of the inmates except on one occasion was satisfactory.

3. The Governor in Council has read the remarks on the conduct and occupation of past pupils with interest.

4. The attention of the Public Works department will be drawn to the remarks in paragraph 10 of the superintendent's report. It is understood that the alleged neglect or delay is capable of explanation.

P.T.T. 7-5-02. A.T.P. 16-5-02.

To the Dir: of Pub: Instrn.
,, I.G. of Police
,, I.G. of Prisons
,, Surgeon General
,, Chief Presy. Magistrate
,, Commr. of Police
,, Judicial dept.
,, P.W. dept.
all Sessions Judges
all District magistrates
the Hon. the C.J. with c.l.

Endt. 346
20.6.02

Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

P.T.T. 5-5-02. A.T.P. 16-5-02.

Issue 1/d 10-6-02

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LETTER OF GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

PAPERS NOT FILED UP, BEING MEANT FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL.

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Print with notes & show proof

K Allen 12/6

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