Educational (1906) Department.

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[Despatch Abstract.]

Reformatory School, Chingleput

Recording, with remarks the report on the working of the — for 1905. Copy to the Government of India, Home department.

BACK PAPERS.

G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.	G.O.	No.	Department.	Date.

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Government of Madras.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Recd. } 1906. *Enclosures*

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G.O., &c., Nos. 421, 422, 15th June 1906.

N. P.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Recording Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction reviewing the report on the working of the — for 1905. Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S., Director of Public Instruction.
To—the Secretary to Government, Educational Department.
Dated—Madras, the 1st May 1906.
No.—Cur. No. 3374.

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of my Proceedings, Dis. No. 2700, dated 26th April 1906, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during 1905.

Enclosure.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Dis. No. 2700, *dated* 26*th April* 1906.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput.
To—the Director of Public Instruction.
Dated—the 27th March 1906.
No.—C. No. 56-G1.

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory school for the calendar year 1905.

2. *Superintendence.*—Captain W. G. Richards, M.B., I.M.S., remained in charge of the school until 20th February 1905, when he handed over charge to Mr. J. W. Coombes, the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the school until the 3rd March, on which date Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, I.M.S., assumed charge and acted as Superintendent until the 9th October. He was relieved by Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., the permanent Superintendent, who remained in office until 4th December, when he was relieved by Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S., who continued in charge until the close of the year. Although there were several changes in the post of Superintendent, continuity of administration is insured and maintained by the Deputy, and the present incumbent, Mr. Coombes, fills that position with entire satisfaction.

3. *The teaching staff.*—There were a few changes in the personnel of the teaching staff. Pensioned Color Havildar Madurai Pillai, of the 14th Madras Infantry, was entertained to act for P. Krishnamachari, the fifth master, during the latter's period of training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. He possessed a second-class certificate of education and proved useful both in school as well as out of school. Sundaresa Aiyar was appointed gymnastic instructor in the room of P. Muttayya Goundar, an ex-pupil of this school, who succeeded in obtaining a similar post in a mission school at Erode. Shaikh Mustan Sahib, a trained primary grade teacher, was appointed Hindustani master, *vice* S. Abdul Wahid Sahib, deceased. Koshi Velayudha Asari, Blacksmith instructor, retired and was succeeded by G. Virabadra Nayakkar, who was recommended for the post by the Inspector of Technical Schools.

4. *Strength.*—The strength rose rapidly from 168 pupils to 185, which is the highest number on record, and the average strength rose from 164 to 178. The admissions during the year were 57, exclusive of one boy who had escaped in the previous year and who was recaptured. I am glad to state that no juvenile offender was refused admission for want of accommodation; but unless the suggested alterations to the "big barracks" and "hospital block" are taken in hand and carried out expeditiously, the maximum strength will have to remain at 185, and I shall be compelled to refuse admission. Thirty-seven pupils were discharged during the year after completing their periods of detention. Three were released by order of Government, viz., pupil No. 654, as he was suffering from leprosy, and pupils, Nos. 686 and 688, as they had been transferred to this school after the expiry of their judicial sentence. Whitting, pupil No. 603, suddenly developed signs of lunacy again, and was retransferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, under the orders of Government.

5. *Admissions during the year.*—The admissions rose from 43 to 57. The number of districts represented was 19 against 16 of the previous year, while Ganjám, Kistna, Tanjore and Anantapur did not contribute any pupils. Twenty-nine juveniles came from the southern districts including Madras, 19 from the northern districts, 4 from the western districts, 4 from Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency, and 1 from Coorg. Of the 57 admissions, 29 belonged to the non-Brahman caste Hindu communities, 1 was a Brahman from Tinnevelly and 1 a Native Christian, 7 came from the criminal classes, 11 were Mussalmans and 8 Panchamas. The percentage of Brahmans, Native Christians and non-Brahmans in this school is below the percentage of their respective castes as regards the outside population in the proportion of 48 : 37 : 17, respectively, while the percentage of criminals, Panchamas and Mussalmans is above the percentage in the proportion of 19 : 24 : 55, respectively. With the exception of two pupils, who were found in possession of counterfeit coins, and a third, who escaped from lawful custody, all the others, admitted, committed offences against property. Twenty-two juveniles were sent in after their first conviction, the remaining 35 being habitual offenders, 4 of whom belonged to the criminal classes. If the object of the school is to check criminality at the very outset, no hardened habitual offenders, especially of the criminal classes, should be sent here. Five of the pupils were deserted by their parents, 17 had lost one parent, and 35 had both parents living, which fact is proof that juvenile crime has very much to do with parental neglect and bad example.

6. *Ages of pupils.*—Sixty-seven per cent. of the pupils were 13 years of age and under, against 66 per cent. of the previous year, and 28 per cent. were 14 years of age, so that the majority of the boys will remain for a long period of corrective and industrial training.

7. *Territorial distribution of pupils.*—The pupils at the end of the year were composed of 6 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 2 Brahmans, 27 of the criminal classes, 106 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 20 Panchamas. The number of pupils coming from Madras continued to increase and the committals rose from 33 of the previous year to 44. These boys come to us full of the vice and cunningness of city life, and their large numbers in the school help to keep alive the memory and associations of the past. A separate Reformatory with a special mode of treatment for Madras boys would, I think, on the whole, give better results in the work of reclaiming juvenile offenders. The district of Gódávari stands second on the list with 19 pupils, and North Arcot, third, with 17, of whom no less than 7 belong to the criminal classes—a number which is the highest from any one district. Trichinopoly stands fourth on the list with 12 pupils, and the districts of Chingleput and Kistna follow next in order. The pupils from Bellary and Malabar increased from 4 to 6, from Cuddapah, from 3 to 5, and from Ganjám, from 2 to 3. The Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore contributed one pupil each, and the Bombay Presidency, 7; Coorg, for the first time, is represented by one pupil. The percentage of criminal classes in the school still continues to be high, viz., 14 against 15 of the previous year.

8. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—Out of 185 pupils, 128 committed theft, 43 were guilty of house-breaking and theft, 7 were convicted for counterfeiting coins, 2 for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 2 for robbery, 2 for committing murder and 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

9. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The "small barracks" has been completely altered. The cubicles have been removed and the intervening walls thrown down. The place is now airy and well ventilated, and it is provided with a urinal cage leading outside for night use. Only the smallest boys sleep here in hammocks. Nothing has been done to the kitchen or "big barracks." The Sub-Registrar's office will soon be handed over to us, as a new building is now in process of construction; but with regard to the removal of the sub-jail, nothing has been done beyond acquiring a site for it. I request that the Government be pleased to issue early orders for the construction of the new sub-jail, as we require increased workshop accommodation for our growing strength. Moreover, the present sub-jail is an island in our territory and it is therefore a menace to the health of the school. Cases of cholera and small-pox may occur and no proper provision exists for segregating such cases. Another reason is that the presence of the sub-jail in our midst prevents us having any effective control over the entrance gate, as the Police escort and others are constantly going in and out. At times also it is a great nuisance owing to the noise and expectoration that goes on there at night.

10. *Library and museum.*—Twenty-five English and vernacular books were added to the library during the year, and the number of books and periodicals now amounts to 385. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils was 642 and by the masters, 555. The museum has been made use of by the masters in teaching object lessons; its extension, however, is impossible owing to want of accommodation.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The health of the pupils during the year was good, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in the town during the months of July and August. Thanks to good sanitation and proper precautionary measures adopted, the epidemic was kept outside the Reformatory. The number of admissions into hospital fell from 178 to 170, and of these, 80 were cases of fever and eighteen were due to wounds received in football. The daily average sick was 4·09 against 3·77 of the previous year. The drainage scheme for the school has been sanctioned and will, I understand, be executed before the end of the official year. The Surgeon-General inspected the school on the 24th January 1905, and recorded the following remarks:—

"I inspected the Reformatory buildings and grounds this morning and was much pleased with what I saw of the evidences of good administration.

"The health statistics for the past year and the general aspect of the boys show a satisfactory condition of affairs in the Reformatory."

The Inspector-General of Prisons paid an unexpected visit on Sunday the 19th November 1905. His remarks were—

"There are only two boys in hospital. The general health of the boys is excellent and they look cheerful and happy."

12. *Vaccination and weighment.*—The pupils are, as a rule, vaccinated on their admission into the school. Their weights are taken once a month, and their height and other measurements, once a year. Boys are sent to us puny and undergrown; but the following figures are an index of the physical condition of our pupils after they have been with us for two years or thereabouts:—

Number of pupils examined.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.
32	15	4·806	76	28·61
31	16	5·068	86	30·06
31	17	5·19	93	31·38

13. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was a decline in the number of punishments from 167 in the previous year to 103; but this fact in itself is no criterion of the conduct or moral tone of the school. The number of cases of birching fell from 47 to 18, and of caning, from 78 to 69. Much is spoken of the American "up-to-date"

system of dealing with juvenile offenders, where advice, exhortation, rebuke and threats are exhaustively tried; but our experience is that warnings are of no use, and punishment, to be effective, must be certain. The number of boys not punished at all during the year was 128, and the number of boys punished only once was 35, against 99 and 36, respectively, of the previous year. Of the offences committed, one was a case of grave misdemeanour and two were cases of unnatural offence. Two boys escaped and were recaptured and 29 were found in possession of forbidden articles against 56 of last year, four were guilty of fibbing and using abusive language and seventeen, of stealing. Twenty-four cases were offences under mischief and 24 against school discipline.

14. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—The number of pupils holding these appointments fell below that sanctioned under the rules, because it was thought inadvisable to confer the office on any but the most exemplary boys. Public opinion in the school is created by them and we were anxious to secure an influence for good. The conduct of these boys has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and only three were degraded against fourteen of last year.

15. *The Fine fund.*—The amount realized from fines imposed on pupils declined to Rs. 6-12-8 from Rs. 7-15-6 in the previous year, and the total fine amounted to Rs. 22-0-11. Out of this amount, Rs. 3-6-0 was paid as trainage to an ex-pupil to enable him to take up a post at Waltair, and Rs. 15 was refunded to pupils, who had passed the Government Technical Examinations. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3-10-11.

16. *Moral training.*—The Headmaster opens school with a short moral lesson every morning, and the Deputy Superintendent conducts the Sunday lesson himself; but we find that more in the direction of character formation and moral training can be done by effective supervision and control in the play ground than in the class room. The European Sergeant, G. H. Preston, has helped, to no small extent, in this matter.

17. *The mark-system.*—The mark-system continues to form an important aid in maintaining discipline. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year, and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 14-10-2, Rs. 731-15-3 and Rs. 4-1-9, respectively, against Rs. 13-4-4, Rs. 663-10-0, and Rs. 4-0-9 of the previous year.

18. *General education.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, examined the classes on the 16th November 1905. His report has not yet been received.

19. *Physical education.*—Systematic instruction in free gymnastics, gymnastics and drill continued to be given. For the purposes of drill, the whole school is divided into sections, and the section commanders are the monitors. The boys now take a pride in their drill. Last year, you were good enough to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 200 for levelling for use as a play ground, a plot of land outside the school. It has proved of immense advantage not only for games and sports, but also as a drill ground for battalion exercises. Our boys enjoy going outside the precincts of the school for a game or a romp. In order to encourage football and to create a healthy rivalry between the different trades, Mr. Coombes has presented to the school a carved wooden shield for annual competition. The tournament was entered into with great enthusiasm and resulted in a win for the Blacksmith class. To quote the opinion of a great educationist, I think that there is no better means of inculcating truth and honesty in our pupils than by making them enthusiasts at games. The competition for the football challenge cup, which is open to the football clubs in Chingleput town, was won by the Mission school team which was composed of much bigger boys than our own, but not before three "draws" had been declared. In this connection, I would quote the remarks recorded by Mr. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector. He says "I saw part of a football match between the Reformatory school and the Mission school. The Reformatory boys conducted themselves well against a much heavier and older team, and I thought the boys took a very considerable interest in athletics—always a healthy sign." In the early part of the year, a match was played with the Civil Orphan Asylum and ended in a drawn game. The Asylum boys also gave us an exhibition of hockey.

20. *Industrial education.*—The Carpentry department received a large number of orders during the year and was fairly busy. His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai entrusted us with an order for the complete equipment of a weaving school started in his State, and he has also employed one of our ex-pupils as a weaving maistry on a salary of Rupees 20—1—30. A circular sawing bench worked by hand power was made by the boys and is of use in cutting up timber of small dimensions. The drawnig master, who is an excellent wood-carver, spends a portion of his time in the wood-work department not only in teaching the boys what a plan and elevation means, but also in putting into concrete form some of the designs worked out in the class. It is to be noted that this is the first year the boys have taken to design-work, and the designs executed show a taste for the subject. For blackboard free arm exercises, portions of the drawing room walls have been covered with black polished chunam. In the metal-work department, the pupils worked in brass as well as aluminium and a variety of work was turned out. An extra treadle sewing machine was purchased for the tailoring department, and a larger number of boys was therefore able to learn how to work a sewing machine. In the weaving department, the pupils receive a thorough training in the weaving of coarse and fine counts, and, what is of more importance, they know the effect that will be produced by a change of treadles on the structure of a cloth. At the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1905, this school was "highly commended" for a collection of *daris* of choice designs. The band class received two new instruments and is, under Mr. Taylor's instruction, making solid progress. A large number of improved plantain fibre extracting machines continued to be sold and some orders were executed for rope-twisting machines. The garden has been enclosed by a wall, and some good grafted mango trees have been planted on a waste plot of land lying outside the school. I would recommend that provision be made for a mason to give practical instruction in his trade to some of the boys in order that we may execute the repairs to our own buildings. For the first year, as an experimental measure, a mason may be entertained without any extra expense to Government, his pay being met out of the annual allotment for petty works of construction, and part of the annual repairs may be undertaken by the school, provided the Public Works Department have no objection to this arrangement.

21. *Examination of the industrial departments.*—The Inspector of Technical schools examined the carpentry, blacksmith and metal work classes on the 16th March 1906, but his report has not been received.

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the tailoring classes on the 5th February 1906. Twenty-one boys were examined, and of these 15 passed, 4 with merit, and 6 failed. He remarked that "more supervision should be exercised by the maistry over the boys of the last standard. The boys in the other standards, although they have an insight in the art of joining a garment, still they are deficient in the style of making up a garment."

Mr. T. Webster, of the Carnatic Mills, examined the weaving department on the 7th December 1905. The results of the several standards examined by him, according to the tests prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules, were satisfactory.

Mons. E. Stradiot examined the band and bugle classes on the 16th December 1905. His remarks on the bugle class are—

"The boys in the first class sounded their bugles well with firm and distinct tonguing and readily played from memory any of the calls I picked out at random. The boys in the second class sounded their bugles fairly well."

On the band class he remarks—

"I heard the boys of the first and second classes play collective exercises and I also took them at scales individually. The first-class boys, of course, were the best, though the second class showed very fair progress."

He adds—

"I wish to bring to your notice a new feature introduced by Mr. Taylor, *i.e.*, 'music copying.' That of the first class was 'remarkably good'."

22. *Government Technical examinations.*—For the various examinations, 30 boys appeared against 22 of the previous year, and 26 against 15 passed with 2 in the first class. The percentage of passes is 86 against 68 of last year. Ten appeared in drawing, of whom 8 passed as compared with 2 of the previous year. For the first time one candidate appeared for the elementary grade in design and passed. The drawingmaster has worked hard and, considering the class of boys that come to the school, the results obtained are excellent.

23. *Accounts of the Industrial section.*—The six industries yielded a profit during the year, and, for the first time, the carpentry department showed the greatest profit. The net profit of the industries taken together exceeds that of last year by Rupees 882-5-9. The amount drawn from the treasury for materials was Rs. 3,590-9-10, and, against this charge, the amount paid into the treasury as sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 3,875-11-4.

24. *Prize distribution.*—The annual sports and prize distribution were held on the 13th and 14th October, Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, the District Judge, presiding. A marked feature in the sports was the large number of entries there were for the several events. In the events opened to competition with the boys attending the two high schools in the town, our pupils more than held their own. The tug-of-war was won by the school against a combined team composed of the Mission school and the Native High school. The annual silver medal for the best behaved boy kindly given by M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, a member of the Committee of Visitors, was awarded on the votes of the boys themselves.

25. *Discharged pupils.*—Thirty-seven pupils (excluding the four referred to in paragraph 4) were discharged during the year against 30 of the previous year. Twenty-three or 62 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, six were unemployed, five cannot be traced, and three were not reported on. Not a single boy was re-convicted. Forty per cent. of the pupils followed the trade taught them in the school against 33 per cent. of the previous year. This increase was owing to the fact that Magistrates greatly helped us in securing suitable employment for the boys in the trades they were taught here.

26. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—Of the 97 pupils who left school in the three years previous to 1905, two died, leaving 95 to be accounted for. Eight of these were unemployed or with friends, one was badly reported on, 14 were not reported on, and 11 or 11 per cent. were reconvicted. Excluding these, the number well reported on was 61 or 64 per cent. against 66 of the previous year. That 11 should be reconvicted is hardly a matter for surprise when we consider that eight of them were sent here for a less period than five years. Of the remaining 3, who remained in school for five years and upwards, two belonged to the criminal classes and one was never given a fair start in life. As long as parents have a voice in the disposal of their children and the percentage of the criminal classes in the school continues to be high, better results cannot be expected. The statistics for three years, as required by the Government of India, are as follow :—

Form No. I.

	1905.
Number of schools	1
Pupils.	
Number at the beginning of the year	168
Do. admitted during the year	(a)58
Do. discharged during the year	(b)41
Do. died during the year	
Do. escaped during the year	
Do. at end of year	185
Education on admission.	
Able to read	13
Illiterate	172
Religion.	
Hindus	155
Muhammadans	24
Others	6

Note.—(a) Includes one pupil who escaped in 1904 but who was recaptured during the year.
(b) Includes four pupils referred to in paragraph 4.

Form No. I.—*cont.*

Instruction.

								NO.
Number taught agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. other trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Net expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 24,792

Form No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1902, 1903 *and* 1904.

(1)	Total number discharged in the three years			97
(2)	Number discharged who were taught agriculture			...
(3)	Do. in entry (2) occupied in agriculture			...
(4)	Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts			97
(5)	Do. in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them			21
(6)	Do. occupied in industries not taught them in school.	Agriculture		5
		Other industries ...		35
(7)	Unemployed or with friends			8
(8)	Reconvicted			11
(9)	Of bad character			1
(10)	Died			2
(11)	Not known or not reported on			14

Form No. I.—Both Mr. Benson and Mr. Chatterton were approached on the subject of sending a few of our boys to Attur, a village two miles away, to learn the working of the oil-engine and to attend to agriculture. The reply received was that, as the farm is still in an experimental stage, the question would have to be deferred for the present.

27. *The licensing system.*—No boy was licensed out during the year. Mr. Smith, however, of Messrs. E. D. Smith and Sons, Tailors, Mount Road, Madras, has requested that three boys may be sent to him for training for a year as he now has suitable accommodation for them and a caste Hindu watchman to look after their wants. His suggestion will be given a trial.

28. *Enlistments in the Madras Army and Police.*—There were four enlistments during the year, two in the Army and two in the Police, one of the latter being taken on as a bugler constable.

29. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 28,673-7-2 against Rs. 27,141-1-1. Deducting receipts (Rs. 3,881-7-1), the net expenditure was Rs 24,792-0-1. The increases under expenditure were mainly under establishment and rations. The increase under establishment was due to the enhanced salaries drawn by the carpenter and tailor instructors, and that under rations, was due to the fact that the price of food-stuffs ruled at famine rates during the year.

30. *Inspection of school by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by you on the 21st February 1905.

31. *Committee of visitors.*—Eleven monthly meetings and one special meeting were held during the year against eight in the previous year. Only one meeting failed for want of a quorum. Most of the visitors have taken a great interest in the school, and some of them, particularly M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, have been most regular in their attendance. Mr. Dance, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Chingleput and an ex-officio visitor of the school, inspected the institution on the 5th and 6th December 1905 and found "everything to be very satisfactory."

32. *Service books.*—These have been written up to date.

33. *Deputy Superintendent.*—The following remarks were recorded by my two predecessors. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, I.M.S., wrote: "I wish to record my opinion of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. Coombes. He is an efficient and excellent executive officer. The school has worked smoothly and my work as Superintendent during the period of my charge has been more a pleasure than a duty—mainly owing to the tact and equable management of this officer." Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., wrote: "I see my predecessors have made very favourable remarks on Mr. Coombes, the Deputy Superintendent. I have only been here about two months, and from what I have seen I can endorse all that has been said. He is a very capable man in his present situation." During the short time I have been in charge I can fully endorse these officers' remarks on the work of the Deputy Superintendent.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2700 of 1906.

The report is full and gives almost all the necessary information. It is a record of improvement effected in the institution in all its branches and testifies to the zeal and energy shown in its working by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and staff. The proposed segregation of the more vicious pupils and the appointment of a mason to give practical instruction in his trade should form the subjects of separate communications.

The amount deposited at the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils and the average annual cost of dieting each pupil should be reported.

A. G. Bourne,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, with 20 spare copies.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of Technical Schools and the Inspector of European and Training Schools.
" Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" the Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" Members of the Visiting Committee.
" District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" District and Sessions Judges.
" Government (with C.L.).
" the Director-General of Statistics.

Order—No. 421, Educational, dated 15th June 1906.

Recorded.

2. As observed by the Director the report is satisfactory.

3. With reference to paragraph 7 of the report it should be explained how juvenile offenders from Hyderabad, Mysore and Bombay have been admitted into the school.

4. Orders will issue in the Public Works Department regarding the speedy completion of the alterations to the "big barracks" and "hospital block" and the early construction of the new sub-jail referred to in paragraphs 4 and 9 of the report.

(True Extract.)

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
" Surgeon-General.
" Judicial Department.
" Public Works Department.
" Honourable the Chief Justice (with C.L.).

Endorsement—No. 422, Educational, dated 15th June 1906.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

H. D. Taylor,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTES CONNECTED WITH G.O., Nos. 421, 422, EDUCATIONAL, DATED 15TH JUNE 1906.

[SUBJECT.—*Report on the working of the Reformatory school, Chingleput, during the year* 1905.]

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st May 1906, *No.* 3374.

As observed by the Director the report is full and interesting.

2. The following points in it seem to require notice :—

(1) *Paragraph* 4.—An estimate amounting to Rs. 90,945 was sanctioned in G.O., No. 2412 W., dated 3rd September 1902, for additions and improvements to the school. It was expected that on the carrying out of these improvements there would be accommodation for 250 juveniles—page 4, paragraph 7, of the notes with G.O., No. 510, Educational, dated 17th October 1900. The work should have been completed at the end of 1903-1904 – pages 10 and 11 of the Public Works budget for 1903-1904—but some part of it still remains to be done and the Public Works Department may be requested to take early steps to have it done—please see paragraph 4 of G.O., Nos. 322, 323, Educational, dated 16th May 1905.

(2) *Paragraph* 5.—The Superintendent is of opinion that habitual hardened offenders, especially of the criminal class, should not be sent to the school. It does not seem that it is advisable to tell the Magistrates so.

(3) *Paragraph* 7.—The juvenile from Coorg was sent to the Reformatory with the permission of the Madras Government—G.O., No. 150, Educational, dated 11th March 1905—but it is not clear how juveniles from Hyderabad, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency came to be admitted or why they should be admitted.

(4) *Paragraph* 9.—The Public Works Department may be requested to see to the early construction of a new sub-jail.

3. As regards the proposed segregation of the more vicious pupils (paragraph 7) and the appointment of a mason to give practical instruction in his trade (paragraph 20), the Director has stated that they should form the subjects of separate communications.

P. T. THARYAN—4-5-06.

C. A. SOUTER—5-5-06.

Paragraphs 4 *and* 9.—Orders regarding the completion of the improvements and constructing a new sub-jail had better issue in Public Works Department.

Paragraph 5.—If youths of the criminal classes are not to be confined in the school, what is to be done with them ? The only chance for them is to be taken away from their families and educated in the school. As to habituals they are generally small boys who have first been warned or whipped and who on reconviction are sent to the school. You cannot close the school to such. We need not say anything on this paragraph.

Paragraph 7.—There is probably a Judicial notification appointing the school for Hyderabad and Mysore. Please see. As to Bombay boys I do not know how they got in, but Judicial Department may.

Please draft. The report seems satisfactory.

A. BUTTERWORTH—7-5-06.

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

2. No "Judicial" notification can be traced appointing the school as the Reformatory for Hyderabad and Mysore, nor even for Bombay. Please see also page 168 of the Local rules and orders made under enactments applying to the Madras Presidency, volume I. Perhaps what is meant is that the native place of one of the pupils sent to the Chingleput Reformatory by a British court in Madras was Hyderabad, of another Mysore and of seven others Bombay.

3. If approved the draft has to go to the Public Works Department for acceptance of paragraph 4.

P. T. THARYAN—8-5-06.

C. A. SOUTER—9-5-06.

To the Public Works Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Draft accepted.

P.V.—11-5-06.

A. G. ROMILLY—11-5-06.
J. P. DAVIDSON—11-5-06.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Issue. Need not go to the Honourable Member I suppose.

A. BUTTERWORTH—15-5-06.

Last year the draft went to the Honourable Member—please see notes with G.O., Nos. 322, 323, Educational, dated 16th May 1905.

P. T. THARYAN—15-5-06.

C. A. SOUTER—16-5-06.

Send to the Honourable Member then.

A. BUTTERWORTH—17-5-06.

But this draft has not been to the Judicial Department so far as I can see.

There is no rule more imperative and requiring more careful attention than that every department concerned with the subject-matter of a case must see the file for any observations it may have to make.

G. S. F[ORBES]—17-5-06.

To the Judicial Department.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Attention is invited to the following statement occurring in paragraph 5 of the report on the Reformatory schools, 1905 :—

A | "If the object of the school is to check criminality at the outset, no hardened habitual offender, especially of the criminal class, should be sent here."

The Superintendent of the Reformatory school evidently made these remarks in the interests of the pupils of the school. But it is submitted that mere convenience in the matter of school discipline must give way to the more important duty incumbent on the State, of looking after the welfare of all youthful offenders whatever may be their moral calibre. It is perhaps considerations like these which have actuated Government repeatedly to call the attention of the Magistracy, in some of their reviews on the jail administration of this Presidency, to the inexpediency of committing juveniles to prison except when no other alternative is possible.

G.O., No. 1919, dated 3rd December 1901.
G.O., No. 1402, dated 15th September 1902.
Paragraph 11 of Jail report for 1901, and paragraph 4 of review thereon.
Paragraph 14 of Jail report for 1902 and paragraph 3 of review thereon.

2. As the opinion of the Superintendent, expressed at **A** above, appears to be somewhat opposed to the spirit of these repeated instructions of this Government to the Magistracy, it is for consideration, whether any mention need be made in the draft review on the report, on this point.

K.K.—22-5-06.

The draft seems enough. The figures do not seem to warrant any such remarks as are suggested in the office-note.

C. A. SOUTER—23-5-06.

Order is accepted. It is quite true that the admission of *habituals* must make it harder to produce good results in the school.

M. HAMMICK—26-5-06.

To the Educational Department.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable Member has passed the draft, I see, and it may issue.

A. BUTTERWORTH—29-5-06.

[G.O., Nos. 421, 422, Educational, dated 15th June 1906.]

[E.]
1,500—12-12-04.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT FILE.

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[P. T. O. FOR PUT UP PAPERS.

PAPERS PUT UP WITH CURRENT No. 0

Papers of the department to which the current belongs.

Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Remarks. (In this column such of the papers as have been removed for copying, printing, &c., should be marked with a cross.)	Initials of Referencer with date in token of return to Reference department.
161	16-3-05	SC		
050	11-3-05	SC		
605	8-9-05	SC		
584	1-9-05	SC		
322-23	16-5-05	SC		
558	8-9-04	SC		
458	6-8-02	SC		
417	22-7-02	SC		
213	22-4-07	SC		
550	17-10-00	SC		

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Department.	Number.	Date.	Original (=O) or spare copy (=S. C.).	Despatcher to note the return of the papers to the departments concerned.
1366.W.	8-5-03			
2412.W 4'	3-9-02			
Gwl	4402	15-9-02		
"	1919	3-12-07		
C	934	2-7-1897		

Stock Form No. 135
5,700—17-6-05.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

CURRENT No. 737.

Received LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 3 MAY 1906 SECRETARIAT. 190 , Registered 3. 5. 1906

Subject.

Submitting for the information of Government a copy of Proceedings Dis no. 2700 dated 26th April 1906 reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput.

ENCLOSURES.
No. /
Spare copies

Current No. 3374 /06

Station Madras, Dated the 1st May 1906.

From (Name) The Hon'ble Mr. A.G. Bourne, D.Sc., F.R.S

(Designation) Director of Public Instruction.

To The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Educational Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of my Proceedings Dis No. 2700 dated 26th April 1906 reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput during 1905.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director of public Instruction.

D.I. 1-5-06.

2 12

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction.

2-9 Stanley 4/6 31/5/06

Dis. No. 2700, 26th April 1906.

Despatched	1906.	Enclosures
Received		Spare copies

Subject:

Reformatory school, Chingleput:—Reviewing the report on the working of the — for 1905.

Dis. No. 2700.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, dated 26th April 1906.

Reformatory School, Chingleput.

Read the following letter from Captain C. G. WEBSTER, I.M.S., Acting Superintendent, Reformatory School, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 27th March 1906, C. No. 56-Gl. :—

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the working of the Reformatory school for the calendar year 1905.

2. *Superintendence.*—Captain W. G. Richards, M.B., I.M.S., remained in charge of the school until 20th February 1905, when he handed over charge to Mr. J. W. Coombes, the Deputy Superintendent, who was in charge of the school until the 3rd March, on which date Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, I.M.S., assumed charge and acted as Superintendent until the 9th October. He was relieved by Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., the permanent Superintendent, who remained in office until 4th December, when he was relieved by Captain C. G. Webster, I.M.S., who continued in charge until the close of the year. Although there were several changes in the post of Superintendent, continuity of administration is insured and maintained by the Deputy, and the present incumbent, Mr. Coombes, fills that position with entire satisfaction.

3. *The teaching staff.*—There were a few changes in the personnel of the teaching staff. Pensioned Color Havildar Madurai Pillai, of the 14th Madras Infantry, was entertained to act for P. Krishnamachari, the fifth master, during the latter's period of training at the Teachers' College, Saidapet. He possessed a second-class certificate of education and proved useful both in school as well as out of school. Sundaresa Aiyar was appointed gymnastic instructor in the room of P. Muttayya Goundar, an ex-pupil of this school, who succeeded in obtaining a similar post in a mission school at Erode. Shaikh Mustan Sahib, a trained primary grade teacher, was appointed Hindustani master, *vice* S. Abdul Wahid Sahib, deceased. Koshi Velayudha Asari, Blacksmith instructor, retired and was succeeded by G. Virabadra Naickar, who was recommended for the post by the Inspector of Technical Schools.

4. *Strength.*—The strength rose rapidly from 168 pupils to 185, which is the highest number on record, and the average strength rose from 164 to 178. The admissions during the year were 57, exclusive of one boy who had escaped in the previous year and who was recaptured. I am glad to state that no juvenile offender was refused admission for want of accommodation; but unless the suggested alterations to the "big barracks" and "hospital block" are taken in hand and carried out expeditiously, the maximum strength will have to remain at 185, and I shall be compelled to refuse admission. Thirty-seven pupils were discharged during the year after completing their periods of detention. Three were released by order of Government, viz., pupil No. 654, as he was suffering from leprosy, and pupils, Nos. 686 and 688, as they had been transferred to this school after the expiry of their judicial sentence. Whitting, pupil No. 603, suddenly developed signs of lunacy again, and was retransferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Madras, under the orders of Government.

5. *Admissions during the year.*—The admissions rose from 43 to 57. The number of districts represented was 19 against 16 of the previous year, while Ganjám, Kistna, Tanjore and Anantapur did not contribute any pupils. Twenty-nine juveniles came

from the southern districts including Madras, 19 from the northern districts, 4 from the western districts, 4 from Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency, and 1 from Coorg. Of the 57 admissions, 29 belonged to the non-Brahman caste Hindu communities, 1 was a Brahman from Tinnevelly and 1 a Native Christian, 7 came from the criminal classes, 11 were Mussalmans and 8 Panchamas. The percentage of Brahmans, Native Christians and non-Brahmans in this school is below the percentage of their respective castes as regards the outside population in the proportion of 48 : 37 : 17, respectively, while the percentage of criminals, Panchamas and Mussalmans is above the percentage in the proportion of 19 : 24 : 55, respectively. With the exception of two pupils, who were found in possession of counterfeit coins, and a third, who escaped from lawful custody, all the others, admitted, committed offences against property. Twenty-two juveniles were sent in after their first conviction, the remaining 35 being habitual offenders, 4 of whom belonged to the criminal classes. If the object of the school is to check criminality at the very outset, no hardened habitual offenders, especially of the criminal classes, should be sent here. Five of the pupils were deserted by their parents, 17 had lost one parent, and 35 had both parents living, which fact is proof that juvenile crime has very much to do with parental neglect and bad example.

6. *Ages of pupils.*—Sixty-seven per cent. of the pupils were 13 years of age and under, against 66 per cent. of the previous year, and 28 per cent. were 14 years of age, so that the majority of the boys will remain for a long period of corrective and industrial training.

7. *Territorial distribution of pupils.*—The pupils at the end of the year were composed of 6 Native Christians, 24 Muhammadans, 2 Brahmans, 27 of the criminal classes, 106 non-Brahman caste Hindus and 20 Panchamas. The number of pupils coming from Madras continued to increase and the committals rose from 33 of the previous year to 44. These boys come to us full of the vice and cunningness of city life, and their large numbers in the school help to keep alive the memory and associations of the past. A separate Reformatory with a special mode of treatment for Madras boys would, I think, on the whole, give better results in the work of reclaiming juvenile offenders. The district of Gódávari stands second on the list with 19 pupils, and North Arcot, third, with 17, of whom no less than 7 belong to the criminal classes—a number which is the highest from any one district. Trichinopoly stands fourth on the list with 12 pupils, and the districts of Chingleput and Kistna follow next in order. The pupils from Bellary and Malabar increased from 4 to 6, from Cuddapah, from 3 to 5, and from Ganjám, from 2 to 3. The Native States of Hyderabad and Mysore contributed one pupil each, and the Bombay Presidency, 7; Coorg, for the first time, is represented by one pupil. The percentage of criminal classes in the school still continues to be high, viz., 14 against 15 of the previous year.

8. *Crimes committed prior to admission.*—Out of 185 pupils, 128 committed theft, 43 were guilty of house-breaking and theft, 7 were convicted for counterfeiting coins, 2 for voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery, 2 for robbery, 2 for committing murder and 1 for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

9. *Accommodation and equipment.*—The "small barracks" has been completely altered. The cubicles have been removed and the intervening walls thrown down. The place is now airy and well ventilated, and it is provided with a urinal cage leading outside for night use. Only the smallest boys sleep here in hammocks. Nothing has been done to the kitchen or "big barracks." The Sub-Registrar's office will soon be handed over to us, as a new building is now in process of construction; but with regard to the removal of the sub-jail, nothing has been done beyond acquiring a site for it. I request that the Government be pleased to issue early orders for the construction of the new sub-jail, as we require increased workshop accommodation for our growing strength. Moreover, the present sub-jail is an island in our territory and it is therefore a menace to the health of the school. Cases of cholera and small-pox may occur and no proper provision exists for segregating such cases. Another reason is that the presence of the sub-jail in our midst prevents us having any effective control over the entrance gate, as the Police escort and others are constantly going in and out. At times also it is a great nuisance owing to the noise and expectoration that goes on there at night.

10. *Library and museum.*—Twenty-five English and vernacular books were added to the library during the year, and the number of books and periodicals now amounts to 385. The number of times books and periodicals were taken out by the pupils was 642 and by the masters, 555. The museum has been made use of by the masters in teaching object lessons; its extension, however, is impossible owing to want of accommodation.

11. *Sanitation and health.*—The health of the pupils during the year was good, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera in the town during the months of July and August. Thanks to good sanitation and proper precautionary measures adopted, the epidemic was kept outside the Reformatory. The number of admissions into hospital fell from 178 to 170, and of these, 80 were cases of fever and eighteen were due to wounds received in football. The daily average sick was 4·09 against 3·77 of the previous year. The drainage scheme for the school has been sanctioned and will, I understand, be executed before the end of the official year. The Surgeon-General inspected the school on the 24th January 1905, and recorded the following remarks:—

"I inspected the Reformatory buildings and grounds this morning and was much pleased with what I saw of the evidences of good administration.

"The health statistics for the past year and the general aspect of the boys show a satisfactory condition of affairs in the Reformatory."

The Inspector-General of Prisons paid an unexpected visit on Sunday the 19th November 1905. His remarks were—

"There are only two boys in hospital. The general health of the boys is excellent and they look cheerful and happy."

12. *Vaccination and weighment.*—The pupils are, as a rule, vaccinated on their admission into the school. Their weights are taken once a month, and their height and other measurements, once a year. Boys are sent to us puny and undergrown; but the following figures are an index of the physical condition of our pupils after they have been with us for two years or thereabouts:—

Number of pupils examined.	Age.	Height.	Weight.	Chest.
32	15	4·806	76	28·61
31	16	5·068	86	30·06
31	17	5·19	93	31·38

13. *Conduct and discipline.*—There was a decline in the number of punishments from 167 in the previous year to 103; but this fact in itself is no criterion of the conduct or moral tone of the school. The number of cases of birching fell from 47 to 18, and of caning, from 78 to 69. Much is spoken of the American "up-to-date" system of dealing with juvenile offenders, where advice, exhortation, rebuke and threats are exhaustively tried; but our experience is that warnings are of no use, and punishment, to be effective, must be certain. The number of boys not punished at all during the year was 128, and the number of boys punished only once was 35, against 99 and 36, respectively, of the previous year. Of the offences committed, one was a case of grave misdemeanour and two were cases of unnatural offence. Two boys escaped and were recaptured and 29 were found in possession of forbidden articles against 56 of last year, four were guilty of fibbing and using abusive language and seventeen, of stealing. Twenty-four cases were offences under mischief and 24 against school discipline.

14. *Monitors and assistant monitors.*—The number of pupils holding these appointments fell below that sanctioned under the rules, because it was thought inadvisable to confer the office on any but the most exemplary boys. Public opinion in the school is created by them and we were anxious to secure an influence for good. The conduct of these boys has been, on the whole, satisfactory, and only three were degraded against fourteen of last year.

15. *The Fine fund.*—The amount realized from fines imposed on pupils declined to Rs. 6–12–8 from Rs. 7–15–6 in the previous year, and the total fine amounted to Rs. 22–0–11. Out of this amount, Rs. 3–6–0 was paid as trainage to an ex-pupil to enable him to take up a post at Waltair, and Rs. 15 was refunded to pupils, who had passed the Government Technical Examinations. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 3–10–11.

16. *Moral training.*—The Headmaster opens school with a short moral lesson every morning, and the Deputy Superintendent conducts the Sunday lesson himself; but we find that more in the direction of character formation and moral training can be done by effective supervision and control in the play ground than in the class room. The European Sergeant, G. H. Preston, has helped, to no small extent, in this matter.

17. *The mark-system.*—The mark-system continues to form an important aid in maintaining discipline. The average earnings of the pupils per week, the total earnings for the year, and the average annual earning per pupil were Rs. 14–10–2, Rs. 731–15–3 and Rs. 4–1–9, respectively, against Rs. 13–4–4, Rs. 663–10–0, and Rs. 4–0–9 of the previous year.

18. *General education.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency division, examined the classes on the 16th November 1905. His report has not yet been received.

19. *Physical education.*—Systematic instruction in free gymnastics, gymnastics and drill continued to be given. For the purposes of drill, the whole school is divided into sections, and the section commanders are the monitors. The boys now take a pride in their drill. Last year, you were good enough to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 200 for levelling for use as a play ground, a plot of land outside the school. It has proved of immense advantage not only for games and sports, but also as a drill ground for battalion exercises. Our boys enjoy going outside the precincts of the school for a game or a romp. In order to encourage football and to create a healthy rivalry between the different trades, Mr. Coombes has presented to the school a carved wooden shield for annual competition. The tournament was entered into with great enthusiasm and resulted in a win for the Blacksmith class. To quote the opinion of a great educationist, I think that there is no better means of inculcating truth and honesty in our pupils than by making them enthusiasts at games. The competition for the football challenge cup, which is open to the football clubs in Chingleput town, was won by the Mission school team which was composed of much bigger boys than our own, but not before three "draws" had been declared. In this connection, I would quote the remarks recorded by Mr. C. G. Mackay, I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector. He says "I saw part of a football match between the Reformatory school and the Mission school. The Reformatory boys conducted themselves well against a much heavier and older team, and I thought the boys took a very considerable interest in athletics—always a healthy sign." In the early part of the year, a match was played with the Civil Orphan Asylum and ended in a drawn game. The Asylum boys also gave us an exhibition of hockey.

20. *Industrial education.*—The Carpentry department received a large number of orders during the year and was fairly busy. The Raja of Pudukkóttai entrusted us with an order for the complete equipment of a weaving school started in his State, and he has also employed one of our ex-pupils as a weaving maistry on a salary of Rupees 20—1—30. A circular sawing bench worked by hand power was made by the boys and is of use in cutting up timber of small dimensions. The drawing master, who is an excellent wood-carver, spends a portion of his time in the wood-work department not only in teaching the boys what a plan and elevation means, but also in putting into concrete form some of the designs worked out in the class. It is to be noted that this is the first year the boys have taken to design-work, and the designs executed show a taste for the subject. For blackboard free arm exercises, portions of the drawing room walls have been covered with black polished chunam. In the metal-work department, the pupils worked in brass as well as aluminium and a variety of work was turned out. An extra treadle sewing machine was purchased for the tailoring department, and a larger number of boys was therefore able to learn how to

work a sewing machine. In the weaving department, the pupils receive a thorough training in the weaving of coarse and fine counts, and, what is of more importance, they know the effect that will be produced by a change of treadles on the structure of a cloth. At the Fine Arts Exhibition of 1905, this school was "highly commended" for a collection of *daris* of choice designs. The band class received two new instruments and is, under Mr. Taylor's instruction, making solid progress. A large number of improved plantain fibre extracting machines continued to be sold and some orders were executed for rope-twisting machines. The garden has been enclosed by a wall, and some good grafted mango trees have been planted on a waste plot of land lying outside the school. I would recommend that provision be made for a mason to give practical instruction in his trade to some of the boys in order that we may execute the repairs to our own buildings. For the first year, as an experimental measure, a mason may be entertained without any extra expense to Government, his pay being met out of the annual allotment for petty works of construction, and part of the annual repairs may be undertaken by the school, provided the Public Works Department have no objection to this arrangement.

21. *Examination of the industrial departments.*—The Inspector of Technical schools examined the carpentry, blacksmith and metal work classes on the 16th March 1906, but his report has not been received.

Mr. E. D. Smith examined the tailoring classes on the 5th February 1906. Twenty-one boys were examined, and of these 15 passed, 4 with merit, and 6 failed. He remarked that "more supervision should be exercised by the maistry over the boys of the last standard. The boys in the other standards, although they have an insight in the art of joining a garment, still they are deficient in the style of making up a garment."

Mr. T. Webster, of the Carnatic Mills, examined the weaving department on the 7th December 1905. The results of the several standards examined by him, according to the tests prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules, were satisfactory.

Mons. E. Stradiot examined the band and bugle classes on the 16th December 1905. His remarks on the bugle class are—

"The boys in the first class sounded their bugles well with firm and distinct tonguing and readily played from memory any of the calls I picked out at random. The boys in the second class sounded their bugles fairly well."

On the band class he remarks—

"I heard the boys of the first and second classes play collective exercises and I also took them at scales individually. The first-class boys, of course, were the best, though the second class showed very fair progress."

He adds—

"I wish to bring to your notice a new feature introduced by Mr. Taylor, *i.e.*, 'music copying.' That of the first class was 'remarkably good'."

22. *Government Technical examinations.*—For the various examinations, 30 boys appeared against 22 of the previous year, and 26 against 15 passed with 2 in the first class. The percentage of passes is 86 against 68 of last year. Ten appeared in drawing, of whom 8 passed as compared with 2 of the previous year. For the first time one candidate appeared for the elementary grade in design and passed. The drawingmaster has worked hard and, considering the class of boys that come to the school, the results obtained are excellent.

23. *Accounts of the Industrial section.*—The six industries yielded a profit during the year, and, for the first time, the carpentry department showed the greatest profit. The net profit of the industries taken together exceeds that of last year by Rupees 882-5-9. The amount drawn from the treasury for materials was Rs. 3,590-9-10, and, against this charge, the amount paid into the treasury as sale-proceeds amounted to Rs. 3,875-11-4.

24. *Prize distribution.*—The annual sports and prize distribution were held on the 13th and 14th October, Mr. T. M. Swaminatha Aiyar, the District Judge, presiding. A marked feature in the sports was the large number of entries there were for the several events. In the events opened to competition with the boys attending the two

high schools in the town, our pupils more than held their own. The tug-of-war was won by the school against a combined team composed of the Mission school and the Native High school. The annual silver medal for the best behaved boy kindly given by M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, a member of the Committee of Visitors, was awarded on the votes of the boys themselves.

25. *Discharged pupils.*—Thirty-seven pupils (excluding the four referred to in paragraph 4) were discharged during the year against 30 of the previous year. Twenty-three or 62 per cent. of the pupils obtained employment, six were unemployed, five cannot be traced, and three were not reported on. Not a single boy was reconvicted. Forty per cent. of the pupils followed the trade taught them in the school against 33 per cent. of the previous year. This increase was owing to the fact that Magistrates greatly helped us in securing suitable employment for the boys in the trades they were taught here.

26. *Conduct and occupation of past pupils.*—Of the 97 pupils who left school in the three years previous to 1905, two died, leaving 95 to be accounted for. Eight of these were unemployed or with friends, one was badly reported on, 14 were not reported on, and 11 or 11 per cent. were reconvicted. Excluding these, the number well reported on was 61 or 64 per cent. against 66 of the previous year. That 11 should be reconvicted is hardly a matter for surprise when we consider that eight of them were sent here for a less period than five years. Of the remaining 3, who remained in school for five years and upwards, two belonged to the criminal classes and one was never given a fair start in life. As long as parents have a voice in the disposal of their children and the percentage of the criminal classes in the school continues to be high, better results cannot be expected. The statistics for three years, as required by the Government of India, are as follow :—

FORM No. I.

	1905.
Number of schools	1
Pupils.	
Number at the beginning of the year	168
Do. admitted during the year	(*a*)58
Do. discharged during the year	(*b*)41
Do. died during the year	...
Do. escaped during the year	...
Do. at end of year	185
Education on admission.	
Able to read	13
Illiterate	172
Religion.	
Hindus	155
Muhammadans	24
Others	6
Instruction.	
Number taught agriculture	...
Do. other trades	185
Net expenditure	Rs. 24,792

Note.—(*a*) Includes one pupil who escaped in 1904 but who was recaptured during the year.
(*b*) Includes four pupils referred to in paragraph 4.

FORM No. II.

After-conduct of boys discharged during 1902, 1903 *and* 1904.

			NO.
(1)	Total number discharged in the three years		97
(2)	Number discharged who were taught agriculture		
(3)	Do. in entry (2) occupied in agriculture		
(4)	Do. who were taught other trades and handicrafts		97
(5)	Do. in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them		21
(6)	Do. occupied in industries not taught them in school.	Agriculture	5
		Other industries ...	35
(7)	Unemployed or with friends		8
(8)	Reconvicted		11
(9)	Of bad character		1
(10)	Died		2
(11)	Not known or not reported on		14

Form No. I.—Both Mr. Benson and Mr. Chatterton were approached on the subject of sending a few of our boys to Attur, a village two miles away, to learn the working of the oil-engine and to attend to agriculture. The reply received was that, as the farm is still in an experimental stage, the question would have to be deferred for the present.

27. *The licensing system.*—No boy was licensed out during the year. Mr. Smith, however, of Messrs. E. D. Smith and Sons, Tailors, Mount Road, Madras, has requested that three boys may be sent to him for training for a year as he now has suitable accommodation for them and a caste Hindu watchman to look after their wants. His suggestion will be given a trial.

28. *Enlistments in the Madras Army and Police.*—There were four enlistments during the year, two in the Army and two in the Police, one of the latter being taken on as a bugler constable.

29. *Finance.*—The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 28,673–7–2 against Rs. 27,141–1–1. Deducting receipts (Rs. 3,881–7–1), the net expenditure was Rs. 24,792–0–1. The increases under expenditure were mainly under establishment and rations. The increase under establishment was due to the enhanced salaries drawn by the carpenter and tailor instructors, and that under rations, was due to the fact that the price of food stuffs ruled at famine rates during the year.

30. *Inspection of school by the Inspector-General.*—The school was inspected by you on the 21st February 1905.

31. *Committee of visitors.*—Eleven monthly meetings and one special meeting were held during the year against eight in the previous year. Only one meeting failed for want of a quorum. Most of the visitors have taken a great interest in the school, and some of them, particularly M.R.Ry. G. Narayanaswami Chetti Garu, have been most regular in their attendance. Mr. Dance, I.C.S., District Magistrate of Chingleput and an ex-officio visitor of the school, inspected the institution on the 5th and 6th December 1905 and found "everything to be very satisfactory."

32. *Service books.*—These have been written up to date.

33. *Deputy Superintendent.*—The following remarks were recorded by my two predecessors. Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, I.M.S., wrote: "I wish to record my opinion of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. J. Coombes. He is an efficient and excellent executive officer. The school has worked smoothly and my work as Superintendent during the period of my charge has been more a pleasure than a duty—mainly owing to the tact and equable management of this officer." Major T. H. Foulkes, I.M.S., wrote: "I see my predecessors have made very favourable remarks on Mr. Coombes, the Deputy Superintendent. I have only been here about two months, and from what I have seen I can endorse all that has been said. He is a very capable man in his present situation." During the short time I have been in charge I can fully endorse these officers' remarks on the work of the Deputy Superintendent.

Proceedings, Dis. No. 2700 of 1906.

The report is full and gives almost all the necessary information. It is a record of improvement effected in the institution in all its branches and testifies to the zeal and energy shown in its working by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent and staff. The proposed segregation of the more vicious pupils and the appointment of a mason to give practical instruction in his trade should form the subjects of separate communications.

The amount deposited at the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils and the average annual cost of dieting each pupil should be reported.

(Signed) A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

To the Superintendent, Reformatory School, with 20 spare copies.
" Principals of Colleges.
" Inspectors of Schools including the Inspector of Technical Schools and the Inspector of European and Training Schools.
" Assistant Inspectors of Schools.
" Inspectresses of Girls' Schools.
" Superintendent, School of Arts.

Copy to the Inspector-General of Prisons.
" the Inspector-General of Police.
" Members of the Visiting Committee.
" District Magistrates.
" the Chief Presidency Magistrate.
" District and Sessions Judges.
" Government, with C.L.
" the Director-General of Statistics.

(True Copy.)

Personal Asst. to the Director of Public Instruction.

R I Notes annexed with G.O. No. 925 dy 1906

Educational Department.

G. No. 737 from the D.P.I., No.3374, dated 1st May 1906.

Subject.

Report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during the year 1905.

As observed by the Director the report is full and interesting.

2. The following points in it seem to require notice:--

(1) Para.4.--An estimate amounting to Rs.90,945 was sanctioned in G.O. No.2412 W., dated 3rd September 1902 for additions and improvements to the School. It was expected that on the carrying out of these improvements there would be accommodation for 250 juveniles - page 4, para.7, of the notes with G.O. No.510 Edl., dated 17th October 1900. The work should have been completed at the end of 1903-04 ~~was completed at the end of 1903-04~~ - pages 10 & 11 of the P.W. Budget for 1903-04 - but some part of it ~~It is not therefore clear what additional works~~ still remains to be done and the P.W.D may be requested to ~~remain to be done and what steps have been taken to~~ take early steps to have it done - Please see para. 4 of G.O. No. 322-323 Edl dt 16th May 1905.

(2) Para.5.--The Superintendent is of opinion that habitual hardened offenders, especially of the criminal class, should not be sent to the School. It does not seem that it is advisable to tell the Magistrates so.

(3) Para.7.--The juvenile from Coorg was sent to the Reformatory with the permission of the Madras Government - G.O. No.150 Edl., dated 11th March 1905 - but it is not clear how juveniles from Hyderabad, Mysore and the Bombay Presidency came to be admitted or why they should be admitted.

(4) Para.9.--The P.W.D. may be requested to see to the early construction of a new sub-jail.

Press
Please print
& show proof.
Ltr
31/5/06

3. As regards the proposed segregation of the more vicious pupils (para.7) and the appointment of a mason to give practical instruction in his trade (para.20) the Director has stated that they should form the sgbjects of separate communications.

D.G. Kotyare
4/5/6

(Lee)

C.E. Souter
5.5.06.

A. S.

Paras 4 & 9. Orders regarding the completion of the improvements & constructing a new Sub-jail had better issue in P.W.D.

Para 5 If youths of the criminal classes are not to be confined in the School what is to be done with them? The only chance for them is to be taken away from their families & educated in the School.
As to habituals they are generally small boys who have first been warned or whipped & who on reconviction are sent to the School. You cannot close the School to such. We need not say anything on this para.

Para 7 There is probably a Judl. notifn. appointing the School for Hyderabad & Mysore. Please see. As to Bombay boys I do not know ~~as~~ how they got in but Judl. Dept. may.

Please draft. The report seems satisfactory

A. Butterworth
AB
7/5

The draft placed below is submitted for approval.

2. No Judicial notification can be traced appointing the School ~~as~~ as the Reformatory for Hyderabad and

(D.P.)

5 3 19 38

Mysore - nor even for Bombay. Please see also page 168 of the Local Rules & orders made under enactments applying to the Madras Presidency Vol. I. Perhaps what is meant is ~~that~~ the native place of one of the pupils sent to the Chingleput Reformatory by a British Court in Madras was Hyderabad, of another Mysore & of seven others, Bombay.

3. If approved the draft has to go to P.W.D. for acceptance of para. 4.

C.A. Souter
9.5.06

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL 15 MAY 1906 SECRETARIAT.

P.J. Narayan
8/5/06

10 MAY 906 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Edl. no. 358 D / 9/5/06.

To the P.W.D. Dept. U.O.

desp 9/5/06

P.W. no. 544 / 10.5.06

P.W.D.

Draft accepted.

P.V. 11.5.06. [illegible] 11/5/06 J.P. Davidson [illegible] 11/5/06 W

To the Educational, U.O. dept

Edul Dept

Done. Need not go to H.M. I suppose.
[illegible] 15/5 A. Butterworth

as.

Last year the draft went to H.M. Please see notes with G.O. nos 322-323 Edl dt 16th May 1905.

D.

P.J. Narayan 15/5/06

[illegible]

Send to H.M. then
A. Butterworth [illegible] 17/5

C.A. Souter
16.5.06

6 4/20 4P

But this draft has not been to the Jud. Dept. so far as I can see.

There is no rule more imperative & requiring more careful attention than that every Dept. concerned with the subject matter of a case must see the file for any obsns. it may have to make

G.F. [obs] 17/5/06

Ed No. 390 D / 22/5/06
desp 21/5/6
To the Jud. (W.O.) dept.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.
22 MAY. 1906
OOTACAMUND.

Reg 22.5.06

CURRENT NO.
2735
JUDICIAL

Judicial Dept.

For the Asst. Secy.

7# 21. 5P

For the Asst. Secy.

p. 4. C.F.

Attention is invited to the following statement occurring in para. 5 of the Report on the Reformatory Schools, 1905:-

"If the object of the school is to check
"criminality at the outset, no hardened
"habitual offender, especially of the
"criminal class, should be sent here."

A

The Superintendent of the Reformatory Schools evidently made these remarks in the interests of the pupils of the school. But, it is submitted that mere convenience in the matter of school discipline, must give way to the more important duty incumbent on the State, of looking after the welfare of all youthful offenders whatever may be their moral calibre. It is perhaps considerations like these which have actuated Government repeatedly to call the attention of the Magistracy, in some of their reviews on the Jail administration of this Presidency, to the inexpediency of committing juveniles to prison except when no other alternative is possible.

Vide G.O. 1919: 3.12.01; V
. 1402: 15.9.02; IX
Para. 11 of Jail Report for 1901, & para. 4 of review thereon;
Para. 14 of Jail Report for 1902, & para. 3 of review thereon.

2. As the opinion of the Superintendent expressed at A above, appears to be somewhat opposed to the spirit of

LOCAL & MUNICIPAL
29 MAY 1906
SECRETARIAT.

of these repeated instructions of this Government to the Magistracy, it is for consideration, whether any mention need be made in the draft review on the Report, on this point.

K.M.
22/5/06

C.S.

The draft seems [illegible]. The figures do not seem to warrant any such remarks as are suggested in the office note.

Ch Souter
23.5.06.

Order is accepted — It is quite true that the admission of habituals must make it harder to produce good results in the School —

M. Hammick
26/v/06

Judl. U.O. D 2735-1
28.5.'06

To the Edl (U.O.) dept.

Resubmitted to H.M. I regret that the draft was not sent to Judl. u.o. in the first instance.

Edul. Dept

H.M. has passed the draft I see & it may issue.

A Butterworth
A.B.
29/5/06

[G.O. No. Edl dy 1966]

[E./12.]

1,000—14-6-05.

9 323

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

108

READ AGAIN G.O., No. ____________, dated ____________ 190 .

" " " " ____________, " ____________ 190 .

READ ALSO:—

C. No. 737, From the D.P.I., No. 3374, dated 1-5-1906

" " ____, " " ____, " ____; " ____ 190 .

" " ____, " " ____, " ____, " ____ 190 .

Print sharp – to be numbered when fair comes for signature.

P.J. 29/5/06

ORDER No. 421, dated 15-6-1906.

P.S.

Recorded

2. As observed by the Director the report is ~~full and~~ satisfactory.

3. With reference to para. 7 of the report it should be explained how juvenile offenders from Hyderabad, Mysore & Bombay have been admitted into the school.

4. Orders will issue in the P.W.D. regarding the speedy completion of the alterations to the "big barracks" & "hospital block" and the early construction of the new subjail referred to in paras. 4 & 9 of the Report.

M.O.
Please despatch to the rest of the addressees.

Despd 15/6/6

Despd 22/6/6

To the D.P.I.
" Surgeon General
" Judl. Departt
" P.W.D.
" With the Chief Justice with C.F.

P.J. 8/5/6

9.5.06

15/5

10 2 24 118

Endorsement 422 dt 15-6-06

Copy to the Govt. of India, Home Department.

By
8/5/6

Clk
9.5.06. [illegible] 13/5

Despd 15/6/6

S. copies ~~despd~~
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READ AGAIN G.O., No. 190 . DATED

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31-5-88

do A

ENCLOSURES to C. No.

ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

LETTER TO GOVERNMENT.

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

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