

5TH MAY 1882, No. 320, JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. TENNANT, Inspector-General of Jails, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cannanore, 21st March 1881, No. 54 :—

In returning the sketch plan for the proposed Reformatory School at Saidápet received with the Under Secretary's Public Works Department Memorandum, No. 86, dated 13th January 1881, I have the honor to state that I approve generally of the arrangement of the buildings. In the dormitories the allowance for each inmate ought not to be less than 30 square and 500 cubic feet of space. The plans of the buildings will, I presume, show all necessary details as to the drainage, ventilation, and internal space.

2. In my letter, No. 93, dated 13th May 1878, I requested to be favored with the views of Government as to the steps to be taken for the establishment of a Government Reformatory at Madras and for the development of the Reformatory system in this Presidency under Act V of 1876.

3. Under the permission granted in G.O., dated 10th June 1878, No. 1179, I visited Poona, Tanna, Bombay, Calcutta, and the principal prisons in the North-Western Provinces. In Bombay the Sassoon Reformatory has been in existence for more than twenty years, and it is stated to have done some good; at the time of my visit it had not been brought under the operations of the Reformatory Schools Act. The arrangements were perhaps as good as they could be under the circumstances, but no attempt was made to segregate the boys at night. At Poona there was no Reformatory as defined by Act V of 1876, but a portion of the jail separated from the part occupied by adults and appropriated for boys, who receive some schooling, was called a "Reformatory." In the North-West there is a separate boys' jail in each central prison; in these the juveniles are divided into two classes—the junior comprising boys under twelve years old and the senior including all boys above twelve who, in the judgment of the medical officer, have not arrived at puberty. Adolescents who are reported by the medical officer as having arrived at puberty are classed as adults. I saw no Reformatories as defined by Act V of 1876 in the North-Western Provinces. In Calcutta I visited, in company with the Superintendent, the Reformatory at Alipore. The arrangements appeared to me to be generally good, with the exception of children convicted for the first time being associated with habitual offenders. The school had only been recently established, and there was no experience of its working.

4. I enclose, for the information of Government, a copy of the draft rules* for the management of this institution. It will be observed that the school at Alipore is managed and controlled by a "Board of Management." For this Presidency it has been already decided—and rightly I think—that the management of the Madras Reformatory School shall be under a Superintendent appointed by Government and a Committee of Visitors constituted as required by the Act, and not by a Board of

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Management. The local Government have power to frame rules to regulate the matters mentioned in clauses (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of the 21st section of the Act and also rules to regulate the mode in which the Committee of Visitors shall conduct their business. If it be decided to establish a Reformatory at Madras, I request I may be favored with instructions as to the steps to be adopted for drawing up these rules and for the constitution of the Committee of Management.

G.O., No. 2349, dated 13th November 1876.

5. One of the important questions connected with the Act seems to be this—by what principles shall Courts be guided in determining whether a boy is “a proper person to be an inmate of a Reformatory School”? Section 7 of the Act gives a wide discretion to the Magistrate, and by Section 8 the Magistrate, on the motion of the officer in charge of the Jail, has power to modify a sentence passed possibly by a Court of Sessions. It has already been pointed out that, unless the powers conferred on Criminal Courts by the Act are exercised with a sound discretion, considerable hardship and possible mischief may result.

6. The success of the whole Reformatory Act will greatly depend on the selection of the right class of offenders for commitment under it. I would submit that, as a fundamental rule, confirmed and hardened offenders and boys convicted of certain crimes should not be sent to the Reformatory, since they would be likely to contaminate others, and, instead of working reformation, they will act as the recruiting and training agents for the perversion of others. Boys are more easily corrupted by other boys than by men.

7. On the other hand, if boys are sent to the Reformatory indiscriminately on first conviction, perhaps on the ground of rescuing them from bad influences and evil courses, or because their parents are poor and of indifferent character, the institution will be crowded; we shall do away with the chance that the first conviction may deter and we shall burthen the State with the expense of maintaining an unnecessarily large number of boys. Further, as I stated in my previous letter, where the distance is great and the climate is different, the removal to a Central Reformatory at Madras is open to grave objections; such a removal will practically be adding transportation to imprisonment, for the boys will be altogether removed from the influence of their friends, and their friends will be deprived of all knowledge of their condition.

8. The selection of the right class of youthful offenders for detention in a Reformatory is a question attended with many difficulties, and the Magistrate will have chiefly to look into the boy's surroundings. If the boy has parents who will take reasonable care of him, there ought to be very special reasons for justifying the Magistrate in sending him to a Reformatory on a first conviction; if, on the other hand, he is friendless, or his parents and associates are themselves criminals, there ought to be special reasons if a boy is *not* sent to a Reformatory. Anyhow I think that the sentence of detention in a Reformatory should not be passed unless there is evidence, or strong presumption, that the offender is really, by choice or force of circumstances, living by crime and vice. I request I may be favored with the views of Government on this matter.

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Read—the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 9th December 1881, No. 3152:—

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 13th May 1881, Mis. No. 4928:—

ABSTRACT.—Communicating to the Superintendent of Government Farms, for remarks: Official Memorandum from the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 20th April 1881, No. 725, regarding the proposed establishment of a Criminal Reformatory on the Saidápet Farm.

Read—again the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 1st July 1881, Mis. No. 6382:—

Read—the following letter from W. R. ROBERTSON, Esq., M.R.A.C., Superintendent of Government Farms, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Saidápet, 28th May 1881, No. 533:—

With reference to Board's Proceedings, Miscellaneous No. 4928, of the 13th instant, calling for my remarks on the proposal to establish a Criminal Reformatory either on the Saidápet Farm Estate or on land in the neighbourhood of the farm, I have the honor to state that to establish such an institution on the farm would undo much of the work we have been engaged on during the past ten or twelve years and would ruin the educational work on which we are now engaged in—a work the importance of which has been recognised alike by Government, the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and the public. As regards the selection of a site on land in the neighbourhood of the farm, I have no objections to urge, provided the land is thoroughly isolated from the farm and the institution is worked entirely by its own agency through the Jail Department.

2. In 1868, when it was proposed to establish a Reformatory on the farm estate, the farm was only partly developed, and it had no connection whatever with agricultural education, but even then doubts were felt as to the wisdom of establishing a Criminal Reformatory thereon, and a good deal of discussion took place between 1868 and 1870. Writing in July 1870, in a letter No. 5013, the Board thus expressed their views on this subject:—“The Board decidedly approve of agriculture as an occupation for convicts, but do not consider that jail farms could ever take the place, or properly answer the purpose of, the model farms, the establishment of which they are now advocating as a means for raising the status of agriculture and enlisting the interest of the well-to-do classes. Jail farms cannot be public institutions open to the inspection and participation of the people, and the association might tend to degrade rather than elevate the subject in the eyes of the people.”

3. One great aim in the management of this department is to raise the status of agriculture and to show to the people that the higher education their sons now enjoy does not unfit them for pursuing agricultural careers. We have enormous difficulties to contend with in carrying out this aim from the husbandry of the country having so long been in the hands of the most ignorant classes of the community and having been so long looked upon by the higher classes as an occupation fitted only for serfs. We have, I venture to believe, been successful, as far as our means admitted, in showing that agriculture, properly practised, is a pursuit which may honorably be engaged in even by the graduates of our Universities. This good work would be ruined if it were attempted to give an agricultural training to youths of the criminal classes in connection with our work at Saidápet, but Mr. Benson, in a letter printed in Board's Proceedings, No. 2988, dated the 7th of November 1878, so fully set forth my views on this subject that it seems unnecessary to restate them herein.

4. As regards a site on land in the neighbourhood of the farm, there need be no difficulty in making a good selection. I enclose a map on which is shown a block of land, consisting of about 40 cawnies, which can be hired. This land is situated on the opposite bank of the river to the farm at its northern end, and on it are some excellent buildings well adapted for the use of the proposed Reformatory. I enclose a plan of these buildings. It will be seen that the accommodation is spacious. A few altera-

tions will be necessary and some small extensions, but the expense need not be great; quarters for the Manager might be constructed on the main building if this is desirable.

5. The land is well stocked with fruit-trees, which bring in on the average about Rs. 30 per mensem. About half of the land is available for cultivation, most of which is provided with wells or can be watered from an adjoining tank. The land is similar in quality to that of the farm and is suited for gardening, which, I presume, is the only kind of out-of-door labor the convict-children can be employed on, for they will be quite unable to hold the plough or perform other agricultural field-labor.

6. I enclose a statement showing the fruit-trees on this land, its wells, &c.; also copy of a letter from the owner stating the terms on which the land may be rented.

7. If it is intended to transfer from the farm to the Reformatory the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements, machines, &c., which I think would be desirable in the interests of both the institutions, the Reformatory workshops, if at the buildings referred to, would be sufficiently convenient for the requirements of the farm. The farm workshops consist of only a couple of sheds, in which, at the outside, only half a dozen workmen could be employed, and there is no plant belonging to the workshops but which could readily be transferred to the Reformatory. It would be an advantage if this work was taken from the farm; it is on too small a scale to justify the employment of a competent Foreman in looking after it, and the present arrangement wastes the time of the Farm Overseer.

8. If it is considered preferable to purchase a block of land and to construct on it a permanent set of buildings for the Reformatory, I would suggest that for this purpose the land lying immediately behind the late Guindy Jail is well suited. I refer to the blocks owned by the trustees of one Lutchmana Moodelly and by Mrs. Crampton. The area of the land is about 63 cawnies. It was valued by Deputy Collector C. Venkatesiah at Rs. 5,320-5-10 (*vide* paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter printed with the Proceedings of the Board, No. 2536, dated the 11th December 1873). Some of this land is very good, well provided with water, and suitable for gardening purposes. Lying, as it does, immediately between the farm and the Guindy Park, it would be an advantage if the land was in the hands of Government. If the buildings were situated as shown on the map, the workshops would be as accessible to the farm as if situated on the land first referred to.

9. I should be glad if the views of the Director of Public Instruction could be obtained on the subject under discussion.

10. I return the plan which accompanied the Proceedings under reply.

ENCLOSURES.

Plans.

List of trees including land at Mahabool Baugh.

Copy of correspondence with the owner of the above.

Plan of a Criminal Reformatory forwarded by Government with their Official Memorandum, dated 20th April 1881, No. 725.

Copy of G.O., Judicial Department, dated 13th November 1876, No. 2349.

Resolution—dated 1st July 1881, Mis. No. 6382.

Forwarded in original to the Director of Public Instruction with a request that he will state his views on this matter at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. D. MACLEAN,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with five enclosures to be returned.

Read—also the following letter from H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 24th October 1881, No. 585-N.

I have the honor to return the papers referred to me with Board's endorsement, Miscellaneous No. 6382, 1st July 1881, and to state that I generally concur in the Superintendent's strong objections to the location of the school on the farm at Saidápet. The School of Agriculture, though it has been in existence for several years, has still a very precarious existence, and I feel convinced that it would be very inexpedient to weight its chance of success in any way. The simple fact that criminals are being educated and trained at the farm would, I believe, lower the institution in the eyes of the native community. It is to be borne in mind that one of the special objects in view is to draw to the school the sons and dependents of wealthy landholders, and not only young men anxious for Government employment, who join the school partly from this consideration, and partly in view of the emoluments given in the shape of studentships. The former class would be particularly sensitive in a matter of this description; so also would be the students who are being sent to the school by Native States, of which there are already several in the institution. In England even the prejudice against these institutions among certain classes is so strong that the schools are, I believe, ordinarily located at a distance from other institutions for the education of the young.

2. The reasons assigned in G.O., dated 13th November 1876, No. 2349, for locating the school at Saidápet are—(1) the healthiness of the site; (2) its nearness to Madras; (3) the facilities the farm would afford for training the juveniles in agricultural labor, gardening, and care of animals; (4) the existence of carpenters' and smiths' shops on the farm—conditions which would result in the boys being taught real work instead of the imperfect industrial training given in a school.

3. As regards the healthiness of the site, I am under the impression that Kilpauk would be equally healthy, in whose neighbourhood suitable premises would probably be obtained, whilst the latter district would be much more convenient for the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and for the Committee of Visitors.

4. The facilities for training in agriculture and gardening would doubtless be greater at Saidápet, but I fail to see how these facilities can be given effect to without bringing the juveniles more or less into contact with the students, and the same remark applies to the mechanical departments and the care of animals. At present the students are required to plough and garden, and I trust before long it may be possible to render manual labor in the smiths' and carpenters' shops a necessary portion of the practical course through which the pupils have to pass, as is the case with young Engineers. But no one conversant with the prejudices of the higher classes of this country against working with their own hands will undervalue the difficulties which beset the carrying out of such a scheme in a thoroughly practical, as opposed to a dilettante, manner.

5. I submit that the interests of the School of Agriculture, upon whose successful working the future of this Presidency so largely depends, must be considered first, and that those of the Criminal Reformatory must be regarded as quite secondary. That the location of the juveniles at the farm will probably prejudice the Agricultural School can, I think, hardly be questioned, and, if this be so, the paramount importance of the School of Agriculture should suffice to guard it from such a retarding influence.

6. I have deferred reporting on the matter, as I hoped, before doing so, to have inspected the alternative sites suggested by Mr. Robertson. This, however, I regret I have as yet been unable to do.

7. I beg to return copy of Government Order forwarded to me with Board's Proceedings, No. 919, of 15th October 1881.

Resolution—dated 9th December 1881, No. 3152.

Submitted to Government with reference to Official Memorandum, dated 20th April 1881, No. 725, Judicial Department.

2. The Board agree with the Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of Farms that the proposed location of the Reformatory on the site of the Government Farms at Saidápet would be a fatal blow to the prospects of the School of Agriculture.

3. Whether either of the sites indicated by Mr. Robertson or the locality suggested by Mr. Grigg would be best suited for the purpose is a matter for the decision of the Inspector-General of Jails. Mr. Robertson's remarks regarding the transfer of his workshops to the Reformatory premises are worthy of consideration.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, with the plan of Criminal Reformatory (in Govt. Register No. 1368 of 1881) returned, and four enclosures in G.R. No. 4228 of 1881 to be returned, and with copies of Board's Procs., dated 23rd July 1870, No. 5013, and 7th Nov. 1878, No. 2988.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" " Superintendent of Government Farms.
" " Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—dated 5th May 1882, No. 320, Judicial.

Before taking any further steps in the matter of establishing a Reformatory, the Government desire to be satisfied that the numerous difficulties which surround the Reformatory system have been thoroughly investigated and that the object aimed at cannot be secured, at a comparatively trifling cost, by the adoption of special arrangements for juvenile offenders in existing jails just as well as under the system proposed, which involves the serious responsibility of disposing of the boys, on discharge, far from their homes and aliens from their own friends and relations. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves, therefore, to refer to a Committee the general question whether it is necessary or desirable to bring the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, into force in this Presidency.

2. The following are the topics to which the attention of the Committee should be chiefly directed.

Having ascertained the average number of juvenile offenders in the several jails, their ages, sexes, castes, ordinary residence and mode of livelihood, and the class of offences of which they are convicted with the extent of punishment imposed, the Committee should consider what need is apparent for expensive effort at reformation in the manner indicated; what prospect there is of effecting it, in what way, and by what kind of training or education; what facilities already exist in jails for such reformatory treatment, and whether there are objectionable features in them which can be removed, and, if removed, whether the facilities would be probably adequate. The Inspector-General will be able to inform the Committee whether at the various jails in other parts of India visited by him there exist any arrangements for juveniles in advance of those now obtaining in this Presidency, and, if so, whether such improvements could with advantage be adopted. The experience of the Alipore Reformatory and the results attained there should also be ascertained.

3. The Committee will further consider whether, in carrying out the Reformatory system in this country, it would be preferable to collect all juvenile offenders in one or more Reformatories, detaining them there for long periods with the object of removing them from all home influences, good or bad, and at long distances from their native place, or whether it would be preferable to have numerous places of detention for such juveniles for purposes of reformation in the nearer neighbourhood of their homes.

The following gentlemen will be requested to form themselves into a Committee for the above purpose with the Inspector-General of Jails as President. The Committee should consult by letter such native gentlemen as they may think fit; for example, the Hon. Mr. T. Muttusami Iyer and the Hon. Sashia Sastri would be able to furnish valuable information:—

Colonel Tennant, Inspector-General of Jails, President.
The Director of Public Instruction.
Inspector-General of Police.
Mr. Forster Webster, C.S.
" P. P. Hutchins, C.S.
" F. Brandt, C.S.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails, with draft rules returned.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Forster Webster, Esq., C.S.
" P. P. Hutchins, Esq., C.S.
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Copy to the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures returned.
" " Public Works Department.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

Gobt. of Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Order notified dated 5th June
1882

Comd to the Sup^y Engineer
5th Circle

/s/ Ross Thompson
Lt. Col. R.E.

Ag Under Secy to Govt
P.W.D.

Order dated 5th May 1882, No. 329.

No. 1407 w d/5th June/82

To the Sup^y Eng^r 5th Circle

Referring to a Committee the general question whether it is necessary or desirable to bring the — into force in this Presidency.

B5

A4

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5. The land is well stocked with fruit-trees, which bring in on the average about Rs. 30 per mensem. About half of the land is available for cultivation, most of which is provided with wells or can be watered from an adjoining tank. The land is similar in quality to that of the farm and is suited for gardening, which, I presume, is the only kind of out-of-door labor the convict-children can be employed on, for they will be quite unable to hold the plough or perform other agricultural field-labor.

6. I enclose a statement showing the fruit-trees on this land, its wells, &c.; also copy of a letter from the owner stating the terms on which the land may be rented.

7. If it is intended to transfer from the farm to the Reformatory the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements, machines, &c., which I think would be desirable in the interests of both the institutions, the Reformatory workshops, if at the buildings referred to, would be sufficiently convenient for the requirements of the farm. The farm workshops consist of only a couple of sheds, in which, at the outside, only half a dozen workmen could be employed, and there is no plant belonging to the workshops but which could readily be transferred to the Reformatory. It would be an advantage if this work was taken from the farm; it is on too small a scale to justify the employment of a competent Foreman in looking after it, and the present arrangement wastes the time of the Farm Overseer.

8. If it is considered preferable to purchase a block of land and to construct on it a permanent set of buildings for the Reformatory, I would suggest that for this purpose the land lying immediately behind the late Guindy Jail is well suited. I refer to the blocks owned by the trustees of one Lutchmana Moodelly and by Mrs. Crampton. The area of the land is about 63 cawnies. It was valued by Deputy Collector C. Venkatesiah at Rs. 5,320-5-10 (*vide* paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter printed with the Proceedings of the Board, No. 2536, dated the 11th December 1873). Some of this land is very good, well provided with water, and suitable for gardening purposes. Lying, as it does, immediately between the farm and the Guindy Park, it would be an advantage if the land was in the hands of Government. If the buildings were situated as shown on the map, the workshops would be as accessible to the farm as if situated on the land first referred to.

9. I should be glad if the views of the Director of Public Instruction could be obtained on the subject under discussion.

10. I return the plan which accompanied the Proceedings under reply.

ENCLOSURES.

Plans.

List of trees including land at Mahabool Baugh.

Copy of correspondence with the owner of the above.

Plan of a Criminal Reformatory forwarded by Government with their Official Memorandum, dated 20th April 1881, No. 725.

Copy of G.O., Judicial Department, dated 13th November 1876, No. 2349.

Resolution—dated 1st July 1881, Mis. No. 6382.

Forwarded in original to the Director of Public Instruction with a request that he will state his views on this matter at an early date.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. D. MACLEAN,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Director of Public Instruction,
with five enclosures to be returned.

Read—also the following letter from H. B. GRIGG, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Ootacamund, 24th October 1881, No. 585-N.

I have the honor to return the papers referred to me with Board's endorsement, Miscellaneous No. 6382, 1st July 1881, and to state that I generally concur in the Superintendent's strong objections to the location of the school on the farm at Saidápet. The School of Agriculture, though it has been in existence for several years, has still a very precarious existence, and I feel convinced that it would be very inexpedient to weight its chance of success in any way. The simple fact that criminals are being educated and trained at the farm would, I believe, lower the institution in the eyes of the native community. It is to be borne in mind that one of the special objects in view is to draw to the school the sons and dependents of wealthy landholders, and not only young men anxious for Government employment, who join the school partly from this consideration, and partly in view of the emoluments given in the shape of studentships. The former class would be particularly sensitive in a matter of this description; so also would be the students who are being sent to the school by Native States, of which there are already several in the institution. In England even the prejudice against these institutions among certain classes is so strong that the schools are, I believe, ordinarily located at a distance from other institutions for the education of the young.

2. The reasons assigned in G.O., dated 13th November 1876, No. 2349, for locating the school at Saidápet are—(1) the healthiness of the site; (2) its nearness to Madras; (3) the facilities the farm would afford for training the juveniles in agricultural labor, gardening, and care of animals; (4) the existence of carpenters' and smiths' shops on the farm—conditions which would result in the boys being taught real work instead of the imperfect industrial training given in a school.

3. As regards the healthiness of the site, I am under the impression that Kilpauk would be equally healthy, in whose neighbourhood suitable premises would probably be obtained, whilst the latter district would be much more convenient for the Superintendent of the Penitentiary and for the Committee of Visitors.

4. The facilities for training in agriculture and gardening would doubtless be greater at Saidápet, but I fail to see how these facilities can be given effect to without bringing the juveniles more or less into contact with the students, and the same remark applies to the mechanical departments and the care of animals. At present the students are required to plough and garden, and I trust before long it may be possible to render manual labor in the smiths' and carpenters' shops a necessary portion of the practical course through which the pupils have to pass, as is the case with young Engineers. But no one conversant with the prejudices of the higher classes of this country against working with their own hands will undervalue the difficulties which beset the carrying out of such a scheme in a thoroughly practical, as opposed to a dilettante, manner.

5. I submit that the interests of the School of Agriculture, upon whose successful working the future of this Presidency so largely depends, must be considered first, and that those of the Criminal Reformatory must be regarded as quite secondary. That the location of the juveniles at the farm will probably prejudice the Agricultural School can, I think, hardly be questioned, and, if this be so, the paramount importance of the School of Agriculture should suffice to guard it from such a retarding influence.

6. I have deferred reporting on the matter, as I hoped, before doing so, to have inspected the alternative sites suggested by Mr. Robertson. This, however, I regret I have as yet been unable to do.

7. I beg to return copy of Government Order forwarded to me with Board's Proceedings, No. 919, of 15th October 1881.

Resolution—dated 9th December 1881, No. 3152.

Submitted to Government with reference to Official Memorandum, dated 20th April 1881, No. 725, Judicial Department.

2. The Board agree with the Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of Farms that the proposed location of the Reformatory on the site of the Government Farms at Saidápet would be a fatal blow to the prospects of the School of Agriculture.

3. Whether either of the sites indicated by Mr. Robertson or the locality suggested by Mr. Grigg would be best suited for the purpose is a matter for the decision of the Inspector-General of Jails. Mr. Robertson's remarks regarding the transfer of his workshops to the Reformatory premises are worthy of consideration.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) E. GIBSON,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, with the plan of Criminal Reformatory (in Govt. Register No. 1368 of 1881) returned, and four enclosures in G.R. No. 4228 of 1881 to be returned, and with copies of Board's Procs., dated 23rd July 1870, No. 5013, and 7th Nov. 1878, No. 2988.
Copy to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
" " Superintendent of Government Farms.
" " Director of Public Instruction.

ORDER—dated 5th May 1882, No. 320, Judicial.

Before taking any further steps in the matter of establishing a Reformatory, the Government desire to be satisfied that the numerous difficulties which surround the Reformatory system have been thoroughly investigated and that the object aimed at cannot be secured, at a comparatively trifling cost, by the adoption of special arrangements for juvenile offenders in existing jails just as well as under the system proposed, which involves the serious responsibility of disposing of the boys, on discharge, far from their homes and aliens from their own friends and relations. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves, therefore, to refer to a Committee the general question whether it is necessary or desirable to bring the Reformatory Schools Act, 1876, into force in this Presidency.

2. The following are the topics to which the attention of the Committee should be chiefly directed.

Having ascertained the average number of juvenile offenders in the several jails, their ages, sexes, castes, ordinary residence and mode of livelihood, and the class of offences of which they are convicted with the extent of punishment imposed, the Committee should consider what need is apparent for expensive effort at reformation in the manner indicated; what prospect there is of effecting it, in what way, and by what kind of training or education; what facilities already exist in jails for such reformatory treatment, and whether there are objectionable features in them which can be removed, and, if removed, whether the facilities would be probably adequate. The Inspector-General will be able to inform the Committee whether at the various jails in other parts of India visited by him there exist any arrangements for juveniles in advance of those now obtaining in this Presidency, and, if so, whether such improvements could with advantage be adopted. The experience of the Alipore Reformatory and the results attained there should also be ascertained.

3. The Committee will further consider whether, in carrying out the Reformatory system in this country, it would be preferable to collect all juvenile offenders in one or more Reformatories, detaining them there for long periods with the object of removing them from all home influences, good or bad, and at long distances from their native place, or whether it would be preferable to have numerous places of detention for such juveniles for purposes of reformation in the nearer neighbourhood of their homes.

The following gentlemen will be requested to form themselves into a Committee for the above purpose with the Inspector-General of Jails as President. The Committee should consult by letter such native gentlemen as they may think fit; for example, the Hon. Mr. T. Muttusami Iyer and the Hon. Sashia Sastri would be able to furnish valuable information:—

Colonel Tennant, Inspector-General of Jails, President.
The Director of Public Instruction.
Inspector-General of Police.
Mr. Forster Webster, C.S.
" P. P. Hutchins, C.S.
" F. Brandt, C.S.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Acting Chief Secretary.

To the Inspector-General of Jails, with draft rules returned.
" Director of Public Instruction.
" Inspector-General of Police.
" Forster Webster, Esq., C.S.
" P. P. Hutchins, Esq., C.S.
" F. Brandt, Esq., C.S.

Copy to the Board of Revenue, with four enclosures returned.
" " Public Works Department.

Ed. J. W. Fischer.

Gobt. of Madras.
JUDICIAL.

Order notified dated 5th June
1882

Comd to the Sup^y Engineer
5th Circle

/s/ Ross Thompson
Lt. Col. R.E.

Ag Under Secy to Govt
P.W.D.

Order dated 5th May 1882, No. 329.

No. 1407 w d / 5th June / 82

To the Sup^y Eng^r 5th Circle

Referring to a Committee the general question whether it is necessary or desirable to bring the — into force in this Presidency.

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