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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
DELHI,

FOR

1909,

and the Punjab Government Review thereon.



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Lahore:

PRINTED AT THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1910.

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Report on the Reformatory School,
Delhi, for 1909.



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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. P. TOLLINTON, I.C.S.,
*Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,*

TO

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dated Simla, 23rd May 1910.

Home.

Jails.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the Annual Report on the Reformatory School, Delhi, for the year ending 31st December 1909.

Sir Louis Dane has little to add to the remarks made by the Superintendent and Inspector-General, which are full of interest and adequately deal with all the important aspects of the Institution.

2. It will be observed that in the year 1909 the limit of accommodation in the existing buildings has been reached. In connection with this Institution, as with many others, the growing needs of a growing province have forced themselves on the attention of Government. It was originally suggested that the buildings recently occupied by the Faith Mission at Lahore should be purchased and converted into a second Reformatory. A second idea was to set up an additional Reformatory at Rasul. On mature consideration, however, it appeared that an extension of the existing Reformatory, though costly, would eventually prove the cheaper alternative in view of the smaller recurring expenditure on establishments that would result from this concentration. The Inspector-General now has this scheme under consideration.

3. Profits from manufactures have increased. There is a good market for commodities manufactured, and additional instructors have of necessity been employed. Sir Louis Dane is pleased to note that the workshop hours of all boys undergoing their last two years of detention have been increased. For though it might be said that the very small number of boys who continue after the expiry of the period of their detention to practise the crafts that they have learnt in the Institution is discouraging, the Lieutenant-Governor is in full accord with the views of the Inspector-General that habits of industry cannot but be formed by a practical industrial training. It is proposed to establish an Agricultural Station at Delhi in connection with this school, in the hope that the boys may learn the use of improved agricultural machinery and methods and be able to use their knowledge on their return to their homes.

4. His Honour is pleased to note the interest which is taken in the Institution by the Board of Visitors. The Superintendent has worked hard and successfully to make the Reformatory a success, and should the proposed extension take place, his responsibilities will be largely increased.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 1793 S. (Home—Jails).

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General, Reformatory Schools, Punjab,
for information, with reference to his letter No. 2947, dated 29th April 1910.

By order, &c.,

H. P. TOLLINTON,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 2830.

FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. J. C. GODLEY, M. A.,
Director of Public Instruction and
Inspector-General, Reformatory School, Punjab,

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, the 26th April 1910.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward the annual report on the Reformatory School, Delhi, for the year ending 31st December 1909.

2. The number of boys on the rolls rose from 123 to 142. The school has now outgrown its present accommodation, and there is no room for further admissions, while five boys are said to be in jails awaiting admission. The premises are capable of extension southward where "kandrat" land is available, and a proposal to this effect is now under consideration. The project is costly, but it avoids the heavy recurring expenditure on establishment which would be necessary if the alternative of a second reformatory were decided upon.

3. The reports on health, conduct and discipline are satisfactory. Nine boys were licensed out during the year, and in no case was a license cancelled for misconduct. The reports received on boys who have been discharged during the year are favourable. Of 24 boys discharged during the preceding three years, only 4 are known to be following the industries taught to them, 2 are occupied in agriculture, while others have reverted to hereditary callings. The value of the industrial training given at the school is that it forms habits of industry, even if it does not influence the boy's choice of a calling.

4. The annual tests in general education and in the subjects of industrial training were held as usual by the Inspector of Schools, Delhi Division, and the Principal of the Mayo School of Art. Both officers were satisfied with the progress made by the boys. At paragraph 10 of the report reference is made to an increase in the hours of workshop practice for all boys during the last two years of their terms of detention. The increase is from 4 to 7 hours, and it affects only those in the Senior Division. Besides being in the interests of the boys themselves, the longer hours render it possible to devote more time and attention to orders from Government institutions for furniture, etc., and a larger profit may be expected from manufactures in future years. The amount realized during the year under report is said to be Rs. 1,058 as against Rs. 310 in 1908.

5. The need for supplementing the existing water-supply for garden purposes has been yearly reiterated, but the canal scheme has been held in abeyance pending the result of the experimental borings which the Public Works Department have in hand. A sample of the water obtained from the borings was sent in December last to the Agricultural Chemist, Punjab, for analysis and opinion as to its fitness for garden purposes. That officer's report had not been received by the Executive Engineer, Delhi, up to the 5th April. Notwithstanding the difficulties, the Superintendent has been able to raise the full supply of vegetables needed in the dietary. The jail has indirectly contributed to this result, for the Reformatory has diverted to its own garden much of the waste water from the jail factories, bathing platforms, etc. Additional garden land is in process of acquisition, but it will not be possible to cultivate it until facilities are provided for irrigation. Similarly the new play-ground cannot be

improved, nor can the swimming bath be brought into use. It will therefore be seen that an adequate water-supply is an urgent requirement, the provision of which might take precedence of the scheme for expansion, in view of the possible failure of the garden, from insufficiency of water, to supply the extra vegetables that would be needed if the number of inmates were increased.

6. The Committee of Visitors continue to show unflagging interest in the welfare of the school, and I have nothing to add but praise of the efficient management of the Superintendent, Mr. P. A. Raynor.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. C. GODLEY,

*Director of Public Instruction, and
Inspector-General, Reformatory School, Punjab.*

FROM

P. A. RAYNOR, ESQUIRE,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi,

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. J. C. GODLEY, M.A.,

*Inspector-General, Reformatory Schools, Punjab.**Dated Delhi, the 5th February 1910.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Reformatory School, Delhi, for the year ending 31st December 1909.

2. *Accommodation.*—By improving the ventilation of one of the two rooms in the hospital it has been possible to raise the number of beds from 6 to 10. Otherwise the accommodation remains the same as in 1909. Proposals for the expansion of the School are, however, now under consideration, as the number of inmates has reached the limit of accommodation.

3. *Buildings.*—The following works were executed during the year:—(1) making the roofs of all the buildings watertight; (2) improving the ventilation of the hospital; (3) increasing the feeding platform accommodation; (4) renewing the doors and refixing the gratings of 14 old cubicles; (5) rebuilding the gardeners' hut, and (6) providing a second bullock-run for the well in the back garden. Such other works as remain to complete requirements will be most appropriately considered in connection with the scheme for the expansion of the School.

4. *Population, admissions and discharges.*—At the beginning of the year there were 123 boys on the rolls, including 11 out on license, and during the year 43 boys were admitted, 22 were discharged—on completion of term 15, on attaining the age of 18 years 4, on account of bodily infirmity 1, on appeal 2—and 2 died, leaving 142 boys on the rolls on the 31st December 1909, including 6 out on license. For want of accommodation a few boys, who would otherwise have been sent to the School, were dealt with by District Magistrates under the Whipping Act and section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, and at the end of the year there were 5 boys in the juvenile wards of jails awaiting admission.

5. *Particulars of boys admitted.*—The following districts contributed to the admissions during the year;—Delhi 10; Ferozepore and Pesháwar (North-West Frontier Province) 4 each; Lahore 3; Simla, Karnál, Ludhiána, Amritsar, Gujránwála, 2 each; Gurgaon, Rohtak, Ambála, Jullundur, Multán, Dera Gházi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Gujrát, Jhang, Lyallpur and Dera Ismáil Khan and Bannu (North-West Frontier Province) 1 each. Seventeen of the boys admitted were convicted under section 379, Indian Penal Code, 8 under section 380, 7 under section 454, 5 under section 457, 3 under section 381, 2 under section 411 and 1 under section 369. One had been previously convicted 4 times, 3 three times, 4 twice, and 14 once. Twenty-one were admitted on first conviction. Classified according to the ages recorded in their orders of detention, 13 boys were 14 and under 15 years of age, 10 were 13 and under 14, 10 were 12 and under 13, 5 were 11 and under 12, and 5 were 10 and under 11. It is satisfactory to note that Courts exercised greater care during the year in fixing the ages of boys.

6. *Conduct and discipline.*—On the whole the boys behaved well. There were 31 punishments during the year, *viz.*, birchings 4, canings 23, and separate confinement 4. Two boys were punished three times, 4 twice and 17 once. The percentage of punishments to average strength was 23·8 against 30 in 1908.

7. *Escapes.*—There were no escapes. One boy absconded on the 15th April while out on license at the Delhi Cloth and General Mills, Delhi, and was recaptured at Lahore on the 21st July by a boy out on license at the Mayo School of Art.

8. *Good conduct badges.*—The number of good conduct badges earned during the year was 134. There were 93 cases of failure to earn badges, 18 forfeitures, and 10 disqualifications. The corresponding figures for 1908 were 81 badges earned, 93 failures, 23 forfeitures and 12 disqualifications. There was thus a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys during the year under report. I am, however, still strongly of opinion that our mark and good conduct badge system does not provide sufficient incentive to good conduct. What is needed is a system of marks having an immediate money value, from week to week. To provide for this, I have drawn up rules which are now under the consideration of the Committee of Visitors.

9. *Education.*—The standard of general education was reduced during the year from that for the Primary Classes of Vernacular Schools to that prescribed for Indigenous Schools—a very necessary step considering the class of boys dealt with and the very limited time available for school work.

Of the 43 boys admitted during the year, 3 only were able to read and write a little, and the remainder were illiterate.

The school was examined on the 8th December 1909, by the Inspector of Schools, Delhi Circle, assisted by the District Inspector and Assistant District Inspector. Of the 135 boys present on the date of the examination, 81 were in class I, 30 in class II, 12 in class III, 8 in class IV and 4 in class V. It may be noted here that each class is divided into two branches—the “ordinary”, composed of boys who study in school for 2 and 3 hours daily, and the “special” composed of boys serving the last 2 years of their terms of detention who do 7 hours’ Industrial work (including 1 hour’s drawing) and 1 hour’s school work at night. The results of the examination were fairly satisfactory.

10. *Industrial training.*—A very necessary and important change was introduced during the year, *viz.*, increasing the workshop hours of boys undergoing the last two years of their terms of detention. This change cannot but produce beneficial results as it is by manual labour and manual labour alone that the boys can hope to earn an honest livelihood, and it is essential, therefore, that they should become used to longer hours in the workshops before going out into the world.

The industries taught were the same as in 1908, and, at the end of the year there were 21 learning tailoring, 28 gardening and agriculture, 18 weaving, 22 carpentry, 16 leather-work, 19 blacksmith’s work, and 18 cane and bamboo work.

The classes were examined on the 15th and 16th January 1909, by the Principal Mayo School of Art, Lahore, who expressed himself pleased with the progress being made by the boys.

11. *Weighments.*—The boys were weighed regularly once a month, and their weights carefully recorded in their history tickets. At the end of the year no boy had lost weight.

12. *Health.*—The general health of the boys was satisfactory, and save a case of phthisis, the subject of which was discharged by order of Government, and two mild cases of pneumonia, there was no serious illness, and no death. There were, however, two deaths among the boys out on license at Lahore—one from enteric fever and the other from thrombosis of the femoral vein. Both boys died in the Mayo Hospital where they were sent for treatment by their employers.

The number of cases treated during the year was 915-873 as out-door patients and 42 as in-door patients, malarial fever accounting for 603 and 23 as against 810 and 23 respectively in 1908. The average period of detention in hospital of in-patients was 127 days.

13. *Recreation.*—As in the previous year. I regret that it was not found possible to bring the swimming bath into use and to improve the playground, as the question of extending the canal to the School is in abeyance, pending the result of an experimental boring made by the Public Works Department, for the supply of well water.

14. *Drill and physical exercises.*—The boys were given drill and physical exercises for one hour daily throughout the year.

15. *License system.*—There were 11 boys out on license at the end of 1908, and 9 were licensed out during the year under report. Of the former, 6 were discharged on completion of their terms of detention and 3 had their licenses cancelled; and of the latter, one absconded (subsequently recaptured and readmitted), 2 died and 2 had their licenses cancelled. There were thus 6 boys out on license at the end of the year. In no single case was a license cancelled for misconduct.

16. *Discharged boys.*—Two of the 22 boys discharged during the year were released on appeal. Of the remaining 20, reports have been received on 15, and 5, who were discharged late in the year, have not been reported on. Letters have, however, been received from 4 of the 5; and so far they appear to be behaving well.

Of the 24 boys discharged in the three preceding years, 3 are unemployed or with friends, 6 have been reconvicted, 2 have died and the whereabouts of 2 are unknown. Of the remaining 11, all of whom were taught industries other than agriculture, 4 only are following the industries taught them, 2 are occupied in agriculture, and the remainder have reverted to their ancestral callings of shop-keeper, goldsmith, butcher, etc., etc. Under our rules a boy selects his own industry, and, so long as it is not opposed to his caste, he is permitted to follow it. But this, to judge from the results, is not a solution of the question. As an example, I would cite the case of a boy who, on discharge, reverted to his ancestral calling of butcher, notwithstanding that he was earning from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 a month as a weaver while out on license at the Delhi Cloth and General Mills.

17. *Moral training.*—This matter continued to receive careful and earnest attention throughout the year. Through the kindness of the Reverend S. S. Allnut a catechist attended every Sunday to instruct the three Christian boys.

18. *Agriculture and gardening.*—As already mentioned in paragraph 12 the scheme for the extension of the Canal was held in abeyance pending the results of experimental borings ordered by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his visit to the school on the 26th July 1909. An adequate water supply is, therefore, still an urgent need, as it is with the greatest difficulty that the vegetables and condiments required for issue in the dietary can be raised with the present supply. This matter will, I trust, receive early attention in connection with the farm His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has ordered to be established, and for which five acres of land are now being acquired.

19. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,208-4-2 as against Rs. 21,819-10-3 in 1908, and the total average cost per head was Rs. 170-14-0 against Rs. 211-15-5 in the previous year.

20. *Manufactures.*—The net profit from manufactures during the year amounted to Rs. 1,058-11-2 as against Rs. 310-10-11 in 1908. To this result, tailoring contributed Rs. 432-12-0, carpentry Rs. 372-4-2, shoe-making Rs. 120-6-7, cane and bamboo work Rs. 59-7-5 and weaving Rs. 42-9-5. There was a loss of Rs. 18-12-5 in the blacksmith's shop. Every department, except the last mentioned, the boys in which are not yet able to turn out marketable articles, was fully occupied in complying with orders from Government offices and institutions. Additional instructors were sanctioned for the carpenters' and tailors' shops, but even so it was not found possible to undertake a tithe of the demands which poured in from all parts of the province as a result of the orders conveyed in Punjab Government letter No. 818 (Financial), dated the 19th April 1909.

21. *Establishment.*—Pandit Munshi Ram, Manager, worked with zeal and continued to take a keen interest in the moral welfare of the boys. His imperfect knowledge of English is, however, a serious handicap. Head Teacher Sant Singh, Kaka Singh, Instructor of Carpentry, Mumtaz Ali, Chief Head Warder, and Ram Chand, Head Warder, were indefatigable in the discharge of their duties. For the rest, the staff worked well on the whole. I would, however, like to see the teachers take a keener interest in the boys' games and join in them.

22. *Visitation.*—The Committee of Visitors met monthly for the transaction of business and occasional visits were paid by individual members. The school was also visited twice by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and once by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. RAYNOR,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi.

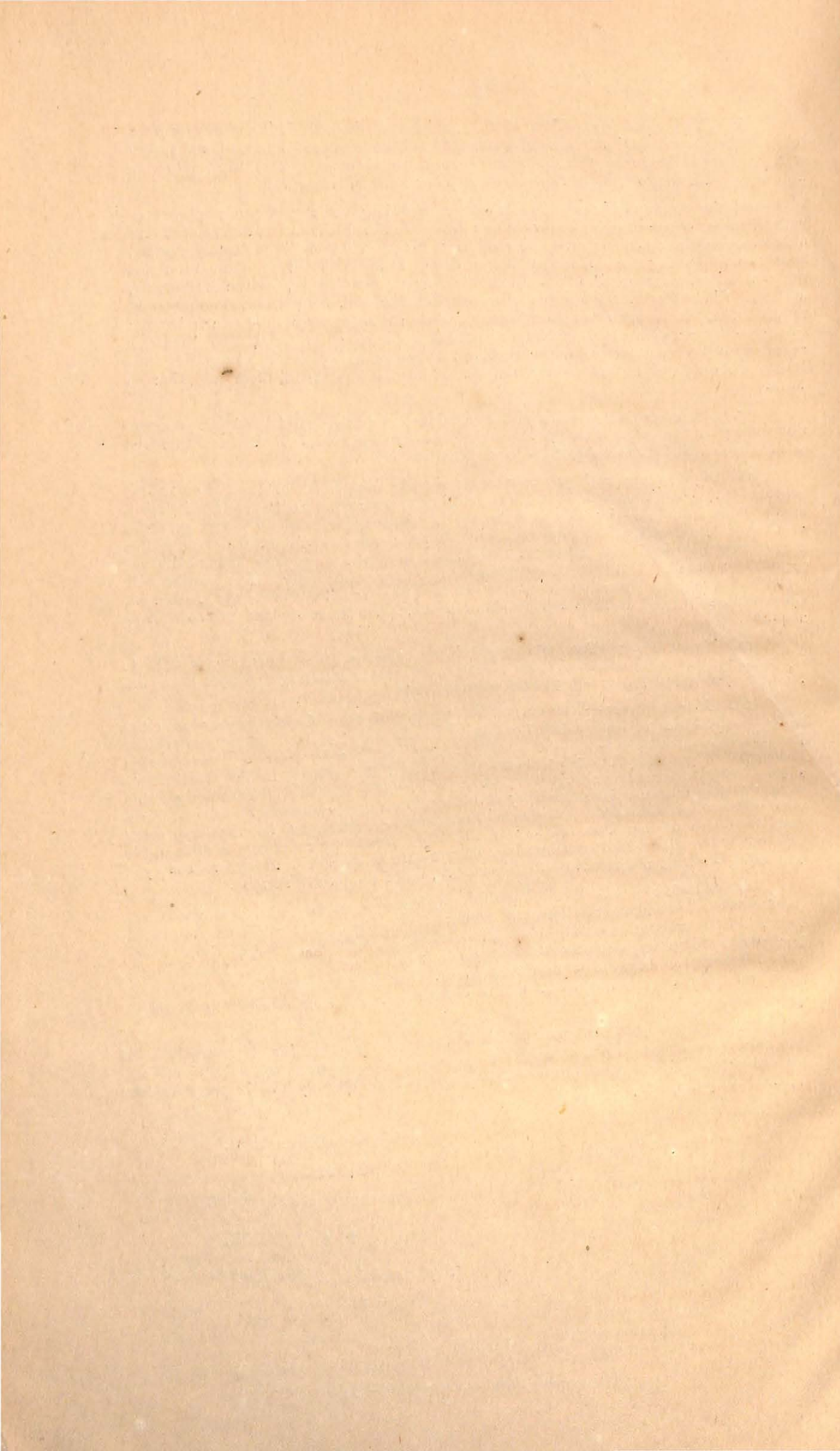


TABLE I.

Pupils.				Number.	REMARKS.
Number at the beginning of the year	...	...	...	123	On appeal: ... 2
Admitted during the year	...	...	...	43	On completion of term ... 15
Discharged during the year	...	...	...	22	On attaining age of 18 years. 4
Died during the year	...	...	...	2	On account of bodily infirmity. 1
Remaining at the end of the year	...	...	...	142	Total ... 22
<i>Education on admission.</i>					
Able to read	...	...	...	7	† Includes 6 out on license.
Illiterate	...	...	...	135	
<i>Religion.</i>					
Hindus	...	...	...	60	‡ Nats ... 3
Muhammadans	...	...	...	65	Sansis ... 2
Other classes	...	...	...	17	Bawarias ...
<i>Instruction.</i>					
Taught agriculture	...	...	...	28	Kanjars ...
Taught other industries	...	...	...	114	Sweepers ... 7
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Net expenditure	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 21,105 10 0	Christians ... 3
					Total ... 17

TABLE II.

				1906.	1907.	1908.	REMARKS.
				No.	No.	No.	
(1) Total number discharged in three years	...	...	...	4	3	17	
(2) Number discharged who were taught agriculture	...	...	...	1	...	...
(3) Number in entry (2) occupied in agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Number who were taught other trades and handicrafts	...	...	...	3	3	17	
(5) Number in entry (4) occupied in the trades and handicrafts taught them.	...	...	...	...	1	3	
(6) Occupied in industries not taught them at school.	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) Agriculture ... 2
							(b) Other Industries ... 5
(7) Unemployed or with friends	...	...	...	...	1	2	
(8) Reconvicted	...	...	...	1	1	4	
(9) Of bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...
(10) Died	...	...	...	2	...	...
(11) Not known or not reported on	...	...	...	1	...	1	

PROVINCIAL TABLE III.

Statement showing the expenditure under the different heads during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Particulars.	1909 Daily average strength 129'97	1908 Daily average strength 102'94	1907 Daily average strength 67'65.	Increase on 1908.	Decrease on 1908.	Cost per head, 1909.	Cost per head, 1908.	Cost per head, 1907.	Increase per head, 1908.	Decrease per head, 1908.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Contingencies ...	4,852 14 2	3,301 0 1	3,246 5 10	1,551 14 1	...	37 5 5	33 1 1	47 15 10	...	5 4 4	
Clothing and bedding ...	906 5 4	881 2 1	365 1 9	25 3 3	...	6 15 7	8 8 11	5 6 4	1 9 4	...	
Diet ...	2,954 10 4	4,602 8 7	1,480 5 0	...	1,647 14 3	22 11 9	44 11 5	21 14 1	21 15 8	...	
Fixed establishment ...	12,843 10 5	11,605 12 8	11,125 9 3	1,237 13 9	...	98 13 2	112 11 11	164 7 4	13 14 9	...	
Hospital ...	170 1 7	367 1 1	159 11 6	...	196 15 6	1 4 11	3 9 0	2 5 9	2 4 1	...	
Garden ...	480 10 4	1,062 1 9	678 5 3	...	581 7 5	3 11 2	10 5 1	10 0 5	6 9 11	...	
Printing charges ...	...	...	0 15 0	...	...	...	...	0 0 3	...	...
Total ...	22,208 4 2	21,819 10 3	17,056 5 7	2,814 15 1	2,426 5 2	170 14 0	211 15 5	252 2 0	46 5 9	5 4 4	
Sale of garden produce ...	43 15 0	8 7 3	34 6 9	35 7 9	...	0 5 5	0 1 4	0 8 2	...	0 4 1	
TOTAL ...	22,164 5 2	21,811 3 0	17,021 14 10	2,779 7 4	2,426 5 2	170 8 7	211 14 1	251 9 10	46 5 9	5 0 3	

