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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December 1931.

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Lahore :

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*Proceedings of His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab
in Council in the Home (Judl.) Department, No. 31613-
H.—Judl., dated the 3rd October 1932.*

READ—

THE Report of the Reclamation Department for the year ending 31st December 1931.

1. The report is one of exceptional interest and importance, as the year 1931, which saw the amalgamation of the Reclamation and Criminal Tribes Departments, marked a definite stage in the development of reclamation work. Apart from the saving in expenditure, the amalgamation should conduce to greater efficiency and in particular should enable employment to be found for a larger number of probationers, as two Divisional Criminal Tribes Officers have now become available for their supervision in districts where formerly they could not be employed owing to the absence of any probation officer.

2. Full advantage could not, however, be taken of this increased scope for employment as the staff of the two departments was not combined until late in the year and also, owing to the pre-occupation of the Reclamation Officer in re-organizing his department, the number of prisoners who were released during the year under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release Act showed a falling off of 125 as compared with the previous year. Of the 545 prisoners actually released during the year under the Act, 57 were adolescents all of whom were sent to the Borstal Farm at Burewala, where the total number working rose to 135. Employment for the adults was found mainly with private employers and it appears the demand for their services is increasing. Fifty-one were, however, sent to the Adult Reformatory Farm at Burewala where the numbers reached 302 and 19 found work at the Khewra Reclamation Camp. The total number of prisoners who came under the supervision of Probation Officers during the year was 1,032, and only 6 of these had to be sent back to jail on the revocation of their licences. Four others absconded but were recaptured and convicted. The proportion of what may be called recidivists is thus less than one per cent.

3. Difficulties over rates and housing continued at the Khewra Reclamation Camp and these have since necessitated the closing down of the Camp in April 1932. This is unfortunate as the work available was of a very suitable type and even after providing for the expenses of supervision the wages which were earned in the Salt Mines were much higher than could be earned as agricultural labourers. But the circumstances which led to the closing of the camp were not under the control of the Local Government.

4. The tenancy system which was introduced on the Burewala Farms to replace the old system of a fixed wage to all inmates is an experiment which will be watched with interest and which promises to be very successful. It has not only resulted in a considerable financial gain to Government, estimated at over Rs. 36,000 in the year of its introduction, but affords also an incentive to hard work which was previously lacking. The numerous social and educational activities which have been started on the Farms should assist greatly in the work of reclamation. The net expenditure of Rs. 190 per head on the Adult Farm in the previous year was converted into a net income of Rs. 34, while on the Borstal Farm the net expenditure per head fell from Rs. 530 to Rs. 247. These results are very gratifying and reflect great credit on the Head of the Department and his officers.

5. The finding of suitable employment for the probationers is likely to be one of the chief problems which will confront the Department in future as, despite the falling off in the number of releases during the year under review, it is probable that there will in future be a considerable increase in the number of prisoners dealt with under the Act. It is hoped that work will be found for some on the farms of the Agricultural Department and the possibility of employment in gangs on the public roads must not be overlooked, but these afford only a limited scope and there is little doubt that the bulk of the probationers will have to be accommodated with private employers. Even at present these form the largest source of employment and the Governor in Council would be glad if, in future reports, the Reclamation Officer dealt more fully with this aspect of

the work of his Department. It is of course of the very greatest importance that the employers who are selected should take an interest in the men engaged by them and that the work which they are called upon to do should be of a suitable kind. Many prisoners now spend a considerable portion of their sentence on probation and while the first object should be to equip the released prisoner to earn his own living and to regain his self-respect, it is essential that the value of the deterrent effect of punishment should not be overlooked as a factor in his reclamation.

6. There was a small decrease in the number of admissions into the Reformatory School, Delhi, and the year closed with one hundred and twenty-six inmates. The net cost per head showed a welcome falling off from Rs. 334 to Rs. 306. A further improvement would, however, seem possible as even now the amount earned by the boys only amounts to Rs. 3,255. The Governor in Council is glad to learn that the instructional staff, both technical and ordinary, has been reorganised during the year, and that a more scientific scale of diet has been introduced with good results on the health of the inmates. It is satisfactory that 65 per cent. of the boys after release are known to be leading honest lives and it is to be hoped that even this percentage will be exceeded as the result of after-care work by the probation officers.

7. Of nearly 2,000 finally released prisoners whose cases have been enquired into by the probation officers, only 44 are known to have been reconvicted while some doubt is expressed about the life which is being led by 53 others. Two hundred and sixty-nine could not be traced, but the fact remains that the very large majority are known to be living honest lives. It is difficult to estimate what effect the Reclamation Department has had in weaning the criminal from his life of crime and this point might with advantage be discussed by the Reclamation Officer in future reports. The statement that 77 per cent. of the prisoners released after a period of probation have become law-abiding citizens has little bearing on the question as the greater portion of the released prisoners were presumably casual offenders. An estimate of the effect of reclamation

work on the offender against property who might be likely to develop into a habitual criminal, would be of considerable interest.

8. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Hari Singh has entered on his new duties with the same enthusiasm and energy which had already marked his work in the sister Department of Criminal Tribes, of which he remains the Head. The combined charge carries with it very heavy and responsible duties, the successful performance of which not only vitally affects the lives of those with whom the Departments are directly concerned but is a material factor also in the Criminal Administration of the Province. During the year under review these duties have been performed with conspicuous success. The amalgamation of the two Departments has been carried out with a minimum of friction and dislocation and shows every promise of resulting in increased efficiency as well as in a substantial saving of public funds. For these results the Sardar Bahadur and his officers have fully earned the thanks of the Governor in Council.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the report with the Review thereon be forwarded to the Government of India in the Home Department. Also that a copy of the report and review be forwarded to the Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Lahore, for the information of the Hon'ble Judges, and that the review only be forwarded to the Reclamation Officer, Punjab, and the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that the review be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. W. HEARN,

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December 1931.

PART I.—GOOD CONDUCT PRISONERS' PROBATIONAL RELEASE ACT, 1926.

1. The office of the Reclamation Officer and the Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools, Punjab, was held by Sardar Sahib Sardar Gurpartap Singh until the 11th of February 1931, when the Reclamation and the Criminal Tribes Departments were brought under the supervision of one officer.

Charge.

2. In the interest of economy as well as of efficiency the duties of the two Probation Officers appointed under the G. C. P. P. R. Act and of the two Divisional Criminal Tribes Officers, appointed for the criminal tribes work, were amalgamated in September 1931 and the posts with the combined duties were designated as Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers. They were posted at Lahore, Montgomery, Lyallpur and Ambala, and the field of employment of the probationers, which was previously confined to the Reclamation Camp, Khewra, Burewala Farms and the districts of Montgomery, Multan, Lyallpur, Jhang and Sargodha, was extended throughout the Province where reliable employers and congenial as well as remunerative work could be found.

Extension of the activities of the Department.

The extension of the scope of employment had opened up new avenues for the employment of probation labour which had not been explored so far, but it has not been necessary to organise any new camps since owing to the satisfactory conduct of the probationers the demand of private employers has increased considerably, and there has hitherto been no dearth of employment for the men who have from time to time been released on probation from the Punjab jails.

3. Able-bodied prisoners who are inclined to reform and who do not shirk manual work of a light nature which brings with it comparative liberty and removes the stigma of the prisoner's garb, appreciate the concession of probational release under the G. C. P. P. R. Act and apply for it in a large number of cases to the Reclamation Officer either through the Superintendent of their jails or through their relatives and friends outside.

Good Conduct Prisoners' Probational Release Act.

In all 1,208 rolls of prisoners, willing to be released under the G. C. P. P. R. Act, were received during the year. Government, after consulting the district officers, sanctioned the release of six hundred and twelve prisoners, of whom five hundred and forty-five were actually released before the close of the year under report. Of the probationers released, four hundred and eighty-eight were adults and fifty-seven were adolescents. The latter were all sent to the Borstal Farm at Burewala, while of the adults fifty-one were sent to the Adult Farm at Burewala, nineteen to the Reclamation Camp at Khewra, one hundred and ninety were employed by Government and private agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Montgomery, one hundred and seventy-eight under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lyallpur, twenty-five under the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lahore, and twenty-five under the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Ambala.

Ten skilled probationers were employed in the Barker's Discharged Prisoners' Home, Ambala, and continued to render good account of themselves.

The Reclamation Officer visited during the year seventeen jails, of which six were visited twice and he selected six hundred and twenty-one prisoners for probational release in consultation with the Superintendents of the Jails.

The total number of probationers who worked at the Adult Reformatory Farm during the year was three hundred and two. Of these, one hundred and two were finally released, sixty-two transferred to Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers, Ambala and Montgomery, for employment under them and the licenses of four were revoked on account of misbehaviour.

One hundred and thirty-five adolescents were working at the Borstal Farm, of whom forty-nine were finally released, three were transferred to Adult Farm on becoming over-age and two were convicted—one under section 326, Indian Penal Code, and the other under section 457, Indian Penal Code.

One thousand and thirty-two probationally released men were dealt with during the year by the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Lahore and Ambala, and Probation Officer, Khewra. Of these, three hundred and ninety-one were finally released, six were sent back to jail on revocation of their licenses, four absconded, but were captured, tried and convicted, one was released on medical ground and five died.

Agricultural depression, which continued during the year, affected the wages of the agricultural labour and as most of the probationers were employed on this class of work the monthly wages of the probationally released men employed by private

employers continued to range from Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 6 per mensem with food, lodging and clothing and from Rs. 11-8-0 to Rs. 13 per mensem without these. The depression, however, is growing so acute that most of the zamindars cannot afford to pay even this scale of wages, and if there is no change for the better it will become necessary to reduce the present scale in proportion to the fall in the market rates for this class of labour. In the Eastern Punjab districts where agricultural conditions are backward and where labour is cheap slightly lower rates of wages had to be accepted. In order to maintain the popularity of probational release other avenues are being explored to secure more remunerative employment for the probationers. There has, however, been no actual dearth of employment and new schemes for establishing Reclamation Camps at important commercial centres which would involve expenditure have, therefore, been withheld owing to the present financial stringency. For skilled and educated probationers there are chances of earning a better wage, and the probationers employed in the Ambala Discharged Prisoners' Home were able to earn an average wage of Rs. 13-11-6 per mensem. A skilled mason employed in the Burewala Farms has been earning Rs. 25 per mensem, while two educated probationers were employed as clerks on Rs. 25 per mensem each and four illiterate men as peons on Rs. 12 per mensem each.

4. The term of the Khewra Reclamation Camp which under the previous orders was due to be closed on the 31st March 1931 was first extended up till the 30th September 1931 and then again up till the 31st March 1932. The main difficulty related to residential accommodation for the probationers, which was of a very rough type and was unsuited for the purposes of such an institution. Owing to financial stringency the Salt Department was unable to provide funds for the construction of a building of the approved type, and it was ultimately decided to discontinue the camp from the beginning of April 1932. Another reason to which the discontinuance of the camp was due was that the probationers who were mostly strong and able-bodied men were able to finish their daily quota of work by working from 4 to 5 hours a day and enjoyed their well-earned rest during the rest of the day. This aroused the jealousy of the contractors, who previously did this work for the Salt Department and who were tempted to put in tenders at much lower rates, which were not acceptable to the Reclamation Department.

During the financial year which closed on the 31st March 1931, the maintenance and supervision of the camp involved an expenditure of Rs. 2,705-5-7. A new scheme was evolved to make the institution self-supporting and from the 1st April

1931 annas 7 per wagon were deducted out of the wages earned by the probationers to cover the cost of supervision. The total amount thus deducted during the financial year 1931-32 amounted to Rs. 1,693-9-0. In spite of this deduction, however, the average monthly earning of each probationer amounted to Rs. 15 per mensem against Rs. 13-12-0 per mensem during the preceding year.

The health of the inmates of the camp was quite satisfactory and no death occurred during the year. A compounder with a stock of medicines resided in the camp and rendered medical aid to the inmates under the supervision of the Medical Officer Incharge of the Salt Department hospital.

5. It is a matter of great satisfaction to note that out of a total strength of 1,436 probationers, who were working almost like free men, only fifteen adults and seventeen adolescents misbehaved slightly, thereby necessitating partial forfeiture of their remissions, while the licenses of two were revoked for serious misbehaviour. Only four probationers escaped during the year. They were all arrested, tried and convicted. Their licenses were also revoked, and they were sent back to jail to serve their remaining sentences. It is an admitted fact that the most delicate moment in the life of a prisoner is not that in which the prison doors close upon him, but that in which it opens to permit his return to the world where he has lost his standing and character amongst honest members of the society. For months and years he has been deprived of the normal pleasures and associations and his evil tendencies have been held in check within the prison walls. Thrown upon his own resources and left in a state of semi-freedom he is apt to yield to the temptations which come in his way. However, the fact that only a very small percentage of the men released on probation actually misbehaved bears testimony to the success of this bold experiment and should, I think, remove the obstacles which are raised every day in most cases in the way of probational release by adverse reports from the districts. Certain serious crimes such as murder, dacoity and attempt to murder have already been excluded from the scope of the G. C. P. P. R. Act, but in other cases which do not fall in this category merely the crime which resulted in his conviction should not form the basis of refusing his probational release. The prisoner, after having served a sufficiently long time to feel the deterrent effect, should be given a chance and if he abuses the freedom granted to him he will be liable to be sent back to jail to complete his original sentence. It must be recognised that, even when the crime is the act of deliberate intention by a responsible mind, help and not obstruction is the key to reclamation which can more effectively prevent his return to jail for another crime than his prolonged incarceration in prison.

Conduct of the probationally released prisoners.

The probationally released prisoners continued to enjoy the concession of receiving visits from their friends and relatives and about three hundred and ninety-two of them, who were employed at various places, were as a reward for their good behaviour and satisfactory work, allowed to keep their families with them. Four hundred and ninety-three adults and forty-seven adolescents were granted short leaves as a reward for good conduct. Of these, only four over-stayed their leave—three by a few hours only and one by two days. All of them were suitably dealt with by forfeiture of remissions. Four hundred and thirty-three adults and forty-one Borstals were granted special remissions for good work and exemplary conduct on the recommendations of the actual employers and also of the supervising officers.

The probation labour has achieved a great measure of popularity among all sections of the general public and more particularly among the agricultural classes, and its demand exceeds the supply which is limited and which has to be arranged after observing certain formalities which occasion delay and which in a large number of cases raise insurmountable obstacles.

6. The general health of the probationers working in the Farms as well as in the districts was quite satisfactory. Only five deaths took place during the year against ten during the preceding year.

Health of the probationally released prisoners.

The dispensaries located at Reformatory Farms, Burewala and Khewra Camp continued to be of great help, and rendered prompt medical aid to the probationers who stood in need of it.

7. Four hundred and ninety-four adults and forty-nine adolescents were finally released. One of these adults was released on medical grounds.

Final releases.

8. One hundred and eighty-nine rolls of old, infirm and sick prisoners were received from various jails for release under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Premature release was sanctioned by Government of thirteen such cases on the recommendations of the Reclamation Officer, which were made after consulting the district officers. Four of these were released subject to the condition of furnishing security for remaining of good behaviour, eight subject to police surveillance, while one was released unconditionally.

Releases under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.

9. As a result of the substitution of the tenant system in the Reformatory Farms at Burewala. Farms in place of direct cultivation by the paid labour, which existed before, the total strength of the men employed in the Adult and the Borstal Farms during the year fell to three hundred and two and one hundred and thirty-five, respectively, as compared with four hundred and one hundred and fifty-two during the preceding year. As a result of releases, transfers and other causes the number at the close of the year stood at one hundred and thirty-four and seventy-six, respectively.

A careful survey of the Farm lands made during the year showed that out of the total irrigated area of 1,967 and 875 acres in the Adult and Borstal Farms the area actually brought under cultivation up till the close of the year 1930 was not 1,400 and 600 acres, as reported already, but only 1,332 and 547 acres. During the year 1931, 65.4 acres of unculturable land were reclaimed and added to the culturable area bringing it up to 1,385 and 559 acres, respectively. The area actually sown with crops was 1,259 acres in the Adult Farm and 453 acres in the Borstal Farm.

10. The rabi crop in the Adult Farm was fairly satisfactory, whereas in the Borstal Farm it was affected by the shortage of the last supply of water which shrivelled the wheat and gram crops. Conditions and yield of crops at Burewala. The average yield of Toria in both the Farms during the year was also more satisfactory as compared with that during the previous year. The cotton in both the Farms was attacked by white fly and root rat in the early days which affected it from 5 to 10 per cent. It was further affected by an attack of boli-worm which was very severe and resulted in a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent. in the yield. However, the average yield was more satisfactory as compared with the average yield of similarly circumstanced areas in the colony, and the Commissioner of the Multan Division, who visited the Farms in January last, remarked:—

“The crops were flourishing and the cotton outturn was especially interesting in view of the impression generally sought to be given that the last crop was practically a failure. Visits to disinterested establishments such as this where proper records are kept afford a useful corrective to wild statements by interested parties.”

Sixteen acres, seven kanals and ten marlas of sugarcane was also sown in both the Farms by way of experiment during the year and proved a great success. The area under this crop is being raised to thirty-six acres in order to grow more valuable crops.

The average yield of wheat, cotton and Toria per acre at each Farm was as below :—

Name of crop.	YIELD.					
	Adult Farm.			Borstal Farm.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat	16	11	0	12	20	2
Cotton	7	10	0	6	28	9
Toria	9	0	0	8	8	0

Uptill the end of February 1931 there were only twenty-one tenants in the Adult Farm and five in the Borstal Farm on half batai who held ten acres each. The rest of the area in both the Farms was cultivated by probationers, who were employed on a monthly wage of Rs. 13 per head. Tenancy system on revised lines was introduced in March 1931, and one hundred and seven probationers of the Adult Farm and fifty-two of the Borstal Farm were made tenants. The new system besides being more economic is conducive to the mutual interests of the probationer tenants as well as to those of the Government as landlord and inculcates a habit of industry and a sense of responsibility in the prisoners whose reclamation is the chief objective.

11. The Co-operative Supply Shops in the Adult and Borstal Farms worked satisfactorily during the year and proved of great help. The shop at the Adult Farm was registered on the 22nd September 1930, whereas that at the Borstal Farm on the 21st October 1931. The accounts of both the shops were audited by the Special Auditor of the Co-operative Department during the year. The net profits of the shops at the Adult and Borstal Farms were Rs. 1,247-0-6 and Rs. 1,267-13-9, respectively.

The short stay of the probationers in the Farms precludes the possibility of our establishing a regular Co-operative Credit Society, but the establishment of a Mutual Relief Society is under contemplation so as to enable the members to replace their plough-bullocks by mutual aid instead of incurring liabilities.

12. With a view to giving the probationers practical training in the sowing of crops by improved scientific methods Demonstration Farms were started on a small scale in both the Farms. These were started late in the season and experiments of late watering *versus* early watering and line sowing *versus* chhatta were tried. The average yield in line sowing was found more than that in chhatta sowing. The net income of the Demonstration Farms which consisted of 14 acres was Rs. 445-10-0.

year under report it was attended by forty-six boys, of whom sixteen were Farm children.

Seventeen lectures on various religious and moral topics were delivered by a local Muslim preacher and ten such lectures were delivered by a Sikh preacher in both the Farms. The lectures produced a very healthy effect on the probationers and were very much appreciated by them all.

17. A Scout Association has been organised in the Farms. This Association has been affiliated with the Reclamation Boy Scouts Association and has organised a band of its own. The object in view is to inculcate a spirit of truthfulness, loyalty and industry in the members of the Association and the results achieved so far are very hopeful.

18. Twenty-seven individual Savings Bank accounts for Rs. 307-11-0 were opened in the Adult Farm and twenty-four for Rs. 191-0-0 in the Borstal Farm. The saving of Rs. 50 of the veterinary kamin was deposited in the Savings Bank in his name.

This being the first year of the tenant system the tenants' share of the produce has barely sufficed for their requirements and much could not be left to be deposited, but it is hoped that if the agricultural conditions improve a little the deposit accounts will show better results next year.

19. The health of the probationers was very satisfactory during the year. Quinine was issued to the probationers as prophylactic during the months of September and October: 10,742 patients, of whom 10,630 were out-doors and 109 in-doors, were treated in the Farm Dispensary during the year. No death occurred during the year under report.

20. The financial results of the year under review cannot give a clear idea of the receipts and expenditure under the tenant system introduced during the year as compared with those under the system of direct cultivation by paid labour, which existed in the preceding year, as the Rabi of 1931 was sown by direct cultivation, while the Kharif of 1931 was the only crop grown by the tenants. Appendix 'D', which gives the financial results of Kharif 1931 grown by the tenants on batai as compared with those of Kharif 1930 grown by paid labour, would show that Kharif 1931 resulted in a net profit of Rs. 7,641-5-3 as compared with the loss, in Kharif 1930, of Rs. 13,899-15-9 to Government as landlord. The total receipts of

both Farms amounted to Rs. 53,785-6-3 as compared with Rs. 42,591-11-0 during the preceding year, while the expenditure during the year under review, owing to changes introduced, decreased to Rs. 65,972-3-3 as compared with Rs. 1,30,624-5-6 of the preceding year.

The net income per head in the Adult Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 34-0-11 against an expenditure of Rs. 190-6-9 during the preceding year. The net expenditure per head in the Borstal Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 247-10-6 as compared with Rs. 530-7-1 during the preceding year. Details are given in appendices 'A,' 'B' and 'C'.

PART II.—REFORMATORY SCHOOL, DELHI.

21. Mr. Bateman held charge of the office of the Superintendent during the year.

The year closed with one hundred and twenty-six boys as compared with one hundred and forty-nine at the close of the preceding year. The number of admissions fell from fifty-one during the preceding year to forty-one during the year under report. The Punjab contributed twenty, the North-West Frontier Province ten, while eight came from the Delhi Province and three from Baluchistan. Of the new admissions, thirty-seven were first offenders while four were previous convicts. Twenty-four of them were Muhammadans, thirteen Hindus, three Sikhs and one Christian. Only six of them were literate. Of the thirty-five convicted for ordinary offences, twenty-nine were convicted for offences against property, four for offences affecting life, one for an unnatural offence and one for an offence against public safety. Thirteen of them had apparently come from decent families, eleven were orphans, sixteen had only one parent alive and one had no home at all.

In moulding the character of young boys home influences no doubt play a most important part and as the above figures would show want of parental guidance is one of the main causes of juvenile delinquency.

Sixty-four boys were struck off the rolls during the year. Of these, thirty-seven were released on the expiry of their sentences, three on appeal, eight were transferred to other institutions, fifteen political offenders were let off under the special orders of Government and one died.

22. The general behaviour of the boys was satisfactory on the whole during the year. Six boys, who had committed serious offences, were suitably dealt with. There were three escapes during the year. In two cases the arrests were made the same day and in the third case after about two months. The monitors were most helpful in the maintenance of discipline during and after school hours. One in the senior division had, however, to be degraded for misconduct.

The mark money earned for good conduct and industry during the year amounted to Rs. 1,855-15-0 and the average earning per head came to Rs. 14-4-4 as against Rs. 1,936-13-0 and Rs. 15-10-10, respectively, during the previous year.

23. Mainly owing to the inefficiency of the teaching staff and of the instructors the condition of instructional work, both technical and ordinary, except in the leather and cane workshop,

Education, moral instructions and industrial training.

was found to be far from satisfactory and in consultation with the Visitors' Committee the staff has been re-organised and the inefficient members of it brought under reduction.

As a result of these changes at the close of the year under report the technical classes stood as below :—

Leather work	.. 16	Carpentry	.. 15
Cane work	.. 22	Blacksmithy	.. 9
Tailoring	.. 38	Gardening	.. 22

The instructional work on revised lines is yet in the initial stages, but efforts are being made to put the trained boys on a piece-work system so as to teach them the lesson of self-reliance, which is the key to real reformation and which, if properly driven home to them, will teach them how to stand on their own legs after release.

In the leather shop orders were secured for shoes for the Police and also for jail warders, which yielded a small margin of profit. The cane shop has been doing exceptionally well. With a view to the use of coloured cane in the manufacture of chairs, tables and baskets a Celamel Hand Spray Plant has been purchased.

The total amount realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the school was Rs. 1,593-6-6 as compared with Rs. 1,742-9-9 in 1930. The small decrease is mainly due to the discontinuance of the weaving class. The profits, after deducting 10 per cent. depreciation on tools and plant, amounted to Rs. 774-10-3 as against Rs. 639-10-0 in 1930.

Steps are being taken to improve the teaching work by revising the curriculum and also by bringing in trained and qualified teachers. The work on the revised lines, introduced during the year, is yet in the initial stages and will, it is hoped, prove of real help to the boys, who for want of proper guidance take to crime at a very early stage of their lives and who, if left unattended, are apt to prove a pest to society.

24. The general health of the boys has been satisfactory throughout the year. The number of malaria cases admitted into the hospital during the year was eighty-four against fifty-four during the preceding year. Only one young boy whose power of resistance had been reduced considerably owing to anæmic condition of his blood died of pneumonia during the year.

The dietary scale has been changed entirely and *dalia* and milk in the morning has been substituted for parched grams and the monotony of pulses and vegetables has been broken by meat and *halwa* on two days during the week. The change, which is

appreciated by the boys, has increased their power of resistance against disease and has also brought about an appreciable increase in their weight. The Medical Officer reports that the boys are in excellent health and look well and cheerful.

25. It is recognised that physical development is a most essential complement of mental development and the physical culture of juvenile delinquents, therefore, receives as much attention as the training of head and hand. All of the boys are given a chance to play some game and the hour set apart in the evening for games is enjoyed by all. Outings are occasionally arranged for the school boys to improve their physique, to break the monotony of their lives and also to improve their general knowledge. Matches are frequently arranged in hockey, foot-ball, basket ball, volley-ball and *kabadi* between the various groups and also with outside teams to develop a spirit of healthy rivalry. The programme of games, outings, lantern lectures and concerts laid down for the annual holiday was enjoyed by the boys, as usual. The Scout Troop instituted in the school has made remarkable progress and has raised the moral tone of the school. The School Troop during the year won the Chief Commissioner's Flag, which is the highest reward, along with three out of the nine trophies in the Annual Flag Competitions held in October, 1931, which was contested by twelve troops. Efforts are being made now to turn out some King's Scouts.

Five boys were sent out on licenses during the year. One of these was apprenticed to a furniture dealer, while four were employed as gardeners under the Superintendent, Horticulture Division, New Delhi. They were all reported to be doing well, but the one employed with the furniture dealer returned owing to the unsatisfactory conditions under which he had to work.

26. The total expenditure during the year was reduced to Rs. 44,131-8-8 as compared with Rs. 47,379-10-9 during the preceding year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,255-11-6 as against Rs. 2,665-5-6. The net cost per head was Rs. 306-7-4 as against Rs. 333-13-7.

27. One hundred and eleven boys were discharged during the three years preceding 1931. Their particulars are given in Appendix 'E.' Six of these have been re-convicted so far, while the whereabouts of twenty are unknown. Assuming these twenty-six to be failures the percentage of those known to be leading honest lives is 65.7 per cent. The fact that sixty-five out of every hundred have in these difficult times been rescued from a life of

Physical training and recreation.

Receipts and expenditure.

After career of the Reformatory boys.

crime and ruin amply justifies the energy, sympathy and money spent on this work.

The much needed work of after care has been entrusted to the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers, and it is hoped that they will bring to bear on this work sympathy and care which a juvenile delinquent requires to guide his activities in the civic life and to wean him from evil pursuits.

PART III.—GENERAL.

28. Under the new scheme the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers are required to watch the career of the convicts released under the G. C. P. P. R. Act and to remain in touch with them as far as possible. However, their circles being very large they can but discharge this duty to a limited extent. A record of the finally released men is maintained and is kept up to date by the enquiries which are made every year through the Deputy Commissioners of the districts. From the reports received so far it appears that out of 1,959 persons in whose cases enquiries were made forty-four are reported to have been re-convicted, fifty-three are reported to be of doubtful character, two hundred and sixty-nine are untraceable, while twenty-nine have died. Seventy-seven per cent., however, are reported to have become law-abiding citizens and are leading honest lives.

29. In the beginning of the year under review two hundred and seventy probationers, employed in the Burewala Farms, were getting a fixed wage of Rs. 13 per mensem. In the month of May 1931, as a result of the introduction of the tenant system only sixty-nine probationers, employed on odd jobs, were left on fixed wages, which ranged between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10 per mensem, while at the close of the year there were only thirty-eight such workers left in the Farms. This re-organisation resulted in a saving of Rs. 36,427 as compared with that incurred during the preceding year.

The accounts maintained by the Probation Officers as well as those maintained in the Burewala Farms were found in a most unsatisfactory condition and the late Probation Officer, Lyallpur Circle, had to be prosecuted for having misappropriated a large amount of funds entrusted to his care. The receipts and disbursements are now duly accounted for and proper steps are taken to see that the wages of the probationers are paid regularly by the employers, and that their savings are deposited in their individual accounts, which are maintained for this purpose. During the year two hundred and ninety-eight individual Savings Bank accounts were opened by the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers with a total amount of Rs. 10,596.

The Reclamation Officer assisted the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, during the year in the disposal of nearly 380 cases of commutation, conditional release, appeals for mercy, and the return of convicts from the Andamans.

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPT PER HEAD FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1931.

ADULT FARM.

						Rs.	A.	P.
Total income	..	..	..	..	..	42,239	8	3
Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	36,347	5	4
Net income	..	..	..	..	..	5,892	2	11
Income per head	..	..	..	..	..	244	2	6
Expenditure per head	..	..	..	..	..	210	1	7
Net income per head	..	..	..	..	..	34	0	11
Daily average strength	..	..	..	..	..	173		

BORSTAL FARM.

Total expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	29,624	13	11
Total income	..	..	..	..	..	11,545	14	0
Net expenditure	..	..	..	..	..	18,078	15	11
Expenditure per head	..	..	..	..	..	405	12	11
Income per head	..	..	..	..	..	158	2	5
Net expenditure per head	..	..	..	..	..	247	10	6
Daily average strength	..	..	..	..	..	73		

APPENDIX D.
WAGE SYSTEM

Number of men employed from May to October 1930.	Wages paid.	Crops sown.	Yield.	Price at which sold.	Land revenue.	Net price realised.	Supervision charges from May to October 1930.	Loss to Government.
	Rs. A. P.	Ac. K. M.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1,802	21,246 0 0	Cotton .. 465 4 10 Toria .. 256 1 6 Fodder .. 135 4 13	4,030 13 0 1,097 7 0 70,600 0 0	28,851 6 3	5,530 2 0	23,321 4 3	15,075 2 0	13,899 13 9

TENANT SYSTEM.

Number of probationers employed on wages from May to October 1932.	Wages paid.	Advances given to tenants.	Recoveries made on account of advances.	Crop sown.	Government share of the yield.	Price at which Government share has been sold.	Land revenue.	Net price realised.	Supervision charges from May to October 1931.	Profit to Government.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Ac. K. M.	Mds. Srs. Chs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
238	1,463 6 3	7,265 8 6	5,503 8 6	Cotton .. 537 0 0 Toria .. 285 0 0 Sugarcane .. 16 7 10 Fodder .. 113 0 0	1,555 12 7 1,400 0 0 .. 9,000 0 0	17,600	1,438 10 9	16,161 5 3	8,520	7,641 5 3

APPENDIX E.

AFTER CAREER OF THE BOYS DISCHARGED DURING THE THREE YEARS
PRECEDING 1931.

	1928.	1929.	1930.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
Total number discharged in 3 years ..	30	37	44	111
Number discharged who were taught agriculture	3	2	5	10
Number in entry 2 occupied in agriculture ..	1	2	2	5
Number who were taught other trades ..	22	20	25	67
Number in entry 4 occupied in trades and handicrafts taught them. ..	4	7	9	20
Occupied in industries } Agriculture .. ..	..	..	..	..
not taught them in } Other trades	7	4	8	19
school				
Unemployed or with friends .. ..	..	2	1	3
Re-convicted	4	..	2	6
Of bad character .. ..	..	..	..	..
Died	2	2	..	4
Not known or not reported	7	5	8	20
1. Discharged on appeal .. ..	..	..	1	5
Transferred to Borstal Institute, Lahore ..	..	..	1	
Escaped .. ..	..	..	3	
2. Transferred to Reformatory School, Chunar ..	..	..	8	15
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Lahore ..	..	..	2	
Transferred to Borstal Institute, Lahore ..	..	..	1	
Discharged on appeal .. ..	..	..	1	
Discharged under Government orders .. ..	..	..	1	
Escaped .. ..	..	..	2	
3. Discharged on appeal .. ..	..	..	5	14
Transferred to District Jail, Ludhiana ..	..	..	1	
Transferred to Borstal Institute, Lahore ..	..	..	1	
Transferred to Reformatory School, Chunar ..	..	..	2	
Transferred to Mental Hospital, Lahore ..	..	..	1	
Discharged under Government orders .. ..	..	..	4	

