

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December 1932.

(Not to be sent up to Simla.)

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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December 1932.

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

1. The office of Reclamation Officer and Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools, Punjab, was held by me throughout the year.

Charge.

2. The extension of the scope of the employment of probationers, reported during the preceding year, considerably increased the demand for their services and added to the difficulties of their

Extension of the activities of the Department.

supervision, during the year under report, particularly in the Lahore and Ambala Circles.

The employment of probationers as tenants in some of the Government Farms, under the management of the Department of Agriculture, was sanctioned by Government, and some of the best behaved able-bodied agriculturists, were employed at the Sargodha Farm and did well. The prejudices against probationally released convicts appear to be vanishing gradually, and there seem to be good prospects of employing a large number on these Farms.

3. The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act (1926) has now become widely known throughout the Province. Casual offenders as well as others, who do not come under

Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act.

the category of dangerous and professional criminals, are allowed to benefit by its provisions. The Act is fulfilling both its objects, *i. e.*, as an incentive for good conduct in jails and also as a character building device during the period of probational release.

In all 2,214 rolls of convicts willing to be released under the Act were considered by the Reclamation Department during this year. The release of 1,017 prisoners was sanctioned by Government after consulting the district officers concerned. Eight hundred and thirty-three were actually released before the close of the year as compared with 545 during the preceding year. Seven hundred and eighty-four probationers so released were adults and 49 were adolescents. The latter were all sent to the Borstal Farm, Burewala; while of the adults 72 were sent to the Adult Farm, Burewala, and 175 were employed by Government and private

agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer at Montgomery, 261 under the supervision of the officer at Lyallpur, 152 at Lahore, and 124 at Ambala. Twelve skilled probationers were employed in the Barker Discharged Prisoners' Home, Ambala, and were well reported on. Eight able-bodied agriculturists were employed at the Sargodha Farm and 13 at the Mithalak Stud Farm of Col. Anderson. Some difficulties were experienced by the probationers, employed at the Sargodha Farm, at the outset, but these were eventually removed, and they have worked well since. Most of the probationers employed at Mithalak Farm gave satisfaction to their employer.

The Reclamation Officer visited during the year eighteen jails, out of which seven were visited twice, one thrice and two four times, and selected about 2,400 convicts for probational release in consultation with the Superintendents of Jails. Some of these, however, were subsequently found to be ineligible.

The total number of probationers, who worked at the Adult Reformatory Farm, Burewala, during the year, was 218. Of these 58 were finally released, 29 were transferred to the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers, Montgomery, Lyallpur, Ambala and Lahore, for employment under them, and one, who absconded, was arrested and his license was revoked.

One hundred and twenty-five adolescents were working at the Borstal Farm, Burewala, of whom 52 were finally released, 5 were transferred to the Adult Farm on becoming over-age, 2 died and the licenses of 5 were revoked on account of misbehaviour.

One thousand, three hundred and sixty-eight probationers were dealt with during the year as against 1,032 during the preceding year by the four Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers and their four Assistants at Montgomery, Lyallpur, Ambala and Lahore and the Probation Officer at Khewra. Of these 424 were finally released, 9 were sent back to jail on revocation of their licenses, 8 absconded and 3 died.

The figures clearly indicate that the demand for probationers, as referred to above, is increasing, and on account of the care that has been taken in their selection, the number of failures, which works out at about half per cent. is negligible.

Owing to the continuance of the agricultural depression, during the year, the monthly wages of probationers, most of whom were employed with private employers on agricultural work, continued to range from Rs. 5 per mensem to Rs. 6 per

mensem with food, lodging and clothing, and from Rs. 11-8-0 per mensem to Rs. 13 per mensem without these. The economic depression has continued so long and has hit the zamindars so hard that it is becoming very difficult for them to pay wages even at the above modest scales. In some of the Eastern Punjab districts, where agricultural depression is very acute and where labour is very cheap, special and very strenuous efforts had to be made to maintain the rate of wages, which may have to be reduced if conditions do not improve.

Better wages have, however, been secured for skilled and educated probationers. Three educated men were employed as Probation Clerks at Rs. 25 per mensem each, 2 as Clerks at Rs. 20 and Rs. 12, one as munshi at Rs. 15 and another at Rs. 6 per mensem with food and clothing. One dyer was employed at Rs. 30 per mensem. The earnings of a skilled boot-maker, a carpenter and a book-binder amounted to Rs. 30, Rs. 50 and Rs. 20 per mensem, respectively, and a skilled labourer was employed at Rs. 18 per mensem.

4. Owing to the reasons described in last year's report the Reclamation Camp at Khewra had to be closed on the 31st of March 1932, and the probationers employed there were transferred to other circles.

5. The conduct of the probationers was on the whole most satisfactory. Out of the total number of 1,671 probationers, who though restricted to small areas were otherwise enjoying considerable liberty of movement, 13 adults and 12 adolescents had to be punished with partial forfeiture of remissions, while the licenses of 6 were revoked for more serious misbehaviour. Twelve probationers escaped during the year. Of these 9 were arrested, tried, convicted and sent to jail. One probationer expressed his inability to work, and was, therefore, sent back to jail, and his license was revoked. Another probationer became physically unfit for manual labour, and had to be dealt with similarly. Four probationers employed in the Montgomery Circle were suspected of having participated in an assault case. They were prosecuted, but acquitted. The percentage of convictions on the total strength of the probation labour, employed during the year was only about half per cent.

After a prolonged detention in jail, where even casuals are in many cases contaminated by habituals, probational release

provides opportunities which are apt to be abused. Left in a state of semi-freedom under the care of employers, who are not always over vigilant, some yield to their inherent and others to contracted evil tendencies. There are also some who having been for long deprived of the normal pleasures of home life cannot withstand the temptations to run back to their kith and kin in spite of the restrictions. Even among well-behaved men, however, all do not keep invariably straight, and it is a matter of very great satisfaction that among prisoners placed under conditions of semi-freedom the percentage of failure is infinitesimal. It would, I am confident, be still less if the conditions of employment and commitments of the staff permitted of closer supervision than it is possible to exercise at present.

The probationers continued to enjoy the concession of receiving visits from their friends and relatives, and about 384 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 seventy-nine were granted short leave as a reward for good conduct. Of these 15 over-stayed their leave. Nine of these over-stayed for a few hours only owing to unavoidable circumstances and were warned, and the remaining six were suitably dealt with by forfeiture of remissions.

There hundred and twenty-three adults were granted special remissions for good work and exemplary conduct on the recommendation of their employers and 59 Borstals were dealt with similarly on the recommendations of the Superintendent, Reformatory Farms, Burewala.

6. The general health of probationers working in the Farms and in the districts was satisfactory, and only 5 deaths took place during the year.

Health of the probationally released prisoners.

7. Four hundred and fifty-seven adults and 52 adolescents were finally released, during the year, on the completion of their sentences.

Final releases.

8. Twenty-six rolls of old, infirm and sick persons were received from various jails for release under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Premature release was sanctioned in 16 such cases on the recommendation of the Reclamation Officer, which were made after consulting the district authori-

Releases under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.

ties. Eight of these were released subject to the condition of furnishing security for good behaviour, 3 subject to police surveillance, while 5 were released unconditionally.

9. The maximum number of probationers employed at the Reformatory Farms at Burewala. Adult and Borstal Farms during the year was 218 and 125 as against 302 and 135, respectively, during the preceding year. This drop was due to the development of the tenant system, which resulted in the reduction of men employed on monthly wages, and the consequent transfer of the surplus population for employment elsewhere.

At the close of the year the number of adults was 130 and of adolescents 61.

The total irrigated area in the Adult Farm is 1,967 and in the Borstal Farm is 875 acres. The area brought under cultivation rose from 1,385 to 1,419 in the Adult Farm and from 559 to 584½ acres in the Borstal Farm. In order to accelerate the process of reclamation of waste lands still to be brought under cultivation a 'Monkey Wrench' has been supplied for uprooting trees, and it is expected that a larger area will be brought under cultivation next year. The area actually sown with crops was 1,196 acres on the Adult Farm and 431 acres on the Borstal Farm. The decrease as compared with the last year was mainly due to early closure of the canals.

10. The rabi crop in the Borstal Farm was fairly satisfactory; whereas in the Adult Farm it was affected by short supply of water in March 1932. The average yield of Toria and cotton in both the Farms was not satisfactory. Toria was attacked by *telia* (white fly) and affected by frosts, and consequently its outturn was poorer than was expected. Cotton was also attacked by white fly, and the appearance of the boll-worm resulted in 'tirak' and bad opening of the cotton balls. The frosts of January and February also did much damage. The average yield of cotton was, however, fairly satisfactory as compared with that in the surrounding Chaks.

Twenty-three acres of sugarcane in the Adult Farm and 10 acres in the Borstal Farm were sown during the year. Owing to lack of local supervision the outturn was not as satisfactory as it should have been.

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

| Name of crops. | YIELD. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------|-----|---------------|------|-----|
| | Adult Farm. | | | Borstal Farm. | | |
| | Mds. | Srs. | Ch. | Mds. | Srs. | Ch. |
| Wheat | 13 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 0 |
| Cotton | 5 | 20 | 0 | 6 | 25 | 13 |
| Toria | 6 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 30 | 0 |
| Gur | 12 | 22 | 12 | 19 | 6 | 0 |

During the year 116 tenants were employed on the batai system in the Adult Farm and 44 in the Borstal Farm. Seventy-nine in the Adult Farm and 23 in the Borstal Farm were able to grow two crops.

On the average 14 men in the Adult Farm and 17 in the Borstal Farm were employed on monthly wages.

11. The Co-operative Supply Shops in the Adult and Borstal Farms which are registered bodies, worked satisfactorily during the year, and provided facilities to the probationers at the farms in the purchase of provisions and other articles of necessity. The net profits of the shops at the Adult and Borstal Farms amounted up-to-date to Rs. 1,039-15-7 and Rs. 1,252-15-8, respectively.

12. The area of the Demonstration Farms, which were started last year with a view to give practical training to the probationers in the sowing of crops by improved methods, was extended on both the Farms to 87 acres during the year. The experiment of 'late watering' *versus* 'early watering' and 'line sowing' *versus* 'chhatta sowing' were tried. Sugarcane, sudan grass and barseem were also tried. The results obtained were satisfactory and instructive. Owing to the poor yield of cotton there was no profit in the Demonstration Section of the Adult Farm. That of the Borstal Farm, however, which consists of 37 acres, yielded a net profit of Rs. 515-11-0.

13. The fruit garden, which consisted of two plots at the headquarters, has made satisfactory progress during the year. On the advice of the Government Fruit Specialist 225 malta and orange plants were planted in an area of 18 kanals in the Adult Farm, and 120 in the Borstal Farm in an area of one acre. The progress made has not been satisfactory, and the Fruit Specialist is again being consulted in this connection. The mulberry plants could not stand the heat of the summer, and none of them survived. Their cuttings have been grafted and the result of the experiment is awaited.

Vegetable growing was introduced in a small scale in the Adult and the Borstal Farms on plots of 5 and 8 kanals respectively, and the vegetables were sold to the staff and to the inmates at market rates.

14. Poultry Farming, which was started last year, by several tenants as a cottage industry did not prove a success owing to the excessive summer heat, and its further development will depend on expert advice.

15. In the beginning of the year under report there were 41 Government bullocks in the Adult Farm and 39 in the Borstal Farm. These bullocks were fed and maintained at Government expense. The tenants owned 170 bullocks in the Adult Farm and 66 in the Borstal Farm, which were sold to them out of the Government stock at prices fixed by a committee appointed for the purpose.

The tenants also maintained seventy-one milch animals for their personal benefit and profit.

16. Fifty-seven adolescents were attending the Primary School at the Borstal Farm at the close of the year. Of these 12 were attending the Upper Primary and 45 the Lower Primary Classes. Urdu is the medium of instruction. School requisites are supplied at Government expense. The youths have been showing keen interest in their studies as well as in games, such as volley-ball, tug-of-war and foot-ball.

A night school was started in the Adult Farm which is attended by thirteen probationers.

The District Board School continues to impart education to the children of the probationers, who are residing in the Farms with their parents. The number of boys on the rolls, which in the beginning of the year was 46, rose to 62 at the close of the year. Thirty-four children came from outside and twenty-eight

were those of probationers. Owing to the increase in the number of boys a second teacher was appointed by the District Board.

Lectures were delivered by local Sikh and Muslim preachers on various religious and moral topics.

17. The Reclamation Boy Scouts Association, which was started last year with a view to inculcate the virtues of truthfulness, loyalty and industry in the members of the Association, continued to do good work during the year.

18. The number of individual Savings Bank accounts in the Adult and Borstal Farm was 34 and 25, respectively. The total savings in the Savings Bank accounts in the beginning of the year were Rs. 143-12-0 in the Adult Farm and Rs. 197 in the Borstal Farm. As a result of credits and withdrawals during the year the amounts of savings stood at the close of the year at Rs. 181-14-10 in the Adult Farm and Rs. 137-6-0 in the Borstal Farm.

19. The general health of the probationers was satisfactory during the year. Quinine was issued as a prophylactic during the malarial season. Eleven thousand, seven hundred and thirty-eight patients of whom 11,662 were outdoor and 76 in-door were treated in the Farm Dispensary during the year. Only two deaths occurred.

20. During the year 1932, which was admittedly a bad one from an agricultural point of view, both as regards outturn and prices, the total receipts of both the Farms amounted to Rs. 34,099-11-2 against an expenditure of Rs. 37,178. Comparison with the preceding year during which receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 53,785-6-3 and Rs. 65,972-3-3, respectively, does not give a correct idea of the advance made as the figures of the year under report show the result of the tenant system throughout the year; whereas last year only the kharif crop was sown under the batai system, while the rabi was sown by direct cultivation on wage system and the entire proceeds were received by Government. In spite of the conditions referred to above, the year under report was a remarkable one from a financial point of view, as since the Farms were established it was the first year during which the receipts approached the expenditure.

The Adult Farm shows an income of Rs. 190-15-10½ per head against an expenditure of Rs. 139-0-1 per head; while the Borstal Farm, where unskilled youths of comparatively weak physique are employed, the income per head amounted to Rs. 119-14-9 against an expenditure per head of Rs. 280-13-1.

Of the old out-standing debts, which amount to Rs. 13,890-9-6, Rs. 345-0-4 were realised through the Deputy Commissioners. The chances of recovering the whole or even a substantial amount of the balance are very remote.

PART II.—REFORMATORY SCHOOL, DELHI.

21. Mr. Bateman continued to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent during the year.

There were 131 boys on the rolls of the school at the close of the year as compared with 126 at the close of the preceding year. The number of admissions rose from 41 during the preceding year to 53 during the year under report. Twenty-five boys came from the Punjab, 20 from Delhi and 7 from the North-West Frontier Province; whereas one boy was transferred from the Reformatory School at Yeravda in the Bombay Presidency. Thirty-three of them were Hindus, 18 Muhammadans and 2 Sikhs. With the exception of 9 all were first offenders. Nineteen were convicted of offences against property, two of offences against life, one under the Excise Act and eighteen for political offences.

Forty-eight boys were struck off the rolls during the year. Of these forty boys were released on expiry of their sentences and six on appeal, one boy was transferred to the Reformatory School, Chunar, and one to the Borstal Institution, Lahore.

22. The general behaviour of the school boys was satisfactory throughout the year. Twelve boys, who were guilty of serious offences, were awarded suitable punishments. One abortive attempt to escape occurred during the year. The absconder was arrested by a warder, who met him in the city by chance. The monitors rendered very useful help to the school management in the maintenance of discipline.

The mark-money earned by the boys for good conduct and industry during the year amounted to Rs. 1,812-15-0, and the average earning per head came to Rs. 14-12-0 as against Rs. 1,555-15-0 and Rs. 14-4-4, respectively, last year.

23. As a result of the re-organisation of the school staff and revision of the curriculum the teaching work of the school improved considerably. With a view to obtaining qualified instructors and to improving the efficiency of the teaching the grades of the posts of the carpenter instructor and gardener were revised and a new post of Drawing Master was also created. The posts of

Headmaster and Second Master were advertised and a Board convened for the purpose selected a trained graduate as Headmaster and a F.A., J.A.V. as Second Master.

The number of boys at the close of the year under report in each industrial class stood as under :—

| | | | |
|-----------------|----|----------------|----|
| 1. Leather work | 15 | 4. Carpentry | 17 |
| 2. Cane work | 22 | 5. Blacksmithy | 11 |
| 3. Tailoring | 44 | 6. Gardening | 22 |

The Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division, who conducted an inspection in December 1932, emphasised the necessity of the recruitment of better qualified and trained teachers. He also suggested the replacement of the present Drill Instructor by a qualified Physical Instructor. Financial stringency has, however, prevented effect being given to these recommendations.

The Leather Shop successfully completed a large order for warders' shoes secured from the local jail in addition to supplying the demand for shoes of the Watch and Ward staff of the school and monitors. A steady flow of orders was received from the public. The Cane Shop maintained its reputation for excellent work and earned the largest profit, which is partly due to the introduction of a new type of cane chair. A new model flower basket is also being tried.

The value of the service rendered by the workshops to school during the year amounted to—

| | Rs. |
|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Carpenter Shop | 300 |
| 2. Leather Shop | 100 |
| 3. Tailoring Shop | 300 |
| 4. Blacksmith Shop | 500 |
| 5. Garden | 1,890 |

The total amount realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the school workshops was Rs. 784-3-3 as compared with Rs. 1,593-6-6 in 1931. This fall was mainly due to the decrease in the usual demand from public departments for waste paper and file baskets. The profits after deducting 10 per cent. for depreciation of tools and plants amounts to Rs. 329-8-6 as against Rs. 774-10-3 in 1931. The reduction which is due to economic depression and financial stringency, does not call for any remarks.

The necessity of improving the commercial side of the school has been stressed, and steps are being taken to organise a leather industry under the supervision of the village Tanning Demonstrator.

24. The general health and physique of the boys has improved considerably due mainly to changed diet. The number of cases of malaria admitted into the hospital fell from 84 in the year 1931 to 73. No death occurred during the year. The sanitation of kitchen, school, barracks and cells was reported by the Medical Officer to be excellent.

25. Physical training received as much attention as other instructional and vocational works. Every boy is given an opportunity every evening to take part in one game or another. Much progress has been made during the year, hockey in particular has shown marked improvement. Weekly outings took place regularly, and matches were arranged with outside teams in which the boys rendered a good account of themselves. During the Annual Fortnight's Holiday, which came in February, the boys enjoyed the usual programme of games, outings, lantern lectures and concerts. The activities of the school in scouting were appreciable. The Scout Troop was given an opportunity of service in 'Baby Week' held in January, for which it received the thanks of the District Scout Master. The troop participated in the Annual Grand Rally held in February and won the Chief Commissioner's flag. The Chief Commissioner while commenting on the success of the troop paid a tribute to the good work done by the school in scouting. In July the troop participated in swimming and life saving competition and won several trophies.

Eight boys were licensed out during the year. Of these six were employed with the Superintendent, Horticultural Division, New Delhi; 2 as carpenters and 4 as gardeners, one was employed as a Munshi to a Jagirdar in the Rohtak district and one as a gardener by a member of the Visitors' Committee. All of these were reported to be working satisfactorily.

26. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 43,069-13-0 as compared with Rs. 44,131-8-8 during the preceding year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,014-13-9 as against Rs. 3,255-11-6.

27. In spite of the unwieldy circles the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers, who were entrusted with the care of the juvenile delinquents, established touch with the boys within their circles as far as possible.

After-career of the Reformatory boys.

One hundred and forty-five boys were discharged during the three years preceding that under report. Their particulars are given in Appendix 'D.' Excluding ten boys discharged on appeal, 20 under the orders of Government, 3 transferred to the Mental Hospital, Lahore, 21 to jails and other institutions, 2 escapes and 1 death, 88 remain to be accounted for. Only 3 of these have been re-convicted and the whereabouts of 21 are not known. Assuming that these 24 are failures, 64 out of 88 or 72.2 per cent. are definitely known to be leading honest lives. This result is a good commentary on the work of reformation done by the school.

PART III—GENERAL.

28. Enquiries relating to the after-career of released prisoners were delayed this year as instead of making enquiries through Deputy Commissioners, as has been the practice heretofore, it was decided that enquiries in future should be made through Zaildars. On the basis of the record, which is maintained and kept up-to-date, enquiries were made in 2,030 cases. Out of 1,188 replies so far received, the percentage of those who are leading honest lives comes to 78.

29. With a view to enlist public sympathy and co-operation in the reclamation of professional and habitual criminals the Punjab Reclamation League, which is now a registered body, was established during the year under the patronage of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik, Member for Finance, and the Hon'ble Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Member for Revenue, and the foundation of the Craik Reclamation Home was laid at Lyallpur by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Craik. The Home has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 5,078-4-0, which has been raised entirely by voluntary contribution. It provides accommodation for 47 inmates with two working halls, where carpentry and weaving industries have already been started. This is the first institution of the kind in this Province.

Punjab League.

Reclamation

30. The accounts maintained in the Burewala Farm as well as those maintained by the 4 Probation Officers have, as a result of the close

Miscellaneous.

supervision exercised by the officers of this department, improved considerably. It cannot be claimed that dishonest practices have been wiped out entirely, but there is no doubt that the chances of malpractices on the part of subordinate officials have been reduced considerably. To reduce the chances of a prisoner's buying immunity from work, wages are collected by the Probation Officer or by his Assistant and printed receipts are issued for each collection. After providing for the necessary requirements of each probationer the savings are deposited in the individual Savings Bank Accounts maintained for this purpose. At the close of the year there were 676 such accounts with a credit balance of Rs. 13,526. During the year Rs. 6,224 out of the Savings Bank accounts were remitted to probationers on their final release. The probationers are thus enabled to take with them substantial amounts, which not only meet their immediate requirements, but also afford relief to their needy families.

31. My acknowledgments are also due to the Central Office staff, who, headed by Bhagat Kishen Chand, B.A., LL.B. Head Reclamation Clerk, rendered useful assistance in spite of their being over-worked.

Acknowledgments.

Of the non-officials my thanks are particularly due to *Ch.* Rehmat Ali, B.A., LL.B., senior Vice-Chairman, District Board, Lyallpur, who evinced philanthropic zeal in reclamation work and rendered most useful assistance.

Mr. Bateman assisted by Mr. Jalal-ud-Din, continued to manage the Delhi Reformatory School with tact and sympathy.

SIMLA :

The 12th August 1933.

} HARI SINGH,
} Reclamation Officer and Inspector-
} General of Refy. Schools, Punjab.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and who are to be considered as having been appointed to such positions on the 1st day of July, 1892. The names of the persons who have been appointed to such positions on the 1st day of July, 1892, are given in the following list. The names of the persons who have been appointed to such positions on the 1st day of July, 1892, are given in the following list.

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HARVEY SINGLE

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APPENDIX ' A '.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1932.

| Name of Farm. | Supplies and Services. | Contingencies. | Works. | Pay of officers. | Travelling Allowance. | Pay of Establishment. | Total. |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Adult Farm ... | 13,406 | 1,022 | ... | ... | 127 | 3,738 | 18,293 |
| Borstal Farm -- | 6,517 | 1,384 | 1,202 | 3,311 | 578 | 5,893 | 18,885 |

APPENDIX ' B '.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

| Name of Farm. | Farm produce. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Recoveries from tenants of advances seed and water-rate. | Total. |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|--|------------|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Adult Farm -- .. -- ... -- | 19,250 5 4 | 59 3 9 | 5,825 0 6 | 25,134 9 7 |
| Borstal Farm -- .. -- ... -- | 6,333 5 1 | 55 2 3 | 2,576 10 3 | 8,965 1 7 |

NOTE.—Value of *bhusa* and green fodder is not included in income and expenditure statements.

APPENDIX ' C '.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPT PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1932.

ADULT FARM.

| | | | | | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|-----|
| Total income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25,134 | 9 | 7 |
| Total expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,293 | 0 | 0 |
| Net income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,841 | 9 | 7 |
| Income per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 190 | 15 | 10½ |
| Expenditure per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 139 | 0 | 1 |
| Net income per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 15 | 9½ |
| Daily average strength | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 131 | 6 | |

BORSTAL FARM.

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Total expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18,885 | 0 | 0 |
| Total income | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8,065 | 1 | 7 |
| Net expenditure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10,819 | 14 | 5 |
| Expenditure per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 280 | 13 | 1 |
| Income per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 119 | 14 | 10 |
| Net expenditure per head | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 160 | 14 | 3 |
| Daily average strength | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 67 | 25 | |

APPENDIX 'D'.

AFTER-CAREER OF THE BOYS DISCHARGED DURING THE THREE YEARS
PRECEDING 1932.

| | 1929. | 1930. | 1931. | Total. |
|--|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Total number discharged in 3 years .. | 37 | 44 | 64 | 145 |
| Number who were taught agriculture .. | 4 | 5 | 4 | 13 |
| Number in entry 2 occupied in agriculture .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Number who were taught other trades .. | 19 | 25 | 32 | 76 |
| Number in entry 4 occupied in trades and handicrafts taught them. | 6 | 8 | 13 | 27 |
| Occupied in industries not taught them in school. { Agriculture .. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 |
| { Other trades .. | 4 | 6 | 9 | 19 |
| Unemployed or with friends | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Re-convicted | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Of bad character | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Died | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 |
| Not known or not reported | 5 | 10 | 6 | 21 |

| | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| 1. Transferred to Reformatory School, Chunar .. | .. | .. | 8 | |
| Transferred to Mental Hospital, Lahore .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| Transferred to Borstal Institution, Lahore .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Discharged on appeal | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Discharged under Government orders | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Escaped | .. | .. | 2 | 15 |
| 2. Discharged on appeal | .. | .. | 5 | |
| Transferred to District Jail, Ludhiana .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Transferred to Borstal Institution, Lahore .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Transferred to Reformatory School, Chunar .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| Transferred to Mental Hospital, Lahore .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Discharged under Government orders | .. | .. | 4 | 14 |
| 3. Discharged on appeal | .. | .. | 4 | |
| Transferred to District Jail, Lyallpur .. | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Transferred to Borstal Institution, Lahore .. | .. | .. | 5 | |
| Transferred to Reformatory School, Chunar .. | .. | .. | 2 | |
| Discharged under Government orders | .. | .. | 15 | |
| Died in school | .. | .. | 1 | 28 |

