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ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December, 1938.



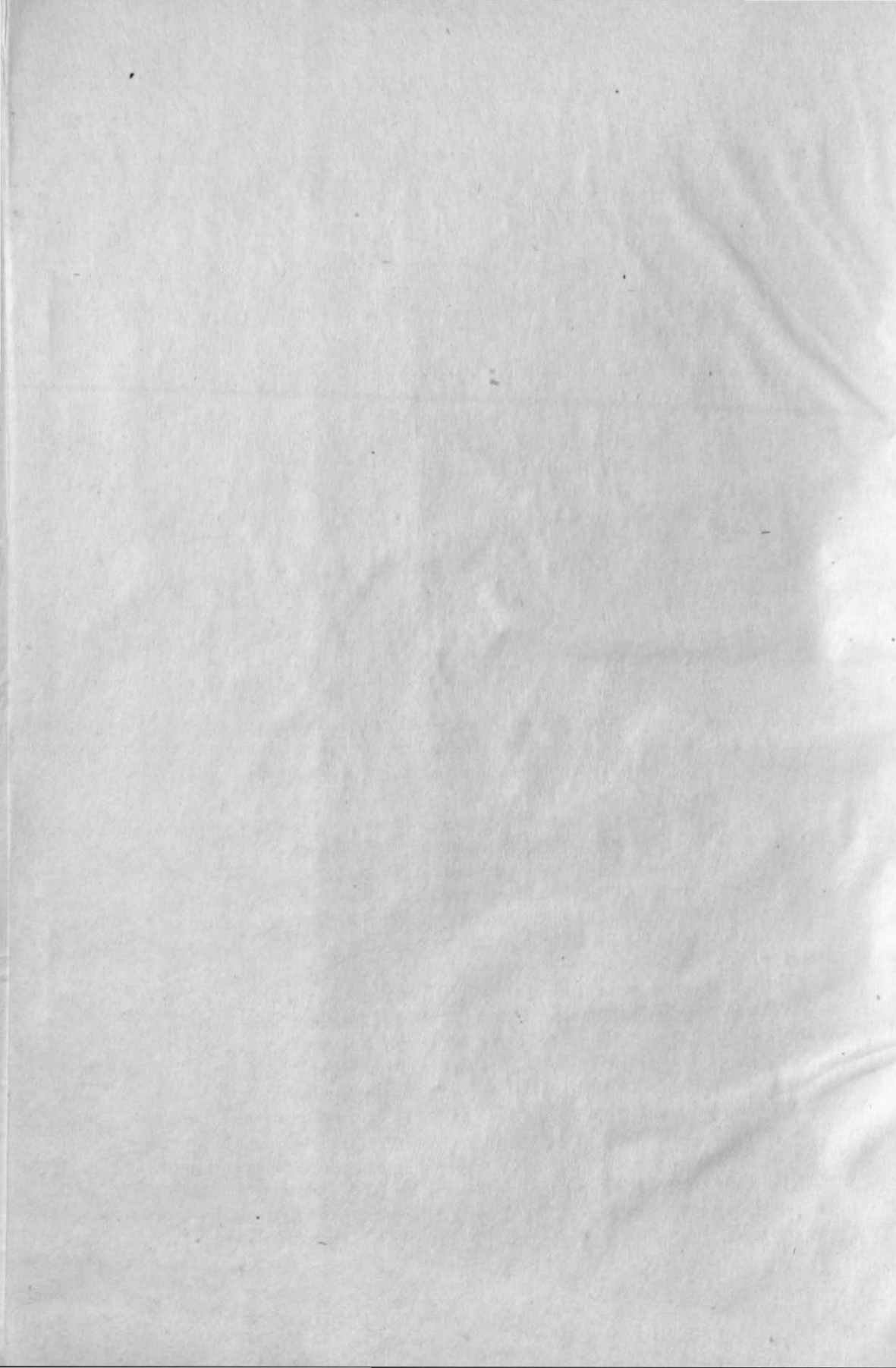
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**Proceedings of the Punjab Government in the Home
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21st December, 1939.**

READ—

Report on the working of the Reclamation Department for the year ending the 31st December 1938.

For various reasons the work of the Punjab Reclamation Department during the year 1938 was not spectacular. This does not mean that its work was less valuable than in previous years. The report shows that there was some reduction in the number of persons under the supervision of the Department, while the number of licences which had to be revoked (42) was considerably higher than the corresponding number in 1937 (12). The main reason for the rise was an unfortunate communal riot which occurred at the Burewala Farms and which was itself responsible for the revocation of 25 licences. The report draws attention to the practical advantages of the use of the system of probational release. In particular, at a time when overcrowding in jails raises many problems of administration and finance, the release of suitable prisoners on probation is regarded by Government as a matter of definite importance. It is hoped that the Reclamation Officer will find it possible by judicious selection to maintain and even increase the steady flow of probationers.

2. During the year the earnings of probationers, apart from one exceptional probationer who was able to earn Rs. 250 per mensem, remained between Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 with food, clothing and housing for agricultural labourers and Rs. 30 per mensem for literate workers. The majority of probationers are naturally agriculturists, and while efforts are made to fit probationers for other kinds of employment agriculture must always remain the main field of employment. In this connection the farms of the Department at Burewala play a special part, not only in providing possibilities for earning a livelihood, but also in demonstrating the more modern practical forms of agriculture. It was pointed out in last year's review that probationers on these farms are in a position to increase their earnings very considerably by having their families with them. This concession was enjoyed by 98 families in 1938—a clear proof of its popularity. At the same time, the report shows that the year 1938 was not

an economically successful one at the farms. Whereas in 1937 it was possible to say that but for certain capital expenditure the farms had been self-supporting, this cannot be said in 1938. Expenditure, it is true, fell slightly (from Rs. 47,217 to Rs. 43,388-5-6), but income fell considerably (from Rs. 43,159 to Rs. 27,863). For this disappointing result the Reclamation Officer gives various explanations: the main one naturally being the fall in prices of agricultural commodities. At the same time the statistics also show that there was a considerable reduction in the outturn per acre both of wheat and cotton. This is ascribed to the failure of canal supplies at critical periods and late sowings. The first circumstance is beyond the control of the Reclamation Department, but the report indicates that in some cases late sowings were due to the late arrival of tenants. Government hope that in future years the Reclamation Officer will take measures to make his selection of tenants sufficiently early to fit in with the demands of the agricultural year. In addition, it is hoped that the fall in the number of tenants in 1938 will be made good in future years. A decision to cease supplying probational labour to the Agricultural Department has been taken recently and these probationers will doubtless find a place on the Department's own farms.

3. It is observed that there is no dearth of approved employment available for probationally released prisoners with private employers and institutions. This is satisfactory, for the provision of proper means of subsistence must be the first stage in any successful process of reformation. At the same time, there is always a possibility of unscrupulous employers exploiting this form of labour. Government are glad to see that the Reclamation Officer is alive to this danger and that he reports generally that wages of probationers employed privately are paid regularly.

4. The Reformatory School at Delhi continued to do work of great value. Last year the attention of all District Magistrates was drawn to the vacant accommodation existing in this institution. This resulted in an increase in admissions from 29 to 36 in 1938. There is still accommodation for a further increase and it is to be hoped that District Magistrates will not allow the existence of this Reformatory School to be forgotten. The work done in this school is most valuable and in it are taught a large number of useful trades. A census of boys released during the last three years shows that a considerable portion of them continued to follow these trades after release. The same census

shows that a very large proportion of released boys have been reported to be leading definitely honest lives—a tribute to the staff of the school.

5. Government believe that the Inspector-General is considering whether some reduction in the expenditure on this institution is possible; the staff maintained is large compared with the number of boys. At the same time, Government recognize that the necessity for teaching various trades inevitably requires a number of technical experts and that the value of these experts is not assessable in terms of the actual profits produced by the various technical departments in the school. During 1938 cane work, carpentry and tailoring continued to show fair profits though some other trades fell off. It is satisfactory to see that the profits from the produce of gardens and dairies showed a substantial increase. It would appear that this branch of instruction has great possibilities.

6. The Department was in the charge of Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Hameed for the whole year. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the Reclamation Department, which, largely by his efforts, has been recently recognized as a permanent department, has been handed over to his successor as a thriving institution whose general success is proved by the numerous enquiries the Punjab Government receive from outside the province.

By order of the Governor of the Punjab.

A. V. ASKWITH,

Home Secretary to Government, Punjab.

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The Government believes that the Inspector-General is considering whether some reduction in the expenditure on this institution is possible; the staff maintained is large compared with the number of boys. At the same time Government recognizes that the necessity for teaching various trades inevitably requires a number of technical experts and that the value of these experts is not assessable in terms of the actual profits produced by the various technical departments in the school. During 1938 some work capacity and tailoring continued to show fair profits though some other trades fell off. It is satisfactory to see that the profits from the produce of gardens and dairies showed a substantial increase. It would appear that this branch of instruction has great possibilities.

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By order of the Governor of the Punjab.

A. V. ASKWITH,

Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

RECLAMATION DEPARTMENT

For the year ending 31st December, 1938.

1. The office of the Reclamation Officer, Punjab, and Inspector-General of Reformatory Schools, Punjab, was held by Khan Sahib Sheikh Abdul Hameed throughout the year.

2. The system of release on probation is not only an incentive to behave well for convicts during their incarceration in jail and inculcates habits of labour and work under conditions of semi-liberty during the period of release on probation, but also reduces the cost of their maintenance and relieves over-crowding in jails. The economy in expenditure actually effected depends upon the number of convicts so released, but it can be very well imagined from the fact that whereas the average annual expenditure on the guarding and maintenance of a convict in jail amounts to Rs. 113, an unskilled probationally released convict, employed as a labourer, besides maintaining himself, saves between Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 every year.

Moreover, the large majority of the convicts in the Punjab jails are agriculturists, for whom it is a problem for the jail department to provide suitable employment, but there is no dearth of employment for them when released on probation under the supervision and control of the Reclamation Department, as it is constituted at present. It is, therefore, evident that by increasing the number of convicts released on probation, the problem of overcrowding in jails can be solved and considerable economy in jail expenditure can be effected without any extra expense.

3. The provisions of the Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release Act are now well known all over the Province, and a fairly large number of the relatives of the convicts apply for their release on probation. During the year under report, 323 recommendations for releases on probation were received from the Superintendents of Jails and 12 jails were visited by the officers of the Reclamation Department, who selected 549 convicts for probational release. Altogether 965

Good Conduct
Prisoners Probationary
Release Act.

rolls of convicts were considered for release under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, during the year under report, but some of these cases were subsequently dropped and the number of convicts whose release was sanctioned by Government during the year declined from 698 in 1937 to 666 in 1938. Out of 472 prisoners actually released, 414 were adults and 58 adolescents. They were employed as under:—

Adults.

1. Adults Farm, Burewala	39
2. Government Agricultural Farms	6
3. Private agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Montgomery.	82
4. Private agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lahore.	104
5. Private agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lyallpur.	118
6. Private agencies under the supervision of Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Ambala.	65
	<hr/>
Total	414
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Borstals.

1. Borstal Farm, Burewala	36
2. Under Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lyallpur.	4
3. Under Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Montgomery.	5
4. Under Probation and Criminal Tribes Officer, Lahore.	13
	<hr/>
Total	58
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The total number of probationers working under the Reclamation Department, including those released under the Punjab Borstal Act and Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, was 1,357 during the year under report, as against 1,463 in 1937.

The following table shows their distribution for employment at different places:—

Serial No.	Place of employment.	Adults.	Borstals.
1	Reformatory Farms, Burewala	119	53
2	Farms under the Department of Agriculture—		
	(a) Mianwali Farm	4	--
	(b) Sargodha Farm	6	
	(c) Gujranwala Farm... .. .	6	
	(d) Gurgaon Farm on daily wages	2	..
3	Private Farms, Firms and Zamindars	156	19
4	Working as stray employees	204	18
5	Finally released	623	95
6	Licenses revoked	34	8
7	Licenses cancelled	2	
8	Escapes .. .. .	..	1
9	Died	1	..
10	Returned to jails	5	1
	Total	1,162	195

The decline in the total number of probationers working under the Reclamation Department is due to the smaller number of convicts released during the year under report, mostly on account of the objections of the District Officers to the release of the eligible convicts on administrative grounds. It is, however, hoped that as and when the District Officers' opposition to the proposed release is reduced in future, the number of probationers will increase. The greatest danger in the case of probationally released convicts is that of their idling and shirking from work, which is safeguarded against by surprise visits paid by the Assistant Reclamation Officer, the Probation and Criminal Tribes Officers and their Assistants, and by enforcing strict discipline in demanding

fair days work from each probationer. The wages of the probationally released convicts are recovered regularly in all cases.

The demand for probation labour has increased considerably and probationers are now employed with selected employers, good pay-masters and men likely to take an interest in their future welfare. A large number of approved employers have to wait for a considerable time before they can get any probationers.

Probationers were employed on Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per mensem with food, clothing and lodging or Rs. 11-8-0, or Rs. 13 per mensem, without any extras. The probationers employed as non-tenants at Burewala Farms were paid at Rs. 8 per mensem and provided free lodging as sanctioned by Government. Skilled and literate probationers were employed on higher wages, commensurate with their skill and qualifications. One literate probationer was employed at Rs. 250 per mensem, as a secretary of a firm at Delhi. Another was employed as a clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem. Three probationers were employed as carpenters, on wages ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per mensem. Two probationers were employed as tent makers, on Rs. 13 per mensem.

The economic condition of the probationers working at the Farms of the Department of Agriculture was not very satisfactory and it was decided to withdraw probation labour employed under them, but this has not been done, so far, so as not to dislocate the work of the Farms.

4. Except for a communal riot over the question of the use of beef in which 18 probationers of the Adult Farm, Burewala, were convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each under Sections 148/149 of the Indian Penal Code, the conduct of the probationers remained satisfactory. Forty-two licenses were revoked during the year under report in a total population of 1,357 as against 12 in the year 1937 in a population of 1,463. Of these 25 revocations were of the probationers working at the Adult Farm, Burewala, 2 of those working at the Borstal Farm, Burewala, and the remain-

ing 13 were made in the four probation circles. The details of these revocations are as given below :—

Name of Circle.	Escapes.	Malingering.	Convictions.	Misbehaviour.	Theft.	Attempt to commit theft.	Challenged by police but acquitted.	Left place of employment without permission.
Lahore ..	3	2	1	..	-	-	..	..
Lyallpur ..	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Ambala ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Borstal Farm, Burewala.	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Adult Farm, Burewala.	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	2	26	4	1	1	1	1

In all, 26 convictions were earned by probationers during the year under report. Out of these, two were for offences under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code. Seven of the revocations were of the paroles released under the Punjab Borstal Act. Out of 103 probationers, who were originally convicted under Chapters XII, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, only six were punished during the year 1938, one of these six was convicted under Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, and one for absence under the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act. Eighty-two adults and 17 adolescents were punished with forfeiture of remissions for minor misbehaviour. Of these, 42 adults were employed in probation circles and the rest were employed in the Reformatory Farms, Burewala. The probationers continued to enjoy the concession of receiving visits from their friends and relatives and as a reward for good behaviour and satisfactory work, 98 of them were allowed to keep their families with them. Two hundred and ninety-five probationers were granted short leave. Of these, only 13 overstayed their leave and were suitably punished.

Five hundred and forty-five adults and 78 borstals were granted special remission, as against 727 adults and 56 borstals in the preceding year.

5. The general health of the probationers working in the Farms and Districts was satisfactory. Only one death took place during the year as compared with three during the preceding year.

Health.

6. Government sanctioned conditional release of three convicts under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code. All of these were sent to Reformatory Farms, Burewala.

Final releases and releases under Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The cases of 32 juvenile offenders were examined with a view to see whether they had been suitably dealt with.

PART II.—REFORMATORY FARMS, BUREWALA.

7. Mian Mohammed Hamid remained in charge of the office of Superintendent, Reformatory Farms, Burewala, throughout the year under report.

Charge.

8. The maximum number of probationers employed at the Adult and the Borstal Farms, Burewala, during 1938, was 208 and 120 against 230 and 138 respectively, during the preceding year. The above population of the Borstal Farm includes the borstals released under the Punjab Borstal Act, 1926. A few probationers were employed as non-tenants on the Demonstration Farms and other works, as was considered necessary in connection with the working of the Farms. As a result of releases, transfers and other causes, the number at the close of the year stood at 119 adults and 53 borstals, as against 152 adults and 64 borstals at the close of the preceding year.

There was no change in the area under cultivation in the Adult Farm. The area under cultivation in the Borstal Farm rose from 676½ acres to 710 acres. The area actually sown at the Adult Farm was 1,217 acres, against 1,210 acres during the preceding year, whereas at the Borstal Farm it was 467 against 468 during the last year. The average out-turn of cotton per acre in the Adult Farm was six maunds and twenty-five seers, as against seven maunds and fourteen seers in the preceding year. The average yield of cotton in the Borstal Farm was five maunds and fourteen seers, as against seven maunds thirty seers and three chhitaks in the year 1937. The low yield of cotton was entirely due to untimely closure of canal and high winds and *tirak* or premature opening of bolls of cotton.

Out of 486 acres sown with cotton in the Adult Farm, 33 acres failed, whereas out of 254 acres sown with cotton in

the Borstal Farm, 27 acres failed. The area under wheat in the Adult Farm was 582 acres, of which 8 acres failed and 574 acres matured. In the Borstal Farm the area under Rabi crop was 212 acres, of which 205 acres matured and 7 acres failed. The failure was due to late sowing on account of late arrival of probationer tenants and inadequate supply of canal water.

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

Name of crop.	Yield, Adult Farm.			Yield, Borstal Farm.		
	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.	Mds.	Srs.	Chs.
Wheat ..	13	21	0	14	13	0
Cotton ..	6	25	0	5	14	0

The reasons for the low yield of wheat in both the Farms were the same as those for the low yield of cotton. During the year under report, 134 tenants were employed on Batai system in the Adult Farm and 62 in the Borstal Farm. Eighty-three tenants in the Adult Farm and 27 in the Borstal Farm were able to sow two crops, whereas 51 and 35 tenants, respectively, sowed only one crop. On an average, 14 probationers in the Adult Farm and 23 in the Borstal Farm were employed on wages as non-tenants.

9. The Co-operative Supply Shops at both the Farms continued to work satisfactorily. The accounts were audited by the Auditors of the Co-operative Department and disclosed that these shops had earned Rs. 1,765-7-8 (Adult Farm) and Rs. 1,964-11-4 (Borstal Farm) as profit. The probationers employed as Store-keepers and Salesmen on these shops discharged their duties satisfactorily.

10. The Demonstration Farms were continued with the object of giving practical training to the probationers in growing crops by improved and scientific methods. The area in this section of the Farms was 45 acres in the Adult Farm and 43 acres 3 kanals and 6 marlas in the Borstal Farm. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the area in the Adult Farm and of 3 acres and 13 marlas in the Borstal Farm. Useful experiments of different varieties of wheat and cotton were performed at the Farms. The net profit of these Farms was Rs. 695 in the Adult Farm and Rs. 1,308 in the Borstal Farm, as compared with Rs. 850 and Rs. 1,119, respectively, during the preceding year. The low prices of commodities are responsible for fall in income.

11. In the beginning of the year under report, the tenants owned 195 bullocks at the Adult Farm and 44 Live Stock. at the Borstal Farm, as against 203 and 51 respectively in the beginning of the preceding year. Ninety-one new bullocks were purchased during the year, with the advances given by Government, and 10 bullocks were brought by new tenants from their houses. Eight bullocks were transferred from the Borstal to the Adult Farm. Eighty-two bullocks were disposed of by sale or removal by the tenants, at the time of their final release, and 7 bullocks died. At the close of the year the number of bullocks owned by the tenants was 183 in the Adult Farm and 68 in the Borstal Farm. There were 10 Government bullocks in the Adult Farm and 8 in the Borstal Farm in the beginning of the year. Two bullocks were sold. At the close of the year there were 10 Government bullocks in the Adult Farm and 8 in the Borstal Farm. These were used on Demonstration Farms and for working wells, etc. The tenants of the Adult and the Borstal Farms kept 55 and 7 milch animals, respectively, for their personal use. They also kept 100 fowls.

12. The Primary School at the Borstal Farm was attended by 49 boys at the close of the year. Besides Education and religious preaching. these, 20 boys attended the Library class. The boys took interest in their studies as well as in various games, such as Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Foot Ball, Tug of War and *kabaddi*. The adults and borstals took part in the ploughing competitions and sport matches at Burewala, arranged by the organisers of the Cattle Fair, in March, 1938. The school teachers delivered 30 lectures on moral, economic and other useful topics.

The District Board School attached to the Adult Farm was attended by 72 boys. Of these 26 were children of the probationers and 46 belonged to outsiders. The night-school at the Adult Farm was attended by 18 probationers. Proper facilities for the performance of religious worship are afforded to the inmates of the Farms professing different religions and Hindus, Muhammadans and Sikhs have got their separate places of worships.

13. The Boy Scouts continued to do well. The total Scout movement. strength of the Scout troop of the Reformatory Farms was raised from 32 in 1937 to 40 in 1938.

14. The savings of the probationers at the Reformatory Farms, Burewala, totalled Rs. 8,970-9-8 (including Rs. 5,046-11-11 on account of bullocks taken away by the tenants of the Adult Farm at the time of their final release), as compared with Rs. 12,435-4-8 in the preceding year.

15. The health of the probationers remained quite satisfactory. The number of out-door patients, who attended the Farm Dispensary was 8,394 against 8,868 during the year 1937. Forty-two probationers were admitted as indoor patients, against 63 during the preceding year. There was one death due to concussion of the brain. There were two deaths of children of probationers against 14 births during the year under report.

16. The total receipts and expenditure of both the Farms declined from Rs. 43,159-1-3 and Rs. 47,217 in 1937 to Rs. 27,863-4-7 and Rs. 43,388-5-6, respectively, in 1938. The great shrivelling up of receipts was due to the poor out-turn of wheat and cotton in both the Farms, on account of the causes mentioned before, and fall in their market prices.

PART III.—Reformatory School, Delhi.

17. Mr. W. G. Whittenbury continued to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Delhi, during the year.

18. There were 114 boys on the rolls of the School at the close of 1937. During the year under report, 39 boys were discharged from the School as against 25 during the preceding year. The attention of all the District Magistrates was drawn by means of a circular to the general advantages of the Reformatory School, Delhi, and the number of new admissions rose from 29 in the preceding year to 36 during the year under report. The total strength of the boys at the close of the year under report was 111. Of these 66 were Muhammadans, 32 Hindus, 7 Sikhs, 3 Christians and 3 others (sweepers). The new admissions were as under :—

Punjab	..	..	..	19
North West-Frontier Province	..	..	..	3
Delhi	..	..	..	10
Re-admissions	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	36

Out of these new arrivals, 26 were Muhammadans, 8 Hindus, 2 Christians. Seven were literate. Three had been convicted of murder and 29 for theft.

Out of the 39 boys discharged during the year, 31 were discharged on the expiry of their sentence, 4 were released on appeal, one was transferred to the Borstal Institution, Lahore, and 3 escaped.

19. The general behaviour of the boys remained satisfactory. Three boys escaped from the School, but they were re-arrested and brought back to the school after a very short period. The prefects rendered useful assistance in the maintenance of discipline. The School Panchayat, a body consisting of prefects, undertook their duties and responsibilities very keenly. During the year under report, this court went into cases of breaches of school discipline and recommended punishments which were fair and just and fitted the crimes committed. The mark money earned by the boys for good conduct and industry amounted to Rs. 1,531-12-0 as against Rs. 1,647-3-0, during the preceding year, and the average earning per head came to Rs. 14-14-3, as against Rs. 15-2-11 in the preceding year.

20. The three 'R's figure largely in the school curriculum and the teachers are doing their best in imparting knowledge to not very willing workers. A little more stress is being placed on practical education and Geometrical Drawing was started in the two senior classes in the year under report. One boy was admitted into the Najaf Garh Training School in the Junior Vernacular class. He is making very good progress. Two other students were admitted into the Anglo-Arabic High School, Darya Gang, Delhi for higher education and are reported to be working well. One of these is in the VI and the other in the VII standard.

During the year under report, the members of the staff gave 20 short instructive talks to the boys on Saturday nights on moral and other useful topics. The New Delhi Health Department also entertained the boys to lantern lectures on sanitary and hygienic subjects. Beside the secular subjects, the æsthetic side, art, and self expression continued to be encouraged by impromptu concerts, talks, lantern lectures, debates and dramatics.

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

Name of class.	Senior.	Junior.
Cane work	15	
Tailoring	24	11
Carpentry	11	3
Blacksmithy	9	2
Leather work	7	2
Garden	12	7
Total	78	83

The Inspector of Industrial School, Punjab, paid a surprise visit to the school in February, 1938. He was perfectly satisfied with an all round improvement in the working of the various Industrial Classes.

The cane work headed the list of profits gained by the workshops during the year under report and has to its credit a sum of Rs. 272-13-2. The carpenter's shop came next with a profit of Rs. 205-15-4. The Tailoring Department was third with a profit of Rs. 118-11-10. The Leather Shop and Blacksmith's Shop have fallen of a bit and have to their credit the sums of Rs. 76-6-7 and Rs. 44-7-8, respectively.

The total profits for the year stood at Rs. 718-6-7, as against Rs. 990-11-6 in 1937. The profits per capita per year declined from Rs. 9 to Rs. 7-6-0, in the year under report. This drop is due to an appreciable decrease in the number of boys in the school, which affects the output and to a smaller number of orders for articles which bring in a larger margin of profit. The amount realised from the sale of articles manufactured in the school was Rs. 2,685-3-0 as against Rs. 3,246-6-0 in the preceding year. Raw material to the value of Rs. 2,914-3-2 was issued to the Workshops, as against Rs. 2,653-14-1

in 1937. The manufactured articles received from the workshop were valued at Rs. 3,632-9-9 as against Rs. 3,644-9-10 in the preceding year.

21. The boys continued to receive training in agriculture and horticulture by working in the school garden. Some were instructed in dairy work.

Gardening, agriculture and dairy farm.

The sale-proceeds of garden produce rose to Rs. 158-11-0 from Rs. 64-7-0 in 1937, and the dairy returns were Rs. 884-3-3, as against Rs. 507-5-0 in the preceding year.

22. A regular system of medical examination is carried out every month and the weights and heights of every pupil are tabulated. The general health of the boys remained very satisfactory during the year. The total admissions into the hospital during the year numbered 33, as compared with 54 during the preceding year. The total number of in-door and out-door patients was 504, as against 627 in 1937. Malaria was responsible for 16 admissions, against 36 last year. No death occurred during the year and no boy was released on medical grounds. The half-yearly reports of the Medical Officer of the school show that the health of the school is definitely of a high standard and the general sanitation of the institution is very satisfactory. Besides malaria, there was one case of enteric fever and one of pneumonia, which later developed into pulmonary tuberculosis. Prophylactic inoculations against tuberculosis were administered to the whole school during the year. Twenty minor operations were performed during the year.

Health.

23. Physical training, games and swimming form an integral part of the school training and are enjoyed both by the boys and staff. The boys take part in different games in the evening and every one is given an opportunity to play one game or another. The school team played 42 matches during the year with various outside teams, of which 19 were won, 15 lost and 8 were drawn. There is a swimming pool in the school for teaching swimming to the boys.

Physical training and recreation.

The annual Prize Day was held on the 19th March, 1938. A full programme of sports was carried out successfully. A show of articles made by the boys in the school was also arranged on this occasion. At the conclusion of the sports, Mrs. Iayard, wife of Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, gave away the prizes to the winners.

Inter-house competitions in swimming and various other games were held in the school as in the previous years to foster the spirit of healthy rivalry among different groups of boys. The successful groups were presented with trophies.

Scouting activities of the school continued to be carried on with zeal and interest. The Scout troop went out for two hikes, during the year, under their Scout-masters. It was also taken out by Major Armstrong for an afternoon, when the Scouts travelled by bus to various interesting spots around Delhi, and spent the afternoon in various Scout activities. Three Scouts attended the Patrol Leaders Camp held in January by the Delhi Boys Scouts Association and one master attended the Cub Masters Training Camp. In April, 1938, the Troop gave a Scouts programme at the Delhi Radio Station and a party of the Scouts was also called upon to broadcast "Scout Songs and Cries". The Troop and the Pack participated in the Provincial Grand Rally held on the 9th February, 1938, and joined in the Annual Provincial Swimming Competition held in October, 1938. Four Scouts were sent in the Provincial Patrol Leaders' Training Camp held in January, 1938. Three Scouts were sent in the Provincial Patrol Leaders' Training Camp held in December, 1938. The Troop rendered social service on the following occasions during the year :—

- (a) All-India Ambulance Competition held in Delhi in February, 1938.
- (b) Opening ceremony of the Headquarters of the Children Welfare Society, Delhi.
- (c) Controlling of passengers in 'Ganga Ashnan' days on the 4th and the 6th November, 1938.
- (d) The sports competition held in the Irwin Stadium on the 2nd and 4th December, 1938.

24. Four boys were licensed out during the year. They are reported to be giving good account of themselves.

Licensing System.

25. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 48,318 as against Rs. 48,050 in the preceding year and the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,074 as against Rs. 3,950.

Receipts and expenditure.

26. One hundred and nine boys were discharged during the three years preceding the year 1938. Their particulars are given in appendix 'A'. Out of these, 8 were discharged on appeal, 1 under orders of Government, 3 were transferred to other institutions, 3 escaped and 1 was re-convicted while on license. As regards the after-career of remaining 93, 9 have been re-convicted, 3 have died and 10 are untraceable and 71 or 78·8 per cent are definitely reported as leading honest lives. Thirty-five boys are following the trades taught in the school, while 36 boys are engaged in other trades.

After career of the Reformatory School boys.

PART IV--General.

27. For judging the effect of the system of probational release, enquiries regarding the after-career of 1,562 probationers finally released during the last three years, were made through the Zaildars. Reports have been received in respect of 874 probationers only, which show that 773 men have given good account of themselves, 12 are dead, 49 are untraceable and 40 men have been convicted or suspected. The percentage of ex-probationers definitely reported to be leading honest life comes to 88·4, which is a clear proof of the reclamatory value of the system of probational release. Two statements B and C showing the offences for which the 773 and 40 men, referred above, were actually convicted, are appended.

After career of the released.

28. The Reclamation Officer assisted the Home Secretary to Government, Punjab, in the disposal of 506 cases of commutation, conditional release and appeals of mercy.

Miscellaneous.

B. RAI,

*Reclamation Officer and Inspector-General
of Reformatory Schools, Punjab.*

APPENDIX A.

AFTER-CAREER OF BOYS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEARS 1935, 1936 AND 1937.

Serial No.	—	1935 (1)	1936 (2)	1937 (3)	Total.
1	Total number discharged in three years.	42	42	25	109
2	Number who were taught Agriculture	6	8	10	24
3	Number in entry 2 occupied in Agriculture.	4	4	1	9
4	Number who were taught other trades	30	25	14	69
5	Number in entry 4 occupied in trades and handicrafts taught them.	10	8	8	26
6	Occupied in industries not taught them in School.	3	2	1	6
		8	12	10	30
7	Un-employed or with friends	..	..	..	..
8	Re-convicted	5	3	1	9
9	Of bad character	..	..	..	..
10	Died	1	1	1	3
11	Not known or not reported on	5	3	2	10
	{ Transferred to Punjab Mental Hospital	..	..	1	6
	{ Discharged on appeal	..	..	2	
(1)	{ Transferred to Meerut Jail	..	..	1	
	{ Escaped	..	..	1	
	{ Re-convicted while on license	..	..	1	
	{ Discharged under Government orders	..	..	..	9
(2)	{ Discharged on appeal	..	..	5	
	{ Transferred to Reformatory School, Jubbulpore	..	..	1	
	{ Escaped	..	..	2	
(3)	{ Discharged on appeal	..	..	..	1

APPENDIX B.
STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES FOR WHICH EX-PROBATIONERS, WHO
ARE REPORTED TO BE LEADING HONEST LIVES WERE
CONVICTED.

(PARAGRAPH 27 OF THE REPORT.)

Name of offence for which convicted.	Number of ex-probationers convicted for the offences in column I.
PROBATION CIRCLE.	
Offences affecting life (Chapter XVI, I. P. C.)	468
Offences against property (Chapter XVII, I. P. C.)	35
Offences affecting life and against property (Chapter XVI/XVII, I. P. C.).	16
Offences against public tranquility (Chapter VIII, I. P. C.) ..	2
Offences affecting life and against public tranquility (Chapter XVI/VIII, I. P. C.).	119
Offences affecting life against property and public tranquility (Chapter XVI/XVII/VIII, I. P. C.).	2
Offences relating to false evidence and against public justice (Chapter XI, I. P. C.).	6
Offences affecting life, relating to false evidence and against public justice (Chapter XVI/XI, I. P. C.).	1
Offences affecting life, relating to false evidence and against public tranquility (Chapter XVI/XI/V. I. P. C.).	1
Abetment of offence affecting life (Chapter XVI/XI/VIII, I. P. C.)	1
Attempt to commit offences affecting life (Chapter XVI/XXIII, I. P. C.).	2
Offences affecting life and of the criminal breach of contracts of service (Chapter XVI/XIX, I. P. C.).	1
Offences against property, relating to documents and to trade marks or property marks (Chapter XVII/XVIII, I. P. C.).	4
Offences against property and public tranquility (Chapter XVII/VIII, I. P. C.).	1
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps (Chapter XII, I. P. C.).	1
Offences relating to documents and to trade marks or property marks (Chapter XVIII, I. P. C.).	1
Offences relating to marriage (Chapter XX, I. P. C.).	1
Offences affecting life against property and public tranquility and relating to documents and to trade or property marks (Chapter XVI/XVII/XVIII/V, I. P. C.)	1
Offences against property and public tranquility and relating to documents and to trade or property marks (Chapter XVII/XVIII/V, I. P. C.).	1
Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons (Chapter VIII, Cr. P. C.).	1
Arms Act	3
Total ..	638

APPENDIX B.—CONCLD.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES FOR WHICH EX-PROBATIONERS,
WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE LEADING HONEST LIVES WERE
CONVICTED.

PARAGRAPH 27 OF THE REPORT.

Name of offences for which convicted.	Number of ex-proba- tioners convicted for the offences in Column I.
BUREWALA FARMS.	
Offences affecting life (Chapter XVI, I. P. C.)	83
Offences affecting life and against public tranquility (Chapter XVI/VIII, I. P. C.).	38
Offences against property (Chapter XVII, I. P. C.)	6
Offences affecting life and against property (Chapter XVII/ XVII, I. P. C.).	2
Offences against property and relating to documents and to trade or property marks (Chapter XVII/XVIII, I. P. C.).	1
Abetment of offences against property (Chapter XVII/V, I. P. C.).	1
Offences relating to false evidence and against public justice (Chapter XI, I. P. C.).	1
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps (Chapter XII, I. P. C.).	1
Offences affecting life, against property and public tranquility (Chapter XVI/XVI/VIII, I. P. C.).	2
Total	135

APPENDIX C.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES FOR WHICH *EX-PROBATIONERS*, WHO ARE REPORTED TO BE RE-CONVICTED OR OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER WERE ORIGINALLY CONVICTED.

(PARAGRAPH 27 OF THE REPORT).

Name of offence for which originally convicted.	Number of <i>ex-probationers</i> re-convicted.	Number of <i>ex-probationers</i> suspected.	Total.
BUREWALA.			
Offences affecting life (Chapter XVI, I. P. C.).	1	1	2
Offences against property.	1	..	1
Total	2	1	3
PROBATION CIR LE.			
Offences affecting life (Chapter XVI, I. P. C.).	8	15	23
Offences against property (Chapter XVII, I. P. C.).	..	7	7
Offences affecting life and against public tranquility.	1	5	6
Offences against property and public, tranquility Chapter XVII/VIII, I. P. C.).	..	1	1
Defamation	..	1	1
Total	9	29	38



