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Annual Administration Report of
the Bombay Province Probation
and After-Care Association
for 1943-44



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**Annual Report of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association
for the year 1943-44.**

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association has much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Association for the year ended 31st March 1944.

2. Sir S. Rangnekar was renominated by Government as President of the Association for a period of one year from 1st November 1943. Mr. O. H. Brown and Sir H. P. Dastur were re-elected as Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer of the Association respectively at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 19th November 1943. Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S., Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province, Poona, succeeded Mr. V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S., as Secretary of the Association in September 1943. Mr. A. K. Khan continued as Assistant Secretary throughout the year under report.

3. The second Annual General Meeting of the Association under its Revised Constitution was held in Bombay on the 19th November 1943 and a copy of the minutes of this meeting is given in Appendix I. The following non-official members were elected to the Managing Committee under rule 11 (2) (c) of the Revised Rules :—

- (1) Mrs. Tarabai Manekal Premchand, (2) Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange,
- (3) Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, (4) Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, (5) Mr. C. Twynam and (6) Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

4. The President in his inaugural address at the time of the Annual General Meeting stressed the need for more trained social workers, more institutions, greater public support and also the need for the establishment of a Sub-Committee (called the Employment and Propaganda Sub-Committee) to devise ways and means of bringing to the notice of the public the work of the Association and to formulate a scheme for finding suitable employment for the youths coming under its care or influence. This Committee met once during the year under report and outlined a scheme for propaganda through the Press and the Radio.

5. It is gratifying to note that some of the members of the Managing Committee of the Association have already helped to find employment for lads in Bombay and the members of the Propaganda and Employment Sub-Committee propose to see employers of labour in the matter. Through the kind efforts of Mr. C. Twynam a possibility has been opened up of employing some of the licensees in the Railway Workshop at Dohad. The Association proposes to start an After-Care Hostel at Dohad for which the necessary funds have been recently sanctioned by Government.

MEETINGS OF THE MANAGING COMMITTEE.

6. The Managing Committee of the Association meets once every quarter in Bombay and the four meetings of the Committee were held regularly during the year. The Managing Committee besides considering various proposals affecting grants-in-aid to be paid by the Association for appointment of additional Probation Officers, renting buildings for Remand Homes and After-Care Hostels, salaries of Probation Officers etc. encouraged also affiliation of any society engaged in endeavour either wholly or in some part similar to that of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association and willing to co-operate with the Association and to work under its direction. The released Prisoner's Aid Society, Ahmedabad, was affiliated to the Provincial Association during the year and this Society has agreed to take up the work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and after-care of Borstal School licensees in addition to the work of aid to released prisoners which it was already doing.

7. Since no local agency came forward to take up the work of after-care in Bombay City and suburban district as an affiliated body, the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association decided to take up all the work in Bombay including that under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and has appointed a sub-Committee to supervise the work. The arrangements made are described later in this report.

8. Government have been pleased to sanction the necessary Travelling Allowance to the representatives of the District Associations and of affiliated societies elected to serve on the Managing Committee of the Provincial Association. It is hoped that the representatives of the District Associations will attend future meetings regularly and assist the Committee in its deliberations.

The Managing Committee also from time to time reviews the working of the District Associations in the mofussil on receipt of reports of the scope and extent of work done by them.

SCOPE OF WORK.

9. How the work of the Provincial Association is carried on through the District Associations and affiliated societies is shown below. There are nine District Associations in the Province doing active work of the following nature :—

(1) Each of these District Associations maintains a Remand Home for children dealt with under the Bombay Children Act and provides through the Probation Officers—for preliminary inquiries in respect of children to be placed before the Juvenile Court, and for supervision of children released on probation with supervision by the said court.

(2) They also make inquiries in respect of children committed to Certified Schools and of lads committed to the Borstal School, Dharwar, and they also make pre-license inquiries about home conditions and fitness or otherwise of parents or guardians when inmates are being considered for release from these institutions. The Probation Officers of the Associations supervise these licensees.

(3) In like manner in areas in which the Probation of Offenders Act has been brought into operation the Associations make preliminary inquiries in respect of offenders for the benefit of whom courts are considering extension of the provisions of the Act; and the Associations supervise probationers released under the Act under supervision of a Probation Officer.

10. The provincial Association has to arrange for after-care of licensees released to areas other than those covered by District Associations and to Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District through paid Probation Officers in this latter area (of Bombay City and Suburban District) and through local officials and Voluntary Probation Officers elsewhere. Work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act could not be started in Bombay itself during the year under report in an organized manner as it was only after the close of the year that Government sanctioned the necessary grants for work under the Act and for aid to released prisoners. Necessary arrangements for the work have now been made.

In addition to the work mentioned in para. 9 above the District Associations and the Provincial Association have to arrange for employment and for hostel accommodation for some of the licensees and adults dealt with under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, and for released prisoners also. With increase in work in these fields there will be a greater demand for employment and the difficulties of the District Associations and of the Provincial Association in meeting this demand will be accentuated.

EXTENT OF WORK.

11. The 9 District Associations which are functioning actively are (1) Ahmedabad, (2) Surat, (3) Poona, (4) Ahmednagar, (5) Satara, (6) Sholapur, (7) Bijapur, (8) Belgaum, and (9) Dharwar. From Appendix No. III it will be seen that on the whole the work under the Bombay Children Act has increased in all areas. The increase in Surat is particularly striking. So it is also in Poona and Sholapur though in a somewhat lesser degree. In Poona, however, the total number of cases which is now 641, is very large. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases dealt with by the Ahmednagar and Belgaum Associations but the decrease is very slight and is largely attributable to local difficulties (e.g. insufficient Remand Home accommodation, absence of Probation Officer who had gone for training etc.). It is to be hoped that all local District Committees will continue to make strenuous efforts to rouse public interest in the work of the Associations. These nine Associations employ a total of 15 Probation Officers; of them ten have either been trained or are undergoing training. The report of the Juvenile Branch published by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools gives fuller information regarding the work of the District Associations under the Bombay Children Act.

12. Some of the District Committees have met more regularly during the year under report than in previous years. The financial condition of the Dharwar, Poona and Ahmedabad Associations is fairly satisfactory but that of the other Associations is far from being so. Only three Associations have been able to secure reasonable grants from the local bodies; the remaining ones get either meagre grants of about Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 from each of the local bodies, or none at all. Through lack of local support, it is diet charges (paid on account of children on remand) and the grants from the Provincial Association as contributions towards the salaries of the Probation Officers and towards the rent of the Remand Homes that constitute the principal sources of income of most of the Associations. This is obviously unsatisfactory (especially as far as reliance on "diet charges" is concerned) and when these Associations take up work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and aid to released prisoners, they will find the unsatisfactory state of their finances thrown into greater prominence. The District Associations at Satara and Ahmednagar had actually to be helped with supplementary grants during the year. It is, therefore, very necessary for the District Associations to make the public realise the importance of the work they are doing and the responsibility of the public in maintaining the Association's work at a high level.

13. Besides the 9 District Associations doing active work there are three District Associations affiliated to the Provincial Association which though formed in name and affiliated for some considerable time now have not as yet started active work.

These are :—

(a) *The District Probation and After-Care Association, Kaira.*—The Association has collected some small amount and had hoped to start work during the year but this hope was not fulfilled as sufficient funds still could not be got together. Recent reports indicate that it is likely still to be some time before the Association makes any headway in starting actual work in the District. It is maintained that the figures of juvenile delinquency in the District are not so large as to demand special institutions for them. Reported figures are however little or no indication of the extent of the need for protection at least. Experience has shown that where machinery for protection of children does exist then only is the public

inclined to take the case of a child in need of protection to the nearest Court or other authority. With the establishment of an Association providing the required machinery many cases come to light in which otherwise the child would be victimised, cruelly treated or debauched without hope of succour.

(b) *The Probation and After-Care Association, Panch Mahals*—This District Association has held no meetings during the last two years. Efforts are being made to revive the Association and to collect funds.

(c) *The Probation and After-Care Association, Broach*.—The Association has collected more than Rs. 1,200 and has decided to engage a building for a Remand Home and to appoint a Probation Officer as soon as Parts II and III of the Bombay Children Act are applied to the Municipal areas of Broach and Ankleshwar. The question of the extension of the provisions of Act to the areas concerned is being taken up with Government.

14. There are only two actively functioning District Associations in the Northern Division. In the Central Division there are four and in the Southern Division, three. There are large towns in all Districts of the Northern Division and the three Districts mentioned in paragraph 13 above do not lack urban areas of considerable size. If necessary steps are taken to start active work in these three Districts a large number of children are likely to be benefitted. In addition to these three somewhat nominal District Associations just discussed, there are Sub-Committees of the Provincial Association in the Thana and Nasik Districts but it has not been possible so far to organize full fledged Associations in these Districts. In West Khandesh the Victoria Orphanage is being used as a Remand Home and efforts have been made to take up work under the Bombay Children Act in respect of delinquent children with the help of Voluntary Probation Officers. It is hoped that measures for the application of the whole Act will soon be taken. East Khandesh has taken the initial steps of forming Committees and collecting funds but there has been no progress beyond that stage. In Karwar in Southern Division on account of lack of public response efforts that were once made to form an Association have for the time being been abandoned.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AFTER-CARE.

15. The system of releasing lads on license from the Borstal School, Dharwar, has been followed for many years past. Most of the certified Schools also are now using the system to an increasing extent every year. As a rule an inmate who has completed 2/3 of the period of his detention in an institution is released on license; inmates who seem clearly to show that further institutional treatment is not required for them are licensed out even earlier, provided they have stayed for at least 6 months in an institution. Each licensee released from an institution is placed under the supervision of a Probation Officer obtained through the agency of the Provincial Association. The principle underlying this after-care is helpful supervision and guidance. There are many lads on whom these influences applied at the time when they are brought in contact with conditions of life outside the institution, exercise a very beneficial effect. Such lads, often without friends or helpful relatives of their own, more often with former friends of a degraded type, and who on leaving the institutions would otherwise be deprived of any kind of beneficial influence, find in the Probation Officers some one who will give a helping hand to lift them out of adverse conditions constituting a temptation to revert to anti-social acts. The Probation Officers assist the licensees, placed under their supervision, to find employment. They persuade the spendthrift to open accounts in savings banks. They put the lads into touch with persons and institutions where

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healthy influences can be brought to bear on them. They see whether anything can be done to improve conditions in bad homes which are breeding grounds of child offenders. So comprehensive is the scope of help that a Probation Officer can extend towards his probationers or licensees that in many cases these seek the friendly help of a Probation Officer even after their license period has expired; and the Probation Officer's advice continues to carry weight though there may be no obligation on the part of the licensee to follow it.

It need hardly be emphasized that genuine after-care is not a matter of casual relief in the form of money or kind or mere surveillance; but it aims at befriending and giving help and guidance to those who would otherwise be without resources in the difficult aim of obtaining a good start in life. The better the after-care and the more intensive it is, the more must the incidence of crime decrease.

JUVENILE COURT WORK OF DISTRICT ASSOCIATIONS.

16. Appendix III shows the Juvenile Court work of the District Associations. There was an increase in the Juvenile Court work of most of the Associations during the year, increases being most marked in Sholapur and Surat. From column No. 13 of the Appendix it will however be seen that the proportion that the number of cases dealt with under supervision bears to the total number of cases coming before the Juvenile Courts differs considerably from district to district so that probation work of some Association is proportionately heavier than that of others. It will be seen also that the Juvenile Courts at Ahmedabad and Surat had to place a large number of children under supervision as sufficient vacancies in Certified Schools were not available and there is no major Certified School in Gujerat. It is much to be regretted that excepting in Poona the number of girls dealt with under the Bombay Children Act is very small.

The reports of the District Associations concerned and the Annual Administration Report of the Juvenile Branch issued by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province, Poona, give information in more detail about the work of these Associations under the Bombay Children Act.

LICENSEES RELEASED DURING THE YEAR 1943-44 AND ANALYSIS OF AFTER-CARE WORK IN 1943-44.

17. Appendix IV shows the distribution of licensees released during the year while Appendix V gives information about the number of licensees supervised during the last three years. At the beginning of the year there were 298 licensees under supervision, 412 licensees were released during the year, thus making a total of 710 licensees supervised as against a total of 658 licensees supervised during the previous year and 436 licensees released during the same year. Though there was no increase in the number of licensees released during the year, the total number of licensees supervised during the year appreciably increased as many Certified School licensees were on license for a longer period and the cases of such licensees were spread over a period of one or two years. A longer period of supervision in respect of Certified School licensees gives an opportunity to the Probation Officer to help the young people concerned to tide over the critical adolescent period. A further reason for increase in the number of licensees was the temporary transfer of the Yeravda Industrial School to Nasrapur. Curtailment of accommodation on that account made it necessary to send out as many on license as were at all fit so to be treated.

The following figures show the distribution of work of supervision among paid and honorary workers :—

	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
1. No. supervised by paid P. Os.	151	203	265	332	400
2. No. supervised by Vol. P. Os.					
(a) By Officials ..	68	57	104	74	98
(b) By non-Officials ..	178	197	152	252	212
Total of (2) ..	246	254	256	326	310
Grand Total ..	397	457	521	658	710

18. It will also be seen from Appendix IV that 65 licensees were released outside the Province as against 74 and 63 of the previous two years. This shows that a large number of foreign children and lads continue to be committed to the institutions of this Province. In addition in this year there was a larger number, about 35, licensees of foreign origin admitted to our After-Care Hostels. It is generally difficult to find Probation Officers for licensees released outside Bombay Province and when they are available, the supervision is unsatisfactory and perfunctory. In the United Provinces, however, the paid Probation Officers of the United Provinces Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society supervised our licensees released to that district.

19. The Secretary of the Provincial Association whose office is in Poona sends the necessary information to the Probation Officer about the release of a licensee to be supervised by him. The Probation Officer is also informed of the antecedents of the licensee and of any particular difficulties in his case, with, as far as possible, suggestions as to how they may be solved. Circular letters about the duties of a Probation Officer are sent to the prospective Probation Officers. The reports on the licensees which are sent every month by the Probation Officers (either stipendiary or voluntary) to the Secretary are examined by the Secretary's office and necessary suggestions regarding treatment of the licensees are made to the Probation Officers from time to time, so as to maintain close touch with the progress of the licensees.

20. The following figures give the proportion of successes and failures with licensees from Borstal School and from Certified Schools :—

	Borstal School.	Certified School.
(1) Total number of cases closed	189	195
(2) Terminated with success	124	128
(3) Doubtful	11	9
(4) Died	1	1
(5) Closed as failure :—		
(a) Sent to Borstal School	8	7
(b) Sent back to Certified School .. .. .	.....	8
(c) Sent to jail	3	2
(d) Abandoned as failure	19	12
(e) Still absconding	16	24
(f) Undertrial .. .. .	.....	.....
(g) Pending before the Investigating Committee	1	.....
Total of (5)	47	53

The percentage of failure in respect of Borstal School and Certified School licensees works out at 24·9 and 27·2 respectively. The percentages of the previous two years were 22·0 and 27·9 (for 1942-43) and 21·1 and 36·1 (for 1941-42) respectively. The figures for lads from Borstal are disappointing, there being a slight deterioration instead of improvement. In the case of Certified Schools however the marked improvement after 1941-42 has been maintained. Release to After-Care Hostels is to some extent responsible for this success as remunerative work has been available in places like Poona and Bombay. The various avenues of employment created by the war situation have, however, helped many lads to make a good start in life.

21. The figures given above, though of some value, cannot however, be a sure guide to the incidence of failure and success ultimately in the after life of licensees. A lad may keep straight in an After-Care Hostel but after finishing his license period he may again relapse into delinquency. In the same way some licensees living with their guardians do not leave their place of residence during their period of license—as they are required by the conditions of license to stay in their native place—but soon after the license period is over they are found often to leave their native place and to shift to places where they come across their former companions in whose company they revert to their old ways. It sometimes happens also that licensees who proved failures while on license have been found to have settled down well subsequently. It is hoped that with the taking up of organized work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act it will be possible to get a better idea of the percentage of recidivism amongst Borstal School lads and those who have been to Certified Schools; and of the efficacy of the treatment provided by our correctional institutions. It is hoped also that with a net work of full-fledged Associations established in all districts and with an adequate number of trained Probation Officers, employed by the affiliated bodies, the percentage of failure both immediate (known at present), and ultimate (a matter for conjecture) will be considerably reduced. Meantime, however, there can be little doubt that to get proportionately more lads safely through their license period marks some improvement, and that any reverse is equally to be regretted.

AFTER-CARE HOSTELS.

22. The four hostels at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona and Hubli continued to admit licensees who had no homes to return to or who could not be released to the care of their guardians on account of unsatisfactory home conditions. The After-Care Hostel is run directly by the Provincial Association while the other three are run by their respective Associations. As greater facilities for employment exist in Bombay and Poona than in other places, most of the lads were sent to these two hostels. The pressure on the Bombay Hostel continued to increase as the lads of the hostel had to stay on in it even after their license period was over on account of the acute shortage of residential accommodation in the city. It is with a view to relieve this pressure especially that the Association propose to start the After-Care Hostel at Dohad (District Panchmahals). The Yervada Industrial School has also maintained a hostel in its vicinity for lads released on license from the school and employed in the Kirkee factories. The staff of the school supervised these boys. The Sheppard After-Care Association, Bombay, maintains a Hostel but only for discharged boys of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay.

23. During the year under report 153 boys were released to live in the After-Care Hostels as compared to 119 and 70 of the previous two years. Seventy-five of these licensees actually completed their period of license satisfactorily during the year while 32 either absconded or proved failures. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 48 and 38 respectively. The Provincial Association supplies each Certified School licensee who is a destitute and who is released to an After-Care Hostel with an outfit (clothing and bedding) costing about Rs. 15 while each Borstal School lad released to an After-Care Hostel also gets a similar outfit and a part of expenses of this outfit is borne by the Provincial Association. Each licensee on his arrival at the Hostel (Bombay) is provided with free meals for as long as he remains unemployed. Most of the boys of the hostel contribute towards the meal charges but the charges of those who abscond without paying have to be met from the funds of the Provincial Association. As the number of inmates released to the mofussil areas is comparatively smaller the District Associations are more readily able to find employment for greater proportion of the licensees released to their care. In Bombay, however, on account of the increased number of lads being released there every year just because the employment situation had been good it is now being found difficult to find suitable work for all of them. Though avenues of employment in Poona for labour of a better than "casual" kind are still good in Bombay the peak seems to have been passed and, failing particular willingness on the part of large employers of labour to take lads from the Hostel, difficulty is being felt and will increase with the increase in numbers in the near future.

The Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad, has agreed to take up after-care of Borstal School licensees in addition to work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act and if regular and suitable work is found for these licensees it would be possible to send more Gujerati-speaking boys to the hostel of the Society which is housed in suitable buildings.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

24. The Investigating Committee appointed by Government to deal with cases of Borstal lads who commit breach of licence conditions met thirteen times during the year and considered twenty-five cases as against fifteen meetings and thirty cases in the previous year.

The Committee considered 5 cases of lads released under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code. When lads are released under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, one of the important conditions laid down is that they should not enter Bombay Province. They are repatriated to their native places by the Inspector-General of Prisons under the orders of Government.

In the majority of cases we have noticed that most of the lads produced before the Investigating Committee are charged with a fresh offence. Either they commit thefts or receive stolen property. In all 14 cases were brought before the Investigating Committee for thefts and in six cases the licence was revoked for breach of conditions. Amongst these six lads two had committed thefts in their own homes but no offence had been registered.

25. The following cases of licensees are given in order to give a clear picture of the difficulties that the Probation Officers have to face in their efforts to rehabilitate the licensees placed under their supervision.

SOME TYPICAL CASES.

CERTIFIED SCHOOL LICENSEES

(a) *Success*—(i) A boy about 16/17 years old was released from the David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay, to live with his parents in Bombay under the supervision of the Bombay Probation Officer. The boy used to help his father in making and selling cane furniture. Half way through his license period his father died. Immediately the control at home was slackened, the boy kicked over the traces and began going to the bad. As he contracted venereal disease the Probation Officer arranged for his treatment at a hospital, took him to task on account of his bad conduct and successfully influenced him at this difficult period. As a result of this careful handling the boy was brought to realise his responsibility and again settled down to steady work and to maintain his family of which he had become the sole stay. He finished the license period successfully and is still conducting himself thoroughly satisfactorily.

(ii) M a Borstal lad, Muslim by caste, 20 years old and a resident of Poona was released from the Borstal School to his own home in Poona under the supervision of the Poona Probation Officer. The boy had only a younger brother and sister at home, all the elder brothers having gone to the war. The fact that he had immediately to assume responsibility seemed to have a good effect on the lad. For some days he worked as a coolie. Later through the efforts of the Probation Officer, he was taken up in the Poona Auxiliary Fire Service. The lad immediately insured his life. Unfortunately he lost his job owing to retrenchment. He was keen on obtaining military service. He applied for recruitment in the Indian Air Force and was recruited. By the time his license period was over he was getting Rs. 95 per mensem and had been transferred from Poona on War Service.

(iii) A young Hindu girl (S) about 17 years of age and Chambhar by caste was released from the Shradhdhanand Anath Mahilashram after careful enquiries. The parents were poor but respectable people. The girl prior to her commitment had been very head-strong, unruly and badly behaved and some doubt was entertained about her fitness for release. The girl settled down at her parent's house quite happily during her licence period and followed the guidance of her Probation Officer. During the period of licence she gradually developed a religious turn of mind and busied herself with her household duties so that her parents were very happy about her. A suitable husband was found for her and she was married. Sufficiently long supervision terminated successfully in her settling down in a happily married life.

(b) *Success after particular difficulty*—A young Muslim girl (R) from the Sholapur Certified School was married to a youthful farmer from the country and released to her husband's place on licence. Rescued from very immoral surroundings prior to her commitment, she had been found to be in a highly emotional state, and prone to entertain hatreds, and to exhibiting strange reticences also. Treated considerably and gently in the Sholapur Certified School, her fierce spirit seemed to have been tamed to a considerable extent; but it was not without some trepidation that R was launched on her matrimonial career. The husband was a prosperous youngman and provided a decent outfit and some ornaments for R, which went a long way to affecting her favourably at the outset. R was supervised for 15 months and was guided and advised by her Probation Officer who was the Lady Superintendent of the Sholapur Certified School. During this period R fell very ill, she was brought back to Sholapur Certified School and given proper medical treatment. When she had recovered to some extent she was allowed to stay for a short time with her grand-mother. This old woman, however, proved to be utterly unscrupulous.

She tried to break up the marriage and to turn the girl against her husband. The girl twice absconded and twice was brought back to the Certified School. Having been brought up in a town, she hankered after life in a town. She was, however, reconciled with her husband through the good offices of the Probation Officer and persuaded to go back with him. Meanwhile her husband got a better job. After some months of effort she finally settled down happily with her husband and behaved reasonably. By the time her licence period expired she appeared to be thoroughly reconciled to her married life and to be taking a more responsible attitude.

(c) *Failures.*—(i) N a barber (Hindu) was released from the Yeravda Industrial School to his parents in Poona under the supervision of the Poona Probation Officer. Of a stubborn and reserved disposition possessing rather a malicious sense of humour, capable and, before committal, an accomplished thief, the boy nevertheless behaved well during the period of his commitment. Directly he was released, however, he reverted to his former bad ways. Even during the first month of supervision he tried to evade supervision by changing his place of residence without informing the Probation Officer. For some months, however, although impatient of supervision he got on well; but both he and his father maintained an attitude of non-co-operation with the Probation Officer; and they again changed their place of residence without informing the Probation Officer. They were again traced and by that time it was found that (N) has been implicated in the theft of a timepiece. He was ordered to be detained in the Borstal School, Dharwar, and his case was closed as a failure.

(ii) *Technical Failure, but virtual success.*—A Gujerathi girl (S) from a Girl's Certified School in Bombay was married to a young Gujerathi, a business man, earning well. As the brother of this suitor had married a Certified School girl and the marriage had turned out very successfully, this young man was also eager to marry a girl from a Certified School. For some months S and her husband were very happy indeed. They made a trip to their native place and everything seemed to be going on smoothly. Suddenly for no apparent reason the girl ran away and could not be found. However, in a short time she was traced and brought back to the Certified School. It appeared that the girl had before her release on licence to get married become acquainted with a young man who lived near the school at which she was. Just prior to her absconding she met this young man one day accidentally in the street; and he reproached her for having married some one else. This incident unsettled the girl and she ran away. The girl's licence was revoked and she was sent back to the Certified School so that she could come to a more sensible frame of mind. There she gave birth to a child. This served to steady her and to pre-possess her mind in favour of her husband. Her licence period expired while she was still in the Certified School but the story had a happy ending as in the end all differences were over come; the girl got over her emotional and sentimental outburst and became completely reconciled to her husband.

(iii) *Technical success but virtual failure.*—A nineteen year old Maratha lad was released from the Borstal School to live with his elder brothers in Ahmednagar under the supervision of the paid Probation Officer, Ahmednagar. One of his brothers was a carpenter and the lad was also taught carpentry in the school. The family was decent, respectable and co-operative. For a few months X (the lad) worked well and behaved well. Then he started becoming irregular in attending his work. The Probation Officer advised and warned him but to no effect. Next he began evading the Probation Officer. The elder brother and the Probation Officer became worried and tried their best to over come the boy's obstinacy. As

the boy's license period was almost over no disciplinary action could be taken. The last report regarding the boy mentioned that he had started pilfering small articles from the house. It may be noticed in this case that conditions were all in favour of the boy, but he still failed. This was due mainly to bad companionship. This case serves to show the other side of the picture, viz. the disappointing relapse of some youths and their sullen disregard of any help proffered.

Another illustration of a different kind will serve to show the difficulties of after-care. A seventeen year old Sindhi lad with 2 previous convictions was committed to the Borstal School and released after 2½ years of training to Sind to his father who is a small grain merchant. It is very difficult to get Voluntary Probation Officers in some of the outlying parts of Sind and in this case no one was willing to send reports regarding the lad except the father. This arrangement, make shift and unsatisfactory as it was, had to be accepted. For the remaining period the father sent monthly reports stating that the lad was earning a living by selling pulses in the market. No final report was forthcoming but on a special reference being made, the Mukhtiyarkar (not the father) stated that the lad used to spend all the money he earned, and the father had to support him and feed him, while he was not willing to give any money to the father. Just 23 days after the final date of release he committed another theft and was arrested.

DOUBTFUL CASES.

(d) A fifteen year old boy was admitted in the Yeravda Industrial School as he was uncontrollable. He was from Hubli. He was a Bestar by caste and his parents were registered settlers staying "within the wire" in the settlement. While in school he learned carpentry, he was also educated up to V Kannad. After two years' training he was released on license to his father under the supervision of the Probation Officer. The Probation Officer asked him to work in the settlement carpentry workshop as a trainee. He worked for some months in the settlement carpentry shop. Then he left the job. Another job was found for him in a mill; but he did not persevere in that either. He absconded from Hubli and it was reported afterwards that he had joined the Army. Inquiries were made but no definite information could be secured as the correct address, number and other details required for identification of the boy, could not be secured. Under the circumstances the case had to be closed as doubtful.

THE PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT.

26. The Act has been applied to the following 7 municipal boroughs and 4 cantonments in the Province with effect from 29th September 1941 :—

<i>Municipal Boroughs.</i>	<i>Cantonments.</i>
1. Ahmedabad.	1. Ahmedabad.
2. Poona City.	2. Poona.
3. Poona Suburban.	3. Kirkee.
4. Sholapur.	4. Belgaum.
5. Dharwar.	
6. Hubli.	
7. Belgaum.	

The Act has also been applied to the Bombay City and to some suburban areas of the Bombay Suburban District with effect from 1st April 1944. The Managing Committee of the Provincial Association, after consulting the various District Associations, in its meeting held on 14th June 1943 decided that organised work under the Act and aid to released prisoners should be taken up by the Provincial Association with the help of the District Associations and the affiliated societies. The Committee also came to the conclusion that for the proper working of the Act paid Probation Officers were necessary as hitherto very few persons had come forward to work as Voluntary Probation Officers to supervise the probationers dealt with under the Act. It was, however, found that in some cases the District Associations could for the present take up the additional work in the beginning with their present staffs. The Committee decided that the District Associations or the affiliated societies should be allocated grants limited to a fixed amount in each case for help to probationers and released prisoners provided these Associations themselves collected sums for this purpose. The necessary grants (of the total amount of Rs. 3,600) have now been sanctioned by Government and the District Associations concerned have been requested to start the work at an early date. Steps are also being taken to apply the Act to the areas of other District Associations.

27. Work under the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act includes preliminary inquiries in cases of offenders in respect of whom application of the provisions of the Act is contemplated; and it includes also supervision of such probationers as are placed under the supervision of Probation Officers by the Courts. The most important factor in rehabilitating probationers and released prisoners consists of finding suitable employment for them; while it is important also to endeavour to reconcile them with their relatives and to encourage in them a desire to live by honest means. In view of the large numbers of adults that will come under the care and protection of the Association it is necessary that vigorous propaganda should be carried on to impress upon the public the needs of the Association and of the adults dealt with by it.

It has been arranged with the jail authorities that necessary intimation regarding prisoners to be released should be given to the Probation Officers one month prior to their due date of release so that the Probation Officers could interview the prisoners and make suitable plans for their return home and for their obtaining employment, etc.

FINANCE.

28. The statement of receipts and payments of the Association for the year 1943-44 is shown in Appendix VI. During the year under report Rs. 265 were received as subscription from members, District Associations (including the Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad) as against Rs. 245 of the previous year. Of the total receipts of the Association of about Rs. 22,500 during the year Rs. 22,000 were accounted for by the Government grant. Without this liberal grant from Government the Provincial Association could not have given the necessary help to the District Associations and have met the expenses for work directly managed by it. During the year grants-in-aid were sanctioned for the rent of the buildings of Remand Homes at Hubli and Bijapur and that of the After-Care Hostel at Poona. In addition to this the Association also agreed to meet half the pay of the third Probation Officer each of the Poona and the Dharwar Association. On account of increase in work in Bombay City a second Probation Officer was appointed in May

13. During the year about Rs. 4,900 and Rs. 1,800 were paid as moiety and full allowance respectively of the Probation Officers of the District Associations compared to about Rs. 3,920 paid in the previous year on account of half pay of Probation Officers of the District Associations.

Since the Provincial Association and the District Associations have decided to take up work under the Probation of Offenders Act and aid to released prisoners, these Associations will now be required to collect amounts for help to the probationers and released prisoners. On account of the increase in the work of these associations it is vitally necessary that they should not have any anxiety about funds to meet the expenses for the increased work and for the extension of work to other areas. The Managing-Committee, therefore, takes this opportunity to appeal to the public and to employers of labour to help this Association and its affiliated societies by contributing to it or by employing the persons taken care of by the Committee and the affiliated Associations.

HELP RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

29. The Managing Committee takes this opportunity to thank the various organisations and the many Voluntary Probation Officers who supervised the licensees during the year; and to thank no less also the Honorary Secretaries and other workers of the District Associations, many of whom have devoted much time and energy to the furtherance of the object of the children and other cognate acts, often under considerable difficulties, and in spite of receiving, in most cases, little public support. The following organisations have in addition to supervising licensees also caused pre-license inquiries to be made on behalf of the Provincial Association:—

- (1) The Karachi Children's Welfare Society,
- (2) The U. P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society,
- (3) The Bengal After-Care Association,
- (4) The Industrial Settlement, Hubli.

Our thanks are also due to those Certified Schools which arranged to supervise their licensees wherever it was possible for them to do so. It is however requested that on account of the difficulty of finding out women Probation Officers to supervise them, the Certified Schools should keep in contact with their girl ex-inmates by sending some of their staff members to visit them from time to time.

Hitherto requests for providing work for licensees have been made to various employers of labour known to the Probation Officers supervising those licensees and those employers who have been sympathetic towards the cause of the Association and who have already employed licensees. On account of the necessity for finding employment for a larger number of probationers (to be dealt with under the Probation of Offenders Act) and for released prisoners, however, it is not possible to make a personal approach to the various employers of labour. The Managing Committee, therefore, takes this opportunity of appealing to the various employers of labour to give a helping hand to the Associations in settling the licensees by providing them with work and thereby giving them an opportunity of earning an honest livelihood. As stated elsewhere in this report the Propaganda and the Employment Sub-Committee of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Province Probation and After-care Association have this matter of an approach to various employers of labour in Bombay City particularly under consideration at present; and the District Associations have been requested to elect employers of labour on their District Committees to advise the Committee in finding work for the persons taken care of by the Association.

CONCLUSION.

30. The year under report has seen the widening of the scope of the Associations' work. The Association has assumed new responsibilities and new work. A review of the past few years' work will serve to show how the Association has been steadily developing year by year. It is hoped that the public will recognise this development and, appreciating the aims and the ideals underlying the work, will give it ever increasing support.

(Signed) T. E. STREATFIELD,
Secretary.

(Signed) S. RANGNEKAR,
President.

APPENDIX I.

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Associations, Poona, held in Bombay on the 19th November 1943.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association was held in the Committee Room of the Civil Secretariat, Fort, Bombay, on Friday the 19th November 1943 at 6 p.m. under the presidentship of Sir S. Rangnekar. The following members were present :—

1. Sir S. Rangnekar (President),
2. Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand,
3. Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tayabji, M.L.C., J.P.,
4. Miss N. R. Dongre,
5. The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada,
6. Dr. J. F. Bulsara,
7. Mr. H. E. Butler, O.B.E., I.P., J.P.,
8. Mr. C. Twynam,
9. Mr. T. E. Streatfield, I.C.S. (Secretary),
10. Rao Saheb R. D. Mule,
11. Mr. A. K. Khan (Assistant Secretary),
12. Mr. G. N. Harshe,
13. Dr. N. M. Purandhare.

The President Sir S. Rangnekar in opening the meeting regretted that so many both ex-officio and elected members had not attended the meeting and expressed the hope that as many as possible would make a point of assisting the Association in its future deliberations.

He further said that the members were now familiar with the work of the Association under the three Acts but he felt it desirable to emphasise the fact that on account of the increase in the work of the Association there was a need for more institutions and trained social workers for which more money was required. Government had been not illiberal with grants to meet the expenses of the Association but he was sorry still to find that practically no public support had been forthcoming. He was of opinion that if sufficient publicity was given to the work of the Association adequate support from the public would be forthcoming. He wished to suggest, therefore, that a sub-committee should be formed to take up this work and to suggest some practical ways and means of acquainting the public with the work of the Association; and he appealed to the members of the Association resident in Bombay to take up this work.

He also referred, in respect of after-care of licensees and adult probation work, to the great need for provision of suitable employment; to be arranged, either by directly approaching employers of labour, or by establishing an Employment Bureau. He appreciated the individual help rendered by Mr. C. Twynam of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Dr. J. F. Bulsara of the Bombay Municipality in employing lads of the After-care Hostel, Bombay and hoped that they would continue their most welcome help to the Association in this respect. In concluding his remarks on this subject he suggested that a sub-committee, formed to deal with propaganda, might tackle this matter of employment also.

In reviewing the work of the Association during the year under report he referred to the increase in the number of licensees supervised during the year and to the steady, if not striking, progress made by the Association. He drew the attention of the members to the important nature of work to be undertaken by the Association in Bombay City and urban areas of the Bombay Suburban District when the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938, should be applied to those areas and informed the members that a sub-committee had been appointed to arrange and supervise the work of the Association in Bombay City and Bombay Suburban District.

He expressed appreciation of the work done by Mr. V. L. Gidwani until recently Secretary of the Association and proposed to thank him on his own behalf and on behalf of the Association. He extended a welcome to the new Secretary, Mr. T. E. Streatfield on his own behalf and that of the Association expressed appreciation of the continued good work done by Mr. A. K. Khan, the Assistant Secretary.

Dr. J. F. Bulsara in agreeing with the President in his remarks stressed the need for more publicity to bring to the notice of the public the work of the Association and the need to secure employment for the licensees and probationers. He moved the following resolution seconded by Rao Saheb R. D. Mule, which was passed unanimously.

In view of the remarks made by the President, the following ladies and gentlemen should form a sub-committee to suggest ways and means of bringing to the notice of the public the work of the Association and to formulate a scheme to find suitable employment for youths coming under the care or influence of the Association :—

1. Sir S. Rangnekar,
2. Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji,
3. Mrs. T. M. Premchand.
4. Mr. C. Twynam,
5. Dr. J. P. Bulsara,
6. Sir V. N. Chandavarkar,
7. The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Secretary, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association,
8. Co-opted members as suggested by Mrs. T. M. Premchand.

The business before the meeting was then further proceeded with :—

Item No. 1.—On a motion from the Chair—the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were confirmed.

Item No. 2.—Mrs. T. M. Premchand proposed and Mr. G. N. Harshe seconded a resolution to the effect that Mr. Oscar H. Brown be elected Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year. The resolution was passed.

Item No. 3.—On a motion from the Chair—seconded by the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada, the following six members were elected to serve on the Managing Committee of the Association under rule 11 (2) (c) of the Revised Rules for the ensuing year :—

- (1) Sir V. N. Chandavarkar,
- (2) Mrs. T. M. Premchand,
- (3) Dr. J. P. Bulsara,
- (4) Mr. C. Twynam,
- (5) Sir Ishwardas Lakhmidas,
- (6) Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange, subject to her consent to serve on the Managing Committee. In case she was not able to accept the invitation it was decided to invite Mrs. Fatehali to serve on the Committee.

Item No. 4.—As proposed by Mrs. T. M. Premchand and seconded by Mr. C. Twynam, a resolution was passed re-electing Sir H. P. Dastur, Honorary Treasurer of the Association for the ensuing year.

Item No. 5.—The members were informed that the accounts of the Association were to be audited by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, once in two years and that the Association was to arrange for the audit of the Accounts in the year when they were not audited by the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts. It was, therefore, decided that the Backward Class Officer who is also the Secretary of the Association may be requested to spare the Auditor of the Department to audit the accounts of the Association for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. C. Twynam and seconded by Rao Saheb R. D. Mule.

Item No. 6.—The Annual Report and the statements of Accounts for the year 1942-43 were adopted.

Proposed by Miss N. R. Dongre and seconded by Mr. G. N. Harshe.

Item No. 7.—The members were informed of the proposals of the Managing Committee of the Association regarding machinery to be provided for enforcing the Bombay Probation of Offenders Act when it is applied to Bombay City and the urban areas of the Bombay Suburban District. The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada seconded by Mr. G. N. Harshe proposed that the said proposals may be adopted.

Passed unanimously.

Item No. 8.—The next meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association was fixed for Friday the 21st January 1944.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

(Signed) T. E. STRAIGHT, D.
Secretary.

(Signed) S. RANGNEKAR,
President.

APPENDIX II.

List of members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Associations for the year 1943-44.

- (1) Sir S. Rangnekar (*President*).

Ex-Officio members as per rule 11 (2) (a) of the revised rules.

- (1) Oscar H. Brown, Esquire, Bar-at-Law, O.B.E., J.P., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
 (2) T. E. Streatfield, Esquire, I.C.S., Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Bombay Province (Secretary).
 (2) The Inspector General of Police,
 (4) The Inspector General of Prisons,
 (5) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
 (6) The Governor, Borstal School, Dharwar.

Non-Official members nominated by Government as per rule 11 (2) (b) of the revised rules.

- (1) Mrs. Khadija Shuffi Tyabji, M.L.A.
 (2) Lady H. J. Kania.
 (3) Sir H. P. Dastur, Kt. (Hon. Treasurer),
 (4) Diwan Bahadur N. C. Limaye, C.B.E., LL.B.
 (5) Sir M. I. Kadri, Kt., O.B.E.

Members elected at the annual General Meetings under rule 11(2) (c) of the revised rules.

- (1) Mrs. Tarabai Maneklal Premchand,
 (2) Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange,
 (3) Sir V. N. Chandavarkar,
 (4) Mr. C. Twynam of the B. B. & C. I. Railway,
 (5) Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Kt., J.P.,
 (6) Dr. J. F. Bulsara.

Representatives of the District Associations and affiliated societies as per rule 11(f) (d) of the revised rules.

- (1) Sheth Chandrakant Motilal Jagabhaiwala (District Association, Ahmedabad),
 (2) Sheth Maneklal Manilal Ranbhoddas (Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad),
 (3) R. N. Dalal, Esquire (Kaira),
 (4) The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada (Broach),
 (5) Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shastri (Surat),
 (6) Mr. G. N. Harshe (Poona),
 (7) Rao Saheb V. K. Mulay, B.A., LL.B. (Ahmednagar),
 (8) Rao Saheb R. D. Mule (Sholapur),
 (9) Khan Saheb A. N. Ilkal, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (Bijapur),
 (10) Rao Saheb G. N. Madiman (Dharwar),
 (11) N. I. Chimade, Esquire, M.A., LL.B. (Belgaum),
 (12) Rao Bahadur Sardar R. R. Panditrao (Satara).

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing work of District After Care Associations under the Bombay Children Act, 1924 for the year 1943-44.

Serial	Name of the District Association.	Number of stipendiary Probation Officers.	Number of fresh cases dealt with during the year.			Total number of fresh cases dealt with in 1942-43.	Number on remand on 31st March 1944.			Total number of Juvenile court cases supervised during the year.			Number of Juvenile court supervision cases pending on 31st March 1944.		
			Boys.	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Ahmedabad	1	208	21	229	193	6	3	9	100	9	109	51	8	59
2	Surat	1	191	4	195	68	21	..	21	120	3	123	38	1	39
3	Poona	3	541	100	641	482	41	11	52	139	9	148	48	7	55
4	Ahmednagar	1	62	5	67	83	8	..	8	25	1	26	10	1	11
5	Sholapur—	2													
	(i) Sholapur	..	383	20	403	263	21	..	21	112	9	121	51	5	56
	(ii) Pandharpur	..	(Not reported).												
6	Bijapur	1	114	5	119	36	16	1	17	31	4	35	19	1	20
7	Dharwar—	3*													
	(i) Dharwar	..	47	3	50	49	..	..	..	33	..	33	24	..	24
	(ii) Hubli	..	74	7	81	64	17	2	19	34	1	35	17	..	17
	(iii) Ranebennur	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	4	..	4
	(iv) Gadag	..	76	11	87	66	4	..	4	26	3	29	19	3	22
8	Belgaum	1†	101	11	112	120	5	..	5	74	6	80	47	5	52
9	Satara	1	50	3	53	44	7	..	7	17	1	18	14	..	14
	Grand Total	14	1,853	190	2,043	1,468	146	17	163	715	46	761	392	31	423

*Third Probation Officer appointed in September 1943.

†Also One part-time paid Probation Officer.

APPENDIX IV.

Distribution of Juveniles released on license during 1943-1944 :

Name of the District.	From Borstal School.	From Certified Schools.			Grand total	
		Boys.	Girls	Total	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) BOMBAY PROVINCE.						
1. Bombay City and Suburban District	36	73	7	80	109	7
2. Ahmedabad	25	9	..	9	34	..
3. Kaira	6	..	..	..	6	..
4. Broach .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..
5. Panchmahals	3	..	..	..	3	..
6. Surat	4	5	..	5	9	..
7. Thana	3+1*	..	..	..	3	1
8. Poona	18	40	3	43	58	3
9. East Khandesh	9	3	..	3	12	..
10. West Khandesh	6	4	..	4	10	..
11. Ahmednagar	5	3	..	3	8	..
12. Nasik	7	4	..	4	11	..
13. Satara	2	1	1	2	3	1
14. Sholapur	13	17	3	20	30	3
15. Belgaum	9	3	2	5	12	2
16. Bijapur .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	1
17. Dharwar	8	5	2	7	13	2
18. Kolaba	2	3	1	4	5	1
19. Ratnagiri	2	..	..	..	2	..
20. Kanara	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	159+1	172	20	192	331	21
(B) SIND PROVINCE.						
1. Karachi	6	2	..	2	8	..
2. Hyderabad .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..
3. Sukkar	1	..	..	..	1	..
4. Larkhana .. ..	..	1	..	1	1	..
5. Nawabshah	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	8	4	..	4	12	..

*1 Girl released from the Mahila Sewa Gram.

Name of the District.	From Board School.	From Certified Schools			Grand total	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(C) OTHER PROVINCES.						
<i>(1) Central Province.</i>						
1. Nagpur	2	1	..	1	3	..
2. Akola	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Songor.	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>(ii) Madras Province.</i>						
1. Bellary .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
2. Madras .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
3. Trichinopoly .. .. .	..	2	..	2	2	..
4. Calicut (Malbar) .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
<i>(iii) United Provinces.</i>						
1. Allahabad	1	1	..	1	2	..
2. Cawnpore	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Lu know	1	..	..	..	1	..
4. Agra	1	..	..	..	1	..
5. Rai Bareli	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>(iv) Punjab</i>						
1. Sialkot .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
2. Dera Gazikhan .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
<i>(v) Bengal.</i>						
1. Howra .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
2. 24 Paraganas	1	1	..	1	2	..
3. Calcutta	1	..	..	..	1	..
<i>(vi) Delhi.</i>						
1. D. lhi	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	12	11	..	11	23	..
(D) INDIAN STATES.						
1. Baroda .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
2. Kolhapur	1	..	..	..	1	..
3. Sangli	1	1	..	1	2	..
4. Mysore	3	3	..	3	6	..
5. H. E. H. (Nizams Dominion).	1	3	..	3	4	..
6. Limbdi	1	..	..	..	1	..
7. Sirohi .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
8. Udaipur .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
9. Jodhapur .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
10. Sawantwadi	1	..	..	..	1	..
11. Miraj (Junior)	2	..	..	..	2	..
12. Jath	1	..	..	..	1	..
13. Jamakhandi .. .. .	..	1	..	1	1	..
14. Janjira	1	..	..	..	1	..
15. Jafarabad	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	13	12	..	12	25	..
Grand Total						
Total of A to D	193	199	20	219	391	21

APPENDIX V.

Comparative return showing Borstal and Certified Schools license work, 1941-44.

Particulars.	1941-42.		1942-43.				1943-44.			
	Borstal School.	Certified School.	Borstal School.	Certified Schools.			Borstal School.	Certified Schools.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total		Boys.	Girls.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Number of persons on license on first April ..	109	100	115	99	8	107	119	162*	17*	179
2. Number of persons released on license ..	172	140	175	246	15	261	192+1†	199	20	219
3. Total number under supervision ..	281	240	290	345	23	368	311+1	361	37	398
4. Number of persons on licence on 31st March.	115	107	118	161	16	177	122+1	184	19	203
5. Distribution of persons on license—										
(1) Bombay Province ..	143	106	141	207	14	221	159+1	172	20	192
(2) Sind ..	15	4	13	2	..	2	8	4	..	4
(3) Other Provinces ..	8	12	4	22	1	23	12	11	..	11
(4) Indian States ..	6	18	17	16	..	15	13	12	..	12
6. Number of persons completing license period—										
(a) With success ..	126	80	119	119	6	125	124	114	14	128
(b) Doubtful ..	3	4	5	2	..	2	11	9	..	9
(c) Died ..	2	1	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	1
(d) Failure—										
(1) Sent back to Borstal School ..	3	1	8	2	..	2	8	7	..	7
(2) Sent back to Certified Schools ..	..	9	..	8	1	9	..	6	2	8
(3) Sent to Jail ..	4	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	2
(4) Abandoned as failure ..	10	19	7	11	..	11	19	11	1	12
(5) Still absconding on 31st March ..	16	19	15	31	..	31	16	23	1	24
(6) Under-trial ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(7) Pending before investigating committee.	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total of (d) ..	35	48	38	52	1	53	47	49	4	53
(e) Period remitted for Military Services ..	..	..	9	9	..	9	6	4	..	4
Total persons completing license period ..	166	133	172	184	7	191	189	177	18	195

* In last year one case was shown less.

† One Girl released from the Mahila Sewa Gram.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1943-44.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
1. Opening Balance—		(1) Clothing for Borstal School lads ..	475 0 0
(a) Balance in Bombay Bank	2,313 7 9	(2) Clothing for Certified School boys and Girls ..	345 5 6
(b) Balance in Poona Bank	672 6 0	(3) Food charges, railway expenses, etc. for licensees ..	21 0 0
	2,985 13 9	(4) Postal stamps ..	625 8 0
2. Grant-in-aid from the Government ..	22,000 0 0	(5) Printing charges ..	236 0 0
3. Subscriptions from members and District Associations.	265 0 0	(6) Hostel charges, remand house rent, etc.—	
4. Last Year's excess payment recovered ..	20 0 0	(a) Bombay After-Care Hostel expenses ..	305 11 3 ⁴
5. Interest on Government Promissory Notes and current deposits in the Bank of India ..	215 1 0	(b) Bombay After-Care Hostel Rent ..	618 0 0
6. Miscellaneous receipts ..	10 11 6	(c) Hubli After-Care Hostel rent ..	192 0 0
		(d) Hubli After-Care Hostel expenses ..	72 0 0
		(e) Belgaum Remand Home Rent ..	120 0 0
		(f) Gadag Remand Home Rent ..	72 0 0
		(g) Hubli Remand Home Rent ..	200 0 0
		(h) Sholapur Remand Home rent ..	250 0 0
		(i) Poona Remand Home Rent ..	600 0 0
		(j) Surat Remand Home rent ..	300 0 0
		(k) Ahmedabad Remand Home Rent ..	300 0 0
		(l) Satara Remand Home Rent ..	117 0 0
		(m) Ahmednagar Remand Home Rent ..	180 0 0
		(n) Bijapur Remand Home Rent ..	96 5 0
			3,423 0 3
Tota l	25,496 10 3	(7) Special grants to some Associations—	
		(a) Dharwar District Association ..	300 0 0
		(b) Ahmednagar District Association ..	400 0 0
		(c) Satara District Association ..	250 0 0

(8) Probation Officers' pay, travelling allowances, leave and pension contributions, etc.—			
(a) Bombay Probation Officers (2)		2,846	11 0
(b) Dharwar do. do. (3)		1,277	13 0
(c) Sholapur do. do. (2)		1,219	13 6
(d) Belgaum Probation Officer		355	0 0
(e) Poona Probation Officers (3)		1,339	11 0
(f) Surat Probation Officer		662	4 0
(g) Ahmedabad Probation Officer		608	10 0
(h) Bijapur Probation Officer		476	0 0
(i) Satara Probation Officer		432	11 0
(j) Ahmednagar Probation Officer		516	11 0
(k) Bombay After-Care Hostel Peon's pay		376	1 0
			10,111 5 0
(9) Salary, etc. of Association clerks (Four)			3,763 14 0
(10) Excess payment to be recovered			65 0 0
(11) Travelling Allowance to non-officials			470 15 0
(12) Dues of Bombay After-Care Hostel inmates written off.			164 0 9
(13) Office contingencies			217 9 0
(14) Miscellaneous expenses			11 9 0
(15) Closing Balance—			
Balance in Bombay Bank		4,249	0 9
Balance in Poona Bank		367	7 0
			4,616 7 9
Total ..	25,496 10 3	Total ..	25,496 10 3

Note.—In the opening balance as well as in the closing balance the amount of investment in Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 3,757-8-0 has not been included.

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,

Honorary Treasurer, Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association, Bombay.

Checked and found to be correct.

(Signed) M. R. HULGABALI,
Auditor to the Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Province, Poona.

22nd November 1944.



