

No. 175 of 1931-32.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL :
Yeravda, 16th May 1931.

From

BADIUZ-ZAMAN HABIBUDDIN KAZI, Esq.,
M.A., B.E.S.,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda ;

To

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR,
Central Division, Poona.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the working of this Reformatory School for the year ending 31st March 1931.

Number of Juveniles.

2. (a) At the commencement of the year there were 202 boys in the school. During the year under report 48 boys were admitted into the school, 2 of them being juveniles who had escaped from the school and were re-arrested during the year under report. The number of juveniles who left the school during the year was 60. Of these 60 boys, 29 were discharged on expiry of their period of detention, 18 on attaining the age of eighteen years, 1 transferred to the Central Prison, Yeravda, 1 released on appeal, 3 discharged under orders of Government, 7 escaped and one died. Thus at the end of the year there remained 190 boys ($202 + 48 - 60$) in the school. Out of these 190 boys, two were on license and the remaining 188 were in the school. The average monthly number undergoing detention was 197 as against 189 of the previous year.

(b) The ages of the 190 boys were as follows:—Two boys were 10 years of age, 8 were 11 and 12, 53 were 13 and 14, 102 were 15 and 16 and 25 were 17 years of age.

(c) According to castes and creeds the distribution of these 190 boys would be as follows:—Sixty Muhammadans, 12 Brahmins, 24 Backward classes, 4 Christians, 6 Lingayats, 3 Jains and 81 other Hindus. The respective percentages of these communities would be 31.5, 6.3, 12.6, 2.1, 3.1, 1.5 and 42.6.

(d) As to the vernaculars of these 190 boys, it may be stated that 67 spoke Marathi, 30 Gujrati, 47 Urdu, 16 Sindhi, 13 Telegu, 12 Kanarese and 5 Hindi. As usual all these boys, speaking different vernaculars at home, talk among themselves and with the staff of the school in Hindustani. This language is understood by the majority of boys and hence it is the common language for all in this institution.

Admissions.

3. Forty-six juveniles (excluding the two who had escaped and were re-arrested) were admitted into this school during the year. Of these 46 boys, 3 were sent to the school under the Bombay Children Act and the remaining 43 under the Reformatory Schools Act. Particulars of the 46 boys regarding age, conviction, etc., are as follows :—

(a) One juvenile was 9 years of age, 3 of 10, 7 of 12, 6 of 13, 19 of 14 and 10 of 15 years of age.

(b) Ten juveniles were Muhammadans, 7 Brahmins, 1 Rajput and 28 other Hindus.

(c) Thirty-three boys were convicted of theft or allied offences, 3 of homicide, 1 of receiving stolen property, 2 of breach of trust, 4 under the Civil Disobedience Movement, 2 were adjudged to be neglected children and 1 belonging to band of persons associated with crimes. Out of the 33 boys who were convicted of theft or allied offences, 17 were concerned in thefts of less than Rs. 25, 4 of Rs. 25 to 50, 3 of Rs. 50 to 100, 1 of Rs. 100 to 200 and 2 of Rs. 200 to 250, while no information could be had regarding the amount of stolen property in the case of the remaining 6 boys.

(d) Twenty-three boys were first offenders, 11 had one previous conviction each, 9 had two, 2 had three and 1 had four previous convictions each.

(e) The periods of detention for which different boys were sent here were as follows :—One boy was ordered to be detained for 1 year, 2 for 2 years, 23 for 3 years, 10 for 4 years and 5 for 5 years.

(f) Twenty-six boys were totally illiterate, 5 could only sign their names, 13 were able to read and write, while 2 boys could read and write English also.

Conduct and Punishment.

4. (a) It gives me great pleasure to report that the year was singularly fortunate in the matter of offences, though this good fortune was somewhat marred by the escape of seven boys from the school. There were only 4 offences involving 8 boys as compared with 11 offences involving 18 boys during the previous year. The general behaviour of the juveniles in the school was satisfactory.

(b) The number of monitors at the end of the year was 27 ; and these monitors assisted as usual in the supervision of the various factories or the school farm and in maintaining order inside the dormitories in the

evening. The monitors were given their usual privilege in food and work and on the whole they proved worthy of the trust placed in them.

Discharged Juveniles.

5. As stated in paragraph 2 (a) above, 60 boys were discharged during the year. Of these 60 boys, 7 escaped and one died. Out of the remaining 52 boys, 28 were discharged in the first half of the year and 24 in the second half of the year. The 28 boys, who were discharged during the first half of the year, had received instruction as follows:—Three were taught carpentry, 1 smith's work, 4 tailoring, 3 book-binding, 4 painting, 4 gardening and 9 agriculture. The first half-yearly reports on these boys show that they were employed as follows:—Two were engaged in agriculture, 1 in tailoring, 4 in service, 2 with guardians, 2 were re-convicted, 14 were untraceable, while there were no reports on 3 boys.

According to the improved mode of discharge of juveniles, the discharged boys were either handed over to their parents or guardians who came to the Reformatory School for that purpose or they were sent home with school peons. All the expenditure incurred for this purpose was paid by Government. Of the 60 boys discharged, 28 were handed over to their parents or guardians, 21 were sent home in charge of school peons, 7 escaped, 1 transferred to the Central Prison, Yeravda, 1 died, and 2 were sent under police escort. It may be mentioned here that of the last named 2 boys, one was sent for giving evidence in the court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ubauro, from where he was released under the order of the Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, while the other boy was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, who arranged to send the boy to his home at Mosul in Mesopotamia.

As usual Administrative Officers of Municipalities and District Local Boards were requested to furnish me with reports on discharged boys who had gone to live in their respective jurisdictions. Where these officers refused to undertake the work of reporting, I requested the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors to furnish me with the required reports. The occupation etc. of discharged juveniles mentioned in this paragraph and in Statement No. 2 is based on the reports of these officers. It may here be mentioned that in the past information regarding the reconviction of discharged boys could not be had regularly, and it was likely that some reconvicted boys were included in the list of untraceables. But I am now receiving regular information regarding reconvictions from the Manager, Finger Print Bureau, Bombay. As a result of this, the number of reconvicted juveniles mentioned in this report would appear larger than that in previous years.

A statement showing the after-career of boys discharged from this school during the previous three years is appended to this report. It will be seen from the statement that the number of untraceable boys is 35 and that of boys on whom reports have not been received is 12. Thus there were 47 boys about whom definite information could not be had. It does not follow that all these 47 boys, or most of them, have again

fallen into evil ways. Reports on reconvicted boys are now regular and complete, hence it may safely be presumed that none of these 47 boys was reconvicted. The fact is that most of the boys leave their homes without giving any intimation to anybody and go elsewhere. Hence the local reporting authorities are unable to send definite reports on such boys and the boys consequently remain untraced or unreported upon.

Licensed Juveniles.

6. There were 2 boys on license at the beginning of the year and 6 boys were licensed out during the year. Of these 8 boys, 2 were returned by the employers on being found unsuitable, 2 returned to the Reformatory of their own accord, 1 was discharged as his period of detention had expired and 1 escaped. Thus at the end of the year there remained only 2 boys on license.

Marks and Gratuity.

7. The average number of boys who earned gratuity was 151 and the average earning per boy during the year was Rs. 2-12-7. The total amount of gratuity paid to the boys was Rs. 420-15-10. By way of comparison it may be stated that the annual average earning per head during the year under report was Rs. 2-12-7 as against Rs. 2-11-2 in the previous year. This shows improvement in the behaviour of boys, because boys are given marks for conduct and work, and they get money in proportion to the marks earned.

Health and Sanitation.

8. As regards health and sanitation in this institution during the year under report, I quote the following paragraph on the subject kindly written by Major E. C. A. Smith, I.M.S., Supervising Medical Officer of the school :—"The health of the inmates of the school and the staff has been satisfactory except for malaria. The total number of indoor patients treated during the year was 299 as against 275 of the previous year. There were 196 cases diagnosed as being due to malaria and treated as indoor patients as against 132 of the previous year. Blood slides from 117 boys were examined microscopically. In 73 cases malarial parasites were detected, 38 being of malignant and 4 of mixed type. There occurred 15 cases of chicken-pox amongst the boys in the month of December 1930 and January 1931. As there are no isolation wards, these cases were accommodated in one of the barracks. Out of 299 indoor patients, 12 were transferred to the Sassoon Hospital and one to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Out of 12, two were surgical cases, 1 was Bacillary Dysentery, 1 Enteric fever, and the remainder were malignant malaria with hyper-pyrexia. The total number of outdoor patients treated was 2,283 as against 2,925 of the previous year. The daily average of patients treated was as follows :—Indoor patients, 5·21, Outdoor patients, 23·37. The outdoor cases consisted chiefly of minor injuries and ailments.

“ Dr. Moti Malkani, M.B., B.S., under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Enquiry in charge of Dr. M. B. Soparkar, M.D., of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, tested the whole of the boys 189 of the school in November 1930 with the Von Pirquet Test with the following results :—

Total number of boys	..	..	189
Number of Reactors	..	..	35
Number of non-Reactors	..	..	147
Number of Doubtful Reactors		..	7.”

I concur in the above remarks of the Medical Officer.

Return of sick boys in this school was furnished to you and to the Director of Public Health every month during the year under report.

Building and Accommodation.

9. In consequence of the maximum number of boys to be detained in the school having been raised from 200 to 230, it was necessary to arrange for increased accommodation. The barracks containing single cells were consequently converted into dormitories by removing the partition walls between the cells. Accommodation will now be available for 230 juveniles from the year 1931-32.

Diet and Clothing.

10. As usual diet was given to the boys daily according to the prescribed scale, but on some important holidays such as Id and Diwali etc. special dishes were served to the boys. There was no alteration of any kind in clothing.

Industries.

11. (a) There was no change in the industries and hence the 188 boys who were in the school, were taught the different school industries as follows :—Thirty-three were taught carpentry, 14 smith's work, 13 painting, upholstery etc., 17 book-binding, 36 tailoring, 37 gardening, 36 agriculture, while 2 were not assigned to any particular trade as they had newly arrived in the school.

The year under report was a period of general depression in trade hence I felt considerable difficulty in securing a sufficient number of orders from the public for the various industrial classes of the school. I am, however, glad to report that in spite of this fact, the total earnings from school industries, during the year under report, showed improvement over those in the previous year. The question of the reorganization of industries in this school is still under consideration, e.g. the addition of a weaving class etc. I give here details of the work that was done in the various workshops of the school during the year. Eleven carriages, motors etc., were painted or repaired realizing Rs. 275-12-0, while 494 books or files were bound or repaired for Rs. 193-13-0. Tailoring work realized Rs. 212-13-0. (In connection with proceeds from the tailoring

work, it may be mentioned that the clothings of all the boys of the school were made in that class for which only a nominal amount was charged for the purpose of rounding up figures. Ordinary sewing charges for preparing nearly 200 suits would have amounted to a large sum.) Other miscellaneous work was executed for Rs. 1,265-9-0. The total gross earnings thus amounted to Rs. 1,947-15-0. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,425-3-9 were spent on raw material, leaving the balance of Rs. 522-11-3 as profit. If the depreciation of plant, viz. Rs. 129-2-3, were deducted from the amount of this profit, the net income would come to Rs. 393-9-0. The net income during the previous year was Rs. 297-8-9. It may be mentioned in passing that though there was not enough work in the workshops, the boys were not idle as they were engaged in preparing for their trade examinations to be held by the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay.

(b) The two school gardens produced articles worth Rs. 916-7-5. Out of this yield from the gardens, articles worth Rs. 618-13-2 were supplied to the school kitchen while articles worth Rs. 297-10-3 were sold to the public. In addition to this income, all the fodder that was required for the six school bullocks was grown on the school farm, and practically no expenditure was incurred in purchasing fodder for the six bullocks throughout the year. The total expenditure on the various items connected with agriculture, including the cost of stone paid to the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 374-9-9, hence the net income from the gardens was Rs. 541-13-8. Last year this income was Rs. 779-0-3.

One reason for decrease in the income from agriculture was the havoc caused by heavy showers to the vegetable crop several times, e.g. seeds sown were washed away, young plants were destroyed and so on. Another reason was the absence of a proper fence, as a result of which much damage was caused by stray cattle.

The question of proper fencing had been under consideration for a long time. When the partition walls of the barracks were removed, I utilized all the stone in erecting a stone-wall on the two open sides of the school farm. It is hoped this step will prevent further damage to the crops by stray cattle.

Similarly the question of further digging the water tank and thereby increasing its water supply was under consideration, but nothing could be done during the year under report. I expect to get some digging work done during the next year.

Maintenance charges.

12. The gross maintenance charges on account of this school, during the year under report, amounted to Rs. 52,609-15-11. Deducting the amount of the receipts of the school, viz. Rs. 2,101-10-2 from these maintenance charges, the net cost to Government for the maintenance of this institution was Rs. 50,508-5-9. The average daily number of juveniles in residence was 197, hence the gross and the net average

cost per boy during the year was Rs. 267-0-11 and Rs. 256-6-2 respectively. In the previous year the gross and the net average cost per pupil was Rs. 265-4-2 and Rs. 254-7-0 respectively. The gross average cost per boy was divided as under :—

Item of expenditure.	Average expenditure per boy.	
	Rs.	a. p.
1. Teaching and supervision	136	12 11
2. Dietary charges	78	2 8
3. Clothing and bedding	10	10 6
4. Miscellaneous	41	6 10
	<hr/>	
Gross average cost	267	0 11
Net average cost	256	6 2

Establishment.

13. Mr. Yeshvant Dinkar Pendharkar, clerk in this institution, was transferred to the Training College for Men, Poona, on 22nd September 1930 and Mr. Syed Shamsuddin Khalid joined here as officiating clerk on the same date. There was no other change in the establishment of the school.

Education.

14. (a) *Literary.*—Primary education was imparted in the school up to the fifth standard in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. Muhammadan boys from all over the presidency attended the Urdu class, boys from Gujarat and Hindu Sindhi boys learnt Gujarati, while boys from the rest of the presidency were placed in the Marathi class. There were about 32 Sindhi boys in the school and hence a proposal was submitted to add a Sindhi teacher to the staff for the benefit of these Sindhi boys. This proposal has received the sanction of Government and the proposed Sindhi teacher is expected to start a Sindhi class early in the next year. The annual inspection of these vernacular classes was held by you in the month of July 1930 and I quote the following from your inspection report :—“ Taken as a whole the work of the school has been satisfactory during the year.” The reading room (where boys read magazines etc. for about an hour before going to their dormitories) continued to be popular and a number of magazines in the three vernaculars were supplied to the boys. Visual instruction also received due attention and a number of lantern lectures were delivered to the boys by the Superintendent and his Deputy on historical, geographical and other interesting topics.

(b) *Industrial.*—As mentioned in my previous report, the technical examination of the boys in carpentry and smithy was held in the month of March 1930, but the result of that examination was declared during the year under report. Hence I quote that result in this report, viz. 10 boys were examined in carpentry and 4 in smithy, all having

well passed the test. The examination in tailoring was held in June 1930 when 19 boys were presented for that examination, out of whom only 3 boys failed to satisfy the examiner. The following remarks on the work of the boys of this school, from the latest report of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency, will be found interesting:—"As in previous years, the standard reached in these examinations was high, every candidate presenting good work for examination. The work in the three stages (of tailoring) 1st, 2nd and 3rd year is good throughout and the general impression is satisfactory. Nevertheless we look for more care in details and finish, particularly in button holes and machining." The late Mr. A. J. Turner, Secretary, Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay Presidency, always took a sympathetic interest in the industrial training of the boys and it was with deep regret that we heard of his sad death during the year under report.

At the Government Drawing Examinations 16 boys were presented for the Elementary Grade of whom four passed while five boys were presented for the Intermediate Grade of whom one passed.

A Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. A. J. Turner, Major N. J. Boxall and Mr. B. H. Kazi met in the office of the Reformatory School on 16th April 1930 to consider the question of improvement in the industries taught at the school. The Committee submitted its report to the Director of Public Instruction on 1st July 1930.

(c) *Moral*.—Regular Moral instruction was given in the school room once a week by class teachers. As usual the Muslim boys were taken to a mosque to join in public prayers on the occasion of the Ramzan and the Bakrid holidays, while the Hindu boys attended at the temple of Mahalev on Mahashivratri holiday. The Christian boys went to pray at St. Ignatius' Church, Kirkee, during the Christmas and Easter holidays and on the first Sunday of each month. As mentioned in my previous reports, the main factor that is always borne in mind is to create self-respect among the boys and make them feel that they are in a school and not in a penitentiary. Consequently full freedom was allowed to the boys consistent with discipline, and every attempt was made to create an *esprit-de-corps*. All the boys of the school witnessed the grand Taboot procession of Poona via the new procession route on 8th June 1930 from the compound of Mr. Mohamad Salahuddin's residence. Mr. Mohamad Salahuddin not only kindly allowed the boys the use of his compound but served tea to all of them. I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to Mr. Mohamad Salahuddin for his kindness. All these factors went a long way in cheering the boys and I am glad to report that these efforts proved very successful as could be seen from the moral behaviour of the boys during the year.

(d) *Physical*.—The keenness for games continued throughout the year. Now that sufficient play-ground is available, all the boys of the school were able to play their school games regularly every afternoon. These games included Cricket, Football, Volleyball, Atyapatya, Khokho etc. The school gymnasium was regularly used by turns for

such exercises as single bar, parallel bar, malkhanb, wrestling, etc. Cricket matches were as usual played with a number of outside teams, e.g., the Mental Hospital, Yeravda, the Young United Telegu Club, the Deccan College, Poona, the Kirkee Sportsman Club, the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners Sergeants' Cricket Club, Kirkee, the St. Helena's Boy Scouts' Team, the Yeravda Athletic Club, and other local teams. The players in the Sergeants' Cricket Club were all Europeans and the match proved very interesting, as the boys were greatly delighted to have an opportunity of playing a match with such a team. Similarly a foot-ball match with the team from Yeravda Central Prison was greatly enjoyed. Mr. C. B. B. Clee, I.C.S., kindly sent 3 cricket bats for the boys for which our thanks are due to him. His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, was pleased to send a present of cricket gear to the boys of the school in October 1930, and when the boys received this present their joy knew no bounds. I respectfully submit my thanks to His Excellency for this kind present. These presents proved a source of great encouragement to the boys. The importance of school games is evident, and it is specially so in this institution, as it is one of the chief factors which impress upon the boys the fact that they are pupils learning in a school and not prisoners in a penitentiary.

Prize Distributions.

15. The Annual Prize Distribution ceremony of the school, on the 15th October 1930, was a red letter day of the year as His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor of Bombay, was pleased to preside on the occasion and Lady Sykes graciously distributed prizes to the boys. Dialogues etc. in Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati formed part of the programme and the boys played their part creditably to the great delight of the audience. Several old boys of the school were present at the function and His Excellency very kindly talked to them after the ceremony. His Excellency's presidential address is printed at the end of this report.

Visits and Inspections.

16. During the year under report the Committee of Visitors for this institution consisted of the following members:—

- (1) The Director of Public Instruction (Chairman).
- (2) The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
- (3) The Collector of Poona.
- (4) The District and Sessions Judge, Poona.
- (5) The Superintendent, Central Hospital for Mental Diseases, Yeravda.
- (6) Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., Principal, Poona College of Agriculture.
- (7) Major N. J. Boxall, Indian Ordnance Factories (up to February 1931).

- (8) Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole, O.B.E.
- (9) Sardar Shrinivasrao Coopuswami Mudliar.
- (10) Mr. Mohamad Salahuddin Peerzade.
- (11) Mr. L. G. Crawford, Indian Ordinance Factories (from February 1931).

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, is also a visitor of this Reformatory.

Eleven official monthly inspections of the school were held by the Committee of Visitors during the year and at each inspection the work of the school was found satisfactory.

The Annual General Meeting of the Committee of Visitors was held on 25th August 1930, under the presidency of R. H. Beckett, Esqr., C.I.E., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, for the adoption of the Annual Report for the year 1929-30.

Miscellaneous.

17. At the request of the Honorary Secretary, Ex-Services Association, Poona Branch, two thousand poppies were made by the boys of the school for the "Poppy Day." All important days in the year were duly observed, e.g., the King's Birthday, the Darbar Day, the Armistice Day, etc., and the boys were entertained with sports, imitation tricks of Mr. Ghodke, a puppet show by a professional performer from Jaipur, etc. Miss Susie Sorabji, Principal of St. Helena's High School, kindly sent some fruits for the boys of the school and this school heard with great regret of her sad death during the year. Similarly it was with deep regret that the school heard of the sad death of the late Nawab Saheb of Sachin, who had kindly given rich feasts to the boys on several occasions in the past. Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Cresswell entertained the boys on Sunday mornings with songs from gramophone, for which our thanks are due to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. H. KAZI,

Superintendent,

Reformatory School, Yeravda.

His Excellency the Governor's speech at the prize distribution of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, on 15th October 1930.

“ MR. KAZI, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

“ Lady Sykes and I were pleased to be able to accept the invitation to be present at your prize distribution this afternoon because we consider the Yeravda Reformatory School to be one of the most interesting educational institutions in this Presidency. It represents the embodiment in practice of the great change which has come over our whole outlook on the subject of crime during the past fifty years. The old-fashioned attitude towards crime was that of ‘an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.’ Punishment was regarded as retributory. The criminal was one who had outraged the susceptibilities of the State, and the State in its turn took its revenge upon the individual.

“ Modern psychological research has changed all this. We now realize that crime, in many cases, is a disease, and what is more, a curable disease if the patient is taken in hand at an early stage in his complaint. Punishment under present day methods, therefore, is not retributory but reformatory.

“ The change of method is nowhere so important and far-reaching in its results as in dealing with that most difficult of all problems of penology the juvenile offender. Nowhere were the results of the old system more disastrous, for to condemn him to an association with hardened criminals in an adult jail was inevitably to confirm him as a wrong-doer and turn him out to a long life of injury to the community. Yet his original wrong-doing may have been the result not of any innate depravity but of environment, poverty, or even lack of outlet for high spirits; and in cases like these the new method finds its most hopeful field.

“ The modern method of dealing with the juvenile delinquent, you cannot see better exemplified than in the Yeravda Reformatory School. The first and the vital step is the re-education of the boy. He is taken in hand, and by wise and humane treatment his character is rebuilt. How this is done you may gather from Mr. Kazi's interesting report. The education imparted is Literary, Technical and Moral. The Technical side is perhaps the most important; it includes carpentering, book-binding, painting, tailoring, gardening and agriculture, and smith's work. At the same time, everything is done to make the boy take a new interest in things around him, by means of games, magic-lantern slides, school gardens and so forth.

“ The inhabitants of Poona who find their recreation in a quiet game of golf in the evening have, I am sure, watched with interest the enthusiastic cricket-matches which take place in the vicinity of the links, and heard the evening hymn being sung with a lusty vigour which can only proceed from a contented heart. It is gratifying to notice in the report how readily the inmates have responded to the treatment which they have received in this school. There were in the year 1929-30, just under 200 boys on the rolls. Of these 64 were totally illiterate; their ages varied between 10 and 15; and they had been convicted of

every kind of offence, from homicide to petty larceny. Yet in the year 1928-29, there were in the school only 12 offences involving 21 boys; and in 1929-30 the record is even better—11 offences involving 18 boys. This speaks much more than anything I can say for the excellent handling of many difficult cases by Mr. Kazi and his staff. I was also interested to see that the monitorial system had been introduced and that the senior boys, who had earned the confidence of the masters, supervise their fellows in the school-garden and work-shops. I cannot imagine a better method than this for developing character, a sense of responsibility, and what is the greatest desideratum of all, self-respect.

“Nor does Mr. Kazi’s responsibility end with the discharge of his boys. After-care is an equally important part of his duties, and every possible effort is made to find the lads suitable work when they leave, and to maintain records of their subsequent careers. It is eloquent of the good work being done here to find how rare lapses are. Thus, out of 34 boys discharged in 1929-30, only 5 were re-convicted. A discharged boy for whom employment had been found on a farm, was discovered reading to an admiring circle of farm-hands a volume of Aesop’s fables supplied to him by the Reformatory—a truly idyllic picture! I understand that Mr. Kazi has received letters from parents and guardians for permission to send their boys to the Reformatory as if it were a superior High School.

“I must thank the ladies and gentlemen who helped in this good work by donations and presents of cricket bats and balls, and by coming up to visit the boys. And I must congratulate Mr. Kazi and his staff for the excellent work they are doing in transforming these unfortunate lads into useful, honest and self-respecting citizens.

“The declaration of the Reformatory School last year as a suitable place for the reception of children under the Bombay Children Act marks a stage in the progress from a penal to an educational institution. I am glad to note that, in spite of financial stringency, the appointment of a Sindhi teacher has been sanctioned, which will relieve the pressure on the Urdu class. I hope that the proposed reconstruction of the building by the removal of partition walls will enable the School still further to expand in the near future. And finally I wish the boys of the Reformatory School who during the coming year may be going out into the world, prosperity and success. I trust that they may not forget the lessons of self-reliance and honourable conduct which they have learnt under Mr. Kazi, and that they will endeavour by their life and conduct to show themselves worthy of the new start in life which they have received.”

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, YERAVDA

1930-31

STATEMENT I

Schools	Number of boys	Total
<i>Number in the School</i>		
Number on the first day of the year	202	
Admitted during the year	46	
Recaptured during the year	2	
Discharged during the year	52	250
Escaped during the year	7	
Reconvicted ... ..	.....
Died	1	60
<i>Education on admission</i>		
Able to read	22	190
Illiterate	168	190
<i>Classification according to castes and creeds</i>		
Christians	4	
Brahmins	12	
Lingayats	6	
Backward classes	24	
Jains	3	
Other Hindus	81	
Muhammadans	60	190
<i>Instruction</i>		
Taught Agriculture	73	
Taught other industries	115	
Apprenticed outside	2	
Net expenditure	Rs. 50,508-5-2	190

B. H. KAZI,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

STATEMENT II

*After-career of boys discharged during the three years
1927-28 to 1929-30*

	Number of boys	Total
Total number discharged during the period	157	
		157
Escaped and re-convicted	3	
Escaped and remained untraced	3	
Released on appeal	2	
Transferred to other Reformatories	2	
Died	3	
		13
		144
Taught Agriculture	28	
Taught other trades	116	
		144
Occupied in Agriculture taught	12	
Occupied in trades taught	7	
Occupied in trades not taught	36	
With parents or relatives	7	
Attending schools	1	
Re-convicted	34	
Untraceable	35*	
Reports not received	12*	
		144

* *Vide* remarks at the end of paragraph 5.

B. H. KAZI,

Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.

STATEMENT III

*Expenditure under various heads of the Reformatory School,
Yeravda, during the year 1930-31*

Serial No.	Items of Expenditure	Amount		
		Rs.	a.	p.
1	Pay and allowances of establishment (including the Supervising Medical Officer and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon) ...	26,950	14	0
2	Rations and other dietary charges	15,398	14	5
3	Hospital and Sanitation (including water charges) ...	2,534	13	6
4	Clothing and Bedding	2,099	9	0
5	Dead stock	624	5	0
6	Postage and Telephone	376	0	0
7	Gratuity and Railway fare	1,330	7	1
8	Tuition material and workshop contingencies	304	10	7
9	Miscellaneous	2,990	6	4
	Total ...	52,609	15	11

B. H. KAZI,
Superintendent, Reformatory School, Yeravda.