



ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
APPROVED SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR
1975

GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
1978

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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

From

Thirumathi Kantha Ekambaram, M.A.B.T.,
Director of Correctional Administration,
Madras-10.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Social Welfare (Correctional Administration),
Department Fort St. George, Madras-9.

No. Pdl, 22, F1/76, dated 11th December 1976.

Sub:—Children Act—Approved Schools—Administration Report for 1975 (1st January 1975 to 31st December 1975)—Submitted.

I submit below the report on the working of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 and the administration of approved schools and other allied institutions established thereunder, the Special Home for the Children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates, Mathur and the Special Home for the Unattached Women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates, Mathur, in Tamil Nadu for the Year 1975.

I held charge of this Department throughout the year.

1. *Introduction*—The Department of Correctional Administration is entrusted with the custodial care, reformatory training and rehabilitation of the children (destitutes, uncontrollable and youthful offenders) placed in the institutions under the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920; while the Police Department is in charge of the enforcement of the Act and the Probation Wing of the Jail Department looks after the after-care of the discharged pupils of the approved schools.

During the year under report the nomenclature of the Department, viz., "Department of Approved Schools and Vigilance Service" has been changed to "Department of Correctional Administration" in G.O. Ms. No. 697, Social Welfare Department, dated 6th September 1975. This depicts the appropriate nature of the department work viz., correctional work, penal aspect being completely absent. This is a salutary feature of the year.

2. *Types of institutions*.—The institutions established under the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920, are of two types, viz., Reception Homes and Approved Schools. The former are short-stay institutions for the temporary care and custody of juveniles pending trial while the latter are long-stay institutions intended for care, custody, reformatory training and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents, destitutes, youthful offenders and uncontrollable.

3. *Reception Homes*.—All the eleven Reception Homes for Boys and Girls, including those attached to the Government Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu and Government Junior Approved School, Thanjavur and the one attached to the Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras, for children below 3 years of age mentioned below continued to function this year also. Of these four are run by Government and the rest by private voluntary agencies like the Children's Aid Societies, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies etc., with financial assistance from Government.

Details of Reception Homes—Government institutions—

1. Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls and Boys' Club, Madras.
2. Government Reception (Reformatory) Home for Juveniles, Tirunelveli.
3. Reception Home attached to the Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Chengalpattu.
4. Reception Home attached to the Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Thanjavur.

Private Reception Homes (Aided)—

1. Reception Home under the Madurai Children's Aid Society, Madurai.
2. Reception Home under the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Coimbatore.
3. Reception Home under the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Salem.
4. Reception Home under the Children's Aid Society, Tiruchrappalli.
5. Reception Home under the North Arcot District Children's Aid Society, Vellore.
6. Reception Home for Girls under the Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur.
7. Reception Home attached to the Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir, Madras-17.

Admissions and disposals of pupils in Reception Homes.—There were 633 boys and 26 girls at the beginning of the year. 12,373 boys and 386 girls were admitted during the year 12,390 boys and 687 girls were discharged leaving 616 boys and 25 girls at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of all the Government and Private Reception Homes was 1,097 as against 978 last year. These figures show that the enforcement of the Children Act was quite active during the year.

Special mention of the Reception Home, Madras.—This Home is the earliest and the biggest one of its kind in the State. Though the Reception Home is a short-stay Home, there are facilities to keep the children engaged usefully during their short period of stay in the Home. During the period of trial and investigation, the children are given regular physical exercises and also training in some useful craft such as mat-weaving, tailoring, dress-making and gardening. The receipt by sale of mats comes to Rs. 567.81p. during the year 1975.

The girls are lodged separately and they are placed in-charge of the women Assistant Superintendent and other women staff members. Since the admissions to this Home range between 3 and 18, the nursery group of children, i.e., between 3-8 years are kept along with the girls. There is a Nursery Section for infants in-charge of a Nursery Trained Teacher. The care takers of the children teach the inmates nursery rhymes, the three R's and rudimentary principles of civics and hygiene. There is also provision for a physical training instructor and the boys and girls are allowed to play in-door and out-door games as in any other long-stay institutions.

The medical care of the children is well-attended to by the Visiting Medical Officer, assisted by a Pharmacist. There is also a small dispensary attached to the Home where minor ailments are treated. The institution is functioning in its own buildings since February 1972.

All the other Reception Homes, both independent and auxiliary, i.e., attached to the approved schools (Government and Private) also functioned satisfactorily on the same lines as the Government Reception Home, Madras.

There were 79 escapes from the Government and Private Reception Homes during the year. Of these, 55 relates to the Government Reception Home, Madras, 5 to the Remand Home, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli District, 12 to Private Reception Home, Madurai, 4 to the Reception Home under Thanjavur Vigilance Association, Thanjavur. There were 4 deaths in the Reception Homes this year—one in Government Reception Home, Madras and 3 in Private Reception Homes. All these deaths occurred in the outside hospitals when they were admitted for treatment.

All the Reception Homes in the State in general continued to function satisfactorily.

The proposal of opening one Reception Home in each district, where there are no Reception Homes at present is under the consideration of Government.

4. Approved Schools.—There are now twenty approved schools. These are long-stay institutions, with training facilities. Among the twenty approved schools, both senior and junior, six (2 senior and 4 junior) are run by Government and fourteen are Junior Approved Schools solely for destitutes and orphans under private managements aided by Government through this Department. The names of institutions are given below :—

Government Approved Schools:

Boys -

1. Senior Approved School, Chingleput
2. Senior Approved School, Tattapparai (Tirunelveli District).
3. Junior Approved School, Thanjavur.
4. Junior Approved School Ranipet (North Arcot District).
5. Junior Approved School, Deyanampattinam, Cuddalore.

Girls—

3. Senior and Junior Approved School, Madras-10

Private Approved Schools Aided by Government:—

1. Junior Approved School under Madras Society for Protection of Children (Boys and Girls), Madras-21.
2. Junior Approved School for Boys under the Seva Samajam Boys' Home, Madras-20 (Pallipattu)
3. Junior Approved School for Girls under the Seva Samajam Girls' Home, Madras-8.
4. Junior Approved School under Seva Samajam Boys' Home, Shalgram, Madras-98.
5. Junior Approved School under Bala Vihar for Mentally Defective Girls, Madras-10
6. Junior Approved School under Bala Vihar for Mentally Defective Boys, Madras-10.
7. Junior Approved School under Bala Mandir (Boys and Girls), Madras-17.
8. Junior Approved School under Bala Mandiram (Boys), Madurai-14. (This institution has since been closed with effect from 31st May 1976 vide Government's letter No. 72390/CA 2/75-S, dated 23rd April 1976).
9. Junior Approved School under Valluvar Educational Society, Chitrakudi (Thanjavur District).
10. Junior Approved School for Boys and Girls under children's Home, Gandhigram, Madurai District.
11. Junior Approved School under the Coimbatore Seva Nilayam (for Girls), Coimbatore.
12. Junior Approved School for Boys under the Siddha Sakthi Arutjothi Vallalar Kalvi Nilayam, Lingathadimedu, Tiruchirappalli District.
13. Junior Approved School for Boys under Daya Sadan Children's Town, Madras-49.
14. Junior Approved School for Girls under Trichy Seva Saugam, Tiruchirappalli.

(A) *Admissions and disposals in Approved Schools.*—There were 4,232 (3,354 boys and 878 girls) at the beginning of the year. 2,671 boys and 234 girls were admitted during the year. 2,496 boys and 213 girls were discharged during the year, leaving 4,423 (3,529 boys and 894 girls) at the end of the year.

The daily average strength of all the Government and Private approved schools was 4,120 as against 4,129 last year.

(B) *Period of placement of freshers.*—During the year under report, 1,553 pupils were directly committed to approved schools for various periods of placement as against 1,375 last year. The details of placement are furnished below as compared to last year.

<i>Period</i>	1974.	1975.
Not exceeding two years	260	366
Over 2 years but not exceeding 3 years	550	356
Over 3 years but not exceeding 4 years	165	213
Over 4 years but not exceeding 5 years	150	191
Over 5 years but not exceeding 10 years	67	240
Over 10 years	183	187
	<u>1,375</u>	<u>1,553</u>

(C) *Religion of pupils.*—The classification of pupils directly admitted during the year according to the religions is given below :—

	1974	1975
Hindus	1,207	1,374
Muslims	98	122
Christians	70	57
	<u>1,375</u>	<u>1,553</u>

(D) *Age of pupils.*—The classification of admissions during the year according to the age group, as compared to the year 1974, is furnished below :—

	1974	1975
Below 12 years of age		
Between 12 and 14 years of age	400	374
Between 14 and 15 years of age	263	251
Between 15 and 16 years of age	68	118
Between 16 and 18 years of age	126	156
	<u>1,375</u>	<u>1,553</u>

From the above figures, it is seen that the admission in the age groups of below 12 years and between fifteen and eighteen showed an increase this year.

(E) *Educational Programme.*—Generally speaking the primary causes for juvenile delinquency are illiteracy and uncontrollability leading to waywardness which turns the juveniles into potential delinquents who may ultimately be driven to take the criminal activities, if left unchecked. Hence more stress is laid on general education and vocational training in these schools. The programme of vocational training is so arranged as to converge the divergent thoughts of the wards which helps them to forget their past deeds and try to understand for themselves the utility and usefulness of the institutional training afforded to them in these schools.

Generally the standard of education among the pupils admitted is very low. During the year under report, there were 1,553 direct admissions, out of whom 684 were literates or hence drop-outs from school in various stages. This works out to 44 per cent as against 36 per cent last year. This shows that the percentage of drop-outs from schools outside has increased this year. These drop-outs could be helped to further their education with vocational training for their benefit. The aspiration of the Department is to see that these drop-outs do not again become drop-outs of the approved schools which occurs mostly due to their premature discharge on licence at the request of the parents and guardians and expiry of detention period but to see that they rise up to the level of at least IX Standard, if not XI Standard because IX Standard is the minimum qualification for training in Industrial Training Institutes. With the above aspiration in view, terminal promotions are given to the pupils considering their age, understanding capacity as they need no stage by stage education as in the case of children of younger age groups. Giving such quick promotions more than over a year will also encourage the pupils to study well and avail themselves of the maximum opportunity provided in the institutions within their period of detention. This will also help to lessen the drop-out percentage. In spite of the efforts taken to impart general education there may yet be some hard cases of pupils who are unwilling to take to general education. Such pupils are placed entirely in the vocational sections so that they may at least become proficient in the trade taught and make use of the opportunity to avail the lump-sum grant permissible under the rules to the proficient pupils and start their life in that particular trade after their discharge from the schools. There is also a proposal to introduce the method of non-formal education commensurate with the capacity of the pupils so as to minimise drop-outs and to increase the strength in the higher standards.

During the year 1975, 18 out of 25 boys presented for the S.S.L.C. examination have come out successful. This high school stood first in securing the highest percentage of marks among the Government High Schools in the District and captured the Rolling Shield. I am happy to record that our boys have retained the rolling shield for the current year also and I hope they will continue to hold it. One of the successful boys who secured the highest number of marks secured a prize and a merit certificate. Another boy of the same school got a rolling cup in the essay competition conducted for the school children in the Chengalpattu district. Three boys of this school were also doing college studies during the year.

In this connection, I am emboldened to record that given the opportunity and proper guidance, the approved school boys do not lag behind the normal boys in the normal schools in any manner.

Since the aim of the Department is quick rehabilitation, the pupils of the Government approved schools after completion of IX Standard are being sent for training in industrial training institutes.

It is also gratifying to note that some of the managements of the private approved schools are helping ex-pupils to study beyond the high school stage at the cost of the managements, the details of which are given below:

P.U.C.	... ..	7
B.A.	... ..	3
B.Ed.	... ..	1
College of Rural Sciences	... ..	6
M.B., B.S.	... ..	cf[[[
Industrial Training Institutes	... ..	5
Industrial unit attached to Seva Samajam Girls' Home, Madras	...	15
Radio technician's training	... ..	2
Teacher's Training	...	
A.N.M. and Nurse and Training Courses	... ..	3
Secretariat Course	... ..	13
Baby Care Training in Children's Garden School, Mylapore	... ..	2

(P) *Vocational Training*.—Besides general education, vocational training is also given to all the pupils according to their aptitude and choice. The following are taught to the inmates in all the Government approved schools.

Carpentry, Weaving, Tailoring, Metal-work, Blacksmithy, Book-binding, Mat-weaving, Masonry, Gardening and Agriculture, Dairy farm, Poultry keeping and Embroidery work, Band (Brass Band) music is also taught to the boys in all the Government approved schools for boys. Carnatic music is imparted to the girls in the Girls Approved Schools, Madras, under a whole time Music Mistress. 17 inmates of the Government Approved Schools passed the various Government Technical Examinations during the year under report. The total receipt derived from the various industrial section amounts to Rs. 2,05,833.59 p. against Rs. 1,66,729.55 p. last year.

Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan, Government have sanctioned the mechanisation of tailoring units in Government Girls' Approved School, Madras and Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Thanjavur, and mechanisation of the Weaving and Carpentry industries in the Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Chengalpattu. The mechanisation of the tailoring units in the Government Girls' Approved School, Madras and the Government Junior Approved School, Thanjavur and the Weaving industry in the Government Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu, have started functioning during 1976. The mechanisation of the Carpentry industry will be taken up after the construction of separate building in the premises of the Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu.

Eleven boys of the Senior Approved School, Chengalpattu, were studying in the industrial Training Institutes, Madras, during the year and they were also permitted to stay in the Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls, Madras, during their training period. I am glad to report that one pupil passed the examination in first class and won the first place in the institute. He has been selected by the management of the Ashok Leyland, Limited, Madras, to undergo apprenticeship training as Turner for one year with effect from 6th October 1976 on a stipend of Rs. 150.00 per mensem.

As technical training is gaining ground to provide jobs to the successful candidates, I contacted the Director of Employment and Training and requested him to provide for the admission of as many boys of the approved schools as possible in the several Industrial Training Institutes in the State. It is gratifying to record in this respect that the Director was pleased to admit all the 34 boys of our approved schools in the various Industrial Training Institutes in the State depending upon the proximity of the Industrial Training Institutes to their native places and the approved schools during 1976.

The Dairy Farm in the Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Chengalpattu, continued to function satisfactorily. The receipt from the dairy farm amounted to Rs. 42,461.40 p. as against Rs. 40,185.05 p. last year.

The Poultry Keeping Schemes is being continued to function satisfactorily in the private Junior Approved School at Chitrukudi in Thanjavur District. The Government continued to pay a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem to the school to meet the cost of maintaining the unit.

(G) *Audio-visual Education*.—Films supplied by the Education Department were shown to the inmates regularly. The Government Senior Approved School at Chengalpattu and Tattapparai, the Government Junior Approved Schools at Ranipet and Thanjavur, the Government After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu, the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore and the Government Reception Home for Boys and Girls, Madras, have been provided with Sound Projectors under the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(H) *Physical Education*.—There are adequate facilities provided for physical exercises and games daily with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were arranged as usual during the year. Extra-curricular activities such as scouting, guides, Red Cross Movements, dance, dramatics, etc., in the Government approved schools continued to be carried out during this year also. The pupils of the Government approved schools are permitted to participate in the Republic Day Celebrations.

(I) (a) *Food*.—The revised scale of diet, now followed in the Government institutions, which is based on practical needs of the inmates is well-balanced and nutritive. During my visits to the institutions, I am quite satisfied with the quantity and quality of food served to the inmates. The boys are quite healthy and cheerful.

(b) *Clothing and Bedding*.—The pupils in the Government Approved Schools have been given their regular quota of clothing and bedding, including inner garments to boys of the age group of above 14 years, according to rules.

To reduce the expenditure on clothing, I have submitted proposals to Government to issue 50 per cent of the clothing in Handloom also and as the report goes to Press, I am glad to say that the Government have accepted my proposals and sanctioned the issue of 50 per cent handloom clothing and 50 per cent khadi clothing.

(J) *Health Programme—Vital statistics (a) Government Approved Schools*.—The general health of the children in all the Government and private Approved Schools has been satisfactory during the period under report. Each of the Government approved schools has a hospital, with a resident Medical Officer. There are two Nursing Assistants and one Pharmacist in the hospitals attached to each of the Government approved school. The total number of admissions in the outside hospitals during the year under report was 249. There were 3 deaths during the year and they occurred in the outside hospitals. On the whole the general condition of the inmates was satisfactory during the year under report.

Private Approved Schools.—Private approved schools make their own arrangements for the medical care of the pupils within their available financial resources. Those attached to the District Headquarters avail themselves of the medical facilities provided for at the Government Headquarters Hospital. The managements of the Private approved schools, particularly in the maffasil and rural areas have also part-time medical officers to attend to the medical care of the inmates.

There were 122 admissions in the outside hospitals and there were 18 deaths during the year.

On the whole the health condition of the children in almost all the private Approved Schools had been fairly satisfactory.

(K) *Buildings*—There has been no change whatsoever in the accommodation problem in the Government approved schools. Overcrowding continues in almost all the institutions. The daily average population in all the six Government approved schools during 1975 was 2,663 against the total accommodation of 2,269 available, in all, as detailed hereunder

Name of schools	Accommodation available.	Daily average strength.	
		1974.	1975.
Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Chenglepattu.	630	724	664
Government Senior Approved School for Boys, Tattaparai.	300	336	386
Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Ranipet.	484	554	597
Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Thanjavur.	600	549	599
Government Junior Approved School for Boys, Cuddalore.	100	45	93
Government Approved School for Girls Madras-10	155	282	324
	<u>2,269</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>2,663</u>

(L) *Water Supply.*—Samples of water from all the Government institutions were taken and tested by the Water Analyst of the King Institute, Guindy, as usual. The reports have been, on the whole, satisfactory.

The water supply in the private approved schools has been satisfactory in general.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements are generally satisfactory in all the approved schools.

(M) *Discipline.*—(a) "Court of Honour" on the lines of the Panchayat Courts, continued to function satisfactorily and efficiently and proved very useful in character formation of the pupils. All petty offences committed by the pupils in the schools were tried and settled by the pupils themselves in courts as usual. The pupils realise their responsibility in discharging their duties satisfactorily and conducting themselves just like normal children.

(b) *Interviews and correspondence.*—The children in all the approved schools continued to maintain contacts with their parents or guardians regularly through letters and interviews. The pupils in the Government approved schools are regularly provided with post cards to write letters to their parents or guardians. They were also sent on leave to celebrate festivals in the company of their parents and to spend their holidays with them provided their requests were genuine and there was sufficient guarantee for their return to school in time. In the private approved schools also the children are given all facilities to correspond with their parents and relatives. By these intermittent interviews and regular correspondence with parents and guardians the pupils are co-operating and adjusting themselves to the institutional discipline and treatment, treating the schools as their second homes.

The children of the prisoners in jails are also permitted, on request, to interview their parents in jails at Government expense once in six months. This scheme is helping in maintaining parental contact even in the case of children whose parents are undergoing imprisonment.

(N) *Psychological study*.—The psychology study circle in all the Government Approved Schools are meeting every month to discuss about the newly admitted pupils and to evolve suitable treatment training programme for each of them. The problem cases were also taken up and studied by the circle.

(O) *Juvenile Guidance Bureau*.—The three juvenile guidance bureaux in Madras, Madurai and Vellore, continued to function satisfactorily.

(P) *Religious therapy*.—Religion and religious pursuits of pupils are duly respected and the pupils are periodically taken out to their respective places of worship. There are moral and religious instructors appointed in each Government approved schools for imparting religious and moral instructions to the pupils. Government have been pleased to continue the payment of conveyance charges to these lecturers.

All the festivals and functions, both religious and national, are celebrated in the institutions.

After-Care Programme—Field and Institutional.—The probation section of the jail department which is in charge of the programme of after-care of the discharged pupils of the approved schools continued to do its best through the Probation Officers for the rehabilitation of the discharged pupils. It is proposed to appoint seventeen probation officers and two regional probation officers exclusively for this department during the Fifth Five-Year Plan in a phased manner.

Three probation officers have been appointed for the three city Government Institutions (Government Girls' Approved Schools, Madras, Government Reception Homes for Boys and Girls, Madras and the Government Vigilance Home, and Sri Sadana and Home for Unmarried Mothers, Madras) as per G.O. Ms. No. 1474, Social Welfare, dated 4th November 1975. These Probation Officers do pre-release enquiries about local inmates, ascertain their home conditions, attend the courts whenever needed, make enquiries about marriage negotiations and ascertain the post institutional life of the discharged inmates.

To keep a close watch over the administration of the private institutions, the Probation Officers have jurisdiction over the places in which the schools are situated are regularly visiting the private Approved Schools in their jurisdiction periodically and submit reports to the Director of Correctional Administration. Thus a regular watch over the working of these private approved schools is being maintained so as to rectify the defects, if any in their working.

6. *Post institutional life of discharged pupils*.—The post institutional life of discharged pupils is ascertained from the after-care reports received from the Probation Officers in the State for a period of 3 years.

1. Employed in various fields	258
2. Continuing school studies after restoration to parents on discharge	48
3. Continuing training in After Care Homes, studying in Industrial Training Institutes and high school by staying in the After-Care Clubs attached to the approved schools	109
4. Helping parents in their agricultural work and other duties at their homes	329
5. Married and settled in life	8
6. Reverted to crime	
7. Whereabouts not known	124

The marriage grant of Rs. 250 given to each married (girl) inmates of Government and private approved schools to start a new home has been raised to Rs. 500 as per G.O. Ms. No. 313, Social Welfare, dated 24th May 1975.

7. *Institutional After-Care*—(a) *After-Care Clubs*.—After-Care Clubs are attached to all the approved schools in which deserving pupils are allowed to stay till the end of the academic year or they finish their VIII Standard/XI Standard/Government Technical Examinations, Industrial Training Institute's Courses, etc., in which they are studying at the time of discharge. The Director is empowered to admit these boys in the clubs up to one year in the first instance and thereafter with Government sanction for such period as is needed for the completion of the courses they are undergoing.

There were 18 pupils at the beginning of the year in all the clubs sixty-three pupils were admitted and 46 pupils were discharged leaving 35 pupils at the end of the year.

(b) *After-Care Homes*.—There are three After-Care Homes—one for girls and women at Vellore and two for boys at Chengalpattu and Madurai—for providing institutional after care services and further training facilities, for the deserving destitute discharges of the correctional institutions, viz., approved schools, vigilance institutions and jails.

(i) *After-Care Home for Boys, Chengalpattu*.—Industrial training was imparted to all the inmates either in blacksmithy or book-binding which are the two industries in the Home. Receipt in the blacksmithy section was Rs. 6,381.55 while the book-binding section got Rs. 38,072.89 making a total of Rs. 44,454.44 against Rs. 35,322.69 last year.

The book-binding section manufactures exercise note-books to meet the requirements of all the Government institutions under the department besides manufacturing flat file cases and executing orders for binding from libraries, courts, Government hospitals and other Government offices.

To make the institutional after-care services rendered by this Home attractive, the Government had been kind enough to sanction the payment of a stipend of Rs. 10 per mensem for all deserving boys studying in the Home for the second year and Rs. 15 per mensem for the third year pupils and this is being continued. This scheme has provided an encouragement to the inmates to gain proficiency in the trades and helped them to earn while they learn. Amount earned and saved by the pupils during their stay in the Home would be very useful for them to purchase tools and equipments for their future rehabilitation.

The Home is located in a rented building at Chengalpattu. The sanctioned strength of the Home is 100. The present building is not sufficient to accommodate more than 60 inmates. Additional accommodation for industries has been provided in the premises of the Home in thatched sheds. The construction of the hostel buildings for the boys of the after-care home sanctioned under the Fifth Five-Year Plan in the vacant lands of the department at Athur village near Chengalpattu has been started and will be completed soon. The construction of the building for the workshop will be undertaken soon.

(ii) *After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai*.—The Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2169, Home, dated 14th August 1973 have sanctioned the opening of the Government After-Care Home for Boys in the southern districts at Madurai and it is functioning since 1st February 1974 for continued training and rehabilitation of the destitute children discharged from approved schools.

Blacksmithy and tailoring are the two industries in which boys have been given training for their rehabilitation.

(iii) *After-Care Home for Women, Vellore*.—This Home provides institutional after-care services and training facilities to the inmates through the Garments and Holdall Making Training Centre. This Home also admits deserving Burma and Sri Lanka repatriate girls to help them in rehabilitation after giving training in the industrial training unit.

This Home is housed in the Government building "Sunshine", Officers' Line, Vellore.

(iv) *Industrial Unit attached to the Government After-Care Home for Women, Vellore.*—The Garments and Holdall Making Unit attached to the After-Care Home for Women, Vellore, impart training to the inmates in readymade garments, canvas, polythene and rexine articles. The training unit has the sanctioned strength of 60 inmates in the year under report apart from inplant trainees, i.e., those who have completed 12 months regular training and are required to undergo six months additional inplant training in the case of the After-Care Home inmates and Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates and three months in the case of Day Scholars (outsiders). This inplant training keeps the pupils to acquire more practical knowledge and thus creates self-confidence in the minds of the trainees in their practical work and thus encourages them to start their own private enterprise. The inmates of the After-Care Home, Vellore, on the completion of their six months inplant training, continued their training further in the Unit. These trainees are engaged in outside job orders and also production work till they are discharged or rehabilitated. Such trainees come under the group of extensive training. Particulars of trainees as on 31st December 1975 are given below:—

Pupils under regular training	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Pupils under 6 months training (inplant training).	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Pupils after the completion of training engaged in job orders.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

As this is going to press, I am happy to record that this unit has been recognised by the Director of Employment and Training as a Trade Institute in Cutting and Tailoring during the year 1976.

The Sales-cum-Show room opened in Vellore town during July 1972 for the sale of goods manufactured in the industrial unit continued to function satisfactorily. This has now become popular and orders of both from the public and from the Government Departments are on the increase.

The receipt derived by sale of finished goods in the unit during the year under report amounted to Rs. 48,549.58 p. as against Rs. 67,329.74 p. last year. Ofcourse the sales have shown a downward trend this year with a view to promote sales, I have made arrangements for a mini-show room in my office so as to publicise the products manufactured in the unit. This has proved successful and it helps in the sale of utility articles to the public in the city at competitive rates.

The health of the inmates of all After-Care Homes is well looked after and they are hale and healthy.

The strength particulars of three After-Care Homes are given in the Annexure I.

8. *Finance*—(a) *Expenditure.*—Expenditure on account of the maintenance of Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes and Government Garments and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore, Juvenile Guidance Bureau and the Directorate amounted to Rs. 69,94,937.33 against Rs. 62,22,934.99 last year. The increase is mainly due to the expenditure on account of new Approved School at Cuddalore, increase in the per capital grant to the Reception Homes, increase due to the rise in the price of essential commodities, sanction of Additional Dearness Allowance to the staff and the expenditure for the additional staff in the Directorate. Details of expenditure are given in the Annexure II.

(b) *Receipts.*—The total receipts realised during the year from the Approved Schools, After-Care Homes and Government Garments and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore, comes to Rs. 4,02,835.94 p. against Rs. 3,80,835.89 p. last year. Details of receipts are given in the Annexure II.

9. *Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka.*—Under the scheme we have (i) Special Home for the children of repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka at Mathur and (2) Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates at Mathur.

The Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates at Mathur was started by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli on 4th October 1965; for accommodating and educating the children of Burma Repatriates for 350 pupils whose parents were in transit camps and who had not been rehabilitated.

The control of the above Home was transferred from the Collector of Tiruchirappalli to this Department as per G.O. Ms. No. 4285, Home, dated 4th December 1965 and G.O. Ms. No. 1370, Home, dated 27th April 1966. Accordingly the administration of this Home was taken over by this Department on 15th June 1966.

The Special Home for the Children of Repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka was first under the control of the Director of Women's Welfare, Madras, till 7th August 1969. It was handed over to this Department on 15th August 1969. This Home is intended for admission of women repatriate from Burma and Sri Lanka who have no adult male to support.

The admissions to these Homes are being made on the orders of the Director of Correctional Administration, Madras, or the Collector of Tiruchirappalli or the Special Deputy Collectors in charge of rehabilitation.

(a) The details of admissions and discharges of these Homes during the year are furnished below:—

	<i>Special Home for the Children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.</i>					<i>Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Dayscholars.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Number of pupils at the beginning of the year.	349	129	..	..	478	210
2. Number of Day scholars at the beginning of the year.	..	..	9	7	16	..
3. Number of pupils admitted during the calendar year.	333	229	..	..	562	76
4. Number of pupils returned from leave.	2,210	726	..	..	2,936	..
5. Number of pupils returned from hospital.	44	20	..	..	64	..
6. Re-admission of boys who left school without permission.	122	25	..	..	147	..
7. Day scholars admitted during the year.	..	..	5	2	7	..
Total	3,058	1,129	14	9	4,210	286

	<i>Special Home for the Children of Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.</i>						<i>Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma and Sri Lanka Repatriates.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Day scholars.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		
			<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>			
1. Number of pupils disposed during the year.	66	22	..	..	88	81
2. Number of pupils sent on leave.	2,426	865	..	..	3,291	..
3. Number of pupils left the school of their own accord.	186	38	..	..	224	..
4. Number of pupils sent to hospital.	58	24	..	..	82	..
5. Number of Dayscholars left the school. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Number of girls transferred to Unattached Home for Women Mathur. . . . .	..	..	35	..	35	..
Total ..	2,736	984	..	..	3,720	81
Strength as on 31st December 75 ..	322	145	14	9	490	205	

(b) *Health.*—These two Homes have their own dispensaries. The Visiting Medical Officer, with the assistance of a full time Pharmacist and Nursing Assistant, attends to the medical needs of the inmates. The medicines which are not supplied by the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, are being purchased locally with the sanction of the Director for these dispensaries.

The sick inmates requiring, immediate medical aid are being admitted into the District Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

(c) *Education.*—The institutions have educational facilities up to X Standard. The question of starting XI Standard had to be suspended as the proposal to sanction B.T. Assistants to handle high school classes has not been sanctioned as yet.

The inmates of both the Homes do physical exercise. The inmates are also engaged in various types of indoor and out-door games in the evenings.

(d) *Vocational training.*—At present the children are not given much vocational training. The girls are given training in Embroidery and Needle Work and women above 30 attend mat-weaving as a part of school curriculum. Gardening also forms part of vocational training.

(e) *Discipline and Conduct.*—The general discipline and conduct of the pupils of these two Homes were good.

(f) *Buildings.*—The construction of the buildings for additional dormitories, classrooms, administrative blocks, etc., are still under the consideration of the Government.

(g) *Water supply.*—The Homes get water-supply from the bore-wells with motor pumpsets and overhead tanks.

(h) *Sanitation* —The Homes have been provided with latrines connected with septic tanks. Proposal for the construction of an Isolation Ward for twenty children and construction of a hospital, with six beds, etc., for the Children Home, is also under correspondence with the Government. The Sanitary arrangements are fairly satisfactory.

(i) *Extra-curricular activities.*—Religious and moral instructions according to their religions are given to the inmates during Saturdays. 'Manavar Manram' is held regularly on all Saturdays. Cultural activities are being held regularly on holidays.

All festivals and functions both religious and national are celebrated. Educational and information films are being screened once a month. The children are engaged in gardening in the evenings.

(j) *Finance.*—The entire expenditure in respect of Special Home at Mathur and the Special Home for Unattached Women among Burma Repatriates is met by the Government of India. The total expenditure of both the Homes incurred during the year is Rs. 5,09,431.06 as against Rs. 5,46,843.77 last year and the receipt from mat-weaving section was Rs. 282.10.

10. *Child Welfare Home under the Indian Council for Child Welfare, Thanjavur District Branch, Thanjavur.*—There were 46 inmates in the Home on 1st January 1975. During the year under report there were 32 admissions and 33 discharges. The strength of the Home as on 31st December 1975 was 45.

General education is imparted to the inmates in the outside schools situated nearby. During the year, 5 boys have passed S.S.L.C. Examination.

Tailoring and gardening are the vocations taught to the inmates in the Home. Adequate facilities are provided for physical education of the inmates.

The annual grant of Rs. 30,000 sanctioned by Government for running the Home in G.O. Ms. No. 3298, Home, dated 16th September 1965 is being continued.

11. *Visitors.*—The institutions were visited by several distinguished persons and activities of the institutions were commended by them. A few of the distinguished visitors are noted below:—

1. Thiru C. V. M. Annamalai, Ex-Minister, Social Welfare Department, Tamil Nadu, Visited the Senior Approved School, Tattapparai, during the period under report.

2. Thiru M. Maruthamuthu, Deputy Secretary, Law Department, visited the Madras Society for the Protection of Children on 23rd November 1975.

3. The following very important persons visited the Seva Samajam Girls' Home, Egmore, during 1975:—

- (1) Noel S. Samson of New Zealand.
- (2) Robert, Representative, S.C.F. London.
- (3) Muri Watson of Geneva.
- (4) Genevieve Vanthier of Switzerland.
- (5) Gen. Bramley Victoria, Australia.

4. Mr. J. F. Maybee, High Commissioner of Canada, New Delhi, and Miss. A. P. Puduree of Australia visited Seva Samajam Boys' Home, Saligram, during the year under report.

Mr. Debaker of Belgium, Allen Mackey of New Zealand and Greams Mclean of Associations Apex Clubs, Australia, also visited the Seva Samajam Boys' Home, Saligram.

5. Mr. S. Bornstein Ilford, Essex, U.K. and Mr. P. Hayes Brisbane of Australia visited the Bala Mandiram, Madras-17.

6. Mr. C. G. Rangabashyam, I.A.S., Secretary to Government of Tamil Nadu, Department of Education and Mr. Kelvin Cook "For Those Who Have Less" Australia visited the Bala Vihar, Madras-10, during the year.

Conclusion.—The year has been particularly noteworthy in implementing the programmes set before the department last year. The activities and achievements are clearly portrayed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Though the daily average population of the institutions had been almost the same as last year the direct admissions has increased from 1,375 last year to 1,553 this year. The implementation of the provisions of the Tamil Nadu Children Act has been active indeed.

With a view to go into the nature of the offences and how they were committed by these children, I very often have personal interviews with the boys and girls giving them assurance that their interests and prospects in life are quite safe in the institutions which they should treat as their second homes.

In most cases it was revealed unobtrusively that these children were only tools in the hands of elders and criminal gangs and not themselves offenders or run-aways. These children were used by the gangs for the latter's benefits themselves keeping behind escaping the hands of law.

This has been evidenced in an article published in the "Indian Express", dated 3rd July 1976 as to how these unfortunate children are being exploited by the Porters in the railway stations. This is one of the many ways how the children are being exploited. These children are also used by the unscrupulous, men and women for their nefarious activities such as transport of illicit liquor, pick-pocketing, sale of cinema tickets in black-market, begging, etc., etc. This truly depicts cruelty to children who are the future citizens of the country. When there is a society functioning for the prevention of cruelty to animals, I think such a society should function under the auspices of the Government to save the children from the clutches of criminal group. Though there is provision in the Tamil Nadu Children Act, 1920 in a separate section (Part VI-A) dealing with special offences in respect of children and young persons, I wonder whether this is taken for implementation at all by Police who are law enforcing authorities. If enforced vigorously several children would not have been sent to the portals of the institutions. Unless effective enforcement of this part of the enactment is made the criminal gang exploiting the helpless children will continue to flourish. The Police of Tamil Nadu which encountered the betting menace in the city and ultimately rooted out this in the sixties could surely round up these gangs and proper punishment meted out to the leaders.

ANNEXURE—1.

STRENGTH PARTICULARS OF AFTER-CARE HOME FOR 1975.

<i>Serial number and name of Institutions.</i>	<i>number at the beginning of the year.</i>	<i>Admission.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Discharged.</i>	<i>Remaining.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 After-Care Home for women, Vellore.	79	42	121	67	54
2 After-Care Home for Boys, Madurai.	33	24	57	28	29
3 After-Care Home for Boys, Chingleput.	23	57	80	47	33
Total	135	123	258	142	116

ANNEXURE II,

STATEMENT SHOWING THE TOTAL RECEIPTS DERIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Serial number and name of Institutions.	Industrial receipts.		Miscellaneous.		Total.	
	1974.	1975.	1974.	1975.	1974.	1975d.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1 Approved Schools	1,66,729·55	2,05,833·59	1,07,030·86	1,06,300·72	2,73,760·41	3,12,134·31
2 After-Care Home	36,458·19	46,948·27	3,337·55	4,668·29	39,795·74	51,616·56
3 Government Garments and Holdall mak- ing Unit, Vellore	67,329·74	48,549·58	..	..	67,329·74	48,549·58

ANNEXURE—III

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED DURING THE YEAR 1975 FOR
THE MAINTENANCE OF APPROVED SCHOOLS, RECEPTION HOMES AFTER-CARE HOMES, ETC,

Serial number and name of Institutions.	1974.	1975.
	(3)	(2)
(1)	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1 Government Approved Schools	42,10,685·73	48,10,391·93
2 Private Approved Schools (Grants paid) ..	5,83,434·80	6,02,419·20
3 Government Reception Homes	4,29,934·46	5,50,917·94
4 Private Reception Homes	2,98,258·75	3,30,446·75
5 Government After-Care Homes	2,81,214·97	2,91,804·20
6 Government Garments and Holdall making Unit, Vellore.	1,70,278·20	1,27,870·03
7 Directorate of Correctional Administration, Madras. excluding the Vigilance Service section but including Mathur Special Home Section.	2,23,810·31	2,57,180·43
8 Juvenile Guidance Bureau	25,317·77	23,906·85
Total ..	62,22,934·99	69,94,937·33

ABSTRACT.

Books and Publications—Department of Correctional Administration—Administrative Report of Approved Schools for 1975 (1st January to 31st December 1975) Reviewed and recorded.

(U.O P. No. 265, Social Welfare Department, 23rd March 1977.)

From the Director of Correctional Administration Ref. No. Pdl. 22/F1/76.
dated 11th December 1976.

The Government have considered the administrative report of the department of Correctional Administration for 1975. The Report is recorded with the following remarks:—

1. *Policy.*—The aim of the Government has been to create an effective correctional system. The emphasis has always been on correcting and reforming the delinquents by planned psychological treatment, useful training and education so that he can secure a dignified placement in life and also in society. The emphasis on penal methods has been given up with the salutary effect of providing congenial atmosphere and acceptable climate in these correctional institutions for the transformation of the young offenders into useful and dignified members of society after their discharge.

2. *Population.*—The number of Government and Private Approved Schools are 6 and 14 respectively. There were 4,423 inmates (3,529 boys and 894 girls) at the end of the year. The daily average strength of all the Government and Private Approved Schools was 4,120, as against 4,129 last year.

3. *Accommodation.*—The problem of inadequate accommodation in the Government Approved Schools, still subsists. Overcrowding continues in almost all the institutions. The daily average population in all the six Government Approved Schools during 1975 was 2,663 against the total accommodation of 2,269 available in all.

4. *Education.*—More stress is laid on general education and vocational training in the Approved Schools. The Programme of vocational training is so arranged as to converge the divergent thoughts of the wards which helps them to forget their past deeds and try to understand for themselves the utility and usefulness of the institutional training afforded to them in these schools. Generally the standard of education among the pupils admitted is very low. During the year under report, there were 1,553 direct admissions, out of whom 684 were literates or drop outs from school in various stages. This works out to 44 per cent as against 36 per cent last year. There is also a proposal to introduce the method of non-formal education commensurate with the capacity of the pupils so as to minimise drop outs and to increase the strength in the higher standards. During the year 1975, 18 out of 25 boys sent for the S.S.L.C. examination have come out successful. Since the aim of the Department is quick rehabilitation, the pupils of the Government approved schools after completion of IX Standard are being sent for training in Industrial Training Institutes.

Health and Hygiene.—The general health of the children in all the Government and Private Approved Schools has been satisfactory during the period under report. Each of the Government Approved Schools has a hospital, with a resident Medical Officer. There are two Nursing Assistants and one Pharmacist in the hospitals attached to each of the Government Approved Schools. The total number of admissions in the outside hospitals during the year under report was 249. There were 3 deaths during the year and they occurred in the outside hospitals. On the whole the general condition of the inmates was satisfactory during the year under report.

5. *Physical Education.*—There are adequate facilities provided for physical exercises and games daily with a view to maintain good health and physique of the pupils. Periodical excursions to places of historical importance and educational value were arranged as usual during the year. Extra curricular activities such as scouting, guides, Red Cross movements, dance, dramatics, etc., in the Government Approved Schools continued to be carried out during this year also. The pupils of the Government Approved Schools are permitted to participate in the Republic day celebrations.

After-Care Programme.—The probation section of the Jail Department which is incharge of the programme of after-care of the discharged pupils of the Approved Schools continued to do its best through the Probation Officers for the rehabilitation of the discharged pupils. It is proposed to appoint seventeen Probation Officers and two Regional Probation Officers exclusively for this Department during the Fifth Five-Year Plan in a phased manner. Three Probation Officers have been appointed for the three City Government Institutions (Government Girls Approved Schools Madras, Government Reception Homes for Boys and Girls, Madras and the Government Vigilance Home and Stri Sadana and Home for Unmarried Mothers, Madras.)

Receipts and Expenditure.—Expenditure on account of the maintenance of Approved Schools, Reception Homes, After-Care Homes and Government Garment and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore, Juvenile Guidance Bureau and the Directorate amounted to Rs. 69,94,987.33 as against Rs. 62,22,934.90 last year. The increase is mainly due to the expenditure on account of new approved school at Cuddalore, increase in the per capita grant to the reception Homes, increase due to the rise in the price of essential commodities, sanction of additional Dearness Allowance to the staff and the expenditure for the additional staff in the Directorate. The total receipts realised during the year from the Approved Schools, After-Care Homes and Government Garments and Holdall Making Unit, Vellore, comes to Rs. 4,02,835.94 as against

