CHAPTER – IV
INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES FOR DELIQUENT CHILDREN

4.1 Introduction

The aim of institution for delinquents is the alleviation of symptoms and neuronal modification of those forces, factors or conditions, which produced the delinquent act. In a institutional set up there will be an opportunity to be treated, trained and brought up in an atmosphere to which one is auctioned since one’s infancy. The climate, food, language and customs differ from state to state. The child should as far as practicable, be allowed to grow in a familiar atmosphere. If a child remains in a surrounding with almost all factors dissimilar to those of his own, there is every likelihood that his spontaneous growth may be stunted and his psychological development may also be defective.

Correctional institutions for juveniles are often known as training or reform schools. When originally developed, Juvenile institutions were patterned after adult prisons. Over the years, however, the major characteristic that has set them apart from adult institutions has been their increased emphasis on education and occupational training. Unfortunately, juvenile institutions after all fall short of the book set for them by other agencies of the juvenile justice system. As a result they are used only as a last resort where all other methods of handling have been exhausted or when the juvenile is too dangerous to remain at large in the community.

Juveniles may be placed in severe residential institutions for a number of reasons. They may be committed to a training school as a result of a juvenile states offense (Truancy, curfew violation, or consuming alcohol) an offense for which an adult is liable for prosecution on a parent’s request for help in controlling a child. Commitment may also result from factors unrelated to the delinquent of the youth children who are neglected, dependent or in need of supervision have been temporarily housed in these institutions in same jurisdictions until other arrangements can be made for their care.

State managed training schools, forestry camps, and other residential institutions for juvenile receive adjudicated young stars referred by the juvenile courts, those awaiting
court action or probation violators. Although some youngsters remain in the institutions for only a short time, it is designed for extended care and treatment in a secure, restricted setting. The training school has the responsibility of trying to change the behavior, attitude, and values of its inmates so that they will not get into trouble after release from the institutions.

All social institutions whether family, marriage, job, club, union or association have well defined roles for their members. This is true of correctional institutions as well. As we shall see, living up to what is expected of us, or role fulfillment, is an important part of the process of institutionalization.

The institutionalization process within correctional institutions works exactly as it does in outside society. Behavior, social response, or roles are learned through modeling, reinforcement, punishment, and social pressure.

4.2 History of Juvenile Justice System and Institutionalization of Children in India

Human child is a product of social environment and every child has a right to family. Family is a primary social group, where the child seeks love and affection and the fulfillment of his basic needs. If, in case, he is deprived of family life, it affects his growth and development. Children who cannot remain in their biological family are required to have alternative arrangements. The Government of India resolution on National Policy for children adopted in 1974 reads as follows:

"It shall be the policy of the state to provide adequate service to children, both before and after the birth through out the period of growth, to ensure their full physical, mental and social development. The state shall progressively increase the scope of such services so that within a reasonable time, all children in the country enjoy optimum conditions for their standard growth."

1 (Juvenile delinquency in perspective – B S Griffin and C T Griffin Harper and Row Publishers)
The institutional care for children becomes inevitable in a country like ours. More than 50 percent of the population lives below poverty line. Under these circumstances among every hundred children who enter the school, less than half complete class five and 27 percent complete class eight. These children are forced to accept jobs at an early age to supplement their family income. Though the earning of these children balances the inequilibrium between demand and supply, the children have been deprived of their rights towards education, recreation, health care etc. Recent statistics, according to 'FUTURE', a publication of 'UNICEF' reveals that 40 percent of children are malnourished, 50 percent suffer from anemia and about 40,000 children turn blind every year due to vitamin deficiency. In addition to these factors, the child labor constitutes about 6 percent of the labor force of the country and every working child in the World is an Indian and India accounts for one-third of child workers in Asia. So the problem of street and working children is also in the increase and they have been exploited and abused. In the circumstances, the institutional treatment of children is the only means for their betterment. Majorities of the children are from the poor socio-economic parents. According to a recent survey on the child labor in Madras, a “Study conducted by the Year of Child Development Trust”, 55.7 percent are living in huts and 79.5 percent lead their life on the pavement of the cities. These factors mainly contribute to the legion of Juvenile delinquency and it could be controlled if the institutional treatment of children is carefully planned and implemented.

The concern of Indian for care and development of children goes back to time immemorial. India had an in-built mechanism of providing care for children through joint family system, kinship and other social institutions. In ancient and mediaeval period voluntary and community efforts provided main sustenance to child welfare services. There were some enlightened rulers who also in a limited way, promoted child welfare activities under their patronage. During the British rule voluntary effort rather than state endeavor was the main provider of child welfare services.

2. Background reading material for Juvenile Justice Act functionaries sponsored by Directorate of Social Defense, Madras
Apprentice Act XIX of 1950, marks the beginning of the Juvenile Justice machinery. This Act empowered magistrates to commit children between 10 years to 18 years as apprentices to employers and provided to control the relations between the employers and the apprentices. These were the children who had been convicted of vagrancy or the commission of any petty offense.

• Indian Penal Code (1860) has recognized separate status of children. It seems to presume that children below 7 years cannot have criminal intent and hence cannot be held responsible or accountable for their actions. Section 82 of IPC (1860) presumes innocence of children below 7 years of age and bars them from being convicted of any offense. According to the section 83, a child between 7 years and 12 years may be convicted of an offense only if he has attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

• In 1897, the Reformatory Schools Act was passed which provided for the establishment for Reformatory Schools where youthful offenders up to the age of 18 years could be detained. Boys over 14 years could be released on license if suitable employment was found for them.

• The code of criminal procedure enacted in 1898 provides for specialized treatment of juvenile offenders (Sec 29). Section 399 provides for commitments of juvenile offenders up to 15 years to Reformatory Schools. Section 562 provides for probation of good conduct to offenders up to 21 years of age.

• The Indian Jail Committee (1919-1920) appointed by the Government of India under British Rule brought out a detailed report of its observations and recommendations. It emphasized that the child offender should be given different treatment from that of the adult. It held that imprisonment of child offenders should be prohibited. It recommended the provision of Remand Homes, Children's Courts, and Certified Schools, which approximate to ordinary schools. It stressed the importance of pre-sentence inquiry into the...
child’s social background as well as his physical and mental health. It advocated the child’s release on probation of good conduct with or without the supervision of a probation officer. The committee suggested provision of supervision after release. Maintaining statistics of after-results was also considered important as a feedback for policy consideration.

- The recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee (1919-1920) were followed by the legislative action in some of the States. Madras, Bengal, and Bombay enacted their children acts in 1920, 1922, and 1924 respectively. After independence, the subject of welfare was placed in the State-list and Uttar Pradesh (1951), Hyderabad (1951), and Saurashtra (1954) passed their Children Acts accordingly. The Central Children Act, which is meant for the Union Territories, was enacted in 1960. It is also supposed to serve as a Model Act for other States.

There seems to be a difference in the spirit of the Acts enacted before and after independence. This is evident from the stated aim of the Madras (1920), Bengal (1922), Bombay (1924) Children Acts, which state “An Act to make further provision for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons.” The more recent Acts are not more elaborate in expressing their own aim but have also categorically avoided the word “punishment” which seems contradictory to the philosophy of giving informal and non-criminal treatment to the offender child. The stated aim of the more recent Acts is to provide care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training education and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children. Section 28 of Madras Children Act (1920) and section 27 of Bombay Children Act (1929) included sentencing a child for about 14 years to imprisonment, as one of the alternatives for dealing with delinquents. Madras Children Act (1920) sanctioned whipping and Bombay Children Act (1924) canning as a punishment to be used against offender children. The Bombay Children Act (1924) added a sentence of canning in default of payment of fine, if the court is satisfied that the offender is able to pay the fine.
The post-independence Acts do not contain such grossly punitive measures. The power to send delinquent children to prison is still maintained by the recent Acts. But the matter has to be reported to the Administrator for further orders.

Presently, Government of Orissa has enacted the Children Act, which is known as Orissa Children Act, 1982, just after 33rd year of the Republic of India. This act so enacted is a step to provide care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation to neglected or delinquent children and for the trial of delinquent children in the State of Orissa. Chapter I, Sec 2(b) of the Act defines ‘child’ as a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years or a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years.

All the states, except Meghalaya, have enacted Children Acts. It should be noted, however, that more than 60 years after the first children act was enacted, three States and three Union Territories have not enforced the Children Act as yet. Out of the total 418 districts are covered by the children Acts.

- It envisages special approach towards prevention and treatment of Juvenile delinquency in keeping with the developmental needs of children.

- It established norms and standards for administration of juvenile justice in terms of investigation, care, treatment and rehabilitation.

- It lays down appropriate linkages and co-ordination between the formal system of juvenile justice and voluntary organisations. It specifically defines the roles and responsibilities of both.

While progress has been made in implementing the various provision of the legislation, qualitative improvement in the existing services has been rather slow in coming. Juvenile Courts and Welfare Boards are still to be set up in many States. Separate handling of delinquent and other children is not ensured and the involvement of voluntary organisations at all stages of implementing the Act is meager.
Scheme for the prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment

With a view to providing some financial support for upgrading and strengthening existing infrastructure for effective implementation of the provisions of Act, the Ministry of Welfare formulated a scheme for the prevention and control of juvenile social maladjustment in the year 1986-87. The financial assistance available under this scheme is for upgradation of infrastructures in both governmental and non-governmental sectors. It is a centrally sponsored scheme in which the expenditure is shared by the Central and State Government on 50:50 basis. However, when the scheme is implemented through the involvement of voluntary organizations, they have to bear 10 per cent of the expenditure and the remaining 90 per cent is shared equally between the Central Government and the State Governments. During the year 1991-92, a sum of Rs. 446 lakhs was released to the State UT Administrations under this scheme. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs was made under this scheme for the year 1992-93.

It is hoped that with the vigorous implementation of the various provisions of the Act, a new era in the administration of juvenile justice will usher in and the care, treatment and development of children apprehended under Juvenile Justice Act would take place in the letter and spirit of the provisions contained in the National Policy for Children.

4.3 Objective, Philosophy and Scope of Institutionalization of Delinquent Children

The observation varies regarding the short stay institutions that are intended for keeping Juveniles during the period of trial or inquiry. Hence during the period of their stay in the institution, the Juvenile is expected to be observed, analyzed, and tested. Soon after the placement is over, the Juvenile is placed in Juvenile home or special home as the case may be, where the real institutional services for the juvenile start.

The prime function of a Juvenile treatment institution is to re-educate and train the child to become a responsible well-adjusted citizen. It should be the prime objective of juvenile institution to re-educate and trend the child to become responsible well-
adjusted citizen. It should essentially be treatment facility with an integrated professional service, where in the disciplines of education, casework, group work, psychology, psychiatric medicine, vocational rehabilitation, religion, all play an important role. Through such an integrated treatment program the child is expected to learn self-discipline, to accept more responsibilities and act and react in a more socially acceptable manner.

**Delinquent Children**

Delinquent is a phenomenon of anti-social behavior where the child comes in conflict with law. These children were dealt with until recently within the framework of Children's Acts. These Acts dealt with three categories of children namely the delinquent, uncontrollable and neglected. The delinquent children would be taken by the police and produced before a juvenile court magistrate or other magistrates authorized to the child Welfare Board by the parents and guardians and neglected children would be handled by the Police, the Probation officer, the Superintendent of an Observation Home or a Remand Home. Such children are however, to be produced before the Child Welfare Board or the Juvenile Court within twenty-four hours. Apart from the above, other types of children covered under the children's Act include children of leper parents, children of beggars, girls in moral danger and children of unsound mind whose parents are not able to look after them properly.

**Magnitude of The Problem**

There is lack of data on the incidence and magnitude of the problems of juvenile delinquency. According to a report published in crime in India 1 79,962 juveniles were apprehended for crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and local and special laws in India in they are 1987. In 1988 and onwards as per new definition of juvenile 16-18 age group consists of only girls and 18-21 age group is not considered juveniles at all. At per new definition 30, 816 (Boys 25,629 + Girls 5,547) juveniles were apprehended during the year 1990 for the crime under IPC and local and special laws in India. This includes 16, 836 children apprehended under IPC alone (Table 5 19) Available statistics indicate that in all there were 609 institutions under the Juvenile Justice Act in
1991-92 Out of these 269 were Observation Homes, 249 Juvenile Homes, 40 Special Homes, 51 After Care Institutions. The total capacity of these institutions was 43,965.

**Juvenile Justice Act**

Enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 by the Parliament for the entire country is a landmark in the history of juvenile justice system in India. The Act, apart from rectifying the inadequacies of Children’s Act, provides a comprehensive scheme for the care, protecting, treatment, and development and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent juveniles. With the enactment of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 all Children’s Acts applicable in different parts of the country have been repealed. The new Act has come into force throughout the country except the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 2 October 1987. The Juvenile Justice Act provides a uniform legal framework for juvenile justice in the country so as to ensure that no child under any circumstances is put in jail or police lock-up.

**National Policy for Children**

During the 1951-74, India had gathered considerable experience in the planning of child welfare programs. The experience indicated that there was a need to formulate a National policy for children, which could provide direction to national efforts in the organization of child welfare programs. Accordingly, on 27th August 1974, in the 27th year of its Independence, India adopted a Resolution of National Policy for Children. The Resolution recognizes children as the nation’s supremely important asset and declares that the Government should take over the responsibility for their ‘nature and solicitude’. The Resolution also emphasizes that “Children’s programs should find a prominent part in our national plans for the development of human resources.” It further emphasizes that “within a reasonable time all children in the country enjoy optimum conditions for their balanced growth.” The policy also recognizes the role of voluntary organizations in child welfare. Adoption of policy also recognizes the role of voluntary organizations in child welfare. Adoption of policy had led to setting up a National Children’s chairmanship of Prime Minister for effective co-ordination of child welfare program.
The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

The momentous resolution on the National Policy for Children in 1974 was adopted in the backdrop of United Nations General Assembly Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959 to which India is party. The observance of 1979 as the International year of the child also gave impetus to the programs of child development. A National Plan of Action to observe the International year of Child was prepared. In the Indian context, the main theme for International Year of Child was ‘Reaching the Deprived Children’ Further, on the model of National plan of Action many State Governments in India as also non-governmental organizations formulated their own plans of action with specific programs and activities to be taken up during the year in their respective areas. Thereafter, there has been large-scale expansion in child welfare and development programs in subsequent years.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in November 1989. The Convention has been acceded to by India. The World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in 1990 indicates the challenges and the tasks and stresses and the need for political action at the highest level for the well-being of children. A plan of Action to serve guidelines for Governments has been prepared for implementation of the 1990 Declaration. As a follow up of the promises made by the global fraternity at the World Summit for Children, this plan of Action sets out quantifiable targets of India’s Charter of Action for Women and Children.

The National Plan of Action as a commitment to child represents India’s response to the unprecedented opportunities, which the decade of nineties has ushered in both through technology as well as a global ambiance for redeeming India’s age-old pledges. This plan of Action identified quantifiable targets in terms of major as well as supporting spectral goals representing the needs and aspirations of almost 300 millions children of India in the sphere of health, nutrition, education and related aspects of social support.
4.4 Constitutional and Statutory Framework of Juvenile Justice System

Post-independence period ushered in a new era in the field of child welfare. The efforts in this field were inspired by various provisions in our Constitution regarding the need for ensuring welfare of children, safeguarding their interests and protection their rights. In fact the Constitution of India provides a framework within which the Constitutional vision of the rights of the Indian child can be given a concrete shape. The Constitution of India postulates the goal of a Welfare State and envisages child welfare activities as an organized part of National development. Articles 24, 39 and 45 have a bearing on the well-being of children. These enjoin on the State to ensure that children are prohibited from employment in any hazardous employment, that the tender age of children is not abused, that the childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment; and the provision for free and compulsory education of all children are made until they complete the age of fourteen years.

Efforts in Five Year Plan

With the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1950 and establishment of the Planning Commission in 1951, India embarked upon the path of planned economic and social development with the ultimate goal of establishing a socialist society. The aim of any effort for economic and social development is the welfare of the family. Since the child is most precious asset in the family, the strategy of planned national development also focuses its foremost attention on the young child. The first five year Plan document (1951-56) observed that considering the number involved, the needs of children should receive much greater consideration than commonly given to them. The First Five Year Plan proposed to ensure childcare through services in social welfare, health and education. However, the main thrust in the first Five Year Plan was to build up a strong child welfare movement in India through voluntary efforts and the role of Government was by and large confined to providing guidance or technical training to child care functionaries engaged in implementation of child welfare schemes and assisting voluntary agencies with financial resources. The second Five-Year Plan (1956-61) continued to place the emphasis on voluntary agencies for introducing new
schemes for the welfare of children with financial assistance from Government. During the Third Plan (1961-66) while emphasizing the importance of child welfare programs, the effort was concentration on organism child welfare services in a more co-ordinate and sustained manner. Child welfare extended over the spheres of social welfare, education and health and community development. In fact a new milestone was reached in the third Five-Year Plan when the resources of a number of Central Ministries were mobilized to achieve the maximum results in promotion of child welfare services in an integrated manner. The Fourth Plan (1969-74) drew attention to the problem of neglected and destitute children who had not received due attention hitherto. The Plan also pointed out certain drawbacks in the planning of child welfare programs such as lack of statistical data, absence of counseling and advisory services and the need for better management and supervision of child welfare programs.

In terms of purpose, philosophy and programme orientation all these institutions are deemed or non-pent correctional centers aiming at their formation of the delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles. In theory these institutions have a setting blended with control, protection, treatment and rehabilitation, which the child may not have been led to his deviant behavior. In conformity with the current thinking, the main objective of these institutions is treatment, not custody. In order to fulfill their objective, these institutions provide a continuum of professional services including those of caseworkers, psychologists, psychiatrists, teachers, vocational instructors, etc.

The commitment of delinquent and non-delinquent children of Juvenile correctional institutions is used for variety of reasons, for some, committed to institution is a protective umbrella, because there is no responsible adult who is willing to care for them. For others, institutional commitment is a method of punishment so or to teach such children a lesson, shake them up and there by set them straight. Institutionalization, in their case, is rooted in the belief that delinquent children, even though different from adult offenders must be held responsible for their action, and their crimes should not go unpunished. The only difference that could be made is that child offenders should be committed to special institutions and is sheltered from adult abuser and influences.
These varied rationale for the institutional commitment of delinquent and non-delinquent children have remained unquestioned, presumably under the belief that such children need the benevolence custody of a state agency established for their conscientious care, constructive discipline and general upliftment. The underlying notion,arden, i.e., that a good dose of institution could only work to the child's best interest. This interest advocacy years the Juvenile Justice administration towards the goal of correcting the juvenile rather than punishing him. In pursuance of this goal the Juvenile institutionalization in a controlled environment is not regarded or an equivalent to imprisonment or a sentence. On the contrary institutionalization is considered or a positive step towards making the child unlearn his negative values and learn other positive ones in the interest of his rehabilitation in the community. Towards this end, Juvenile correctional institutions make certain arrangements for education, counseling, guidance, treatment, training and rehabilitation of both the delinquent and non-delinquent children.

The professed purpose of institutions under the children Acts is to provide for a protective and rehabilitative umbrella, to children in conflict with law, or also for those found in institutions of social maladjustment and vulnerability to crime. The more vocalized purpose of using the institutional apparatus of delinquency control are to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education & rehabilitation of delinquent children, or also for those living in situations of social marginality. The Institutions are mainly intended to act as reform-adorer where the delinquent and the distressed children could be trained and prepared for a productive future.

While in theory the purpose of these institutions is to serve as correctional center with the minimum of custody and more of care, in actually, however, institution bear little resemblance to what their original founders imagined them to be. Many of the institution fact looks like mini prisons where preoccupation with custody, security and discipline seems writ large. In this scheme of things institutions seem to cage on confined children so that they could do no harm to the community. The institutions carryout their artificial manatee into environs, where confinement, corporal punishment and subjugation to official ruler are omnipresent. Building or Juvenile's self emerge.
and encouraging him to learn to accept society’s value can hardly be accomplished in 
this atmosphere Here arise the question of wide disparity between the treatment ideal 
and the institutional practices. While the institution have been given a progressive non 
stigmatic name (training schools, industrial schools, reform-adorer with an avoided 
purpose of breaking from any connotation at penal institution our these tempting labels 
have not changed their essentially persecutory penal character.

Although the rational for the setting up theses institutions sounds noble, the reality, 
however, elder any sense of euphoria. The benign philosophy at committing children to 
institution for purposed of their treatment and training has been defeated through 
institutionalized Operational practices that stem from the maximum spare three-rod and 
spoil the child. The actual operational philosophy wedded to custodial and security 
concerns in all set against any meaning full behavioral change, and they’re by to 
delinquency control The resources in these institutions are mainly channeled into 
custody administration and house keeping. In the final analysis, most such institutions 
function in ways, which are at cross-purpose with their official aims.

4.5 Features, Functions and Role of Institutional Service for Delinquent Children

During the period of placement in Juvenile homes and special homes the Juvenile are to 
be imparted academic, food, shelter, clothing as well as pre-vocational and vocational 
training.

Every element that presents children from developing in a healthy way both physically 
and emotionally tends to bring about a pattern of emotional disturbances The majority 
of children in Juvenile homes and special homes have already been disturbed emotionally and physically when they were at the clutches of their employer or during 
their association with anti socials and criminals. The abnormal family relationship, 
social disorganization or derangement, individual mental and emotional pathology and 
organic conditions of brain conditions of the body have already damage the Physical 
and emotional factors of the Juveniles, they should feel confident in the way of 
treatment in the institutions
The juvenile should be natural and relax in the institution. The Juvenile should feel at home. The educational and pre-vocational training for Juvenile are to be imparted with the optimum aim of serving his economical needs when he goes out. The treatment of Juvenile should not be a routine one and means for the emotional and psychological needs are to be found out and set right.

**Function and Role**

Before we discuss the facilities of institutional system it is necessary to know the minimum standards of these institutions. At first in every institution there must be commonly accepted norms, which the services must observe, towards its fulfillment. An essential pre-requisite for developing minimum standard in children's institutions should be to create conditions as close to a healthy home atmosphere as possible. To ensure this number in each unit must be small so that each child receives individual attention and emotional security essential for rehabilitation. The standard in these institutions have to be worked out keeping view our economic standard, cultural background, current practices and existing level of services such as health, education and welfare programs. Along with the minimum standard of these institutions it is necessary to know the intake and capacity of these institutions.

Every institution should have a definite intake policy, various types and age group, having dangerous disease children should not be mixed up. Normally there should not be more than 50 children in an institution and less than 20 children, which would be uneconomical.

**Feeding**

Every prisoner in the Juvenile Jail shall be given in the ordinary diets, for children below 15 years recommended allowances should be given 2000 calories and for above 15 years 2800 calories. The standard manure should be prepared in consultation with experts. Timing of food supply, quantity of food supply, item of food, satisfaction of children, and supervision at the time of distribution involvement of children in food preparation, non-partiality attitude at the time of food distribution, should be taken care of.
Food is the very basis of life and sustenance. The quality of life is meaningless without health, which has direct linkage with diet. Unless the children get the minimum food to service today, there will be no future tomorrow to enjoy.

**Housing or Shelter**

Shelter facilities is most as important as the food to the children of the Juvenile Delinquent due to their area of minimal choice affected and influenced for bad work. Due to poor income and occupation they suffer poor shelter / housing. Many of the Juvenile Delinquents are homeless or more have a hut in slum.

In institutionalization system the minimum requirement of space for residential purpose should be 50/60 sq per inmate. Bed should be 3” part in living room and 6” apart in sick room. House plan should be prepared a hall with sliding partition could be made use of in one room not more than 6 children should be housed. Each child should have a mattress, a bedside locker or Elmira. At least a lavatory, a bathroom urinal and a washbasin each for every 10 children play ground 2000 sq yards or ½ aware of land for 50 inmates in addition to playground in the community should be used. One common room for recreation with indoors plays equipment. One separate room with one cot and other accessories for nourishing. Single store building should be preferred if multi stores the portion for small children should not be more than double stores. The upper stores can be used for older children or for older children or for residential accommodation for staff. For proper security big wall, with security guard should be provided.

**Clothing**

Poverty never allowed these children to wear clean and good cloth rather soiled and dirty, holes and patched cloth. The use of detergent is rare. Many children frequently naked protection for feet is become comfort for them. Due to poor position of minimum clothing it become inadequate for proper protection of body in all the seasons.
In Institutionalization system provide children clothing and bedding is must, at lease two set of dress in every year with a set of bedding foot week in a month, one com a cake of toilet soap, $\frac{3}{4}$ kg of working soap and to use once of hair oil, one toward a common mirror in every residential room should be provided.

**Medical Services**

Health is one of the basis human needs and access to health service a sir undesirable right of everyone Conversely protection from illness is an incontrovertible prerogative of everyone. Urban area and related pollution affects the poorest most severely Sage water, solid waste disposed, acceptable housing and transportation have been particularly deficient in marginal area. The existing infrastructure services are entirely in adequate These factors affect the well being of people in slums and most of all constitute a very important factor or co-factor in disease The main victims of the hazards of poor sanitation are generally the children.

Institutionalize medical facilities should have a first-aid kid at least two members of staff should be trained to give first aid. Every member of staff should be trained in health education and developing proper health habits among in mates Medical check-up at the time of admission, proper maintenance of medical records for each child. Exist this whenever necessary referral services should be proved

**Education**

In general among delinquent education is a poor attainment Poverty is the main cause of their illiteracy Due to poor economic condition they were compelled to enter into the labor market to supplement their family income. It is also felt that poor educational attainment is not due to the lack of intelligence but may be due to lack of opportunity. Although free education is provided to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes, even then, the delinquent had a very low level expectations and aspirations regarding their future which in turn is due to lack of encouragement and unawareness of their parents that they play true and.

Institutional arrangement should make the learning interesting and should understand each and every child personally according to its strength and weakness Both the formal
and non-formal education should be imparted to encourage the student for this better educational interest. Library with various types of books freedom to choose any sort of books to children, library, counseling, education having some practical utility should be given emphasis among the children.

**Vocational Training**

Adequate vocational training programs leading to economic rehabilitation of the inmates is necessary. Vocations to be selected should be determined mainly on the basis of aptitude and interest of inmates and employment opportunities available in the society. In most of the institution juvenile convicts are imparted vocational training in blacksmithy, carpentry, tailoring and gardening by skilled institutes out of it some in tutors are full time and others are part time in nature.

Basically the delinquent's concentrate is on two full time courses like carpentry and smithy. Most of the boys and all the girls seem to be interested in tailoring. Specialized instructor gives instruction, how to use foot and hand, how to use knife and cult and piece of cloth. Besides this cloth measurement and cutting of cloth is also instructed.

Besides this gardening is routine work of every delinquent. Every day two-hour (morning and evening) gardening work done by the inmates in the Juvenile home prunes. These inmates were supervised by the warden i.e., land distribution to each children, seed use pattern, transplanting tree, pour water to the tree, use of fertilizer and other necessary things about gardening.

**Hobbies**

It develops children's creative abilities; it engaged children doing good things rather bad work. Poverty never allowed these children to maintain develops their hobbies. In an institutionalized sector children should be given some facilities to develop their hobbies, e.g. drawing, painting, clay modeling, cardboard and paper work, kitchen gardening, etc. Hobbies not only help for creative development it also facilitate the children to make themselves busy rather Borden the mix with or think about the antisocial activities.
Recreation

Recreation is essential for a person. The child must get free time for recreation. Depending upon opportunities and means for recreation, the child relaxes his body and mind and becomes creative. Among these children, the level of fulfillment of the recreating need is very unsatisfactory.

In an institutional set-up, minimum one hour in a day's programme should be devoted to games and other group recreation on a planned basis according to the needs of each group.

Psychological and Follow-up Services

Psychological counseling with needs satisfaction counts as a prime human satisfaction. A starving man is not concerned with social approval or status; he is pre-occupied with obtaining food. If he is really hungry, he does not even wonder where tomorrow's meal is coming from (safety need) only today's meal counts. But once he is assured of eating today that is of his psychological need satisfaction for a short run, he can begin to worry about the future and ask whether his psychological needs will always be met. Thus he moves on safety needs. The poor in society will be mostly concerned with psychological and safety needs. Psychological needs refer to human psychology and subsistence minimum. The main psychological needs may be categorized, food, nutrition, clothing, shelter, health care, immunization, and sports and games.

Besides all these in institution set-up, casework, group work, motivation, and related counseling services should be arranged to according to the problem of the children and its remedial measures. The related agencies working in this field should be made use of in the time child is in the institution or child is released from the institution. It is the duty of the institution to see it's social contact, rehabilitation, and its future aim satisfaction, etc. After the child is released outside an institution, family contacts through visits, correspondence, parents, meetings, after care, and rehabilitation services in collaboration with other agencies should be made.
Above all institutional facilities should give importance in its staff & record maintenance. In an institutionalized set up experienced and trained staff who have children institution with as strength of more than 50 children should have the services of experience, qualified supervisors, assisted by matrons and house parents. Separate and adequate staff for kitchen, sanitation watch and ward should be provided ratio between inmates and staff 1:20. Office staff should be excluded from this calculation. The ration should be considered according to the age group of children.

Every institution should maintain proper records and registers about the children’s admission. The record should include admission register, individual detail case history record, circumstance that led to admission, periodic progress, health record, follow-up & rehabilitation record etc.

Minimum standard was talked about during the day of institutional models of social welfare. It has been found that residential facilities are the times costlier than preventative measures and results from different methods of care show that children brought up in homes made least satisfactory showing. It has been reported that children in the over-crowed houses are twice as aggressive as in others. Models of welfare will affect the budgetary pattern and maintenance of minimum standards there in. The minimum standard will be governed by goals that institution sets for itself remedial to development. It is not fixed or static. They could at best serve as a norm for a period of time only to be upgraded improved later when they have been achieved. Central and State Governments have accentuated problems of minimum standard because of the variation in policy in grant-in-aid Organizations have to raise resources to maintain better standard. In one agency two norms are followed for the group of children. Concern for distribution of time on services is least expressed by voluntary organizations. Lack of qualified staff to keep service specific and needs specific records or undertake studies in these areas in orders to improve standard of services.

To know the minimum standard of institutionalized set-up, a periodical analysis, use of modern method and technique for supervision, proper utilization and attitude of grant-in-aid policy and Government, trained staff, and planning of resources should be taken care off.
Rehabilitation

During the period of placement in Juvenile homes and special homes the Juvenile are to be imparted academic as well as pre-vocational and vocational training.

Every element that presents children from developing in a healthy way both physically and emotionally tends to bring about a pattern of emotional disturbance. The majority of children in juvenile homes and special homes have already been disturbed emotionally and physically when they were at the clutches of their employer or during their association with anti-socals and criminals. The abnormal family relationship, social disorganization or derangement, individual mental and emotional pathology and organic conditions of brain conditions of the body have already damaged the physical and emotional factors of the Juvenile, they should feel confident in the way of treatment in the institutions.

The Juvenile should be natural and relax in the institution. The Juvenile should feel at home. The educational and pre-vocational training for juvenile are to be imparted with the optimum of serving his economical needs when he goes out. The treatment of Juvenile should not be a routine one ways and means for the emotional and psychological needs are to be found out and set right.

In order to achieve social, economic and psychological/emotional rehabilitation, the following points should be kept in mind.

While growing up, even normal child with normal home conditions, experiences some psychological problems. This is because, while growing up, the child has to face new situation at home, at school and in community. As a result there is possibility of the temporary personality problems.

In comparison, the psychological problems among the destitute delinquent children are more, as they do not experience the security of home, love and acceptance of their parents/guardians. Often delinquent children are distributed without adequate reason suddenly leading to fights among children. Other problems are excessive fear, inferiority complex, anxiety, low frustration, tolerance, home sexuality, lying, preferring etc.
While discussing rehabilitation of children through educational development in an institutional set up. It is seen that these children are having low scholastic performance, because in childhood, before entering this institution, some of them have suffered emotional stress, some must not have gone to school, some might have run away from school or faced failure in school examination. As a result they could not get opportunity to develop the talents to build their character. While taking their problems, each child should be studied and treated individually.

Education is vital for social make up of the child, it helps the child to acquire knowledge, broaden out look towards life freedom of movement and expression of thought, develops and contracts in outside develops a sense of responsibility and discipline, develops co-operative and collaborative sprit, develops skill of house keeping, budgeting, accounting etc. but due to various reason children lacks in showing their interest in studies, so to bring or develop the interest among the children it is necessary to understand the child individually, division of children according their IQ level and interest for studies, concept of library and children is likely books should be introduced, arrangement of essay/debate competition should be encouraged, picnic and educational excursions, and lastly to make children realize about the advantages of education.

The other way of rehabilitation of children is vocational training. In the present institutionalized set-up the given training programmed should be updated, often training is imparted to keep children busy rather its long-term effectiveness. Untrained and inexperienced instructors with frustrated programmes and often institution chooses training, which required minimum raw materials and inexpressible equipment's. Training is seems to be less employment oriented rather wastage of time and energy, due to lack of proper training and unfinished work it is very difficult to market the prepared material by the children. As a result, children fell frustrated and take up any job unrelated to the training received. This leads to wastage of resources.

For the delinquent children through their backward in scholastic activities, vocational training is quicker means of developing talents and faculties in comparison to formal
education. It provides a child an assurance that he is a worthwhile member of the society to which he has to adjust. He develop fresh outlook about his capability of supporting himself and latter on, his family through honest means. Vocational training is insurance for the child against future or employment and consequent social-economic insecurity, in comparison for those who go for formal education and seek white colour jobs There is a less employment and economic security. Knowledge on vocational training is gathered not by memory but by doing himself He may make mistake, corrects them and learn the tasks he has to perform What he thus acquires as knowledge becomes a part of his personality; with this knowledge his capacity to work develops In the process of vocational training the child learns to work in co-operation with the teachers, classmates and the institution It is the sure remedy for many of the social ills, shortcomings and problems of personality development. Young persons and teenager, who are aggressive and tough, need some physical hard work to get rid of their aggressive instinct and temper tantrums. Experience has shown that aggressive and angry boys have enjoined being temper tantrums. Experience has shown that aggressive and angry boys have enjoyed being trained in tin-smithy, carpentry, working on lathes etc This provides them an outlet for their extreme energy, anger or resentment In this process child learn to develop, co-ordinates the efforts of hand, mind and body.

Thus, vocational training is the foundation on which all educational and rehabilitative programs must be based on productive work frees a child from inferiority complex He feeling of self-reliance inculcates a sense of responsibility and systematic functioning

Rehabilitation of girls in a institutionised set-up should forced on home management, cooking, first aid, home nursing, child rearing, house decoration etc socialise training by sending by different groups, people and train how to talk, how to behave, how to wish etc These girls should be equip with recognise professional training If possible the selection of life partners must be in professionals government employees as there are less chance of misbehavior, break down of marriage, steady income etc The girls in an institution have lots of difficulty, as social stigma most of the destitute do not have their antecedents and family history In case of emergency there is nobody from near
Wrong notions that most of the institutionalized children face behavioral problems, do not adjust with others.

For successful rehabilitation, role of programme personnel, caseworker, counselor, probation officer, etc., is very important. When a child is admitted to institution or observation home, though inquiry should be made about his family. If need to financial or material support or employment may be provided to family members.

In order to fulfill their role satisfactorily, the programme personnel should be well versed with the sociological and psychological aspect of juvenile delinquents and destitute as well as broad understanding of human nature. They should have warm, friendly and human approach, frequent interviews with the child and also observation of his behavior will throw light on the problems faced by the child. The discussion with the child should be taken in informal and friendly manner and the child should feel that the worker is trying to help him out of his difficulties. Attitudes of the worker towards the child should inspire confidence, so that the child talks to him freely and expresses himself clearly.

Visits to child's home will bring out the social and economic background of the child, its home and family circumstances, information about neighborhood, influence of friends and associate and various other clues will reveal clues and pattern of child behavior and the problems faced by the child. In short, worker should have genuine interest in welfare of the child.

Even after the child is reinstated in the community through adoption, marriage, or employment, programme personnel should keep constant touch with the child in order not to allow the child to relapse. For adoption, adoptive parents are given guidance and counseling before giving child on adoption and even after the child is adopted.

Just after rehabilitation we cannot ignore the child through rehabilitation includes both care and after care, so after care services organized to facilitate completion of process or rehabilitation. After care is provided to a person who has been admitted to an institution for some treatment.
To sum-up for successful rehabilitation positive attitude of social worker and close family members/relatives is necessary. They should be in constant contact with child, share experiences; does guidance and counseling like friend, philosopher and guide.

**4.6 Problems and Prospects of Institutional Services for delinquent Children**

The professed purpose of institutions under the children Acts is to provide for a protective and rehabilitative umbrella to children in conflict with law, as also for those found in situations of social maladjustment vulnerability to crime. The more vocalized purpose of using the institutional apparatus of delinquency control are to provide for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training education and rehabilitation of delinquent children, as also for those living institution of social marginally. The institutions are mainly intended to act as reformatories where the delinquent and the distressed children could be trained and prepared for a productive future.

Like prisons, Juvenile correctional institutions in India are bed evil led with multifarious problems and difficulties. The central ones of these arises from inadequate fiscal appropriation, lack of infrastructure facilities and potentials for the inmates treatment and training development of poorly selected, untrained and unspecialized staff lacking in personnel warmth, sensivity and ability to handle children humanely and skillfully and finally and virtual absence of any after care programme for the inmates discharged from these institutions. Many of these problems have been discussed and debated in several official documents, but their resolution redressed has not yet been forth coming. The officials are several status and union territories where children Acts are poorly implemented cover up the institutional deficiencies by a usual executes of money shortage.

The report of all India committee on jail reform commented on the unavailability of this argument "If for lack of funds are welfare of children is neglected, the nation can hardly justify its claim of being a welfare state". The reports frowned upon the practice of excluding the expansion of the work under children Acts and other schemes of child
welfare from the purview of the five year plan expenditure, and there by starrng the child welfare from the preview of the five year plan expenditure, and there by starrng the child welfare worked by putting it under non-plan sector allocations. After more distressng revolution made in the committee. Report is that many of the concerned child welfare departments in several states and union territories (which usually complain of money shortage have, over the years, been unable to spend fully the funds allocated for the purpose. In such a shocking scenario the committee observed, these facts show that there is no anxiety on the part of several State Governments for the development and expansion of welfare services for children in distress and difficulty. In its reflective mood, the report further observed that the real reason for the lack of funds is the lack of sensitivity in the State Governments and Union territories about the urgency of the problems of children need of care and protection. The report said that had the concerned.

Facilities / Standards of institution

The children Acts are the backbone of the Juvenile Justice System. These have been enacted with a view to divorce the Juvenile group from the adult group and give separate treatment of children. The philosophy behind this seems to be that for the ordinary health child, criminality is mainly the product of unfavorable environment and that he is entitled to a fresh chance under better surrounding. Full recognition of laws of property comes gradually and offences against property are largely due to lack of suitable training and bad upbringing. Childhood and youth are the stages when habits have not become fixed and prospects of reformation are most hopeful. Chances are that proper training will be successful. But such training cannot be given in prisons. Imprisonment will only bring the fear of prison, which is one of the determents of crime. More over, state has a responsibility towards children, which must be exercised through giving opportunity for reformation at an early age, rather than letting him become an adult criminal. This also seems to serve the self-interest of the society.

In keeping view of this all the child Acts in India have provided for establishment and maintenance of observation/Juvenile homes for temporary reception of children during the tendency of any inquiry regarding them under the Act, 1982 deals with said
programme. The Administrator can also recognize other institution, which is fit for temporary reception of children during the pungency of inquiry as an observation home.

The primary objectives of the observation home are to keep child in a place of safety and provide him with the basic necessities. He is given clothes, bedding, proper learning arts, crafts and music etc. The main aim behind this is not to provide him with skills in a trade, but to give him a positive attitude with learning and provide him with a sense of achievement at least in one area. Facilities for recreation are also present.

One of the important functions of the observation homes is to closely observe and diagnose the child. Apart from medical examination, psychological tests are also conducted. Detailed interviews with the probation officers and also great help probation officer play a vital role in carrying out the functions of an observation home.

As per the Juvenile Justice Act the State shall prepare Deist scale for Juvenile in consultation with nutrition experts so that the diet becomes balanced, nutritious and varied. Special diet may be provided on national days and festivals.

As per the observation of the reservation in the said institution the diet provided is not sufficient as the staff said the financial provision is completing them to provide minimums standard because whatever money is punishable it has not revised in the present rate of the fooling materials secondly on time flow of fund is also creating problem for the institution people to run residential institution with four time food supplement. To get grocery from the local shopkeeper is also a problem because of heavy advance credit.

The majority in mates of these institutions are very much against of the food provided, because as most of the children are habituated with taking rice and due to financial, crunch, at night they are getting chapati which they do not like and that is also insufficient. Repetition food items, partiality in providing food rate most of the inmates.
Issue of the Clothing, Bedding and other articles

Each Juvenile shall be provided with clothing and bedding including customary under garments, towels, jersey for winter, school uniform for Juvenile attending outside schools, mattress, bed-sheet, blanket, pillow, chapel or shoes etc. utensils as required and tooth powder, soap, oil, comb, etc.

The researcher's observation shows though clothes are provided them regularly but dresses are very untidy, unclean may be because of improper guidance and lack of supplement of soaps, training for stitching the damage of one.

Sanitation and Hygiene

According to Juvenile Justice Act 1986, Each institution shall have the following facilities, namely sufficient and treated drinking water, sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes, maintenance cleanliness on the premises and for flushing latrines. Proper drainage system, arrangements for disposal of garbage, protecting from mosquito, sufficient number of bath rooms in the proportion of at least one bath room for ten children, sufficient number of urinals, sufficient number of washing places, arrangement for getting the entire premises and building of the institution thoroughly cleaned at least once a day, cleanliness in the kitchen fly-prof kitchen, arrangements for boiling clothes once a week, arrangement for washing for clothes every day, sunning of bedding and clothing twice a week and scrofulous cleanliness in the hospitals.

As per the observation of the research except some drinking water facilities proper drainage system, cleanliness of premises of the institution other prescribe functions of Juvenile home is totally nil. This is due to lack of awareness of caretaker, lack of staff to guide the children, sweeper to clean latrine etc and materials like bleaching powder, phenols, detergent, mosquitoes oil etc. Old building with lots of damages, lack of proper maintenance, stinking atmosphere, how far help these children for their psychosocial behavior it is doubtful.
Accommodation

Juvenile Justice system has provision for standard accommodation namely Dormitory 40 square feet per child. Classroom sufficient accommodation, workshop sufficient workspace and playground with sufficient playground area should be provided in each institution according to the total number of Juvenile in the institution. The dormitory classrooms and workshops shall have sufficient cross ventilation and sufficient light.

As per the observation of the Juvenile homes studied in Orissa through it has a spacious premises, building but lacks proper arrangements, gives a impression of the jail atmosphere, no separate room is provided for classroom, workshop facilities is totally nil.

Medical Care

Each institution shall be provided for the necessary medical staff and ensure that, regular facilities are available for the medical treatment of inmates, arrangements are made for the immunization coverage and a system is envelop for the removal of serious causes to the nearest civil hospital or treatment centers, immediate action in accordance with the previous of section 48 of the Act, shall be taken in respect of the Juvenile who is suffering from leprosy is of unsound mind or is addicted to a drug. Each Juvenile admitted in an observation home as far as possible within forty eight hours after his admission to the observation home as far as possible within forty eight hours after his admission to the observation home and also in the case of a Juvenile known to be a awaiting removal to a Juvenile home or special home, within a similar period before such removal and further at any other time or times that may be considered necessary by the medical officer or the superintendent.

An inmate known or suspected to be suffering from an infection disease shall forth with be removed to a Government hospital and if this is not practicable, shall be isolated from other inmates If any infectious disease breaks out in an institution and subsequently admitted, Juvenile shall so far as practicable be kept separate from those who are known or suspect able to be suffering from the infectious disease.
No surgical treatment shall be carried out on an inmate without the previous consent of his parent or guardian unless either the parent or guardian cannot be found are the condition of the inmate is such that any delay would in the opinion of the medical officer involve unnecessary suffering or injury to the health of the inmate, A health check up done each juvenile in the institution shall be maintained on the basis of his quarterly medical check-up

The studied institutions have a good medical response, caretaker and staffs are very regular in taking care of the inmates though comparatively these children needs less medical attention Minor illness, cold and cough, wound are seems to be more, which required personnel attention and some first aid medicine for children to be healthy & sound.

Other Institutional Programmes / Facilities

Each institution shall provide for physical excessive and recreational facilities. The recreational facilities may include the provision of radio, television, library, music games (indoor and outdoor) etc, with the trained staff available for the purpose.

Each institution shall organise activities and programmes for the socio-cultural upliftment of the inmates, such as cultural meets, parent inmates staff meetings, community contacts, visits to outside institutions, excursions, etc.

Casework services shall be provided in all institutions to deal with the individual problems of inmates. The services of psychologist or psychiatrist shall also be availed of preferably by establishing linkage with child guidance clinics, counseling and guidance centers, psychiatric departments or similar agencies in the community or by appointment on part time or full time basis as per requirement.

The education programme shall be developed as an integral part of the educational routine. Emphasizing on the academic health, social, moral and ethical aspects educational programme shall be organized on the pattern recognized by the education
A diversified programme of vocational training shall be organized in all Juvenile and special homes with special reference to employment opportunities available in the community, so as to facilitate their rehabilitation. The course shall be designed on the lines approved by the technical departments of the State Government. The trained vocational instructor shall be appointed for the purpose. Vocational training facilities in the community shall also be availed for inmates on a selective basis by providing linkage with welfare institutions, placement agencies and industrial and other production units.

A well rounded programme of pre-release planning and follow up of cases discharge from Juvenile and special homes shall be organized in all institutions as far as practicable in close collaboration with voluntary welfare organizations.

Above all these facilities provided by the Juvenile Justice Act, as the aim of the research in how far these facilities are provided to the inmates in Juvenile home, so after a long discussion observation and interview with the inmates it came to notice that except the provision of television to each institution other facilities like radio, library, music games and mil, sometimes some institution provided carom and football etc., which are very lasting and profaning never allows the institution in charge to supply it again after a sort break by which children suffer boredom, busy in quarreling, destroying etc.

Inmates of these institutions especially girl inmates participated in mass prayer and other inmates also organised Ganesh Puja, Independence Day celebration etc. Parent inmates-staff meeting concept is not there, sometimes the staffs of these institutions visit other institution inside and outside the state to attend seminar, training, workshops and visits, excursion is a dream to these inmates.

Observation and reference of individual case file show casework services provides to these institution are very poor, this may be lack of trainees personal and social workers.
as per the Juvenile Justice Act provision Though the staffs in charge of social workers having 10 to more years experience but they lack technical and professional attitude to deal with he problematic children like Juvenile delinquents

Education provided to these inmates is good, teachers are sincere, taking interest to teach students good stories, and teaching by those are poor in education no special attention is provided to them, education is totally non-formal type which most of the students are dies-satisfied and interested for formal education which is not provided by these institution. It should be mentioned that most the inmates are good students due to circumstances they have been in these institutions so special provision should be made to give some educating facilities to the good students by which they will not use their good intelligence in any other bad work

Provision for vocational training to the inmates is poor, except tailoring provision for girl. Vocational training has a great role in these sort of institution to make the inmates busy, physically and mentally, which give them a way to choose their career in future rather engaged in anti-social activities. But due lots of difficulties these institution not able to continue maintain vocation training among the inmates after their 15 to 20 years of working in this field.

Intake Procedure

As per the Juvenile Justice Act the State Government as far as possible may setup separate observation homes for neglected and delinquent Juveniles. Separate homes may be established for Juveniles below and above the age of 12 years. In any case, boys above 12 years shall be lodged in separate homes.

Each institution shall have a reception unit under the change of a caseworker for admission of few arrivals. Newly admitted Juveniles may in suitable cases be kept in the reception unit for 10 days initially. Where necessary, the superintendent may suitably extend this period to facilitate a detailed study of the Juvenile. The Juvenile suspected to be suffering from contagious diseases, mental ailments, addiction, etc shall immediately be segregated in specially earmarked dormitories or wards.
Some procedure should be followed in respect of the newly admitted Juveniles like, receiving and search in the receiving unit, hair-cut (unless prohibited by religion, issue of soap and disinfectant 10 disaffection and storing of Juvenile’s personnel effects, bathing issue of disinfected clothes, bedding and other outfit and equipments, housing medical examination and treatment where necessary, attending to immediate and urgent needs of the Juvenile like letters, interviews, family matters, personnel problems etc. and verification by the officer-in-charge of order of the competent authority, identification marks, register entries, cash property etc.

Each institution shall follow a schedule of orientation talk for the newly admitted Juveniles covering the following aspects, namely interpretation of rules and regulations, framed under the Act, health, Sanitation, Hygiene, institutional discipline and standards of behavior, respect for elder, teachers, self-improvement opportunities and responsibilities and obligations.

An overall study of the Juvenile admitted to an institution shall be undertaken on the basis of their social history, behavioral pattern and attitudes towards others. Information regarding their socio-cultural and economic background shall be collected through all possible and available sources including home, parents or guardians, employer, Schools, friends and community contacts. The educational level and vocational aptitude shall be assessed on the basis of tests and interviews conducted by the teachers, the workshops supervision and other technical staff. For this purpose appropriate linkage shall also be established with outside specialist and community based welfare agencies.

All inmates in the reception unit shall be given work like, self-help in maintaining inmates which should be displayed and should provide among other aspects for regulated disciplined life, physical exercise, educational classes, vocational training, organised recreational games, moral education, group activities prayer and community signing.
For Sunday and holiday the daily routine shall include, washing of clothing and bedding, library reading, recreational programmes, games, sports, radio, television and recorded music, properly planned excursions, social activities should be taken care of.

**Record Maintenance**

The case file of each inmate shall be maintained in a Juvenile home or special home, containing the following information namely; commitment papers, count documents and other relevant papers, probation officer report, information from previous institution, initial interview material, information from family members, relative, friends and miscellaneous information, sources of further information observation reports from stall members in charge of admission programmes, reports from medical officer, questioning, aptitude testing, educational tests, social history summary and analysis by officer-in-charge of the reception unit, initial classification sheet instruction regarding terminal and treatment programmes and about special precaution to be taken, leave and other privileges reports from various sections, review seet, M.C report (incase of girls) pro-release programmes, final progress report, release on license, final discharge, follow-up reports, central index number and remark by the concerned authorities.

**After Facilities**

The State Government may provide a comprehensive scheme of after care with following objectives, namely to extend help, counseling, support and protection to all released Juveniles whenever necessary to help a released Juveniles to overcome his, mental, social and economic difficulties. To impress upon the Juveniles the need to adjust his habits, attitudes, approaches and value schemes on a rational appreciation of social responsibilities and obligations and also of requirements of community living. To help the Juvenile to make smooth adjustment to his post-release environment, to encourage the Juvenile in making satisfactory readjustment with his family, neighborhood and community to assist. The juvenile in functioning as a self-dependent and self-reliant socially useful citizen, to assist in the process of the Juvenile physical, mental, vocational, and economic social and attitudinal post-release re-adjustment and
ultimate rehabilitation and to complete in all respects the process of the Juvenile final re-adjustment resettlement and rehabilitation.

The State Government establish are maintain as many aftercare home as may be necessary for the reception of the Juvenile discharged from the Juvenile homes and special homes for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life. Where the State Government is of the opinion that any institution other than an institution establish under sub rule (2) is fit for the reception of the Juvenile to absent there from the Juvenile homes and special homes he may recognize such institution as an after care home of the purpose of the Act. Every after care home to which a Juvenile is sent under these rules shall not only provide the Juvenile with accommodation, maintenance and educational and vocational guidance but also provide him with facilities for the development of his character and abilities to ensure all round development of his personality as well as opportunities to enable him to reintegrate to the community as law abiding citizen and shall perform such other functions may be prescribed from time to time. Before a Juvenile is discharged from a Juvenile home of special home, as the case may be, and is sent to an after care home, the probation officer or the case workers shall prepare and submit a report regarding the necessity and nature of after care assistance required by the Juvenile the period of such after care and this supervision thereof. The superintendent of the after care home in which the Juvenile is placed shall submit periodically a detailed progress report on the Juvenile to the chief inspector till the Juvenile reintegrated into the community. The internal management functions and responsibilities of the after care home and the standards and nature of services to be maintained by it shall regulated by the instruction as issued from time to time by the State Government.

**Duties of the Superintendent**

The general duties functions and responsibilities of the superintendent as the head of the institution is to provide homely atmosphere of love and affection, care and welfare to Juvenile, Planning, implementing and co-coordinating all institutional activities programmes and operations, maintaining minimum standards at the institution, classification of Juvenile, training and treatment programmes and correctional
activities, supervision over Juvenile discipline and morale, preparation of budget and controller financial matters, supervision over office administration, monthly office inspection, daily inspection and round of the institution and inspecting and testing food prepared for Juveniles

**Duties of the Probation Officer**

On receipt of information from the officer-in-charge of a police station under clause (b) of section 19 or on the order from the Juveniles welfare, board the probation officer shall inquire into the antecedents family history of the Juveniles and such other material circumstances as may be necessary and submit a preliminary report in form IX to the competent authority as early as may be. Every probation officer shall carry out all directions given to him by the competent authority and the chief inspector and shall perform the following duties namely he shall make inquiries regarding the home and school condition, conduct, character and health of Juvenile under his supervision. He shall attend regularly the court of the competent authority and submit report, he shall maintain daily case files and such registers and may be prescribed from time to time, he shall visit regularly Juveniles kept under his supervision and also the places of employment or school attended by such Juveniles and submit for monthly reports in form X regularly. He shall accompany the Juveniles whenever possible form the count of a competent authority to observation home, to Juveniles home special home or fit person, he shall bring the Juveniles before the competent authority immediately who have not been of good behavior during the period of supervisions. He shall follow up Juveniles after their release from the institutions and extending help and guidance to them and he follow up establish linkage with voluntary workers and organisations to facilitate rehabilitation and social reintegration of Juveniles and to ensure the necessary follow up. Finally probation shall not employ a Juvenile under his supervision for his own private purposes or take any private services from him.
Duties of Case Workers

The general duties, functions and responsibilities of case workers shall be as like, making social study of the Juvenile through personal interview and from their family, social agencies and other sources, clarifying problems of the Juvenile and dealing with his/her difficulties in institutional like participating in the orientation classification and reclassification programmes, establishing co-operation and understanding between the Juvenile and the administration, assisting the Juvenile to develop contacts with his family participating in the pre release programme and helping the Juvenile to establish contracts which can provide emotional and said support to Juvenile after their release.

Duties of Care Taker

The general duties functions and responsibilities of care taken shall be a follows namely, handling Juveniles with love and affection, taking proper care and welfare of Juveniles, maintaining disciple in Institution, maintenance of sanitation and hygiene, implementing daily outline in an effective manner looking after the security and safety arrangement of the institution and escorting Juveniles whenever they go out of the institution.

Besides this job chart for taken shall be worked out by the chief inspector, which shall be strictly adhered to in all institutions.

A care take shall be liable for departmental action for willing or negligently permitting an inmate to escape, giving or attempting to give an inmate for taking out or attempting to take out from the institution any article not allowed by the superintendent and willful disobey dance neglect of any rules, regulations or orders.

Training of the personal

The state Government shall provide for training for persons of each category of staff in keeping with their statutory responsibilities and specific job requirements. The training programme shall include, training of newly – recruited staff, refresher training courses
for every staff members at least once in every five years, staff conference, seminars, workshops etc. at various levels of the personal set up

Funding and Finance

The State Government may create a Fund under such name as it thinks fit for the welfare and rehabilitation of the juvenile dealt with under this Act. There shall be credited to the Fund such voluntary donations, contribution or subscriptions as may be made by any individual or organisation. The fund create under sub-section (1) shall be administered by such officers or authority, in such manner and for such purpose as may prescribed.

Under the scheme neglected and delinquent Juveniles are maintained and corrected in the observation Home, special Home and Juvenile Home. The Maintenance cost is borne by the state Government and Central Government in the ration of 79:21 respectively. During the year 1994-95 the State Government share was Rs. 5 64 Lake and the Central Government share was Rs. 1.56 lakhs. In the meantime the new observation Homes have been recognized which will become functioned during current year through non-government organizations. The strength of the neglected Juveniles has been proposed to be increased from 150 to 300 during the current year.

At total sum of Rs. 8, 94,600/- has been received from Government of India for maintenance of neglected and delinquent Juveniles from 1988-99 to 1993-95 out of this amount of Rs. 2,37,167/- has been spent during 1989-93 towards the Central share, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,57,433/- Due to inadequate number of Juveniles available in the existing observation Home and special home, the above balance among could not be utilized, the State Government can utilize this un-spent amount during the year 1995-96 as new observation Home will become functional. So a sum of Rs. 6 58 lakhs will be required towards the maintenance of Juveniles during the year 1995-96 towards the matching state share.
Role of parents and guardians

The parents and near relations of the inmates shall be allowed to visit an inmate once a month or in special causes more frequently if the superintendent so permits. The superintendent shall fix the visiting hours. The receipt of letter by the inmates of the institution shall be restricted and they shall have freedom to write as many letters as they shall like at all reasonable times. However, the institutions shall ensure that where parent guardians or relatives are known at least the inmates write one letter every week for which the postage be provided.

The superintendent may peruse any letter written by or to an inmate and may for any reasons inmate, health, mortality or well-being that he consider sufficient refuse to deliver or issue the letter and may destroy the same after recording his reason in a book maintained for the purpose.

4.7 Analysis on Impact and Effectiveness of Institutional Services for Delinquent Children

In the present context, institution is a solution to give a break to the Juvenile delinquents against their delinquent activities. Existing institutions are helping delinquent children with their minimum resources, still, the researcher was interested to know from the voice of inmates of juvenile homes and their care taken, about the existing facilities and their reaction.

Questions like periods of their stay, their first impression and reaction to this institution, means of arrival, person who accompanied to them, parental visit, positive charge, nature of their abuse, delinquency in the institution, correctional major taken by the institution, health problem, reaction on police, staff, institutional facilities etc.
After the child is declared as a delinquent he is punished under cognizable crime under Indian penal Code, such as murder, kidnapping, dacoit, robbery, house breaking, cattle theft, cheating. An attempt was made to collect about their admission to this institution. Majority (25%) said they have taken admission in the end of the year 1996. Around 22% said they have taken admission in the year 1997 and their case is still pending in the court. In the year 1998, 24%, in the year 1999 around 9% and last but not the least, in the year 2000 around 20% came to this institution. This table shows that children are waiting for their case finalization that ever case is finalized they left this institution.

Table 4.7.1: Respondents’ First Impression in the Institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impression</th>
<th>No. Of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Reaction</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>62.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children after caught by the police, public, or any other person became very much frightened and when they heard about the court and jail they became more nervous and some of them patience to see the matter.

When a question was asked to these children about their first impression when they were taken to this institution, more than one-fourth (25.6%) of the respondents said the institution to be good. These respondents feel that the institution does not aim at giving them harsh punishment rather will provide good treatment. Around 12% said that they
felt bad because the place of their living was a prison and especially their friend circle once aware of would underestimate them. However, more than three-fifth (62.8%) expressed no reaction.

Table 4.7.2: Respondents means of arrival in the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>No. Of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By public bus</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By police Jeep</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By cycle</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By walk</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any other</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>53.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Delinquent children arrived the institution through public, police, local NGO's or social workers. When we are discussing about the means of their arrival to the institution response varies from child to child.

12% of the respondents said that police through public buses took them to the juvenile institution. Police jeep only help 56 (22.4%) to collect children to the institution sometime police pick-up children by cycle said by 16 (6.4%). Near by Juveniles taken up by police by means of walk said (15.6%). The majority of children i.e. 134 (53.6%) said they taken up by public, social activities and local NGO's through their convenence.

Fig 4.7.2: Distribution of Juvenile delinquents by means of intake (also brought)

The above graph reveals that the police is more active to send the Juvenile delinquent to the Juvenile home because when public hand over the child delinquents to them it is
their afterwards responsibility to send them to the Juvenile home. It should be mentioned that police brings 76% of children to Juvenile home. Sometimes social workers/activists (4.8%) help bringing the neglected and delinquent Juvenile to the Juvenile home. Public also help to bring the Juvenile to the Juvenile home (12%). Last but not the least, Institutional referrals (7.2%) like some NGOs help in bringing the Juveniles to the Juvenile home.

Table 4.7.3: Respondents according to their period of imprisonment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Years or less than it</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 to 3 Years</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 3 years</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After conviction the delinquent child is kept in the Juvenile home/probation home or special home for finalization of case, observation, trial, waiting for bail etc. In the process of all sort of official procedure the child have to spend his valuable time in the prisons. Some spend more than three years (23.6%) because either they do not have any body to take them from the jail due to economic crises or they have to stay because they do not know their home address. 24.4% said they are in this institution from last 2 to 3 years. Majority (52%) said they are admitted into the institution in less than 1 year back and they hope they will be released early.

Fig 4.7.3: Distribution of Juvenile delinquents by parental visits.
Parental visits to the Juvenile observation/special home seem to be very poor. This may be the cause of negligence, lack of manpower in case of (only mother is the guardian), due to lack of money etc. As per the above graph, majority of the survey respondents (73%) said that the parents never visit their children. While a small proportion (8%) of the respondents said that their parents visit them regularly, around one-fifth (19%) that their parents visited them occasionally.

Table 4.7.4: Juvenile delinquents by types of positive changes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disciplined</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Leave up bad habits</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Interested for learning</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Further Education</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Interested for self-dependent</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After Juvenile delinquents admission in the institutional set-up some of them changed their behavior due to fear of police, due to counseling by the teacher and caretaker, by a good environment etc. Almost all the children said they got some feedback to change themselves and some also reflected in their personality by showing respect to the senior, disciplined behavior; leave the bad habits, interested for further education and in future to look after their old parents out of their good means of earning.

Table 4.7.5: Juvenile delinquents by Nature and agents for abused

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature/Agents for Abused</th>
<th>Superintendent</th>
<th>Care Taker</th>
<th>Cook &amp; Home Guard</th>
<th>Co-inmates</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical torture/cruelty</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25(10.0)</td>
<td>25(10.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological harassment</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35(14.0)</td>
<td>18(7.2)</td>
<td>53(21.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical labor</td>
<td>8(3.2)</td>
<td>20(8.0)</td>
<td>12(4.8)</td>
<td>5(2.0)</td>
<td>45(18.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not abused</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>127(50.8)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table% (N=250)
After admission of Juvenile delinquent in a institutional set-up the children came across various types of staff like superintendent as the head of the institution, care taker, case worker, cook/ home guards, and also their co-inmates. These children are deviant in nature. In the juvenile home senior inmates dominate the weak inmates and some times fight/ quarrel among themselves, put pin, blade etc., in the body of others. The observation and interview showed 10% of them faced physical torture and cruelty inflicted on them by their co-inmates. While suffering from psychological harassment by cooks/ home guards was reported by 14% of the respondents 7.2% of the respondents reported the same inflicted on them by their comates. Sufferings due to Physical labor resulted from being inflicted on them by superintendent (3 2%), by care taker (8%), by cook/ home guards (4.8%) and by co-inmates (2%). They said they did gardening, clearing the ground, digging whole for plantation etc. Almost half of the respondents reported not being abused in any form in this institutional set-up.

Table 4.7.6: Juvenile delinquent by Nature of delinquent noticed during the period of staying in the institutional set-up

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delinquency</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad habits (consumed intoxicants and beverage)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behavioral Problem</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run away</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exploits co-inmates</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

During the staying period of the Juvenile delinquent in institution set-up, the children showed different type of delinquent behavior like bad habit of consuming intoxicants (7.2%), some behavioral problem (18%), run away (1.2%), fighting (14%), exploiting their co-inmates (10%) Almost half of the children respondents (49.6%) showed normal behavior.
Table 4.7.7: Distribution of delinquency noticed among the inmates by correctional measures taken up by the institution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures taken</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Case to case counseling</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer counseling</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group counseling</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No measures taken</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the admission of the Juvenile delinquents in the institutional set-up, measures have been taken to modify their behavior through different kind of counseling techniques, motivation and punishment. Various techniques being used are Group counseling (7.2%), peer counseling (11.9%), punishment (3.6%), threatening (2.4%) No measures were taken in 25.6% of the cases primarily these cases being the new entrants into the institutional setup Majority (50%) of the inmates were counseled in individually (case to case counseling)

Table 4.7.8: Juvenile delinquents by type of relationship with staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of relationship</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indifferent</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Institutional set up staff and inmates are the only sources of interaction and it depends a lot on the understanding and temperament of both Only 4.4% of the inmates said they have a good relationship with the staff, 11.2% said their relationship is good and majority (49.2%) said they have poor relationship with their staff because they have less exposure and they do not know much about the staffs More than one third (35.2%) were indifferent to the question because they had just come to this institutional set-up
Table 4.7.9: Classification of respondents according to their health problem

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Health problem</th>
<th>No. Of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor illness</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>79.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The children kept in observation and special home suffer less from health problem. Most of them being teenaged are less affected with pollution and other hazards. Majority of children (79.6%) suffer from minor health problem like decency, mums, cold, headache, ear infection, skin disease etc. Next to it is the psychological problem of the children. Suffering from psychological problems like minor depression, frustration, and irritation and fearlessness was reported by 14% of the respondents. Hardly 5.6% children suffer from minor physical problems like polio affected, visual and audio problem, crippled, etc. Only one child (0.4%) suffered mental illness.

Fig 4.7.4: Respondents according to their reaction about police

Juvenile delinquent has more or less exposure with police, as it seems necessary to ask them question about their reaction towards police. More than one-fourth (26%) of the respondents from the Juvenile home said they do not have any objection or allegation about police because police never ill-treated them, abused them, scolded them. This may be due to the fact that the children did not do any bigger crime and they have very less exposure about police. More than half (54%) said they have very bad impression about police because police feels that by giving threat anybody can accept/submit their crime even if they did involve in said crime.
An attempt was made during the survey to know about the reaction of the inmates of Juvenile homes about their co-inmates. More than half (58%) said their term with other co-inmates was good because within the four walls of the Juvenile home they could share their emotions with these children. They play outdoor and indoor games with them. When they remember their parents or homes the co-inmates console them. 30% of the respondents said their term with the co-inmates is not good (bad) because these senior inmates dominated them and suppressed them to do anything. They were also sometimes beaten and threatened by the senior co-inmates to do wrong things like tell in favor of them and work for them. 12% did not express any opinion about their inmates may be due to the fear of their being exposed by the researcher and they had just taken admission and they do not have sufficient exposure about it.

In an institutional set-up children are facilitated various types of care, protection, supplement etc. But it varies from institution to institution depending on their financial...
assistance Mostly in a government institution provision is given for five components like health, education, nutrition, vocation and rehabilitation.

In the present study, education (non-formal) is provided by the institutions to each and every student. Among these children, some have left education long back, some are fed-up due to the torture of education system and hence not at all interested to continue it again and some have just left due to being apprehended by legal system. Though teaching all these children having different mentality is a difficult task still almost one-fourth (23.6%) said this institutional education pattern is good, because they have good teachers and they get more time in this institution to read. Only 9% of the respondents said the present education pattern is not good (bad), because their expectation is something high and they wanted formal education pattern. It seems that most of the good students at the time of class 8th and 9th left education and they wanted to complete class 10th and this jail situation never permitted them to go outside and read in the institutional set-up. Majority (67.2%) never reacted when they were asked whether they liked or disliked the educational facilities provided to them in this institution.

As regards the question asked to the children in the Juvenile institutions regarding health facilities they get, majority (55.6%) of the children said that whatever health facilities is provided to them is good, because they were getting health facilities at their time of need. A small proportion (14.8%) said the health facility provided was bad. According to them barring some minimum first aid, and common medicine provision, these institutions were delaying in providing medical facilities. More than one-fourth (29.6%) did not give their opinion about the health facilities because they neither asked for health facilities nor did they know what sort of health facilities this institutions provided. A majority of these respondents not giving any comment were very new to this institution.

Regarding nutrition facilities, more than one-third (34.8%) said they are happy about whatever food is provided by this institution because they either never used to get proper food outside the institution or had to struggle a lot to get their daily food. Majority (42%) were not happy about the food provided to them because food was not adequate, food was not properly distributed. Also, most of them were not habituated to
More than one-fifth (23.2%) did not give their comment may be out of their fear towards their teacher, or the researcher itself or they just did not want to say anything.

In the Juvenile home children hardly get chance to spend their leisure time primarily because of non-availability of proper sports materials, teachers interest to spend time with these children. However, only one-fourth (24.8%) said they are happy with whatever sports material provided to them to spend their leisure time (like football, gardening, carom etc.). Majority (60.8%) said they are not happy with the prevailing leisure/recreational facilities or freedom provided to them by the staff. A small proportion (14.4%) did not give their opinion about their leisure time.

Vocational training is the real work by the Juvenile home to train the children for their better future by giving them various types of vocational training like tailoring, catering, masson work, welding, gardening etc. During the study it was apparent that the institutions have very limited facilities for vocational trainings like tailoring, chalk making, gardening etc. Even the institutions do not have proper adequate funding facilities nor do they have technical persons to train the children. Only 12.8% of the respondents said they are happy with the vocational training provided to them and if possible they will continue this preparation after release. Majority of the respondents (68%) said that whatever vocational training is provided were not of any use to them. Around one-fifth (19.2%) did not say anything about the vocational training provided to them.

4.8 Summary

As one of the objectives of the study is to assess the effectiveness of Institutional services and Juvenile Justice system in order to provide care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of delinquent Juveniles, with this backdrop, efforts have been made to analyse the multi-dimensional aspects of institutional system for which primary data have been collected through observation, group discussion with staff as well as the inmates of the institutions, verified and analyzed reports of institutions and Government Department.
In the preceding sections, both, primary and secondary data were analyzed through tabular, graphical forms administering qualitative techniques. The major folks of the analysis are, standards of institutions, staffing pattern and staff developments functional folk analysis, in take system, supervision and monitoring, facilities and services, finance, impacts and problems etc comparing with provisions as per Juvenile Justice system and implementing system in the study institutions.

Institutional life never gives a family atmosphere, in poor families love and affection counts much rather than money, prestige and nutritive food of rich families. Well-trained and motivated Housemothers, Supervisors or Social Workers can never be good substitutes for real parents. The children grow within the four walls of the institution where all staff members are well-wishers of the children. As such sometimes they find difficulty when faced with odd situation outside.

Departments were earnestly seized with the passing problem of child welfare in general and of delinquent children in particular. The planning departments in the states and union territories would have made larger allocations for the expansion and development of child welfare services in the plan sector. If they had done this, it would not have been difficult for them to convince the central commission about the necessity of expenditure in the institutional and non-institutional services for the delinquent and non-delinquent children on a priority basis. Still more surprising is the fact that even in the planning commission, the urgent necessity of setting up a wide network of developmental services for children does not seem to have been fully appreciated as yet. A direct consequence of this indifference is that several thousands of children are being forced to live dehumanized in institutional settings.