CHAPTER V
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

For the purpose of consolidating and amending the law for the care, protection, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of children and juvenile offenders and for the trial of juvenile offenders in the State of Karnataka, the State legislature enacted the Karnataka Children Act, 1934; and for the above purpose, the State Government under section 35(1) of the Act appointed the following officers:

(a) The Chief Inspector of Certified Schools;
(b) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Certified Schools;
(c) Probation Officers;
(d) Other Officers;

The designation of the Chief Inspector is now changed to "Director". The Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director were formerly designated as Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. They have retained the same powers as before. These officers form a Directorate headed by the Director. The Director
belongs to the Indian Administrative Service cadre and he works under the Ministry of Social Welfare. Under the Director of Social Welfare three Departments function. These are:

(1) The Directorate of Correctional Administrative Wing;
(2) The Directorate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
(3) The Directorate of Backward Class and Minorities.

The Joint Director assists the Director in discharging his functions. Under them there are Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors. Except the Assistant Directors all the other officers remain in the Head Quarters in Bangalore. There is an Assistant Director in each of the districts, wherever the correctional institution, Remand Homes and After-care institutions are established.

The Director has the following functions to do:

1) administration, planning, monetary, evaluation, co-ordinating, controlling, supervising and guiding the activities in the field of social welfare;

2) advising and formulation of progressive policies and planning.
3) formulation of annual budgets and exercising financial control;

4) inspection of institutional and non-institutional correctional activities;

5) recruitment and training of personnel;

6) preparation of annual reports and compilation of statistics;

7) releasing grants in aid to the correctional and after-care institutions, and Remand Homes.

The Remand Homes, correctional and after-care institutions, and follow-up function under the Correctional Administrative wing of the Directorate of Social Welfare, Bangalore (vide, Annual report, 1985-86).

The philosophy of institutionalization is concerned primarily with treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Usually juvenile correctional institutions are designed to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents and neglected children. The correctional institutions are not penal but aimed at the reformation of juvenile delinquents. These institutions have the aim of control, rehabilitation and treatment, which juvenile delinquent may not have experienced before, and the absence of which might have led
them to criminal behaviour. There are at least three goals that correctional institutions are expected to achieve, viz., segregation of the delinquent children who committed heinous offences, from the community at large, the preparation of delinquent children for a successful re-entry into the community, and the rehabilitation of delinquent children in the community. Then children are committed to these correctional institutions, they look upon them as a system meant to provide some sort of restrictions on them, and thus they become the object of suspicion or distrust. This is understandable. Even psychologists, reformers, and general public, till recently, held the notion that these institutions were meant to exercise control over delinquents. But control is only a part of the aims and objectives of these institutions. Besides control, these institutions provide for treatment, training, education and rehabilitation to delinquents to remove the fear, suspicion and distrust from their mind. The personnel in these institutions try to make them understand that they are meant to reform and to help them and not to punish them. With this end in view, they attempt to understand the juveniles and to find out the means of rehabilitation. These institutions provide integrated professional services, including vocational training and job-oriented courses. All these systematically move to improve their personality through the agency of the correctional institutional impact.
Generally, the delinquent children take to anti-social activities or unlawful behaviour owing to several causes. Correction of delinquents involves such treatment as fulfills the system or alters their attitude towards themselves and the society. To realise these goals, correctional institutional services are organised accordingly. The Superintendent and other staff of the correctional institutions are familiar with the procedure and various methods of treatment.

A homely atmosphere in these correctional institutions is called for to realise the basic objectives. Each correctional institution must have a good building, which is provided with sanitation, safe-keeping, ventilation, water supply, electricity and other essential amenities. Opportunities are provided to inmates for leadership, and for shouldering responsibility. Recreation facilities and medical care are other items in these institutions. The educational and vocational training programmes are organized by specially trained and qualified staff, with necessary material, so as to facilitate the eventual absorption of the inmates in the community.

In order to fulfill the above goals and ideals, correctional institutional services, the Karnataka Children Act provides for the establishment of such correctional institutions, like certified
schools, and fit person institutions which are run by government as well as private organizations, and they are controlled by the Department of Social Welfare. The researcher first deals, in detail, with the administrative set up and the services rendered by it and then makes general remarks on the same towards the end of this chapter. The number of correctional institutions established in Karnataka is shown in Table No. V.1.

**TABLE NO. V.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Certified Schools</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fit Person Institutions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Out of 15 private institutions, 14 are meant for only boys, and the remaining one for both boys and girls.
CERTIFIED SCHOOLS:

All the certified schools in Karnataka are managed and controlled by the State Government. The researcher has taken seven certified schools for study, and they are: certified schools of Ranchapur, Gadag, Bagalkot, Davangere and Bijapur for boys and certified schools of Hubli and Savadatti for girls. They receive the children committed by Juvenile Courts only.

Now, let us examine the organization and management of the certified schools in regard to personnel, recruitment, qualification, training, duties and responsibilities, and institutional services.

PERSONAL:

The number of members of the staff concerned with the certified school depends on the size of the institution, and variety of training programmes available. Unlike developed countries like U.S.A., West-Germany and Japan, the juvenile correctional institutions in India do not have enough resources to import training in technical courses and mechanised industries.

The Superintendent (Grade I), in all certified schools, is the chief administrative head. The probation officer (Grade II), teachers, cooks, guards and sweepers do the duties assigned to them by the Superintendent. Table No. V.2 shows the strength of
personnel in the sample institutions. And Table No. V.3 shows the strength of the inmates in sample institutions.

A casual glance at Table Nos. V.2 and V.3 shows that, compared to the strength of the inmates, the personnel are inadequate. For example, in the certified school for girls, Hubli, the total number of inmates is 357, but the strength of the probation officers is 4. A probation officer is to deal with each inmate. He is in-charge of a certain number of inmates, which may consist of more than 75. But when the strength of the inmates increases, he cannot pay special attention to each and every inmate. The teachers are not well qualified and efficient, and as such, they do not devote themselves to teaching with dedication. There are only three instructors, who teach printing, carpentry and weaving to most of the inmates in Hubli certified school. As vocational training needs intensive teaching, more instructors are required, so that the strength of the instructors and other personnel should be in proper proportion to that of inmates.

Even the strength of matrons is insufficient, compared to the number of inmates. A matron is expected to attend to the clothing and hygiene of each inmate. He/she does not get enough time to attend to all inmates, and, in order to complete his/her
work during the office hours, a matron has to work himself/herself or ask the inmates to do it themselves.

The Superintendent cannot have close contact, and properly supervise the inmates, since the institution is generally overcrowded, in the sense that its existing strength is far in excess of the prescribed capacity. For example, the prescribed limit of inmates to be housed in the Subli certified school is 210, but present strength is 357. The fact of overcrowding of inmates reduces the capacity of Superintendent in attending to the individual inmate.

It is a fact that all correctional institutions, to which juveniles are committed, are overcrowded. But it appears that the personnel of these institutions do not bring to the notice of the Juvenile Court the fact that the correctional institutions are incapable of admitting any more juveniles, since there is no accommodation for any additional juveniles. This lapse on the part of personnel leads to the failure of the JJS. At least, the officers of the institution should move the concerned authorities to increase accommodation for receiving juveniles in excess of the limit, prescribed by the Department. This failure on the part of the officers appears to be the cause for lop-sided and inefficient administration of the institutions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Superintendent Officers</th>
<th>Produce Teachers</th>
<th>Instructors</th>
<th>Clerks</th>
<th>Typists</th>
<th>Metr. ons</th>
<th>Cooks</th>
<th>Sweeps</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Hubli</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Savidatti</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Raneapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Gondeg.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Bagalkot</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Davangere</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Bijapur</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1. No.</td>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>New Admissions by Courts</td>
<td>Re-Admissions (revoked)</td>
<td>Extensions</td>
<td>Transfer from other correctional institutions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Hubli.</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>257</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Savdatti</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Hangapur</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Gadag.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>66</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Bagalkot.</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Navangere.</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Bijapur.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>142</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE NO. V.3**

**NUMBER OF INMATES ADMITTED IN CERTIFIED SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1984-85**
The qualification of a probation officer goes a long way in the efficient administration of a correctional institution. There are Grades of Probation officers viz., Grade I and Grade II. The Savadatti Certified School has a Superintendent, who is Grade II probation officer, whereas other certified schools have Superintendents who are probation officers, Grade I.

While selecting probation officers for correctional institutions, Remand Homes and after-care services, the Karnataka Public Service Commission prescribes qualification for the post of probation officer, Grade II, such as graduation in any faculty, whereas for the post of probation officers, Grade I, graduation in social work or home science. In four institutions in Khamapur, Gadag, Heggalot, and Hubli, Superintendents are appointed by promotion. The promoted Superintendents do not have the requisite qualifications, but they have experience. However, direct recruits for the posts of Superintendents are not experienced. The training given to them is for a short term viz., for a period of three months, and, as such, it is not sufficient to equip them with the necessary knowledge and experience to discharge their responsibilities efficiently. Recruitment of probation officers appears to be defective. The Karnataka Public Service Commission, while selecting probation officers, Grade II, prescribe qualifications viz., any
graduation. Usually probation officers have to perform duty and they need special knowledge in social work or correctional administration. It is found that the probation officer Grade II, is a graduate in science, Arts or commerce and not specialised in correctional administration or social work. So, these probation officers do not work satisfactorily in Government correctional institutions. In order to provide a competent staff to the certified schools, recruitment policy should be based on sound principles.

As regards the other members of the staff of certified school, viz., teacher, instructors, matrons etc., they are recruited by a selection committee constituted by the Social Welfare Department. Usually, they are not trained in their respective spheres. The Directorate of Social Welfare should provide facilities for training of the staff in developmental programmes. Such training is necessary for correctional work in order to:

1. Increase the efficiency of the personnel with a view to obtaining greatest optimum to effect economy in the administration.

2. Prepare the personnel to shoulder the administrative responsibilities and career service.
promote personnel capacity to recognise, understand and solve the problems which arise from time to time in certified schools or any other correctional, after-care institutions and Remand Homes.

Importing of training to improve efficiency of the personnel of the institutions as mentioned above, finds support in the observations of Dr. S.K. Mukherjee in his book, viz., Juvenile Correctional Institutions (1974:89).

Training promotes the interest of employees, provides them with better methods of performing duties and prepares them to face difficult situations. Its standardised procedure helps create a band of skilled personnel and offers best practical training in administration in regard to correctional programmes.

The personnel in the certified schools are sumptuously paid. Recently, the Government of Karnataka revised the pay scales and increased the salaries and other monetary benefits. The salary drawn by the personnel of Government certified schools is shown in Appendix I-D. Because of adequate salary scales, there is universal satisfaction prevailing among all ranks of employees of institutions under the Directorate of Social Welfare, Karnataka. The pay scales of the members of the all government certified
schools, fit person institutions, Remand Homes, after-care and follow-up service are the same. But there is a special procedure for the selection of the managers in private fit person institutions. This is discussed later on in this Chapter.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PERSONNEL:

The Karnataka Children Act does not prescribe the duties and responsibilities of the personnel in certified schools. This may probably be a drawback. They are fixed by the Directorate of Social Welfare. Accordingly, the Department provides a Job-Chart for Superintendents for admission of the juvenile delinquents to the institution, training, rehabilitative programmes, supervision over the subordinate staff in carrying out their duties and functions. Keeping in view the due responsibility, the Department of Social Welfare has given directions to Superintendents of certified schools and fit person institutions for efficient administration. Some of the important directions are summed up below:

1) to watch that every member of the staff of the institution behaves with tact, patience and good temper.

2) to be present or ensure that a member of the staff is constantly present, with the inmates during hours of work.
3) to see that every inmate is being given education and training as contemplated in the Karnataka Children Act.

4) to acquaint himself with the conduct and character of every inmate, his progress in industrial training and studies, and to supervise the conduct of the class-rooms (in certified schools only).

5) to watch that every inmate is provided with proper and separate clothing, bedding and utensils.

6) to supervise personally the sleeping arrangements of the inmates in the dormitories at night or depute one of the members of his staff for this work, and to take occasional night rounds to satisfy himself that all is well.

7) to supervise the work entrusted to the staff appointed in the institution.

8) to watch that some responsible members of the staff is always present in the premises of the institution.

9) to mix among the inmates, and to hear and attend to complaints of the inmates every-day.

10) to keep the keys of the dormitories in his quarters during the night, which shall, on no account, be removed without his permission.
The Maharashtra Children Rules has incorporated many of the above directions as functions of the Superintendents of correctional institutions (see also, Mukherjee, S.K., 1974:93-94).

The Superintendent of a certified school is burdened with heavy responsibilities, and it is very difficult for him to perform all these functions single-handed. As he has to arrange programmes for education, vocational training and to supervise conduct of class rooms, he has to mix freely with the inmates and to maintain registers, invite tenders, submit estimates of maintenance charges, statements of expenditure etc. So, it is not possible for the Superintendent to perform all these duties efficiently. The result of his efforts are measured not by observing how efficiently he runs the office, but by examining how he works out the programmes for the rehabilitation of inmates. The Superintendent cannot often mix with inmates due to pressure of administrative work and lack of time. If the welfare and rehabilitation of inmates are the objectives of the certified schools, the Superintendents have to be relieved of their heavy and cumbersome office routine, and provided with suitable assistance.

The researcher observed in the Savadatti certified school that the total number of inmates was far less than the limit.
and the Superintendent was not having any difficulty in managing the institution. Compared to other Superintendents’, the work of Superintendent of Savadatti certified school is satisfactory. This clearly shows that the duties and responsibilities laid on the shoulders of the Superintendent must be lessened for the smooth, effective and successful running of the institution. As the Department of Social Welfare fixes heavy responsibilities on the Superintendent, in many institutions he has to face practical difficulties, and some of them are pointed out here.

Superintendent keeps the keys of dormitories in his quarters, during night time. It is unrealistic to incorporate such an instruction for the simple reason that the dormitories of certified schools are not having attached bath and toilet facilities, and the inmates are locked in dormitories from 10:00 p.m. to 5:30 a.m., approximately. It is quite natural to expect some of them wanting to use the toilet at night. The instructions of the concerned authorities that the Superintendent must have the keys of dormitories with him adversely reflects on the honesty and integrity of other officials on night duty, in the matter of handling the inmates. Many inmates expressed their problem of using toilet during night, in the absence of the keys. There are two ways of getting over this difficulty, viz.,
(1) all the dormitories must have attached toilets, or
(2) the keys must be kept with the night guards.

Dr. S.K. Mukherjee, who has made a comparative study of
Juvenile Correctional Institutions established under the (Dharse-
shatra Children Act and Central Children Act and the Rules framed
thereunder pinpoints the problems faced by the inmates on account
of the direction that the key of the dormitories should be always
with the Superintendents (Mukherjee S.K., 1974:96).

The Superintendent is to keep a matron on duty round-the-
clock. But most of the Superintendents reported that this was not
practicable. Further, when a matron, who is on leave, goes on
extending it, it becomes almost impossible for the Superintendent
to discharge his duty in conformity with the instructions. Such
problems are, more or less, common to all the certified schools.
At this stage, it is necessary to examine whether the Superinten-
dent should broadly comply with the instructions without going
into minute details, or, keeping in mind the aims and objects of
the instructions and practical aspects of the situation, he should
carry on the administration in the larger interests of the inmates.
It appears that strict adherence to instructions is not only
impracticable but also not needed. If the work in the institution
goes on smoothly, and unhindered, their non-conformity, in the
strict sense, should not be considered as a violation of the Departmental instructions. What is required is the ultimate general welfare of the inmates, and, if the administration achieves that end, then, in the opinion of the researcher it is sufficient.

The Superintendent of a certified school should have some discretion, and the instructions should, to a certain extent, be flexible to enable him to meet the situation as it arises, keeping in view the welfare of the inmates. Instructions should aid and not hinder the smooth running of the administration of the institutions. If he is called upon strictly to observe the instructions, unmindful of the practical difficulties, he may find it not feasible and advantageous to adhere to the instructions, irrespective of the effects his act may produce. His initiative will be blunted, knowledge clouded and ideas warded off. He will be most reluctant to take any decision in a given situation. On the other hand, if discretion is given to him in discharging his duties, keeping in view the larger interest of the institution, he will act with utmost responsibility and will whole-heartedly devote himself to the work entrusted to him. In such circumstances, instructions should lay down broad guidelines, enabling him to function effectively and efficiently.
The probation officer (Grade II) is next to the Superintendent in hierarchy in the certified school administration. He plays an important role in the rehabilitation of the inmates. Specific duties are entrusted to him. First of all, he prepares a case file, then a particular juvenile is committed to a certified school, the Superintendent admits the juvenile delinquent to the institution and hands over the responsibility to the probation officer in a bigger institution, whereas, in small certified school he himself looks to this work. The researcher found that, in most of the certified schools, the strength of the inmates was excessive and the probation officer found it difficult to manage them. A psychological treatment is essential, but the probation officer could not contact every inmate to understand his difficulties. If, after six months of observation he finds improvement in the behaviour of an inmate, he may recommend him to the Superintendent to release him to the custody of his parents/guardians, if they are willing to have him. The researcher has also come across some instances wherein the parents pressedurised the officers to recommend to the Director to release them, though they did not deserve.

Though juveniles were committed to the certified school, they continued their education. It is the duty of the probation
officer to get the school leaving certificate of the inmate from the school where he was studying previously. The researcher observed that most of the probation officers neglected to do the necessary things, but they, of their own accord admitted such inmates to the first standard, and, in some cases, the inmates were repeating the studies or demoted.

A matron in a certified school has to see whether the inmates take bath, wash their clothes, and regularly attend the school, recreational activities and prayers. But it was observed that, generally, the matron did not take due care of each inmate and found that the inmates were not clean and disciplined, and were quarrelling among themselves. As children are away from their parents, they look for love and affection from some other quarters. It is observed that most of the matrons were rude and harsh and worked mechanically.

SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES:

Each certified schools provides health, care, food, clothing, bedding, accommodation, and recreational, educational and vocational training to the inmates. These services are vital and, in any case, if there is shortage of the facilities, inmates suffer, and it affects the personality development of inmates. Now, let us examine the facilities provided to see whether or not they are adequate.
No permanent medical officer is attached to any certified school. In Khonapur and Hubli certified schools, doctors visit once a week. In the case of the Bijapur certified school, which is far away from the Government hospital, authorities hesitate to take sick inmates to the hospital. All inmates share common dormitories and food. If they are unhygienic they are likely to contact infectious diseases. If any inmate suffers from a skin disease or an infectious disease, in a short time, it spreads to other inmates also. It was observed that, in many certified schools, inmates were not clean and not aware of hygiene, and some of them were suffering from skin diseases. There was no proper medical care. In some cases, when children developed serious ailment during odd hours, the authorities were unable to remove him immediately to the hospital. In order to overcome the above problem relating to health care, the Department of Social Welfare should provide medical facilities by requiring a medical officer to visit the certified school at least twice a week. 67 per cent of the inmates were not satisfied with medical facilities.

The food supplied was sufficient in quantity, according to a diet scale, without any change in variety. Food lacking in nutrition creates physical deficiency and enhances the responsibilities of the probation officers in keeping the inmates healthy.
Such lapses on the part of the officers affect their efficiency and causes a lot of misery to the inmates. If an inmate suffers from a nutritional deficiency disease, the officer concerned has to take the blame, which he can well avoid if he, as friend and guide of the inmate, takes a little more care to see that proper and nutritious food is served to them.

The food service includes planning, preparation and serving. Planning involves maintaining nutritional standards and preparing menu for the daily meals, and special meals on occasions like festivals. Examining food stuff and engaging proper personnel for its preparation are also part of the planning. Preparation of food involves using hygienic methods of cooking and maintaining cleanliness in the kitchen. Food should be served in a pleasant environment. In all certified schools kitchen walls are dirty and utensils unclean. 58 per cent of the inmates complained to the researcher that food served to them was not of a good quality and not tasty.

Usually, in all certified schools, the inmates get four pairs of clothes for daily use, and one pair for festival. It is observed that all certified schools, except Gadag certified school, provided sub-standard clothes to the inmates. Bedding, including mattress and covering is supplied to each inmate. It is observed
that they are not kept clean. Most of the Superintendents do not take rounds and pay sufficient attention to clothing and bedding of inmates. When the researcher drew the attention of the Superintendents regarding the supply of improper clothing and bedding, their stock reply was that it was due to the paucity of funds.

In some certified schools, accommodation is not proper due to lack of sufficient space, inmates cannot sleep comfortably. The Gadag certified school is having spacious accommodation. In the Hubli certified school dormitories are congested. It is observed that inmates are not classified according to the age pattern and the type of juveniles, but they are all put up in a common dormitory. This adversely affects them. This is a drawback which must be remedied in the interest of the inmates.

**Educational and Vocational Programmes:**

The certified schools provide primary education and some vocational training to the inmates. Inmates are taught from first to seventh standards according to syllabus prescribed by the Education Department. When an inmate completes the VII standard, he is often sent to an outside school. Usually the teachers do nothing more than follow the curricula, and there is no focus on the problem at all. While institutional children have to appear
for the same examinations which are taken by students of outside schools, they suffer from various limitations. First, they have other responsibilities such as helping in programmes and services of the institutions, cleaning their own living places etc. Secondly, they are not as free to study whenever they feel as children living in their own homes do. They have also limited hours of activity. Children get very little time to study in their dormitories and do homework. For better elaboration of this point, it is relevant to examine the daily routine of children in certified schools. This is shown in Appendix- I-B. This is the general pattern. From institution to institution, the timing may vary by 15 to 30 minutes. The idea here is to show the approximate time spent daily on studies and other activities. Literary education is imparted to such inmates as are unwilling to take regular education according to curriculum.

Regarding vocational training, each certified school has got specified vocational courses. The Gadag certified school provides vocational training in technical subjects like mechanical, automobile, electricals, wiring etc. The Phanspur certified school provides training in agriculture only. In other certified schools, vocational training in carpentry, weaving, printing tailoring etc., is provided.
Vocational training to inmates is to be given on the basis of their aptitude. If an inmate does not show progress in one particular subject, the officer should shift him to another subject of his liking. But this is not done. Before allocating a particular vocation to an inmate, his propensity, background and capability are to be assessed. Vocational training is simply training-oriented and not production-oriented in all certified schools. The number of inmates taking vocational training and literacy education is shown in Table No. V.4 and V.5 respectively.

While committing a juvenile to a certified school the Juvenile Court Magistrate has to assess the various training facilities available in different certified schools. For instance, the Shanapur certified school provides only agricultural training. So, due care has to be taken, while committing a juvenile. Many juveniles, who have no lands of their own, have been committed to this institution, with the result that, after their release from the institution, they become manual labourers. Therefore, in all institutions, they should prescribe modern vocational courses like diploma in electronics, mechanical, automobile etc. There should be trained and experienced instructors to impart the training.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Tailoring</th>
<th>Carpentry</th>
<th>Painting</th>
<th>Welding</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Job-Oriented Course</th>
<th>Dairy</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Certified School, Subli.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Certified School, Savadatti.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Certified School, Khanspur.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Certified School, Gedag.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Certified School, Bagalkot.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Certified School, Pavangare.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Certified School, Cilpaur.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**TABLE NO. V.5**

NUMBER OF INMATES UNDERGOING VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN CERTIFIED SCHOOLS DURING THE YEAR 1984-85

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Pre-University</th>
<th>T.C.H.</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total number of inmates staying in the institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Certified School, Rubli.</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Certified School, Savadatti.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Certified School, Khresar.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Certified School, Gadag.</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Certified School, Bagalkot.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Certified School, Bavangare.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Certified School, Bijapur.</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Library facilities are not available in any of the certified schools. The main difficulty in providing a library is said to be want of funds. The inmates should have recreational facilities to spend their leisure. Generally, inmates are fond of forming a group, and going in for adventure and recognition. This may be usually met by recreational programmes. Recreation can prove to be very valuable in the treatment programme. On Sunday or on some other holidays, inmates play some outdoor and indoor games like Kabaddi, Sho-Sho, Carrama etc. Once a year, cultural programmes like drama, dance, music etc. are held. These cultural programmes may be arranged often, so that the inmates may utilise their leisure in a constructive manner. 62 per cent of the inmates are not satisfied with recreational facilities.

The researcher collected data regarding the inmates released from the sample certified schools during the year 1985-86 as shown in Table V.6. This table reveals that some inmates were released to parents/guardians for care and custody; some were released to the parents/guardians on licence, while others were transferred to the other institutions. It is also noticed that some inmates escaped or absconded from the certified schools.

Of the eight escaped children the police arrested five without warrant, but could not trace the remaining three. They
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Beginning</th>
<th>Released to Parents/ Guardians after final date of Release</th>
<th>Released to the Guardians on licence</th>
<th>Transfer to After-care Institutions</th>
<th>Transfer to other correctional Institutions</th>
<th>Absconded</th>
<th>Death</th>
<th>Total discharge</th>
<th>Remained in institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Nabli.</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Girls Certified School, Savadatti.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Thanapur.</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Gadag.</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Bagalkot.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Pavangere.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Boys Certified School, Nijpur.</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
sent back the arrested children. The authorities concerned informed the competent courts from which the children were originally sent, about the escape of the children. The researcher told that the concerned authorities could not say anything about any action taken against the three absconded children.

The researcher enquired of the Superintendents and probation officers in the matter of escape and arrest of children and whether any investigation was made with regard to the persons who might have assisted or induced, directly or indirectly, the escaped children and if so, what happened to the investigation. They frankly admitted that nothing of that sort was done and that the matter rested at that point only. Necessary investigation should have been undertaken and the guilty should have been exposed and brought to book. Had it been done, such incidence of escape could have been either eliminated or minimised.

GOVERNMENT FIT PERSON INSTITUTIONS

Under section 35(2) of the Karnataka Children Act, the State Government may recognize any place or institution fit for the temporary reception of children during the pendency of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding regarding them under the Act.
like a Remand Home and recognize them as fit person institutions or approved places for the Act. The section is quite specific that these institutions are meant for receiving children only for a limited purpose of keeping them in the institution during the period of enquiry, trials etc., against them and only under the Act. It means that they cannot work like any other correctional institutions. The researcher has found that, in practice, the fit person institutions work in the same way that the correctional institutions do. This is quite contrary to the specific provisions of the Act. It is all the more strange how the Juvenile Courts commits to these fit person institutions. But the fact remains that all things contrary to law are being done on a very large scale. However, as these institutions function like other certified schools, they are treated as such their administration etc. studied at length, many flaws in their administration are identified and various remedies are suggested to remove them. The researcher has therefore, collected the data on this basis and proceeded to analyse them as detailed hereafter.

Government fit person institutions are attached to the Remand Homes. They also receive delinquent children committed only by the Court. These institutions are meant for boys only. In
addition to the minimum function of segregating the juveniles from the community, the Government fit person institution takes care of them.

At present, in Karnataka, there are five Government fit person institutions, for boys, whereas there is not any such institution for girls. The researcher selected four of them, viz., those in Ranabennur, Dharwad, Karwar and Belgaum. Let us probe into the working of these institutions in the matter of personnel, duties and responsibilities, services and programmes.

It is worth noting here that it is the same personnel that works in both the Remand Home and also Government fit person institution. The details about personnel are repeated in this part of the chapter only for the purpose of indicating the ratio between the personnel and the inmates.

In these institutions the personnel are probation officers Grade II—cum—Superintendent, who is the head of the institution. He is in over-all management of the institution. Besides, there are other personnel like, teacher, clerk-cum-typist, matron, cook, guard and sweeper. The total strength of the personnel is listed in Table No. V.7 and the number of inmates admitted to these institutions are shown in Table No. V.8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Superintendent</th>
<th>For Person Institution 1</th>
<th>For Person Institution 2</th>
<th>For Person Institution 3</th>
<th>For Person Institution 4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr. No.</td>
<td>Institutions</td>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>New Admissions</td>
<td>Readmission (revoke)</td>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Transferred from other correctional institutions</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Barasat</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Darjeeling</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Darjeeling</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Belgaum</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The reading of the above Tables indicates that compared to certified schools, the strength of the personnel is in right proportion to that of the inmates, though it is far less than the prescribed limit. The probation officer has to perform multifarious duties. These institutions are housed in the Remand Home as stated earlier and both are managed by the same personnel. Apart from doing Remand Home administration, attending Juvenile Court, conducting social investigation and supervision of probationers, the Superintendent has to look after the inmates and manage the fit person institution. He plays an important role in the administration of both the institutions. The qualifications for the members of the staff of these institutions etc. are the same as are dealt with in chapter IV on administration of Remand Homes.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

A Superintendent exercises over-all supervision and control over the institution. When juveniles are committed by the Courts to these institutions, they are to be classified and categorized according to their ages, since treatment differs with age groups of the inmates. But, in practice, such classification is not done, and the juveniles, as and when committed by Juvenile Courts, are mixed up, and managed alike. This according to the opinion of the researcher, is undesirable and harmful.
In the first place, when a child is committed to this institution by the Court, the probation officer has to prepare the case file on the basis of the information forwarded by the Court. He makes enquiry about the inmate and prepares the whole case history i.e., Juvenile Court remarks, social investigation report etc. Preparation of a case file involves assessment of a child’s family background, and its behaviour viz., whether it is neglected or delinquent, why it is neglected, what type of offence it committed, whether it has mental retardation etc. So, preparation of case-file in detail is a complicated but important task. The probation officer must have the capacity to gauge a child’s psychology. The researcher went through the case-files of the inmates, and found that the information gathered was incomplete. Probation officers mechanically prepare case-files without collecting any detailed information, and, hence, they have failed to provide criteria for treatment. It contains formal information like the name of the child, name of father/guardian, date of birth, place of birth and by which Juvenile Court has been committed. There is complete absence of other essential information which forms the basis for treatment process, which requires in-depth observation of the juvenile and knowledge about his antecedents etc. The probation officer failed to provide appropriate treatment but kept inmates for many years in these institutions till they
attained the age of 16 years in case of boys and 18 years in case of girls. In every inmate, there is the faculty and potentiality for creativity, but they require to be properly developed in a congenial environment. This is the task of experienced and well trained personnel, so that when the inmates return to the society, they are able to adjust themselves to become useful citizens.

Absence of vocational training facilities is a drawback in these institutions. They should be trained in a useful vocation, so that after their release, they find it useful to engage themselves in that particular vocation. Hence, the Department of Social Welfare should provide different types of vocational programmes and, for that purpose, appoint experienced and well trained teachers, to impart vocational training to the inmates. Then only juvenile rehabilitation bears the desired fruit.

The services and programmes such as food clothing, accommodation, medical and care etc., in these institutions are the same as are already covered when dealing with the administration of the Remand Homes.

In these institutions, there are no primary schools, the inmates have to go out of the institutions for further education.
The probation officer had to make necessary arrangement for further education of the inmates, if he had previous primary/secondary education.

The number of inmates undergoing education outside the institution is shown in Table No. V9. It is noticed that inmates who did not receive any education before they were admitted, and who attained a certain age, did not join educational classes but they liked to take vocational training that suited their temperament, but in the absence of any such facilities, they became idle and dull.

### TABLE NO. V9

**NUMBER OF INMATES UNDERGOING EDUCATION IN GOVERNMENT FIT PERSONS INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1964-65**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Pre-University</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total No. of inmates</th>
<th>Total No. of staying in the Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Ranebennur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Harward</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Harward</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fit Person Institution, Belgum</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A glance through the Tables Nos. V.3 and V.9 indicates that some of the inmates who stay in the institution are not undergoing education, and obviously, some of them become idle. So, the Social Welfare Department should take due care regarding this aspect. Vocational Training in all the institutions should be imparted.

Children, who deviate from the normal life and indulge in anti-social activities are ethically depraved; they need not only change in their outlook towards life but also upliftment of their mental level. Here, moral education comes in and, when properly imparted, it is bound to raise the moral level of the juvenile and make him understand the essential social values and proper attitude towards life.

Table No. V.10 shows, how and how many inmates were released from these institutions.

Taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances obtaining in the Government fit person institutions and the Remedial Homes, the researcher is of the opinion that the combination of these two institutions is not a wise step and has caused a lot suffering of the inmates, who were committed with the laudable object of improving their moral standard and making them fit to
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>31.</th>
<th>32.</th>
<th>33.</th>
<th>34.</th>
<th>35.</th>
<th>36.</th>
<th>37.</th>
<th>38.</th>
<th>39.</th>
<th>40.</th>
<th>41.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
<td>(7)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Pit Person Institution, Kollam.</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Pit Person Institution, Thiruv.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pit Person Institution, Thrissur.</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Pit Person Institution, Thrissur.</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NB: Data for the years 1905-96.
find their place in society after their discharge from the institutions. This act of combining two institutions worsened the already bad and pathetic conditions prevailing in them. It appears to the researcher that it has added to the already over-burdened officials a responsibility which, in the very nature of things, cannot be shouldered. The superficial training imparted to the inmates was not only quite inadequate, but also made confusion worse confounded and if such a situation is allowed to continue any further, the very purpose of the JJS is bound to suffer. Hence it behoves the concerned authorities either to bifurcate two institutions and allow them to work independently to achieve their respective goals, or to handover the fit person institutions to private organisations (fit person institutions) which are established with the same laudable object of rehabilitating and resocialising the juvenile delinquents. This act will not only effect economy but also help serve the society at large.

PRIVATE FIT PERSON INSTITUTIONS

In a democratic country, besides the Government Organisations, private welfare agencies as well undertake the responsibility to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents. Persons interested in social work and welfare of certain sections of the society form an organization with multifarious objectives viz., (1) to
establish fit person institutions and carry out the provisions of the Children Act, (ii) to administer the needs of Children, (iii) to collect and administer funds for child welfare programmes, and (iv) to awaken public awareness in the care of children (vide, bye-laws of Organizations, see also, Mukherjee S.R., 1974-65).

These persons get the organization registered and formulate the rules and bye-laws for the constitution of the various bodies to administer it. They are bodies elected according to rules framed by the general body of the organization. One of these bodies of the organization is a fit person institution. The establishment of such fit person institutions is permitted by the Karnataka Children Act. Hence, these institutions have to function in conformity with the provisions of the Act. There are two categories of inmates admitted to these institutions, and they are:

1. juveniles committed by Juvenile Courts, and
2. juveniles admitted on voluntary basis.

The organizations have a large number of members, but there is no specific procedure for making membership. The membership is open to all. The number of members varies from one organization to another. These members elect a committee for the management of the fit person institutions. Every organization has an honorary secretary and honorary treasurer.
At present, 14 private institutions are at work in Karnataka. The researcher selected four institutions for study, viz., St. Joseph's Orphanage Santi Bostwad, for both girls and boys, Belgaum; Nirmal Nager Kadage, Belgaum; Divin Providence Orphanage, Croche, Tilakwad, Belgaum; and Basel Mission Hospital, Gadag-Betageri. These institutions or organisations work on the principle that children need special love, care guidance, protection etc. The aim of these institutions is to rehabilitate errant, neglected and delinquent children, and make them worthy citizens of the society.

Some of the important functions of the Managing Committee for fit persons institutions are summed up:

1) to maintain and conduct fit person institution;

2) to conduct meetings, to regulate and exercise duties of the officers and the servants;

3) to inspect frequently the fit person institution, to ensure that the general conditions therein and particularly the health, training and welfare of the children are maintained. At least one member of the managing committee should inspect the institution not less than once a month, satisfy himself that the conditions in the institution are satisfactory and enter his observations in the log-book or a book maintained
for the purpose at the institution. Such a log-book or
anchor book should be a permanent record of the institution.

4) to engage servants and to fix their salaries and
allowances;

5) to prepare in time the budget of the fit person institu-
tion for the ensuing year;

6) to reduce, suspend, fine, dismiss or otherwise punish
any servant, if necessary;

7) to collect donations from public;

8) to carry out directions given by the Director of Social
Welfare for proper and efficient management of the fit
person institution;

9) to take such other steps, as may be necessary, for the
smooth and efficient management of the fit person
institution, provided that the managing committee may
delegate any of its powers and functions to the office
bearers of the institution. The main responsibility is,
however, on the managing committee;

10) to supervise the work of the secretary, the staff and
the manager; and

11) to purchase, sell, lease, mortgage, and hold land,
building and other property for the purpose of institution,
(vide, Bye-laws of Organization and also sec, Mukherjee C.C.,
1974-63-64).
The managing committee meets periodically to advise and assist the institution in the discharge of its duties, functions and responsibilities. The manager of the institution is appointed by the managing committee. In the absence of the manager, on leave or otherwise, the managing committee may temporarily/permanently appoint another person in his place and communicate, for approval to the Director of Social Welfare, the name of the person so appointed. He works like the Superintendent and probation officer of Government correctional institutions. These institutions get financial assistance from Government for different purposes, and on different scales i.e., Rs. 100 per inmate per month, 75 per cent of the expenditure on clothing, bedding, medicine, school stationery and recreational expenditure, 50 per cent of salary and dearness allowances paid to the members of the staff and 50 per cent of the rent paid for building of the organization.

PERSONNEL:

These private institutions have a small number of personnel, compared to the Government correctional institutions, due to the financial constraints. As stated earlier, the Government is providing only 50 per cent of the salary. The manager is the key person, who supervises the day-to-day work. He is assisted by temporary literacy (not in accordance with curricula) teacher, clerk-sweeper, typist, matrons, cooks, guard and sweeper. Table XXX, V,11 and V,12 show the strength of the staff and inmates, respectively.
**TABLE NO. V. 11**

NUMBER OF STAFF ASSISTING MANAGER IN PRIVATE PIT PERSON INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1934-35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Pit Person Institutions</th>
<th>Managers</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
<th>Clerk-</th>
<th>Patrons</th>
<th>Cooks</th>
<th>Guards</th>
<th>Sweepers</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Orphanage,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santi Eastwad, Belgaum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>Sirmal Sagar</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Madage, Belgaum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>Divine Providence Orphanage and Creche,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tilekwa, Belgaum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Basel Mission Hospital,</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sadag-Betgari.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Institute Name</td>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>New Admission by Courts</td>
<td>Voluntary Re-Admission</td>
<td>Externed from other F.P.I.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Orphanage</td>
<td>101</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>112</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santi Bostvad, Belgium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Nimbus Nagar, Mudga, Belgaum.</td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divine Providence Orphanage Creche, Tilkved, Belgaum.</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Basel Mission Hospital Ganga-Petgeri</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** F.P.I. means fit person institution
The members of the staff are inadequate compared to the strength of the inmates. There is specified procedure for the recruitment of the staff. The managing committees of these organizations are vested with the power to appoint staff necessary for the management of institutions. It is observed that the qualification for the manager was only matriculation (which is equivalent to the Secondary School Leaving Certificate) in three institutions viz., St. Joseph’s Orphanage Sant’ Eustaw, Belgium; Miracol Ngar Madage, Belgium; and Basel Mission Hospital Cadesgetari. But, in the Divine Providence Orphanage Creche, Tilakward, Belgium; the manager is a graduate. All such managers do not possess any knowledge of social work, juvenile delinquency, child-welfare administration in correctional (institutions or any allied subjects. But such appointments are approved by the Government. As already discussed earlier, in Government correctional institutions, the qualification prescribed for probation officer Grade I, is graduation only in social work or home science as stated earlier.

In these institutions there is no specified procedure for the recruitment of the staff. The managing committees of these organizations are empowered to recruit the personnel of these institutions.
Compared to the Government correctional institutions, these private fit person institutions are giving better work and doing yeoman service. The members of the staff in these institutions are dedicated, and hard-working and they provide proper treatment to inmates.

**DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:**

The manager performs many duties prescribed by the bye-laws. Generally it is found that the following duties and responsibilities are discharged by the manager:

1) to act as ex-officio secretary to the managing committee with no right to vote;

2) be responsible for the custody, protection, treatment, training and welfare of the children in the fit person institution;

3) to move about freely among the children, hear and redress their complaints promptly, acquaint himself with the conduct, progress and behaviour and problems of each child and see that each one of them is provided with proper food, clothing, bedding and such other amenities as are admissible

4) to maintain discipline and order in the institution and among the staff and see that every member of the staff behaves with tact, patience and good temper and discharge his duties accordingly.
5) to maintain the following registers:
   i) Admission Register;
   ii) Supervision Register;
   iii) Weight Register;
   iv) Medical Treatment Register;
   v) Raw Material Register;
   vi) Log-book for Visitors;
   vii) Instructions to the staff Register;
   viii) Cash Book;
   ix) Budget Register;
   x) Inquiry Register;
   xi) Case Files;
   xii) Inward and Outward Register in the prescribed form;
   xiii) Such other registers as may be directed by the Director of Social Welfare from time to time.

6) to be responsible for the maintenance of the accounts of the fit person institution in the forms prescribed and in accordance with the directions given by the Director of Social Welfare from time to time. He should further satisfy himself that the amounts earmarked for individual items such as purchase of food, clothing and other amenities, are utilised fully, that the rates are reasonable according to the prevalent market rates and that the inmates obtain their full ration;
7) to keep a constant watch on the receipts and expenditure of the fit person institution and should satisfy himself by frequent periodical inspections that the registers and account books are written up to date, that cash balances correspond with those entered in the cash book, that the daily entries are made in the day books and that outstandings are not allowed to accumulate;

8) to obtain the previous permission of the Managing Committee for leaving the fit person institution for more than three days and also notify his absence to the Director of Social Welfare;

9) the manager may—

a) with the approval of the Managing Committee assign duties to the members of the staff of the fit person institution. These duties may include those connected with the management and supervision of the children in the fit person institution.

b) may address the Director of Social Welfare direct on any matter connected with the actual administration of the fit person institution;
10) Annual Report - the manager should in consultation with the managing committee, draw up and submit to the Director of Social Welfare, as soon as possible, after the close of each year, a report referring to all subjects of interest and giving a brief account of the working of the fit person institution during the year (Vide, Bye-Laws of organizations, and see also, Annual Report, Bombay, 1955-56: 106-107).

The manager is doing multifarious duties and he is hecolory loaded with work. He maintains progress report of the inmates regularly. So is unable to hear grievances of the inmates from time to time. In assigning some duties to subordinates, the manager usually does not get prior permission from the managing committee. In some institutions his subordinates do not obey his orders to do the extra work allotted to them. In such cases, it is very difficult for him to manage all the affairs.

It is observed that the Directorate of Social Welfare sends the time table to the fit person institutions also, though statutorily these institutions are recognised only for a limited purpose of receiving children during the pendency of trial or enquiry against them under Act. As such, their function is only
to receive the children, maintain them and keep them in safe custody during the specified period. It follows that they are not required to impart any training and education nor to arrange any recreational programmes. In view of these limited functions, there is nothing for these institutions to follow a routine course according to the time schedule as shown in the Appendix I-2. If they follow it, so far so good. In case of their breach of the time table they cannot be blamed.

The manager is expected to work round the clock; so it is advisable to appoint another person to assist him, so that he can administer the institution efficiently and effectively.

The manager got a salary of less than Rs. 1,000/- per month which is lower than that given to the probation officer or Superintendent in Government correctional institutions. Recently the Government revised the pay scales of its employees. Then the researcher visited the private fit person institutions, the manager expressed that he got salary of less than Rs. 1,000/-. The researcher did not know whether this pay scale was also revised in conformity with the Government rules and whether the manager was given better pay scales. The observations made here concerned the position prevailing at the time of field work. The researcher
found that the manager was not at all satisfied with the salary he got. Hence, in order to extract better work from him, the management should pay him better salary and other monetary benefits in view of onerous duties entrusted to him. The management has to provide quarter to him within the premises of institution, in order to enable him to attend to his duty at all times. But this is not done. This causes inconvenience and hardship to him in discharging his duties enumerated above.

It is noticed that in most of the institutions, the strength of the matrons is not in proportion to the inmates. Matrons are also not having quarters within the institution premises. They work only from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. daily.

In some institutions tender children are admitted. The matrons have to attend on them. So, if quarters are provided to them, in the premises or near the institutions, they can work efficiently.

Another drawback in the private fit person institutions is the intake of children. As most admissions are voluntary, there are no criteria regarding admissions. Some working couples, who are unable to look after their children properly, got them admitted to such institutions. When neglected or delinquent
Children are committed to such institutions by the Juvenile Court, they are mixed up with other innocent children housed in those institutions. The mixing of the juvenile delinquents with the innocent children is harmful to the innocent children, which should be avoided at all cost.

When the Juvenile Court commits juveniles to these institutions, it sends all the records including the social investigation report to the manager. But, the manager takes little or no interest in the records, but follows his own methods in dealing with the committed juveniles. He disregards the social investigation report, but allows these juvenile offenders to mix up with the innocent children, who are not admitted voluntarily to these institutions for various reasons. It is obvious that the behaviour of the delinquent offenders is bound to affect the tender minds of the innocent children.

It is noticed that the management of the private institution receives donations from the public. There is no limit on these donations. The amount of donation is left to the donor's philanthropic and good sense.

The management also receives some fees from the parents of each of the juveniles, who are voluntarily admitted to the
institutions. The management fixes Rs. 50/- as the minimum to be paid by the parents of each of the juveniles. Of course, the juveniles coming from financially weaker sections of the society may not afford to pay such fees. In these circumstances the Government should establish such institutions for this section of the society.

All the four institutions are administered by the Christian missionaries and, usually, they prefer Christian children, and preach Christianity to them. It is noticed that children belonging to a denomination other than Christianity are also committed to these institutions by the Court, though they are having different socio-cultural background, and their mental outlook towards society is different. As such, these children may not relish the religious sermons and rituals, in these Christian institutions. Hence, the children of different religious and sects may not feel homely and congenial. Instead of teaching the tenets of a particular religion, the managing committee can very profitably teach the inmates the lives and teachings of great and noble persons who sacrificed their own welfare and dedicated their whole life to the good of mankind and upliftment of the downtrodden. The life and teachings of such persons help improve the outlook, behaviour and personality of the juvenile delinquents.
Then children are admitted to these private institutions and, if, on medical examination, they are found suffering from an illness, they are removed to a hospital for treatment. If the illness is of a serious nature, a doctor is called in and the inmate-patient is treated in the institution itself. On the whole, the inmates of these institutions are healthy and their condition is satisfactory.

The inmates are provided with good and variety of food, according to the diet scale. Their menu includes fresh green vegetables and sometimes fruits. On special occasions, like festivals, they have a feast. It is found that 75 per cent of inmates are satisfied with the food and kitchen, the utensils are kept clean. Compared to the Government institutions, these private institutions supply food of good quality. The inmates are provided with four pairs of clothes for daily use and one pair for special occasions like 'Christmas'. Dresses are made of cloth of a good quality and the inmates keep them systematically and in order. In these institutions they provide to all inmates with bedding, which includes mattresses, bedsheets and blankets, to meet the requirements according to the seasons. So, the inmates are satisfied with bedding and clothing.
All these institutions are having spacious buildings to accommodate the inmates, and they are well maintained. St. Joseph’s Orphanage Santi Bastad, Belgaum, has got a very big building, having spacious accommodation, and it is located in beautiful surroundings. Boys and girls stay in different buildings.

These institutions have not got their own schooling facility. They send the inmates to outside schools for their education. When children are admitted to these institutions, they take due care and see that they are admitted to a class suited to them. They try to collect the 'Leaving Certificates' of children, from the schools which they last attended. This enables the inmates to continue their education. But, in Government institutions, the officers are indifferent; they do not care to collect school Leaving Certificates which are essential for admission to the school, with the result that the inmates remain in the same class which they had left before their incarceration. This act of the officers of the Government institutions causes great injustice to their inmates. Fortunately, private organizations are taking precaution to see that the education of children does not suffer at any cost.

Regarding vocational training, only two institutions impart it, viz., St. Joseph’s Orphanage, Santi Bastad, Belgaum
and Nirmal Nagar, Madga, Belgaum. In these institutions, they provide training in tailoring, basket making, hair cutting, bakery and band playing. While imparting vocational training to children, the managers do not consider the family profession of children. Some Mangayats and Azhain children take to some menial vocations such as hair cutting etc. In such circumstances, the manager should take due care and consider the child's religion and family profession.

The number of inmates undergoing educational and vocational training are shown in the Table No. V.13 and V.14 respectively, and number of inmates released from institutions is also shown in Table No. V.15.

These institutions do not provide training in handling machinery and such other implements which are mechanically propelled and which work according to the modern scientific research and development. Then such untrained inmates are released from these institutions, they do not get proper employment or are unable to enter upon self employment schemes. It is noticed that a majority of the inmates come from non-agricultural families. So, when released, the untrained inmates cannot take to agriculture after their release. Hence the only way left to them to earn their livelihood is by menial labour. In the circumstances, the purpose
### TABLE NO. V.13

**NUMBER OF INMATES TAKING EDUCATION IN PRIVATE PIT PERSON INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1984-85**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. No.</th>
<th>Pit Person Institutions</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>Other (Specify)</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Total number of inmates staying in the institution.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Orphanage</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonti Bekelew, Belgium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hirsa Eger, Madage, Belgium.</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divine Providence Orphanage and Crèche, Tislekud,</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark, Belgium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Basel Mission Hospital, Gading-Wetgedi.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6 (Teacher Training Course)</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

231
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>St. No.</th>
<th>Pit Person Institutions</th>
<th>Spinning &amp; Weaving</th>
<th>Tailoring</th>
<th>Carpentry</th>
<th>Band Playing</th>
<th>Basket Making</th>
<th>Barbering</th>
<th>Other (Specify)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Orphanage</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8 (Bakery)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Santi Besawal, Belgum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Birman Nagar, Mudgee, Belgum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divine Providence Orphanage and Creche, Tilakwad, Belgum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Basel Mission Hospital, Gadag - Tegneri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sl. No.</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Beginning Released to Parents</td>
<td>Released to Other Parents/ Guardians</td>
<td>Transferred to the Guardian</td>
<td>Transferred to a Detained Custody</td>
<td>Transferred to a Custody Care Correctional Institution</td>
<td>Absconded</td>
<td>Death</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>St. Joseph's Orphanage, Santi Bostwed, Belgium.</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Niraj Nagar, Mudge, Belgium.</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Divine Providence Orphanage and Creche, Tilakwadi, Belgaum.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Basel Mission Hospital, Gadag-Petseri.</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of the JJS is defeated. On enquiry, the management expressed their willingness to commence vocational training to the inmates, but added that they were unable to do so due to financial constraints. To get over this difficulty the Government should help them to start vocational courses.

Recreational programmes include indoor games, outdoor games, movies, cultural programmes like dramas, group dance, mono-acting, mimicry, group songs, etc. As already mentioned, there are no physical instructors to train the inmates in games etc. Recreational activities are limited in these institutions. The management must take care to provide recreational programmes such as occasional inter-institutional and intra-institutional sports, competitions, and activities for physical development.

All these institutions are providing religious training, especially in Christianity. The inmates attend prayers and on every Sunday they visit Churches, but inmates other than Christians find difficulty. They cannot visit temples or mosques. Sometimes, these inmates also attend prayer with Christian inmates. In the fitness of things, the managers should allow the inmates belonging to religious denominations other than Christianity, to observe their own religious rituals, such as visiting temples and mosques, offering prayers according to their custom and practices, so that
they can also imbibe teachings and principles of their own religions.

It is noticed that the parents/guardians of the children of well to do families influence managers, to recommend to the Director for the release of their children on licence. In such circumstances, the seasoned delinquents are released on licence though they badly need institutional treatment. Therefore, it is suggested that the Director should take due care in accepting such recommendation for release on licence.

**RELEASE ON LICENCE:**

The Earnestake Children Act provides for the release of a juvenile delinquent on licence, and on certain conditions, from a correctional institution. The release of an inmate on licence, before the completion of the period of detention or after completion of 6 months of incarceration is to be permitted by the Director of Social Welfare, on the recommendation of Superintendent or manager of respective correctional institution. The release is subject to certain conditions which, if violated by the licensee, may result in its revocation and recall of the licence to the institution. The release on licence is viewed as process to return the inmate to the community, to facilitate his readjustment and resocialization.
The researcher suggests that the release on licence be considered if it is in the interest of the child and after taking into account the following factors:

(1) Whether the home conditions are satisfactory and the parents or guardians are fit and willing to take care of the child; the pre-licence enquiry report should be obtained from the probation officer in this behalf.

(2) Whether the child's education or training in vocational training or trade will be continued after release.

(3) Whether the child's attitudes or behaviour is such as enables him to adjust himself in the community.

The aim of releasing an inmate on licence is to make him adjust as early as possible to social environment, so that he may behave as a responsible and worthy citizen in the society. Only the inmate who shows good conduct and behaviour and leads a well-disciplined life over a certain period of time may be considered for being released on licence. Therefore, when the authority releases such inmate on licence, he should be confident that the inmate is sure to resocialise himself early without hitch or hindrance.
At this stage, it is worthwhile to note that an officer appointed as probation officer by the State Government, under the Probation of Offenders' Act, has to supervise the inmates released on licence by the correctional institution. He has also to supervise the inmates released after they attain the maximum age. This requires prior permission of the Director of Social Welfare. Since, the probation officer is not posted with any supervisory orders from the Director, when an inmate is released on licence. Even though the Karnataka Children Act and guidelines incorporated in the Job-Chart provide for supervision of the inmate released on licence. This is a drawback and should be remedied early.

When the researcher discussed with the Director the subject of releasing an inmate on licence, he stated that the Directorate considered it as a good policy, that, when the parents gave assurance in writing that they would take care of their children, permission should be given, because the general feeling was that supervision by parent is preferable to that by probation officer, since the sword of revocation of the licence always hung on their heads, and, in case a breach of any term of the licence was committed, it struck them and the licence would be revoked. The form of order of release on licence is given in Appendix T-E.
Study reveals that 35 inmates were released on licence from Government certified schools and 5 inmates from private fit person institutions. It is learnt from the probation officers, Superintendents, managers, Juvenile Court Magistrates, and social workers that many licensees again become victims, neglected and offenders due to absence or lack of supervision by the parents or guardians during the licence period.

The police officers expressed that, in some cases if a child who was a licensee committed any offence or was found neglected, they apprehended him and charge-sheeted him afresh, as they were not aware that the child was on licence and the period of the licence was still on. The study also shows that, in many cases, Magistrates were unaware of the licence period, and proceeded with the adjudication.

When an inmate is released on licence, this fact should invariably be notified to the concerned probation officer, and he should be furnished with all information concerning the release of licence, so that he is enabled to take necessary action according to law and execute the instructions. Then it becomes the bounden duty of the probation officer to do all the essential things regarding the activities of the licensee during the period of licence and submit his report from time to time to the Director of Social Welfare.
GENERAL REMARKS

The philosophical concept of juvenile correctional institution is the accomplishment of rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. To make this concept a reality, many concrete ways and means have been devised from time to time. Many statutory bodies have been established to function with the object of realizing the aim of the juvenile correctional institution. The establishment of the Directorate of Social Welfare is for that purpose. The Director of Social Welfare is invested with the vast powers to achieve this object. He may delegate many of his powers to his subordinates to carry out the functions smoothly and efficiently.

The Director exercises control over all institutions (Remand Homes, Correctional and After-care Institutions and Follow-up services) working under his Department through various means, some of which are:

1) he issues instructions to the subordinate staff from time to time and directs them to obey them strictly;
2) he asks for periodical reports about the progress made by the institutions;
3) he asks the heads of the institutions personally to report and discuss matters;

4) he pays visits to institutions for inspections;

The heads of the institutions, in exercise of the delegated powers, exert control over the personnel working in these institutions. This may be termed as internal control.

There is another type of control over the institutions, and this is exercised by the Children Act and also special Courts established to deal with the children coming under the purview of the Act. This control is really effective and substantial and mostly concerned with the legality of the actions taken by the officials. The whole concept of JJS revolves round the Juvenile Courts. Hence, this control, which may be termed as external control, is more important than the internal control.

The internal control is sought to be exercised by the Superintendent of the institutions. The success of the constructive programmes and training of the inmates of the institutions depends largely on this control. The Director fixes certain standards for various activities and to conform to them, he issues certain instructions, in the light of which the Superintendent has to supervise all the activities in the institutions, instruct,
guide, correct and set things right whenever he finds any deviation from these standards. He has to see that the inmates are properly looked after and trained. He has to visit each branch of the institution and supervise to satisfy himself that all things go on smoothly, normally and according to the plan and instructions issued from time to time. Sometimes he has to pay surprise visits to a particular branch with that end in view. He receives reports regarding the day to day administration and monthly reports regarding food, stock etc. from all the branches under his control.

If an employee is found amiss or deviates from the allotted work or function, the Superintendent has to warn him by issuing a memorandum. Even then, if the employee persists in his misdeeds or misconduct, he has to report to the Director, since he has no power to take any disciplinary or penal action against him. If the Directorate does not take suitable action against erring employee, the Superintendent becomes helpless. If the Superintendent is not in the good books of the officers of the Directorates, his position becomes all the more pitiable, and he becomes an object of ridicule in the eyes of his subordinates, in case the Directorate fails to take a serious view of the misdeeds or indisciplinary action of
the errant employee. Obviously this attitude of the Directorate makes the position of the Superintendent irrelevant. He becomes a mute and helpless, onlooker of the chaos and confusion in his institution. The researcher found such conditions prevailing in most of institutions. Then interviewed, the Superintendents expressed that they were rendered powerless in view of absence of any disciplinary authority vested in them and had to put up with the indiscreet misdemeanour of his subordinates. Hence, one of the checks for the proper working of the institution has failed, in view of the fact that the internal checks, which are to be exercised by the Superintendent remain only in paper. The responsibility of working the programmes, education and training successfully rests with the Superintendent. He has to see them through with the co-operation of the officials working under his. In the absence of whole-hearted co-operation, all his plans fall flat, all the programmes become sterile, and ultimate rehabilitation remains only an empty dream. It passes one's imagination why the Superintendent, who is charged with administration of a correctional institutions for the ultimate rehabilitation or re-socialisation of a juvenile delinquent, is not invested with disciplinary powers and why he is forced to supplicate every time to officers who exercise control over these institutions, by staying in Head
quarters removed very far away from the institution. In spite of
the fact that many indisciplinary acts have been committed by the
subordinate officials and reported to them, the concerned authori-
ties allow them to persist in their misbehaviour with impunity.
It is strange that it never occurs to them that by their indiffe-
rent and biased attitude they make the administration in the
institution contemptible and ridiculous in the eyes of the public.
In the interest of the inmates, who ultimately provide an index
of evaluation of the success or failure of the JJS, the concerned
authorities should act without prejudice and without fear or
favour, and take timely and necessary steps to come down heavily
upon the errant officials, and make the constructive programmes
and training in the institution work effectively and without any
hitch or hindrance. Only then the rehabilitative process becomes
meaningful and bears fruit. If they become silent and powerless
onlookers of the goings-on in an institution, though they are
apprised of the same, the public draw their own conclusion that
they are subjected to external and surreptitious pressures to make
them in effective and disregard the antics of the indisciplined,
subordinate officials. This renders the whole situation unrealis-
tic and ridiculous. When interviewed the Superintendents were
either kept mum or evasive. They frankly admitted that they
preferred to be silent and not to hazard any explanation when
complaints were made to them regarding the quality of food and clothing. Sometimes, in order to save their own skin, they appeared to dole out the excuse of financial constraints. These excuses were palpably a make-believe. It appeared to the researcher that the subordinates were really managing the branches of food, clothing etc. against the instructions of the Superintendent. Many inmates, while complaining against the poor quality of food, clothing etc. boldly made allegations against the subordinates that they indulged in corrupt practices and under-hand dealings, and they ordered for substandard stuffs at high rates and misappropriated the difference. The researcher was unable to unravel the truth of these allegations. Whatever it may be, the fact is that there are large scale complaints against the quality of food, clothing etc. This is a matter for the concerned authorities to probe into and take necessary action to remedy the wrongs. Here also the study reveals that the inspecting authority has turned a blind eye to this aspect of the administration of the institution.

The achievement of the aims of establishment of a correctional institution depends on the constructive activities, correct and prudent planning, execution of the programmes and proper training imparted in it. This again depends on the honest, sincere
and efficient staff of the institution. If the staff deviates from the planned course, the Superintendent has to take steps to persuade and advise the staff. If they see reason and do their duty well, the progress is maintained and the plan succeeds. Since the Superintendent has to work under limitations, the work in the institution becomes disorganized, the progress is checked and ultimately the process of rehabilitation is jeopardized. The researcher observed such a situation in most of the institutions. One of the ways of controlling the subordinate offices is issuing instructions by the authorities and asking for reports from the institutions. The other method of exercising control is the inspection. The Director has to perform these duties under the Act and Rules. He appoints some inspecting officers to inspect all the institutions. The inspectors are to visit the institutions, make detailed inspections of all the wings of the institutions, hear complaints from the inmates and submit reports to the competent authorities. These authorities, after going through the reports, should take suitable action against the erring officials, effect remedial measures to set things right, issue proper guidelines and instructions to them and do all other things to maintain discipline and co-operation and co-ordination amongst the members of the staff of the institutions. All this presupposes proper inspection by the inspecting staff and submission of correct
reports regarding the things actually existing in the institutions. If the inspecting officers are dishonest and do the work forcibly and superficially, it is hardly an inspection worth the purpose.

The inspecting officer are said to have an eye more on hospitality and other pleasures than on really inspecting the offices for the purpose of knowing things fully. Their inspection is a matter of conforming to the technical filling of forms. They do not contact the inmates or the other officials in the institutions, hear their complaints and personally see things as they are in the institution. The researcher interviewed the inmates and other officials to know how and when inspections were held. Their typical reply was that they never knew of the actual inspection done by any officers nor was any of them contacted to know their grievances, and they came to know that the inspectors came, had refreshments in the office and, after a chat with Superintendents, left the office. Then interviewed about the inspection, the Superintendents frankly admitted that it was all a formal affair and no body was very particular or serious about it. It was all an affair undertaken just to fulfil the legal formalities. This is how the most important method of exercising internal control by the authorities is given a go-by. It appears that no-body from top to bottom in the Department is very much concerned with the
welfare of the children and juvenile delinquents, for whose sake it is established, and the State is called upon to spend heavily from the public exchequer. The huge expenses incurred for maintaining such a vast Department of Social welfare appears to go down the drain without conferring any benefits on them, for whom they are supposed to be incurred. So far, internal reporting as a means to control is dealt with to effect administrative improvement.

The inspection of correctional institutions has also to be made by other officers such as the District Educational Inspectors, Director of Technical Education, and the District Officer, Department of Agriculture. These officers are expected to inspect these institutions with regard to the branch of service pertaining to their Department. No doubt the object of providing for inspection is laudable and gives a substantial content to the programmes and training in the institution. In practice, such inspections appear to be undertaken only as a formality, and no tangible results are seen.

In view of the prevailing all-round unsatisfactory conditions in the correctional institutions, it appears that these officers either do not personally visit them at all, or, if they do visit, they do not consider it their duty to make a proper
and detailed inspection and to submit a faithful and correct inspection report, as required by law. It is also possible that, even if they send the necessary reports, the concerned authorities appear to sleep over the matter and do not feel that any action in the light of the inspection report, is called for. Whatever it may be, the unsatisfactory conditions did prevail and the researcher felt that the Directorate of Social Welfare was simply neglecting them at the cost of the inmates of the institution.

Section 20 of the Act provides that the registered medical practitioner, empowered by the State Government, has to visit any certified school or fit person institution at any time, with or without notice to its managers, inspect in and report to the Director regarding the health of the inmates and the sanitary conditions of the school or institution. This shows that the Act has very wisely and carefully taken into consideration the aspect of the health of the inmates and the sanitary conditions of the institutions, in which they live. When the researcher visited the institutions to observe conditions of the inmates, many of them were found to be suffering from some diseases. When interviewed, complained of want of medical care. The Superintendents also did not give satisfactory replies on the point. Further, the researcher observed insanitary conditions existing not only in the
places where the inmates lived but also in the kitchens where they took meals. Then asked how long and why such unhealthy conditions had been allowed to persist, they were either evasive or preferred to remain silent. It appeared to the researcher that the inspection by the medical officer was not only farcical but also unbefitting of the medical officers who were charged with the task of looking after the health of the inmates and sanitation in the institutions. Formality reigns supreme everywhere.

Proper reporting depicts the progress made in the organizations and the targets reached. It helps to compare the present targets with the past as well as the future ones. This prompts the administration to move on a proper and beneficial path. Since the juvenile offenders, who are committed to the correctional institutions, are given proper education and beneficial training with the object of making them fit for their ultimate rehabilitation in the society, the public should be made known of things that normally go in the institution. In such a case, reporting assumes importance for the involvement of the public in the affairs of the institution. If the public is kept in dark about what goes on in the institution, either they become indifferent or they tend to believe that these institutions are there only to spend money with no practical utility. Such a belief is unfortunate, and not
at all conducive to the ultimate resocialization of the inmates. Hence, to achieve the object of involvement of the public, there should be a public relation officer in each of the institutions. His duty should be to keep the public informed of what goes on in the institution in the matter of education, constructive programmes and vocational training of the inmates. It should be his duty to hold public meetings and discuss with the members of the public and seek their co-operation and suggestions, issue bulletins from time to time, write articles in the news-magazines etc., so that people evince interest in the affairs of the institution. This method accelerates the process of rehabilitation and resocialization of juvenile delinquents. However, the researcher has found that in none of the correctional institutions such an officer is functioning, and the public has, therefore, not been taking as much interest in these institutions as they are expected to do.

The officers of the Directorate and the Heads of the Institutions evaluate the programmes, services and activities of the institutions on the basis of the number of children given education and vocational training, the number of children passing the examinations, the development and maintenance service for children, periodical reports submitted, the records maintained by the different staff, performance in the previous years, and the
reports of the inspecting staff of the Directorate. This is also
the basis for starting new institutions. The new organisations
are brought into existence on the pattern of the old ones. These
officers never seem to have thought of the social content of the
valuation. The extent of social adjustment or rehabilitation of
the inmates after the release should be the real index of evalua-
tion. The very foundation of the establishment of Social Welfare
Department is promotion, protection, maintenance, welfare, train-
ing, education and rehabilitation of children and juvenile
offenders, and this is the sole aim and object of the Karnataka
Children Act. If this important aspect is lost sight of, the
existence of Department becomes irrelevant and a huge waste of
public money. Simply calling for and sending reports in a mecha-
ical and formal ways, is a meaningless ritual. It helps no body.
Unless the Heads of the Department take keen interest in the
constructive programmes in the institutions and the needs of the
inmates and educational and vocational training imparted to them,
the existence of the correctional institutions as well the
Department under which they function does not serve the purpose
and cease to be of any public utility.

The State Government issues certificate to an institution
to start a certified school etc. and withdraws the same if it is
dissatisfied with the conditions, rules, management or Superintendent of the school, and, if it does so, the institution ceases to
exist. Sometimes, instead of withdrawing the certificate, it gives an opportunity to show cause why the certificate should not be withdrawn or the school prohibited from admitting children etc. The researcher found many certified schools in a bad condition or mismanaged, but even then no action for withdrawal of certificate was taken.

The Karnataka Children Act empowers the State Government to establish hostels in principal cities and towns under the supervision of Superintendent, who has to manage such a hostel with the assistance of a necessary staff. The Act empowers Superintendent to admit homeless children and juvenile offenders, on leaving a certified school or fit person institution. He is given certain disciplinary powers. Such a hostel is to be inspected at least once a year by the Director or any officer authorised by him. If an inmate of the hostel is in gainful employment, he has to contribute a part of his pay or wages to the institution for his maintenance. Though the Act provides for establishment of such a hostel, the State Government has not so far established any.

The Karnataka Children Act has empowered the Government under section 26(1) to appoint a Superintendent and also a Committee of Visitors for the control and management of every
certified school established under section 24(1). In doubt, the Government appoints the Superintendent in each of the certified school to manage it. The researcher did not come across the existence of a committee of Visitors in any of the certified schools. The intention of the legislature in providing for such a committee appears to be that the Superintendent should be guided by the advice of the committee of Visitors in the administration and also to help him control the management. The Rules framed under the Act appear to be silent on the point. Had this Committee been constituted, the affairs of the certified schools would, perhaps, have been different from what they are now. It is high time that the provision of the section 23(1) of the Act are given effective to and a committee of Visitors appointed for each of the certified schools.

Section 29(1) of the Act lays down that, before a competent Court commits a juvenile offender it must consult the manager or Superintendent of a particular school. During the course of the field work, the researcher observed that all the certified schools admitted juvenile offenders committed by the competent Courts far in excess of the number of inmates specifically limited by the executive order. This shows that the salutary intention of the legislature in providing consultation by the competent Court with the Superintendent before the committal of the juvenile
delinquents is disregard. It appears that none of the persons concerned have given any thought to this problem or ever moved their little finger to apply any remedial measures to solve this problem at any time. Even the officers of the Department of the Social Welfare, when they visit the institutions for inspection, do not care to look into it or devise ways and means to remove this lacuna.

When interviewed, the Superintendents did not cite any case in which they declined to receive, under section 29(2) of the Act, any child committed to it under the Act, on the ground of non-consultation or over-crowding of the institution. This is really a sad commentary on the administration of the JJC.

Under section 35(1) of the Act, a probation officer in the performance of the duties under the Act shall be an officer of the Court and shall be under its supervision and guidance. Therefore, it is the primary duty of the probation officer to furnish necessary material to the Court to enable it to pass a proper order in the matter of committal or otherwise of a juvenile delinquent to any of the certified schools. It is a fact that many of the certified schools are over-crowded and the Superintendent of the institution finds it well-nigh impossible to manage the inmates. It is one of the duties of probation officer
personally to collect the information regarding the availability
of accommodation in the institution and submit his report to the
Court on the point. The fact that the Juvenile Court passes orders
committing juvenile offenders to a particular institution despite
its over-crowding shows that the probation officer never cares to
keep the Court informed of the correct position regarding the
number of inmates in the institution. This is clearly dereliction
of duty of the probation officer, which adversely affects the
administration of the institution.

The Job-Chart issued in regard to the working of a probation
officer enumerates multi-farious duties. If a probation officer
performs them faithfully and sincerely, his complaint appears to
have some substance and he deserves the assistance of another
officer. But a little more examination of his working gives the
lie to his complaint. It is obvious that the chaotic conditions
prevailing in the institutions are due more to his incompetent,
isinsincere and negligent functioning than to the over-burdening of
the multi-farious duties. Since no probation officer appears to
put his heart and soul into work but tries to shirk away from his
normal duties, the remedy lies not in providing an assistant to
him, but in forcing him to perform his duties strictly in accorda-
ance with the Job-Chart. It is not as if he is called upon to
perform all the duties at one time. If he faithfully and devoutly
does his duty, there should be no reason for him to complain. In
the normal course of things, the authorities allot duties in such
a way that the official can conveniently perform them. The diffi­
culty arises only if he is incompetent, negligent or indolent.
The authorities of the department should take necessary steps to
see that the probation officers are obliged to perform their
duties faithfully and diligently. Then only the conditions in the
institutions will improve.