CHAPTER XII

REFORMATORY OR INDUSTRIAL
SCHOOLS

12.1.1. Reformatory School under the West Bengal Children Act, 1959

"Reformatory School" means a reformatory school established or certified by the State Government under Section 7 of the West Bengal Children Act, 1959, intended for the reception of juvenile delinquents or of children other than juvenile delinquents, who have not attained the age of fourteen years. The State Government may establish Reformatory or Industrial Schools and borstal School for the reception of juvenile and of other children who may be sent there. The State Government may also certify that any school is fit for reception of juvenile delinquent or of other children and also certify that such a school is a reformatory, borstal or industrial School for the purposes of the Act.

12.1.2. Reformatory School may be of two kinds - one for the reception of juvenile delinquents and the other for reception of children other than juvenile delinquents. Such Schools are to be controlled and managed by a Superintendent and a Committee consisting of a number of members to be appointed by the State Government. However, in the case of School certified by the Government but not established by the Government, approval of the Managing Committee i.e., the appointment of persons connected with the control and management of the School by the State Government will be necessary. The members of such Committee shall be deemed to be the managers of the School for the purposes of

1 Section 7(1) of the West Bengal Children Act, 1959.
2 Ibid, Section 7(2).
3 Ibid, Section 7(3).
12.1.3. For every School, there will be a Board of visitors who will visit the school and record their comments for considerations of managers of the School. Such comments are to be forwarded to the State Children's Board.  

12.1.4. The State Government shall appoint a Board to be called the State Children's Board, West Bengal, constituted in such manner and consisting of such number of members as may be prescribed, to advise the State Government generally in regard to the administration of this Act and more particularly in regard to the control and management of the schools established or certified under Section 7, after considering the comments of the various Boards of Visitors forwarded to it under Sub-Section 2 of Section 9.  

12.1.5 The State Government may appoint a Chief Inspector of reformatory, industrial and borstal schools and as many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors as it thinks fit, to assist the Chief Inspector provided that one of such Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors shall be a woman. Every such school shall be inspected at least once in every three months by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector; provided that when any school is used for the reception of girls only, such inspection shall be conducted either by the Chief Inspector or by an Inspector or Assistant Inspector who is a woman.  

12.1.6. The framers of this Act did not shut their eyes with regard to the medical care of the inmates, of the schools mentioned above. From the time of admission of an inmate up to the entire period of stay in such a school, regular examinations of

4Ibid, Section 8.  
5Ibid, Section 9.  
6Ibid, Section 10.
the inmates by medical officer at intervals have to be conducted. The reports are to be sent by the Medical Officer to the managers of the schools and also to the Chief Inspector. In the case of schools for the reception of girls only, the Medical Officer should be a woman. The State Government, if dissatisfied with the conditions and management of a certified school and after considering any representation which may be submitted by the managers thereof, may by notice served on the managers declare that the certificate is withdrawn with effect from such date as may be specified in the notice and on such notice being served the school shall cease to be a certified school from such date provided that the State Government may, instead of so withdrawing the certificate in respect of any certified school, by order, prohibit the admission of juvenile delinquents or other children to the school for such time as may be specified in the order or until the order is revoked.

12.1.7. The managers of a certified school may, after giving six month's notice in writing to the State Government, through the Chief Inspector, of their intention so to do, surrender the certificate of the school and on such surrender the school shall cease to be a certified school.

12.1.8. Sections 15 and 16 of the West Bengal Children Act refer to the effect of withdrawal or surrender of certificate or of a prohibitory order. When a school ceases to be a certified school the inmates i.e. the juvenile delinquents or other children detained therein may either be discharged or transferred to other reformatory, industrial or borstal School by order of the State Government.

12.1.9. The duties and obligations of the managers of every reformatory, industrial or borstal school have been incorporated
in Section 17 of the Act. The managers of such schools must provide the juvenile delinquents or other children detained therein with accommodation, maintenance and such other facilities like education, training and welfare.

12.2.1. Reformatory Schools for Children below the age of 14.

The Reformatory Schools were created under the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. According to this Act, a youthful offender charged with indictable offences and sentenced to imprisonment may be sent to Reformatory Schools for a period not less than three and not more than seven years. Every School, established under the aegis of State Government, provides for proper food, water, clothing, bedding and other necessities of the inmates; and also provides for some kind of industrial training, sufficient means of separating the inmates at night and finally an infirmary for sick inmates. In West Bengal, there are two types of reformatories, one meant for the juvenile delinquents and the other for non-delinquents. For delinquents, there are four such reformatories, two for girls and two for boys. Boy's centres are located at Berhampur and Kadai of Murshidabad and Girls' centres at Anandamath of Purulia and Gope of Midnapur. For non-delinquents, in West Bengal, there are three Reformatories - one at Anandamath of Purulia district for girls and the second at Kadai of Murshidabad District for boys and the third one is at Berhampur of Murshidabad for boys. The following figures show the population density in the Reformatory centres:

Table 12.1

REFORMATORIES IN WEST BENGAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Centre</th>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Daily average for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1984-85</td>
<td>1985-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berhampur for boys (Including Borstal for delinquents)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berhampur for boys (Non-delinquents)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gope for girls (Delinquents)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anandamath for girls (Delinquents)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anandamath for girls (Non-delinquents)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadai for (Delinquents) boys</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kadai for boys (Non-delinquents)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table, it is clear that in West Bengal, whereas the Girls Institutions are running in full capacity, Boys Institutions of the District of Murshidabad run within almost 1/3 to 1/2 capacity. It is also interesting to note that facilities usually available in girls' Reformatory Schools for non-delinquents as well as delinquents are generally better utilised than the facilities available for the boys' Schools both for delinquents and non-delinquents. It shows that the Juvenile Court Judges are generally concerned about sending a girl to prison and try to find out suitable accommodation somewhere, whereas for the
delinquent boys they are more favourably inclined towards committing them to imprisonment. This is, of course, a peculiar indifference to the Institutional treatment specially in West Bengal. The reasons are mentioned below:

(a) ignorance or not well-conversant with the provisions of the West Bengal Children Act, 1959;
(b) ignorance about the facilities available;
(c) ignorance about the Institutional treatment method by the Presiding Judges;
(d) paucity of training for the trying Judges to make them committed and conditioned to a treatment procedure of disposal; and
(e) punishing attitude of the court mainly because the trying Judges have only education and training under usual criminal justice system meant for adult.

12.2.2. The truth of the matter is that true to Indo-Anglian worship we too have hardly recognised the place of anything other than legal knowledge as relevant to sentencing. Psychology is not yet a subject for a law degree and even criminology is a dubious stranger in the law school and intruder in the law court. Juvenile justice, probation, parole, after-care, reintegration into the community are greek to those who don the robes. Naturally, since law is what the judges say it is, penology, in its healing freshness, is an unknown quantity and is confused with silly softness incompatible with punitive adequacy. Power is doubly dangerous where it is vested in ignorance compounded with self-righteousness.

12.2.3. Speaking frankly, socio-psychic exploration, so necessary to the sensible proof of guilt and sensitive sentencing of the guilty in a scientific system of criminal justice, is
alien to justicing in our country. The Judges, even the best, are not to blame. They are the prisoners of the penal code and the criminal procedure code. This forensic obsolescence is shared by the police and the prison personnel.

12.3.1. Borstal Schools for delinquent above the age of 14.

Borstal system is a system of detaining juvenile delinquents, named from the first correctional purpose reformatory of the kind at Borstal. 'Borstal School' is a corrective institution wherein adolescent offenders, whilst detained, are given such industrial training and other instructions and are subject to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime.

12.3.2. Owing to the persistent efforts of public spirited persons like Sir Evelyn Ruggles - Brise (1857-1937) and the agitation which was carried on by leading members of the community two public enquiries were instituted in England in the year 1894 into the administration of prisons. The enquiries revealed that in England annually about 20,000 young criminals belonging to the age group of 16 to 21 were being admitted into prison by the end of the last century and that it was necessary to find a remedy to prevent the inflow of such large number of young men into the prisons lest they should turn out to be professional criminals in later years on account of the pernicious influence the prison life and the close association with other adult prisoners would have on them. This led to the passing of two laws by the British Parliament, namely, the Prevention of Crime(Borstal) Act, 1908 and the Children Act, 1908. These laws were followed by the Criminal Justice Acts of 1948, 1961 and 1972 and the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969
and each of them made detailed provisions for dealing with young or adolescent offenders. The principle underlying these laws was that if children or adolescents found to be guilty of offences by criminal courts were in lieu of ordinary sentence of imprisonment kept in a special form of detention in a place other than a prison, of which the purpose was to develop mentally, physically and morally all inmates by giving them necessary training, there was every likelihood of such persons being reformed and accepted by society as persons who had no inclination to commit crimes in the future. It was generally felt that every offender upto a certain age "may be regarded as a potentially good citizen; that his lapse into crime may be due either to physical degeneracy or bad social environment; that it is the duty of the State at least to try to effect a cure, and not to class the offender offhand and without experiment with the adult professional criminal".

This system of treatment of juvenile or adolescent offenders came to be called the 'Borstal System' after the village of Borstal in Kent (England) where the early experiments on boys between the ages of 16 and 21 were carried out in an old convict prison before the passing of the above mentioned Acts of 1908. The Borstal system subsequently became popular in all the Commonwealth countries and was introduced through laws passed for the purpose of achieving its object. One such law is the Act which was enacted in the year 1925. Its object was to make provision for the establishment and regulation of Borstal Schools for detention and training of adolescent offenders.

12.3.3. The objects of training shall be to bring to bear every influence which may establish in the inmates the will to lead a good and useful life on release, and to fit them to do so...
by the fullest possible development of their character, capacities and sense of personal responsibilities. The purpose of Borstal training requires that every inmate, while conforming to the rules necessary for well-ordered community life, shall be able to develop his individuality on right lines with a proper sense of personal responsibility. Officers shall, therefore, while firmly maintaining discipline and order, seek to do so by influencing the inmates through their own example and leadership and by enlisting their willing co-operation.

12.3.4. Borstal training with its programme of supervised rehabilitation, of flexible and individualised training and discipline, friendly personal relationship is not, however, based on any hard and fast rule. It is the product of a continuous experiment, of trial and error. Its aim is to create self-reliance and initiative, obedience and along with habits of steady work a group-spirit in which anti-social inclination will be sub-merged; to create an inward feeling of self-respect, to change the attitude and outlook on life in order to make lads fit for normal society, to prepare them for a normal social life instead of a hectic criminal career. The system is meant to create trust and confidence, honour and self-respect. Its object is to ensure repression of crime and arrest it at the beginning so that the number of hardened criminals later on is effectively diminished, if not stopped. Borstal teaches the lads to be useful citizens. It trains them up "for freedom.

12.3.5. It is recognised that mere force cannot succeed in reforming the lads. Any attempt to break them or to shape them forcibly is bound to fail. They are neither hard materials to be chiselled into shape nor putty to be fashioned into required moulds. Each of them is a growing individual with a distinct
personality of his own. It is necessary to stimulate his inner being in such a way that he will have a natural liking for the decent things of life and a desire to live a healthy, useful life. Reformation instead of being forced from outside is recognised to be a lad's 'own process' by stimulating his better and nobler parts and appealing to the innate good sense in each lad through the personal influence of the staff and the esprit de corps of the lads in the institution.

12.3.6. The Borstal is no place for force or show of force, because the fundamental principle of punishment is that it is to fit the offender rather than the offence. Borstals believe in a minimum of regulations, such as punctuality, orderliness, cleanliness and respect for others' property, though no lad is allowed to get away with any deliberate violation of the rules. In such a case punishment follows swift and sure as an effective deterrent.

12.3.7. The success of the whole scheme depends on a capable and devoted personnel. The Borstal system has no merit apart from the Borstal Staff. The Borstal system is essentially based on personal training by a carefully selected staff and the success of the Borstal system depends mainly on the staff. The idea is to exercise personal influence on the character and development of an individual inmate and to understand the needs of each for the purposes of training. This can be best achieved by personal approach to individuals as distinct from collective approach.

12.3.8. What is essential is that the staff should have a positive creative intent to build instead of a too easy role of negative watchfulness, for Borstal is a curious mixture of personalities, tough, aggressive, mature as well as inadequate, immature, aggressive lads and those who have special personal.
difficulties. The idea is to inculcate communal responsibility as well as personal responsibility without loss of fundamental discipline. The boy should look upon the staff not as policemen but as real well-wishers.

12.3.9. In West Bengal, there are only two Borstal Schools - one at Berhampur of Murshidabad District for boys and the other at Anandamath of Purulia for girls. At present, Berhampur has a capacity of keeping 50 juvenile delinquents and Anandamath has a capacity of 20. During the period 1988-89, 5 delinquents were admitted to Borstal School of Berhampur as new entrants and during this period, no one was admitted to Anandamath, Purulia, as new entrant. Borstal of Berhampur is located in the same premises of the Reformatory School. There is no distinction made amongst the inmates on the basis of age. Since the Reformatory runs almost to half of his capacity the Borstal wing is crowded with comparatively more young offenders than the capacity permits. In fact, in West Bengal, in comparison to boys' Borstal Schools, Borstal School of girls who has a capacity of 20 almost runs to full capacity. The number of direct entrants is hopelessly small in relation to the total of young offenders sentenced to prison: only 3 out of 500 inmates in September, 1987. In West Bengal, the expenditure per inmate in Borstal comes up to about two thousand rupees per year. The total establishment expenses in an average comes to 35%, and on food etc. about 30%, 1% are generally spent on educational and vocational training. The daily routine in Berhampur Borstal, after making allowances for variations in seasonal temperature, is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 12.2</th>
<th>From 1st March</th>
<th>From 16th October</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### to 15th October to 28th February

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rising and tidying rooms</td>
<td>4-40 A.M. to 5 A.M. 5-30 A.M. to 5-40 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latrine and wash</td>
<td>5 to 5-30 A.M.   5-40 to 6 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill</td>
<td>5-30 to 6-30 A.M. 6 to 7 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayer &amp; Breakfast</td>
<td>6-30 to 7 A.M.   7 to 7-30 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and School</td>
<td>7 to 11 A.M.     7-30 to 11 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash, midday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meal etc.</td>
<td>11 to 12-30 P.M. 11 to 12 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest</td>
<td>12-30 to 2 P.M.  12 to 12-30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and School</td>
<td>2 to 5 P.M.      12-30 to 4 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>5 to 6 P.M.      4 to 5 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash and evening</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meal</td>
<td>6 to 6-30 P.M.   5 to 6 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Study</td>
<td>6-30 to 9-30 P.M. 6 to 9 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light-off.</td>
<td>9-30 P.M.        9 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.3.10. At Berhampur every boy is to learn at least one of the following subjects: weaving, tailoring, book-binding, printing, smithy. Instruction is given also in carpentry, agriculture, horticulture and farming. There are paid instructors to teach the subjects, except for agriculture, horticulture and dairy work. Most of the instructors are lacking in special training. Gardening, Weaving and tailoring departments have the largest number of lads undergoing training. The looms are not operated by electricity and most of them are out of order. There is no reason why Borstals should not have up-to-date machineries run on electricity. In the tailoring section, the machines are mostly old. The printing press is not at all up-to-date. The quality should conform to average market standard and must not
look shoddy. The workshops should be clean and run on efficient businesslike principles. Six lads are getting training in motor-car repairing. The backwardness of vocational training in the Borstal calls for immediate rectification.

12.3.11. Literary education upto primary stage is imparted for two hours a day, the medium of instruction being vernacular. Higher class boys are given every facility. There are three School sittings at Berhampur. Boys are examined twice a year by officers deputed by the Education Department. The Libraries in the Borstals are poorly stocked. There should be a larger variety of subjects and present-day books dealing with interesting topics may be included with advantage. There should be some arrangements for helping the boys to select the books. Besides a well-arranged catalogue a teacher should be readily available in the library for telling the boys on request what books to read on a particular subject. Too many books on morality or religion will defeat the purpose for which libraries are mainly meant.

12.3.12. The diet for the borstal boys and girls in West Bengal is very poor. Milk and egg are practically unknown and the quantity of fish or meat is very meagre. At Berhampur fish is half-chattach on alternate days, and the quantity of meat-in lieu of fish—is what may be obtained at the price of half chattach of fish. Usually fish or meat is given once a week or twice a week. The scale of diet is the lowest, i.e. Class III, given to the boys in jail. There are three meals every day at Berhampur Borstal :10

Morning Meal

Bengali or Behari Diet: Rice - 2 Chattacks; Salt - 1/16th Chattack; Dal - 1/2 Chattack; Punjabi Diet: Gram - 1 Chattack, Gur - 1/2 Chattack.

Midday Meal

Bengali or Bihari Diet: Rice - 5 Chattacks; Dal - 1 Chattack; Vegetable - 2 Chattacks; Chatni or condiment - 1/6th Chattack; Gur - 1/2 Chattack.

Punjabi Diet: Atta - 6 Chattacks, in lieu of 5 Chattacks of rice; rest as in Bengali or Bihari Scale.

Evening Meal

Rice or Atta - 5 Chattacks; Dal - 1 Chattack; Vegetable - 2 Chattacks; Fish or meat - 1/2 Chattack on alternate days.

12.3.13. The boys cook their own food. All boys must be in a kitchen for a month either for cutting up vegetable or for cooking, though some boys who show culinary ability are specially put in the kitchen to direct other boys. Two outside cooks appointed in August 1987 were discharged in January, 1988 as soon as boys trained in this work became available. The diet in Indian Borstals must be improved.

12.3.14. Hospital arrangements are most inadequate. There is usually a whole-time doctor assisted by a compounder. Generally, the Civil Surgeon acts as the Chief medical Officer. There are beds in hospital but unfortunately no training nurses.

12.3.15. In West Bengal, at Berhampur Borstal, there is physical training in drills, free-hand exercises and gymnastics including pyramid formations in the morning except on Sundays. The boys are drilled under the guidance of a paid instructor. Football and hockey are also encouraged. Periodical route marches(with the school band playing) take place.
12.3.16. In most Borstals of West Bengal, the clothing supplied is insufficient. Many boys look ragged. Their shorts and shirts or trousers were found torn in some cases. A most distressing omission in sleeping arrangements is mosquito curtain.

12.3.17. In conclusion, Borstal Institutions deal with children sympathetically, and the inmates are led to begin anew. The Borstal system for training girls aims at making them fit and able to earn their living, and efficient enough to take almost any place in domestic service. The Borstal authorities have also a higher and finer aim for girls - it tries to prepare them to be reliable wives and good mothers. Our homes and institutions have similar objects.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR NON-DELINQUENTS ABOVE THE AGE OF 14

12.4.1. For protection of children likely to go astray and for correction of delinquent children, there are Children's Aid Societies and Certified and Industrial Schools. According to the West Bengal Children Act, 1959, non-delinquents like neglected children after the enquiry are sent to Industrial Schools provided they are above the age of 14. In Alipore, there is an Industrial School for the correction and protection of delinquent children. The School, which is under the control of the Education Department of the Government of West Bengal, provides model treatment, good protection and opportunities of reformation for the juvenile delinquents of Calcutta and its suburbs. The young folk at the School are clad in Khaki dress, as in an ordinary school providing for uniform. The inmates of this school are kept in a whole some atmosphere. They are allowed as much freedom as are free children in an ordinary school. Not punishment, but protection, guidance and education are the watch-words of this
good institution.

12.4.2. Industrial training for the inmates includes tailoring, carpentry, duree-making and smithy work. They do gardening also, and grow many things themselves. Supervision by wardens is not found necessary, for the inmates can work very well in harmony, subject to the guidance of their teachers. They are obedient to their teachers not under any coercion or fear of punishment but out of genuine regard and merited respect; the teachers are competent in their work of guidance and teaching, and are kind and jovial. Even government departments and some private firms willingly place their orders with this School, and get their supplies from the School, because products going out from the School are as good as like products in the market. This speaks very well of the School which deserves the credit.

12.4.3. The dominant feature of the School is bringing home to the mind of the children the truth that trust begets trust. Acting on that principle the School has produced very encouraging results. Juveniles found to have committed house breaking, thefts, and even cocaine-smuggling (under the influence of adult professional offenders) have turned out reformed, and have been occupied in honest jobs. In a word, the Alipore Reformatory School of Calcutta is a model Reformatory School.

12.4.4. There are also at present one Industrial School for boys at Kasim Bazar Raj of Murshidabad with a capacity of 50 and two for girls one at Anandamath and the other at Liluah of District Howrah, the former with a capacity of 25 and the latter with a capacity of 50. Industrial Schools for boys at Kasimbazar are running with almost 80%-90% capacity whereas Girl’s centres are running with full capacity and sometimes with more load than these Institutions can permit.
Approved/Certified/Special Schools.

12.5.1. A certified school means a reformatory, industrial school or any other school or an institution certified by the State Government. This school is maintained for the reception of children and youthful offenders. It is a place of safety and a voluntary home. Here children throughout lead a disciplined life; they either go to school or learn some craft, co-operate and adjust with other children from different places and age with varied interests and hobbies and as a result develop a regulated and sociable way of life. Occasionally they may go home or their parents may visit them at the School. When they are fit to go home, they develop a sort of confidence which is required to lead a normal life.

12.5.2. West Bengal has 8 such Institutions as given below:

\[\text{Source: Directorate of Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta.}\]
TABLE 12.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Institutions</th>
<th>Capacity (1987-88)</th>
<th>Average Strength</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reformatory and Borstal both for delinquents at Kadai, Berhampur. (including 35 for Borstal)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformatory and Borstal Schools at Berhampur</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial School at Banjetia</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial School for girls at Liluah</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformatory and Borstal Schools for girls at Anandamath (including 20 for Borstal)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reformatory Schools for girls at Midnapur</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liluah Reception Home for boys</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liluah Reception Home for girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12.5.3. This shows that there are six approved and certified Special Schools and two Reception Homes in West Bengal. In West Bengal, the rate of escaping is considerably low. More than 90% boys as well as girls are thrown into these institutions on the charge of theft. Out of the total expenditure incurred nearly 40% of the expenditure is on food and clothing, 10% on administrative charges and contingencies, about 30% on establishment, 3% to 4% on education, training and therapy.

Certified Schools which are run by the Government follow the bureaucratic discipline which many a time fails to serve the real purpose. Hence philanthropists should come forward and help
financially the social workers who devote their life, in the
service of correctional institutions of the same types.

THE INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

12.6.1. The Institute of Correctional Services,12 Barasat,
was opened on 2.10.74 initially with the object of correcting
Naxalite prisoners of certain age-group. After their release it
was decided that the Institute could better be utilised as a
correctional centre for stray, neglected and juvenile children
who are confined in different jails of the State.

12.6.2. The object behind the inception of the Institute is
to socialise the stray and juvenile children - the socialisation
which would not have been possible confining them in prisons
mixed with hardened criminals. The process or planning includes
schooling, diversified training in useful trades, recognition and
fostering the various hobbies, so that through such involvements
each individual inmate may finally find himself useful in the
society.

12.6.3. POPULATION AND FUNCTIONING :-

In the Year 1983-84 the Institute housed 116 boys, mostly
stray and neglected children received from different Jails. Out
of them two boys are held under specific charges. In the year
1988-89, 63 non-delinquent boys are admitted to this Institution.

12.6.4. EDUCATIONAL BACK GROUND :-

The general standard of the present inmates is upto class
VIII. Out of 120 boys 98 boys are reading in the school inside
this Institute and 13 boys have been prosecuting their studies in
Government and other schools outside the Institute. This year two
boys have been admitted in Government Schools and 16 boys in
other Government aided schools with due permission of the courts

12 Source: Superintendent, Kishalaya (The Institute of
Correctional Service, Barasat, North 24-Parganas
concerned. One boy namely Shri Paritosh Sarkar got 769 marks in the Higher Secondary Examination. He was admitted in the Regional Engineering College, Durgapur for higher studies.

There is a Library in the Institute.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING :-

12.6.5. There is a hobby-cum-craft centre in this Institute and the boys are given training in the following trades at present:

i) Clay modelling,
ii) Toy making,
iii) Painting,
iv) Tailoring,
v) Door-mat making,
vi) Chair netting,
vii) Nylon strap small stool making,
viii) Gardening and agro-horticulture.

Two physically handicapped boys of this Institute Shri Titir Das and Sk. Ulfat are getting training in Work-Education from "Rural Rehabilitation Extension Centre for physically handicapped, Barasat" run by Ministry of Labour, Government of India. They are setting a monthly stipend of Rs. 120/- each. The articles so produced namely picture, landscape, model, dot-pen refill, door-mat, side-bag etc are sold outside which has got high demand. The sale-proceeds are utilised for their benefit and development. Thus this Institute is becoming a self-sufficient one.
PHYSICAL TRAINING

12.6.6. Training in P.T., Parade, Drill, Bratachari etc., are given to the boys daily under the guidance of Instructors. A small Band-Party has also been set up with the boys.

RECREATION.

12.6.7. There is arrangement for both indoor and outdoor games. Facilities for indoor games such as carrom, ludo, chess and for outdoor games volleyball, football, batminton and cricket are made available to the boys. Besides, there are Radio set and one T.V. set for the boys in the Institute.

The boys are also allowed to stage small Dramas and to participate in recitation and singing.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

12.6.8. The general health condition of the boys is good. There is one ten bedded Hospital under the supervision of one part-time Medical Officer. Besides, there is one whole time Pharmacist.

STAFF PATTERN

12.6.9. The staff pattern of this correctional institution is as follows :-

Superintendent 1 (A.D.M. 24 Parganas (North) Ex-officio)

Dy. Superintendent 1
Supervisor 1
Medical Officer 1
Medical Officer (Part time) 1
Welfare Officer 1
L.D. Clerk 1
Pharmacist 1
Warder Teacher 3
Head Warder ...... 2
Warder ........... 16

12.6.10. DAILY ROUTINE
The daily routine of the inmates is mentioned below :-
6.30 A.M. ........ Morning Prayer.
7 A.M. to 8 A.M. .... P.T., Drill and Bratachari.
8 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. ... Breakfast.
8.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. ... School.
10.30 A.M. to 12 noon... Break for bath and Mid-day Meal.
12 Noon to 1 P.M. .... Rest.
1 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. .... School, Library.
3.30 P.M. to 4 P.M. .... Gardening.
4 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. ... Outdoor Games.
5.30 P.M. ...... Break for evening meal, prayer and Retirement.
6.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. ... Study inside the ward.

12.6.11. The Superintendent of this Institution told the author that their daily lives have been regulated in such a fashion and disciplined in such a manner that they are not found to show any conduct prone to delinquency. Their attitudes reveal as if they are totally modified and socialized being and good citizens. In near future we will be able to find culmination of talents amongst them.

12.7.1. Juvenile Homes and Special Homes under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. Three types of Homes for the juveniles covered by the Act have been contemplated: Juvenile Home, Observation Home and Special Home. Besides, a 'place of safety' has also been thought of. Such institutional arrangements are to accommodate both the groups of juveniles, neglected and

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13 Section 9 & 10, Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.
delinquent. The accommodation arrangement is as follows:

**Home**

Juvenile Home (S.9) (for reception of neglected juveniles (S.9(2)). Their accommodation, maintenance, education, vocational training and rehabilitation, development of character and ability, protection against moral danger or exploitation and personality growth [S.9(3)].

Observation Home (S.11) for temporary reception of juveniles (neglected or delinquent) during pendency of any enquiry under the Act. To provide for accommodation, maintenance, medical facilities for useful occupation [S.11(3)].

Special Home (S.10) for reception of delinquent juveniles. To provide for accommodation, maintenance, education and vocational training for rehabilitation, development of character and reformation and all round growth and development of personality [S.10(3)].

After-Care Organisation (S.12) to take care of juveniles after they leave Juvenile Home or Special Home to help them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life [S.12(b)].

12.7.2. The Government of West Bengal made elaborate rules for the institutional management of those homes. At present, the Department of Social Welfare of Govt. of West Bengal is running...
several Homes for correcting, educating and rehabilitating the
neglected and delinquent juveniles. It is necessary to establish
more such Homes as the existing Homes are not sufficient to
accommodate all the needy children. Institutions set up for both
the categories of children will have to be adequate in number and
adequately equipped and staffed to handle the delicate job
assigned to them and the present socio-economic conditions in
several States in India do not permit setting up of such
institutions.