The concept of 'less eligibility', as was applied in the U.K., tends to Act counter to the ideals of correction. Because, incentives are a must to keep the inmates, whether be it of prison or that of any specialised institution, turned to maintain discipline and consensually come out and receive correctional programmes. As pointed out earlier, the facilities of food, clothing, bedding, medicine, communication, visits by relatives and recreation become relevant. With this in view, the facilities as obtaining in the institution understudy are adumbrated.
Facilities

Food:

Food is essential for the preservation of life and to undertake day-to-day activities. M.E. Alexander has described the importance of food in prisons. At best jail life is regimental and monotonous and prisoners are permitted few personal choices in their daily routine. Food therefore, assumes a disproportionate importance them. Surprisingly, luxurious foods are not an issue, balanced menus, regular service of three meals a day and simple and nutritious food, attractively served in clean surroundings are answer to jail food problem.

The food is provided to the inmates at Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur according to the scales laid down in Section I, Chapter II in Part IX of the Madhya Pradesh Jail Manual, Volume I. All inmates have been equated to C class convicted prisoners. They are provided food as per the provisions of Rule Nos. 529, 530 and 531. Rule 529 states - 'All C class convicted prisoners shall have three meals a day, at early morning, at midday and in the evening'. The diet scales are as following (Rule Nos. 530 and 531) for the purposes of diet scales the inmates are treated as labouring male convicts.

Morning Meal: (Rule - 530) - Rice 115 gms., or Wheat or Juar flour 90 gms., Molasses 30 gms., or Salt 5 gms.
As an alternative the Superintendent may at his option, issue 115 gms. of 'Gram' or 'Mukhai' either pouches or boiled, in lieu of the morning Chapati or rice ration. If necessary 60 gm of 'dal' may be added to rice and this quantity of dal be deducted for daily (dal) allowance.

**Midday meal and evening meal (Rule 531)** :

**Rice diet** :

Rice 640 gms., Vegetables 235 gms., Oil 30 gms.,
Salt 20 gms., Condiments 10 gms.

**Flour Diet** :

Flour Wheat 585 gms., Or Flour Juari 640 gms.,

Midday meal is served around 11-30 - 12-00 noon.
Evening meal is served between 6-30 - 730. Antiscorbutics according to rule should be added.

The morning meals supplied at Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, are generally parched or boiled gram. Occasionallly the Superintendent permits preparation of 'Paratha' for which the oil issued is adjusted with the amount of oil from the midday and evening meal. 'Dal' is the common source of protein in Indian prisons. Hence 175 grms of dal per inmate is issued for cooking every day. Generally Rice and wheat diet is cooked in the institution. On the special occasions like Holi, Indu-fitar, Republic day,
Dussehara Diwali, Independence day a special diet of Halwa is prepared of the following article: (Per inmate).
Wheat Atta 60 gms., Sugar 60 gms., Ghee 30 gms. This is given in addition to the normal daily diet.

The kitchen 'Kamar' or section of inmates working in kitchen is about 10% of the total population of the institution. Those who are working in the kitchen are doing so not with their sweet will, but they do so as they have been asked. The officers use their discretion in selecting inmates for the kitchen.

Kitchen Committee:

There is a kitchen committee to look after the kitchen. It is nominated by the Superintendent. It consists of 10 inmates nominated according to alphabetical order in rotation every month. This committee is supposed to do the following:

(1) Weighment of rations as per diet slip from the godown.
(2) Managing of the kitchen, supervision of cooking of food under directions from the officers of the institution.
(3) Supervision of distribution of food to the inmates.
(4) Placing requirements of inmates as regards the food before the officers of the institution. (5) Giving suggestions to the officers in matter of ration food etc.

As stated earlier in this Chapter, there is a provision of giving 'penal diet' as a form of punishment. The inmate under penal diet does not receive early morning meal. He gets only 435 gms. of wheat flour made as porridge
with 10 gms of salt per day. The quantity is distributed between the two meals.

For inmates who are sick a hospital diet is provided as per Rule No. 551 which may include milk, meat or fish, sabji, sag or even milk and fruits only. The hospital diet is provided as directed by the Medical Officer.

In general fresh food is always served to the inmates. The dals are changed. Normally Tur, Massoor, Urd and Moong dals are prepared in rotation. Except Tur, the other could be or cooked even whole. The vegetables cooked are normally grown in the garden of the institution. The vary according to the season. In case of need, vegetables are also procured from the market.

Preparation of Food:

The food is prepared in the kitchen of the institution. It is cooked by the inmates who are put to work in kitchen. The setting of kitchen, the methods of preparation of food etc. are like any other prison. The inmates are served food in a dining hall, which has raised platform of cement (which works like a dining table). The hall has two ceiling fans. The institution has its own flour mill where wheat is floured twice a week. The 'Masala' is grinded fresh on stone slab (Sil).

The Clothing:

Perhaps, next only to food, the other important
necessity for human life is clothing. There were days when it was considered that prisoner is some sort of inferior being and hence he was clothed in rags. The reformatory movements brought about a change in this and the prisoner now is regarded as human being and he should be provided those minimum necessities which should make him feel comfortable and restore him self-respect. There is another idea underlying: while providing clothing to prisoners, that the clothes should be such which should allow him work comfortably.

Except for the provision of clothing, the inmates of the Borstal are under treatment, as any other adult prisoner in any jail in Madhya Pradesh. Under Rule No. 11 for Borstals in Chapter V of the M.P. Prison Manual the provision of clothing has been provided. The clothing is of different colour for different grades of inmates. Their details are as follows:

**Penal grade** :

Blue Cap - 1, Blue Jacket - 1, Blue shorts - 1, Blue Longouti - 1, Dosuti linen cloth - 1 (used as towel and commonly called as 'Galna' by the officers and inmates of the size of 1.5240 X .6858 mts.)

**Ordinary Grade** :

Khaki cap - 1, Khaki jacket 2, Khaki shorts 2, White Langouti - 1, Dosuti cloth - 1 (Same 1.524 X .6858).
Star grade:

Their clothing is same as the ordinary inmate except that he bears a brass star on the right breast of the jacket.

Special Star grade:

White Cap - 1, White Jackets - 2, White shorts - 2, White Langauti - 1, White Towal - 1. He bears the brass star on the cap.

The Bedding:

The institution is a sort of temporary-home for the inmates. As stated earlier the inmates are housed in four residential barrack which could accommodate a maximum of 60 inmates. The arrangement are dormitary type. There are raised bed platforms of the size of 0.4572 mts. high, 1.9812 mts. long and .7620 mts. broad. In matter of bedding, once again, there is found distinction in provision.

The penal grade inmates get a coir mat: 1.9 x .76 mts. and one ordinary blanket. However, in winter he may be given one or two blankets more.

The ordinary grade and star grade inmates get a Aloe Mat, one or more ordinary blankets. The special star grade inmate gets a Kora mat, one or more blankets.

The provisions of cleaning and ventilation of the bedding are as per the provisions (for all prisoners) of M.P. Jail Manual.
Medical care and hygiene

Medical care is one of the most essential services for a penal or correctional institution. The Model Prison Manual has outlined the objective of medical services as "The object of the medical administration in prisons is mainly to restore and maintain the physical and mental health of prisoners and to keep up the general sanitation and hygiene of institution to a satisfactory standard". In a maximum security institution, which is surrounded by a high boundary-wall the medical services and hygienic surrounding are essential. M.E. Alazander has observed, 'The prison being a total institution has the responsibility of protecting and maintaining the physical and mental health of the prisoners'.

The Borstal Rule No. 14 provides that treatment of sick inmates shall be governed by the provisions contained in Chapter VIII of the Prison Act 1894. . . . . Further, Part XVIII of the Madhya Pradesh Jail Manual provides for Medical Administration of the prisons. This chapter provides for the facilities which should be made available to the prisoners. The facility of a hospital and medical staff have already been discussed.

The following table shows the daily average sickness of the inmates:
Table No. 5.01

Showing daily average lock up and sickness of inmates at Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Average lock-up</th>
<th>Average sickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1973-74</td>
<td>199.79</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>188.97</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>189.19</td>
<td>7.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>201.39</td>
<td>4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>170.5</td>
<td>3.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>148.1</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In comparison with the sickness ratio of other prisons the ratio of sickness at Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur, is not very high. The general health condition of inmates has been classified as 'satisfactory'. The most common disease being fever due to cough and cold and Malaria, Pneumonia and Diachorrea. In rare cases any sick inmate is sent to the district hospital for treatment, the hospital of the institution is able to treat the inmates. The medicines are supplied by the prison department. In case of need, medicine can be procured from the open market.

The following table shows the annual population and daily average of sickness of the Borstal inmates in India in 1971.
Table No. 3.02

Showing yearly admissions and daily average sickness of Borstal inmates - 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Annual admission</th>
<th>Daily average sickness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bihar</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Karnataka</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kerala</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Maharashtra</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Punjab</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Table prepared on the basis of Statistics provided in Social Defence : A Statistical Hand-Book, 1971).

Hygiene:

The general sanitation is maintained as per provisions of the M.P. Prison Manual, the environments and surroundings are kept neat and clean. The institution has 26 dry flush septic latrines. Sufficient quantity of water is provided for bathing and washing the clothes. Lime and Phenyle are used for disinfection. Occasionally the government health department sprinkles D.D.T. to eradicate mosquitos and flies. The Superintendent, the jailors and Medical Officer
go around the institution regularly and check the cleanliness of the institution and out.

Bathing places are common. There are no bath-rooms. Each inmate is provided 90 gms of soap (washing) cake. This is used for washing the clothes and bathing as well. No hair oil is provided by the institution. However if the inmate can get hair oil from his own resources he may use (after due permission to import the hair oil). The inmates get hair cut once a month. Those who require shaving, get it once a week. The hair cut and shaving are done under the supervision of a warder. Generally one of the inmates does the job of a barber.

No tooth-paste or tooth powder is supplied by the institution. The common practice is to clean the teeth with 'Datoun' of Neem or Babul or any other tree. The neem trees are in and around the vicinity of the institution. The inmates are encouraged to remain clean. Occasionally washing soda is heated with water in big vessel and is kept the washing place. The inmates are asked to put their clothes in this vessel for some time and then they are washed. This is, of course, an arrangement done at the wishes of the officers. In normal situation an inmate is supposed to clean his dress with the soap provided to him.

The inmates must cut their nails at least once a week. On weekly parade, Monday, the Superintendent inspects the cleanliness of bedding, clothing and nails. The defaulters
are dealt according to the provisions. (Rule No. 633 of M.P. Prison Manual).

Appraisal:

For the upkeep of inmates the institution is being run like any prison. The cooking has to be done by the inmates. There is no provision for skilled cooks. Most of the inmates who are engaged for cooking are novices and this results in to poor quality of cooked food. The views of the inmates and their grievances, about cooking will be dealt in forthcoming chapters. The ration is purchased through contract system. This is a common practice for all prisons. Those items which are marketed by the Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation are supplied in bulk. Rest of the sundry items are purchased through the contractor. The inmates are given brassplate (Tasla) and Brass Mug (glass) for eating and drinking aids. They have to keep these articles with them in their barracks.

The clothes of the inmates are prepared at the tailoring section of the institution. The cloth is purchased either through tender system or is supplied departmentally. Many a times the supply of cloth is delayed for financial reasons. The official red tape also causes delay which results in stitching of torn uniforms by the inmates. The clothes are stiched in standard sizes which often ill fit the inmates. No cotton sheet is supplied for covering the body at sleep. This also causes great inconvenience.
Training Programmes

The need of separate institution for young offenders was recognised long back. These institutions were pure correctional institutions and their essential aim was to impart such a training which could set a wayward into a right direction. Mary Carpenter in the book 'Reformatory Schools for the Children of the Perishing and Dangerous Classes and for Juvenile Offenders (1881)' emphasised the need for separate institution for such perishing and dangerous children, in order to, try and attempt to reform such children, and make them once again a useful person for the society. These institutions must have educational and vocational training programmes.

With changing concepts of treatment for adult prisoners in later part of 19th Century and beginning of 20th century educational and vocational programmes became integral part of prison life. Gillin has described the administrative, social, psychological, economical and rehabilitative function of work programmes in prisons. The aims of such programme must have (i) altering the problem of prison discipline (ii) make the prison self supporting (iii) an effective means of punishment (iv) preservation of physical and mental health of prisoners (v) a means of preparing the prisoners to return to society.

Adolescence has been described as the most dangerous age. This is that age when, if necessary, things can be
either improved by efforts or they can be even worst if are left unattended. Therefore, those institutions which are dealing with the adolescent offenders must have such programmes which develops their (young offenders) powers and regulates their springs of action, as to enable them, if they use opportunities offered to them to become useful members of society.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles Brise, the father of Borstal System, believed that an adolescent could be reformed and could be made a useful citizen. Sir Alexander Paterson, as the Commissioner incharge of Borstals has observed as:

Training a lad is to regard him a living organism, having its secrets of life and motive per within, adapting itself in external conduct to the surroundings of the moment, but undergoing no permanent change merely as a result of outside pressure. So does Borstal look at him, as a lad of many mixtures, with a life and character of his own. The task is not to break of knead him into the shape, but to stimulate some power within to regulate conduct aright, to insinuate a preference for the good and the clean to make him want to use life well, so that he himself does not others will save him from waste. It becomes necessary to discover his trend and his possibilities and to infect him with some idea of life which will germinate and produce a character, controlling desire and shaping conduct to some more glorious and than mere satisfaction or acquisition.
The earliest Borstal Standard in India was at Lahore (now in Pakistan) at 1910. This was even before the passage of Punjab Borstal School Act 1924. Capt. F.A. Baker was its Superintendent in 1914. Baker's book - 'The Principles of Borstal treatment as applied to Indian Prisoners' gives us some idea about the philosophical and historical background of training programmes of Indian Borstal System. Baker has observed, "It has been shown that moral and scholastic training and technical institutions supplemented by measures for promoting the physical efficiency of those detained, are the essential components of the system and all persons undergoing detention should be subjected to such disciplinary and reformatory influences and be fitted to make them able and willing to earn an honest livelihood on discharge". The main methods of training suggested by Baker were:


The Madhya Pradesh Borstal Act, 1928 (M.P. Act No. IX of 1928) has never defined the aims of Borstal Training. However, while dealing with definitions it has defined Borstal as such an institution, "where offenders are given industrial training and other instruction and subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences as will conduce their reformation." The establishment of Borstals in different States is a sequel to the recommendations of the Indian Jail Committee, 1919-20.
It has been accepted that the adolescent age is critical period of human life. This committee also recommended for opening of Borstals for Adolescent Indian Prisoners on the British pattern. It made clear distinction between offenders guilty of grave crimes and ordinary offenders. It recommended creation of Juvenile Jails for adolescents guilty of grave offences and special institution (Borstal), for other adolescent offenders. The Indian Jail Committee, 1919-20 also recommended that these special institutions must have such programmes which should have reformatory influences. The committee recommended that: (i) there should be educational facilities like class-room, teaching, Audio-visual aids and library. (ii) there should be facilities for occupational training which should be helpful in seeking occupation outside (after release). (iii) There should be provision for religious and moral instructions. (iv) It also recommended for vocations like carpentry, black-smithy, agriculture and some training like fitters, and motor-mechanic. (v) For promotion of healthy habits and discipline physical exercise and drill should be regular features for these institutions. (vi) suitable recreational facilities like games be provided.

Training Programme at Borstal Institution, at Narsinghpur can be divided into the following parts: (1) Physical training, (2) Education training, (3) Vocational training, (4) Recreational activities, (5) religious and moral training.
In order to provide these trainings the daily routine at the Borstal Institution, Narsinghpur has the following schedule.

(A) From the 1st March to the 15th July:

5.30 A.M. Unlocking, latrine parade, morning meal.
6.30 to 7.00 A.M. Drill
7.00 to 7.30 A.M. Distribution of labour, tools, materials etc.
7.30 to 9.30 A.M. Institution work at trade or maintenance duties

9.30 to 11.00 A.M. School
11.00 to 2.30 P.M. Midday meals, bath and rest.
2.30 to 5.00 P.M. Work.
5.00 to 5.30 P.M. Latrine Parade.
5.30 to 6.30 P.M. Games and Bath.
6.30 to 7.30 P.M. Evening meals.
7.30 to 9.00 P.M. School, reading, and indoor games.

There is little modification in the schedule followed from 16th July to the end of February which has 5 hours of work and two and half hours for school. This is done to suit the season variation.

The schedule from 16th July to the end of February is as following:

6.00 A.M. Unlocking, latrine parade morning meal etc.
7.00 to 7.30 A.M. Drill
7.30 to 8.00 A.M. Distribution of labour tools, materials etc.
8.00 to 10.30 A.M.  Institution work at trade and maintenance duties.
10.30 to 11.30 A.M.  School.
11.30 to 1.30 P.M.  Mid-day meal bath, rest.
1.30 to 4.00 P.M.  Work.
4.00 to 5.00 P.M.  Games.
5.00 to 7.00 P.M.  Evening meal, bath, latrine parade.
7.00 to 8.30 P.M.  School.

The Rule No. 12 and 13 of the Borstal framed under Notification No. 20/III/Jail dated 27.2.1960, stated about the education of inmates and employment. The different activities of training as implemented at Borstal N'pur are as under:

(1) **Physical Training**:

Rule No. 12 (a) for Borstal institution presides:

Drill and physical exercises for the inmates shall be conducted under the supersession of a qualified instructor. After unlocking and laterine parade, the inmates are assembled in the inner ground of the institution. Some exercises are demonstrated to them and they have to repeat them. The Drill is conducted by one of the Assistant Jailors as no qualified P.T. Instructor is provided. Old inmates who are generally star grade assist the officer conducting P.T.

There is gymnasium at the institution, where facilities for exercise are provided. This includes provision of parallel bars, Malkhambh and Romanrings alongwith
small Akhara. The inmates are trained in different exercises of malkhambh. Occassionally on the visits of a V.I.P. like Ministers, I.G. of Prison, Jail visiting committee and on the 26th January demonstration of P.T. and Malkhambh, are made by the lads.

On the facility for physical training and games the amount spent during 5 years is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Rs. 229.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Rs. Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Rs. 35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Rs. 170.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>Rs. 130.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

F.A. Barker had emphasised the need of physical training for rational outlook and discipline. He recommended that the inmates be divided into squads, company, and battalion for purpose of physical drill. This type of grouping is not done at Borstal N'pur.

*Educational Programme*:

Educational programme is an integral part of the Borstal institution. It has been argued that education has a great reformatory influence and hence with changing concepts in treatment of offenders. The need for education of Adult prisoners in general by MacGormick, 

Barnes  

and Tectors  

Taft,  

Paterison  

and various others notable workers. The Indian Jails committee of 1919-20
had recommended education to all prisoners as it was felt that education has a reformative influence.

The necessity for education at Borstal has been emphasised by Rugles, the founder of Borstal System and later by Sir Alexander Paterson. The Indian Jails Committee of 1919-20 recommended for provision of Education, through it maintained that "with details of education. We do not feel qualified to deal and they will doubtless be determined by the officers of the education department, under whose inspection the educational arrangements in these special institutions should we think be brought."

Under Rule No. 12 (b) for the regulation, Management etc. of Borstal the provision for education has been laid: Literacy instructions shall be given in the inmates language and limited to the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The educational section shall be inspected annually by an officer deputed by the Education Department and a report of his examination of each day shall be submitted to the Inspector General of Prisons.

For Educating the inmates there is a school situated inside the institution. It is a separate building housing reading room and a small temple. The space is sufficient to accommodate about 200 inmates. As already described there are 5 teachers, consisting of an Head Master designated as assistant superintendent and 4 teachers. Their duties and scale of pay have already been discussed.
The school has five classes. Names as Pahalai (I) Dusari (II) Tisari (III) Chouthi (IV) and Panchmi (V).

This is on the pattern of other primary schools run by the Education Department. The school run at the Borstal Nipur is not recognised, that is, for purpose of its examination it is not recognised by the Education Department. This itself shows that even minimum standard is probably not followed the school. Besides there is a technical difficulty in certification of age as in many cases the date of birth of the inmates is not known and within the present existing rules it can not comply with the norms of the education department.

**TABLE NO. 5.03**

**Showing Number of Inmates in School**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of inmates at the beginning</th>
<th>No. of inmates during the year</th>
<th>No. at the end of year</th>
<th>No. of inmates passed from lower classes to higher class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSBSN.

The admission can be regulated on the basis of academic years as the admission and readers is not a definite process.
The inmates may be admitted any time. He is discharged from the school even without completion of exam. etc. as he can be not be detained in the institution beyond his date of release. This features is cleanly visible in the table no.

The strength of inmates class-wise and result of their examination are shown below:

Table No. 5.04

Showing inmates in each class and their result of examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year ending on 31st March</th>
<th>Standard I Admitted</th>
<th>Pass</th>
<th>Ad.</th>
<th>Pas.</th>
<th>Ad.</th>
<th>Pas.</th>
<th>Ad.</th>
<th>Pass</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OSBSN.

The reading material like books, and writing material slate, pencils, note-books etc. are supplied by the institution. The inmates are not allowed to take any reading or writing
material to their barracks. They have to use the material at the school and have to deposit it back with the teacher after use.

Now quite a large number of new intrants are educated beyond the educational facilities existing at the institution. This has created an anomolous situation as these inmates have no interest in the class-room teaching in the institution. However, all inmates have to attend the school at night compulsory. During day time those who attending higher standards are not attending the school.

The expenditure incurred by the institution for running educational programme is as follows :-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Expenditure on staff salaries</th>
<th>Exp. books</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>25,541.60</td>
<td>626.12</td>
<td>26,167.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>28,049.39</td>
<td>710.58</td>
<td>28,759.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>30,438.00</td>
<td>728.60</td>
<td>31,156.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>34,492.55</td>
<td>787.65</td>
<td>35,280.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>29,969.40</td>
<td>5,379.79</td>
<td>35,349.19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The amount spent on purchase of books and other school material has been more or less similar for the last five years, except in 1978-79 where an amount of Rs.5,379.79 paise was spent. This increased amount includes the purchase of library books in the year.

To encourage the inmates for studies there are some incentives like remission in sentence are there. Under
Rule No. 711 (g) (i) the following special remission is granted to inmates. (i) For passing the 1st primary 10 days. (ii) For passing the 2nd Primary 10 days. (iii) For passing the 3rd Primary 10 days. (iv) For passing the 4th Primary 20 days.

However, this remission is not granted to Borstal as they are kept out of the remission provisions under Rule No. 700 (Note 2) of the M.P. Prison Manual 1960.

Similarly, the proficiency and good conduct at school also entitle the inmates for earning one mark per day which is ultimate considered for awarding of gratuity; under Borstal Rule No. 18 (a) and 18 (b) Note (3). There are provisions for inmates to pursue their studies, privately. The institution has to make arrangement and provide facility, to the inmate for pursuing study privately. But this will not exclude him from daily routine. The routine is so tight that it does not leave time for private studies. During the course of this study no inmate was pursuing study privately.

**Library**

The library is also a part of the school. The inmates are encouraged to borrow books from the library which they may read at their leisure and holidays. The teacher in charge keeps the record of library books and issues to the inmates.

The number of books in 1975 and 1976 was 894. In
1977, 28 new books were added bringing the total to 922. An amount of Rs. 224.40 was spent for purchase of these new books, in this year, in 1979 the number of books were 775. In this year 167 old books were condemned. In the same year 13 books worth Rs. 48.00 were purchased. In this an order for about 4,700.00 was placed to procure new books. When this study was conducted the order was pending and therefore exact number of books procured could not be included.

All the books are in Hindi. Generally they are biographies of great men, story books, and science books of elementary nature. The books are of a standard which a primary pass person can read and understand. However only a small number of inmates borrow books from the library. The daily average of borrowers was between 15-20 inmates, i.e. about 8% to 10% of inmates.

**Vocation Training**

The need for vocational training has a dual purpose. Besides giving an opportunity to the prisoner to learn a trade and it is also helpful in maintaining discipline of the institution; besides the produce of this training supplements the income of the institution and keep the expenditure low.

Various workers have explained the need of vocational programmes in any prison or any institution. Mac Comick has visualized vocational training as a part of education. He has even named it as vocational education. While discussing
its aims he says, "Vocational Education has been designed to give training for an occupation". Further Mac Comick maintains that vocational education is to assist our individuals to earn his living.

Adolescence is more valuable than adult age, and therefore, the vocational training becomes more relevant in the Borstal system. The purpose of Borstal training as dealt in the official policy document of British Government entitled as "Prisons and Borstals are to teach way ward lads to be self contained men, to train them to be fit for freedom". The Indian jail committee observed, "The main object of the labour to be provided in prison should be to effect the reformation of the prisoner".

While discussing measures for prevention of committal to prisons in Chapter XV, Under Section II. The adolescent Criminal, the Indian Jail Committee 1919-20 under para 404 stated: "The forms of occupation to be provided in the special institutions should be chosen with special reference to the object of fitting the adolescent for life outside. Merely mechanical occupations, such as the making of quinine tablets, which are at presently followed in the juvenile Jail at Alipore should be avoided. Carpentry, Blacksmithy, furniture making are a valuable training which is of use to men wherever they live. In some parts of India, there is a steady demand for fitters, motor mechanics and these training directed to equip the adolescent for such
work would be suitable. Elsewhere, trained gardener command good wages and a training in gardening would be is useful. Agriculture must always be an occupation of much value in India and where it is possible to attach a small farm to a special institution that should be done.

The vocational training programme at Borstal Institution Narsinghpur includes the following trades and work. (a) Industrial work. (i) Carpentry, (ii) Wearing, (iii) Blacksmithy, (iv) Leather art, (v) Tailoring, (vi) Brass work. (b) Agriculture: (i) Farming, (ii) Gardening.

**Selection of Trade and Work**

It is imperative for a correctional institution that before allowing or attaching an inmate for any training, it must be assessed whether the allotted trade will suit the nature and requirement of the inmate. This has been emphasised by all the authorities in correctional field. Capt. Barker suggested that the criteria for selection of trades for the inmates should be based on: (i) Physical condition and physique, (ii) Caste, (iii) Prospects of earning after release, (iv) Inclination of the inmates.

The basic criteria applied at the Borstal Narsinghpur for the selection of inmate for any trade is administrative convenience. Under this process the officers of the institution are not concerned about the running of all sections of industry and they attach the inmates even against their (inmates) wishes to that particular work.
There are trades like Blacksmithy and Brass work which is more tedious and tiring, whereas vocations like tailoring or weaving are comparatively easier.

The work at the farm is preferred to work at the garden of the institution as the farm gives an opportunity of little outing and is preferred by the inmates.

The sole consideration of industrial training should be to provide an opportunity to the inmates a chance of employment if he so desires. There are certain vocations which are still bound by caste consideration. The leather work is still regarded as work of the chamar’s. The inmates who are mostly from rural setting feel it would be difficult to practice this trade after release.

The officers are also faced with problem as they have to run the institution and in order to do so they cannot keep any section idle. Therefore, even many of them realize the value of inmate’s wishes, but still they cannot escape from forcing the inmates to work in these trades which they do not desire.

Recreational Programme:

After a day’s routine and monotonous work any body is tired. To get rid of this fatigue one has to take up some such activity which freshens the mood. Recreation means to refresh from weariness (recreare = to make again). Play is a pleasantable method of resting the organism.
Barnes and Tectors observe, "A well rounded programme in any prison, following in the tradition of New penologists, much include a carefully thoughout recreational programme, supervised by a full time trained worker".

Criminologists have proved the influence of recreation in causation as well as in prevention of crime. An unwholesome recreational activity is conducive for criminality, where as, a wholesome recreational activity is essential for reformation of offenders. In an institution caring for delinquent boys, there is a definite need for activities which permits opportunity for normal emotional outlets. Recreation is an institution for delinquents which can also be a potent factor in teaching citizenship—respect for the rules.

The Indian Jail Committee 1919-20 observed -- harmless games should be permitted and if possible a ground for outdoor games and a recreation room should be provided inside the institution.

The daily routine followed at Borstal institution Narsinghpur provides, one hour from 5.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M., for games and 7.30 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. for school reading and indoor games, everyday from 1st March to 15th July. The provision for games during 16th July to the end of February is from 4 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. This schedule does not mention timings for games in the evening hours.
There are play-grounds inside the four walls for outdoor games like Kabaddi, Kho-Kho, Volley-ball and Ring tennis. The Volley-ball, nets and Ring tennis are provided by the institution. The officers and other staff members also join the games of volley-ball occasionally with the inmates. The inmates play these games on the team basis which is informally constituted by them.

Corrum and Chess are the indoor games played in the evening at the 'Bet-Ghai' a recreational room of the institution. The teachers remain present at these hours.

There is a Radio set in the institution at the Belghar which is played with extra loud speakers from 6.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M. and 6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. everyday. On Sundays and holidays the Radio is played during day time also. The radio is operated by a teacher.

There is a reading room in the school building which receives Newspapers and periodicals, purchased by the institution. The inmates can read these at the reading room. The following newspapers and periodicals are purchased by the institution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Newspaper</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dainik Hindustan</td>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>(New Delhi)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nava Bharat Times</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(Bombay)</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nav Bharat</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(Jabalpur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nav Bharat</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(Shcoal)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nai Duniya</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(Indore)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yug Dharm</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>(Jabalpur)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Cultural Activity

The inmates are also encouraged to participation in cultural activities like singing, dancing, drama etc. There is a small indoor theatre with facility for giving performance at specific occasions. There is a Music teacher who plays musical instruments like Harmonium, tabla, Dholak, Manjira etc. Generally those lads who had some knowledge of playing these instruments are preferred. A new comer is also welcome, if he shows appreciable talent. Dramas and a Group dances are also undertaken for giving performances at the special occasions, or on the general Utsava and Janmashtami.

There is a small musical band of the institution. There is a head warden who is also known as the Band Master who gives training for playing the band to selected inmates. This band is played or the occasion of Mass P.T. demonstration and visits of the V.I.P’s or on the occasion of cultural show performances.

Despite all these facility a very small amount was spent for organization of cultural activity in the institution. Amount spent in the last five years or
cultural activities etc. is as under: - 1975 Rs. 20.00, 1976 Rs. 30.00, 1977 Rs. 28.00, 1978 Rs. 90.00, 1979 Rs. 2179.00

The increase in the year 1979 is owing to the purchase of a Radio.

**Film Shows**:

Occasional film shows are organised by institution with the help of information and publicity departments of the Government. These films and documentaries are screened which are available with those departments. This is done normally on holidays and in fair weather season, November to June, as the film shows are organized in open. This is also not done very frequently as far example in 1978 only 3 shows were arranged where as in 1979 only one show was arranged.

No recreational activity or game is undertaken outside the walls. In the Sixties there was a convention of issuing 'Khelpon' a permission card for participation in games and sports outside the institution. This facility was granted to star grade Borstal detainees. However due to decline in their number this practice is now not in vogue.

**Religion and Moral Educational Programmes**:

Then Howard advocated educational and religion instructions for prisoners when he envisaged the penitentiary as a rehabilitative device for criminals. In the days of silent systems of Auburn and Pensylaving Expiation was regarded a potential source of refuunction.
The introduction of religious facilities and moral education in the modern system of institutional treatment believes in confession of sin and pardons. This faith has developed into a department of religious services in the institutions of U.S.A., U.K. and practically all European countries. Zebulon Brockway the first superintendent of Elmira Reformatory included Religious opportunity as an essential requirement for the reformatory. He wrote, "Religious opportunities adopted to the hereditary, habitual and preferably denominational predilection of individual prisoners."

The Indian belief is not much different than that of the Christian belief. Here we find, that Hinduism which is the religion of the largest number of prisoners in our prisons. Preachers 'Prayasachita' of sins if the sinner meditates the God. Crime is a sin and the criminal a sinner in the theory expiation.

Worshiping the favorite God and always reciting his name, known as 'Japa' are the practices adopted by condemned prisoners. The religious practices apparently help the prisoner individually for getting pardoned by the God, where as its influence deters one from committing crime again. Thus it mystically may help in reformation. Thus religion has long been recognized as a powerful lever to reform the conscience and return to a moral attitude.

The Indian Jail Committee of 1919-20 recommended the
The provision for religious and moral instruction which we have advocated for jails generally should receive special attention in this class (special institution for adolescent offenders) or institution. While making recommendation for provision of religious and moral instructions the committee felt - "We certainly think that endeavours should be made to provide religious and moral instructions for all prisoners in Jail."

The recommendations of the committee were accepted and provisions were made accordingly in prison manuals. These included provisions for special facility to muslim inmates in the month of Ramazan and for Sikhs, appointment of preachers and provision for facility for observing religious fast in the jails.

For observance of religious practices at Borstal institution Narsinghpur, Rule Nos. 671, 672, 673, and 674 of Part X, are applicable. These rules state for giving facility to inmates in accordance with their religious beliefs. Similarly, the Borstal Rule No. 12 (c) states Moral instructions shall as far as possible be given on Sundays to an inmate by a person or by honorary lecturers approved by the Inspector General of Prisons.

At the Borstal, Narsinghpur, the following facility are arranged to the inmates for performing religious requirements:
(i) There is a small temple inside the institution which has idoles of Shajahan, Shankar and Bhapuran Hanuman. The Hindus can worship here when they are free as the jail rules state. It must be thoroughly understood that observance of religious customs is not to interfere in any way with carrying on of the jail work or completion of the task allotted to the prisoners.

(ii) Inmates are accorded facilities for observing religious fasts - "Vrath". The two times meals i.e. Mid day and evening in supplied to them either at mid day and or in evening as the inmate may desire. Those who wants a noncereal diet or "Falahar" are given noncereal items equivalent to the cost money of two times diet. On the fast days a supplementary diet of 60 grams of Jaggary, "Gur" is also provided. The Muslim inmates are provided with some suitable things like dry, dates or crystalized sugar, "Mishri" for breaking the fast at sun-set in the month of Ramazan. They are given sufficient meals for night and early in the morning. However, only those inmates are allowed to keep fast, who are permitted by the doctor.

(iii) For imparting religious and moral teaching there is a part time religious teacher designated as 'Dharmopadeshak'. His duty is to look after the religious activities and give moral teachings to the inmates at school, besides arranging moral and religious discourses by eminent persons on Sundays and holidays. The situation in this
respect since 1976 is not as it should be, but the reasons were not very precise.

Communication’s and visits by relatives and friends:

Any institution or prison is a forbidden place. On one hand it is cut, off from the normal environment, and on the other, it gives monotonous life without any emotional and meaningful communication with family and friends. Srivastava observes - "In a classed world of prison the privileges of writing letters and seeking interviews with relatives, friends and well-wishers is like peeping through small windows, which provide the inmates a brief but pleasant peep into the world outside the wall". Further he writes - “These two privileges help them ensure and maintain their ties with the people, so near and dear".

The All India Jail Committee of 1919-20 regarded communications through letters and interviews as a valuable reformatory influence. It highly appreciated the importance of interview in keeping the prisoners balanced and emotionally happy. It even recommended for liberalization in the provisions of the number of letters. The Committee also recommended for the construction of proper interview rooms.

The privileges of communication also gives an opportunity to the inmates of Borstal to convey their welfare and to know about their family and friends. The provisions of communication facility for the Borstal inmates
at Narsinghpur are governed by the Prison Manual of Madhya Pradesh. The inmates can have communication with family with the help of letters or the friends and family members can have interviews with the inmates. For the purposes of communications the Borstal Institution Rules have separate provisions and hence this facility is governed by the general provision of M.P. Prison Manual, Under Part X Section VI "Interviews and Communications".

**Interviews with Relatives and Friends**

The provision for allowing interviews to any prisoner with family members, friends, or relatives and well-wishers, has been there, Under Rule No. 606. The inmates are allowed to have one interview every month. Before seeking an interview with the inmate, the interviewer (visitor) has to apply to the superintendent either orally or in writing.

Through the Jail Manual desires for fixing of particular days and hours for interviews it also gives discretion to the Superintendent to allow any interview even on Sundays and holidays. The General Practice at Narsinghpur Borstal is to allow the visitor to have interviews generally on working days in the afternoon. This is a departure from normal jail practice. This is being done as the inmates at B.Nipur are practically from all parts of State. Some are even from very remote areas. These who come to seek interview have to spend money and time to reach Narsinghpur. Therefore, on humanitarian
considerations and to avoid difficulties visitors are permitted.

The place for interview is near the main gate on the right hand side. The condition is similar to the ones in any jail. Interviews with prisoners to take place in the presence of Jail Officers (Rule No. 682); interviews may be terminated at any moment by the Jail Officers (Rule No. 683).

The time normally allowed is about 30-40 minutes though the jail rule prescribe normal time as 20 minutes (Rule No. 684). The inmates may be searched before and after the interview. The Superintendent under rules may exclude the inmate from getting such a privilege, but it is uncommon. During 5 years only attempted-escapees were denied. Contrary to rules, and, on humanitarian grounds the Superintendent may permit more than one interview a month.

Mail:

The other cheap and common means of communication is through the mail. The Rule No. 676 (2) states - prisoners may be allowed to write letters at their cost. The inmates of B.I. N'pur are allowed to write and receive one letter every month.

They may be permitted by the Superintendent to write one additional letter in lieu of an interview and vice-versa. That is if they had no interview in a month they may write and receive one extra letter. The letters written and
received are censored. There is no letter box in side the institution. The letters to be posted are deposited with the incharge who passes them on to the office. After censor the letters are posted out, by the officials.

Censorship:

The censor is done by a assistant Jailor, but many a times a Warders may as well do it. This hinders private communication. Normally censoring centres on planning escape, creating problems, smuggling of contraband like weapons, narcotics, etc.

The censorship prohibits even genuine complaints about the administration communicated to the family and well wishers for remedy through mail. The opinions of the inmates about the whole system of communication will be discussed in the forth coming chapters.

Self-Government:

Self government, popularly knows as Panchayat system has a place in the institutional treatment of offenders. This system was adopted in the Western Institutions about a century ago which developed as trusty system with an objective of promoting good behaviour among prisoners.

This system of self government was introduced in American Institutions and was named as 'The Mutual Aid league'. Thomas Mott Osborne is regared as the pioneer in introduction of this system for training and preparation of offenders to fit into society after release.
This democratic method of self government has a dual purpose, on the one hand it helps in solving problems and calls for suggestions and remedies for day to day problems of the institution. Where as on the other hand, it inspires confidence and mutual trust among the inmates. However, when we examine the Indian scene there are varied practices for providing self governance to prisoners. This is commonly knows as Panchayat system. At some places the Panchayat is constituted through concerned prisoners, where as at some institutions the Superintendent nominates the Panchayat. In a prison setting the Panchayat system also has many shortcomings but its effectiveness can not be denied. The participation of inmates in administration appeals to some of the responsibilities.

The Panchayat will be the visible expression of the prisoners self determination of cooperation in all matters concerned with the life of the institution.

As far as the Borstal institution, Narsinghpur is concerned, the Panchayat system is not in vogue. Even in the English Borstal system the system of self government has not been established. We find there is no formal organization of self government at B.I.N'pur. There is a kitchen committee, nominated by the officers, which has little say in matters relating to kitchen, cooking and other problems related with it. In an institution like Borstal the non existence of this system is unfortunate.
Release and After-care

Release in respect of detention institutions means allowing the inmate to leave the institution after completion of his sentence. In General and in the jail manuals the meaning of release is also discharge. The cases of release, on completion of sentence, at the Borstal, Narsinghpur are governed by the provisions of Part IV Section II Rule No. 338 to 386. These are General rules applied to all prisoners detained in any jail of Madhya Pradesh.

An Indian setting the release is still a legal process. Where as under English Borstal system, release is a coordinated event in the total correctional process. Under English Borstal system release is not an abrupt incident as is in the Indian system or as it is being practiced at the Borstal, Narsinghpur.

Under the British Borstal system release does not mean completion of sentence as it is meant in India. Their release is mere discharge from institution, under supervision and allowing the inmate live freely, who still may be having a part of sentence. Such provision is not here. Secondly, before release the institution uses the prediction tables to see the suitability. The annual report of 1949 says: The principle in the methods of selection for release under the Act is that each boy's readiness for release must be assessed on his own merits, and this is carefully observed. There is therefore, no set period of training or automatic
42 discharge. To achieve their objective the English prosiners and Borstals have a central. After Care Association (C.A.C.A.). The Borstal Association is a affiliated to C.A.C.A. which supervises the inmates after release till they are finally discharged.

At Borstal, Narsinghpur release in most cases is an automatic discharge if the term of sentence has been due completion of sentence which can be said as training period.

However, for those who are sent to the institution under the provision of Borstal detention (for details please refer to process of admission in this chapter) there is a special provision as 'Release on license'. The Indian Jails Committee of 1919-20 had also recommended for the provision of licensing. The provision for process of release on license at the Borstal, N'pur are operated. Under Sec. 14 of Borstal Act 1923 (Madhya Pradesh, Act No. IX of 1928). See 14 of Borstal Act is as follows:

"Subject to any general or special directions of the State Government, the visiting committee with the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons may at any time after the expiration of one year of detention in the case of an inmate ordered to be detained for not more than three years and, in any other case of two years of detention. If satisfied that the inmate is likely to abstain from crime and lead useful and industrious life, by licence permit, to be discharged from
the Borstal Institution on condition that he be placed under
the supervision or authority of any person or secular
institution or religious society (professing the same
religion as the inmate) named in the licence who may be
willing to take charge of him. A licence granted under this
section shall be in force until the term for which the inmate
was ordered to be detained has expired. Unless sooner
surpassed, evoked forfeited”.

Further under Section 15 it is provided that period
of licence shall be counted as period of detention,
Section 16 empowers the State Government to frame rules.
Section 17 provides power for suspension or revocation of
licence.

For purpose of granting licence, the jail department
has framed rules vide notification No. 21 III Jail dated
27.2.1960. Under these rules the Superintendent has to
prepare a list of inmates who are eligible for licence.
After some procedural formalities of the inmate is just under
the suspension of the person or institution who is prepared
to accept the licence. However no person or institution
can have more than two inmates (release on licence) under
them. The directions regarding the release on licence are
given in appendice No. III at the end.

During the period of licence, the licensee is
provided with food, shelter and clothing by guardian.
Besides these facilities the guardian pays Rs. 2/- per month
as wages for the services of inmate which is deposited with the institution, which in turn is paid to inmate on his final release. Though the rules provide that adequate wages should be paid by the guardian which should be as prevalent for the unskilled workers in the market. This calculation should include cost of maintenance as well.

The inmates on licence are also allowed to sleep under the shade, opposite main gate, of the institution if they so desire, or the guardian has no place to provide place. The inmate during the period of licence is under the legal custody. If the licensee escapes from the charge of the guardian, the Police is authorised to arrest him without warrant.

The Institution had been granting the Licence liberally till 1977. However no he was granted in 1979. The reasons are not known.

Table No. 5.05

Showing the Licences granted to inmates

<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></td>
<td>2.</td>
<td>3.</td>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5.</td>
<td>6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of inmates under licence during Commence-ment of the year.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Number of inmates placed on licence during the year</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Number of inmates whose licence terminated successfully.  
   16  5  6  8  -

4. Number of inmates whose licence were revoked.  
   Nil  1  -  -  -

5. Number of inmates who continued on licence at the close of year.  
   5  5  6  -  -

The above table shows a constant decline in licencing release at the B.I.Nipur.

The final release is on completion of the sentence.

Normally these are the inmates who are transferred from other jails. Those transferred are generally long termers and therefore, they can not complete their sentence at Borstal, Narsinghpur. They again are transferred to jails as soon as they reach 21 years. The following table shows transfer of inmates to other jails during 1975-1979.

**Table No. 5.06**

**Showing transfer of inmates due to over-age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of inmates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>27 - 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Financial year 1st April to 31st March.
* Transfers due to under age i.e. below 16 years to reformatory school, Jabalpur.
The release in real sense is for those who are detained under the provisions of Borstal Act or who have completed their term, though not detained under Borstal Detention, but were transferred from other jail.

The following table shows the release position at Borstal institution N’pur.

**Table No. 5.07**

**Showing release of inmates of B.I, N’pur**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Release of B.D. inmates</th>
<th>Release of other inmates</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974-75</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975-76</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976-77</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977-78</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978-79</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Financial year (1st April to 31st March).

At the time of release the inmates are handed over their belongings, if any, which was deposited with the institution. They are paid gratuity, which they saved and a railway and/or Motor travel warrant to his normal place of living or for any other reasonable place where he wants to go. He is also given an allowance at the rate of 50 paise per day. This process is governed under the rules given in Part IV
Section 3 of the M.P. Jail Manual.

After Care:

After care is the released prisoner convalescence. It is a process which carries him from artificial and restricted environment of institutional custody to satisfactory citizenship, resettlement and ultimate rehabilitation in the free community. After care is the vital termination of a programme of care and treatment. Institutional training, treatment and part release, is a continuous process. After care services therefore, should form an integral part of correctional work.

After care arrangement is equally important as that of correctional programme. They are all the more necessary for a correctional means like Borstal System. The Gladstone committee recommended for a special arrangement for receiving and helping the inmates on discharge. Licensing has been there since inception of Borstals in Great Britain in 1901, and after care services have been an integral part of the system. The founder of Borstal System Ruggles Brise decided to organize on a voluntary basis the after care. These voluntary efforts became statutory provisions under section 5 of Prevention of Crime Act 1908 and Financial aid to the Borstal Association was provided.

The British Borstal System recognizes after care as an integral programme and as an act of mercy or philanthropic activity. The Central After Care Agency popularly know as
L.A.L.A. is today known for its success and remarkable work done for rendering assistance to the discharged inmates of Borstal. In brief the English After care agency for Borstalites include official and voluntary workers. It receives the inmate before their final discharge and prepares them for final rehabilitation. Further it continues its supervision even after final discharge. It renders all possible assistance like, finance, job placements etc. to ex-inmates. It shall not be an exaggeration it one says that the success of English Borstal System is very much dependent on the well organized net work of after care agency.

In India prisoners of any jail or inmates of Borstal are released unconditionally and they are very rarely put under the supervision, of any After care agency. The Indian Jail Committee of 1919-20 explained the need of After care agencies for all prisoners in General and Borstal inmates in particular. While advocating for the need of After care services for Borstal inmates it observed.

"The system of After care to be exercised over ex-inmate both during the period, if any, spent on licence and afterwards is one of the most important points connection with the scheme of special institution. As far as we would judge, the provision for the after care of inmates discharged from the Borstal institutions of Great Britain is the most valuable feature of the English system. . . . we wish to insist very strongly on the importance of developing in India
some corresponding method for assisting and watching over adolescent offenders released from special institution.

This is the observation of the Indian Jail Committee of 1920, where as, all existing Borstal Acts were passed at least 5 years after this date. Suprisingly no Act has even mentioned about provision for after care to the ex-inmates. There is no legal provision for after care and therefore, there is no provision for any statutory help for ex-inmates. The Borstal Narsinghpur is also no exception to this. Those inmates who complete the term are discharged conditionally and there is no provision to keep track of them.

Even there is no voluntary organization to provide after care help like necessary assistance, moral support, and follow up of the ex-inmates. In recent years the Borstal Institution N'pur has been detaining largely these adolescent convicts who have been convicted for homicide and therefore they came here as they are the convicts between the age group of 16 - 21. Even after spending Maximum five years of the term one has to be transferred to other prisons and therefore the final release is not a matter of worry for the Borstal Officers. Presently the non provision of after care, is, contrary to Borstal spirit.

The foregoing account has embraced almost every facet of Borstal structure in the State of Madhya Pradesh as it obtains under rules. Much is, doubtless, the legacy of the
British. Apparently, there appears little objectionable in the rules framed for the administrative purposes. But distinctly, the treatment programmes confine to the traditional modes of training and teaching. Structurally, functionally, managerially, and, of course, correctionally, the existing arrangements need to be analysed as perceived by the inmates the present exercise, notwithstanding. Not only this. The persons responsible for the operation of the Borstal are equally important. This would be the concern of the succeeding divisions.