CHAPTER VII

TREATMENT PROGRAMES

Institutional correction based on treatment of the offenders in general and that of adolescent offenders in particular is a slippery proposition. Not uncommonly ‘treatment’ programmes are considered no more than administration of heavy doses of tranquilizers and extensive paper work (Mitford, 1974). The field of corrections is accordingly in turmoil. Never before has there been such an emphasis on correctional reform or such a diversity of opinions as to what constitutes reform. Nor is it clear in which direction the field is moving. New programmes, many of them inconsistent with one another, are proposed on the basis of disjointed conjectures and uncontrolled observations. Because of the notorious difficulty involved in carrying out studies of programme effectiveness, many investigations dispense with
controls entirely or use controls that are insufficient to establish casual relationships. Without the necessary scientific information, changes in the field are dictated primarily by political pressures. Such conclusions are supported by both empirical evidence and theoretical analysis (Schrag, 1974).

Perhaps the greatest deficiency in the field of corrections today is the lack of an overall theoretical framework. Although the scientific literature is filled with well-documented findings, the theoretical integration of these findings gets little encouragement from practice-oriented officials, agencies that provide for research projects or editors who publish the results. Correctional theories are, therefore, at a preliminary stage of development and are more appropriately termed research "leads" or "strategies". Probably few, if any, of these leads and strategies can successfully meet the tests of logical, operational, empirical and pragmatic adequacy (Schrag, 1967). Hence, the question that confronts the researcher is whether a given lead is worthy of further investigation? Can it be satisfactorily operationalised?

Any evaluation of a programme, be it treatment to the adolescents, or the like, is not meant to support its continuance. But, to improve it so that it can be turned into a proper tool for the sake of correction. This also provides information on the bottlenecks involved in the design of the
programme itself. For this a feed back is a must. Given these constraints, what is needed is a general evaluation of evaluations that brings together an exhaustive list of evaluations meeting certain technical criteria and aggregates their results to show the relative effectiveness of different therapeutic techniques. A number of social scientists have attempted this task, analysed the results of 100 correctional outcome studies in 1966. Leslie Wilkins concluded that there was no research support for the imposition of harsh measures in correctional programmes, and that there is strong evidence to support the idea of interaction effects between types of programmes and types of offenders. That is to say, certain programmes work better with some types of offenders than with others, and no programme work well with all types of offenders. This sensible finding was replicated in the mammoth study of the effectiveness of correctional treatment conducted by Lipton et al (1976). They summarised the results of 231 published evaluations of correctional treatment methods such as imprisonment, probation, parole, group methods, milieu therapy, skill development, and individual psychotherapy. The main outcome measure used in these evaluations was recidivism. Other outcomes used in a dozen or more studies were institutional adjustment, vocational adjustment, educational achievement, drug and alcohol readdiction, personality and attitude change, and community adjustment. Martinson interpreted and publicised these findings to mean that the research literature has produced "no clear pattern to
indicate the efficacy of any particular method of treatment" (1974). These are some of the problems confronting the correction, treatment and outcome of treatment. This is beside other more immediate and practical aspects.

Borstal is a total institution. It is almost beset with those problems faced by other institutions. The only differing nature is the age factor of inmates. This should facilitate a proper understanding of the lads and provide treatment. The cross-cultural experience has been there to guide the proper dealing with the lads of the Borstal. But what is fitting in one setting may not be so in other settings. This is a proper pointer (Bowker, 1982).

A wholesome treatment programme assumes certain basic but indispensable arrangements. These may be of far reaching consequence. Possibly cutting across the entire philosophy and technology of treatment and corrections. They are the characteristics of the inmates, the environment of the institution, facilities, reception, diagnosis, classification, adjustment of classification in accordance with the treatment needs of the inmates, evaluation, and facilities to reintegrate the offender back into the society. This apart, there is that critical factor — well qualified manpower and their attitude towards the job. This appears to be the entire gamut of correctional and treatment practice. What is the position in this respect?
Official position:

The Model Prison Manual records that "the Borstal system should provide for the training of adolescent offenders with a view to the reformation of their mental, moral and physical qualities, couples with industrial training of strenuous kind. The aim is to give young offenders, whose minds are still plastic, a new outlook and a new bent and by the personal influence and example of the staff to create a corporate spirit and a standard of social behaviour which may persist after release. The task is not to break or knead them into shape but to stimulate their power within to regulate conduct aright. Borstal training requires that each inmate shall be dealt with as an individual who needs individualised treatment. Borstal institutions are not polytechniques but they give necessary training to the inmates to earn an honest living after release" (1970).

Emphasis:

For the above stated objective, be it possible to translate into practice or otherwise, the following are suggested: Individualised study; careful planning of training and treatment programmes to suit the needs of each individual inmate; education; work and vocational training; recreational and cultural activities; discipline; case-work approach; group work activities; group guidance; individual guidance and counselling; character training; personal influence of staff members; periodical review; release planning; pre-release preparation; after-care on a comprehensive basis;
and followup study. To implement the above suggested are the following personnel: Superintendent; Deputy Superintendents; House Master; Medical Officer; Teachers and Technical Instructors; Ministrial staff and supervisory staff.

Can the lofty ideals delineated earlier and the nature of the staff to be recruited do justice to each other?

Mechanics:

In keeping with the treatment ideals the reception centres are a must. Their presence should be felt more for their working but not for their mention in the official documents. Running counter to the present arrangements of the criminal justice, the reception centres tend to curtail the committing powers of the Magistrates. This apart, should the concept of reception centre is taken up, it subassumes that there are available a large number of special treatment centres and centralised classification centres.

Once the offender enters the Reception centre he is thoroughly studied, causes of criminality spotted, treatment plan devised and is further sent to the specialised institution for treatment. Is it the case with Borstal?

Further, in respect of classification mention has been made of a committee. Yet, its composition is obvious. These are some of the initial structures which are thought to be important for the treatment. In addition to classification of the lads, they are to be provided with
wholesome facilities for continuing in the institution along with treatment. Many of the factors inherent in the institutional subculture also come into play. This is beside the attitude shown by the staff towards the problems of the inmates. Even there are conflicts among the staff members themselves. Similarly, the facilities provided in different vocations also affect the treatment programmes. To be successful, indeed, there are a large number of constraints: this has to be so because treatment aims at behaviour modification with lasting implications.

Programmes:

It may now be proper to take up the aspects relating to the treatment of the inmates, as they are operating in the Borstal in Narsinghpur. It may be noted that much of the observational and secondary information have been there on the treatment, but, much of it has been used in the earlier chapter. Taken up, now, are those factors which are directly tested with the lads and the personnel.

Apart from basic facilities like: food, clothing, bedding, medicine, communication, visits, recreation, cultural activities, film-shows, religious services; provided are also other treatment-oriented facilities. They are: discipline, training in different vocations, education, and incentives. Mentioned are also of self-government, awards and remission. Provision is also there about sending the inmates outside for work and education. The opinion of both
the inmates and that of self-members is presented to gain an insight into the operation of the treatment programmes. It is clear at the outset that there are hardly any programmes by way of psychological and psychiatric services. This is a major draw-back. Not only this, the reception, classification and job-assignment appear to be far from being scientific.

FACILITIES

The provision of basic facilities in a balanced manner acts as an incentive. This fact has been recognised long back. Much of the perceivable deprivation appears to emanate from the insufficiency of the basic facilities. Thus, any laxity on the part of Borstal staff in providing adequate facilities results in avoidable irritation and indiscipline. What is the attitude of the lads in respect of basic facilities? Table 7.01 provides responses of the inmates in this respect. This relates to the facility of clothing: Half pants, shirt, cap, coat and towel. It is stated that relating to half pants, 64% feel the stuff all right but 36% feel it not good. About the fitting of the half pants provided 39% feel them to be not properly stitched. 24.5% feel them to be so-so and the rest have no opinion about them. Almost same tendency of response is seen in the case of shirts provided to them. In the case of caps provided there appears to be no dissatisfaction. In respect of coats there are those who grumble (11%). In the case of towels provided many feel them to be not proper (51.3%). In addition certain suggestions are
made in respect of clothing: An extra pair of clothes when VIPs visit. Separate Paizama for winter season, Full-pant one set, an extra towel, and, they feel that there is no need for the cap. On top of it, they suggest that there is no proper arrangement to keep the clothing. Therefore, a separate tin-trunk may be provided that the clothes would be kept securely. In respect of bedding they feel (58.5%) that the provision is sufficient. But about 30% of them feel it to be insufficient and the rest are of no opinion. In addition they suggest some improvements: it appears pillows are not being provided, hence they demand them as also of mosquito-net (table: 7.02). Relating to soap and oil, 48% of them feel it to be sufficient but 67.5% feel the provision insufficient and the rest are silent (table: 7.03). Relating to soap 36% feel it sufficient, 73.5% feel insufficient and 17% have remained silent (table: 7.04).

Communication:

For any inmate who has relatives and friends outside, the availability of a mode of communication is indispensable to him. A slight delay or some difficulty in the communication may create problems. As has been mentioned earlier, the Borstal school provides them with letters periodically. On this facility 19% feel it sufficient, 76.5% feel it insufficient and the rest remain silent. They also provide suggestions that the letters should not be censored. Not a bare card, but, something like an inland or packet may be provided that some respectability is accorded (table: 7.05). The letters
received by the inmates, from their friends and relatives vary from 0 to 7, for a month.

Relating to the visits from their friends/family members, during a year 87% stated their family members visited them. This is a bit of concern worthy situation. Those inmates for whom there were no visitors stated that their place is too far away and their parents were too poor to afford expenses on journey. Questioned about the adequacy of visitor's facility 17.5% felt it sufficient but 26% felt it insufficient, and, those who received no visitors had nothing to respond (table: 7.06). There are certain inadequacies in the setting in which parties are made to meet. There is no space for the accommodation of the guests, who are mostly not well to do. Secondly, the place reserved for the meeting is not well kept. The behaviour and tolerance of the meeting supervisors is mostly dependent upon considerations and at times they may watch the meeting more than routinely. These factors have been creating some kind of dissatisfaction amongst the inmates.

Medical facilities:

About 89% of the inmates have stated that they went to hospital situated on the Borstal school campus for major and minor diseases. The usual diseases are skin diseases, dysentery, fever, malaria and a few cases of typhoid. In the medical treatment the behaviour of the staff is more important and effective than what the medicine can restore. Nextly, the
nature of medicines. Insufficient out-dated medicines aggravate the situation than pacifying it. This is what is relevant presently. Those inmates who visited the hospital stated that the facilities are insufficient (33.5%) and against this 55.5% stated as sufficient (table 7.08).

Those inmates who can afford to buy necessities can do so at their own expense. This has been one of the facilities provided to most of the correctional institutions. But in the case of Borstal understudy no such canteen is in existence. Many of the inmates feel that such canteen may be established on the campus. When they get dejected with the canteens in the Borstal a temporary change is made possible, if there is an authorised canteen. In the absence of this facility certain alternate supply mechanisms come into operation. which may not be considered legal and salubrious:

When questioned about any other facility that they wish to have and which is very indispensable, the inmates came out with responses. They stated that Toilet and latrine arrangements are outside the sleeping barracks. This creates problems for those who are suffering from dysentery and the needy (87%). For the purpose of recreation they state that more number of film shows should be organised in the Borstal. This they feel would off-set the boredom (95%). Tension free environment is supposed to facilitate the treatment efforts.

Food

Of the many facilities made available to the inmates
of correctional institutions food appears to be one of the perennially unsatisfactory item. Although inmates are not expected to be given delicious food, at least the quantity, quality and frequency have been a source of irritation to the inmates. If the manual prescribed quantities are any indication with their calorific values, the food provided should not cause any concern. More often than not, the taste, quantity, and any infrequent food items become a cause of discontentment. Specially in an institution like Borstal the lads naturally like to have better food possibly more frequently. If this problem is dealt without understanding to the physical status of the offenders, it may lead to disciplinary problems.

Apart from quantity and quality, there are other practices which give the Borstal school staff considerable difficulty. Like thievery, preparation of choicy food by a privileged lot are a few. The question of food becomes even more interesting should it come to be served to the patients or to those fasting. The opinion of the inmates on different items of food served to them has been presented (table : 7.09). Presented in this respect are the method of preparation and the quantity served to them. The items tested are : Dal, Roti, Vegetables, Rice, Kastha and other special dishes served in the institution. Relating to Dal, which almost every-one had tasted in their home, it is found that 18.5% of the inmates do not like the method of its preparation. And, about the quantity served 63.5% feel it inadequate. Even in the case of
preparation of rice, as many as 16% of the inmates object to the method and 46.5% feel the quantity served to them as insufficient. Although many approve the preparation of special dishes 54.5% but feel the quantity served to them insufficient. With entire range of eatables inmates in significant proportions are dissatisfied. As a suggestion about food 71% of them suggest that more frequently may the food be served to inmates.

Recreational facilities:

For the adolescents, as in the case of others, to get rid of the boredom and feel fresh, recreation plays an important role. Often it is the common bond of recreation which creates groups of men or women who tend to lead a sociable life. In the case of Borstal lads recreation assumes an added dimension, because they are under going certain important programmes in a setting of a total institution. A number of facilities are usually available to the inmates. Those recreational facilities involving Indian-style require nothing much, but, the willing participants, who know the rules of the game. These games are Kho Kho, Kabaddi, and others. In the western-style often a differentiation is made as indoor and outdoor games. In respect of outdoor games valley ball, foot ball and hockey appear to be the generally played. In the Borstal often the inmates are seen playing Kabaddi, Kho Kho or sharing in the game of volley ball with the staff members. Questioned on this count, the inmates feel that (44.5%) the facilities provided are good, followed
by 21% saying as fair, 33.5% saying as bad and the rest (11.5%) remaining without any opinion. (table 7.10).

Religious activities:

Religious influence is thought to lead individuals in a given positive direction. Perhaps, reformation as is practised in the correctional institutions has been based on the persuasive techniques of religion. There are other more practical considerations also when it comes using preaching (for inmates of every religion) for the sake of creating some kind of fear of the supernatural. Usually inmates belonging to different religion can practice their religious beliefs. In the Borstal under study 66% of the inmates state that they meditate the name of their God, daily. In this both Hindu and Muslim inmates are included. Similarly quite a few of them go to Mandir (71.5%). The Borstal authorities are required to conduct certain special services on special occasions. For inmates of Christian faith, during Christmas; for Muslims during Ramazan and similarly for Hindus and others. But it has also been observed that a part time preacher is to be appointed in the institution. But no such arrangement has been there. Yet, the inmates according to their liking do pray. The facilities so far discussed are a general pointer to the attitude that the inmates have come to develop towards the Borstal. The attitudes thus generated may equally go on to the programmes that are aimed at treatment. In a way the general attitude developed by the inmates may condition their acceptance or rejection of the constructive programmes provided
to them. It is in this light the various facilities have come to be discussed. Having dealt with various facilities provided to the inmates, now, the programmes provided to them may be looked into.

PROGRAMMES

It may be reiterated that the treatment programmes provided to the inmates have been listed and have been deeply delved into depending upon the information provided by the secondary sources. The programmes there identified are: Agriculture, Weaving, Black-smithy, Leather-work, Tailoring Brass-work and general maintenance. The assignment of the trades to the inmates has been according to convenience than on any scientific criterion. It is here the scientific methods of classification and diagnosis become blurred. Usually inmates from agricultural families do come in majority, hence, it is easy to determine their propensity towards the programme of agriculture. In the case of trades like weaving, black-smithy, leather-work, tailoring and others sometimes certain problems may come-up. The problems come up because of certain caste considerations. It may be pointed out at this juncture that there are certain programmes available which may be open to the prejudice based on the caste and religions. Or, it may sometimes happen that owing to considerations of greater economic gain some inmates may effectively express their option to the concerned authorities.

In addition to the vocational/industrial programmes
mentioned above, education is also imparted to all most all the illiterate inmates. Behind imparting education to the inmates there appear hardly any lofty goal but of making them understand reading, writing and the arithmetic. Again, in this programme hardly any scientific criterion is involved. Interestingly, these inmates in addition to education are assigned with other vocational jobs also.

This way the break-up of the inmates assigned to different vocations works out to be: 

Education - 92; Agriculture - 33; Weaving - 21; Blacksmithy - 14; Leather work - 12; Tailoring - 26 and Brass work - 16. It is observed that those willing inmates in the education have been given some of the vocational trades.

When the staff members are classified according to their branches of work, up to warders it is the custodial chain. The supervisors, instructors and teachers come under the vocational staff. Of course, the medical staff is mainly service oriented, but has relatively little say in the matters of treatment programmes. Thus including the medical staff there are about 20 members. Excluding the medical staff it works out to be only 17. For every branch of the vocational training there is a supervisor and an instructor. But sometimes administrative arrangements are also made to look after more than one branch. It may be remarked that in view of the magnitude of the treatment staff it is very difficult to term it as adequate. All personnel working under one administrative in-charge are subject to not only his official
control but also his otherwise, implied directives. The custodial staff may outrightly withhold the lads from attending the vocations. Or, they may take out a lad for the purposes of other works. Since control and security is entrusted with them, sometimes, the interaction between treatment staff and the custodial staff may not be entirely wholesome for the programme operation.

This apart, the purse-strings are with the Superintendent and his discretion may outweigh the necessaries and non-necessaries. As a result, machines, servicing, raw material and the like become a concern. These and many more other constraints that the treatment has to bear with and do their duties. In this respect the entire picture has been drawn.

Opinion of the officials about inmates:

What the officers think about the inmates? This aspect has a greater impact on the day today interaction with the inmates. The staff members have been asked "Do you think the lads in the institution keep authorities and warders happy? In this respect about 28% of the officials feel that the lads do keep the officials happy. But 32% at the same time feel that no body does so. And, 40% have maintained that they do somewhat (table : 7.11). Secondly, "Do you think the lads without bothering about reward or remission work hard? On this count 26% of the officials feel that most of the lads do so. In greater proportion (30%) the officials feel that no lad does so and the rest have felt
that some lads do so (table : 7.12). Thirdly taken up is "Do you think lads while in the Borstal use their time to modify their thinking and behaviour? Although a larger proportion of the officials feel that some lads do try to (42%) reform themselves, 18% of the officials feel that most of the lads do so. However, 38% of the officials feel that no lad tries to improve his thinking and behaviour (table : 7.13). Further, they have been asked "Do you think the lads while away their time in the Borstal without providing any occasion to make the authorities angry? On this 26% of the officials feel most of them do so, and, an equal proportion of the officials feel not. And, the rest have on their mind some lads do conduct themselves without providing any occasion to make the officials angry (table : 7.14). On the question "In your opinion how do the convict officials conduct themselves with others? Majority of them (36%) feel the convict officials act like masters, 34% state they act like strangers, 18% state they act as a brother, 8% state convict officials act like friend and the rest feel their behaviour as a social worker (4%). In view of the greater proportions of the officials recording their response at variance with the official norms expected out of convict officials, it is difficult to conclude that convict officials act salubriously (table : 7.15). "Do you think convict officials are helpful in arranging meetings"? Naturally 52% of the officials feel in the affirmative, but, 16% feel otherwise and the rest have maintained silence (table : 7.16). Do the convict
officials get angry with others? Although 42% of the officials have not responded to the query, yet, 38% of the officials feel the convict officials do get angry with others and 20% maintain that they do not (table: 7.17).

Next, the issue taken up concerns the objectives as perceived by the different officials, behind the programmes of vocation conducted in the Borstal. "What do you feel is the objective behind providing work to the inmates?" On this issue: the responses of the officials have been: for the sake of maintaining discipline (26%), to develop working habits (24%), to provide gainful employment (20%), to make Borstal self-sufficient (18%) and to put an end to the laziness of the inmates (table: 7.18). The response pattern of the officials in this respect appear to have been still in the influence of old-time views. This factor should be of concern. This issue has been subjected further elaboration. "The work that is being done in the factory supports the objectives mentioned earlier"? The responses have been: definitely (22%), difficult to say (16%), not much (14%), not at all (8%) and the rest have remained silent (table: 7.19). Do you feel the lads take part in vocational programmes voluntarily or they have to take in them? On this 42% have reserved their responses, 18% state that lads take part willingly and 20% state because they have to take part any way. The response pattern can hardly be considered encouraging (table: 7.20). To a next question "Have seen any progress in the behaviour of the inmates who have been
happily taking part in the vocational programmes? About equal percentage of officials (20%) have been affirmative and negative on the question. 16% state some inmates have been observed so. And, the rest have kept their response reserve (table : 7.21). Lastly, the question posed has been "Do you think that vocational programmes are necessary for the rehabilitation of the inmates"? 28% of the officials flatly provide negative answer. 36% feel that they cannot say anything definitely, 14% say to some extent and 22% say that definitely it would help them (table : 7.22).

Having analysed the responses of the officials relating to the vocational trades in the institution and the participation of the inmates in them, now, the individual programmes may be taken up.

Agriculture:

A poser has been provided to the officials, specially those in the vocational training to provide the condition of the branch in which they work.

As has been mentioned in the earlier chapters, farming is one of the important programme that the Borstal has. In terms of land water resources the farm is endowed with much. Usually those lads are selected for the work who are physically fit and have agricultural background. Apart from wheat and other seasonal crops, grown are also vegetables. A small diary mainly for the consumption of the institution has been there. The disquieting features of the
farming are that same traditional crops are being grown. The inputs in the form of fertilizer and pesticides are not being provided. Agriculture is stated to be a better place for those inmates who appear to malingers. Whereas it is possible to cultivate all the land with the labour of inmates, authorities often try to hire outside hands. In the form of training inmates are given sundry work. The distribution of the produce should not be of objection. Because, all is government produce. Yet, subdued grumbling is heard relating to the unauthorised part-taking. Production may be handsome but what of avowed aim of training?

**Brass-work**

There is a cultural acceptance of brass-ware in the Madhya Pradesh. As such not that complicated wares were being produced in the institution. It was started long back in the institution. In the initial stages there were dedicated hands who adept in keeping the production even and there was not much competetion. Now a days, the raw materials have become costly. Yet, there is infrastructure, therefore, the plant is being kept alive. It is reported that professional producers of brass-ware outside are finding it difficult to compete in in glittering market. There are presently two officials who look after the work. The lads specially are selected. Because they have to get the work done. Presently, the plant appears to be not working that regularly. The reasons appear to fall both on the relations between the officials and the constraints of founding. The
lads assigned to this section either are taken away for other work or they idly while away their time. In fact, the machinery is old and its operation is cumbersome. Unless new machinery is installed it is difficult that the plant would be viable. Since it has been there for a long time therefore they have to run it. Even in the community outside the viability of its operation appear to be bleak.

Leather work :

This is a section which was and even now appear to be in demand. Earlier large armed forces' contracts were to be met with, therefore, the functioning was smooth. It may also be seen from the composition of the lads in the institution, that majority of them are from SC/ST. Hence, there appears to be little problem insofar as getting suitable work-hands is concerned. The prepara kits, shoes, hand for agriculture purposes and the like. Again, owing to competitive prices it has rather become costly to get the raw-materials. Hence it has become difficult to operate the vocation. There appears to be not much tension between the administrative and vocational officials.

Almost similar problems are found in other sections. What is common to all the vocations is that the institution is compelled to run these trades in a building structure inherited from the 18th century. One finds the damp atmosphere in these plants hardly work-like. Added to these is the frequent stoppages and on the top of it the
moody adolescents may go on or may create problems. This way, unless there is sufficient staff to look after backed by administrative will and funds it appears rather difficult to run these vocations meaningfully.

The vocational staff has been instrumental in providing the responses to the following queries relating to the vocational trades. But their total number is 17 and every section, except education, has two staff members. So their responses are summerised not provided in the tabular form.

"Would you tell us on what criteria the inmates are assigned trades"? The responses in order of priority have been:

Discretion of the authorities (including the custodial), necessity in the section, and, the background of the inmates. These can hardly be considered as scientific criteria. 

"Do you think there is any differentiation as important and unimportant duties within given sections"? And, what are those considerations? To this they state: Among others: like, want of hands, age of the inmate, health, good-behaviour and early acquaintance with the job. These appear to be purely ad hoc measures. From the point of administration a method to keep the vocations going. The following information relates to the observation of the officials in the vocational trades of the enthusiasm of the inmates to work. "Are they enthusiastic to work"? Many officials have a feeling that some of them do have. The remaining, who are in minority feel that it is difficult to motivate them for the work. Do they like to do work? Majority of the officials say that we
have to initiate them with ad hoc incentives like, a praise, some fulfilment of wants and the like. On the question of discipline, officials state that when they slightly shift from the scene of work, the lads start working tardily. And, there are even instances when they slept. Regarding their cooperation in the work, the officials feel they somehow induce it. In some sections where some kind of incentive is paid by way of wages, like in leather work, brass work, weaving and the like, the lads do show some cooperation. Unanimously, the officials state within a year they hardly get any boy who intends to put forward hard work. But they required to be motivated. By fair or other means. Regarding machinery, maintenance, raw material and the place of work have, in the opinion of the officials and that of observation, found wanting in ways more than one. They rate the inmates, except one or two, the rest as mediocre or even less. Relating to the sale of the goods produced in the plant they sell through contractors. Which again, is a cause of concern for many in the vocational section.

Regarding the learning of skills in the institution and the utility of the same by the inmates outside, the officials are doubtful. This is found an exception in the case of the section on leather-work. In their knowledge, quite a few boys who had family occupation of leather-goods do have taken up the job outside, on the government aid. But rest are not that enthusiastic.
Lastly, the staff of the vocational trades has been asked that "if the working of an inmate is unsatisfactory, what punishment is given to them. Except for that the remission is stopped and the incentive of cash is withdrawn nothing particular appears to have been done in the institution. This is a point worth noting.

Inmates and programmes

Having delineated the opinion of the officials about the inmates and the programmes, now, what the inmates feel about the programmes and instructors may be elucidated. Both the viewpoints should provide for the sufficient assessment of the programmes and their beneficiaries. To begin with education may be taken up. Understably, the inmates who are illiterate are sent to the school on the campus to acquaint themselves with the fundamentals. Indeed, provision may also have been done to send the inmates to higher educational institutions, if they so desire and possess necessary bent of mind. It appears there is little evidence of sending lads to higher educational institutions. Whatever is possible is provided in the institution itself.

As is recorded 92 inmates, who were illiterate, are being permitted to attend the school. The opinion analysis would confine to these boys, for education, only. Table 7.23 presents the examinations passed by the inmates in the institution. It is only 43 candidates who have passed the
examinations: 14% have passed 1st, 30% IIInd, 21% IIIrd, 18% IVth and, 16% have passed the Vth standards. It is stated by the inmates that the teachers take examination once in a year. Interestingly, for the sake of home-work reading or writing material is not permitted to be taken to dormitories. May be for certain administrative and other reasons. Within the school they are provided material for the use. In this it is only a few lads who said that during leisure time they do study. Those who do not read during their leisure time, they state that they are too tired to read, not time to read, no encouragement from the officials and books of interest are not available. "Do teachers help you in studies"? To this question, 62% responded affirmatively and the rest in the negative (38%). The magnitude of the lads saying that teachers do help them in studies is encouraging (table: 7.24). The helping by the teachers appear to centre on solving the difficulties and giving encouragement. Those who find the teachers non-helpful state that they do not solve problems and treat them badly. This includes scolding, insulting and beating. Presented in table: 7.25 is the perception of the lads of their teachers. It is rather controversial to undertake such an exercise, yet, it is a way of assessing the perception of the lads about their teachers. The qualities included are competency, cooperativeness sympathy and gentleness; opposed to these are: incompetency, non-cooperativeness. Antipathy and cruel. If the aggregate responses of the inmates is taken,
majority of them appear to be impressed by their teachers' positive qualities. Inmates have also pointed out the negative qualities but the cumulative-response is far from being strong. About 28.5% of the inmates recognise the importance of the education. They feel it is helpful in searching job, it can be useful in daily life and it is good. Those who consider it not that useful state that it is a formality and not useful in seeking jobs. Thirty-six per cent of the inmates plan to continue the education outside, whereas, 64% do not feel so (table : 7.26). Those who wish to continue have rationale behind it; would be better for the prospects in the future and it will help settle in life. Those dissenting with education state that it is difficult to continue, not possible as the livelihood is more important and is of no use. Thus out of 92 lads taking education reflect their opinion about the education.

Vocational training :

About the selection of the trade all are unanimous that the trade was assigned to them. They had little say in the selection of the vocation. And, when asked that do they wish to learn any other trade? They again are unanimous. Whatever they are learning is all right with them. Relating to the qualities of the officers handling the programmes 21.5% feel them to be competent, 23.5% say then to be cooperative, 15% sympathetic and 15.5% gentle. Against this about 39% are those who are not in any trade. And the opposite views have been expressed by 39.5%, 17.5%, 46%, 
45.5% of the respondents (table: 7.27). When asked about the availability of tools and raw material many of them responded negatively. Further except for 41 lads the rest do not want to take up the trade that they have learnt in the institution. In this majority are from tailoring and leather work. This is the ultimate influence of the treatment programmes that have been taught in the institution.

Regarding the Panchayat System in the institution certain variables were included. But, there is no such system in the institution hence they were not questioned in this respect.

The foregoing account amply reflects: from the angle of secondary data, observation and primary data: that the conception of treatment programmes is conceived in the institution as was done in the eighteenth century institutions. The sophisticated services of treatment are conspicuous because of their absence. What is provided is again either gainfully changed or well maintained. From the very beginning that is from reception, classification, job-assignment and the like; it is more of the by passing of the scientific criterion that is in evidence. Not that the authorities are reluctant to do so. But they simply are ignorant. The infrastructure, men manning the plants, position of the tools and machinery, inputs, qualities of the lads and the working of the officials leaves much to be desired.
As a result this attitude is reflected in the further utility of the trades learnt in the Borstal, taking up the trade in the open community. Both inmates and officials are uncertain. Even if some lads did take up the trades outside, they were an exception. Thus, it is very difficult to call the programmes run in the institution as fully treatment-oriented.