'The English tend rather to deal with the situation confronting them and afterwards discover on what principles they have done so, and precedent for future action they have established'. It inconceivable that the development of Borstal must not have been the result of such an instinctive response. For, despite stringent laws prescribing capital punishment to more than hundreds of offences, old-order could not certain the incidence of crimes much less reduce them, in the 17th century United Kingdom. The social stagnation coupled with administrative short sightedness subjected more people to death than what the hangman could. It was a time when classical rationalists reigned supreme. Their rationale subdued the barbarism and evils of the old order
in Europe. The doctrine of classicists introduced rationalism in social and political philosophy and with it the unshakeable belief that a better social order could be had through the use of reason. They upheld man as the supreme achievement of God's creative ingenuity and emphasised his importance more than any previous thinkers. It was inevitable, therefore, that the sanguinary penal codes and the cruel treatment of offenders should be scrutinised and condemned in the light of the theories of rationalism.

The force of benevolence has been more practical in penal reforms, than what theorists could profess. Being alive to the problems generated by criminals, a number of voluntary associations came into being. The prominent, from the point of penal reforms, among them have been Marine Society and Philanthropic Society (1756 and 1788). They established schools for waifs, strays and children of convicts; and provided them all possible help. There appears to have been a logic behind this. This was what Sir Cane, around 1800, spotted. That the population of criminals was relatively more substantial in the age group of 16 to 21 years! Tuned as was the contemporary administrators to this fact were they tended to block, by the introduction of measures to win them back as industrious and disciplined citizens. As instinctive observation and a possible remedy.

What followed is a history. A succession of
Commissions and pointed body of legislation on the age group of 16 to 21 years old, in the criminal population. Mainly based on the Glasstone Committee recommendations, some kind of a 'Penal Reformatory' for 'Juvenile Adults', was envisaged. The problem did not end here. Because of the paradoxical nature of the label — Penal as well as reformatory. However, Reformatory's Act of 1854 was brought on to the statute book.

This all reflects the state of perception of criminality and knowledge regarding what to do with it. Yet, dealt with the criminals must be. This stalemate resulted in a search of similar experiments, elsewhere. Germany and France were also in the throes of similar problem. They had their own system. It was the experiments in the newly formed United States of America which attracted the British with regard to 'Juvenile-Adult' offenders. The credit for the initiative lies with some important personalities including: Sir, Evelyn Ruggles Brise; and: Sir, Alexander Paterson. The visit of Ruggles Brise, in 1897 paved the way for the creation of Borstal around 1900, a similar visit by Sir, Paterson, in 1931, tended to create 'Borstitium Quartum'. There are certain specific points of thinking in both the persons. If Ruggles Brise insisted more on whip, classification, firm and exact discipline, hardwork and organised supervision after release; Paterson introduced the idea of running the Borstal as a complete reformatory based on public school
system. Substitution of self-discipline for penal discipline and introduction of house system. What was created by Ruggles Brise, more with his personal influence on the administration, in the form of Borstal, was given a more humane and utilitarian touch by the Paterson. Thus they could provide to the commity-of-nations a new institution. Not only this, the experiments current in the adult corrections, like open institutions, influenced the Borstals also. As at present, there are separate Borstals for males and females; and, open and closed Borstals. In addition to these, if not a thorough followup, but sufficient care after release have also come into being. What is the position of India in respect of treatment of adolescent offenders?

Owing to the heterogenous influences on the peninsula, the administration of criminal justice system as a whole appears to have been a patch work. Add to this the whims and fancies of endless kingdoms. Although there are references to the existence of elaborate system of confinement of criminals in prisons, which appear to have been in the good-old golden days. Not only this, there are references to the segregation of prisoners based on sex, age and nature of offences. Many a leniencies shown as a way of life reflect the modern day arrangements. Yet, in the absence of archeological evidence on prison sites and documentation it has rather become difficult to carry the conviction against the current in the New World.
What was Puranic, Quaranic and the mixture of both survived till the advent of British administration on a large part of India. The basic infrastructure of criminal justice system in India, as it is seen even today, owes much to Lord Macaulay. Commission after Commissions were appointed to draft codes, overhaul policing, establish courts and penal institutions, newly. While respecting local practices a tint of colonial convenience was also introduced. Some kind of a workable laws, rules and institutions on the lines as in Briton were structured. Impartial administration of criminal justice never creates discontentment among the masses was well recognised. While doing all this they also introduced reform oriented measures in the field of prison administration.

Relating to adolescents, the landmark in the country has been the legislation on Reformatory School. Applicable only to boys, the law prescribed that lads upto the age of 18 years would be detained in the Reformatory School. Being peno-correctional institution, initially they were under the prison department and were transferred to Education Department. Nevertheless, the purpose and functioning of these institutions was not free from ambiguity. However, a realisation dawned and a pace was set, from 1876. Notwithstanding the construction of reformatories for young offenders a need surfaced to tackle the adolescent offenders. For this Juvenile Jails were envisaged. The consideration all along has been the contamination of the offenders. These
Juvenile Jails being maximum security institutions had ample features of a Jail. Creation of Juvenile Jails led to the separation of young offenders from the adult. Indeed, Juvenile jails were the fore-runners of Borstals in India. About eight such institutions with varying labels (Juvenile Jail, Borstal and Borstal Central Jail) were established in the then British India, around 1920. Out of these eight institutions the Independent India has come to possess six. Understandably, these institutions fell short to accommodate all the adolescent offenders. As a result, separate yards in jails were created. This practice has continued even today, despite rulings from the supreme court of India. As in England, this all materialised without having drawn a relevant legislation. Secondly the Indian Jails Committee (1919-1920) made for reaching recommendations in respect of, what now may be called, correction. Till 1921 the Constitutional position of the Jails was with the Government of India. But, the subject of Jails was transferred to provincial governments in 1921. This necessitated the creation of separate legislation on Borstals. In fact, the Borstal in certain provinces were functioning from 1910, itself. Consequently, Madras, Bombay, Central Province, Punjab, United Provinces and Bengal brought up Borstal legislation in 1925, 1929, 1928, 1926, 1938, respectively.

While the part relating to the establishment of the institutions appears to be encouraging. But if one looked into the actual working of these institutions, much remained
to be changed. The same prison climate, the garb, the discipline, security, culture, programmes and treatment. This has continued to be a cause of concern. Now, among the 23 States and 8 Union Territories, there are 11 Borstals. Of course, there is a slight variation in the names of the institutions like Uttar Pradesh. Except for the States of Kerala, (1963), Karnataka (1963), Bihar (1951), and Assam (1968), the rest of the State Borstal Acts still continue as they were enacted initially. Even it is doubtful, whether the new Acts have any originality. There were in 1981 about 85% adolescent lads arrested under the Juvenile and youthful offenders category. Still interesting has been the fact that only 0.6% of the convicted adolescents were sent to Borstals/reformatories. This position is in respect of physical aspects, only.

When the aspects relating to the actual working is taken up, based upon whatever little comes through statistics published by the National Institute of Social Defence, it is found that the situation relating to Borstals is far from being wholesome. Firstly, the juveniles and adolescents continue to be sent to adult jails. Age old manuals continue to provide facilities and treatment to lads in the limited number of Borstals. The work programmes and treatment programmes are loosing their edge year after year. This is because of the social and economic relevance of the trades taught in these institutions. Whatever funds
have been made available that is being eaten up by the establishment expenditure and the inflation. Induction of specialised staff machinery and maintenance are a cry in the wilderness. The standard minimum facilities can be codified but standard minimum treatment cannot be. This has been the present concern of the U. N. These are some of the considerations which have compelled the present study to undertaken.

It can hardly be gain said that the State of Madhya Pradesh is far from being a forward-looking and much less prosperous. The crime rate is relatively high for the state. The notorious offenders like Doccits, who have better gangs, are a reality. The criminal justice system as a whole, in the State, is yet to come up to normal expectations. The percapita income of the state is low, illiteracy, poverty, parochial considerations reign supreme. Industrially backward, communicationally intractable, the State has correctional system which is to put up with all the shock.

The Borstal School at Narsinghpur has almost the same history, as that of the Borstal which was established in Kent, in the England. Started by the British around 1920s by converting the District Jail at Narsinghpur into Borstal, it has a history of its own. The building of the Borstal is 93 years old. Hence a monument, as elsewhere, left behind by the British. Relevantly, it necessarily carries characteristics of 18th century architecture along
with similar practices. Occupying an area of about 12,86,372 square feet, has a 4.5 metre surrounding wall made up of lime mortar, stone and bricks. A perfect security institution, as was the case with original Borstal. It houses about 300 inmates.

There are about 50 officials both on custodial and treatment branches. Many of them are permanent in the jobs and have government accommodation to themselves on the campus. Their pay scales are not that attractive, but they have a strenous service to putforward. The Borstal has water, electricity, and communication facilities. It is situated on the main road towards Nagpur. In addition to staff appointed by the government, there is a provision of appointing convict officials, in the institution.

For the purpose of treatment there are programmes of Education, Agriculture, Brass work, Leather work, Tailoring, and others. With the entrance of an inmate, the usual check, pack, change, assign and report activities commence. There is hardly any pretension of Reception as mentioned in Rules. The same continues to apply to the other itinaries. The observation of the lads before classification confines to a brief brush with the concerned officials. The classification perse, is subject to the perception and pleasure of the officials. Nothing in the classification manual either is known or followed. Thus being classified the inmates are assigned to those tasks which are for the
convenience of the administration. Nothing different from a prison. Thus having got a number, a place, necessary articles the inmate enters the dormitory to meet the likes of himself. He is to adjust to the routine of the institution. Imbibe the discipline. Respond when called with number. Understand who is what in the dormitory and who are of help. Avoid gorillas around conduct himself in a neutral manner. If he violates any rules he would be punished. This includes forfeiture of remission, penal diet, cellular confinement and above all the Superintendent is empowered to withhold all or any of the privileges.

What are the characteristics of the inmates and that of the persons who administrate and treat them? An average lads has an age of 18.3 years although the range is 16 years to 21. A large majority of them are to Hindus and the rest of the inmates are either Muslims, Jains or Christians. The latter account only to 11%. Among the Hindus: 6.5% are Brahmins 15% Kshatriyas, 11% Vaishyas and 13% belong to S.C./S.T. Out of every ten seven hail from rural area and the rest from urban areas. Offence-wise, out of every ten four are property offenders, another four are offenders against person and the rest two either involved in sex offence or other sections of the I.P.C. Educationally many of them (62.5%) are illiterate and others are acquainted with formal education. Those who had discontinued the education, had done so because of: difficulties in the home,
difficulties in the education, Maltreatment by teachers, Incitement by friends, no interest in studies, and arrested by the police. Marriage-wise, 19.5% are married, 12% are widowed/divorced and the rest are unmarried. In relation to the nature of family about 45.5% of them have lost one or both the parents. About more than half have parents living. Their parents had, in the case of seven out of every ten, family occupation related to agriculture. Whether be it labour (43%) or that of land-tilling. Relatively lesser percentage of lads had such families in which their parents were petty traders, in service or minor professions. A minor percentage (7) of the inmates had begging families or families of illrepute. Their families appear to be large and income low. Almost every inmate in his early life took part in one or the other cultural activity like : drama, dance, singing, writing, debate and N.C.G. In the case of games played : football, hockey, wrestling, Kabaddi, Kho-Kho and volley ball are mentioned. And, 5% of the inmates had never played any game. Before coming to the Borstal, quite a few of them were doing something or the other : agricultural work, helping the parents in shops, working with busses and working as a coolie. It is only 4% of the inmates who took to deviant ways to supplant income by thievary, gambling or the like. While idle they gossipped, while away their time at friend's place, wandered, slept or went on to their farm. These activities in leisure can hardly be considered constructive. The inmates had friends when they were
in community outside. The variation is 1 to 3 and above. They were sharing with friends such activities as gossipping, smoking, pan-chewing and the like. Six out of every ten inmates had such friends who had nothing to do with criminality. It was only the 40% who had friends who indulged in criminal activities. They were convicted for theft, assault, gambling and sex offences. A number of habit categories were provided out of which the levels of habit formation has been found out. This way intensity of higher incidence is found only in the case of 9.5% of the inmates. The rest either were chewing pan, smoking, eating Bhang or the like. But these are accepted in the cultural matrix of the State. The high category includes those who were taken to liquor and commercial sex. Thus, there appear nothing to be special in the family background of the inmates. Nor their achievements are glittering. Within the rural setting whatever is possible they have taken up. These are the inmates who are to be molded by the officials so that they become law-abiding citizens. Similarly, what are the characteristics of the officials of the institution who are required to treat the inmates. The demographic characteristics indicate that an average officer is of 40 years old, possibly a Hindu, the chances are that he belongs either to Kshatriya or Vaiishya or S.C./S.T. Yet, the top positions in the hierarchy are occupied by the higher caste affiliates. Six out every ten staff members are married, two are unmarried and one is a wodower. An
average officer has a family of 5 or more members. Some of them are graduates/post graduates (14%) but the rest appear to be not that education-wise. The middle and upper-level echelons are well off in education. Sixty per cent of the officials are on the custodial side and the rest are on the vocational side or in medicine. Interestingly, the middle and lower wrung officials are more experienced than those on top. None appears to be happy with the pay that they draw. However, except for some teachers and medical staff, the rest have to themselves the government quarters. Except for 20% of the officials, who have received promotion, none have seen much of it. Again, it is only 28% who had some experience before taking up the assignment in the Borstal. The rest were freshers. Training-wise, it is the upper echelons who have seen much of it. But the lower wrung people are yet to be exposed. It may again be seen that there is some kind of a parallel between the inmates and officials, howsoever remote.

Regarding the job performance, the officials state:

About half of them say they do keep in mind the consequent rewards and punishments involved in the job and its performance. Others are either silent or they do not care about rewards or punishment. What they feel about promotions and how far they are ready to come up to elevated position? In this direction six out of every ten officials feel that they can take up the immediate superiors job, immediately. About almost equal proportions of the officials state, they
would do with some training and possibly some with experience. And, the rest are undecided. To get oneself promoted in the hierarchy, the officials feel the following factors as important: influence of the higher authorities, hard work, support from influential persons, and inducement, in order of priority. Practically although these factors may be operative, but, from the job-promotion-philosophy angle some of these may be outside the pale of being acceptable.

Job in the Borstal is a team work, each official does his job according to the responsibility. How the officials feel in this regard and what are the postures that they take? About half of them agree that it does not matter if one person does not work, and it is going to have little influence on the working of the Borstal. Those disagreeing with the statement are in minority and the rest are undecided. Regarding the faith in the job performance that their work can change the things and improve the treatment, about half of them have seen the importance, but, some of them do not see their working would improve the matters. Many of them do not see their working in Borstal provides them an opportunity to express their talent. One-third of them spend most of their time in contacting the inmates. A large proportion of them simply tolerate the contact, because they have to. Yet, a sizeable proportion of the officials feel that it is important to keep boys happy and contented. In actual practise, about half of the officer do so. Not many are
convinced that it is necessary to help modify their thinking and behaviour. A large section in this respect is either silent or have contradictory views. In reality half the officials deny any of them actually practice it. But controlling the lads from the security point of view in the institution, 6 out of every 10 feel it important. Even still more staff-members agree that officials keep the lads under control. The security is given maximum emphasis. Out of four officials responding to the query regarding whether they like the nature of work in Borstal, half of them opposed.

Regarding the most attractive feature of the job they state are, job-security, easy nature of the job, praise from the superiors, popularity amongst the lads and good-income, in order of response priority. The characteristics of the lads, and that of the officials may not be that unimportant from the angle of behaviour modification. Because, the officials provide some kind of a model to be imitated by the inmates.

Regarding the views on the boys and the work their position appears to be akin to the 18th century practises (see Chapter VI).

In the programme implementation setting i.e., Agriculture, Weaving, Brass-work, Tailoring, Leather-work, Education and others, the efforts of the lads and that of officials are more than important. For this lads need to be, to a greater extent, free from irritation from deprivations. Usually these emanate from the insufficient provision of
facilities. Regarding clothing, there is a mixed reaction from the lads. But what is real is that they do not have sufficient number of shorts, coats, towel, full-pants and Paizama in winter. This they demand. Same is the case with provision of bedding. Bedding is provided but not pillow or mosquito net. The latter may be a necessity, otherwise, it may appear as luxury. The fact that many inmates suffer from Malaria, appears to be a reason enough that there are mosquitos. This may be looked into. Similarly, the provision of soap and oil appears to be insufficient. For communication with their relatives and friends, inmates either have to depend upon letters or meeting. In respect of facility of postage being given by the Borstal, many are dissatisfied. They also suggest : more number of inland-type letters should be given to them, but not post-cards. Added to this is that the letters should not be censored. Not all inmates are fortunate to receive their friends and relatives as visitors. Those who receive their relatives complain that there is insufficient time and there is no place for the guests to stay on the campus. To some extent there is some interereference by the convict officials. Inmates also resent their talk being heard by the officials. Those who do not receive visitors decry that they feel bad that friends and relatives do not visit them, but they know that their relatives do not have resources to undertake journey to Borstal. Regarding medical facility, inmates complain that the medicine is not effective, and the behaviour of the staff
is not as smoothing. Since there is no canteen to meet the
wants of the inmates, on the campus, they suggest such a
canteen may be opened on the campus. In so far as other
facilities that they demand are concerned, they feel it
necessary to provide facility of latrine in the dormitories.
Because, those night time goers, and dysentry patients find
it bothersome and inconvenient all the time. Appears to be a
genuine demand. Regarding food items, like : roti, dal,
vegetables, nastha, sweets and special dishes, the cumulative
response of the inmates indicates that it is not much of
quality but of quantity and frequency that they are
dissatisfied with. They say that they feel hungry often.
The quantity served is insufficient. Regarding special dishes,
again, the same complaint. On recreation, the boys do play
games on the campus. Kabaddi, Kho Kho and share volley ball
with the officials. But they want that more film shows
should be arranged in the Borstal. For the purposes of
religious services, although there is no full-time preacher,
as and when necessary, some—one is invited. Many of them
meditate and visit Mandir and mosque. On special religious
days some services are requisitioned. On the whole, there
appear to be opportunities for dissatisfaction to the lads,
in the facilities provided to them. According to the lads the
food items need to be properly prepared and served in
sufficient quantity. It is strange that the calorific
contents measured in the jail manual fall insufficient.
In so far as the programmes of treatment mentioned earlier, they are being run by the staff. What remains to be focussed is, how? There are about 60% of custodial officials. It is only the 17 officials, who are concerned with education and vocational training. They have sizeable number of boys to be trained. The training programmes directly depend on the receptivity of the inmates and the dedicated imparting by the officials. Towards this, what they consider are the objectives behind the training programmes? Equally important is that, what they think of the lads, whom they are required to train. Although many officials have remained silent, a sizeable proportion of them feel that lads do not work in a manner which would be easy and happy for the officials. Many officials feel that the working of the lads and their tendency to imbibe what is being imparted is not spontaneous. They require to provided and often punished. Yet, quite a few officials are of the opinion that lads use their time in the Borstal to change their thinking and behaviour. But the magnitude of these affirming their observation for majority of the boys is small. Indeed, it is only 26% of the officials who feel that most of the boys do not provide an opportunity during their stay for angering the officials. The convict officials are instrumental in running the day to day affairs of the Borstal in a limited manner. They are the links to administration perennially. Officials feel that these convict officials behave like masters and like strangers.
On the other hand there are officials who state they behave like brothers, friends and possibly as a social worker. More than half of the officials feel that convict officials are helpful in arranging meetings between inmates and their visitors. At times, convict officials get angry with inmates as stated by one-third of the officials. The reasons attributed are a brush with the inmates.

Having discussed the opinion of the officials about the lads and their behaviour, their equally important opinion about treatment programmes is provided. Officials feel that the objectives behind programmes run in the institution are: for maintaining discipline, to develop working habits amongst the inmates, to provide gainful employment to inmates, to make the institution self-sufficient, and to keep the lads engaged, in order of response magnitude. These objectives mentioned by the officials hardly benefit the treatment programmes, and much less treatment philosophy. Some (22%) feel that the work being conducted in the institution supports the objective. But a large majority are differing or are silent. More than half of the officials say that lads do take programmes willingly, but some need compulsion. One-fifth of the officials have seen some change in the behaviour of the lads who take the programmes seriously. But the rest do not have. Although many officials are doubtful about vocational programmes and their relevance to rehabilitation, some of them do feel that they are a must for the
rehabilitation of the lads. This is the perception-matrix of the officials with regard to lads and programmes.

Regarding the reception of the lads, their diagnosis and classification, it is more of the question of convenience than scientific criteria. There is hardly any infrastructure to undertake these exercises. It is necessities of manpower that determine the assignment of lads to vocations. They may be withdrawn, changed, and withheld as the custodial staff fancies. The lot of vocational staff confine themselves to running of the programmes with the help of whatever they have. Discretion of the authorities and necessity in a section are the considerations for assigning a lad to a vocation, is what the vocational staff feel. About the important and unimportant work in a given section, the vocational officials state that better lads with background of work, who are healthy, who are aged, and, who show signs of learning are provided acquaintance with the core jobs. But the mediocre and even lesser are assigned, till they show sufficient progress, minor jobs. Some of the lads in their respective sections, the officials feel, are enthusiastic. The boys may or may not like the job, but, the staff maintains that with proper incentives they would be made to come out. These are a word of praise, little chastisement, or provision of some incentive. The responses of the officials show that boys remain disciplined till the supervisor is there. A slight shift from the plant provides an opportunity to lads
to go tardy and even sleep. Cooperation in the work is induced based on the payments for the job to the inmates. The lads need to be motivated for hard work. The environment of the plants and their maintenance of machinery is hardly amenable to be considered encouraging. The instructors feel this. But are helpless. Most of the staff members rate the lads as mediocre or even less, in view of their capacity to learn and work. The goods produced in the institution are sold through contractors, which is again, a cause of concern. On the utility of the work—skills learnt by the lads in the institution, when they go in the outside community, many officials are doubtful. Still, they say some lads, with proper aid, have progressed along the trade learnt in the institution. If the working of a lad is unsatisfactory, nothing much could be done, except shift him to less important trades, or cut the remission or certain incentives withdrawn. The perception of lads and their working in the opinion of the officials appear to be not that wholesome. The reasons for this appear in the climate, official structure, and, the ignorance of the staff itself. Indeed, many of the vocational programmes which were run efficiently in the past are in a pitiable condition because of paucity of necessary inputs.

The views of the inmates on the treatment programmes is equally relevant. In the case of education, those who are illiterate are sent to the school. Along with learning, if
any lad is interested he may also be assigned with a trade. Earlier, lads were sent out for higher education. But now the practice has been stopped. Out of about half of the inmates, attending the school have passed their respective examinations. The examinations are held once in a year. Reading and writing material is not permitted to be taken into dormitories. This hinders the studying habits. Those who do not read in their leisure time state that they are too tired, no time to read, and no encouragement from the officials. Six out of ten lads attending the school state that teachers are helpful: they solve difficulties, and, encourage. Those feeling teachers as not helpful state that: teachers do not solve their problems, treat them badly, insult, scold and even beat them up. On the continuum of teachers being competent in-competent and the like, it is reflected that the cumulative responses do consider the teachers as cooperative, sympathetic, gentle and the like. Some of the inmates recognise the importance of education. Regarding the vocational trades, they state that it is assigned. But they feel not to change whatever is given to them. Some of the inmates do view the officials of vocational section as competent, gentle and cooperative. Although this kind of evaluation is open to question, yet, it brings out what the inmates feel about respective instructors. About one-forth of the lads want to continue with the trades that they are learning. But majority do not feel so. The response of the lads also attests to the pitiable condition of the trades
maintenance. Indeed, the system of Panchayat in Borstal has also been stopped. At the time of study being conducted no such system was found. It appears that all is not well with programmes and the treatment, too.

In view of the mounting incidence of adolescent-involvement in criminal activity, the amount of attention paid, not philosophically but practically, to the differential treatment appears far from being adequate. Borstals are found in about eleven States. Many States, it is apparent, are tardy in sending the adolescents to adult institutions. More often, in recent years the Supreme Court has heavily come down on the practise of sending the young-offenders to pernicious —— settings. Yet, helplessly the practice is continued. The Borstal under study has much, which remains to be desired. There is a perceptible difference between the philosophy, the statutory arrangement and implementation. This hiatus is heavily telling upon the adolescent-crime. It is time a fresh look is paid on to the statutory prescriptions. They need to be made more practical and relevant to the community outside.

It is an unalterable reality that adolescent-treatment is closely related with the correction in general. What policy of correction the India has? Even if there is anything in pieces and hits, it appears that it is yet to be followed fully. Assessment of treatment is largely dependent upon the availability of the information and willing cooperation of
the concerned. The apathy of the State Governments appear to be the main. Even they fail, wittingly or unwittingly, to provide relevant information on corrections to the publication authorities. It is not surprising that newer experiments in adolescent treatment are still pending. It goes without saying that at least one Borstal in every State would be a proper proposition. That too, constructed according to latest architecture and manned by specialists, in addition to conscientious custodial staff. If the present attempt succeeds in creating awareness in the administrators and researchers, the purpose of the attempt would be more than rewarded.