

MENTAL HEALTH SERIES

No. I

Psychiatric Approach to Institutional Treatment ^{OF} ~~and~~ Delinquency

BY

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INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
United Provinces
(1940-1946)

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Correctional and Rehabilitation Work

JUVENILE JAIL, BAREILLY

(1939-45)

By

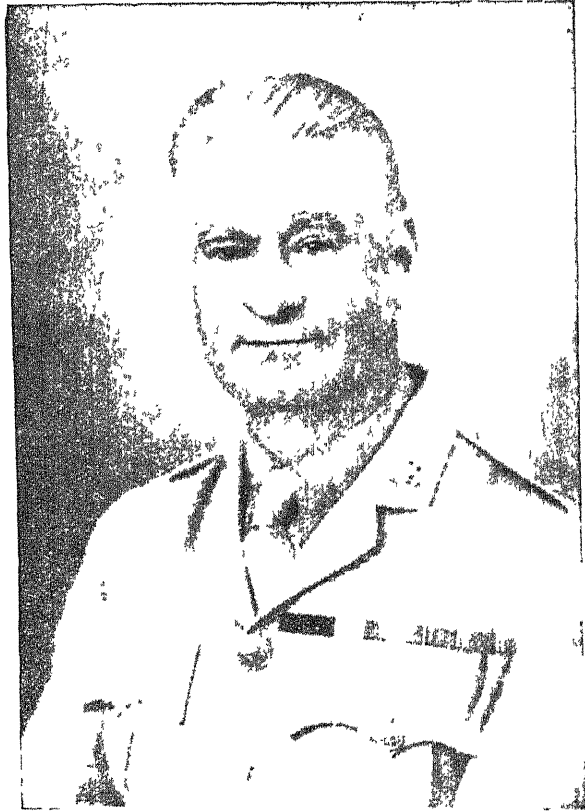
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United Provinces.



Sale proceeds after defraying the printing charges will go to the
"Juvenile Jail Boys Fund."

1st January, 1946,
Lucknow.

Price Rs. 2/8.



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PREFACE TO THE REPORT.

The idea of rehabilitation from inside the jail, came to me from one of the writings of late Dr. William A. White, the distinguished Psychiatrist. He mentioned that it is being done in Mexico and Germany.

The approach is our own.


After the plan was ready the Government was requested to give permission to launch the experiment. I am thankful to them for the permission and their confidence.

My thanks are due to Mr. A. N. Clark of the Indian Wood Product Company, Izatnagar, Dr. Minnet, the present Director of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, and Mr. Sinha of the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Factory, Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly, for their ready and generous co-operation in finding employment for our boys. It is mainly through their help that this work of social service was made possible.

LUCKNOW,

A. H. SHAIKH.

January 1, 1942.



PREFACE TO THE PRESENT REPORT.

Four years have passed since the publication of the First Report. The number of boys working in the outside factories increased from 24 to 44 and the maximum amount that a boy can earn was raised from Rs. 100 to 150 and lately to Rs. 200.

I am thankful to Mr. Morgan of the Indian Wood Product Company, Izatnagar, Dr. Minnet, Director Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar and Mr. Mukandi Lall, Manager, Indian Turpentine and Rosin Factory, Clutterbuckganj for their continued co-operation.

Inside the jail, the training in various industries was reorganized and two years was fixed as qualifying period for a trade or profession. Qualified boys were allowed to carry on the trade and earn money so that at the time of their release they may be able to have profession and a reasonable sum to start life. Total earnings of the boys up to 31st December 1945 come to Rs. 37,098.

Reformatory School was taken over from the Education Department on 1st December 1942. This enabled us to have two institutions for correctional and Rehabilitation work.

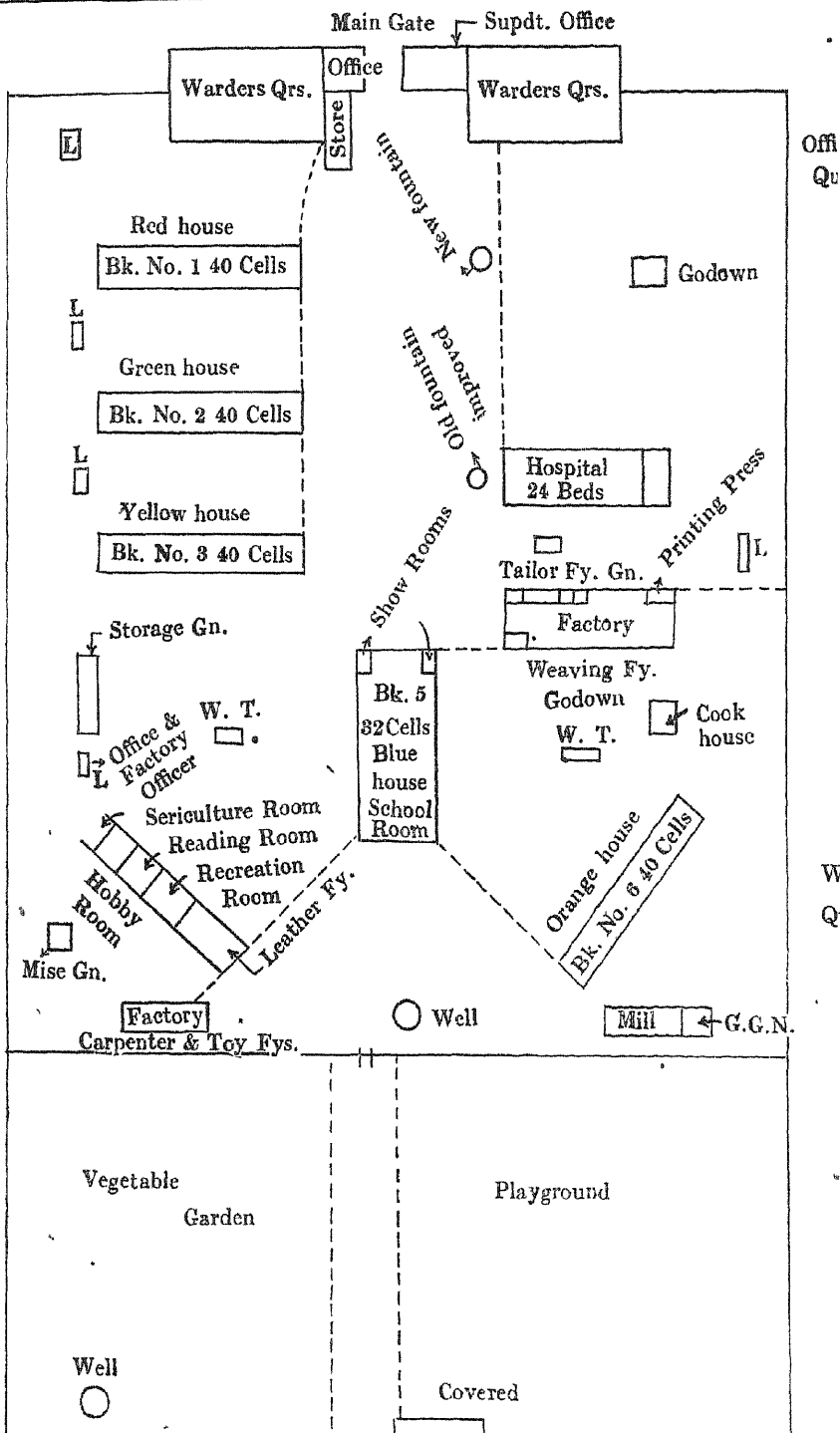
In 1943 and 1944 we published summaries so as to keep the members of the public who are interested in this branch of social science, informed of the position and the progress and also old reports that were in hand were corrected up to 31st December 1944. It was not possible to publish detailed reports due to the shortage of paper.

LUCKNOW :

A. H. SHAIKH.

1st January 1946.

ROAD





CHAPTER—I.

JUVENILE JAIL, BAREILLY.

This jail receives convicted casual juveniles from other jails. There are no direct admissions from the courts.

The building which is known as the Juvenile Jail was constructed in the year 1887-88 by prison labour as an annexe to the Central Prison, Bareilly, for the confinement of female prisoners.

It was never used as a female prison. Soon after its completion it was decided to reserve it for the incarceration of male juveniles and call it a Reformatory. It retained that name and worked as such for twenty years.

In 1908 the authorities of the day decided to have a separate Institution for boys of 14 years of age and under. Chunar Fort was selected for the purpose and given the name of Reformatory School and was put under the Education Department. In December 1942 it was taken over by the Jail Department, and was shifted to Lucknow.

This Institution was called Juvenile Jail.

The Building:—

It is a single wall cellular jail. Originally there were six cellular barracks meant to accommodate 232 boys. In 1941 one barrack was converted into five rooms:—a leather factory, a reading room, a hobby room, a recreation room, a sericulture room, leaving accommodation for 192 only. Four cells in barrack No. 5 were converted into show rooms for the school in 1944. The accommodation is for 188 at present.

There are now five living barracks. Each of the four barracks accommodates 40 boys and the fifth 28. Every barrack, except one, has a corridor which was fitted with electric installation in the year 1941. All the boys are locked up from lock up time in their respective corridors till 8 p.m. in winter and till 8-30 in summer for the night school. Afterwards they are locked up in the adjoining cells for the night.

The hospital barrack has accommodation for 24.

The corridor of barrack No. 5 which has accommodation for 28 is comparatively large. It is used as a day school.

There are two more buildings. One is used as tailoring, weaving, carpet and durrie factory, and has a room for printing press. The

other building is used for the carpentry and lacquered toy workshop.

Jail grounds were extended in 1936. Half of this area is used as a play-ground. There is enough space for a football field and grounds for basket ball and volley ball and gymnasium. Garden covers the major portion of the other half and a poultry farm is situated in this portion.

The existing gymnasium was improved and a covered gymnasium was constructed in the year 1945. The gymnasium is equipped with the following articles:—

1. Horizontal bars.
2. Parallel bars.
3. Giant's Stride Senior.
4. Sliding Chute Straight.
5. Balancing Drum.
6. Vaulting Box.
7. Buck Heavy Type.
8. Wall bars projecting in 3 sections.
9. Balancing benches.

In 1945, the store and show room at the Gate was renovated to serve as an office for the Superintendent and for the meetings of the Committee of Management. A fountain was also made and improvement was done to the Cook House, Mill House and the Office for the staff.

A new store and show room was constructed at the inner side of the Gate and masonry benches were provided in the Tailoring and Leather factories. A portion of tailoring factory was converted into a room for the Printing Press.

Water-supply is from a well. It had a Kite Motion pump worked by boys. In March 1943, Electric Pump was installed.

Ground plan of the Jail is given on the ⁵⁻¹next page.

Staff—

(A) Executive, (B) Medical, (C) Educational and (D) Vocational.

(A & B).

1. A part-time Superintendent and Medical Officer.
2. A Jailer, 2 Deputy Jailors and two Clerks.
3. An Asstt. Medical Officer.

At present one more Deputy Jailer is attached to the Jail for training.

4. The warder establishment has:—

Chief head warder	1
-------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Head warders	..	..	3
Warders (Inner guard)	..	..	17
Warders (Outer guard)	..	..	4
Warders (Leave Reserve)	..	..	5

Till 1941, there were 9 head warders. In the year 1942 six head warders were replaced by Jail School trained warders with better educational qualifications. The staff was increased by 5 leave reserve in 1945.

(C) There are three whole-time school masters. One teacher was added to the strength in 1944. The School was raised to the Middle Standard and was recognized as such by the Education Department in 1945. (Originally a member of the executive staff used to take classes and received Rs. 15/- allowance for it). The boys attend school for two hours.

(D) Work Masters are:—

1. A tailor master.
2. A weaving master.
3. A leather instructor.
4. A carpenter instructor.
5. A lacquered toys instructor.

The following members of the staff take classes:—

1. Jailor and Senior teacher in Gardening, Field Work and Poultry Farming.
2. A Deputy Jailor in Sericulture.
A warder trained in Government Apirary Jeolikote (Nainital) in Bee Keeping. (The warder resigned in 1944 to join Military).
3. A specially enlisted warder in Printing Press.
4. Mason warder in masonry.
5. An ex-military Band Master trains the boys and conducts the band.
6. A Deputy Jailor, who is a trained physical instructor and a Scout Master, takes scouting and physical training of the boys. He is also assisted by an ex-military warder who trains the boys in drill.

Average daily cost for the upkeep of each inmate which in 1938 was Rs. 203-15-1, came down to Rs. 128-12-0 in 1941:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
1939	..	..	..	179	4	5
1940	..	..	..	146	11	0
1941	..	..	..	128	12	3

Reasons for the reduction in the expense are:—

- (b) replacement of senior officials by junior ones—with better educational background and aptitude for correctional work.

The average daily cost has gone up during the years 1942 to 1945 on account of heavy rise in prices due to war.

				Rs.	a.	p.
1942	..	..	..	170	12	7
1943	..	..	..	270	11	3
1944	..	..	..	272	2	2
1945	..	..	..	295	3	1

(In 1945, in addition to rise in the prices, the warder staff was increased by five and there was increase in the pay of the staff).

Committee of Management.—

The Committee of management consists of the following members:—

(1) *Official Members.*

- (i) The District Magistrate, Bareilly.
- (ii) The District Judge, Bareilly.
- (iii) The Secretary, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Bareilly.
- (iv) The Inspector of Schools, Bareilly.
- (v) The Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Bareilly.

(II) *Non-Official Members.*

The committee consists of six non-official members appointed by Government. Three of these are appointed on the recommendation of the Commissioner, Bareilly, two are members of the Legislature and one a public man. The term of appointment of these members is three years. They are eligible for reappointment.

(III) The chairman of the committee is the District Magistrate and the Secretary, the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail. In the absence of the District Magistrate, the senior official member acts as chairman and in the event of all official members being absent, the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail acts as chairman.

(IV) The Committee meets once a month on the date fixed by the Superintendent, Juvenile Jail, Bareilly. The quorum for the meeting of the committee is four.

(V) Without unduly interfering with the authority of the Superintendent, the members of the committee are expected to take a general interest in the management of the Juvenile Jail, and the

(VI) At each meeting of the committee the Superintendent brings before the committee all prisoners with their records who have been admitted to jail since the previous meeting. Any prisoner considered unsuitable by the committee is transferred to Bareilly Central jail provided the Superintendent of the Juvenile Jail concurs. In cases of a difference of opinion a report is sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

(VII) Before admission of lifers in the Juvenile Jail the records of the prisoners under the life sentence are placed before the committee for their opinion as to the suitability of the prisoner for admission to this institution. If the committee consider a prisoner suitable, a report is sent to the Inspector-General of Prisons, who forwards it to Government for information and for orders for the transfer of the prisoner to the Juvenile Jail.

(VIII) The Committee sees all prisoners who are to be released and takes such action as they think suitable to prevent them from relapsing into crime after release. (But in fact the committee has done very little that is of practical value in this direction). As regard prisoners about to attain the age of twenty-one years, the committee after due consideration of such prisoners' record either postpones or recommends the release of the prisoners or it makes recommendations for transfer to Bareilly Central Prison to complete their sentence.

(IX) The Committee and individual members are expected to make periodical visits to the Jail at suitable times to see the vocational and educational training given to the inmates and make such suggestions for the consideration of the Superintendent as they may consider suitable.

(X) Three months before the term of expiry of non-official members, the Superintendent will inform the Inspector-General who will report to Provincial Government the names of the members and the date of expiry of their term and ask for the nomination of new members.

(XI) The Superintendent will place before the committee his proposals with reference to the management of the jail and the training of the inmates, on which their opinion or guidance may be necessary or desirable and will bring to the notice of the committee such orders and instructions as he may receive from the Inspector-General falling within the purview of the committee.

(XII) The Superintendent will place before the committee the annual report of the jail and forward for the consideration of the Inspector-General such observation as the committee may like to make on the year's work.

Clothing:—

Till 1941, the inmates were issued clothing permissible to C class

prisoners:

Summer clothing.

Two kurtas,
One jangiah and one
Pyjama,
One langot,
One cap,
One tikoni,
One towel,
One blanket,
One chadar.

Winter Clothing.

In addition to summer
clothing two blankets
and one blanket coat.

Since the latter part of the year 1941, the boys are provided with khaki shirts and shorts and caps:—

Their kit is now as follows:—

Summer.

Khaki shirts	2.
Khaki shorts	2.
Khaki cap	1.
Tikoni	1.
Towel	1.
Chadder	1.
Blanket	1.
Cotton Durrie	1.

Winter.

In addition to summer clothing	
Warm coat	1
Warm trousers	1 pair.
Blankets	2.

In 1941 blanket coat was replaced by part worn B class woollen suit, *i.e.*, coat and pants. In 1945, we gave the boys new woollen coats made of Khaki woollen coating.

Diet:—

Diet issued is the same as for C class prisoners, *i.e.*, mixed flour 12 chs. (Wheat 2 parts, gram one part). Pure wheat given if wheat is the same price as gram or cheaper.

Dals:—Arhar, Masoor, Gram, Urd. 1 ch.
Vegetables 4 ch.
Mustard oil 4/25 ch.
Condiments in proportion.

As morning meal:

Parched gram 2 chs. twice a week, soaked boiled gram- $\frac{3}{4}$ ch. with oil $\frac{1}{50}$ ch., salt $\frac{1}{25}$ ch. and chillies $\frac{1}{100}$ ch. twice a week, and sweet dalia prepared with wheat 1 ch. and gur $\frac{1}{2}$ ch. thrice a week.

The caloric value of this diet is 3,186.8.

When a boy shows loss of weight, the medical officer is authorised to give the diet he considers necessary under Jail Manual para 521.

On the two festivals of Id and on festivals of Holi and Diwali, the boys are allowed special diet.

There were changes in the proportion of various foodgrains given to the boys from August 1944 onward on account of the shortage of one foodgrain or the other. But total food remains 14 ch. per boy per day.

“Tanoor-ki-roti” is issued to the boys instead of “chapatis” cooked on “Tawas.” The boys like it better.

Number released during	1939	..	75
	1940	..	84
	1941	..	104
	1942	..	98
	1943	..	98
	1944	..	75
	1945	..	85
			<hr/>
			619
			<hr/>
Gained weight	497	80.3	per cent.
Stationary	73	11.8	„
Lost weight	49	7.9	„
			<hr/>
			619
			<hr/>

Conditions of Transfer:—

Superintendents of other jails are required to recommend the transfer to the Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, of any juvenile or adolescent convict of the casual class sentenced to rigorous imprisonment who fulfils the following conditions:—

- (1) the period of his sentence is not less than one year;
- (2) his age is not above eighteen years provided that if he can complete his sentence in the Jail till he attains the age of twenty-three years, he may be admitted even up to the age of nineteen years;
- (3) he has not the mature appearance of an adult.
- (4) he is not a member of a criminal tribe;
- (5) the imprisonment has not been ordered under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898ST in default of furnishing security under sections 109 or 110 of the same Code.
- (6) his conduct has been good during the period already spent by him in jail; and
- (7) he is in sound mental and bodily health and is free from any infectious disease.

In recommending the transfer of juvenile or adolescent convicts Superintendents give preference to those who are not to be subjected to police surveillance after release.

A juvenile or an adolescent convict sentenced to transportation for life may be transferred to the Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, only with the sanction of the Provincial Government, provided he fulfils the conditions laid down in the preceding paragraph, and is not more than seventeen years of age and the nature of his offence does not show a definite criminal tendency in the convict.

When recommending the transfer of a convict under this paragraph the Superintendent forwards to the Inspector-General a complete history of the convict along with a copy of the judgment and the transfer roll in duplicate. The Inspector-General then forwards these documents to the Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, for the opinion of the committee of management before forwarding the papers to the Provincial Government.

Inmates of this jail are in for:—

1. Dacoity, robbery, kidnaping.
2. Coining, forgery, theft.
3. Murders and assaults.
4. Sex offences.

An analysis of the population by caste and crime, as it stood on the 14th November, 1941, is given below:—

Crime	High caste	Low caste	Muslims	Christians	Total
Dacoity	4	20	1	..	25
Theft, cheating and coining	4	14	5	1	24
Murder	13	15	7	..	35
Attempt to murder and culpable homicide ..	7	27	9	..	43
Causing hurt and rioting ..	6	17	4	..	27
Kidnapping	1	6	1	..	8
Rape	3	20	5	..	28
Miscellaneous	2	2	1	..	5
Total	40	121	33	1	195

Cases of unnatural offence were not eligible for admission till 1941, although they might be casual. We made investigation as to the prevalence of this offence in a certain district and among the inmates of this institution in 1939. Results are given in "Note

We had no physical examination after November, 1911. Cases have been few and far between. No case has been reported during the last two years.

Releases:—

Except the release under age rule, and the recommendation of the advisory committee, the jail follows the rules common to all jail, *i.e.*

1. After the expiry of a fixed sentence.
2. Under good conduct remission rule a prisoner with a sentence of 3 months or more is entitled to remission for both good conduct and work.
3. Under the release on Probation Act, of 1938, an inmate may be released after the expiry of 1/3rd of his sentence including remission by the local Government, and is passed on to an approved guardian for supervision for the rest of the sentence.

From the year 1944, a convention has been established not to sanction any release under the provision of this Act, so as to enable the boys to take full advantage of the training given in this institution.

4. On the recommendation of the Revising Board. (There is now no release on the recommendation of the Revising Board under the revised edition of the Jail Manual in force since 1943).

There are no out gangs. The outdoor prison service is carried on by the out gangs of the local central prison.

CHAPTER II.

GENERAL CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMME.

Our general correctional programme came into existence on January 1, 1939.

(a) *On Admission*:—

We show affection and considerate treatment to our boys as much as it is expected in a well adjusted home. Our house masters, school masters, work masters, in fact the whole staff are instructed to work with that object in view. The boy finds himself in a home where there is an universal atmosphere of friendliness and good-will. It enables him to reduce the hostility and bitterness that he harbours against the society and the jail, and helps us to win his co-operation.

(b) *Games and Scouting*:—

After boy gets settled down and feels at home, we try to get him interested in games and scouting. We know at this age there is an abundance of energy and we know that energy readily finds an outlet in games. Most of our boys are from rural areas and have played village games in their childhood, but as such, are not used to the observance of rules, submission to orders and the team spirit. They are generally speaking novices to scouting and physical training. We have scouting every morning for one hour and games like footbáil, basket ball, volley ball and physical drill for one hour in the evening. If the boy shows disinclination for games, scouting, and physical training, he is taken out to the playground every day in order to let him watch the other boys take part in these activities. We do not insist on his playing. We wait till the desire appears. If it does not, say for a week or 10 days, an attempt is made to create interest and when he does take to games and scouting, he is watched carefully as to whether he has the team spirit, observance of rules and submission to orders. If not, then we try to create regard for the group and observance of rules.

(Reference is invited to Chapter III for the analysis of 279 boys as regards their progress in games and scouting).

(c) *Work*:—

After the games, we get him interested in work. We have the following outlets:—

1. Tailoring.
2. Carpentry.

3. Masonry.
4. Agriculture.
5. Poultry.
6. Weaving (cloth, durrie, carpets).
7. Printing Press.
8. Sericulture.
9. Bee Keeping.
10. Leather work.
11. Lacquered toys.
12. Bagpipe Band.

He is given the work of his choice. If he does not like to take up any of the outlets we have, his aptitude is studied and interest created for one of the outlets we have in the jail. We have to employ a certain number on interior economy. If he is not agreeable we have to convince him that it is necessary in the interest of the institution and in the interest of other inmates. Before we employ him, we see that he is willing and that he is not under the impression that he is doing it under compulsion.

(Please refer to Chapter IV for analysis of 279 boys regarding their progress in the work).

(d) *Studies* :—

Lastly we get him interested in studies. There we do not find so much keenness as for the games and the work.

On admission to the school, the boy is allowed to watch other boys at study and is introduced to the lessons through pictures, maps and models. Then, the schoolmasters and the house masters keep on impressing upon him why it is necessary both from immediate and ultimate points of view. He is told of the advantages of being literate in his own interest and in the interest of society. We wait till the desire appears. When he does start and we find he does not get on, the boy is taken in hand individually. An attempt is made to find out the cause for his inability to get on:—Perhaps he has no desire for the language he is doing. Perhaps he is keen on reading and not writing. Perhaps he is not keen on arithmetic. We exempt him from any of the items for which he has no interest and where we have not succeeded in creating interest. If he requires special attention, special attention is given to him. If he requires extra time, it is given to him, and in case he is uneducable, he is exempted from the studies and devotes study hours to the manual work of his choice.

Out of the population of 182 boys we found 8 incapable of being educated and 10 required extra time and special attention to get through their texts. This gives a total of 18 retarded and defectives out of 182 which comes to almost 10 per cent.

Eight of the boys we found uneducable would not have come to this institution if we had in this province juvenile courts, a Mental Deficiency Act and the scientific machinery for gauging the degree of deficiency prior to conviction.

Boys found uneducable were employed as follows:—

2 in the garden,
 2 in the cook house,
 2 in carpenter's shop,
 1 on leather work,
 1 on extra mural labour as a labourer.

The work given is according to the boy's choice.

We had a school up to 4th class. There were special classes for the boys who go beyond 4th standard. It was considered desirable to raise the school to a higher standard. One more teacher was added to the strength in 1944. The school was raised to middle standard and was recognised as a vernacular Middle school by the Education Department in the year 1945. It is under the Education Department for purpose of examination and we follow the curriculum prescribed by them. All the boys, except those who have mental handicaps, attend school for two hours daily.

The result of examination for the year 1945 is given below:—

5	boys sat for the	5th	class	5	passed.
4	"	4th	"	4	"
8	"	3rd	"	7	"
19	"	2nd	"	16	"
17	"	1st	"	15	"
15	"	Infant B	"	13	"
30	"	Infant A	"	28	"

4th class examination, which is carried out by the Inspectors of the Education Department, shows that 95.5 per cent. of our boys got through against 83 per cent. of the outside schools of the districts.

If any boy wishes to continue studies beyond the standard provided in the Jail school, he gets facilities. There are 9 boys in the English class. Two boys were prepared for Anglo-Vernacular Examination in English in 1943-1944. One boy secured a First Class and the other was released before he could sit for the Examination.

We have no hesitation in using studies for rehabilitation purposes. If a boy can finish Matriculation while he is with us, we allow him to attend outside school. (We consider Matriculation is the lowest standard that enables a boy to earn his livelihood). If he is unable to finish Matriculation during his stay in this Jail, but shows willingness to continue studies after release, we also allow him to attend outside school where he goes on his own and comes back on his own. Five boys have so far been allowed the privilege of attending outside school. Three were admitted in Class IX and two in Class VI. Out of these five, three have appeared at the outside school examinations up till now. They were all successful. One secured a first position and one a third position in the class. At present two boys are attending outside school. Three were released,

The Jail defrays all expenses for the education of these boys.

The length of sentence of boys allowed to attend outside school varies from one year to 20 years. The average comes to 6 years, 2 months.

The minimum unexpired period of sentence when the boy was allowed to go to school is 9 months and the maximum is 16 years 4 months. The average comes to 5 years 1 month. (Appendix VII).

The majority of the boys on admission are illiterate. At the time we took a census of the jail, the population was 150.

32 boys on admission showed that they had studied a little, 118 were illiterate, *i.e.*, a little over 27 per cent. had some idea of literacy and 73 per cent. had none.

The Primary and Secondary Education Reorganization Committee Report of 1939 at page 19 states:—

“For every 100 boys that start studies only 26 reach 4th class in this province and 74 give up.”

“It is practically the same for the rest of India. 27 boys reach 4th class—73 fall out.”

Chapter IV gives the analysis of 279 boys as regards their progress in studies in the institution.

Further in this institution, the school education and the vocational training is carried on side by side. In factories our work masters give “lectures” to the boys on various industries. The boys write down the lectures and prepare diagrams. They keep a notebook containing the lectures and in case of difficulty they refer to it. This serves as an inducement to the boys to read and write even when they are at work.

We were contemplating to bring these lectures to the class room as well, when they are ready in the form of suitable readers. Five such books have been introduced in the school classes:—

1. ‘Rahbar-i-Zara’at, a book on Field Work and Gardening written by the departmental Inspector of Agriculture.
2. ‘Rahnoma-i-Tamir’ a book on Masonry written by the Jail overseer.
3. ‘Murghyon-ka-Rakh Rakhao’ a book on Poultry.
4. ‘Dost Darzian’ a book on Tailoring and cutting.
5. ‘Lakri-ka-kam’ an elementary book on carpentry, published by the Jamia Milia, Delhi.

We have house system—we base our distribution on temperamental harmony and their ability to get on with each other with the minimum amount of conflict. If a boy does not get on in one house we send him to the house of his choice or the house that is prepared to take him.

Further, we seldom give punishments. For us it is unthinkable

to resort to Corporal punishment in this jail. Whenever we have to give punishment we convince the boy that he deserves it, and we satisfy ourselves that he bears no ill-will after the punishment.

If a boy's release is rejected or postponed, we take the trouble of explaining to the boy why it is necessary to keep him longer in the institution and that it is to his benefit, and we continue our effort so long we feel the conflict is there.

In order to win his further co-operation we help him if he seeks our help in matter of family troubles. We give him special facilities for communication, should he want them. We even let him go home on short leave, if we are satisfied that he is a suitable case. (Please see note on Home leave).

We can safely say that we have got the confidence of the main body of our inmates. They consider us their friends and that we are out to help them in their difficulties.

An interesting feature which has exceeded our own expectation is that our inmates generally speaking are free from the element of phantasy and conflict and all that energy which was being wasted is now available for useful work. To illustrate this our boys get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 a.m. to 8 or 8-30—till they go to sleep, their time and mind is kept occupied and there is no opportunity for idling and yet there is no element of fatigue, discontent or physical exhaustion. On the other hand, they are all happy, contented and in good health.

Our boys who go out to factories are even better example. They get up at 4 o'clock in the morning, and cook their mid-day meals. At mid-day they get one hour's recess. Instead of resting they want to play games. In case of one factory, they have to walk 8 miles a day and yet there is no evidence of discontentment or physical deterioration. This stands out in great relief when we compare our boys with outside boys of corresponding age. Inside inmates also dislike idling. The new Superintendent took over in August 1945. He wanted to increase the mid-day recess from one hour to one and a half hour. The majority of boys voted against the increase.

Next door is a central jail where we have about the same number of boys. These boys are also casuals but who, under the rules, are not eligible for admission in this jail. It is run like a jail and very little is done in the correctional line.

From January 1, 1939 to July 1, 1940, *i.e.*, a year and a half—205 boys in the central jail came up for breaches of jail rules against 45 in the juvenile jail. Sixty of them were brought up for short and bad work or refusal to do the task allotted to them against 6 in the Juvenile Jail.

There were 41 cases of violence in the central jail against 8 in the juvenile jail.

There were 8 cases of self-inflicted injuries in the central jail. There was no such case in this jail.

The number of offences in this jail has gone down still more, *i.e.*, from 1st July, 1940, to 31st December 1941. During the period of a year and a half, there were only 12 cases of breaches of rules against 59 in the previous year and a half.

There has been progressive decrease in the sex deviates. No case has been reported during 1944 and 1945, (Reference is invited to Note on "Sex Deviation" Appendix No. IV).

Factories find our boys better workers than the outside labour. In the matter of honesty and good conduct our boys have earned a good name. In one factory they were responsible for giving information about the stealing that was going on and enabled the factory to save a large sum of money.

One boy from our institution was put in charge of the experimental area in preference to the outside workers in the Imperial Veterinary Institute, Izatnagar.

On 22nd August, 1939, the Imperial Veterinary Institute held a competition between our boys and outside workmen as to who could give greater output. Our boys won.

We do not let them idle on Sundays and holidays even. We have a full day's programme for them:—Washing, bathing, hobby class and talks on useful subjects.

(i) During the course of 7 years the assistant medical officer of the juvenile jail gave 247 lectures to the inmates:—

16 in 1939,
43 in 1940,
40 in 1941,
43 in 1942,
51 in 1943,
22 in 1944 and
33 in 1945 (including 2 by the Medical Officer)

on the following subjects:—

- 49 lectures on infectious diseases like cholera, plague, small-pox and on the symptoms, danger and prevention.
- 25 lectures on malaria, its causation, symptoms and prevention.
- 28 lectures on pests like housefly and mosquitoes—on how they breed where they breed, the danger associated with them and their destruction.
- 53 lectures on sanitation and personal hygiene.
- 48 lectures on first aid,
- 2 lectures on intestinal worms, and

- 13 lectures on snake bites, scorpion and other stinging insects and its treatment.

A special course of lecture was arranged for the boys in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation. Mr. C. P. James, Divisional Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, Allahabad, delivered a series of 25 lectures with practical demonstrations and exercises. The subject of his lectures were:

1. Anatomy of Human body.
2. Nervous System.
3. First Aid to the injured.
4. Fracture of bones.
5. Bandages.
6. Circulation of blood.
7. Artificial respiration.
8. Poisons.
9. Stretcher Drill.
10. Loading and Unloading of patient.
11. Infantry Drill.

At the end of the course, an examination was held by the Assistant Medical Officer and 62 boys were awarded certificates in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation by the Ambulance.

- (ii) Lectures were given by the members of the staff of the juvenile jail:—

(There were lectures in 1939 but no record kept).

46 in the year 1940.
 45 in the year 1941.
 48 in the year 1942.
 42 in the year 1943.
 47 in the year 1944, and
 48 in the year 1945.

Subjects chosen were:—fellow feeling, duty towards neighbours and society, the dignity of labour, respect for law and order, truthfulness, kindness to animals, control of temper, honesty, loyalty, on health, education, physical culture, team spirit, friendship, scout's honour, evils of smoking and alcohol, courtesy, duty towards institution, etc.

- (iii) There were 84 lectures by the outside people who are interested in the welfare of our inmates:—

19 in 1941.
 10 in 1942.
 19 in 1943.
 19 in 1944.

The subjects chosen by outside lecturers were:—

Growth of child, ideal citizen, agriculture as means of livelihood, honest labour, dignity of labour, control of passion, duty towards society, cottage industry, how to make use of leisure, selection of friends, effect of company, duty towards neighbours, respect for law and order, Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and how to take advantage of it, etc.

14 lectures were delivered by Professor Swaroop of the local college, 23 by the probation officer, Bareilly and 2 of them were by ladies Mrs. Singh and Miss Shaw.

(Although lectures were given in 1939 and 1940 but no record kept).

(iv) There have been 421 lectures by outside religious teachers. Religious teachers—one Hindu and one Muslim—are allowed to visit the jail once a week. Jail pays for their conveyance. Religious teachers are not allowed to show the superiority of one religion over the other. They are asked to talk on the good points common to all religions.

2. We have matches with the outside teams, like school teams or the teams of our neighbouring institutions. These teams are allowed to come in and play inside the jail with our boys. So far in the seven years we have had 72 matches with the outside teams.

3. 24 boys are sent out on route march, once a month in charge of a member of the staff. Now the band goes with the boys too. They have been out on route march 84 times during the last seven years.

4. There is also a recreation room and a reading room. The recreation room is provided with the following indoor games:—

Ludo,
Carrom,
Snake and ladder,
Bagatelle,
Ping Pong,
Toys cut in pieces for assembly.

5. Hobby class:—

Hobby class was introduced in 1941 as an aid to our correctional programme. It is an inducement to utilise the spare time in manufacturing articles of their choice. They are told that the articles they manufacture will be theirs and they can dispose them of or take them at the time of release. They are given money to start work if they do not have any

A statement of the account of the Hobby Class is given below:—

	In 1942			In 1943			In 1944			In 1945			Total		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Money given from the Juvenile Jail boys Fund ..	35	8	0	27	8	0	..	..	..	110	0	0	173	0	0
From the Government grant ..	..	..	..	224	8	0	..	..	..	200	0	0	424	8	0
Private money spent by the boys ..	52	9	3	30	3	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	12	3
Grand total of money used for the Hobby class ..	88	1	3	282	3	0	200	0	0	110	0	0	680	4	3

Some boys are working on weaving and turn out various kinds of cloth, others are doing leather work and turn out shoes and boots, others are making wooden articles and yet others are preparing private clothing.

The number of boys who have taken advantage of the Hobby Class:—

19 in 1941
 34 in 1942
 51 in 1943
 52 in 1944
 47 in 1945.

We attach a great deal of importance to Hobby Class. It helps the boys to utilize the spare time. It is an additional inducement to the habit of work and consequently reduces the time which would have been given to phantasy.

6. Reading Room is provided with simple Urdu and Hindi papers:—

Urdu:—Taraqqi, Haftey ki Khabren, Dunya ba Taswir, Hal, Pyam-i-Talim, Ghuncha, Nigar, Adbi Dunya.

Hindi:—Dipak, Yadhsamachar, Balsakha, Khilauna, Hal, Chand,

Below is produced our daily routine:—

Morning prayer	....	5	to	5-15	a.m.
Unlocking	....	5-15	to	5-30	a.m.
Morning Ablution	....	5-30	to	6	a.m.
Scouting	....	6	to	7	a.m.
Morning meals	....	7	to	7-30	a.m.
Industrial Training	....	7-30	to	11	a.m.
Midday meal	....	11	to	12	a.m.
Industrial Training	....	12	to	4	p.m.
Cleaning	....	4	to	4-30	p.m.
Games	....	4-30	to	5-30	p.m.
Evening meal	....	5-30	to	6	p.m.
Locking for school	....	6	to	6-15	p.m.
Evening prayer	....	6-15	to	6-30	p.m.
Night School	....	6-30	to	8	p.m.
					in winter and
	....	6-30	to	8-30	p.m.
					in summer.
Lock-up	....	8	to	9	p.m.

During factory hours the boys attend the school for two hours.

Radio:—

Was installed in the year 1939. It worked for a few months only.

HOME LEAVE.

As an aid to our correctional programme, we introduced the scheme of granting leave to the desirous and deserving inmates of this jail, in order to enable them to go home and spend a few days with their parents and other relations. During this leave, from the time they leave the jail gate to the time their leave expires, they are not under any restraint or supervision. Each boy at the time of proceeding on leave is given a letter of authority. This, the boy is advised to show to the law officers or even to any other person who wishes to know that he has authority to be there and has not escaped from the legal custody. They go out in their private clothes. If they do not have any they are allowed to get suitable clothes made, if they have any money to their credit.

The experiment covers a period of six years and three months, *i.e.*, from 1st October 1939 to 31st December 1945. During this period 79 boys have been on home leave. They all returned to the jail at the expiry of their leave. There was no escape nor even an overstaya.

The number of boys allowed Home Leave during the last five years is given below:—

9 in 1939
11 in 1940

16 in 1941
 5 in 1942
 8 in 1943
 18 in 1944 and
 12 in 1945

The number sent on Home leave is not so much as we wanted due to the restriction in transportation and curtailment of trains.

We write in every case to the district authorities of the districts concerned. We have received reports from the authorities in all cases. There has been no case of abuse of the privilege. We are averse to making a reference to the district authorities in such cases, but in the absence of social services in the province, this is the only course open to us.

A short note as to how we make our selection may be of some interest:—

We exclude from this experiment all inmates who are in for dacoity, theft, coining, forgery and poisoning, as pointed out in our selection for the factory work.

In the absence of trained social workers who could give us reliable history based on the statements of the parents, siblings, associates, teachers, and employers, we had to depend entirely on the life history given by the boy himself, and we found in the above cases there is greater likelihood of giving incorrect and misleading information. Consequently only about half the population was available for this experiment.

The information required from the case history is:—

1. That there is no history of severe and frequent emotional disturbances.
2. That there is no history of frequent stealing and lying.

We look for the following information from our own observations:—

1. That there is no evidence of marked mental deficiency.
2. That he is not an inadequate personality and likely to be easily led away.
3. That he is not a shut-in-personality, *i.e.*, he has no leanings towards psychosis.
4. That he takes part in the games and has some idea of team spirit.

If he showed any of the defects we had to make an attempt to bring about an adjustment through our educational, vocational and recreational programme. If we were not satisfied with the results, we left him out.

For the final selection we saw.

1. That he has parents, brothers and sisters and, if married, wife and family and that he has a great desire to see them.
2. That his parents own some property or he himself owns a little property.
3. That he bears no grudge against the people who, he thought, were responsible for the imprisonment.

It was explained to him that this great privilege was being extended as a reward for the habit of work and good conduct and it is hoped that it will be an inducement for greater efforts in future in both these directions.

Out of these 79 boys who were given leave,
61 were from outside factories,
2 were from outside school,
and 16 were from inside the jail.

All the outside factory boys except one who was given money from the Juvenile Jail Boys Fund paid the journey expenses out of the wages earned from the factory work.

The two school boys inside the jail paid the expenses out of the money received from home.

14 boys from inside the jail paid the expenses out of the money received from home. Two were much too poor. The jail defrayed their expenses.

The ratio of boys sent on Home leave to the jail population is given as under.

One out of every 10 in the years 1939 to 1941.
One out of every 38 boys in 1942,
One out of every 21 boys in 1943,
One out of every 10 boys in 1944,
and one out of every 15 boys in 1945.

Out of the 79 boys:—

- 1 had one year's sentence and at the time he was given leave he had 6 months to serve.
- 1 had one and half year's sentence and at the time of proceeding on leave had between 3 and 6 months to serve.
- 6 had 2 years' sentence and at the time of going on leave had between one year and one year 3 months to serve.
- 1 had 2 years sentence and at the time of going on leave, had between 9 months and one year to serve.
- 1 had 2½ years' sentence and at the time of proceeding on leave, had 11 months and 23 days to serve.

34 had 3 years' sentence:—

- 4 had between 6 and 9 months,
- 5 had between 9 months and one year,
- 8 had between one year and one year three months.
- 9 had between one year three months and one year six months,
- 5 had between one year nine months and two years, to serve.
- 3 had between 2 years and 2 years 4 months to serve.

12 had four years' sentence:—

- 2 had between 1 year and 1 year 3 months,
- 3 had between 1 year 8 months and 2 years,
- 6 had between 2 years 3 months and 2 years 6 months to serve.
- 1 had between 2 years 9 months and 3 years to serve.

15 had 5 years' sentence:—

- 2 had between 1 year to 1 year 3 months,
- 1 had between 1 year 3 months and one year 9 months.
- 4 had between 1 year 9 months to 2 years,
- 1 had between 2 years and 2 years 3 months,
- 2 had between 2 years 3 months and 2 years and 6 months,
- 3 had between 2 years and 6 months and 2 years and 9 months.
- 2 had between 2 years 9 months and 3 years to serve.
- 1 had 6½ years' sentence; he had 1 year 6 months to serve at the time of going on leave,

6 boys had 7 years sentence:—

- 3 had between 1 year 4 months and 2 years to serve,
- 1 had 2 years 10 months to serve,
- 2 had between 3 years and 3 years 6 months to serve.
- 1 boy had 20 years sentence and at the time of going on leave had 15 years and 5 months to serve.

79 Total

The minimum sentence of a boy sent on Home leave is 1 year and the maximum is 20 years. The average comes to 3 years 11 months, 5 days.

The unexpired period of sentence at the time of going on Home leave varies from 6 months to 15 years 5 months.

The average unexpired period comes to 1 year 11 months, 27 days.

CHAPTER III.

REHABILITATION.

Rehabilitation resolves into eight separate headings:—

- I. Employment in Outside Factories.
- II. Work in Outside Fields.
- III. Training in Trade or Profession inside the Jail.
- IV. Utilisation of Outside Educational institutions.
- V. Securing Employment after release.
- VI. Help from the "Juvenile Jail Boys Fund."
- VII. Help from the Government Grant.
- VIII. After-care work.

1. *Employment in Outside Factories.*

The present system of finding employment in outside factories started on June 1, 1939, and covers a period of six years and a half.

The method consists in apprenticing our boys while serving the sentence, in a factory or an institution or under an employer of labour. When at work, there is no surveillance by the jail and the boy works side by side with the free labour; goes there on his own, and returns to the jail in the evening after the day's work is over. The wages he earns are credited to him after making deductions for food, working clothes, etc. (Deductions on account of food was stopped from November 1944 and replaced by deductions for the Juvenile Jail Boys' Fund).

The following firms and institutions were approached with a view to seeking their active co-operation in putting this scheme in practice.

(1) Mr. Clark, the Manager of the Indian Wood Product Company gave employment to 6 boys at nine pies per working hour, *i.e.*, Rs. 11-4-0 a month. There is no work on Sundays and there are no wages. The number was raised to 8 in 1940. The present Manager, Mr. Morgan increased the number of boys from 8 to 14 in 1944 and the wages from nine pies to eleven pies per working hour in 1945.

The boys in this factory get a dearness allowance of Rs. 5.

The total income of these boys is now Rs. 18 p.m.

(2) Mr. Sinha, the Manager of the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Factory, Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly, offered employment to 6 boys in his factory at as. 4 a day which was raised to as. 5 a day in case of boys who had been in the factory for one year or over.

These boys got a dearness allowance of about Rs. 15 a month and their monthly earnings run from Rs. 20 to Rs. 24.

Mr. Mukandi Lal, the present Manager, increased the number of boys from 8 to 12 in August 1944.

(3) Mr. Haddow, the then Director of the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar agreed to take 12 boys at Rs. 9 p.m.

The boys work on Sundays. The present Director, Dr. Minnet increased the number of boys from 12 to 18.

Boys working in the Institute get Rs. 14 p.m. as dearness allowance and their monthly wages come to Rs. 23.

Thus in the beginning we secured employment for 24. The number was increased to 28 in 1940 and to 44 in 1944. This is roughly $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total population of the institution.

It was explained to the factories that the proposed scheme is intended to find employment for suitable inmates of the juvenile jail. The boys will be ready to start work at the opening hours. They will return to the jail after the day's work is over. They will sleep in the jail. The wages are not to be handed over to them but given to a jail official deputed for the purpose. Wages will be credited to the boy's account after making deduction for food and incidental expenses. The amount to the credit will be handed over to the individual concerned on release. The factory authorities were asked to report to the jail without hesitation if they were not satisfied with the work or conduct of any boys. They were also informed that they were in no way concerned with the safe custody of the boys and have no responsibility in case of escape.

The matter was referred to Government who gave their approval to the scheme. It was decided that the boys should pay for the food and clothing, done in the beginning. It was a later idea that no deduction for food or other incidental expenses should be made till the boys have Rs. 50 to their credit. The Government agreed to it, and it was brought into force from 1st January 1940. The object of this step was to enable the boy to have a substantial amount to his credit in comparatively short time. In February 1942, it was decided not to deduct food charges from the boys working in the Turpentine and Rosin Factory as these boys were comparatively low paid and were not able to have sufficient money by the time they were due for release. The wages in this factory were increased more than in other factories in August 1943, so it was decided to deduct food charges from these boys as well.

Deductions for food charges were made at the rate of Rs. 2-14-6 p.m. This amount became a nominal charge from 1942 onward as prices had gone up 4 times.

In November 1944, it was decided to stop deductions for food.

Instead the boys contribute towards the "Juvenile Jail Boys Fund."

As regards our selection for outdoor work we had to depend a great deal on the history given by the boy himself. We found in the beginning there was a great deal of indifference, suspicion and even hostility and history taking was a tedious and laborious job. Each history took a long time to prepare partly because of the absence of desire on the part of the boys to give out the past, partly because of their wilful opposition and partly also because of the inability to bring to memory the past due to mental retardation or ignorance.

When the experiment was first started the population of the jail was 150, of which half had life sentences or were in for dacoity, theft or coining. We left them out after preparing the life history of half a dozen cases. We found that they were not able to give their history or gave misleading or inaccurate information. It is however, not our intention to deprive them of the benefits of outside factory work, but for want of trained social workers, who could give us the histories based on the statements of parents, siblings, relations, playmates, employers, etc., we have to wait till such time the requisite machinery comes into existence.

In the beginning, we trained one member of the staff to take histories and devised a form for it (given in appendix No. II). Later the training was extended to every other member of Executive staff and history taking became a regular part of the duty of every official. History of every inmate is recorded.

We satisfied ourselves on the following points:

1. There is no history of frequent lying, stealing or truancy.
2. There is no history of frequent emotional outbursts in the shape of quarrels or violence.
3. He is not a case of marked mental deficiency. The only way we can judge the degree of mental deficiency is by means of educational tests, *i.e.*, if the boy passed the tests in the prescribed time, we classed him as of normal intelligence. If he took double the time, we called him feeble-minded and, if we found him uneducable, we called him imbecile. These tests, rough as they are, and open to criticism were the only ones we could use. (There were no intelligence tests in this province suitable for the requirements of the people).
4. He is not a shut-in personality and that we easily saw from his social dealings.
5. He is not an inadequate personality and is likely to be easily led away.
6. He has interest in games and has the team spirit, and submits

to rules and orders and there is consequent awakening of social sense.

7. He has the habit of work. There is no point in selecting a boy who is work-shy. Work shyness means he is either sick of body or of mind or both. The cause had to be found out and he had to be cured before we decided on his selection for factory work.

8. Preference is given to those boys who were badly off and needed work and financial help on release.

9. After enquiring of each boy whether he is desirous of working in the factory the final selection is made.

10. The boys are brought up and a short talk on the following lines is given to them—

“This is a new experiment not only for this institution but for the province and possibly for the whole country. All those who are interested in the social welfare of the youngsters who are unfortunate enough to come under the attention of law will look forward to seeing the results of this experiment. It is up to you to see that the experiment is a success and deserves being taken up at other places.”

In order to make it a success you must always bear in mind the following points:—

1. “With regard to your individual self—you have now been given freedom long before the law allowed it. Not only that you are being helped to earn your livelihood and learn a profession, but the money you earn in this way will help you to start life afresh, especially if you have no means after release. We are trusting you, and you must show us that you are worthy of that trust.

2. “You must have the good name of the institution always before you because of the interest this institution has in your welfare. This institution gives you health, education and the vocation you like to choose so as to enable you to take up a profession after release. It has now succeeded in getting you employment while you are still inmate. You must reciprocate by showing us, and in the interest of other boys who need employment that you have acquired good conduct and habit of hard work. If you do anything wrong or get slack, the factory will give the institution a bad name, and you will deprive other boys of the opportunity that is being extended to you.

3. “Further you must think of the interest of your employer. He has taken you for the work and is paying you a reasonable wage. You must show that you are a good worker and that you are worthy of the pay that is being given to you. And above all you have to satisfy him that you are as good a worker as any one else.”

The experiment has been going on for six years and seven months *i.e.*, from June 1, 1939 to December 31, 1945. During this period 275 boys got the opportunity of working in outside factory.

At the time of selection for factory work.

- 24 boys had less than 6 months of unexpired period of sentence.
- 36 boys had between 6 months and 1 year of unexpired period of sentence.
- 119 boys had between 1 year and 2 years of unexpired period of sentence.
- 41 boys had between 2 years and 2 years 6 months of unexpired period of sentence.
- 23 boys had between 2 years 6 months and 3 years of unexpired period of sentence.
- 21 boys had between 3 years and 4 years of unexpired period of sentence.
- 7 boys had between 4 years and 4 years 6 months of unexpired period of sentence.
- 4 boys had between 4 years 6 months and 5 years of unexpired period of sentence.

275 Total.

With regard to the length of sentence:—

- 3 boys had less than 1 year sentence.
- 18 boys had between 1 year and 2 years sentence.
- 50 boys had 2 years sentence.
- 6 boys had between 2 years and 3 years sentence.
- 100 boys had 3 years sentence.
- 36 boys had 4 years sentence.
- 3 boys had between 4 and 5 years sentence.
- 38 boys had 5 years sentence.
- 1 boy had 6 years sentence.
- 1 boy had 6½ years sentence.
- 17 boys had 7 years sentence.
- 2 boys had 10 years sentence.

275 Total.

The length of sentence of boys sent to work in outside factories varies from 1 year to 10 years. The average comes to 3 years 7 months.

The minimum unexpired of sentence of a boy sent to work in outside factory is 8 months and the maximum is 5 years. The average comes to 2 years 2 months.

With regard to ages at the time of selection for factory work:—

- 3 boys were 16 years of age.
- 32 boys were 17 years of age.
- 55 boys were 18 years of age.
- 94 boys were 19 years of age.
- 65 boys were 20 years of age.
- 20 boys were 21 years of age.
- 6 boys were 22 years of age.

275 Total

There was one escape from amongst these 275 boys, during the last 6½ years. He disappeared while returning from the factory in the evening. One factory is over a mile, the other about 2 miles and the third at a distance of 4 miles. The boys go to the factories on their own and return on their own.

The particulars and the statement of the boys who escaped is given in Appendix IV.

We took in 47 boys during this period, nine for misconduct, one for being work-shy, four because of illness, and thirty-three on account of sufficient earning. We consider Rs. 100 to 150 sufficient to start life afresh. Whenever a boy saves Rs. 100 and is not due for release, we take him in and give opportunity to another deserving boy. In 1944, the maximum amount that a boy was allowed to earn was raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 and in 1945 it was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 as a temporary measure.

We consider these ten boys as our failures:—

1. No. 7051. Caste Brahmin.

He was convicted under Section 323 I.P.C. (causing hurt) by the Sessions Judge, Cawnpore, on 12th October 1938, and was sentenced to 2 years R.I.

He was selected for work in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute on 1st August 1939 and had one year, one month and six days yet to serve. It was found that he was associating with the bad characters of the neighbouring villages instead of devoting time to the work. He was taken in on 12th January 1940, after having worked in the Institute for about 5 months. He was released on 1st July 1940, and we find that he is again in the hands of the Police.

The interesting feature of the case is that the boys themselves observed his misbehaviour and reported as to his unsuitability and said that he was bringing discredit to the good name of the institution.

2. No. 7101. Caste Pathan.

He was convicted under Section 326 I.P.C. (causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapons) on 26th August 1939, and was sentenced to two years R.I. He was sent on extra-mural labour on 4th March 1940, and had one year 5 months and 5 days to serve at the time of selection.

He was sent out in view of the shortage of Muslim boys in one of the factories much against our better judgment. He found the work much too heavy for him, and after a few days of work he reported sick and insisted on saying that he was suffering from 'pneumonia' while it was only a case of mild bronchitis. After recovery, he was asked whether he would work. He said. "No. The work is too

heavy." He was taken in on 11th March, 1940, and effort was made to create habit of work in him. Though there was interest and habit of work to a great extent at the time of his release, but it was not to our satisfaction.

It is interesting to note that this boy is the only son of a widowed mother who lived in extreme poverty but always kept him provided with food, clothing and even pocket money. The boy never did any work. In case he required money and the mother refused to give he took it by force. Eventually he committed a very serious assault on her and for this he was convicted.

3. No. 6991. Caste Gaderia.

He was convicted under Sections 376/326 I.P.C. (Rape and causing grievous hurt with dangerous weapon) on 25th May, 1938, and was sentenced to 5 years R.I. by the Additional Sessions Judge, Cawnpore.

He was selected for work in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute on 27th September, 1940, and had two years, 2 months and 8 days to serve. He worked there for about a month and a half. He sold his private pair of shoes and then attempted to break open the leather factory in order to steal another pair of shoes. He was caught red-handed and was taken in on 12th November, 1940. He was also caught red-handed when cooking special food for himself.

History shows that his mother died when he was 5 years of age and he was given to petty stealing.

4. No. 7405 Caste Brahmin.

He was convicted u/s 147/323 I.P.C. (Rioting and causing hurt) on 3rd March 1941 and was sentenced to 3 years R.I.

Selected for extramural labour on 18th October 1942 and was sent to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute. Was taken in on 23rd May 1943 for bringing 'biris' inside the jail.

5. No. 7473. Caste Brahmin.

He was convicted u/s 376 I.P.C. (Rape) on 15th April 1942 and was sentenced to 3 years R.I.

He worked in the Institute from 1st June 1943 to 12th December 1943. The other boys of the gang came to know that he sold a pair of trousers belonging to the jail and in spite of the offer of a share in the sale proceeds, they reported the matter to the authorities.

6. No. 7415. Caste Chamar.

He was convicted u/s 323/325/149 I.P.C. (Causing grievous hurt and rioting, and was sentenced to 3 years and 3 months R.I.)

He was selected for work in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute on 2nd April 1943 and had 1 year 7 months and one day yet to serve. On the farm of the Institute, he came in contact with an outside labourer of bad habits. He took country liquor in his company. The other boys of his gang reported the matter to the Jail and the boy was taken in on 1st January 1944.

7. No. 7469. Caste Ahir.

He was convicted u/s 304 I.P.C. (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder) and was sentenced to 4 years R.I.

He was sent to work in the Turpentine and Rosin Factory on 3rd January 1944. While going to the factory he separated himself from the rest of the boys and went to the factory alone. He was detained on 25th January 1945.

8. No. 7481. Caste Chamar.

He was convicted u/s 307/147 I.P.C. (Attempt to murder and rioting) and sentenced to 3½ years R.I.

He was sent to work in the Turpentine and Rosin Factory on 5th December 1943 and was detained on 25th January 1945 for conniving at the irregularity committed by another boy.

9. No. 79. Caste Pathan.

He was convicted u/s 307 I.P.C. (Attempt to murder) and sentenced to 3 years R.I.

He was sent to work in the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute on 23rd March 1944 and was detained on 9th November 1944 for offending the religious susceptibility of another boy by attempting to cut off the pig-tail.

10. No. 71. Caste Dhobi.

He was convicted u/s 304/149/ I.P.C. (Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and rioting) and sentenced to 3 years R.I.

He was sent to work in the Turpentine and Rosin Factory on 1st February 1944 and was detained on 25th December 1944 for stealing brass utensil of another boy.

215 boys have been released during this period. We have received reports from the District Authorities concerned about 206 boys:—

7 reports are adverse:—

5 from 1939 to 1941, releases.
1 from 1942, releases.
1 from 1944, releases.

Brief particulars of the seven boys are given below:—

1. No. 6956.

He beat his brother's wife who had run away to her parent's house.

2. No. 6920.

He remained untraceable for some time and was arrested u/s 109 Cr. P. C. (Vagrancy).

3. No. 7051.

There were four reports of violence and assaults against him. Once he was arrested u/s 151 of Cr. P. C. (continuing in an assembly likely to disturb public peace), and was in Jail for 14 days.

4. No. 6962.

His whereabouts are not known.

5. No. 7060.

He was arrested u/s 325/323/147 I.P.C. (Rioting and causing grievous hurt).

6. No. 6866.

He is reported to have a suspected character and lives with his brother who is involved in a case u/s 457 I.P.C. (Lurking house trespass).

7. No. 7415.

He was detained from work in the outside factory on 1st January 1944.

He was involved in a case u/s 302 I.P.C. alleged murder of two young boys. He wrote to friends in the Jails that he was going to be hanged and probably was executed.

The remaining 199 boys are settled and are leading the life of law-abiding citizens.

The factory people are pleased with both conduct and work of our boys. They find them better workers and are prepared to give them employment if there is vacancy.

Large number of the released boys could have got employment in the factories if they wanted. But only 24 accepted it. 16 resigned. Eight are left in the factories.

It is obvious that others found themselves out of harmony in town and reverted to village life.

The total earnings of 275 boys who have had the opportunity of outside factory work during the last 6½ years come to Rs. 34,222-14-10.

Expenditure:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Deductions for food	2,018	11	9
Contributions to the "Juvenile Jail Boys Fund"	2,132	13	0
Expenditure by the boys themselves on working clothes, shoes, extra fuel, etc	6,722	8	2
Total expenditure ..	10,874	0	11

Balance handed over to the released boys or at the credit of 44 boys going out to the factory and 13 boys taken in Rs. 23,348-13-11.

The boys deposit their monthly earnings into the Post Office Savings Bank and the pass books are kept by the Superintendent for safe custody. Further information regarding the individual boys sent to outside work during the period is given in Appendix 3 (A.B.C. D.E. & F.)

1. Regarding 44 boys who are still working in the factories and 19 boys who are taken in:—

Table 'A' gives the jail number of the boy, the offence, the convicting section, period of imprisonment and the period the inmate had to serve when he was selected for the outside factories. Table B factory, the wages earned up to 31st December 1945, the amount deducted for food, clothing, etc., and the balance the boy had to his credit on 31st December 1945.

2. Regarding 215 boys who were released during this period.

Table 'C' gives the particulars (Jail number, offence, sentence, etc.) of 28 boys released from various factories in the year 1945. Particulars of 187 boys released before 31, 12, 44 are given in 1939-44 Report.

Table 'D' gives the particulars (Jail number, earning, etc.) of 28 boys released in the year 1945. Particulars of 187 boys released before 31, 12, 44 are given in the 1939-44 Report.

Table 'E' shows the earnings, deductions, amount expended by the boys and the amount to their credit according to the Factories.

Table 'F' shows the total earnings, expenditure and amount to the credit of the boys.

II. OUTSIDE FIELD WORK

This year we added Field work to other outlets we have.

A plot of land outside the jail was selected for the purpose and four boys have been given an opportunity for work. Rs. 40 have been given to them for purchase of seeds, etc.

Average of sentence of boys allowed outside Field work is 3 years.

Unexpired period of the sentence of the boys varies from 2 years 1 month to 2 years 5 months. The average unexpired period comes to 2 years 3 months.

III. TRAINING IN TRADE OR PROFESSION INSIDE THE JAIL

We realized that only a small proportion of our inmates could be given the benefit of employment in outside factories and earning wages, *i.e.*, 44 boys out of the total population which ranges between 160 to 190. In order to enable the other boys to have profession and money at the time of release, we fixed 2 years as qualifying period for trade or profession. When a boy is declared qualified he can take up "Private Work." The amount ~~be realised~~ from the sale of articles he makes goes to his account till such time he saves Rs. 100 when he is expected to do the State Work if still in jail. Lately the amount was raised to Rs. 150.

If he has no money we give him money to purchase material to start work.

DETAILS OF EARNINGS OF THE BOYS FROM INSIDE THE JAIL.

Serial No.	Name of factory	Number of boys doing private work	Money given from Govt. grant to start work			Earnings in 1945			Total earnings up to 31-12-45		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Tailoring factory	11	30	0	0	172	9	3	288	7	9
2	Weaving Factory	13	180	0	0	314	11	0	736	10	0
3	Carpentry Factory ..	7	50	0	0	6	5	9	101	15	0
4	Lacquered Toy Factory ..	6	48	0	0	152	7	6	312	11	9
5	Leather Factory.	11	98	0	0	735	7	0	1,125	4	0
6	Garden ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	7	0
7	Poultry ..	5	..	..	..	12	15	3	70	3	3
8	Band ..	10	..	..	..	25	0	0	45	0	0
9	Printing Press	4	..	..	..	4	2	0	4	2	0
10	Sericulture ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	Bee Farming ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	Masonry ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	87	346	0	0	1,424	10	6	2,875	12	9

75 boys had qualified and their earnings come to	Rs. 2,489 15 3
12 boys who had not qualified earned	Rs. 385 13 6
	Rs. 2,875 12 9

The training in industry is given on class system as is done in the School. Each of the following industries is divided into four classes. Each class extends over a period of six months and has a prescribed course. At the end of six months the boys are examined. Those who come up to the mark are promoted to the next higher class.

Band was introduced in 1941. It consists of 6 bag-pipes, two tenor drums, 4 side drums and a big drum. Sanction was given in the latter part of 1943 to send out the band to function in the neighbourhood. There was no occasion in the year 1943. Band was sent to outside localities six times in the years 1944 and 1945. The earning of band boys is Rs. 45. The band continued to go out once a month with party of boys for route march. The band is under charge of a trained band master.

Selected boys practise band for one hour in the morning. They are not exempted from factory work or school.

The last examination in the year (1945) in factory work was held in October 1945.

The synopsis of the result is given as under:—

Tailoring Factory:—

	No. of boys examined	No. of boys promoted	No. of boys given double promotions
Class I	.. 8	8	..
Class II	.. 2	2	..
Class III	.. 4	4	..
Class IV	.. ..	..	..

Four boys have qualified.

Lacquered:—

Class I	.. 3	3	..
Class II	.. 2	2	..
Class III	.. 1	1	1
Class IV	.. ..	..	..

Qualified boys three.

Carpentry:—

Class I	.. 5	4	1
Class II	.. 2	2	..
Class III	.. 1	1	..
Class IV	.. 3	2	..

Qualified boys two.

Leather Factory:—

Class I	..	4	4	..
Class II	..	5	3	..
Class III	..	3	3	..
Class IV	..	2	2	..

Qualified boys six.

From this year boys who have passed IV Class and are qualified to work on their own are given a certificate or proficiency. A pro forma of the certificate is given in Appendix V.

IV. UTILIZATION OF OUTSIDE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

If any boy wishes to continue studies beyond the standard provided in the Jail school, he gets facilities. There are 9 boys in the English class. We have no hesitation in using studies for rehabilitation purposes. We had one boy (No. 18) who had studied up to IX class. In this case we thought our best approach to rehabilitation would be to allow him to continue studies. We got him admitted in the local college. He used to go to school on his own, and come back on his own.

A second boy (No. 7444) has a life sentence. He passed the Vernacular Middle Examination from outside. We helped him to pass the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination in English. He was admitted in the IX class of the same college. He topped the list and is now in the X class.

Two others (Nos. 139 and 140) who were students at the time of conviction were admitted in class VI of the same college in 1941. Both were successful at the Annual Examination—one securing the 3rd position in the class. They were released in 1945.

Another boy (Nos. 261) was admitted into the Institution in July 1945. He too was a student of IX class at the time of conviction. He was admitted in IX class of the same college.

Five boys so far have been given opportunity of attending outside school. Three released.

The remaining two boys go to school on their own and come back on their own. The Jail defrays expenses for the education of these boys.

One boy was being prepared for Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination in English but before he could sit for the Examination he was released.

The length of sentence of boys allowed to attend outside school

varies from 1 year to 20 years. The average comes to 6 years 2 months.

The minimum unexpired period of sentence when the boy was allowed to go to outside school is 9½ months and the maximum is 16 years 4 months. The average comes to 5 years 1 month.

V. EMPLOYMENT AFTER RELEASE.

Employment is found for boys after release.

21 boys were provided with jobs in the local factories:—

3 in 1943,
8 in 1944, and
10 in 1945.

(Boys were helped to find employment in the year 1939 to 1942, but no record has been kept).

So far 24 boys were found employment after release. Sixteen resigned. 8 still working in the factories.

HOME FOR RELEASED BOYS.

A home has recently been started to provide accommodation to our released boys who have employment in Bareilly and have no place to live. Six boys have so far taken advantage.

VI. HELP FROM THE "JUVENILE JAIL BOYS FUND"

From 1st of November 1944, we stopped monthly deduction of Rs. 2-14-6 for food from the wages of boys and started a systematic contribution to the "Juvenile Jail Boys Fund" at the following rates:

Monthly wages.	Monthly contribution.
Monthly earnings less than Rs. 12	
" " between Rs. 12 and Rs. 15	Rs. 2 p.m.
" " " Rs. 15 and Rs. 20	Rs. 3 p.m.
" " over Rs. 20	Rs. 5

The Fund is managed by a Committee of six boys—3 representatives from outside factories and 3 from boys inside the Jail. The Superintendent acts as Chairman. The Fund is meant to create a spirit of mutual help so that the boys may not always be looking for help from outside sources.

Suggestion of formation of fund on these lines comes from my wife.

STATEMENT OF THE "JUVENILE JAIL BOYS FUND"
UP TO 31-12-44

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.
Unclaimed money of boys	163 5 0		
Contribution by boys to the Fund ..	266 0 0	Help given to 37 boys for Hobby Class, etc.	258 0 3
Sale proceeds of correctional and rehabilitational Reports and Summary ..	110 7 6	Total Expenditure	258 0 3
		Balance ..	281 12 3

STATEMENT OF THE FUND FOR THE YEAR 1945.

Balance on 1-1-45	281 12 3	Aid to 33 boys at the time of release or after release ..	1082 11 9
Sale proceeds of correctional and Rehabilitational Report and Summary ..	49 2 0	Expenditure ..	1,082 11 9
Unclaimed money of boys	29 6 3	Balance on 31-12-1945 ..	1,185 5 9
Contribution by boys to the Fund ..	1,907 13 0	Total ..	2,268 1 6
Total ..	2268 1 6		

VII. HELP FROM GOVERNMENT GRANT.

We have also been giving monetary aid to the boys from the Government Grant for starting "Private work," for Hobby Class and for tools, etc., at the time of release.

A statement of monetary help from the Government Grant is given as under:—

	1943			1944			1945		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Money given to Hobby Class ..	224	8	0	200	0	0	110	0	0
Money given to start private work ..	56	0	0	100	0	0	190	0	0
Money given to the boys at the time of release for tools, etc. ..	130	0	0	500	0	0	..	..	..
Money given to 4 boys for outside field work ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
Total ..	410	8	0	800	0	0	340	0	0

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT GRANT

1943:—

	224	8	0	given to	30	boys for Hobby Class.
	56	0	0	given to	24	boys for Private work.
	130	0	0	given to	3	boys at release for tools, etc.
Total ..	<u>410</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>57</u>	

1944:—

	200	0	0	given to	20	boys for Hobby Class.
	70	0	0	given to	8	boys (qualified) for Private Work.
	30	0	0	given to	3	boys (not qualified) for Private work.
	500	0	0	given to	17	boys at the time of release.
Total ..	<u>800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>48</u>	

1945:—

	110	0	3	given to	22	boys for Hobby Class.
	190	0	0	given to	19	boys for Private work.
	40	0	0	given to	4	boys for "Field Work."
Total ..	<u>340</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>		<u>45</u>	

G. Total Rs. 1,550 8 3 given to 150 boys.

In addition Rs. 50 14 0 were given to a number of released boys from the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Fund. This is also predominantly State Money.

VIII. FOLLOW UP WORK

(a) 215 boys were released during this period from outside factories and we have received reports from the District Authorities about 206 boys, 7 are in the hands of law and the remaining 199 boys are fixed in life and are leading the life of law abiding citizens.

(b) Till 1943, our follow-up work was limited to boys released from outside factories. From the year 1944, we started getting reports from the District Authorities about boys released from inside the Jail as well. 98 boys were released in the years 1944 and 1945. We have received reports about 73. All these 73 boys are leading the life of law abiding citizens.

To sum up, so far 300 boys have been allowed to go out of the jail without any escort:

- 275 for work in outside factories,
- 16 for "Home leave" from inside the jail,
- 5 to attend outside school,
- and 4 for work in outside field.

The experiment covers a period of six years and a half. There was one escape. The escapee's statement is given in Appendix 5.

50 boys go out every day—44 to outside factories, 2 to the local school, and 4 for outside field work.

The length of sentence in case of boys allowed out varies from one year to life sentence and the average sentence comes to 3 years 6 months.

The minimum unexpired part of sentence when the boys were allowed out is 6 months and the maximum 16½ years, and the average comes to 2 years 2 months.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The earnings of 275 boys who worked in outside factories	=34,222	14	10
The earning of 87 boys from inside the Jail who were allowed Private Work	=2,875	12	9
Total earning of 362 boys who worked in outside factories as well as of the boys who were allowed private work	=37,098	11	7

CHAPTER IV.

A. Analysis of 279 boys who have had the opportunity of work in outside factories and in outside Fields during this period.
and B. Progress.

A. THE ANALYSIS.

The analysis of 279 boys who were given the opportunity of employment on extra-mural labour is given below:—

1. Parental influence:

(i) Both parents alive 126 cases.

(ii) Both parents dead 43 cases.

Out of these 43 cases.

When the patient was 5 years of age or under.	} Father died in 15 cases. Mother died in 15 cases.
When the patient was between 6 and 10 years of age.	} Father died in 18 cases. Mother died in 13 cases.
When the patient was between 11 and 15 years of age.	} Father died in 5 cases. Mother died in 6 cases.
When the patient was over 15 years of age.	} Father died in 2 cases. Mother died in 4 cases.

(iii) One parent dead:—

(a) Father died in 64 cases,

(b) Mother died in 46 cases.

Out of the 64 cases of father's death—

In 17 cases father died when the patient was under 5 years of age.

In 27 cases father died when the patient was between 6 and 10

~~In 15 classes father died when the patient was between 11 and~~

In 15 cases father died when the patient was between 11 and 15 years of age.

In 5 cases father died when the patient was over 15 years of age.

Out of 46 cases of mother's death—

In 10 cases the mother died when the patient was 5 years of age or under,

In 16 cases the mother died when the patient was between 6 and 10 years of age.

In 14 cases the mother died when the patient was between 11 and 15 years of age.

In 6 cases the mother died when the patient was over 15 years of age.

To sum up—out of the 154 cases of death of one or both parents, 43 boys lost one or both parents before they attained the age of 5.

2. *Father and mother relationship:—*

22 boys had already been released before the idea came to our mind. It left only 257 boys to make enquiries from.

According to the statement of the boys:—192 were apparently amicable, 30 were cases of parental disharmony. In 35 cases one parent died when the patient was very young.

Apparent amicability may be due to the 'husband worship' that is customary or may be due to the highly inhibited nature of the wife where the discontent is only visible through paths of least resistance, *e.g.*, dreams.

3. *Treatment by parents:—*

Good	..	..	150
Strict harsh or bad	..	..	129
			<hr/>
			279
			<hr/>
Father harsh	..	..	88
Brother harsh	..	..	5
Mother harsh	..	..	18
Both parents harsh	..	..	13
Mother and brother harsh	..	..	2
Father and brother harsh	..	..	3
			<hr/>
			129
			<hr/>

Boys who through harsh and bad treatment of parents left home:—

(a) Periodically 4

(b) For good 1

i.e., 5 boys out of roughly 180 either left home periodically or for good.

In 62 out of 93 cases of harsh and bad treatment by the father or the brother—the mother sided with the child against the father or the brother.

4. *Position in the family:—*

Eldest	..	..	60	
Youngest	..	..	74	(3 out of these 131 were
In between	..	..	131	cases where there
Only child	..	..	14	were step-brothers
			<hr/>	and step sisters).
			279	

The youngest child is made a great fuss of by all the members of the family, also the only child and the only male child. The male child invariably gets better treatment than the female children.

The members of the family foster the habit of giving him everything without his deserving it or working for it.

5. *Association in the pre-school age:—*

Mixed freely	..	..	..	255
Had no opportunity to mix	..	..	..	6
Not allowed to mix	..	..	..	17
Did not mix because the boys ridiculed him..				1
				<hr/>
				279
				<hr/>

6. *Sex experiences:—*

(a) Married and had sex experience	90
(out of these 90, 25 had sex experience between 10 and 15 years of age, 65 had sex experience when over 15).	
(b) Married but had no sex experience	.. .. 38
(c) Unmarried and had sex experience	.. .. 41
(d) Unmarried and had no sex experience with opposite-sex	.. .. 104
(e) Unmarried and had sex experience with same sex	.. 6
	<hr/>
	.. 279
	<hr/>

Out of the total 279 boys—

142 had no sex experience

137 had sex experience. (Out of these 137 boys who had sex experience, 14 had experience of homo-sexuality.

*(All this is based on the boys' statement).

As regards age of puberty, or awakening of the sex desires, history shows:—

2	reached puberty when 10 years of age.
2	.....11.....
3	.....12.....
16	.....13.....
37	.....14.....
62	.....15.....
56	.....16.....
8	.....17.....
2	.....18.....
	<hr/>

The population on the date was 189. One boy was 13 years and had not yet attained the age of puberty. The average age of puberty comes to 15, against 11 of the Reformatory School boys.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS OPPOSITE SEX

Considered opposite sex as sisters	..	137	
Not keen on the opposite sex	..	47	
			184 Population 196

7. Distribution according to Caste:—

Hindu High caste	..	..	88
Hindu Low caste	..	..	139
			227
Muslim	..	..	52
			279

According to 1941 census of the province, there is one high caste to 3 low caste; our ratio is 1 high caste to $1\frac{1}{3}$ low caste. This shows the prevalence of crime of violence in the high caste. Unlike Reformatory School, where admissions are predominantly for crimes of acquisition, there 1 high caste and 6 low caste.

There are $8\frac{1}{2}$ million Mohammadans and $47\frac{1}{2}$ Hindu, *i.e.*, roughly 1 Mohammadan to 6 Hindus. Ratio here comes to 1 to every $4\frac{1}{2}$.

8. Residence:—

From rural areas	..	..	..	256
From urban areas	..	..	..	23
				279

Rural population is $49\frac{1}{2}$ million and urban 7 million, *i.e.*, 1 urban to 7 rural. Our ratio is 1 urban to 11-rural. The admission in the Reformatory School is 50:50.

Rural life is mostly agricultural and 'pastoral.' In urban life one finds "industries, trade, transport, public administration, professions, domestic servants, and persons with private means."

It is obvious that the cultural level of village life is low and affords no training for the comparatively complex demands of town life. A boy from rural areas when he finds that he cannot adjust himself to the environments of town life, reverts to village life which he finds more in harmony with his intellectual and social level. 275 boys had worked in the Factories during the period of 6 years and 7 months, *i.e.*, from June 1, 1939 to December 1945. All of them could get employment in the factories. But only 24 accepted it. Sixteen resigned. They left only eight in the factories. It is obvious that the others found themselves out of harmony in the town and

reverted to village life, because they were unable to adjust themselves to comparatively complex demands of town life.

9. *Distribution according to Convicting Sections:—*

(a) *Violence:—*

Murder	3
Attempt to murder	17
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	105
Simple or grievous hurt	66

191

(b) *Sex offence:—*

Rape	72
Kidnapping and abduction	13

85

(c) *Other offences, 201 I.P.C.:—*

Giving false information in court to screen offender	3
--------------------------------------------------------------	---

279

10. *Professions:—*

Land-owners	122	} 249
Land-owners and cultivators of rented land as well	97	
Labourers	30	} 30
Petty shop-keepers	16	
Services	14	

279

Statement regarding Profession of Released Boys

	1944	1945
(a) Number of boys released	75	84

(b) Number of boys who followed profession in jail other than what they brought with them to Jail	68	79
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	----

(c) Number of released who are following the profession they learnt inside the Jail after release	12	8
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----	---

(Note—1. Out of the 75 released boys in 1944, only 67 reports have been received)—In 1944.

(Note—2. Out of the 84 released boys in 1945, only 50 reports have been received so far)—In 1945.

(1) Number of released boys who came in Jail with some profession	10	8
(2) Number of released boys who learnt the same profession they brought with them	7	5
(3) Number of released boys who are following the profession they learnt in Jail	4	1

11. *Financial:—*

Very poor	..	..	..	..	155
Poor	..	..	..	..	104
Well off	..	..	..	..	20
					279

We call a boy poor whose family had about 100 or less kacha big-has (a family of husband, wife and 4 children) to live upon.

We called the boy very poor when he had money only for food, but hardly any clothes or livable accommodation.

12. *Crime Record of the Family:—*

Crime history in the family	..	..	..	4
No crime history in the family	..	..	..	275
					279

Boys who said they were rightly convicted	..	..	..	96
Who said they were wrongly convicted	..	..	..	86
Although wrongly convicted they have no ill-will	..	..	..	10
Who have ill-will	..	..	..	76
Although they said they were wrongly convicted they had previous record of theft	..	..	..	16
Those who had no record of theft	..	..	..	70
Population at the time	..	..	..	182

Shows a very high proportion of want of insight into their faults.

66 stole money from parents, amount	Rs. 2,328/-
7 boys stole from outside people	„ 1,152/-
Total	Rs. 3,475/-

13. *Studies:*

No. of boys who studied a little outside	..	125
No. of boys who were illiterate	..	154
		279

Out of the 125 boys who had studied a little outside:—

54 left studies before completing even a year for the following reasons:—

- 19 due to harsh treatment of teachers.
- 18 due to lack of interest (could not pass tests in prescribed time).
- 1 due to illness.
- 16 because they were required to help their parents in work.

54

Out of the remaining 71,
 23 studied 1 to 2 years.
 23 studied from 2 to 4 years.
 10 studied up to IV standard but did not pass it.
 15 passed IV or higher standard from outside.

71

These 71 boys left their studies mostly because they were required to help their parents in work or in certain cases because of the conviction.

Studies:—Inside the Institution.

1. Interest and aptitude of the boys for studies:

(a) No. of boys who took interest on their own from the very beginning ..	197
(b) No. of boys in whom interest was created after a little effort ..	35
(c) No. of boys who took interest through our correctional programme ..	46
(d) No. of boys declared uneducable ..	1
	<hr/>
	279
	<hr/>
No aptitude for writing	12
No aptitude for figures	16

Interest was created in all the 28 boys.

The boys on return from factories study at night in winter for two hours and in summer for 1½ hours.

The number of boys who passed 4th class was 18.

Out of 215 boys who were released during this period of 6 years and 7 months, 18 passed 4th class.

Whether they are continuing their studies or not, we cannot say. So far our follow-up work has concerned itself with finding out whether the boy is leading the life of a law-abiding citizen or not.

A distinguished educationalist of this province (Harrop) in his report of 1927 says "It is uncontestable that unless a boy reaches IV class he carries away nothing of lasting value."

14. *History of Lying, Stealing and Truancy*:—

(a) History of stealing, truancy, violence and quarrels	156
(b) No history of stealing, lying or violence	123
	<hr/>
	279
	<hr/>

15. *Scouting and Games*:—*Scouting*:—

- 8 had the opportunity of scouting outside (but only of a rudimentary nature and for a short period.
 208 took interest on their own.
 62 took interest through the training programme.
 1 there was failure to create interest.

 279

16. *Games*:—

- 197 played games outside, mostly rustic.
 46 had no opportunity for games.
 16 were not allowed to play.
 20 had some opportunity of playing common school games.

 279

(Inside the Institution).

217 boys who played games outside took interest on their own.

Out of the 62 boys who had no opportunity or were not allowed to play 30 took part on their own, 32 eventually took interest through training programme.

17. *Sociability*:—

- 239 mixed freely.
 23 had no opportunity.
 16 were not allowed to mix.
 1 did not like to mix.

 279

Out of 239 boys who mixed outside, 232 mixed freely inside, 4 mixed after a little training, and through our general correctional programme.

Out of the 23 who had no opportunity outside, 17 mixed on their own and 6 through our training.

Out of the 16 who were not allowed to mix, 9 mixed freely and 7 through our training, and also the one who did not like to mix.

To sum up.—

- 261 mixed on their own.
 18 through our efforts.

 279

18. *Habit of work*:—

Out of 279 boys.—

263 had the habit of work.

15 developed the habit through our correctional plan.

1 remained work-shy.

They were engaged on the following industries inside before they were sent to the factories.

Gardening	27
Tailoring	89
Cane work	2
Leather factory	47
Masonry	20
Parching gram	1
Poultry farming	3
Soap factory	1
Carpentry	22
Weaving	15
Jail work interior economy	41
Lacquered Toys Industry	16
Sericulture	1
	<hr/>
	279

Whatever work they learn in this institution, we find that the vast majority of them go back to the land if they belong to the land and give up the work they have been taught. Those who belong to a profession before, *i.e.*, mochi, carpenter, mason, weaver stick to it in the jail and go back to it after release.

19. *General Health*:—

167 boys gained weight.

70 boys remained stationary.

42 boys lost weight.

279

With regard to the 42 boys who are shown to have lost weight—

11 lost 1 lb.

11 lost 2 lbs.

9 lost 3 lbs.

6 lost 4 lbs.

2 lost 5 lbs.

1 lost 7 lbs.

2 lost 8 lbs.

42

There are three boys who lost more than 5 "

B. THE PROGRESS.

1. (a) Disinvestment of hostility towards the institution as seen by the absence of escapes both from inside the jail and from the boys who work in the outside factories. During the last seven years there were two escapes on 11th December, 1945, from inside the jail, and one from out of 292 boys who had the opportunity of employment in outside factories or permission to go home on leave. Their statement is given in appendix No. V.

(b) Reduction in the manifestation of hostility against the society:—

Out of 206 reports that we received from District Authorities only 7 are in the hands of the law.

About inside boys, 73 reports received so far, they are all fixed in life.

2. Considerable reduction in the number of "Sex deviates." Reference is invited to our note on "Sex Deviation." Our general approach is long working hours which keeps the mind occupied, and gives them no time for idling or idle talk. Boys are not given authority over the other boys except on the play ground. All the authority is vested in the paid staff.

3. Freedom from anxiety neurosis. No case since 1940

4. Availability of energy that was being wasted in phantasy and conflict for useful work—desire for work, increase in output and capacity.

5. Considerable reduction in prison offences (Reference is invited to page 17 of the book).

6. Awakening of the group sense:—A few of the boys have been taken in from factories for misbehaviour but it is the other boys of the team themselves who complained and requested that they should be taken in as they are not credit to the team.

7. Our educational system like every other activity is voluntary and yet every boy attends the school regularly for two hours a day, except a few who are uneducable because of the intellectual deficiency.

4th class examinations, which are carried out by the Inspectors of the Educational Department, show 95.5 per cent. of our boys got through against 83 per cent. of the outside schools of the district.

85 per cent. of our admissions are illiterate and most of the remaining 15 per cent. attended school for a few months to a year or two.

Out of every 100 boys who start study in outside schools 75 give up before they reach 4th class, both in this province and in the rest of the country. Some of them are uneducable, some are kept back to help parents in the house or fields. In some cases there may be failure of the mother to prepare the child for detachment. But in case of a large number it is a manifestation of resentment against the inconsiderate, harsh and bad treatment of parents and teachers.

In our case they are all keen and interested in their studies except a few who uneducable. Means we have the confidence and

CHAPTER V.

Existing Defects in Classification, Trial, Conviction, etc., and Suggestions for Improvement.

This jail is meant for casual juveniles. A casual means a person convicted to a term of sentence for the first time. It is, however, left to the discretion of the convicting magistrate, in certain cases to classify him casual or habitual even if there is no previous history of conviction, *e.g.*, dacoity. Some dacoits are classified habituals, others casuals. Those who are classified habituals are not eligible for the benefit of training in this institution.

The classification should be based neither on the nature of crime, nor on the number of convictions, but on the 'style of life' and for that it is essential to have life history written by a trained social worker, and the classification to be done by a board of specialists, the psychiatrist, and the sociologist. The appropriate classification appears to be—

- (a) Easy of adjustment:
- (b) Difficult of adjustment.
- (c) Irreclaimable.

There should be appropriate institution for each class. In the U.S.A. and England they follow the system of maximum, medium and minimum security.

We receive in this jail juveniles convicted of the following offences:—

1. Dacoity, robbery, kidnapping.
2. Coining, forgery, theft.
3. Murders and assaults.
4. Sex offences.

If our object is, as it ought to be, to make the delinquent a useful citizen after release, then we should be able to keep him till such time we consider he requires our help and for this we should introduce the system of 'Indeterminate sentence.'

Behaviour disorder should be governed by the same rule as disorders of the body and mind, *e.g.*, when a person is suffering from enteric no doctor dreams of laying down the fixed period of incapacity beforehand. He keeps the patient under care so long he considers the patient is not physically fit to shoulder his responsibility. Similar is the case with mental disorder. No psychiatrist would beforehand say that a case of mental disorder will be under care for 6 months and no more. He will keep him under his care so long he thinks the patient

Our attitude towards behaviour disorder is different. We take our guide "The Penal Code." This code lays down the punishment for each offence. The whole criminal administration is based on it—the arrest, the trial and the conviction. The cases are handled and dealt with by people who have no knowledge of the course and causation. They only see manifestations and deal with them. We blame the individual for every thing and we do not realize our responsibility in the matter. We do not realize that the maladjustment to the demands of the organized society is the result of failure of the society to carry out the required preventive and correctional plan. All this concerns mind, people considered qualified to deal with it must have some knowledge of the mechanism of the human mind. The only way we can make amends, although belated, is to put these cases in charge of doctors of behaviour disorders. Doctors of behaviour disorders are a trio of—psychiatrist, psychologist, and sociologist. They are the only people who can find out the cause and give the required treatment and return the individual to the society when they are satisfied that the necessary adjustment has been brought about.

Release should be made on the recommendation of a board of specialists and that will do away with the present system of release:—

1. *After expiry of fixed sentence.*

This means that a prisoner should be released after he has served in jail a definite sentence fixed by the convicting court.

2. *Under good conduct remission rules.*

Every prisoner whose sentence is 3 months or more is entitled to earn a remission of his sentence (not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ of his sentence), provided he is of good conduct.

3. *Under the U. P. Prisoners' Release on Probation Act, 1938.*

According to it, a prisoner may be released if he has served $\frac{1}{3}$ of his sentence including remission by the local Government. A release under this Act, is provisional. The prisoner is placed under a guardian approved by Government for the unexpired period of his sentence. He may be required to serve his remaining sentence on the revocation of the licence by the guardian or on breach of any of the conditions of the licence.

4. *On the recommendation of the revising board.*

A prisoner may be released after the expiry of half of his sentence or 2 years of his sentence including remission (whichever period is greater) provided his case is recommended to the Government for premature release by the Board.

5. *On the recommendation of the local advisory committee.*

A termor at the age of 20 and a lifer at the age of 21 in the juvenile Jail is eligible for premature release, if his case is recommended to the Government by the Advisory Committee.

The number of male prisoners up to the age of 21 in our jails during the year 1940 was 3,487. Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, is one of the two institutions in the province where we are doing correctional work. The number of prisoners in the juvenile jail did not go up even to 200 at any time during the year.

In 1942, Reformatory School was transferred to the Jail Department. It has a capacity of 91 boys and we extended our programme of correctional and rehabilitation work to this institution in December 1942. Readers are referred to my Report on "Correctional and Rehabilitation Work," Reformatory School, Lucknow for the year 1942-45. Remaining 3,200 boys were accommodated in other jails.

A very large number of these boys have less than one year's sentence. For this age group, conviction and admission to the jail should be resorted to only after all other methods have been considered and found unsuitable. The jails meant for their reception should be entirely on correctional lines. Generally speaking, it is easier to handle this age group than the higher one. In order to bring about adjustment outside the jail, which should be our primary object, we should have an adequate and well qualified probation service. The probation service should be a state service and should be sufficient to cope with the problem on the basis of not more than 50 boys to one probation officer. It is much cheaper than jails. All the boys, who in the opinion of the magistrate, are likely to get short sentence, *e.g.*, 6 months or under, and who are likely to get benefit from the guidance should be put under the care of the probation officer. Only those boys should be sent to the jail who are likely to be dangerous outside and who require comparatively long period of training for the necessary adjustment. In addition probation service will be of great value to us in our follow-up work.

The juveniles admitted to this jail have invariably to stand their trial in adult courts. Juvenile courts do not exist as there is no Children's Act in our province.

If we had juvenile courts, a large number of boys that we have in this institution would have been dealt with by methods other than convictions, *e.g.*

- (a) Warning or suitable instructions to the parents.
- (b) Change of home.
- (c) Occupational therapy—educational or vocational.
- (d) Supervision under a trained social worker.
- (e) Admission to a home for mental defectives.

Besides the juvenile courts, we need the introduction of a Mental Deficiency Act in this province and a scientific machinery for gauging the degree of deficiency prior to convictions.

In England there are 300,000 mental deficient and in U.S.A. (with population double of this province), there are one million mental deficient,

We have probably half a million cases of "perpetual childhood" in this province. Judging from the factors which contribute to mental deficiency these rough figures appear an underestimation.

We have further the disadvantage of an untrained staff. Our staff is used to running jails. We need a specially trained staff with a correctional outlook.

We have now a Jail Training school. Besides acquainting students with the Jail routine, it also imparts training in Criminology, Psychology, Social Psychiatry and writing of case histories.

We have all the sentences, *i.e.*, from one year's imprisonment to life sentence. The maximum age for admission of a termor has been fixed at 19 years whereas in case of a lifer it is put at 17 years. We have all ages between 15 and 23. We have no division according to ages. It is desirable that we should have one group up to 16 and the second group from 17 to 23. They should in fact be separate institutions. Apart from the disadvantages of having a higher age group in the same institution with the lower age group one very important consideration is that the lower age group, generally speaking, is easier of adjustment than the higher age group.

The basis of our training is:—no force, no compulsion, no frustration. If there is frustration we endeavour to resolve the conflict and we continue our efforts till such time we are satisfied that it is resolved. We aim at removing the hostility that our inmates have towards the society and towards the institution, through affection and enlisting his co-operation for everything that he has to do in this Institution, and thus creating sense of discipline, habit of work, self-respect and respect for law and order, which comes from inside and has the possibility of permanency, unlike the sense of discipline created through fear of punishment. The moment fear of punishment is removed, the latent and suppressed delinquency and criminality, comes to the top and becomes manifest.

We may be criticised that we give the same treatment to the spoiled and the neglected boy. We give the same treatment to start with. When we come across any failures from our general treatment, we take them in hand for individual therapy.

This work is the first attempt of its kind in the province and possibly in the country. The attempt is fragmentary. It is hoped it will serve as a guide and create interest in the students of the subject for the necessity of research. Soil is virgin and there is untold wealth of material waiting to be brought out.

This appears to be the only way which will help us to find out the root cause of delinquency. Unless we know the root cause, get behind it, divert that energy into socialised channels, any attempt at individual therapy will be more in the nature of a shot in the dark, and adjustment if it comes about, can only be looked upon as accidental.

APPENDIX I.

Boys who availed of Home leave during 1945

Jail number, caste and particulars of sentence	Home leave	Unexpired portion of sentence at the time of proceeding on leave	District Magistrate's report
1. No. 139, Caste Pathan, convicted u/s 304/147/323 I.P.C., culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced to 4 yrs. R.I. on 24th April 1944	27-6-45 to 1-7-45 (5 days)	0 9 10	Good
2. No. 7288, Caste Chamar, convicted u/s 304 I.P.C., culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced to 7 years R.I. on 13th August 1940	26-6-45 to 2-7-45 (7 days)	1 4 12	Good
3. No. 7293, Caste, Murai, convicted u/s 148/323/304/149 I.P.C. culpable homicide not amounting to murder etc., sentenced to 7 years R.I. on 8th July 1940	25-6-45 to 29-6-45 (5 days)	1 4 16	Good
4. No. 7467, Caste, Brahmin, convicted u/s 304/147/49/325 I.P.C. culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced to 3 years R.I. on 12th June 1943	25-6-45 to 29-6-45 (5 days)	0 11 25	Good
5. No. 54, Caste, Jat, convicted u/s 304 I.P.C., culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced to 3 years R.I. on 12th June 1943	25-6-45 to 29-6-45 (5 days)	0 10 5	Good
6. No. 152, Caste Brahmin convicted u/s 304 I.P.C. culpable homicide not amounting to murder sentenced to 3 years R.I. on 4th April 1944	26-6-45 to 2-7-45 (7 days)	1 8 23	Good
7. No. 744, Caste, Thakur, convicted u/s 302 I.P.C. for murder sentenced to transportation for life on 20th July 1940.	19-8-45 to 25-8-45 (7 days)	15 5 6	Good

Jail number, caste and particulars of sentence	Home leave	Unexpired portion of sentence at the time of proceeding on leave	District Magistrate's report
8. No. 7453, Caste Kurmi, convicted u/s 147/325/149 I.P. .C. Rioting and causing hurt and sentenced to 7 years R.I. on 28th March 1942 ..	15-10-45 to 20-10-45 (5 days)	2 10 9	Good
9. No. 120, Caste, Ahir, convicted u/s 323, I.P.C. 24 Cattle Trespass Act, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and forcible seizure of cattle sentenced to five years R.I. on 23rd December 1943 ..	15-10-45 to 22-10-45 (7 days)	2 11 2	Good
10. No. 56, Caste Pathan, convicted u/s 304 I.P.C. culpable homicide not amounting to murder, sentenced to 4 years, R.I. on 18th April 1945	15-10-45 to 22-10-45 (7 days)	3 1 1	Good
11. No. 7476, Caste, Nai, convicted u/s 304, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to 5 year R.I. on 4th November 1942 ..	15-10-45 to 20-10-45 (5 days)	1 7 2	Good
12. No. 134, Caste Lodh, convicted u/s 304, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to 3 years R.I. on 19th February 1944	15-10-45 to 22-10-45 (7 days)	1 1 16	Good

Particulars of the remaining 67 boys who were given Home leave up to end of 1944 is given in the report of 1939-44.

APPENDIX II

Case History.

1.

Number.

Name.

Father's name.

Crime Section.

Offence.

Sentencing Officer.

Term.

Date.

Place.

Age.

Caste.

Residence.

Previous convictions.

2.

PARENTS.

Dead or alive.

If dead, age of the patient at the time).

Father and mother relationship.

Treatment of parents:—

Whether mother sided with the child.

Against the father.

Step parents. Their treatment.

Reaction to harsh and bad treatment

Profession.

Social and financial status of the family.

- (a) Whether he or his family owns property.
- (b) Whether they are only cultivators.

3. Brothers and sisters in order of seniority.

Their treatment—patient's treatment of younger brothers and sisters.

4. Pre-School age.

History up to the age of 6 not covered by the previous columns, *i.e.*, whether played with the neighbouring children or not—quarrels—stealing, etc.—whether aggressive—If deprived of any thing he wanted.

5. School age and up to the time of conviction,

Studies—how long took interest—passed texts in time or not
—If not patient's reasons.

Teachers' treatment.

Games.

Sociability.

Lying—stealing—truancy—quarrels.

If no school—games and associates—any history of quarrels, stealing, lying, etc.

Religious teaching and the effect on the patient.

6. (a) A brief statement regarding circumstances which led to conviction.

(b) A brief note from copy of judgement with regard to conviction.

(c) His attitude towards occurrence and conviction.

8. Medical examination report regarding fitness and brief medical history from early childhood.

9. Mental history of the family and the patient.

10. Sex.

Masturbation—homosexuality—attitude towards opposite sex (whether considered them sisters).

Married or not—sex experience.

Husband and wife relationship.

11. Jail admission date.

Attitude towards:—

- (a) Games and scouting.
 - (b) Work.
 - (c) Sociability.
 - (d) Studies.
-

12.—Progress.

Games and scouting.

Sociability.

Work.

Studies.

Conduct.

13.—Remarks.

APPENDIX No. III.

INDIAN WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, IZATNAGAR (Bareilly 1945).

Table A.

Jail number of the boys	Offence	Convicting section	Period of imprisonment	Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going to outside factory
7479	Rape	376 I.P.C.	4 0 0	3 0 3
7	Rape	376 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 6 4
7476	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 0 20
56	Do	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	2 6 0
85	Do	304 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 3 2
61	Kidnapping a woman ..	366 I.P.C.	5 0 0	4 5 0
109	Do	366 A. I.P.C.	6 0 0	3 11 28
154	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	3 2 7
89	Do	304 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 7 26
152	Do	304 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 5 2
106	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt ..	304/323 I.P.C.	4 0 0	2 10 12
77	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	7 0 0	4 10 15
7406	Do	304 I.P.C.	10 0 0	4 7 13
169	Rape	376 I.P.C.	4 0 0	2 10 3
193	Rioting and causing grievous hurt	147/295/333 436/149 I.P.C. ..	5 0 0	3 9 25
220	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 4 10

INDIAN WOOD PRODUCT COMPANY, IZATNAGAR (BAREILLY 1945).

Table B.

Jail No.	Age and date of going to the factory	Wages earned up to 31st December 1945			Amount deducted for clothing, food and subscription to J. J. boy Fund, etc.			Balance to the credit of the boy on 31-12-1945		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7479	19 years, 18 1 1943 ..	317	4	0	135	10	3	181	9	9
7	18 years, 27 9 1943 ..	304	0	0	138	10	0	165	6	6
7476	18 years, 20 7 1943 ..	306	14	0	113	6	6	193	7	6
56	19 years, 27 8 1944 ..	293	3	0	110	12	9	182	6	3
85	18 years, 7 10 1944 ..	302	8	0	105	2	9	197	5	3
61	19 years, 19 10 1944 ..	264	1	0	85	13	3	178	13	3
109	19 years, 19 10 1944 ..	257	3	0	87	15	9	169	3	9
154	20 years, 19 10 1944 ..	261	2	0	93	9	3	167	8	9
89	20 years, 19 10 1944 ..	269	11	0	90	0	0	179	11	0
152	21 years, 19 10 1944 ..	267	4	0	100	15	9	167	4	3
106	19 years, 19 10 1944 ..	287	13	0	100	15	3	166	13	9
77	18 years, 24 12 1944 ..	202	2	0	75	1	3	127	0	9
7406	22 years, 31 1 1945 ..	214	2	0	65	5	0	148	13	0
169	19 years, 20 2 1945 ..	200	10	0	64	6	0	136	4	0
193	19 years, 17 5 1945 ..	154	11	0	49	0	0	105	11	0
220	20 years, 3 7 1945 ..	116	2	0	40	5	6	75	13	0

INDIAN TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORY (BAREILLY, 1945).

Table A.

Jail No.	Offence	Convicting section	Period of imprisonment			Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going to outside factory		
			Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
7442	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt	304/325 I.P.C.	7	0	0	3	9	20
7167	Do	304/323 I.P.C.	7	0	0	3	11	0
49	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	5	0	0	2	8	4
122	Do	304 I.P.C.	3	0	0	2	2	4
119	Do	304 I.P.C.	3	0	0	2	2	13
62	Do and causing grievous hurt	304/326 I.P.C.	3	0	0	1	8	10
134	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	3	0	0	2	4	7
171	Rape	376 I.P.C.	3	0	0	1	9	27
145	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304/149/144 I.P.C.	5	0	0	3	9	23
201	Causing grievous hurt ..	325 I.P.C.	3	0	0	1	10	9
176	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	5	0	0	4	1	2
202	Rape	376/450 I.P.C.	3	0	0	2	0	24
219	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	3	0	0	2	3	26
208	Causing hurt	325 I.P.C.	4	0	0	2	7	6
221	Do	325 I.P.C.	5	0	0	4	0	1
204	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	5	0	0	3	9	21
142	Attempt to murder ..	307 I.P.C.	7	0	0	4	11	5
250	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	2	0	0	0	10	0

INDIAN TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORY, BAREILLY 1945

Table B.

Jail No.	Age and the date of going to the factory	Wages earned up to 31-12-45			Amount deducted for clothing and food, etc.			Balance to credit of the boy on 31-12-45		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
7442	17 years, 2 4 44 ..	276	1	0	90	2	6	185	14	6
7467	20 years, 27 7 44 ..	303	15	3	111	11	9	192	3	6
49	20 years, 15 8 44 ..	235	13	3	83	1	9	152	11	6
122	18 years, 15 8 44 ..	303	8	3	94	15	9	208	8	6
119	19 years, 15 8 44 ..	224	15	0	79	13	9	145	1	3
62	17 years, 15 8 44 ..	344	10	3	128	15	9	215	10	6
134	17 years, 20 11 44 ..	262	5	0	87	3	3	175	1	9
171	18 years, 10 2 45 ..	203	8	3	67	1	0	136	7	3
145	17 years, 24 4 45 ..	181	14	3	65	6	0	116	8	3
201	17 years, 17 5 45 ..	164	7	9	57	12	0	106	11	9
176	19 years, 17 5 45 ..	163	6	9	61	7	0	101	15	9
202	19 years, 2 8 45 ..	113	3	0	46	0	0	67	3	0
219	18 years, 6 8 45 ..	118	2	6	50	0	0	68	2	6
208	19 years, 19 9 45 ..	78	6	6	38	0	0	40	6	6
221	18 years, 4 10 45 ..	70	0	0	38	0	0	32	0	0
204	18 years, 4 10 45 ..	70	0	0	38	0	0	32	0	0
149	20 years, 2 11 45 ..	50	0	0	28	0	0	22	0	0
250	19 years, 7 12 45 ..	15	0	0	6	0	0	9	0	0

Table A

Jail No.	Offence	Convicting section	Period of imprisonment	Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going to outside factory	
				Yrs.	Y. M. D.
7407	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	7 0 0	2 7 22	
79	Attempt to murder ..	307 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 0 5	
54	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 10 27	
105	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 7 20	
66	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	3 11 9	
84	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 11 5	
7453	Causing grievous hurt and rioting ..	325/147 I.P.C.	7 0 0	4 5 8	
136	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 6 20	
125	Attempt to murder ..	307 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 2 22	
120	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt ..	304 & 323 I.P.C.	5 0 0	4 0 17	
168	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 5 2	
187	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 6 8	
188	Attempt to murder ..	307 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 9 7	
146	Rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	148/147/304 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 9 25	
99	Rape and attempt to murder ..	307/376 I.P.C.	7 0 0	5 1 24	
182	Rioting and causing grievous hurt ..	147/295/333 436/149 I.P.C.	5 0 0	3 9 25	
222	Causing grievous hurt ..	325 I.P.C.	2 6 0	1 10 9	
230	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 0 18	
217	Attempt to commit culpable homicide and rioting ..	308/147/ 149 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 5 10	
224	Rape ..	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 0 7	
232	Causing hurt ..	323 I.P.C.	1 0 0	0 6 23	
239	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304/34 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 4 0	
234	Attempt to murder ..	307 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 7 12	
225	Causing grievous hurt ..	326 I.P.C.	1 3 0	0 4 22	
236	Causing grievous hurt ..	326 I.P.C.	5 0 0	4 0 6	
241	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	3 1 0	

IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR 1945

Table B.

Jail Numbers	Age and the date of going to the factory	Wages earned up to 31st December, 1945	Amount deducted for clothing, and food, etc.	Balance to the credit of the boy on 31st December, 1945
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7407	20 years, 16 1 1944 ..	285 1 0	119 5 3	165 11 9
79	18 years, 24 3 1944 ..	114 10 0	49 4 0	65 6 0
54	19 years, 6 5 1944 ..	238 6 0	87 3 9	151 2 3
105	19 years, 20 6 1944 ..	226 14 0	86 5 9	140 8 3
66	19 years, 20 6 1944 ..	284 9 0	85 5 9	199 3 3
84	18 years, 20 6 1944 ..	281 11 0	86 5 9	195 5 3
7453	20 years, 27 8 1944 ..	328 5 0	121 1 9	207 3 3
136	17 years, 10 9 1944 ..	249 6 0	71 5 6	177 12 0
125	18 years, 7 10 1944 ..	307 6 6	135 0 0	172 0 9
120	17 years, 9 11 1944 ..	293 11 0	108 2 3	185 8 9
168	16½ years, 18 1 1945 ..	225 11 0	68 13 6	156 2 5
187	19 years, 21 2 1945 ..	218 1 0	79 12 3	138 4 9
138	19 years, 15 4 1945 ..	181 1 0	64 13 9	116 3 3
146	19 years, 15 4 1945 ..	179 6 0	60 8 0	118 14 0
99	21 years, 24 4 1945 ..	174 9 0	60 8 0	114 1 0
182	19 years, 17 5 1945 ..	153 7 0	63 12 6	89 10 6
222	17 years, 21 7 1945 ..	124 0 0	43 7 0	80 9 0
230	17 years, 3 7 1945 ..	114 5 0	40 7 0	73 14 0
217	19 years, 3 7 1945 ..	123 11 0	43 7 0	80 4 0
224	19 years, 2 7 1945 ..	124 0 0	43 7 0	80 9 0
232	18 years, 2 7 1945 ..	117 12 0	40 7 0	77 5 0
239	19½ years, 15 8 1945 ..	91 10 0	32 0 0	59 10 0
234	20 years, 17 8 1945 ..	91 1 0	30 0 0	61 10 0
225	16½ years, 15 8 1945 ..	91 0 0	32 0 0	59 0 0
236	19 years, 7 12 1945 ..	15 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0
241	18 years, 7 13 1944 ..	15 0 0	6 0 0	9 0 0

INDIAN WOOD PRODUCT COMPANY, IZATNAGAR

Table 'C' giving particulars regarding section, sentence, etc., of boys who were released in the year 1945. Particulars of 50 boys released before 31-12-1944 are given in the 1939-44 Report.

Jail No.	Offence	Crime section	Period of imprisonment	Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going to factory
			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
59	Causing grievous hurt	325/34 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 0 9
11	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	304 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 8 20
147	Do and grievous hurt	304/325/147 I.P.C.	2 0 0	0 3 1
7391	Rioting causing grievous hurt	325/147/149 I.P.C.	5 0 0	2 11 18
60	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	3 3 1

INDIAN WOOD PRODUCT COMPANY, IZATNAGAR.

Table 'D' giving particulars regarding wages, etc. of boys who were released in the year 1945.

Particulars of 50 boys released before 31-12-44 are given in 1939-44 Report.

Jail No.	From	Worked to	Period	The amount that was paid in wages as the period the boy worked	The amount that was handed over to the boy after necessary deduction of food, etc.
				Y. M. D.	Rs. a. p.
59	21 3 44	8 1 45	0 9 17	126 9 0	81 1 0
11	23 9 43	26 1 45	0 16 3	225 3 0	131 1 3
147	12 1 45	13 4 45	0 3 1	50 0 0	29 8 0
7391	1 9 43	16 5 45	0 20 15	308 8 0	196 6 6
60	24 11 43	19 2 45	0 14 25	213 13 0	102 3 3

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORY, CLUTTERBUCKGANJ

Table 'C' giving particulars regarding section, sentence, etc., of boys who were released in the year 1945.

Particulars of 59 boys released before 31-12-1944 are given in the 1939-44 Report.

Jail No.	Offence	Crime section	Period of Imprisonment	Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going to factory
			Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.
12	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder causing grievous hurt	304/34 M.C.	3 0 0	1 3 6
7408	Rape	326/324/I.P.C.	5 0 0	2 8 20
20	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing hurt	376 I.P.C.	3 0 0	1 6 20
7376	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304/323 I.P.C.	5 0 0	1 8 22
7219	Causing grievous hurt	304 I.P.C.	7 0 0	4 1 11
170	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	323/325/34 I.P.C.	2 0 0	0 10 26
71	Do ..	304/149/147 I.P.C.	3 0 0	2 1 0
7288	Do ..	304 I.P.C.	7 0 0	3 6 12
7469	Do ..	304 I.P.C.	4 0 0	2 3 15
7293	Rioting and causing hurt	149/148/323/304 I.P.C.	7 0 0	2 11 20
172	Rape	376 I.P.C.	2 0 0	1 0 25

TURPENTINE AND ROSIN FACTORY, CLUTTERBUCKGANJ

Table 'D' giving particulars regarding wages, etc., of boys who were released, in 1945.

Particulars of 59 boys released before 31-12-1944 are given in 1939-44 Report

Jail No.	Worked		Period	The amount that was paid in wages by factory for the period boy worked	The amount that was handed over to the boy after the necessary deduction
	From	To			
			Y. M. D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
7408	11 11 43	1 1 45	0 13 19	233 11 6	162 11 6
20	2 8 43	12 7 44	0 11 10	210 .1 6	115 15 0
7376	1 12 43	1 3 45	0 13 0	235 13 6	147 7 0
7219	4 5 44	8 3 45	0 10 4	178 8 0	119 5 0
170	6 1 43	30 11 43	0 10 14	195 4 0	155 9 9
71	6 1 45	16 9 45	0 8 10	178 8 9	120 2 6
7288	1 2 44	9 11 44	0 9 8	157 5 3	106 14 0
7469	2 8 43	6 9 44	0 13 4	242 7 9	146 15 0
7293	3 1 44	25 1 44	0 0 22	11 5 3	8 3 3
172	23 1 44	23 4 45	0 14 25	304 15 0	201 9 3
	6 1 45	1 11 45	0 9 25	237 35 3	160 9 0

IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR.

Table ' C ' giving particulars regarding section, sentence, etc., of boys who were released in the year 1945.

Particulars of 78 boys released before 31st December 1944 are given in the 1939-44 Report.

Jail No.	Offence	Convicting section	Term of sentence			Unexpired period at the time of going to factory		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
50	Rioting	.. 440/147/312 G.P.C.	2	0	0	1	3	29
98	Causing grievous hurt	.. 385 G.P.C.	2	0	0	0	9	6
7362	Do	.. 325 G.P.C.	5	0	0	2	10	22
78	Rape	.. 376 G.P.C.	3	0	0	1	0	0
115	Attempt to murder	307 G.P.C.	2	0	0	1	10	0
102	Causing grievous hurt	.. 325 G.P.C.	2	0	0	1	2	4
47	Do	.. 325 G.P.C.	3	0	0	1	4	5
7203	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	.. 304/149/147 G.P.C.	7	0	0	3	1	19
133	Causing grievous hurt	.. 325/34 G.P.C.	2	0	0	1	1	8
150	Attempt to murder	307 G.P.C.	2	0	0	1	0	14

IMPERIAL VETERINARY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, IZATNAGAR 1945

Table ' D ' giving particulars regarding wages, etc., of boys who were released in the year 1945.

Particulars of 78 boys released before 31st December 1944 are given in 1939-44 report.

Jail No.	Worked		Period		Wages earned	Balance taken at release of the necessary expenditure
	From	To	M	D	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
50	8 12 43	17 1 45	18	9	254 0 0	138 15 6
98	20 6 44	20 2 45	8	0	139 14 0	93 1 0
7862	24 5 43	5 10 44	16	11	260 7 0	156 12 6
78	20 6 44	21 3 45	9	1	159 6 0	102 1 6
115	27 8 44	1 5 45	8	4	146 4 0	100 5 4
102	20 6 44	12 6 45	11	22	227 1 0	149 8 3
47	1 12 43	28 4 45	16	22	269 3 0	178 14 0
7208	1 7 43	5 10 44	15	4	231 9 0	145 5 6
113	12 8 44	11 7 45	10	83	206 1 0	126 13 0
150	17 10 44	16 8 45	9	89	229 12 0	149 8 3

TABLE SHOWING EARNINGS, DEDUCTION, AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE BOYS AND CREDIT ACCORDING TO THE FACTORY.

Table E—1945.

Name of Factory	Total amount received as wages of the boys up to 31st December 1945	Total amount deducted as food contribution	Amount expended by the boys	Contribution made towards the "J.J. Boys Fund"	Balance to the credit of boys on 31st December 1945 or handed over to boys at the time of release
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Imperial Veterinary Research, Institute, Izatnagar	14,652 6 9	969 2 3	2,915 0 4	317 8 0	9,950 12 2
Indian Wood Product Company, Izatnagar	10,049 1 11	732 2 0	1,877 14 8	626 5 0	6,812 12 3
Turpentine and Rosin Factory, Clutterbuckganj, Bareilly	9,521 6 2	317 7 6	1,929 9 2	689 0 0	6,585 5 6
Total	34,222 14 10	2,018 11 9	6,722 8 2	2,192 13 0	23,848 13 11

Table F.—1945.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total of wages earned from 1st June, 1939 to 31st December, 1945	34,222	14	10
Deduction for food	2,018	11	9
Contribution to " Juvenile Jail Boys Fund." ..	2,132	13	0
Amount that stands to the credit of 44 boys working:—			
At present in Factories on 1st January 1946 Rs. 5,359 10 6	} Rs. 23,348 13 11		
Amount that stands to the credit of 13 boys taken in Rs. 2,148 12 3			
Amount handed over to 215 boys released during this period Rs. 15,840 7 2			
Amount expended by the boys themselves during the period:—			
Working clothes .. Rs. 2,030 15 6	} Rs. 6,722 8 2		
Shoes Rs. 1,681 2 7			
Extra Fuel Rs. 1,402 2 7			
Utensils, Umbrellas and Misc. expenses .. Rs. 1,033 15 6			
Home leave expenses .. Rs. 468 8 6			
Raw material purchase for the hobby room Rs. 105 11 3			
Earnings of the inside boys	Rs. 34,222	14	10
	2,875	12	9
Grand Total	37,098	11	7

APPENDIX IV.

A note on sex deviation (1st January 1942)

Unnatural Offences:—

Cases convicted of unnatural offences were not till recently eligible for admission although they may be casual. This created interest and we made enquiries as to the prevalence of this offence in a certain district and we are putting the information we gathered before our readers.

In the opinion of three local citizens—one of them is a magistrate.—33 per cent. of the male population (age between onset of puberty and when physical degeneration sets in) is given to unnatural offence.

In the opinion of the local bar 20 per cent. of the male population is given to this offence.

In the opinion of an experienced police officer 33 per cent. of the male population is given to this offence

In the opinion of the inspecting officer of schools 50 per cent. of the boys in rural area are given to unnatural offence.

In the opinion of the officer in charge of municipal schools, and that is based on the figures of the complaints received, 23 per cent. of the school population is given to the unnatural offence.

In January 1939 we examined the inmates of this institution medically. We found 22 per cent. of the boys showed evidence of having played the passive role. To this we must add the number that played the active role, and that is invariably higher. For an active agent it is an outlet for sex urge and a sense of pleasure. In case of passive agent it is due to:—

- (a) Fear of the punishment.
- (b) Identification with rich or influential person.
- (c) Monetary and other material gain.
- (d) Perversion in a few cases.

and to him it is a sensation of pain. Pleasure is only possible in case of a few perverts of the masochistic type.

On the basis of the above information it will not be an overestimation if we come to the conclusion that roughly 30 per cent. of the male population in this district at one time or another indulged in homosexuality.

The police records of the district showed total number of arrests four and convicted three for the year 1939. This reveals a vast difference between the offence on the one hand and the arrests and the conviction on the other. Roughly 30 per cent. of our admissions,

on the basis of the above investigation, have indulged in homosexuality at one time or another and yet those who have the hallmark of conviction under section 377 I.P.C. were not eligible for admission into this institution. The restriction has lately been removed.

Every one passes through the age of homosexuality (homosexuality is used in the broad psycho-analytic sense, *i.e.*, love for the same sex) between the age of six and onset of puberty. After the onset of puberty one must have opposite sex to take interest in, in order to develop anormal sex interest in life. In absence of free association with the opposite sex in this province fixation and regression are the possible alternatives. Therefore, large number of people must remain or revert to the level of homosexuality and homosexuality after the arrival of puberty is likely to take the form of unnatural offence. This appears to be the reason why unnatural offence is so prevalent. It is likely to remain prevalent as it is, so long the society forbids the free association of two sexes.

Our further interest was in this matter in our own institution in order to see how far we could reduce the malpractice through our correctional programme. The medical examination carried out on 15th January, 1939 showed out of population of 135, 30 boys had physical evidence of having played the passive role and that gave the percentage of 22. We cannot give any figure as to how many played the active role. On this subject we found enquiries would have not given us the information that we wanted; but we know that a certain number came in as passive agent from outside but a good deal of sodomy was going on inside the jail. The distribution of 22 per cent. is given underneath:—

<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
High caste ..	41	12	27%
Low caste ..	79	16	20%
Mohammedans ..	16	2	12%
	136	30	

Second medical examination took place on 13th July, 1940, *i.e.*, a year and a half after the introduction of our correctional programme. Total population at the time was 183. Total number of boys on medical examination showed evidence of having played the passive role 21. Percentage comes to 11.5.

<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
High ..	42	9	21%
Low ..	116	10	8%
Mohammedans ..	25	2	8%

This shows a decrease of 10½ per cent. amongst the passive agents during the period. It also means proportionate reduction in the active agents.

The third medical examination was held on 14th November, 1941, *i.e.*, about three years after the introduction of our correctional programme and about a year and a half after the second medical examination. The population of the jail on the day of examination was 195. Out of these 14 showed definite signs of having played the passive role. One was a doubtful case. This gives percentage of 7. The distribution of 7 per cent. is given below:—

<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
High caste ..	40	5	12.5%
Low caste ..	121	7	5.8%
Mohammedans ..	33	2	6%
..	<u>125*</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>7%</u>

* This includes one doubtful case.

There is a progressive decrease in the passive agents from 22% to 7% in three years. We attribute this reduction to the following reasons:—

(1) Our correctional programme which has been in operation for almost 3 years keeps the boys occupied from 5 in the morning to 9 in the evening and gives no time for idling or idle talk.

(2) We stopped boys having control or authority over other boys. We still make 'Stars' but they are made because of their conduct and habit of work. This enables them to get more remissions and acts as an inducement to industry and good conduct. But no boy is allowed to exercise authority of any kind over other boys except as captain of teams and that only on the playground. All authority is vested in the paid staff.

One of our visitors when discussing the subject of unnatural offence, said, would it not lead to 'increase in a still bigger vice' the masturbation? He was asked why he called it a vice. He said, because of its ruinous effects on the mind and body.

Masturbation as a result of normal urge and in moderation has no deteriorating effect either on the body or on the mind. It may be looked upon as an alternative outlet for sex relief in absence of natural outlet for sexuality. Deterioration takes place when sense of guilt plays a dominant role in the mental mechanism. It creates neurosis and physical deterioration. Sense of guilt is created by the faulty teaching by the father, religious teacher, associates and perhaps the school teacher. Our aim should be to free the boys from sense of guilt. If the boy wants to know anything about the sex he should be given the required information in a "natural way" without showing emotion and without creating emotions in the boy. Our own attitude has been that we have not volunteered any information. So far no boy has come forward. When there is any case of evil effect we take him in hand.

Uptil now in this institution we have had two boys who showed evil effects of masturbation. One was a Sikh. He complained of loss of appetite, strength and weight, inability to exert and take part in the normal activities of the institution and growing loss of sight. The other boy was a Mohammedan. His complaints were similar, Both boys under psychotherapy showed strong sense of guilt regarding masturbation. The Sikh was easily cured the sense of guilt was created by his associates after the onset of puberty, *i.e.* the roots were in the comparatively superficial strata of the mind. The Mohammedan boy was a difficult case. Sense of guilt was created by his father and later by his religious teacher in the very early stages of life. Both boys are perfectly fit now and are taking part in every activity of the institution.

APPENDIX V.

No. 7075, Caste Muslim Rajput

He was convicted u/s 147, 304, 149, G. P. I. (Rioting and culpable homicide not amounting to murder) on 21-6-39 and was sentenced to 4 years R. I. by the Sessions Judge Muzaffarnagar.

Granted Home Leave on 29-11-41 for 5 days.

Escaped on 29-1-42 while returning from the factory in the evening. He had Rs. 89 5 0 to his credit and 11 months to serve.

He was apprehended in November 1942 and was convicted u/s 224 I. P. C. (escaping from lawful custody) on 12-12-42 and was sentenced to 6 months R. I. by the City Magistrate, Bareilly.

The statement of the boy is given below.

STATEMENT OF No. 7075

“I went on five days ‘Home Leave’ about a month before this incident. I found the condition of my home very bad. My younger brother about 12 years of age and my sister about 10 years of age were the only members left in the family. There was no body to look after their food or clothes or to manage the fields. My mother had died. My father was in Agra Jail. I became very sad.

“Ten persons including myself were convicted in the same offence. When I was on leave, 5 had been released on bail and one on account of old age and infirmity. I and my father were still prisoners. The idea grieved me still more and I thought that I was unjustly treated.

“After a stay of a day or so at my home I went to my wife’s place about 40 miles away. There I heard that my wife had illegal relations with a fellow mate of mine named G. This greatly disturbed me. But I thought that my father who was to be released shortly would take her back to my home and would manage fields and the family as well.

“When I came back from leave to Jail, the idea of my broken home and the illegal relation of another man with my wife kept preying upon my mind. Still I had a hope that my father would be released and would put every thing right. After a month, I heard that my father was released from the Jail, but had become blind. I became extremely sad and had only one thought left:—to go home, manage affairs and find out whether the rumours about my wife had any foundation. But when I reached the river which is 2 miles from the Katha Karkhana, I realized my mistake and was sorry for it.

“To return to jail was useless, I was lost to jail and home both. For about 2 months I wandered here and there. Then I went home and got a ‘Panchayat’ held to see if the rumour about the relation of

G. with my wife was correct. G. swore on the Holy Qoran in the 'panchayat' that the rumour was false. After that, I was very sorry that I escaped from the jail.

"The village people liked me and they did not inform the Police until one day a Pathan informed the Darogha of the village and I was arrested."

Escapee No. 1.

No. 285...convicted for murder 302 I.P.C. for transportation for life on 7-8-44.

Admitted into this jail on 25th October, 1945. Escaped from the jail by scaling the wall. (It is a single wall jail and wall is 14 ft. high), with the help of bamboos, along with escapee No. 2, on 11th December 1945, *i.e.*, within a month and a half of admission. On re-arrest stated that he was given to unnatural practices and he could not get any boy in this jail to fall in with his wishes. It made him discontented and unhappy. Lately he heard that his aunt and her husband had taken possession of his property. He got obsessed with the idea of murdering them and he did not care what happened to him so long he succeeded in making an end of them.

Escapee No. 2.

No. 284—convicted under 307 I.P.C., attempt to murder, to ten years R. I., by Sessions Judge Hardoi on 21-3-45 and received in this jail from central jail Bareilly on 25-10-45. His statement is that he was induced by No. 286 to escape. He is ashamed of what he has done.

Boys of the Juvenile Jail decided unanimously that they will have nothing to do with these two boys and have expressed wish that both of them should be returned to the jail they came from.

APPENDIX VI

THE JUVENILE JAIL, BAREILLY.

Certificate of Proficiency in.....

This is to certify that.....S/O.....

Village.....Thana.....District.....
while an inmate here was given full course of training in.....
factories of this institution. He has passed the test and is declared
qualified to work as.....

SUPERINTENDENT,
*Juvenile Jail,
Bareilly.*

THE JUVENILE JAIL, BAREILLY.

Certificate.

.....while in the Juvenile Jail, Bareilly, has learnt.....
foryears and has attained a fair proficiency in it.

Dated.....

SUPERINTENDENT,
*Juvenile Jail,
Bareilly.*

APPENDIX VII.

(Particulars of boys sent to outside school).

Sl. no.	Offence	Conviction section	Period of imprisonment	Age & date of attending outside school & the class in which admitted	Unexpired period of sentence at the time of going out to school	Progress
28	Causing grievous hurt	324/326 I.P.C.	3 0 0	17 years, 20 11 1943 IX Class.	2 0 2	Did not appear at examination. Released on 5-3-1944.
159	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	304/147/323 I.P.C.	4 0 0	19 years, 12 9 1944 VI class.	3 11 13	Passed VI class, secured third position in the class
140	Do	do	2 10 0	15 years, 12 9 1944 VI class	2 4 5	Passed class VI and released.
444	Murder	302 I.P.C.	20 0 0	19 years, 12 9 1944 IX class	16 4 3	Topped the list of successful candidates in the examination.
261	Receiving stolen property	411 I.P.C.	1 0 0	17 years, 14 8 1945 IX Class.	0 9 13	No examination held yet.

APPENDIX No. VIII

“Particulars of boys sent out for (outside Field Work.)”

Jail No.	Offence	Convicting section	Period of imprisonment	Date of going to “outside field”	Unexpired period of sentence
207	Kidnapping a woman ..	366 I.P.C.	3 0 0	19 8 1945	2 1 16
229	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder ..	304 I.P.C.	3 0 0	19 8 1945	2 3 19
243	Do ..	do	3 0 0	19 9 1945	2 1 55
242	Kidnapping a woman and rioting	366/149 I.P.C.	3 0 0	19 9 1945	2 4 18

THE PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY.

*Official Scientific Organ of the New York State Department
of Mental Hygiene, July 1946.*

Correctional and Rehabilitation Work Juvenile Jail, Bareilly (1939-1945) by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Shaikh, C.I.E., I. M. S., (R), 101 pages, Paper, Lucknow, 1946. Price Rs. 2-8-0.

Correctional and Rehabilitation Work Reformatory School, Lucknow (4th December 1942 to 31st December 1945), by Lieut.-Col. A. H. Shaikh, C.I.E., I.M.S. (R), 36 pages. Paper, Lucknow 1946. Price Rs. 2.

These reports covering the war years of what very likely are the most extraordinary correctional institutions in the world. Colonel Shaikh, Inspector-General of Prisons for the United Provinces, explains in a foreword to the Bareilly report that the idea of rehabilitation within the jail came to him from the writings of William Alanson White, who mentioned work done in Mexico and Germany. "The approach," says Colonel Shaikh, "is our own." The approach is toward rehabilitation from the direction of psycho-analytical psychiatry. That is not to say that the juvenile inmates are analysed—far from it—but that their problems are handled according to the concepts of Freudian dynamics. Previous condensed reports of these institutions were reviewed at some length in a previous issue of this QUARTERLY. It can only be said here that their progress and their results are astonishing. The Lucknow school receives juveniles from other jails up to the age of 14 and can retain them until 18; the Bareilly jail receives juvenile and adolescent offenders by transfer; offences range from theft through abduction and rape to murder and other degrees of culpable homicide. Both institutions are small, and it must be conceded that the inmates are carefully selected. But they seem to derive from human material more difficult to handle than any with which American penologists are accustomed to deal. They may be high caste or low caste Hindus, Moslems, Sikhs or others. The aims of the institutions include giving "affectionate treatment" to the boys; keeping them busy; sending them to school within or without the walls the Bareilly jail got one bright student into the local college, teaching them trades, of their own choice when possible; getting them paying jobs in outside factories while still imprisoned; and getting them permanent jobs when they leave.

There is a constant effort "at disinvestment" of hostility toward the institution and society in general. It seems to work. Of 206 boys released from Bareilly after working in outside factories, Colonel Shaikh reports 199 as "fixed in life" and law-abiding, only ~~six~~ in the hands of the law.

The handling of the homosexual problem seems to have been astonishingly effective in a society in which the author estimates that about 30 per cent. of the male population has engaged in homosexuality at one time or another; and medical examination in 1939 showed that 22 per cent. of the boys at Bareilly had played the passive role in it. At Lucknow, persons detected in homosexual activity are told that the practice is not grown up behaviour; creating guilt feelings is avoided; one persistent case was under psychotherapy. At Bareilly, it is exceedingly interesting that of three inmates captured after escape, one gave as a reason for escaping the fact that he was addicted to homosexual practices and could not get any boy in the jail to join him in them. It may be that American penologists are overlooking something in not inviting Colonel Shaikh to this country to show us how he does the whole thing. Profits from the sale of these reports go to the boys' funds of the institutions. Copies can be bought from the Superintendents of the jail and school.

A FEW ITEMS FROM 1946 REPORT.

The earnings up to 31st December 1946 of 422 boys (312 from the outside factories, 4 from the outside fields and 106 from inside factories) come to Rs. 46,253, 500 and Rs. 3,559 respectively, *i.e.* Rs. 50,312.

5 boys have had opportunity of attending outside schools—one passed Matriculation.

Help from the Boys' Fund.

During the last 3 years, *i.e.*, up to 31st December 1946, 68 boys were given Rs. 2,492 at the time of release. There is a progressive increase in monetary aid to the released boys who are in need of help from their own fund in preference to seeking aid from Government grant. This shows a reasonably high level of self-help, self-reliance and regard for the social welfare of the fellow inmates.

Number of boys released from the outside factories is 258. Reports received from the District authorities 219. 212 fixed in life, 7 in the hands of law and only two since 1942, *i.e.*, from the releases of the last 5 years.

Number released from inside since 1944=193. Reports received 90—all fixed in life. 21 boys have taken advantage of Home.

