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BUREAU OF EDUCATION, INDIA

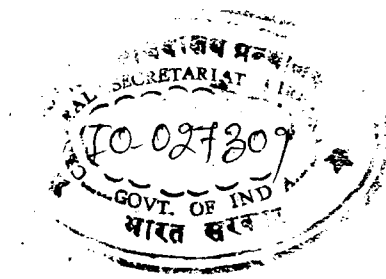
The Neglected and Delinquent Children
and Juvenile Offenders in the States
of Indian Union, 1949

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PREFACE

This small pamphlet is the first of its kind. It gives a brief statistical survey of the legislative and administrative measures in force in the various states for the protection of young children from delinquency and juvenile offences. It covers the calendar year 1949, except where stated otherwise. A list of the institutions established for the re-education and rehabilitation of such children is appended at the end. It is hoped that this publication will be found useful by the State Governments, social organizations as well as the general public.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the State authorities, who have supplied the information on which this report is based.

NEW DELHI :
The 16th August, 1951.

TARA CHAND,
*Educational Adviser to the
Government of India.*

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AJMER-MERWARA

The only Act in force for the protection of young children in the State was *The Bombay Children Act (Act XIII of 1924)*. It deals with the custody, trial and punishment of children and provides for the establishment and management of Reformatory Schools for them. No special officers were appointed by the State to carry out the provisions of the Act.

2. The number of children put up for trial decreased from 125 (124 boys & 1 girl) in 1948 to 100 (96 boys & 4 girls) in 1949. The latter figure includes 8 boys with previous convictions. The offences committed were mostly thefts and burglaries. The details of offences committed and the sentences awarded during the year under report are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	3	1	4
(b) Against property	70	2	72
(c) Miscellaneous	23	1	24
Total	96	4	100

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	20	1	21
(b) Admonished	16	1	17
(c) Released on furnishing bond	11	2	13
(d) Fined	6	..	6
(e) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	24	..	24
(f) Imprisonment upto 3 months	13	..	13
(g) Imprisonment for 3-6 months	5	..	5
(h) Imprisonment for 6-12 months	1	..	1
Total	96	4	100

3. There was only one privately managed institution for the neglected and delinquent children. The total number of inmates in the institution on 31st Dec. 1949 was 110 (64 boys and 42 girls and 4 widows).

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS

There were no Acts in force in the State and no children were put up for trial during this year.

ASSAM

The Assam Students and Juvenile Smoking Act 1923 was in force in the State which provided for the prevention of smoking by students and other young persons. Under this Act it was an offence to sell or give tobacco, cigarettes, pipes or cigarette papers to any student (apparently under 18) or to any other young person (apparently under 16).

No special officers were appointed to enforce this Act, but police officers in uniform, members of the Assam Legislature, members of Local Boards, teachers of recognised schools & colleges, lawyers, doctors, missionaries of recognised religious bodies, etc. etc. were authorised to seize and destroy tobacco or tobacco articles from students and young persons.

2. There was a slight increase in petty theft cases in certain districts due to economic depression but there was a general decrease in other crimes throughout the State.

The details of the trials of neglected children during the year under report are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences*

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against State	17	4	21
(b) Against person	31	5	36
(c) Against property	279	1	280
(d) Against Railway Act	72	..	72
(e) Against Excise Act	2	..	2
(f) Miscellaneous	14	1	15
Total	415	11	426

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	66	10	76
(b) Admonished	16	..	16
(c) Released on furnishing bond	100	..	109
(d) Fined	18	1	19
(e) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	74	..	74
(f) Sentenced till the rising of the court	4	..	4
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	403	†	403
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 6-12 months	110	†	110
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	42	†	42
(j) Committed to Sessions	18	†	18
(k) Miscellaneous	125	†	125
Total	976	11	987

BENGAL (WEST)

The following legislative and administrative measures for the protection of delinquent and neglected children were in force :—

(i) *The Bengal Children Act (Bengal Act II of 1922 as modified upto 1933).*—The Act provides for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for the protection of children and young persons.

* Detailed Statistics are not available.

† Included under boys.

(ii) *The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Bengal Act VI of 1933 as modified upto 1940).*—The Act deals with the suppression of traffic in women and girls for immoral purposes.

(iii) *The Bengal Orphanages and Widows' Homes Act (Bengal Act III of 1944).*—The Act provides for the better control and supervision of orphanages, widow homes and marriage bureaux.

No special officers were appointed by the State to carry out the provisions of these Acts. These were, however, being enforced by the various departments, e.g., Home (Police) for preliminary action; Judicial for trial; Home (Jails) for custody in jails after conviction; and Education for after-care, viz., education and maintenance till the attainment of majority and future provision.

2. There was a decrease in 1949 in the offences committed by the children. The detailed statistics about the nature of offences committed by them are not available, but the sentences awarded to them are given below:—

II. Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	779	10	789
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	27	5	32
(c) Admonished	740	21	761
(d) Released on furnishing bond	59	8	67
(e) Sent to Reformatory, Industrial or Borstal Schools	86	..	86
(f) Fined	394	17	411
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	35	..	35
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	460	12	472
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment for and upto three months	633	7	640
(j) Sentenced to above three months but not more than 6 months	65	..	65
(k) Sentenced to above six months but not more than 1 year	20	..	20
(l) Sentenced to above one year	140	..	140
(m) Committed to Sessions	1	..	1
(n) Miscellaneous	134	..	134
Total	3,573	80	3,653

* Awaiting,

3. There were two institutions in the State for the after-care of delinquent children ; a government institution of Borstal type at Berhampure, which had 206 pupils, and an orphanage at Bodharna (Jahrgram) with 30 inmates. The orphanage provided educational and vocational training to the inmates.

BHOPAL

Neither there were Acts on the subject in force in the State during the year 1949 nor were any children put up for trial.

BIHAR

No special Acts for the protection of the young children were in force. But in accordance with the provisions made under section 60 of the Prisons Act (Act IX of 1894), certain rules were framed which provided for the treatment of juvenile convicts confined in a juvenile jail as also for the regulation of other matters affecting the life of children in this jail.

The officers appointed to enforce these rules were those in charge of the Juvenile jail—namely, Superintendent 1, Jailor 1, Asstt. Jailor 1, Teachers 3, Drill Instructor 1, Head Warder 1 and Warders 10.

2. The number of children put up for trial increased from 2,262 in 1948 to 3,043 in 1949. There were no children with previous convictions. The details are as follows :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	569	14	583
(b) Against property	992	8	1,000
(c) Against public tranquility	108	..	108
(d) Against State	217	1	218
(e) Against public	12	5	17
(f) Against public Act	14	..	14
(g) Against Railway Act	591	1	592
(h) Rape	11	..	11
(i) Dacoity	150	..	150
(j) Miscellaneous	342	8	350
Total	3,006	37	3,043

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	637	16	653
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	20	..	20
(c) Admonished	11	..	11
(d) Released on furnishing bond	581	7	588
(e) Sent to Reformatory Schools	13	..	13
(f) Fined	443	1	444
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	7	..	7
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	8	..	8

II Nature of Sentences—contd.

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	605	1	606
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	240	2	242
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	177	2	179
(l) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	56	..	56
(m) Committed to Sessions	30	2	32
(n) Miscellaneous	178	6	184
Total	3,006	37	3,043

3. There were 2 institutions for the neglected and delinquent children in the State, namely, the Juvenile Jail and the Reformatory School. The former was under the control of Inspector General of Prisons, Bihar and the latter under the Education Department of the Government of Bihar. The Juvenile Jail was run on the lines of Borstal Schools. It provided training to the inmates in various types of manual industry so as to enable them to earn their livelihood on release from the jail. Physical drill and literary education were also imparted. The latter privileges were extended to the inmates even after their release. The number of juvenile convicts in the jail at the end of the year was 1545.

BILASPUR

The State of Bilaspur had no Acts on the subject in force during 1949 and no children were put up for trial.

BOMBAY*

The *Bombay Children Act (Bombay Act LXXI of 1948)*, which provided for the custody, protection, trial, treatment and rehabilitation of children and youthful offenders was in force in the State. The protective and preventive measures of this Act were applied to selected areas in 15 out of 28 districts of the State.

The staff appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act consisted of : Chief Inspector of Certified Schools 1 ; Inspector of Certified Schools 1 ; Junior Inspector of Certified Schools 1 ; Assistant Inspectors of Certified Schools 2 ; Superintendents 7 and Probation Officers 42.

2. The number of children brought for trial was 7,621 (6,212 boys and 1,409 girls), as against 6,540 (5,493 boys and 1,047 girls) during the last year.

* Relates to the period from 1st April 1949 to 31st March, 1950.

The 1949 figure includes 41 children (35 boys and 6 girls) with previous convictions also. The detailed figures for the year under review are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	46	97	143
(b) Against property	1,909	101	2,020
(c) Against Railway Act	423	10	433
(d) Rape	3	..	3
(e) Without Guardian	1,796	533	2,329
(f) Uncontrollable	177	10	187
(g) In moral danger	156	293	449
(h) Victim of cruelty	11	42	53
Total	6,212	1,409	7,621

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	239	50	289
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	11,692	393	2,085
(c) Admonished	923	88	1,011
(d) Released on furnishing bond	466	79	545
(e) Sent to Certified Schools, Fit-Person Insts., etc.	909	380	1,289
(f) Fined	831	155	986
(g) Committed to Sessions	116	13	129
(h) Miscellaneous	984	136	1,120
(i) Pending	52	115	167
Total	6,212	1,409	7,621

3. The total number of institutions of various types for the delinquent children was 136. Their details together with the number of inmates in them are given below :—

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions	No. of inmates on 31-3-1950
(a) Certified Schools	25	2,577
(b) Fit-Person Institutions	74	604
(c) Remand Homes	27	1,532
(d) After-care Hostels	10	27
Total	136	4,740

In addition to these there were 15 District Probation and After-care Associations.

COORG

No Acts were in force in the State, and no children were put up for trial during 1949.

DELHI

For the protection of young children in the State the *Bombay Children Act of 1924 as modified upto 31st December 1937 and the Reformatory Schools Act VIII of 1897* were in force. The former provides for the custody and protection of the homeless destitutes, who have no ostensible means of livelihood and also of uncontrollable children. The latter is intended to reform the offenders under 15 years of age, whose antecedents have been otherwise good by providing them suitable punishment, other than transportation or imprisonment. It also provides for the establishment, inspection etc. for reformatory schools by the Government and empowers the convicting court to direct that instead of undergoing the sentence, the offender shall be detained in a reformatory school for 3-7 years and given elementary education and suitable vocational training and subjected to the usual discipline of a residential school.

To look after the welfare of juvenile offenders a separate court was created in August, 1948. A Lady Magistrate, a Chief Probation Officer, some Probation Officers and other court staff were appointed to enforce the provisions of these Acts.

2. The number of youthful offenders increased by 276 to 386 in 1949 (including 9 boys with previous conviction also). Their details are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against property	210	..	210
(b) Against public tranquility	2	..	2
(c) Against Police Act	2	..	2
(d) Against Railway Act	16	..	16
(e) Without Guardian	73	..	73
(f) Miscellaneous	82	1	83
Total	335	1	386*

* Excludes 7 children, who being foundling ones, were given in adoption and were not included in the challaned cases.

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	64	..	64
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	2	1	3
(c) Admonished	42	..	42
(d) Released on furnishing bond	25	..	25
(e) Sent to Reformatory Schools, Ashrams etc.	85	..	85
(f) Fined	86	..	86
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	39	..	39
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	1	..	1
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	5	..	5
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	1	..	1
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	1	..	1
(l) Miscellaneous	11	..	11
(m) Pending	23	..	23
Total	385	1	386

3. There was no government institution for the lodging of juvenile offenders. Six institutions run by societies and private agencies were, however, working in the State. Some children, who were found to be habitual offenders, were sent to the Reformatory School, Hissar (Punjab).

FINANCIAL PRADESH

The following Acts* were enforced for the protection of young children in the State :—

(i) *Reformatory Schools Act † (Act VIII of 1897).*

(ii) *Children (Pledging of Labour) Act II of 1933.*—This Act penalises the pledging for the labour of a child (a person below 15 years of age) by his, her parents or guardians and the employment of a child, whose labour has been so pledged.

(iii) *Employment of Children Act (Act XXVI of 1938).*—This Act is intended to regulate the admission of children to certain industrial employments. It prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age to work in any occupation connected with the transportation of passengers, goods or mails by railway. It also forbids the employment of children under 12 years of age in any workshop, where specified set of processes are carried on.

(iv) *Criminal Penal Code V of 1938 and Indian Penal Code XLV of 1860.*—1. No special officers were appointed to carry out the provisions of these Acts. Necessary powers were, however, vested in the District Magistrates.

2. Very few offences by children came to light during the year under review. The number of cases decreased from 41 in 1948 to 3 (all boys) in 1949 and out of these two had previous convictions. All the children were tried for offences against property, and 2 were released on bond and 1 was sent to a corrective institution.

3. The State had no institution for confining the youthful offenders.

* These were not enforced uniformly throughout the State.

† Provisions are given under Delhi, page 7.

HYDERABAD

The following Acts were in force in the State during 1949 :—

(i) *Children Act XIV of 1354 Fasli (1945 A.D.)*.—This Act provides for the custody and protection of children (under 14 years) and for the custody, trial and punishment of juvenile offenders (under 16 years). It provides that no child is to be sentenced to death or transportation of life or committed to prison ; and no juvenile offender is to be committed to prison unless the court certified that he is so unruly or of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be sent to a certified school and that none of the other methods in which the case may be legally dealt with is suitable. It further lays down that the period of detention in the case of a juvenile offender committed to a certified school should not be less than 22 years and that in the case of a child, such period should be fixed by the court as is necessary for his training and education. Under this Act instead of directing any juvenile offender to be detained in a certified school the courts are empowered to order him to be (a) discharged after due admonition or (b) released on probation of good conduct and entrusted to the care of parents or guardians or (c) caned. The police officers are also authorised to bring before a court any child or adolescent who in their opinion (a) has no home or visible means of subsistence or proper guardianship, (b) is found destitute, (c) is under the care of unfit parents or guardians, (d) frequents the company of reputed thieves, (e) is residing in a home used by a prostitute for the purpose of prostitution or (f) is otherwise likely to fall into bad association or to be exposed to moral danger.

(ii) *Children's Protection Act No. IX of 1343 Fasli (1934 A.D.)*.—This Act was enacted to prevent the ill-treatment of children, who are illegitimate, or are orphans and unclaimed, or are handed over by their parents or relations to be brought up by other persons. This Act applies to the whole of the city of Hyderabad and to such other towns, (with a population of not less than 5,000) as may be notified by the Government from time to time. Unclaimed child is defined to be any child under the age of 16 years, whose parents or grand-parents are unknown or cannot be found and whose other relatives do not take the responsibilities of his maintenance.

The Act provides for the registration of unclaimed children, domestic servants between 7 and 12 years of age and for reports to be given to the District Officer of the birth of illegitimate child. The inspectors, appointed in this behalf, are required to inspect and satisfy themselves that the registered children are suitably maintained and looked after ; or else to report the case to the District Officer. The Act also provides for the prosecution of the head of the household in which any child under 16 is tortured or cruelly treated. It empowers the District Officer to transfer any child, for reasons to be recorded, from any household to any institution established or recognised by Government or to deliver a registered child to a person, who proves that the child is his legitimate or illegitimate one.

2. The statistics of children put up for trial and the sentences awarded to them are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	29	..	29
(b) Against property	301	2	303
(c) Against State	2	..	2
(d) Against public tranquility	2	..	2
(e) Against Railway Act	19	..	19
(f) Suicide	1	..	1
(g) Vagabonding	48	..	48
Total	402	2	404

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	77	..	77
(b) Admonished	3	..	3
(c) Released on furnishing bond.	140	..	140
(d) Sent to the Reformatory	3	..	3
(e) Fined	19	..	19
(f) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	8	..	8
(g) Sentenced till the rising of the court	3	..	3
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	51	..	51
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	17	1	18
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	15	..	15
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	29	..	29
(l) Committed to Sessions	3	..	3
(m) Miscellaneous	1	..	1
Total	369	1	370

JAMMU & KASHMIR

The Children's Court Act of 2003 *Bikrami* was in force in the State and the following officers were authorized to enforce it :—

- (i) Sub-judge, Rajouri ;
- (ii) Munsiff, Noushera ;
- (iii) Munsiff, Poonch ;
- (iv) A.D.M., Jammu, and
- (v) A.D.M., Kashmir.

2. The statistics of children put up for trial for the various offences and the sentences awarded to them are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences*

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	2	1	3
(b) Against property	5	..	5
(c) Miscellaneous	14	..	14
Total	21	1	22

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	3	1	4
(b) A lmonished	2	..	2
(c) Released on furnishing bond	7	..	7
(d) Fined	2	..	2
(e) Sentenced till the rising of the court	2	..	2
(f) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	1	..	1
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	2	..	2
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	2	..	2
Total	21	1	22

KUTCH

There were no legislative measures in force in the State for the protection of young children, nor were there any institutions to reform the young offenders.

2. The number of offences by young children decreased from 185 in 1948 to 155 during 1949. Most of the offences committed by the children amounted to theft. There were no cases with previous conviction. The detailed statistics are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	30	1	30
(b) Against property	85	8	93
(c) Against public tranquility	15	..	15
(d) Miscellaneous	9	7	16
Total	139	16	155

* Figures given in this table are provisional.

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	59	1	60
(b) Admonished	11	6	17
(c) Released on furnishing bond	3	..	3
(d) Fined	23	1	24
(e) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	10	..	10
(f) Sentenced till the rising of the court	7	1	8
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	18	..	18
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	1	..	1
(i) Committed to Sessions	2	..	2
(j) Miscellaneous	5	7	12
Total	139	16	155

MADHYA BHARAT

The following Acts on the subject were in force in the State during this year:—

(a) *Madhya Bharat Balkon Ko Cinema Dekhane Se Rokame Ka Widhan, 2006 Bikrami*—

This Act prohibits children below 16 years of age to see obscene pictures.

(b) *Compulsory Primary Education Act, Samvat 2006 Bikrami*—

This Act applies to children of the age group 6-11 years.

Besides the above Acts which were in force throughout the Union, there were others which were in force only in some of the former states merged in the Union.

(c) *Protection of Children Act, Samvat 1999 Bikrami as amended in 2000 Bikrami*—

This Act was passed by the Government of the old Gwalior State and was in force in the State during the year under report. It lays down that:—

- (i) a child (under 16) shall be kept apart from adult prisoners;
- (ii) a child shall not be sentenced to death, imprisonment for life or confiscation of property;
- (iii) a child below 12 shall not be sentenced to imprisonment in jail but shall either be released or sent to a Reformatory where he may be kept upto the age of 19;
- (iv) the Inspector General of Police shall manage for literacy and industrial or agricultural education of the child-prisoner;
- (v) no body shall sell or give tobacco, cigar, cigarette, bidi, chilam or hukka to a child;
- (vi) no body shall sell any intoxicant to a child;

(vii) children shall not gamble; and

(viii) no girl below 16 shall be employed by prostitutes in any capacity.

(d) *The Indore Children Act of 1930* was in force only in the former Indore State.

The following persons were authorised to enforce the above Acts in Gwalior :—

(i) Inspector General of Education;

(ii) Inspector General of Prisons;

(iii) Superintendent of a Jail; and

(iv) Superintendent of a Reformatory.

2. There was a slight increase in the number of juvenile offences as the number of cases rose from 217 in 1948 to 228 in 1949. The details of children tried for various offences and the sentences awarded to them are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against property	191	3	194
(b) Against person	11	..	11
(c) Against public security	5	..	5
(d) Miscellaneous	18	..	18
Total	225	3	228*

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	52	..	52
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	6	..	6
(c) Admonished	31	..	31
(d) Released on furnishing bond	32	3	35
(e) Fined	10	..	10
(f) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	47	..	47
(g) Sentenced till the rising of the court	4	..	4
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	26	..	26
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	7	..	7
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	3	..	3
(k) Committed to Sessions	1	..	1
Total	219	3	222*

3. There were 3 institutions in the Union for the protection of delinquent children and youthful offenders. The one in Gwalior was managed by a trust and was run from Government funds and public contributions. It provided facilities for imparting technical training in carpentry and sewing to the inmates. The other two were in Indore, one of which was state-managed and the other privately managed.

* Provisional.

ADHYA PRADESH

The following Acts are in force :—

(i) *The Reformatory Schools Act** (Act VIII of 1897 as amended by C. P. Children Act (Act X 1928).

(ii) *The C. P. Children Act (Act X of 1928)*—

The Act forbids the imposition of a sentence of death transportation for life on any child or young offender and prevents children and young persons against offences. It empowers the courts to discharge or suspend or to commit them to suitable custody, or to fine them or order their detention.

(iii) *The C. P. Board and C. P. Act IX of 1928*—

The Act applies to the adolescents (aged 16 yrs) and provides for offering them, while in detention, such means as will enable her to form themselves and give upright habits, unsocial tendencies associated with bad character.

(iv) *The C. P. Probation of Offenders Act (C. P. Act I 196)*—

The Act provides for the release on probation of certain specified classes of offenders.

(v) *The C. P. Juvenile Smoking Act (C. P. Act III 198)*—

The Act provides for the prevention of juvenile (i. person under 6 years of age) from smoking tobacco.

(vi) *The Whipping Act Act IV of 1909*—

The Act provided that a juvenile who bets, commits an offence punishable under certain sections of I. P. may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which he may be liable.

(vii) *The Factories Act Act XXV of 1934*—

Certain sections of the Act prohibit the employment of children in factories at specified places between specified hours.

(viii) *The Indian Mines Act (Act IV of 1923)*—

Certain sections of the Act prohibit the employment of child in a mine allowing him to be present in any part of a mine which is underground.

(ix) *The Employment of Children Act† (Act XXI 1938)*.

(x) *Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898)*—

Under section 562 of this Act, any first offender under 21 years not punishable with death or transportation, may in certain circumstances be released on probation of good conduct.

In order to enforce the provision of the above Acts the State employed Probation Officers.

2. About half the number of District Magistrate in the State reported increase in the number of offences committed by juveniles mostly to

*Provisions are given under II, page 7.

†Provisions are given under Kachal Pradesh, page 8.

offences of theft and pick-pocketing. The increase was ascribed in general to the rise in the prices of food grains and to bad economic conditions. On the whole, the number of cases decreased from 4,09 in 1948 to 3,22 in 1949 which included 32 children (30 boys & 2 girls) with previous conviction. Detailed statistics for the year under report are given below.

I— Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Gain property	1	1	59
(b) Gain property	1,4	4	1,900
(c) Gain status			54
(d) Gain public			67
(e) Gain Police Act			56
(f) Gain Railway Act	1	1	173
(g) Lapse			3
(h) Loco			12
(i) Miscellaneous	6	1	908
Total	3,1	12	3,232

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	3	4	340
(b) Fined to the amount of Rs. 100			35
(c) Fined to the amount of Rs. 50	5	4	561
(d) Reasonable punishment	3	1	400
(e) Sent to the Government School			51
(f) Fined	1,1	1	1,217
(g) Sent to receive correctional treatment	4		476
(h) Sent to the institution of the court			24
(i) Sent to the institution for 3 months			43
(j) Sent to the institution for 3-6 months			30
(k) Sent to the institution for 6-12 months			5
(l) Sent to the institution for more than 1 year			3
(m) Committed to the institution			16
(n) Miscellaneous			28
(o) Pending			3
Total	3,10	12	3,232

The Government institutions for the confinement of young offenders namely, Government School, Jabalpur and Government Institute at Jaringpur. The number of inmates in these institutions was 22 and 139 respectively.

MADRAS

The following Acts were enforced for the protection of young children :—

(a) *The Madras Children Act, 1920*—

This Act and the rules framed under it provided for the custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders as also for the protection and care of children below 16 years of age.

(i) *The Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925*—

This Act provides for the detention of adolescent offenders (aged 16-21 years) in corrective institutions.

(ii) *The Madras Probation of Offenders Act, 1936*—

This Act provides for saving the first offenders from the stigma of jail life.

In addition to the Inspector General of Prisons who worked as ex-officio, the staff employed to carry out the provisions of these Acts was: Chief Inspector of Certified Schools 1, Headmasters of Certified Schools 4, Superintendent 1, Chief Probation Superintendent 1 and District Probation Officers 41.

2. There was a great increase in the number of juvenile offences which mostly amounted to petty thefts. The number of cases increased by 5,507 since last year, including 93 children (89 boys and 4 girls) with previous convictions. The details of the trials held during this year are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against public tranquility	330	7	337
(b) Against Police Act	501	143	644
(c) Against Railway Act	55		55
(d) Miscellaneous	5,112	362	5,474
Total	5,998	512	6,510

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	98	2	100
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	1,128	190	1,318
(c) Admonished	1,231	61	1,292
(d) Released on furnishing bond	1,014	21	1,035
(e) Sent to Reformatory Schools	985	132	1,117
(f) Fined	1,347	76	1,423
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	5		5
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	24		24
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	7		7
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	5		5
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months		2	2
(l) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	48		48
(m) Committed to Sessions	5		5
(n) Miscellaneous	39	1	40
(o) Pending	62	27	89
Total	5,998	512	6,510

3. There were, of the reception and training of the delinquent and neglected children, 4 Government Certified Schools, 6 Private Certified Schools and 1 Borstal School. The number of inmates in these were 1,603, 2,118 and 420 respectively. Besides, a modified school section was attached to each of the Central Jails at Rajahmundry, Vellore, Cannanore, Salem and Coimbatore in order to provide a modified course of Borstal training to those adolescent offenders who could not be committed to a Borstal School.

MANIPUR

Neither administrative or legislative measures were taken for the protection of young children, nor were there any cases of juvenile delinquency.

2. There was one private institution "Sindam Sinsang" at Imphal to which uncared for and homeless children were sent. At the close of the year there were 16 inmates in this institution.

MYSORE

For dealing with the offences committed by children and young persons the following Acts were in force :—

(i) *The Mysore Children Act (Mysore Act XLV of 1943)*—

This Act aims at the rescue and rehabilitation in society of many types of young children under 16 years of age, who are the victims of bad environments and exploitation by old offenders.

(ii) *The Mysore Borstal Schools Act (Mysore Act XLVI of 1943)*—

This Act deals with the offenders between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

(iii) *The Mysore Probation of Offenders Act (Mysore Act XLVII of 1943)*—

This Act deals with the release on probation of certain convicted offenders of good conduct.

2. Juvenile crime was on the decrease in the State. The number of cases fell from 236 (220 boys and 16 girls) in 1948 to 128 (122 boys and 6 girls) during the years under review. Most of the offences committed by children amounted to theft and pickpocketing. The details of the trials are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	2	..	2
(b) Against property	75	2	77
(c) Against State	23	4	27
(d) Miscellaneous	22	..	22
Total	122	6	128

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	12	..	12
(b) Admonished	21	1	22
(c) Released on furnishing bond	24	..	24
(d) Fined	26	4	30
(e) Sentenced till the rising of the court	1	..	1
(f) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	37	1	38
(g) Committed to Sessions	1	..	1
Total	122	6	128

3. The establishment of a Children's Home and a Borstal School for the confinement and treatment of delinquent children was under the consideration of the State Government. In the absence of such institutions, a portion of the Central Jail, Bangalore, was set apart for the detention of this class of prisoners. Children with indictable crime were sent to prison.

ORISSA

The following Acts* were in force for the protection of young children in the State :—

- (i) *Reformatory Schools Act (Act VIII of 1897)* ;
- (ii) *Madras Borstal Schools Act, 1925* ;
- (iii) *The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act (Act II of 1923)* ; and
- (iv) *The Employment of Children Act (Act XXVI of 1938)*.

In addition to these Acts, Section 562 of the Criminal Penal Code and Sections 82 and 83 of the Indian Penal Code were also enforced.

No special staff was employed for dealing with children's cases which were, however, dealt with by Magistrates of courts.

2. Where records were maintained, offences were greatly on the increase. The number of children's cases went up from 30 in 1948 to 76 during the year under report, including 4 children (3 boys and 1 girl) with previous convictions. The nature of offences was mostly pick-pocketing, petty thefts and house-breaking. Generally, the offences were committed by children in the company of adults. The details of the trials during this year are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	14	1	15
(b) Against property	53	3	56
(c) Miscellaneous	5	..	5
Total	72	4	76

*The provisions of these Acts have been given under Delhi for (i), Madras for (ii) and Himachal Pradesh for (iii) and (iv).

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	18	2	20
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	2	1	3
(c) Admonished	21	1	22
(d) Released on furnishing bond	16	..	16
(e) Fined	3	..	3
(f) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	5	..	5
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	4	..	4
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	1	..	1
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	1	..	1
(j) Committed to Sessions	1	..	1
Total	72	4	76

3. There was 1 Juvenile Jail at Angal with 16 inmates at the end of the year.

PUNJAB

The following Acts were in force for the protection of delinquent and neglected children :—

(i) *The Reformatory Schools Act (Act VIII of 1897)*.

(ii) *The Borstal Act (Act XI of 1926)*—

The Act provides for the establishment and regulation of Borstal institutions in the State and for the detention and training of adolescent offenders in them under the Borstal system.

(iii) *The Punjab Children Act* (Punjab Act XXXIX of 1949)*—

The Act provides for the protection of uncared for children (under 16 years) by detaining them in Borstal Schools or other places of safety to be established under the Act. It also provides for the creation of special courts for juvenile offenders.

The staff appointed to enforce the provisions of these Acts was Superintendent 1, Asstt. Superintendents 4, Clerks 6, Teachers 5, Headmaster 1, Technical Staff 6, Reclamation officer 1 and Probation officers 2.

2. During the year 1949, there were 1,760+ admissions of juvenile and adolescent prisoners as against 1,617 in 1948. The increase was due to a large number of adolescents convicted under the R.S.S. movement in 1949.

*Provision given under Delhi page 7. The Act is intended to replace the Reformatory Schools Act. It has not been enforced yet.

+ Provisional.

The details of children put up for trial along with the nature of offences and the sentences awarded to them are given below :—

I— Nature of Offences

(a) Against person	22
(b) Against property	90
(c) Against public tranquility	3
(d) Against State	60
(e) Against public	6
(f) Against Railway Act	4
(g) Rape	8
(h) Dacoity	6
(i) Miscellaneous	147
Total (All Boys)	345

II— Nature of Sentences

(a) Acquitted or Discharged	34
(b) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	33
(c) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	47
(d) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	135
(e) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	47
(f) Under trial	49
Total (All Boys)	345

3. The two institutions for the confinement of offenders were 1 Reformatory School and one Borstal Institute at Hissar. The average number of inmates in these was 70 and 782 respectively.

P.E.P.S.U.

The Acts in force in this Union affording protection to young children and young persons were :—

- (i) *Patiala Juvenile Smoking Act, 1896 Bikrami*, (ii) *Patiala Mines Act, 1938 Bikrami*, (iii) *Patiala Factories Act, 1955 Bikrami*, (iv) *Guardian and Wards Act, 2002 Bikrami* and (v) *Patiala Court of Wards Act, 2000 Bikrami*.

No special officers were appointed to enforce the provisions of these Acts. There was no institution in the State to receive the neglected and delinquent children.

2. The details of the trials of delinquent children and juvenile offenders held during 1949 are given below :—

I.—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	12	..	12
(b) Against property	13	..	13
(c) Against State.	2	..	2
(d) Against Railway Act	11	..	11
(e) Against Arms Act	1	..	1
(f) Against Excise Act . . . . .	..	1	1
(g) Murder	20	..	20
(h) Suicide	1	..	1
(i) Abetment to crime	3	..	3
(j) Miscellaneous	88	2	90
Total	151	3	154

II.—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Discharged or Acquitted	20	1	21
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents . . . . .	..	1	1
(c) Admonished	3	..	3
(d) Released on furnishing bond	15	1	16
(e) Fined	26	..	26
(f) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	2	..	2
(g) Sentenced till the rising of the court.	23	..	23
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	25	..	25
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	16	..	16
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	1	..	1
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	6	..	6
(l) Committed to Sessions	14	..	14
Total	151	3	154

RAJASTHAN

There were no Acts in force in the Union and no children were put up for trial during the year under report.

SAURASHTRA

The following Acts with suitable modifications were in force in the State :—

(i) *The Reformatory Schools Act** (Act VIII of 1897).

(ii) *Bombay Probation of Offenders Act†* (Bombay Act XIX of 1938)—

The act provides for the release on probation of offenders in certain cases.

* Provisions given under Delhi, page 7.

† Was not enforced in 1949.

- (iii) *The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act* (Act II of 1933)*; and
 (iv) *Certain Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898)*—

The courts were empowered to release certain offenders on probation, of good conduct instead of sentencing them to punishment.

The question of appointing officers and setting up institutions, provision for which already exists in the above mentioned Acts, was under the consideration of the State Government.

2. The juvenile crime was, in general, on the increase. There was, however, a decrease in crimes of serious nature. Offences committed were mostly against property. The total number of cases put up for trial was 718 (657 boys and 61 girls), including 15 boys with previous conviction.

The details of children put up for trial along with the nature of offences and the sentences awarded to them are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	116	13	129
(b) Against property	394	41	435
(c) Against State	2	..	2
(d) Against public	3	..	3
(e) Dacoity	4	..	4
(f) Miscellaneous	138	7	145
Total	657	61	718

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	252	35	287
(b) Admonished	27	5	32
(c) Released on furnishing bond	44	2	46
(d) Fined	147	13	160
(e) Sentenced till the rising of the court	26	6	32
(f) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	109	..	109
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	17	..	17
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	6	..	6
(i) Committed to Sessions	10	..	10
(j) Miscellaneous	19	..	19
Total	657	61	718

* Provision given under Himachal Pradesh, page 8.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

In Travancore area of the Union, the *Travancore Children Act (Act XXXII of 1945)* was in force under which the Travancore Children Rules, 1948 were framed. This Act provides for the trial of juvenile offenders in Juvenile Courts by a first class Magistrate assisted by 2 Hony. Magistrates. The Act also makes provision for the appointment of Supervisors and Probation Officers. In Cochin area, the former Cochin Government promulgated the *Cochin Children Act, 1836* and the Cochin Children Rules framed thereunder.

In Travancore area, 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Headmaster, 2 Teachers for general instruction and 6 Technical Instructors were appointed for the purpose; while in Cochin area, for want of a Reformatory School, young offenders were being sent to the Central Jail and 1 Headmaster was appointed for them.

2. Offences by children were generally on the increase in Cochin area, where pick-pocketing and simple thefts were common. But in Travancore area the juvenile delinquency was on the decrease. In the whole of the Union, the number of cases increased from 166 (159 boys and 7 girls) in 1948 to 201 during this year including 14 boys with previous convictions. Their details are given below:—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	2	..	2
(b) Against property	69	2	71
(c) Against State	19	3	22
(d) Against public	2	..	2
(e) Against Police Act	54	..	54
(f) Against Railway Act	17	..	17
(g) Wandering	9	..	9
(h) Miscellaneous	24	..	24
Total	196	5	201

II—Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	12	..	12
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	2	..	2
(c) Admonished	5	2	7
(d) Released on furnishing bond	1	..	1
(e) Sent to Reformatory	5	..	5
(f) Fined	100	3	103
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	21	..	21
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	15	..	15
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	24	..	24
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	3	..	3
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	3	..	3
(l) Miscellaneous	2	..	2
(m) Pending	3	..	3
Total	196	5	201

3. The Trivandrum Certified School was the only institution in the State where delinquent children could be confined. It was controlled by a Committee of Visitors and a Superintendent in whom was vested the executive management of the school. The school provided general instruction as well as practical training in gardening to all boys. Technical training in printing, book binding, weaving and carpentry was also given according to the aptitude of the boys. There were at the end of the year 19 inmates, of whom 17 were sentenced for theft and 2 for murder.

TRIPURA

No legislative or administrative measures were taken by the State to protect delinquent children. 5 boys, all about 15 years old, were tried in ordinary courts, and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from 15 days to 1 year.

2. There was no institution in the State for the neglected and delinquent children.

UTTAR PRADESH

The following Acts were in force for the protection of young children :—

(i) *The Reformatory Schools Act (Act VIII of 1897)**; and

(ii) *The U.P. First Offenders' Probation Act, 1938*—

This act and the Rules framed under it govern the release in certain cases on probation of first offenders.

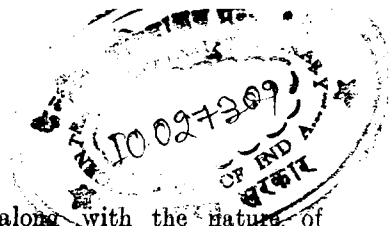
The following staff was appointed to enforce the provisions of the above Acts :—

(i) For the Reformatory Schools Act: Superintendent 1, Assistant Superintendent 1, Deputy Jailor 1, Assistant Jailors 2, General Education Teachers 2, Vocational 6, Warders 18, Medical Officer 1, Assistant Medical Officer 1 and Compounder 1.

(ii) For the U.P. First Offenders' Probation Act: Chief Probation Officer 1, Probation Officers 21 and Clerks 16.

2. Juvenile delinquency was on the increase. As against 3,978 children (3,968 boys and 10 girls) convicted in 1948, 4,425 children (4,359 boys and 66 girls) were convicted of various crimes during the year under report. The latter figure included 98 boys with previous convictions. Ordinary theft was the commonest offence.

* For provision see Delhi, page 7.



The Statistics of children put up for trial along with the Nature of offences and the sentences awarded to them are given below.

I - Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	280	12	292
(b) Against property	1,728	7	1,733
(c) Rape	65	..	65
(d) Dacoity	148	2	148
(e) Miscellaneous	2,142	45	2,187
Total	4,359	66	4,425

II - Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	551	14	565
(b) Entrusted to the care of parents	20	..	20
(c) Admonished	542	3	545
(d) Released on furnishing bond	773	12	785
(e) Sent to Reformatory Schools	20	..	20
(f) Fined	616	12	628
(g) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	55	..	55
(h) Sentenced till the rising of the court	7	12	19
(i) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	763	1	764
(j) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	359	..	359
(k) Sentenced to imprisonment for 6-12 months	150	..	150
(l) Sentenced to imprisonment above 1 year	253	3	256
(m) Committed to Sessions	86	2	88
(n) Miscellaneous	10	2	12
(o) Pending	154	5	159
Total	4,359	66	4,425

3. There were 2 institutions in the State for confining the youthful offenders *viz.*, a Reformatory School at Lucknow and a Juvenile Jail at Bareilly. The latter had an average population of 89. The object of this institution is to save the juveniles from the adverse effects of jail life and to give them suitable training so as to enable them to earn their livelihood after their release from the jail. The Reformatory School at Lucknow had 83 inmates at the end of the year. It provided training in tailoring, leather work, carpentry and weaving. During the year under report 119 boys received training in one or other of these trades.

VINDHYA PRADESH

No legislative or administrative measures were taken by the State to protect the neglected and delinquent children and as such no special officers were appointed for the purpose. There were no juvenile courts and the childrens' cases were tried in regular criminal courts.

2. The juvenile offences were generally on the decrease. The number of cases disposed of in 1949 was 38 as against 48 in 1948 and 87 in 1947. The details of the cases tried during the year under report are given below :—

I—Nature of Offences

Offence	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Against person	11	..	11
(b) Against property	27	..	27
Total	38	..	38

II— Nature of Sentences

Sentence Awarded	Boys	Girls	Total
(a) Acquitted or Discharged	11	..	11
(b) Admonished	7	..	7
(c) Released on furnishing bond	5	..	5
(d) Fined	3	..	3
(e) Sentenced to receive cuts or stripes	1	..	1
(f) Sentenced till the rising of the court	2	..	2
(g) Sentenced to imprisonment upto 3 months	4	..	4
(h) Sentenced to imprisonment for 3-6 months	1	..	1
(i) Committed to Sessions	2	..	2
(j) Miscellaneous	2	..	2
Total	38	..	38

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I-A—No. of Children put up for trial for various

State*	Against Person		Against Property		Against Public Tranquility	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)
Ajmer-Merwara	3	1	70	2	..	..
Assam	31	5	279	1	..	..
Bengal (West)†						
Bihar	569	14	992	8	108	..
Bombay	46	97	1,920	101	..	..
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi . . . . .	..	..	210	..	2	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..
Hyderabad	29	..	301	2	2	..
Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	5	..	..	..
Kutch	30	1	85	8	15	..
Madhya Bharat	11	..	191	3	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	53	6	1,804	96	..	..
Madras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	330	7
Mysore	2	..	75	2	..	..
Orissa	14	1	53	3	..	..
Punjab	22	..	89	..	3	..
P. E. P. S. U.	33	..	13	..	..	..
Saurashtra	116	13	394	41	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	2	..	69	2	..	..
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. P.	280	12	1,726	7	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	11	..	27	..	..	..
Total	1,254	141	8,306	276	460	7

* Information about A. & N. Islands, Bhopal, Bilaspur Manipur and Rajasthan is nil.

† Information is not available.

offences committed in the States of Indian Union, 1949

State Sabotage		Against Public		Rape		Dacoity		Against Police Act	
Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
..
17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
217	1	12	5	11	..	150	..	14	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	1	62	5	3	..	12	..	56	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	501	143
23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
60	..	6	..	8	..	6	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
19	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
..
..	..	..	..	65	..	148	2	..	..
..
395	13	90	10	90	..	318	2	627	143

APPENDIX I-A—No. of Children put up for trial for various

State	Against Railway Act		No Guardian		Uncontrollable	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)
Ajmer-Merwara . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam	72	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal (West) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bihar	591	1	..	..	..	..
Bombay	423	10	1,796	533	177	10
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	16	..	73	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	19	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	169	4	..	..	..	..
Madras	55	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Orissa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	4	..	..	..	..	..
P. E. P. S. U.	11	..	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin	17	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. P. . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,377	15	1,869	533	177	10

offences committed in the States of Indian Union, 1949—contd.

Wandering		In Moral Danger		Victims of Cruelty		Miscellaneous		Total		
Boys (24)	Girls (25)	Boys (26)	Girls (27)	Boys (28)	Girls (29)	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)	All persons (34)
..	23	1	93	4	100
..	16	1	415	11	426
..	342	8	3,006	37	3,043
..	..	156	293	11	42	1,680	323	6,212	1,409	7,621
..
..	82	1	335	1	380
..	3	..	3
48	1	..	402	2	404
..	14	..	21	1	22
..	9	7	139	16	155
..	18	..	225	3	228
..	896	12	3,108	124	3,232
..	5,112	362	5,998	512	6,510
..	22	..	122	6	128
..	5	..	72	4	76
..	147	..	345	..	345
..	92	3	151	3	154
..	138	7	657	61	718
9	24	..	196	5	201
..	5	..	5	..	5
..	2,142	45	4,359	66	4,425
..	38	..	38
57	..	156	293	11	42	10,758	770	25,945	2,265	23,210

APPENDIX I-B—Sentences awarded to Juvenile

State*	Acquitted or Discharged		Entrusted to Parents		Admonished	
	Boys (2)	Girls (3)	Boys (4)	Girls (5)	Boys (6)	Girls (7)
Ajmer-Merwara	20	1	..	..	16	1
Assam	66	10	..	..	16	..
Bengal (West)	779	10	27	5	740	21
Bihar	637	16	20	..	11	..
Bombay	239	50	1,692	393	923	88
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
D lhi	64	..	2	1	42	..
Hinachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	77	..	..	..	3	..
Jammu & Kashmir	3	1	..	..	2	..
Kutch	59	1	..	..	11	6
Madhya Bharat	52	..	6	..	31	..
Madhya Pradesh	300	40	35	..	521	40
Madras	98	2	1,123	190	1,231	61
Mysore	12	..	..	..	21	1
Orissa	18	2	2	1	21	1
Punjab	34	..	..	..	..	..
P. E. P. S. U.	20	1	..	1	3	..
Saurashtra	252	35	..	..	27	5
Travancore-Cochin	12	..	2	..	5	2
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. P.	551	14	20	..	542	3
Vindhya Pradesh	11	..	..	..	7	..
Total	3,304	183	2,934	591	4,173	229

*Information about A. & N. Islands, Bhopal, Bilaspur Manipur and Rajasthan is nil.

Children in the States of Indian Union, 1949.

Released on furnishing Bond		Sent to Reformatory etc.		Fined		Cuts & Stripes		Till the rising of the Court	
Boys (8)	Girls (9)	Boys (10)	Girls (11)	Boys (12)	Girls (13)	Boys (14)	Girls (15)	Boys (16)	Girls (17)
11	2	..	..	6	..	24	..	..	..
100	..	..	..	18	1	74	..	4	..
59	8	86	..	394	17	35	..	460	12
581	7	13	..	443	1	7	..	8	..
466	79	909	380	831	155	..	..	..	..
..
25	..	85	..	86	..	39	..	1	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	..	3	..	19	..	8	..	3	..
7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
3	..	..	..	23	1	10	..	7	1
32	3	..	..	10	..	47	..	4	..
384	16	51	..	1,198	19	476	..	22	2
1,014	21	985	132	1,347	76	5	..	24	..
24	..	..	..	26	4	..	..	1	..
16	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
..
15	1	..	..	26	..	2	..	23	..
44	2	..	..	147	13	..	..	26	6
1	..	5	..	100	3	21	..	15	..
..
773	12	20	..	616	12	65	..	7	12
5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..
3,702	151	2,158	512	5,298	302	819	..	009	33

APPENDIX I-B--Sentences awarded to Juvenile Children

State	Imprisonment upto 3 months		Imprisonment 3-6 months		Imprisonment 6-12 months	
	Boys (18)	Girls (19)	Boys (20)	Girls (21)	Boys (22)	Girls (23)
Ajmer-Merwara	13	..	5	..	1	..
Assam	403	..	..	..	110	..
Bengal (West)	633	7	65	..	20	..
Bihar	605	1	240	2	177	2
Bombay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	5	..	..	..	1	..
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	51	..	17	1	15	..
Jammu & Kashmir	1	..	2	..	2	..
Kutch	18	..	1	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	28	..	7	..	3	..
Madhya Pradesh	43	..	28	2	5	..
Madras	7	..	5	..	..	2
Mysore	37	1	..	..	..	..
Orissa	4	..	1	..	..	..
Punjab	33	..	47	..	135	..
P. E. P. S. U.	25	..	16	..	1	..
Saurashtra	109	..	17	..	6	..
Travancore-Cochin	24	..	..	..	3	..
Tripura . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	..
U. P.	763	1	359	..	150	..
Vindhya Pradesh	4	..	1	..	..	..
Total	2,804	10	811	5	634	4

in the States of Indian Union, 1949.—contd.

Imprisonment above 1 year		Committed to Sessions		Miscellaneous		Pending		Total		
Boys (24)	Girls (25)	Boys (26)	Girls (27)	Boys (28)	Girls (29)	Boys (30)	Girls (31)	Boys (32)	Girls (33)	All persons (34)
..	96	4	100
42	..	18	..	125	..	..	..	976	11	987
140	..	1	..	134	..	..	..	3,573	80	3,653
56	..	30	2	178	6	..	..	3,006	37	3,043
..	..	116	13	984	136	52	115	6,212	1,409	7,621
..
1	11	..	..	..	385	1	386
..	8	..	8
29	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	369	1	370
..	21	1	22
..	..	2	..	5	7	..	..	139	16	155
..	..	1	..	6†	..	..	..	225	3	228
2	1	15	1	28	..	..	3	3,108	124	3,232
48	..	5	..	39	1	62	27	5,998	512	6,510
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	122	6	128
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	4	76
47	49	..	..	..	345	..	345
6	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	151	3	154
..	..	10	..	19	..	..	..	657	61	718
3	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	196	5	201
..	5	..	5
253	3	86	2	10	2	154	5	4,359	66	4,425
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	38	..	38
628	4	307	18	1,591	152	271	150	30,056	2,344	32,400

† Provisional.

APPENDIX II—List of Institutions (by States) for the Neglected and Delinquent Children.

AJMER-MERWARA

1. Daya Nand Anathalaya, Ajmer.

BENGAL (WEST)

1. Government Borstal Institution, Berhampur.
2. Orphanage, Bodhana (Jahrgram).

BIHAR

1. Juvenile Jail, Patna (Bihar).
2. Reformatory School, Patna (Bihar).

BOMBAY

1. David Sassoon Industrial School, Bombay.
2. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, Bombay.
3. Shradddhanand Anath Mahilashram, Bombay.
4. Salvation Army Girls' Home, Sion, Bombay.
5. Happy Home for the Blind, Bombay.
6. A. D. Bawla Muslim Girls' Orphanage, Chinchpokli, Bombay.
7. Children's Home, Chembur.
8. Home for the Mentally Deficient Children, Chembur.
9. Bombay Presidency Women's Council Rescue Home, Bombay.
10. St. Catherine's Home, Andheri, Bombay.
11. R. S. Mahipatram Rupram Anath Ashram, Ahmedabad.
12. The Vikas Griha, Ahmedabad.
13. Yeravada Industrial School, Poona-6.
14. Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Poona.
15. Hingne Stree-Shikshan Samstha, Hingne Budruk, Poona.
16. Seva Sadan Home for the Homeless, Poona.
17. Certified School, Sholapur.
18. W. B. Nowranguay Orphanage, Pandharpur.
19. Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Boarding House, Satara.
20. Laxmibai Patil Wasatigriha, Satara.
21. Certified School, Hubli.
22. Jambul Certified School, Jambul.
23. Certified School for Girls, Sirur.
24. Baroda Juvenile Reformatory, Baroda.
25. Amreli Orphanage, Amreli (Kathiawar).

FTT-PERSON INSTITUTIONS

26. The Deaf and Mute Institution, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.
27. Church of Scotland Mission Children's Home, Paud (Distt. Poona).
28. St. Joseph's School, Byculla, Bombay-8.
29. St. Francis Orphanage, Borivli, Bombay.

30. St. John's Mission House, Panch Howd, Vetal Peth, Poona.
31. Poona School and Home for the Blind, 14-17 Koregaon Park, North Camp, Poona.
32. Miss Jessie Fergusson of Junnar (Distt. Poona).
33. Harvey Babies Home, Nasik.
34. T. B. Sanatorium, Talegaon, Dabhade (Distt. Poona).
35. Australian Mission Children's Home, Baramati (Distt. Poona).
- 35A. Australian Mission Children's Home, Shrigonda (Distt. Ahmednagar).
36. St. Peter's Boys' Home, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.
37. Mahila Seva Gram, Yerandavana, Poona-4.
38. Ramatai Mukti Mission, Kedgaon (Distt. Poona).
39. Dadar School for the Blind, Dadar Road, Bombay-14.
40. Sir Wanless T. B. Sanatorium, Wanlesswadi, Miraj (Distt. South Satara).
41. Convent of St. Mary, Panch Howd, Vetal Peth, Poona.
42. St. Margaret's School, 2, Stavely Road, Poona-1.
43. Methodist Mission School, Telegaon, Telegaon Dabhade (Distt. Poona).
44. Bijapur Orphanage, Bijapur.
45. St. Monica's School for Girls, Ahmednagar.
46. Mahajan Anath Balashram, Katargam, via Surat.
47. School for the Blind, Deaf & Mute, Nawrangpura, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
48. St. Anthony's Home, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
49. Kolhar Mission Boys' School, Kolhar via Belapur Road (Distt. Ahmednagar).
50. Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay-19.
51. St. Andrew's Girls' Boarding School, Nasik.
52. K. E. M. Hospital, Sardar Moodliar Road, Rasta Path, Poona.
53. St. Mary's School, R. C. Mission, Sangamner (Distt. Ahmednagar).
54. Parvatibai Leper Infirmary, Ashwini-Kumar Road, Surat.
55. Boys' Christian Home, Dhond (Distt. Poona).
56. Dumb & Deaf Institute, Sholapur.
57. St. Barnaba's School, Manmad (Distt Nasik).
58. Muslim Girls' Orphanage, 69, Kambekar Street, Bombay-3.
59. Anjuman-I-Islam (Board for Social Work), 92, Hornby Road, Bombay.
60. Harijan Kanya Mandir, Bijapur.
61. Backward Class Hostel for Girls, Belgaum.
62. Sultan Ahmed Yatimkhana, Salapose Road, Ahmedabad.
63. Mount Mary's Convent High School, Bandra, Bombay-20.
64. St. Stanislaus High School, Bandra, Bombay-20.
65. All Saints Convent, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.
66. The Wadia Hospital, Poona.
67. Lokesh Vignyan Mandir, Baba-wadi, Ahmednagar.
68. Victoria Orphanage. Dhulia.

69. Harijan Boys' Hostel, Bijapur.
70. Karnatak Orphanage, Hubli (Distt. Dharwar).
71. Balikashram, Ahmednagar.
72. Harijan Vidyarthi Nilaya, Byadgi (Distt. Dharwar).
73. Home for the Healthy Children, Miraj (Distt. Satara South).
74. Hindu Anathasharam, Tilak Road, Poona.
75. St. Michael's Hostel, Panch Howd, Vetal Peth, Poona.
76. St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.
77. St. Thomas Convent Sandor, Bassein (Distt. Thana).
78. Orinda Child's Pierce Memorial School, Rahuri (Distt. Ahmednagar).
79. Chhataralaya, Ahmednagar.
80. The National Model School, Poona.
81. Mission Girls' School, Ankelshwar (Distt. Broach).
82. The Divine Providence Orphanage, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
83. St. Xavier's Orphanage & School, Guledgudd (Distt. Bijapur).
84. Urdu Training College for Women, Poona.
85. Anath Balikashram, Hubli (Distt. Dharwar).
86. St. Andrew's High School for Girls, Poona.
87. St. Mary's School, Camp, Poona-1.
88. Veereshwar Punnyashthala, Gadag (Distt. Dharwar).
89. Margaret's Hospital, Mangalwar Peth, Poona-2.
90. Hindu Women Rescue Home Society's Karwir Anathashram, Mangalwar PePetPetb, Kolphar.
91. Anjuman-e-Mufidul Yatama, Madanpura, Byculla, Bombay-8.
92. Hutching's Girls' High School, 7, Phayre Road, Poona-1.
93. Madarasa-I-Arabia-Ashraful-Oloom, Dar-ul-Yatama, Walwan, Lonavla (D'Dist. Poona).
94. D. N. Sirur Home, Vile Parle, Bombay.
95. Nasik Leper Hospital, Nasik.
96. Bassel Mission Hospital, Betgeri-Gadag (Distt. Dharwar).
97. The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, 71, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
98. Vadala Mission, P. O. Vadala, via Ahmednagar.

REMAND HOMES*

99. Remand Home, Ahmedabad.
100. Do. Surat.
101. Do. Broach.
102. Do. Jambusar.
103. Do. Rajpipla.
104. Do. Nasik.
105. Do. Manmad.
106. Do. Ahmednagar.

* Also used as Fit-person Institutions.

107. **Resand Home, Shrirampur.**
 108. Do. Sangamner.
 109. Do. Sholapur.
 110. Do. Pandharpur.
 111. Do. Poona.
 112. Do. Dharwar.
 113. Do. Hubli.
 114. Do. Gadag.
 115. Do. Ranebennur.
 116. Do. Belgaum.
 117. Do. Satara.
 118. Do. Bijapur.
 119. Do. Bagalkot.
 120. Do. Karwar.
 121. Do. Umerkhadi, **Bombay.**
 122. Do. Thana (Bhiwandi).
 123. Do. Kolhapur.
 124. **Hindu Women's Rescue Home, Poona.**
 125. **Maila Seva Gram, Yerandavana, Poona-4.**
 126. **After-Care Hostel, Bombay.**
 127. **Sheppard After-Care Hostel, Bombay.**
 128. **After-Care Hostel, Ahmedabad.**

129. Do. Poona.
 130. **Rebased Prisoners' Aid Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad.**
 131. **After-Care Hostel, Sholapur.**
 132. Do. Bijapur.
 133. Do. Broach.
 134. Do. Hubli.
 135. Do. Belgaum.

DISTRICT PROBATION & AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATIONS.

136. **District Probation and After-Care Association, Nasik.**
 137. Do. Poona.
 138. Do. Ahmednagar.
 139. Do. Satara.
 140. Do. Sholapur.
 141. Do. Ahmedabad.
 142. Do. Surat.
 143. Do. Broach.

69. Harijan Boys' Hostel, Bijapur.
70. Karnatak Orphanage, Hubli (Distt. Dharwar).
71. Balikashram, Ahmednagar.
72. Harijan Vidyarthi Nilaya, Byadgi (Distt. Dharwar).
73. Home for the Healthy Children, Miraj (Distt. Satara South).
74. Hindu Anathasharam, Tilak Road, Poona.
75. St. Michael's Hostel, Panch Howd, Vetol Peth, Poona.
76. St. Mary's High School, Mazgaon, Bombay-10.
77. St. Thomas Convent Sandor, Bassein (Distt. Thana).
78. Orlinda Child's Pieroe Memorial School, Rahuri (Distt. Ahmednagar).
79. Chhataralaya, Ahmednagar.
80. The National Model School, Poona.
81. Mission Girls' School, Ankelshwar (Distt. Broach).
82. The Divine Providence Orphanage, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
83. St. Xavier's Orphanage & School, Guledgudd (Distt. Bijapur).
84. Urdu Training College for Women, Poona.
85. Anath Balikashram, Hubli (Distt. Dharwar).
86. St. Andrew's High School for Girls, Poona.
87. St. Mary's School, Camp, Poona-1.
88. Veereshwar Punnyashthala, Gadag (Distt. Dharwar).
89. Margaret's Hospital, Mangalwar Peth, Poona-2.
90. Hindu Women Rescue Home Society's Karwir Anathashram, Mangalwar Pe^etPeth, Kolphar.
91. Anjuman-e-Mufidnl Yatama, Madanpura, Byculla, Bombay-8.
92. Hutching's Girls' High School, 7, Phayre Road, Poona-1.
93. Madarza-I-Arabia-Ashraful-Oloom, Dar-ul-Yatama, Walwan, Lonavla (DDisDistt. Poona).
94. D. N. Sirur Home, Vile Parle, Bombay.
95. Nasik Leper Hospital, Nasik.
96. Bassel Mission Hospital, Betgeri-Gadag (Distt. Dharwar).
97. The David Sassoon Infirm Asylum, 71, Sadashiv Peth, Poona-2.
98. Vadala Mission, P. O. Vadala, *via* Ahmednagar.

REMAND HOMES*

99. Remand Home, Ahmedabad.
100. Do. Surat.
101. Do. Broach.
102. Do. Jambusar.
103. Do. Rajpipla.
104. Do. Nasik.
105. Do. Manmad.
106. Do. Ahmednagar.

* Also used as Fit-person Institutions.

107. **Reform Home, Shirampur.**
 108. Do. Sangamner.
 109. Do. Sholapur.
 110. Do. Pandharpur.
 111. Do. Poona.
 112. Do. Dharwar.
 113. Do. Hubli.
 114. Do. Gadag.
 115. Do. Ranebennur.
 116. Do. Belgaum.
 117. Do. Satara.
 118. Do. Bijapur.
 119. Do. Bagalkot.
 120. Do. Karwar.
 121. Do. Umerkhadi, **Bombay.**
 122. Do. Thana (Bhiwandi).
 123. Do. Kolhapur.
 124. **Hindu Women's Rescue Home, Poona.**
 125. **Mahila Seva Gram, Yerandavana, Poona-4.**
 126. **After-Care Hostel, Bombay.**
 127. **Sheppard After-Care Hostel, Bombay.**
 128. **After-Care Hostel, Ahmedabad.**
129. Do. Poona.
 130. **Released Prisoners' Aid Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad.**
 131. **After-Care Hostel, Sholapur.**
 132. Do. Bijapur.
 133. Do. Broach.
 134. Do. Hubli.
 135. Do. Belgaum.

DISTRICT PROBATION & AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATIONS.

136. **District Probation and After-Care Association, Nasik.**
 137. Do. Poona.
 138. Do. Ahmednagar.
 139. Do. Satara.
 140. Do. Sholapur.
 141. Do. Ahmedabad.
 142. Do. Surat.
 143. Do. Broach.

- | | | |
|------|------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| 144. | District Probation and After-care Association, | Dharwar. |
| 145. | Do. | Belgaum. |
| 146. | Do. | Bijapur. |
| 147. | Do. | Karwar. |
| 148. | Do. | Bhiwandi. |
| 149. | Do. | Kolhapur. |
150. Released Prisoners' Aid Society, Ahmedabad.

DELHI

1. Children, Aid Society, Delhi.
2. Arya Anath Orphanage, Daryaganj, Delhi.
3. Sunni Majlis-i-Aukaf, Daryaganj, Delhi.
4. Bal Niketan, Delhi.
5. Poor House, Delhi.
6. Rescue Home, Sat Narain Building, Delhi.

MADHYA BHARAT

1. Madhav Orphanage, Gwalior.
2. State Orphanage, Indore.
3. Shradhanand Anathalya, Indore.

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Reformatory School, Jabbalpore.
2. Borstal Institution, Narsingpur.

MADRAS

1. Senior Certified School, Chingleput.
2. Junior Certified School, Ranipet.
3. Do. Bellary.
4. Do. Tanjore.
5. Do. (under the Madras Society for the Protection of Children), Madras.
6. Do. (under the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust), Chinnalapathi, Mathurai.
7. Do. for Girls, (under the Madras Children's Aid Society), Tanjore.
8. Do. for Boys, (under the Poor Homes Society), Kozhikode.
9. Junior and Senior Certified School for Girls (under the Poor House Society), Kozhikode.
10. Borstal School, Palayamkottai.

MANIPUR

1. Sindem Sinsang, Imphal.

ORISSA

1. Juvenile Jail, Angul.

PUNJAB

1. Reformatory School, Hissar.
2. Borsal Institute, Hissar.

TRAVANCORE - COCHIN UNION

1. Certified School, Trivandrum.

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Reformatory School, Lucknow.
2. Juvenile Jail, Bareilly.

NOTE.—The States of Himachal Pradesh, Khasi, Kutch, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Sirohi, Tripura and Vindhya Pradesh had no institution for the Delinquent and Neglected Children. The State of Mysore had reserved a section of the Central Jail, Bangalore, for confining youthful offenders.