

CHAPTER - II

THEORETICAL INTRODUCTION AND ANALYSIS

OF DATA

THE REMAND HOME AND COMMITTED SECTION

Among the various social problems which the modern Indian society has to face, Juvenile delinquency as one occupies an important place. Along with many social problems juvenile delinquency has emerged as a result of rapid urbanization and industrialization in the recent period.

Mr. G.C. Dutt observes, " Juvenile delinquency is rapidly becoming a serious menace in India and with the progressive industrialization of many parts of the country, which were essentially, rural areas uptill a few years ago, this problem will soon assume the same proportions as in many of the Western countries" ¹.

The age old joint family has received a great blow in the process of urbanisation and industrialization. The joint family has been replaced by the nuclear family, wherein we find both husband and wife being employed are obliged to leave their children to the care of servants. Here children take to bad habits which later lead to delinquency of various types. Also a large number of children from rural areas or those dwelling in slums wander about seeking to adjust themselves in the Urban setting. In such situation they are

highly prone to fall prey to a number of unsocial, immoral and criminal activities. Thus, the number of delinquents grows.

The joint family system, the compact and self-sufficient pattern of the traditional Indian village, the vigorous social control of the local community and such other factors offered a kind of automatic check on the growth of delinquency in the past. For this reason, the instances of children found to have indulged in delinquent behaviour were rare. However, the actual position of the delinquents to some extent come to be known only after the advent of legislative efforts to deal with the problem.

Juvenile Delinquency Defined :

Delinquency, as defined by Friedlander, is a juvenile misconduct that might be dealt with under the law¹.

1. Friedlander, W.A.
Introduction to Social
Welfare (1957) p.44.

Cyril Burt defines delinquency as occurring in a child, " When his anti-social tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action " , whereas William H. Sheldon regards delinquency, " as behaviour disappointing beyond reasonable expectations ". It is clear that different social scientists have defined juvenile delinquency, according to their own light and experience.

It is now generally agreed that juvenile delinquency should be demarcated from other problems of juvenile misbehaviour. Although the term juvenile delinquency may be confined to problems of serious misbehaviour, in many countries, children having problems of misconduct truancy, vagrancy, destitution, etc. are also dealt by the state.

Extent of Juvenile Delinquency in India :

It is difficult to know the extent of this problem in any country because of certain reasons. There is no satisfactory definition of crime, and the only workable definition is a legalistic one. According to this definition only those persons are considered criminals who violate the existing laws. However, there may be persons who violate mores but they cannot be convicted as criminals as these mores are not mentioned in the statute books. Thus, the data cannot be obtained regarding such criminals.

2 All crimes are not known to the police and one has to be caught and convicted to be a criminal because many crimes may not be reported legally for one reason or the other such as inefficiency of the administration or apathy of the public.

3 A delinquent is only caught when he has repeated his act many a time. Because it is only when the behaviour pattern is of an aggressive and antisocial nature and harmful to the public weal that the child concerned will come under the purview of law, and this is the stage when the existence of problem is already known.

4 There may be large number of children who may have behaviour problems and still be included under the delinquents.

5 Majority of the cases coming to the courts generally represent the under privileged groups whose parents lack cultural or economic resources.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency :

" The delinquent child is generally a child handicapped not by one or two but by usually seven or eight counts. A child can overcome one or two handicaps, such as the death of one parent or poverty and poor health. But if the child has a drunken unemployed ~~father~~ father and an immoral mother,

is mentally deficient, is taken out of school at an early age, and put to work in a factory, and lives in a crowded home in a bad neighbourhood. Nearly every factor in his environment may seem to mitigate against him. Such children constitute the largest share of those who get into serious trouble and are brought into court * ¹ .

1 Truancy :

With mass education, not adapted to the aptitude of each child and neglect of children by parent due to economic distress and certain other reasons, truancy has an important part to play in juvenile delinquency. Along with other environmental factors, the school bears its own share of responsibility for delinquent conduct. As Elliott and Merrill point out " One of the most frequent predisposing factors to other forms of delinquency is truancy, which has been called the kinder garten of crime." ² " Truancy was the result of so many cumulative influences, i.e.

- i) Unsystematic system of School Education.
- ii) Unsuitable conditions at home.
- iii) Companionship factor and the attempts of these truants to imbibe the behaviour of their senior companions.

1. Elliott, M.A. and Merrill F.E. p 111
2. Elliott M.A. and Merrill F.E. p 138
3. Khanna, Raj Nath, "Juvenile Truancy and School".

- iv) Predominance of play in the mind of a student.
- v) Attempt to escape from School punishment.
- vi) Inability to cope with home task and
- vii) Age of the truant more than the usual " ³

By Nath Khanna.

2 Juvenile Vagrancy :

Vagrancy like truancy is another state in the formation of delinquent career. Children are generally studied when they are caught by police and have become delinquents. But they develop these traits gradually.

These children generally come out of poor or disorganized families or broken homes which could not provide them basic needs, i.e. nutrition, clothes, companionship, education, recreation and affection which are essential for the child's personality. The child who is unable to get these needs generally exhibits some abnormalities which may even be antisocial. In quest for satisfaction of these needs he may become a waif and may end in delinquency.

Methods of Controlling Vagrancy :

To check vagrancy and begging which lead to delinquency, Vagrancy and Begging Acts have been passed in various

States, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bihar while in some other states, there are no special laws for dealing with these persons, but beggary is prohibited in the Municipal areas, Unfortunately, these acts have not been put into practice and also there is not sufficient number of institutions for maintaining these beggars and vagrants. Under these various acts the beggar or vagrant is supposed to have committed an offence and he is apprehended by the police, produced before a magistrate, and committed to a workhouse or a special home.

3 Poverty :

Poverty has been one of the most important causes of crime, Utter poverty, more often than not forces juveniles to commit petty thefts, selling away of household utensils, ornaments and the like. With poverty are usually associated other factors like, disorganisation of the family, lack of parental control, family feuds and the like, All these are highly congenial for the committing of juvenile crimes. Poverty becomes a cause for crime when it is so acute that it cannot even provide a square meal per day. It is at this level that poverty becomes a cause of juvenile crime. As poverty looms large in India, we find other closely associated factors also with it and as such juvenile delinquency in our country is on the increase.

4 A Unhappy Family :

Family is the centre of socialisation process through which the personality of an individual is shaped. As is the family so is the child. Happy familial relations between the members make the child. Sometimes the members of the family may have taken to drinking, gambling and the like, these reflect very badly on the developing personality of the children. The children, through the process of imitation, very quickly learn such bad habits. Thus they take to delinquent behaviour very soon. The mother would not even care to breastfeed her child. The speaks very badly on the developing personality of the child. He may turn hard, ruthless unsympathetic and unkind individual who is very prone to committing of any crime as a juvenile as well as an adult.

5 Parental Neglect :

Juveniles are naturally attracted by thefts, sex and such other crimes. Such a delinquent behaviour can be checked by timely advice or warning. In the same way encouragement on right paths through praise and rewards helps a lot in the avoidance of crime. On account of poverty the

parents toil outside ~~home~~ home from dawn to dusk. As a result they are not able to pay attention to their children. This inevitable neglect on account of their poverty becomes a cause for their children taking to crime. On the other hand in rich home, on account of over fondling, liberal payments of pocket money and the like, the children are spoiled and are taken to criminal behaviour.

5 Bad Company :

Children in the bad company learn the bad habits very quickly. They waste their time roaming about in the streets of the urban centre, smoking cigarette, seeing cinema and the like. The influence of company is very great on the developing minds. So as is the company so are the children, is an old adage. As they grow, their habits grow and their offences grow serious.

7 Areas of Juvenile delinquency :

The slums in the cities are the kindergartens of many social evils like Drinking, Gambling, Beggary, prostitution and the like. Children growing in such areas are naturally led in unless efforts are made to save them by slum clearance. We also come across utter poverty areas in the city where theft, quarrels and conflicts are common features. Children are uncared for such surrounding conditions

force juvenile to take to offensive practices. In every city, there are also areas of prostitution, Growing children very soon take to immorality. Often children are used as pimps. Such areas are also not free from quarrels and conflicts. Often conflicts grow so grave that they may end in murder. Children growing in such areas very soon take to grave delinquency.

7 The Cinema :

The cinema, in fact, plays an important role in the causation of juvenile offences. That is why we find juvenile delinquency is at very high rate in urban areas. It is the cinema which causes truancy, children avoid such schools and attend the cinema. They also tell lies and steal money for attending the picture house. The cinemas are always produced to the liking of the adults and much of crime and sex are involved. Children in their impressionable period are terribly affected by the scenes of cruelty and obscenity. During their character building period, they learn trickery, deceitfulness and villainy. Thus, bring few character building films. the cinema has been the cause of delinquent behaviour.

8 Training Centre :

Parentless children and handicapped children are trained in underground in cosmopolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta and

the like. They are taught stealing picking pockets and such other unsocial activities. It is reported that there are a number of such regular training centres, working underground.

The list of causes of juvenile delinquency can never be exhaustive. In addition to the above causes, particularly in India, caste plays an important role in juvenile delinquency. Much stress is laid on good behaviour, in superior castes whereas least attention is paid to it by the low caste members. Therefore, there is a high degree of social control on the juveniles of the superior castes.

Preventive Measures :

We have already discussed the causes of delinquency which are many. In order to avoid the effects of these causes the following measures may be suggested.

- 1 A team work of Private and Public Agencies Devoted to Preventive work. To counter the dangers which lead youth to crime, a whole hearted team work of public and private agencies devoted to the task of crime prevention is necessary.
- 2 Training of Members and Staff of all organisation careful training of members and staff of all organization concerned with delinquency control is essential in order to enable them to recognize the danger and bring parents and youths in contact with the agency which has the facility to help them.

- 3 Establishment of child guidance clinics, Child guidance clinics and mental hygiene clinics are important for the treatment of seriously disturbed and maladjusted children. There may also be diagnostic facilities in the schools.
- 4 Education of the Family :

The family is to be strengthened by conscientious case work of public and private social agencies, education for family living and Social hygiene and counselling.
- 5 Establishment of Wholesome Recreation at Agencies

Prevention of delinquency requires the establishment of wholesome recreational agencies (Sports, playgrounds, community centre, concerts, drama, puppet shows) and developing social group work and youth groups. In rural areas to provide healthy recreation, neighbourhoods, schools and churches should open their meeting halls and playgrounds for sports, recreation and cultural activities and youth organizations and citizen's groups should assume the responsibility for carrying on these programmes.
- 6 Assistance to under privileged children Schools, churches and other character building agencies should be encouraged to serve under privileged children for poor areas and to assist law enforcement agencies, including, juvenile police bureaus.

7 Propaganda : The newspapers, magazines, vedie, television and motion picture should interpret juvenile delinquency in terms of honest reports about causes and protection of youth, rather than stressing the sensational aspects, scandals and as false heralism in deliquent behaviour. Professor Jagannadhan mentions three steps for the prevention of delinquency in India.

- a) Improving the environment which include improved housing, increased, recreational facilities, better schooling, reducing, economic inreurity, raising income level of poor families, etc, and these do not directly concern children.
- b) Spotting potential delinquents by predictive tests. Children may be ~~idm~~ identified by school teachers or specivlized agencies in contact with home.
- c) Reducing ~~aguniazndncaantabork~~ recidivism and seriousness of delinquency through treatment.

These are few child detection countries for problem persona- lity guidance dinics, recreational centres and other social welfare agencies, in this country.

Method of Rehabilitation :

The fact that children ,offered proper guidance training and help towards rehabilitation, would develop into socially normal individuals came to be recognized in the last century in almost

all the civilized countries of the world and India had also followed list. The principle of differential treatment of children is now a valid fact. Prior to that time children were tried and convicted of violations of the law in the same way as adults except that a child below seven years, was not regarded as responsible and, therefore, could not commit crime. It was during the first quarter of the twentieth century that separate courts for the bearing of juvenile offenders were widely established, the age span ranging all the way from ten to maximum etc sixteen, seventeen, eighteen or even twenty one years. The juvenile courts have the jurisdiction in connection with violations of the law by the juveniles along with their jurisdiction over questions of dependency, neglect and incorrigibility. The question of the possibility of non responsibility became the basic task of juvenile courts. As time went on, the point of view that he was not in a strict sense accountable for his delinquent behaviour was well established, and the assumption that treatment called for was some sort of remedial programme rather than punishment.

1. Juvenile Courts :

The separation of the treatment of juvenile delinquent from that of adults has given rise to the institution of Juvenile Courts. In India in accordance with children Acts they generally deal with children below 16 whereas in certain other countries they some times deal with cases upto 21. They have slightly different procedure from the ordinary

course, where pleaders are not allowed to plead, the public is excluded from hearing the case and the police officers come in plain clothes. The policy is to have specialization of the magistracy and they are given training to deal with problem children and in child psychology.

2 Remand Homes :

When a child is apprehended under the Act, he is brought before the magistrate within 24 hours and until the special investigations in respect of the child are complete he is kept in the remand home. The child is kept in the remand home until the final disposal of the case. In addition to being a place of safety it has become a place where the important function of observation and classification is performed before the investigation starts. When the child has been proved guilty and as some measure for his welfare is to be taken, the boy at that time is ordered to remand. The hearing is adjourned to a week or fortnight. The child is observed by an expert staff, i.e. Probation officer or a Social worker on whose recommendation the final disposal is made. Sometimes persons convicted are remanded for a few days and released. These homes are mostly run by private welfare agencies and are supported both by the Government and the public.

3 Certified Schools :

In the states where children acts have been made applicable certified schools are established for the treatment of

of children. Here the children, except mentally sub-normal are sent for longterm treatment. They are managed by voluntary bodies or by Local authorities and are financed by public funds. There are generally two types of schools, i.e. Junior and Senior, Junior for boys under 12 and Senior for boys under 16. In Junior Schools generally general as well as technical education is imparted. The children are generally confined there upto a certain age limit and for about 2 to 3 years but the School authorities can make an early discharge. After their release they are put under the charge of a Welfare or probation officers, who watches their activities.

4 Auxiliary Homes :

Just like remand homes there are auxiliary homes attached to certified schools for the reception of inmates of certified Schools. Here the delinquents who have been convicted are kept for sometime and studied by a Social worker and then they are sent to the certified school according to the nature and aptitude of a young offender.

5 Reformatory Homes :

They are specially for delinquent children, under 10, who cannot be sent to approved or certified schools unless the court is satisfied that they cannot be dealt with otherwise. These are generally run by voluntary agencies and the government give grants to them.

6 Fit Persons' Institutions

Under the Bombay children Act 1938, the Government is authorized to notify "fit person" institutions, which have for their object, the reception and protection of children of the prevention facilities for bringing up children entrusted to their care in conformity with their religion of birth. There non government institutions are utilized for the reception and training of children dealt with under the children Act. There are specific institutions for specific type of children.

7 Uncared Children Institution :

The children in the pre delinquent or near delinquent stage. Who are mostly found in a state of destitution or neglect are cared for in the various orphanages and children's institutions situated, all over the country managed by private philanthropist. However, it is to be stated that many of these institutions do not maintain proper standards and need inspection. An Act known as the Women's and children's Institution (Licensing) Act of 1956 has been passed to control such institutions.

8 Reformatory Schools :

In states where there are no children Acts or they are not in force delinquent children are sent to Reformatory under the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897. These reformatory schools are meant for the education and vocational training of delinquent children with much regard to the type of crime committed.

The delinquents are removed from bad environments and placed in the reformatory school for sometime after which they can adopt some vocation learnt in the school. Young offenders, under 15, convicted of any offence punishable with transportation or imprisonment are detained for 3 to 7 years.

9 Borstal Institution :

Borstal system is a system of detaining juvenile adult delinquents, named from the first correctional purpose infirmary of the kind at Borstal. Under Borstal system treatment is provided for adolescent offenders between the age of 15 to 21 years (between 16 and 21 years of age where children Acts are in force). Thus, these are corrective institutions for the adolescent offenders not served by certified schools, There are two types of Borstal institutions, viz. close and open. Open institution is a camp or building in the open country with no surrounding wall closed institution is a converted, prison building, where maximum security can be afforded when necessary, though the main gates generally remain open and a large part of the activities is carried on outside the walls. The training is industrial and other institutions, and varies according to the age, record and characters of the inmate. The work is intentionally arduous, along with physical exercise and education as to deter them from committing crime again. The training is different for boys and girls, such as in mixed farming,

building, and engineering for the former and laundry, cooking, and housework for the latter.

The term of Borstal is 2 to 3 years but the date of release is decided by the Borstal authorities according to conduct and progress of the inmate. For after care the person is attached to Borstal associate or Probation officers, whose duties are to see that he is fitted in the trade for which he has been trained. There are Borstal schools in Madras, Bengal, Bombay and Mysore states at present.

10 Probation :

As method of Probation is applicable both to children and adult offenders, we shall deal with it in detail . It is used as a preventive of delinquency, where certain persons in danger of becoming offenders, are placed on probation. In the first instance of offence it is tried to kind the offender over for good behaviour, preferably under Supervision. It is subject to a recognizance of a sum of money which his parents are required to pledge as security that the conditions imposed will be complied with. There may also be specific conditions, e.g. to go to school, to live at a place, etc. It is generally for Three years and may be for persons already convicted. There is provision for the use of this method under the various children Acts.

New Policy After Independence :

From 1920 onwards the children Acts were passed in the States of Madras and Bombay and were adopted with some modification by other states. There have been no visible efforts to deal more effectively with juvenile children. On the other hand, public consciousness regarding the problems of children has been gradually growing. But it did not gather the momentum it deserved. It was only after Independence that the work in the field of child welfare in general including that in respect of delinquent children gained further importance.

It was found that all the states had not yet passed Acts for the protection of children and even in those which passed the Acts there have not been implemented in a proper manner. The deficiencies of these acts were :

- i) In some acts a distinction is made between children and young persons. Those below 14 years of age are called children and between 14 to 16 are called young persons. The protective sections, are applied to children only.
- ii) The acts have left a loop hole in making the provision of necessary machinery optimal. The children are still produced for trial before ordinary courts. Even where juvenile courts are established the jurisdiction to try children has not been exclusively conferred on them and it is open to the prosecution to bring children up before the ordinary courts.

- iii) Where Probation officers have been appointed and are attached to the court, the magistrates continue to regard them as Superfluous. This could be remedied by making the consideration of a Probation officer's report compulsory.
- iv) The application of the protective sections of the children Acts is left to the Magistrates, in the public mind, are invariably associated with crime and punishment.
- v) The Acts set a limit to the period of detention or to the age upto which children may be detained in institutional case. Thereafter the acts are silent. But follow up and after care is necessary if the child is to be rehabilitated in the real sense. All releases should continue to be under supervision for a time. Certain percentage of apprenticeships and employments must be kept at the disposal of Institutions for children to complete the programme of rehabilitation.

Such steps were necessary if the juvenile delinquents were to be rehabilitated in the real sense, problem childrenⁿ were to be corrected and neglected children to be protected.

It was with a view to tackle the problem of juvenile delinquents in an earnest way that in 1949 the Conference of Education Ministers called by the Government of India discussed the problem of juvenile delinquency at length and appointed a small committee of experts to go into it and frame a model children Act. The Government of India formulated a children Bill on the recommendation of this expert committee and circulated it to the states for eliciting their opinion.

Some of the after care institutions have also been opened in the country as was recommended by the Bureau of Delinquency Statistics and Research, Bombay in its Report. The Report pointed out that a Bal Aayogic Kendra should have shelter, food and proper employment and supervision for at least 100 juveniles and should have trades like carpentry, cane work, powerloom, weaving, tailoring etc. The Central Social Welfare Board has played an important role in encouraging voluntary agencies to take such type of programmes. However, this type of programme still needs to be developed further.

In April 1965, the Planning Commission appointed a Study Group under the Chairmanship of Smt. M. Chandrasekhar to examine the problem of beggary, vagrancy and juvenile delinquency and formulating schemes for its control for the fourth plan.

Regarding juvenile delinquency the Group noted that children Acts were in force in all the states excepting Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Rajasthan. However, the Acts were not uniform and properly enforced. The Group recommended that all the above four states which do not have children Acts, should enact them on the lines of the Central Children Act, 1960 within the Fourth Plan period and the other states should enforce them properly and throughout their territory. We hope that appropriate action will be taken by all the states as recommended by the Group of Central delinquency.

REMAND HOME SECTION

TABLE NO. 1.

Table showing the Educational Status of Respondents

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
Remand Home -		15	5	-	20
		75%	25%		100%
TOTAL		15	5	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

- 1) Out of 20 respondents of remand home section.
- 2) 15 respondents i.e. 75% are educated upto primary level.
- 3) 5 respondents i.e. 25% are educated upto secondary level only.

Most of the girls from remand home are educated upto primary level only. This is so, because the parents of the inmates have no financial power to give secondary education to their wards.



TABLE NO. 2 :

Table showing the Age-group of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Age group of respondents			Total
	Below 10 yr	10-15	15 -20	
REMAND HOME	4	11	5	20
	20%	55%	25%	100%
TOTAL	4	11	5	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of remand home section.

- 1) 4 respondents are in the age group of below 10 yrs.
- 2) 11 respondents are in the age group of 10 to 15 yrs.
- 3) 5 respondents are in the age group of 15 to 20 yrs.

Most of the respondents are in the age group of 10 to 15 years.

TABLE NO.3

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents.

Type of inmates	Religion				TOTAL
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Any other	
REMAND					
HOME	20	-	-	-	20
	100%				100%
TOTAL	20	-	-	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

1) 20 respondents are from Hindu religion i.e.100%.

Above table indicates that all the 20 inmates selected in the sample are from Hindu religion. This is so, because majority of inmates from this section come from Ratnagiri District and the Ratnagiri District is dominated mostly by Hindu population. The dominance of Hindu is naturally reflected in Remand Home.

TABLE NO. 4:

Table showing the Caste of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Caste	Respondents	
Remand Home	Brahman	3	15%
	Maratha	6	30%
	Sarode	5	25%
	Bhandari	4	20%
	Chambhar	2	10%
TOTAL		20	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

- 1) 3 respondents are from Brahman caste i.e. 15%.
- 2) 6 respondents are from Maratha caste i.e. 30%.
- 3) 5 respondents are from Sarode caste i.e. 25%.
- 4) 4 respondents are from Bhandari caste i.e. 20%.
- 5) 2 respondents are from Chambhar caste i.e. 10%.

This cast wise break up suggests nothing very significant. But incidently it suggest that the remand home girls come from all casts, inand around Ratnagiri District.

TABLE NO. 5 :

Table showing the Marital Status of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Marital Status					TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divorced	Widowed	
Remand Home -	20	-	-	-	-	20
		100%				100%
TOTAL -	20	-	-	-	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

1) 20 respondents are unmarried from Remand Home section i.e.100%.

All respondents are unmarried from Remand home section.

TABLE NO. 6 :

Table showing the Type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			TOTAL
	Joint	Nuclear	Living alone	
Remand Home	1	14	5	20
	5%	70%	25%	100%
TOTAL	1	14	5	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

1) Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section .

- i) 1 respondent comes from Joint family i.e.5%.
- ii) 14 respondents come from nuclear family i.e.70%.
- iii) 5 respondents were found living along family i.e.25%.

It is clear from above table that out of 20 girls . 1 comes from a joint family, 14 from nuclear families and 5 were living alone.

This data suggest that in nuclear families the parents are unable to subsist in the burden of poverty and are required to send their daughters in remand home. Comparatively joint family continues to afford some shelter to unfortunate girls from the family.

TABLE NO.7:

Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Monthly Income in Rs.				TOTAL
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
Remand	8	4	8	-	20
Home	40%	20%	40%		100%
TOTAL	8	4	8		20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

- 1) 8 girls come from 400 to 500 Rs. monthly income group.
- 2) 4 girls come from 500 to 600 Rs. monthly income group.
- 3) 8 girls come from 600 to 700 Rs. monthly income group.

It is clear that more than half of the girls come from the groups/400 to 500 and 500 to 600 Rs. monthly income group.

It suggests that, the girls from lower income group and little higher group are sent to remand home. In the middle income group there is very little incidence of sending the girls to remand home. This may be because of higher no. of children in above said income groups, which deters them from taking good care of their children and compels them to send their children to Remand home.

TABLE NO. 8 :

Table showing the Income from Sources of Respondents' parents.

Type of inmates	Sources					TOTAL
	Agriculture	Service	Shop	Tailoring	No source	
Remand	7	8	2	3	-	20
Home	35%	40%	10%	15%		100%
TOTAL	7	8	2	3	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

- 1) 7 respondents are having income from Agriculture i.e. 35%.
- 2) 8 respondents are having income from Service i.e. 40%.
- 3) 2 respondents are having income from Shop i.e. 10%.
- 4) 3 respondents are having income from Tailoring i.e. 15%.

Majority of respondents parents are having income from service and agriculture. This may be because of agriculture in Ratnagiri District is not developed. So parents go to Bombay city to do any work - that they get.

TABLE NO.9 :

Table showing the Causes of Joining Institution

Type of inmates	Causes of joining Institution		TOTAL
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
Remand Home	7	13	20
	35%	65%	100%
TOTAL	7	13	20
			100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 20 respondents of Remand home section.

1) 7 respondents have voluntarily joined the Institution i.e. 35%.

2) 13 respondents are compelled to joined the Institution i.e. 65%.

Most of the respondents are compelled to joined the institution.

Because in normal circumstances no girl would want to leave her parents house and stay in Remand Home.

From the above table it is revealed that most of the respondents are compelled to join the Institution.

In Ratnagiri Dist. girls when remanded their age is young. Some girls know we have to take education in institution. But some girls feel it a compulsion to stay in the institution. But after 1-2 months, they are mixed up with other girls.

TABLE NO. 10 :

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents in the Institution.

Type of inmates	Living standard			TOTAL
	Protection	Better life	Rehabilitation	
Remand Home	5	15	-	20
	25%	75%		100%
TOTAL	5	15	-	20
	25%	75%		100%

From the above table it is clear that Out of 20 respondents from Remand Home section.

- 1) 5 respondents i.e.25% are taking protection.
- 2) 15 respondents i.e.75% are taking to better life.

Most of the respondents are taking to better life.This shows that the Remand Home is achieving its purpose.The purpose of Remand Home is not only to protect and rehabilitate way ward girls,but itis also to show them the ways of better life.

TABLE NO. 11:

Table showing the Outdoor/Indoor Games of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Indoor	Outdoor	Both games	Total
Remand				
Home	6	10	4	20
	30%	50%	20%	100%
TOTAL	6	10	4	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

1) 6 respondents i.e. 30% like Indoor games.

2) 10 respondents i.e. 50% like Outdoor games.

3) 4 respondents i.e. 20% like Outdoor and indoor games.

Most of the respondents like outdoor games. It is because most of the Remand Home inmates are rural based and are habituated to life outside home. Life inside and the Remand Home is suffocating for them. Therefore, they prefer outdoor games.

TABLE NO.12 :

Table showing the Educational Status of respondents when Joined

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
Remand	6	14	-	-	20
Home	30%	70%			100%
TOTAL	6	14	-	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

- 1) 6 respondents i.e. 30% were illiterate when they joined in the Institution.
- 2) 14 respondents i.e. 70% were primary educated when they joined in the Institution.
- 3) No girl was found to have taken secondary or any other education.

Majority of the respondents were primary educated when they joined in the Institution.

✓ This is because, when girls come on remand their age is below 14 years, Ordinarily, they come from homes, where parents have neither capacity nor will to give them secondary education.

TABLE NO. 13 :

Table showing the Different type of Education that Respondents are taking in the Institution.

Type of inmates	Type of Education					TOTAL	
	Nursings	Dai-training	Teacher Education	School Education	Tailoring		Poultry
Remand	-	1	-	18	1	-	20
Home		5%		90%	5%		100%
TOTAL	-	1	-	18	1	-	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

- 1) 1 respondents is taking dai-training i.e. 5 %.
- 2) 18 respondents are taking School education i.e. 90%.
- 3) 1 respondents is taking tailoring education i.e. 5%.

Most of the respondents are taking School Education.

TABLE NO. 14:

Table showing the No. of Inmates Residing in a Room.

Type of inmates	No. of inmates per room				TOTAL	
	10-12		12-14			
Remand	15	75%	5	25%	20	100%
Home						
TOTAL	15		5		20	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

- 1) 15 respondents i.e. 75% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.
- 2) 5 respondents i.e. 25% are staying in a room in which there are 12 to 14 inmates.

Most of the respondents i.e. 75% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates. The Remand Home has dormitories for inmates. This system has some obvious disadvantages. i.e. spread of skin diseases or lesbianism.

TABLE NO. 15 :

Table showing Special Arts of Respondents

Type of inmates	Special Arts				TOTAL
	Singing	Painting	Weaving	Drawing	
Remand Home	6 30%	6 30%	-	8 40%	20 100%
TOTAL	6	6	-	8	20 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 20 respondents of Remand Home section.

1) 6 respondents i.e. 30% are having Singing art.

2) 6 respondents i.e. 30% are having Painting art.

3) Now one respondent is having Weaving art.

4) 8 respondents i.e. 40% are having drawing art.

Most of the respondents are having drawing art. The respondents have no special education in these arts but they just know rudiments of them, as they are supposed to be common arts which every girl ought to possess.

THE COMMITTED SECTION

TABLE NO. 1:

Table showing the Educational Status of Respondents

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
Committed section	2	13	10	-	25
	8%	52%	4%		100%
TOTAL	2	13	10	-	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

- 1) 2 respondents i.e. 8% are illiterate.
- 2) 13 respondents i.e. 52% are educated upto primary level.
- 3) 10 respondents i.e. 40% are educated upto secondary level.

Most of the girls from committed section are educated upto primary and secondary level. The literacy percentage of the inmates from this section is fairly good. This is because, the girls are given education after their entry in the institution compulsorily.

TABLE NO. 2 :

Table showing the Age-group of Respondents

Type of inmates	Age-group of respondents		TOTAL
	10-15	15-20	
Committed section	7 28 %	18 72%	25 100%
TOTAL	7	18	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of Committed section.

- 1) 7 respondents i.e. 28% are in the age group of 10 to 15 years.
- 2) 18 respondents i.e. 72% are in the age group of 15 to 20 years.

Most of the respondents are in the age group of 15 to 20 years.

Committed section means a fit person institution section. In the Institution, the girls are given some useful education for their lives. It is found that, majority of the girls who are sent to committed section, are sent here due to economic condition of the parents. That means extreme poverty is the reason why we find the girls of higher age group in the committed section. There are very few or no inmates with criminal tendency in this section.

TABLE NO. 3 :

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Religion				Total				
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Anyother					
Committed section	23	92%	1	4%	1	4%	-	25	100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 25 respondents of committed section.

1) 23 respondents i.e. 92% are from Hindu religion.

2) 1 respondents i.e. 4% is from Muslim religion.

3) 1 respondents i.e. 4% is from Christian religion.

Majority of the respondents from this section come from Hindu religion.

Usually they belong to the lower strata of Hindu hierarchy. But it is notable that very few girls from Muslim and Christian religion report in this section. Muslim's in this part of the country are generally well off, and they do not see any need to send their wards to committed section. They can take their care otherwise. The incidence of christian girls is also less, may be because they are looked after by Christian charity institutions in the District or elsewhere.

TABLE NO.4 :

Table showing the Caste of the Respondents

Type of Inmates	Caste	Total	
Committed section	Brahman	4	16%
	Maratha	5	20%
	Bhandari	6	24%
	Sarode	5	20%
	Chambhar	3	12%
	Muslim	1	4%
	Christian	1	4%
TOTAL		25	100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 25 respondents of committed section.

- 1) 4 respondents are from Brahman caste i.e. 16%.
- 2) 5 respondents are from Maratha caste i.e. 20%.
- 3) 6 respondents are from Bhandari caste i.e. 24%.
- 4) 5 respondents are from Sarode caste i.e. 20%.
- 5) 3 respondents are from Chambhar caste i.e. 12%.
- 6) 1 respondents are from Muslim caste i.e. 4%.
- 7) 1 respondent is from Christian caste i.e. 4%.

The castewise breakup of the committed section girls suggests that, most of the girls belong to lower Hindu castes, and a few of them belong to Muslim and Christian religion.

The girls from these casts report in committed section only because of extreme poverty. Their parents are not in position to look after these girls.

TABLE NO. 5 :

Table showing the Marital Status of Respondents

Type of inmates	Marital Status					TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divorced	Widow	
Committed section	-	25	-	-	-	25
		100%				100%
TOTAL	-	25	-	-	-	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

25 respondents i.e. 100% are unmarried from committed section.

All the inmates belonging in to Committed section are unmarried.

Because as a rule of authorities of the institution cannot marry a girl inmate unless she attains the age of 18. Most of the girls are below 18 in age.

TABLE NO. 6:

Table showing the Type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			TOTAL
	Joint	Nuclear	Living along	
Committed section	-	16 64%	9 36%	25 100%
TOTAL	-	16	9	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

1) 16 respondents i.e. 64% are from Nuclear family.

2) 9 respondents i.e. 36% are from living alone family.

Majority of the girls from committed section come from Nuclear families, and a sizable number of them were found living alone. It is important to note that, there is no girl from the joint family. This suggests that, with the dissolution of joint family, the children, old people and girls have lost their last resort. In the nuclear families, the parents are unable to look after grown up daughters due to poverty and are thus forced to send them to them to committed section.

TABLE NO.7 :
Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents Parents

Type of inmates	Monthly Income in Rs.				TOTAL
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
Committed section	18	5	2	-	25
	72%	20%	8%		100%
TOTAL	18	5	2	-	25
					100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

- 1) 18 respondents parents i.e.72% are having 400-500 Rs.monthly income.
- 2) 5 respondents parents i.e.20% are having 500 to 600 Rs.monthly income.
- 3) 2 respondents parents i.e.8% are having 600-700 Rs.monthly income.

Most of the girls come from the families where the income of the parents was between Rs. 400 to 500 per month.

It means these girls belong to extremely poor families.They come to committed section in search of livelihood and for finding out a vocation to be able to lead their lives satisfactorily.

TABLE NO. 8:

Table showing the Income from Sources of Respondents Parents.

Type of inmates	Sources					TOTAL
	Agriculture	Service	Shop	Tailoring	No source	
Committed section	12	6	-	2	5	25
	48%	24%	-	8%	20%	100%
TOTAL	12	6	-	2	5	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

1) 12 respondents are having income from Agriculture i.e. 48%.

2) 6 respondents are having income from Service i.e. 24%.

3) No respondent is having income from shop.

4) 2 respondents are having income from Tailoring i.e. 8%.

5) 5 respondents are having no source for income i.e. 20%.

Most of the respondents parents are having income from Agriculture, Farmers in Ratnagiri District are not able to produce yields enough even for livelihood from their tiny pieces of land, and are compelled to send their daughter in committed section of this institution.

TABLE NO. 9 :

Table showing the Causes of Joining of Institution

Type of inmates	Causes of Joining		Total
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
Committed section	19 76%	6 24%	25 100%
TOTAL	19	6	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 25 respondents of committed section,

- 1) 19 respondents have voluntarily joined the Institution.
- 2) 6 respondents are compelled to joined the Institution.

Most of the respondents i.e. 76% have voluntarily joined the Institution, because their poverty stricken homes are unable to provide for them. The Institute provides them better environment.

TABLE NO. 10 :

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Living standard						TOTAL
	Protection		Better life		Rehabilitation		
Committed section	13	52%	12	48%	00	25	100%
TOTAL	13	52%	12	48%	--	25	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

- 1) 13 respondents i.e. 52% are taking protection.
- 2) 12 respondents i.e. 48% are taking better life.

Most of the respondents are taking protection from the institution.

The respondents are not mature. Somany times, respondents are not also be to think with maturity. Respondents have no capacity to understand about their rehabilitation. So, only think about protection and better life.

TABLE NO. 11:

Table showing the Outdoor/Indoor Games of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of Games			TOTAL
	Indoor	Outdoor	Both games	
Committed section	5 20%	15 60%	5 20%	25 100%
TOTAL	5	15	5	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

1) 5 respondents i.e. 20% like Indoor games.

2) 15 respondents i.e. 60% like Outdoor games.

3) 5 respondents i.e. 20% like Outdoor and Indoor games.

Most of the respondents like Outdoor games. In spite of other facilities of Indoor games, most of them are interested in Outdoor games.

TABLE NO. 12 :

Table showing the Educational Status of Respondents when Joined.

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL				
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other					
Committed section	2	8%	16	64%	7	28%	-	25	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

- 1) 2 respondents i.e. 8% were illiterate when they joined in the Institution.
- 2) 16 respondents i.e. 64% were educated upto primary level.
- 3) 7 respondents i.e. 28% were educated upto secondary level when they joined in the Institution.

Majority of the respondents were educated upto Primary level only, when they joined in the Institution.

TABLE NO. 13:

Table showing the Different Types of Education in Institution.

Type of inmates	Type of Education			TOTAL
	Nursing : education	Dai-training; Teacher; School	Tailoring; Poultry	
Committed	-	-	-	
Section	-	18 72%	4 16%	3 12% 25 100%
TOTAL	-	-	-	18 4 3 25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of committed section.

1) 18 respondents i.e. 72% are taking School education.

2) 4 respondents i.e. 16% are taking tailoring education.

3) 3 respondents i.e. 12% are taking poultry work education.

Most of the respondents i.e. 72% are taking school education. Maharashtra state Government recognised the Committed section as Educational Institution, so school education is mostly preferred.

TABLE NO. 14:

Table showing No. of inmates Residing in a Room

Type of inmates	No. of inmates per room		TOTAL
	10-12	12-14	
Committed Section	16 76%	6 24%	25 100%
TOTAL	16	6	25 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 25 respondents of Committed section.

- 1) 16 respondents i.e. 76% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.
- 2) 6 respondents i.e. 24% are staying in a room in which there are 12 to 14 inmates.

Most of the respondents i.e. 76% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.

The Backward Classes

The constitution of India declared India to be a Welfare State. The State was to particularly look after the Welfare of the weaker sections of the community. Article 46 under ' Directive Principles of State Policy ' lays down . " The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. " It is perhaps in pursuance of this article that a separate part is devoted for the advancement and protection of certain classes.

Criteria of Backwardness :

The terms used in the constitution are 'Weaker Sections ' of the community and the 'Backward Classes' which are socially or educationally backward, particularly the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. But the term Backward classes is now here defined. The Backward classes commission itself found it difficult to define the term ' Backward Classes.' The commission pointed out that though we were asked to define sections or classes of people which were socially or educationally backward ,yet we could not neglect the caste system, because the caste system affects social status and their education as well. They point out that a Brahmin, taking to tailoring, does not become a tailor by caste, nor is his social status lowered as a Brahmin, therefore, the caste and not merely occupation

played and imported role in social backwardness. 'Social backwardness was mainly based on social tribal, caste and denominational differences. Caste generally depended upon birth, it might also depend upon habits, and it might create further cleavage due to conversions and denominational differences. The commission further pointed out that in the case of Scheduled Caste it was easy to fix a single criterion. Untouchability being peculiar to the Hindu Social System, it was easy enough to recognize it. In the case of the other Backwards Classes, no single formula could be devised as a criterion for determining whether any section or Sections of the people should be regarded as socially or educationally backwards. Some persons who appeared before the Commission suggested that all persons belonging to the Shudra class should be classed as backward socially and educationally other suggested that all poor people should be deemed backward, while still others suggested that the percentage of literacy in a community and its representation in Government services should be the guiding factors in determining its backwardness. After a consideration of social conditions in Indian Society and the causes for the backwardness of a large reaction of the people it adopted the following criteria for general guidance.

- 1 Low social position in the traditional caste hierarchy of Hindu their society.
- 2 Lack of general educational advancement among the major section of a caste or community.

- 3 Inadequate or no representation in Government Service.
- 4 Inadequate representation in the field of trade, commerce and industry.

It further gave the description of various communities as educationally and socially backward.

- 1 Those who suffer from the tigma of untouchability or near untouchability. There are already classified as Scheduled Castes.
- 2 Those tribes who are not yet sufficiently assimilated in general social order. There are already classified as Scheduled Tribes.
- 3 Those who, owing to long neglect, have been driven as a community to crime. These were known as criminal Tribes before 1953 and now are known as Ex-Criminal Tribes or Denotified groups.
- 4 Other Backward classes. Among the other backward classes they include.
 - i) Those nomads who do not enjoy any social respect and who have no appreciation of a fixed habitation and are given to mimicry, begging, jugglery, dancing, etc.
 - ii) Communities consisting largely of agricultural or Landless labourer .
 - iii) Communities consisting largely of tenants without occupancy rights and those with insecure land tenure.
 - iv) Communities consisting of a large percentage, of small land owners with uneconomic holdings.

v) Communities engaged in cattle breeding, sheep breeding or fishing on a small scale.

vi) Artisan and occupational classes without security of employment and whose traditional occupations have ceased to be remunerative.

vii) Communities, the majority of whose people do not have sufficient education and, therefore, have not secured adequate representation in Government service.

viii) Social groups from among the Muslims, Christians and Sikhs who are still backward socially and educationally.

ix) Communities occupying low position in social hierarchy.

Thus it is clear that the concept of backwardness in India has a special connotation, due to the peculiar social organisation of this country. Although, we have not been able to define a backward class in the strict sense of the term, yet we have at least certain tests by which we can judge whether a particular community or group is backward or not. As stated above we may divide these backward classes into four main broad heads, namely :

1 Scheduled Caste, 2) Scheduled Tribes, (3) Ex-criminal Tribes or Denotified communities and (4) other backward classes. However, as each group is subject to revision, the exact population in each group cannot be ascertained. A social group or community may at one time be included in the scheduled castes, and at another time in the other backward classes, as the lists of communities are subject to revision from time to time.

Scheduled Tribes :

A number of British administrators has taken a scientific interest in the tribals of India, while the missionaries, both Christian and Hindu, had taken interest in their welfare. However, the real start in their welfare was made by Mahatma Gandhi. The Late Shri Thakkar Bapa devoted his whole life to their welfare, and his interest and efforts were shared by members of the Servants of India Society. Separate organisations came into existence to look after the welfare of separate tribes in different states and among them the Bhil Seva Mandal was the foremost. However, the real work started only after Independence. Special articles were introduced in the Indian Constitution to safeguard the welfare and interests of tribals.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES :

Development programmes undertaken in tribal areas after Independence may be grouped under four heads :

- 1) Communication.
- 2) Education and Culture
- 3) Health, housing and Water supply and
- 4) Development of tribal economy.

1 **Communication :**

During the first plan about Rs. 6 crores were spent upon developing roads in tribal areas in Assam and other states, and bridge and hill path to the extent of 2,340 miles were constructed.

2 **Education and Culture :**

Considerable importance has been attached to the education of tribal people. To facilitate teaching through tribal dialects, special text books have been prepared in some of the states.

3 **Health, Housing and Water Supply :**

The main cause of this sickness and poor physique is the lack of clean drinking water, nutritive food and absence of medical facilities. For the protection of their health 3,144 dispensaries and mobile health units were established during the First Plan. Assistance for constructing drinking water wells was also given on a considerable scale. Due to difficulties of communication mobile medical units have been found specially suited to them.

4 **Development of Tribal Economy :**

The reconstruction of tribal economy requires special measures and must be based upon a close study of social, economic and technical aspects. The programmes include the development of agriculture, cottage industries and labour co-operations. Among these the most important is the question of shifting cultivation

and its replacement by settled agriculture. Suitable land for cultivation is to be found and then it is to be developed.

Scheduled Castes :

As distinguished from scheduled tribes, scheduled castes are widely dispersed and while they form part of the general community, the social disabilities from which they suffer and their economic weakness place them in a special category. The other measures suggested for their betterment are removal of untouchability by pervasive and educative process through social education ; the practice of democratic behaviours in social and recreational life, opportunities to be afforded their selfdevelopment and expression and the betterment of their health, education, economic life and living conditions. These measures will lead to a total integration of these groups with the rest of the country in due course. Non official agencies have been doing propagandow for the removal of untouchability and they are best suited for this kind of work.

- 1) **Education :** Education is the most urgent need of these communities, not only to increase work opportunities for this landless class, but also to enable them to take advantage of reservation and other administrative concessions. Concessions in the form of free tuition, stipends, scholarships, provision of books, stationery and other equipments are made available , In the Third Plan one half of the total amount allotted for their welfare was for education. Even in the first two plans the major stress has been on education.

ii) **Economic Uplift :** For promoting economic uplift, stress is laid on allotment of land and assistance for settling ex as cultivators, training in village and small industries and introduction of improved techniques in the traditional crafts. For vocational training there are peripatatic parties of instructors in Bombay and West Bengal and established technical and vocational training centres in other states. The Union Government has also started training cum production centres to train Hariyans in various trades and crafts.

iii) **Health, Housing, and other Schemes :** While the bulk of the special allocation are made in the plans of the states, the Ministry of Home Affairs provides for the following centrally sponsored schemes *

1. Improvement of the working conditions of persons engaged in unclean occupations including eradication of the practice of carrying night soil as head loads;
2. Subsidies for housing for weavers and reavers;
3. Provision of house sites for members of scheduled castes
 - a) who are engaged in unclean occupation; and
 - b) who are landless labourers;
4. Award of post matric scholarships; and
5. Aid to voluntary organisation *.

Under the general housing programme, funds are earmarked for acquisition and development of lands for granting house sites to agricultural workers among whom members of scheduled castes form a considerable portion.

As already stated voluntary organisations are given assistance for educating the public regarding the removal of untouchability. It will be better if in future such voluntary organisations will go beyond work relating to publicity and propaganda and establish or help to set up institutions such as school, hospitals, industrial centres, housing co-operatives and assist in running them to rehabilitate scheduled castes and other sections of the population.

The study Team on Social Welfare and welfare of Backward classes has made certain useful recommendations for their rehabilitation which have been endorsed by the Planning Commission in the Third Plan. Some of these recommendations are.

- a) A correctional and welfare approach as against a penal one should be adopted in practice towards the rehabilitation of the denotified communities.
- b) The habitual criminals among them should be isolated and treated under the ordinary law of the land.
- c) The economic programme should go hand in hand with a dynamic and suitably oriented programme of social education so as to wear them from socially undesirable tendencies.
- d) The substantive economic content should be provided in the welfare programmes for Denotified communities keeping in view the adventurous spirit and traditional skills that prevail among them.
- e) With a view to removing the stigma attached to their tribes in the part, government should give a lead in

in offering them employment in government.

- f) Opportunities may be provided to children, about seven years of age, to study in hostels away from settlements.

Other Backward Classes :

Among the other backward classes may be included those communities or social groups which are socially or educationally backward according to the criteria fixed by the Backward Classes Commission mentioned earlier. Keeping this criteria in view the Backward classes commission listed many communities under the category of the backward classes. The commission also suggested various measures for the economic and social uplift of all the backward classes. It recommended that an integrated plan for the removal of all causes of backwardness accompanied by ameliorative measures should form the basis of to remove this malady inherent in our society. Economic improvement, removal of social inequalities, educational advancement and representation of these classes in spheres of power, prestige and authority should form the main features of such a plan. Adequate educational and in the form of free ships, scholarships, hostel facilities, reservation of free ship, scholarships, hostel facilities, reservation of seats of educational institutions, adequate representation in Government service, fuller employment facilities by reviving and improving cottage, industries and handicrafts, improvement in housing conditions, improvement in agricultural practices,

Protection to the tenant, land for the landless, minimum wages for agricultural labourers, adequate rural credit facilities marketing facilities prevention of exploitation by money lender, traders and contractors, etc. were some of the measures suggested by them. These recommendations have been further endorsed by the Study Team on Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes (1959).

THE BACKWARD CLASS HOSTEL SECTION

TABLE NO. 1:

Table showing the Education of Respondents

Type of inmates	Educational Status				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
B.C.Hostel	-	4	6	-	10
		40%	60%		100%
Total	-	4	6	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 100 respondents of B.C.Hostel section.

- 1) 4 respondents are educated upto Primary level i.e.40%
- 2) 6 respondents are educated upto Secondary level
i.e.60%

From the above table, it is clear that, all the girls from BC Hostel, are educated .However, the girls are only educated upto primary level ,when they enter the B.C. Hostel .Someof them take secondary education inthe B.C. Hostel itself, This means that the institution is helping girls to take higher education which can be useful to them in their later lives.

TABLE NO. 2:

Table showing the Age-group of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Age-group of respondents		Total
	10-15	15-20	
B.C.Hostel	3 30%	7 70%	10 100%
TOTAL	3	7	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

- 1) 3 respondents are in the age-group of 10 to 15 years
i.e.30%
- 2) 7 respondents are in the age-group of 15 to 20 years
i.e.70%

From this data we find that, majority of girls belong to 15 to 20 years age group. This is so, because the parents are generally reluctant to send younger girls away from homes. Only the girls who have come to know their own responsibilities are sent to B.C.Hostel.

TABLE NO.3 :

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Religion					Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Any other		
B.C.Hostel	10	-	-	-		10
		100%				100%
TOTAL	10	-	-	-		10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of B.C.Hostel section.

1) 10 respondents are from Hindu religion i.e.100%

Most of the girls from BC Hostel belongs to Hindu religion.

The population in Ratnagiri District is composed mainly of Hindus and naturally only Hindu parents send their daughters to B.C. Hostel.

TABLE NO. 4:

Table showing the Caste of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Caste	Respondents	
B.C.Hostel	Sarode	4	40%
	Tillori Kunabi	2	20%
	Bhandari	2	20%
	Nav Buddha	1	10%
	Vani	1	10%
	Total	10	100%

From the above table it is clear that,
Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

- 1) 4 respondents are from Sarode caste i.e.40%
- 2) 2 respondents are from Tillorikunabi caste i.e.20%.
- 3) 2 respondents are from Bhandari caste i.e.20%
- 4) 1 respondents is from Nav Buddha caste, i.e.10%
- 5) 1 respondents is from Vani caste i.e.10%

The caste break up of the girls from BC Hostel suggests that the girls come from many down trodden and backward Hindu castes. However, as per rule 2% girls from advance classes are also allowed in this hostel. That is why, a wani girl is sighted in the above sample.

TABLE NO.5:

Table showing the Marital Status of Respondents

Type of inmates	Marital Status					TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divored	Widow	
B.C.Hostel	-	10	-	-	-	10
		100%				100%
TOTAL		10				10 100%

From the about table it is clear that

- 1) 10 respondents are unmarried from B.C. Hostel section i.e. 100%.

Above table indicates that, all 100 girls from BC Hostel are unmarried. The purpose of B.C. Hostel is to give education. All girls are school going. Incidentally, the education through BC Hostel helps the girls in preventing early marriages. Otherwise, in lower Hindu classes, marriage is contracted at a very tender age.

TABLE NO. 6 :

Table showing the Type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			Total
	Joint	Nuclear	Living alone	
B.C.Hostel	2	8	-	10
	20%	80%		100%
TOTAL	2	8	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

1) Out of the 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

i) 2 respondents are from joint family i.e. 20%

ii) 8 respondents are from nuclear family i.e. 80%

This data suggests that, most of the girls come from nuclear families. In nuclear families, parents are unable to give secondary education, so they send their girls in B.C. Hostel for further education, In modern times the incidence of nuclear families is found on an increasing scale. That is why, parents from many nuclear families think it necessary to send their daughters BC Hostel, if they are to be educated.

TABLE NO.7:

Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Monthly income in Rs.				Total
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
B.C.Hostel	5	2	1	2	10
	50%	20%	10%	20%	100%
TOTAL	5	2	1	2	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

1) 5 respondents are having 400 to 500 Rs. monthly income
i.e. 50%

2) 2 respondents are having 500 to 600 Rs. monthly income
i.e. 20%

3) 1 respondents ^{is} ~~are~~ having 600 to 700 Rs monthly income
i.e. 10%

4) 2 respondents are having 700 to 800 Rs. monthly income
i.e. 20%

It suggests that, most of the girls come from lower income group. The families from lower income group are nuclear families as we have seen earlier. These families find it difficult to look after the education of girls because in such families, there is usually one earning hand and there are many children. If surplus income is there, it is utilised for the education of boys and thus the girls are sent to B.C. Hostel.

TABLE NO.8:

Table showing the Income from Sources of Respondent's parents.

Type of inmates	Sources					Total
	Agriculture	Service	Shop	Tailoring	No Source	
B.C. Hostel	5	2	1	2	-	10
	50%	20%	10%	20%	-	100%
TOTAL	5	2	1	2	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

1) 5 respondents are having income from Agriculture i.e. 50%

2) 2 respondents are having income from Service i.e. 20%

3) 1 respondents is having income from Shop i.e. 10%.

4) 2 respondents are having income from Tailoring i.e. 20%

Majority of the respondents parents are having income from agriculture. In Ratnagiri District, Agriculture is developed well. So, the income from Agriculture is automatically less. Therefore, parents are forced to send their wards to B.C. Hostel.

TABLE NO.9:
Table showing the Causes of Joining Institution.

Type of inmates	Causes of Joining Institution		TOTAL
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
B C.Hostel	10	-	10
	100%		100%
TOTAL	10	100%	10 100%

From the above that table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section-
10 respondents have voluntarily joined the institution
i.e. 100%.

100% respondents have voluntarily joined the Institution.

From the above table it is revealed that all respondents
have voluntarily joined the Institution. It is so because
girls know we have to take education in Institution.

TABLE NO.10 :

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents

Type of inmates	Living standard			TOTAL
	Protection	Better life	Rehabilitation.	
B.C.Hostel	2 20%	8 80%	-	10 100%
TOTAL	2 20%	8 80%	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

- 1) 2 respondents i.e.20% are taking protection.
- 2) 8 respondents i.e.80% are taking to better life.

Most of the respondents from BC Hostel section are taking to better life.

TABLE NO. 11:

Table showing the Outdoor/Indoor games of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Type of games			TOTAL
	Indoor	Outdoor	Both games	
B.C.Hostel	2 20%	5 50%	3 30%	10 100%
TOTAL	2	5	3	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 10 respondents of B.C.Hostel section.

- 1) 2 respondents i.e.20% like Indoor games.
- 2) 5 respondents i.e.50% like Outdoor games.
- 3) 3 respondents i.e.30% like Outdoor and Indoor games.

Most of the respondents like Outdoor,games from this B.C. Hostel section,Because most of the respondents are from village, so they prefer outdoor games.

TABLE NO. 12:

Table showing the Educational Status of Respondents when Joined.

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Anyother	
B.C.Hostel -	4 40%	6 60%	-	-	10 100%
TOTAL -	4	6	-	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

1) 4 respondents i.e. 40% were educated upto Primary level when they joined in the Institution.

2) 6 respondents i.e. 60% were educated upto Secondary level when they joined in the Institution.

Majority of the respondents were secondary educated when they joined the Institution. All the respondents enter the Institution for the education. Their purpose is only to take school education.

TABLE NO.13:

Table showing the different Types of Education in Institution.

Type of inmates	Types of Education					Total	
	Nursing	Dai- training	Teacher	School Edu.	Tailo- ring		Poultry
B.C.Hostel	-	-	-	10	-	-	10
				100%			100%
TOTAL	-	-	-	10	-	-	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of BC Hostel section.

10 respondents i.e.100% are taking School Education.

All respondents are taking school education.The purpose of BC Hostel is to give education, so all girls are school going.

TABLE NO. 14:

Table showing No. of Inmates Residing in a Room

Type of inmates	No. of inmates per room		Total
	10-12	12-14	
B.C. Hostel	7 70%	3 30%	10 100%
TOTAL	7	3	10 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 10 respondents of B.C. Hostel section.

- 1) 7 respondents i.e. 70% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.
- 2) 3 respondents i.e. 30% are staying in a room in which there are 12 to 14 inmates.

Most of the respondents i.e. 70% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates. This system has some obvious disadvantages i.e. spread of skin disease.

TABLE NO. 15:

Table showing Special Arts of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Special Arts				Total
	Singing	Painting	Weaving	Drawing	
B.C.Hostel	4	3	-	3	10
	40%	30%		30%	100%
TOTAL	4	3	-	3	10
	40%	30%		30%	100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 10 respondents of B.C.Hostel section-

- 1) 4 respondents i.e.40% are having Singing art.
- 2) 3 respondents i.e.30% are having Painting art-
- 3) No respondents i.e.is having Weaving art.
- 4) 3 respondents i.e.30% are having drawing art.

Most of the respondents are having Singing art. There is no Special Education to develop the arts.

C) UNWED MOTHERS :

Human interest in sex from the beginning of personal and social history has extended far beyond the level of Physical and intellectual curiosity. The desire to secure sexual materials has been joined by a more openly expressed want to participate in a several pleasures, a desire which has sometimes significantly influenced the outcome of human history. Sex has shaped human interaction and events, whether in the form of family or otherwise,

Although the interest in sex is as old as man the Scientific evaluation of the question is rather new. Sigmund Freud held sex to be a major stimulus in determining and directing human behaviour, in the past ordinary men thought largely about the role of sex in human affairs in terms of their narrow social circle or their personal lives. Most men were hardly aware that sex had become influential in crucial incidents that concerned the population as a whole. If some were aware, they treated it discreetly and rarely discussed, it publicly in an inopportune fashion. Today men are almost obsessed with sex in all of its form and expressions. Consequently, a centuries old personal problem has become a social problem, the personal and the discreet have become common and public.

PREMARITAL SEXUAL RELATIONS :

Premarital sexual relationships may be classified into four categories. Abstinence is a state in which premarital intercourse is regarded as wrong for both sexes. Permissiveness with affection, according to Bliss, emphasized an equalitarian standard that permits conditional premarital coitus for both men and women. This type of relationship is likely to be common where an established relationship may carry into the future in engagement or strong affection. Permissiveness without affection refers to a total disregard of affectional stability due to physical attractions which dominate the premarital relationship. The Double standard refers to the restriction of women and the right of men to engage in premarital sexual relationships.

The problem of the Unwed Mothers and Illegitimacy for centuries, customs and laws have been oriented to procreation within legitimate marriage and illegitimacy has carried a social stigma. The protection of the family as the most important basic institution of organized society, the latter has sought to reinforce a value which encourages sexual contact only between husband and wife. Man's social history testifies that laws, customs, and the public favour the functional and structural legal continuity of the whole family even to the point that a child who is able to 'display' two living parents who live together in a legitimate marriage receives greater social acceptance than one whose family is broken either by divorce or by death.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS :

Illicit births receive greater attention than do unwanted pregnancies. However, not all illicit births are unwanted and not all licit births are desired. Child children born to unwed mothers may pose a painful social problem. The other aspects of the problem are often more visible and more challenging to the moral values of society, especially if the unwed mother is young.

Unwed mothers have been restricted to jobs requiring few skills, have not been encouraged to gain an adequate education, and have been largely relegated to low socio economic status. As the public has become more aware that mental derangement, broken homes, emigration and immigration, and disturbed parent daughter relationships are not exclusively lower class problem but appear equally among middle and upper class members.

THE CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN :

Children born outside of marriage and unknown of father not only continue to face a social stigma, but also may not be exposed to the care socialisation or equalities necessary to equip them to be functional members of society. If it is true that the care and socialisation of the child is a full time job of both parents and the child's success or failure rests largely upon their joint efforts, an illegitimate child is born into a structurally crippled one parent family.

The illegitimate child has to enter the society not only without a father, but often also without even knowing who the father is. The mother too, may not be aware of who her male partner in conception is, as frequently happens she does know, refuses to reveal his name even to their child while this may be due to shame, it may also be because of the desire to protect her lover.

In such circumstances the total burden and responsibility for raising the child falls upon the mother. Illegitimate child poses a highly important and most difficult social problem.

PROGRAMMES FOR VICTIMISED WOMEN :

Among the Victimized Women may be included those who are in moral danger, criminals, economically dependents or widows and physically or mentally handicapped.

After-care Services :

After care services are needed for those women who come from correctional or non correctional institutions. Under these schemes, state homes are being set up to provide temporary shelter, organise production units and give guidance and help to women who come out of the institutions, correctional and non-correctional.

The State Social Welfare departments and the Central Social Welfare Board are now rendering financial aid to deserving organisations and institutions working for the Welfare of Women.

WOMEN WELFARE ORGANISATIONS :

Women Welfare Organisations are of two types. First, the small local institutions which directly take up the works of welfare Services such as orphanages, widow homes, etc and secondly, those working over wider areas which generally propagate for betterment of women's lot and also run welfare Services either directly through their own branches or indirectly render assistance to local agencies.

The Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust was established in 1945 with the object to conduct and promote such charitable activities as would conduce to the general welfare of the needy women and children in rural areas in India, to establish and maintain Welfare institutions for them, to train women workers for rural areas and to promote the welfare of rural women and children in all possible works. The programme and activities include training of women workers, running of village welfare centres which include children's homes basic education centres, maternity homes, dispensaries and leprosy relief centres. The trust has 15 branches in 1955 to cater to the needs of all the states in India. These are also small local organisations which provide dispensaries and maternity centres, homes for destitute children and shelter homes for women. They also organise programmes for education, recreation and training in handicrafts.

THE MAHILASHRAM INMATES SECTION

TABLE NO. 1 :

Table showing the Education of Respondents

Type of inmates	Educational Status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
Mahilashram	7	7	1	-	15
	47%	47%	6%		100%
TOTAL	7	7	1	-	15

From the above table it is clear that

out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

1) 7 respondents are illiterate.

2) 7 respondents are educated upto primary level.

3) 1 respondents is educated upto secondary level.

It appears that the percentage of illiterate women is quite sizable in Mahilashram. Unfortunately Ratnagiri District is more illiterate.

Illiteracy is more among women, Majority of women leave their studies before reaching the 4th standard class. Adult education programme is started by Mahilashram, to solve this problem.

TABLE NO. 2:

Table showing the Age group of Respondents

Type of inmates	Age group of respondents		Total
	20-40	40-45	
Mahilashram	13	2	15
	85%	15%	100%
TOTAL ...			15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

1) 13 respondents i.e. 85% are in the age group of 20 to 40 years.

2) 2 respondents i.e. 15% are in the age group of 40 to 45 years.

Most of the respondents i.e. 85% are in the age group of 20 to 40 years. In the Institution, women come, when the problematic situation arises in her life. There have been men and women who found their marriage ties bitter, their life together unhappy, so the family disorganised. Especially, women come who are divorces separated deserted and unmarried mothers.

TABLE NO.3

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Any other	
Mahilashram	13	2	-	-	15
	85%	15%			100%
TOTAL	13	2	-	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

1) 13 respondents i.e. 85% are from Hindu Religion.

2) 2 respondents i.e. 15% are from Muslim Religion.

Majority of the respondents are from Hindu Religion in Mahilashram section. This is, so because majority of inmates come from Ratnagiri District and Ratnagiri District is dominated mostly by Hindu population.

TABLE NO. 4:

Table showing the Caste of the Respondents

Type of Inmates	Caste	Respondents	Percentage
Mahilashram	Brahman	2	13%
	Maratha	1	7.5%
	Bhandari	2	13%
	Sarode	2	13%
	Sonar	1	7.5%
	Tillori Kunbi	3	20%
	Buddha	2	13%
	Muslim	2	13%
TOTAL		15	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 2 respondents are from Brahman caste.
- 2) 1 respondents are from Maratha caste.
- 3) 2 respondents are from Bhandari caste.
- 4) 2 respondents are from Sarode caste.
- 5) 1 respondents are from Sonar caste.
- 6) 3 respondents are from Tillori kunbi caste.
- 7) 2 respondents are from Buddha caste.
- 8) 2 respondents are from Muslim caste.

The castwise breakup of Mahilashram section suggests that, most of the women belong to lower Hindu caste, But inspite of lower casts, the higher casts women are also present in Mahilashram. All come under the hospitable roof of Mahilashram only because of poverty.

TABLE NO.5

Table showing the Marital Status of Respondents

Type of inmates	Marital status					TOTAL
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divorced	Widow	
Mahilashram	5 33%	4 27%	3 20%	3 20%	-	15 100%
TOTAL						15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

1) 5 respondents are married i.e. 33%.

2) 4 respondents are unmarried i.e. 27%.

3) 3 respondents are separated i.e. 20%.

4) 3 respondents are divorced i.e. 20%.

From the above table it is revealed that, marital status from this section is not fixed. In Mahilashram section, women come with problem. So, unwed women come for their illegitimate pregnancy, or married women come for their family disorganisation. Separated or want to be separated women and divorcees also take shelter of Mahilashram.

TABLE NO. 6:

Table showing the Type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			Total
	Joint	Nuclear	Living alone	
Mahilashram	4	8	3	15
	26.7%	53.3%	20%	100%
			TOTAL ..	15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section

- 1) 4 respondents are from Joint family i.e. 26.7%.
- 2) 8 respondents are from Nuclear family i.e. 53.3%.
- 3) 3 respondents are living alone i.e. 20%.

Majority of the women are from nuclear families from the Mahilashram section, i.e. 53.3% 20% women are totally destitute and they take shelter to Mahilashram and respondents i.e. 26.7% are from Joint family. It is notable that, 11 respondents i.e. 73.3% come from nuclear families and were living alone. Family disorganisation is the main cause for that.

TABLE NO.7:

Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents' Parents

Type of inmates	Monthly Income in Rs.				TOTAL
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
Mahilashram	4 28%	5 30%	4 28%	2 14%	15 100%
TOTAL					15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 4 respondents i.e. 28% are having 400 to 500 Rs. monthly income.
- 2) 5 respondents i.e. 30% are having 500 to 600 Rs. monthly income.
- 3) 4 respondents i.e. 28% are having 600 to 700 monthly income.
- 4) 2 respondents i.e. 14% are having 600 to 700 monthly income.

Majority of the respondents parents monthly income is 400 to 500 and 500 to 600. From the above table it is revealed that, most of the women come to Mahilashram, because of utter poverty. 2 respondents, came in section of Mahilashram in spite of better economic condition, because of family disorganisation and illegitimate pregnancy.

TABLE NO.8 :
Table showing the Income from Sources of Respondents

Type of inmates	Sources				TOTAL	
	Agriculture	Service	Shop & Tailoring	No source		
Mahilashram	6 40%	2 13%	-	3 20%	4 27%	15 100%
TOTAL						15 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 6 respondents are having income from Agriculture.
- 2) 2 respondents are having income from Service.
- 3) No any one respondent is having income from Shop.
- 4) 3 respondents are having income from Tailoring.
- 5) 4 respondents are have no income from any source.

Majority of the respondents are having from Agriculture. 6 respondents

i.e. 40% are having agriculture. But in Ratnagiri District

Agriculture is not developed. So, because of poverty, they have to take resort to Mahilashram, 4 respondents have no source for income.

The Mahilashram was set up primarily to help women in financial difficulties and living a life of dependence to make them stand on their own feet.

TABLE NO.9 :

Table showing the Causes of Joining the Institution

Type of inmates	Causes of Joining Institution		Total
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
Mahilashram	13	2	15
	87%	13%	100%
TOTAL	13 87%	2 13%	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section

- 1) 13 respondents i.e.87% are voluntarily joined the Institution.
- 2) 2 respondents i.e.13% are compelled to joined the Institution.

From the above table it is reveals that

Majority of respondents i.e.87% are voluntarily joined the Institution.

Most of the women are come in financial difficulties.They are needed.

Some women, who are unved mothers has compelled for joining the

Institution by their parents.

TABLE NO. 10 :

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents

Type of inmates	Living Standard			Total
	Protection	Better life	Rehabilitation	
Mahilashram	9	5	1	15
	60%	33%	7%	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 9 respondents are taking protection i.e. 60%.
- 2) 5 respondents are taking to better life i.e. 33%
- 3) 1 respondents is rehabilitated i.e. 7%

Most of the respondents are taking protection from the Institution.

TABLE NO. 11 :

Table showing the Educational Status of Respondents when Joined.

Type of inmates	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	Total
Mahilashram	7	7	1	-	15
	47%	47%	6%		100%
TOTAL	7	7	1	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 7 respondents i.e.47% were illiterate when joined in the Institution.
- 2) 7 respondents i.e.47% were Primary educated when joined in the Institution.
- 3) 1 respondent i.e.6% was secondary educated when joined in the Institution.

Most of the respondents were educated upto primary and secondary level, when they joined the Institution.

TABLE NO.12:

Table showing the Different Types of Training in Institution.

Type of inmates	Type of education					Total	
	Dai trainings	Nursing	Teacher Education	School Education	Tailoring	Poultry	
Mahilashram	05 33%	-	-	2 14%	3 20%	5 33%	15 100%
TOTAL	05	-	-	2	3	5	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 5 respondents are taking dai-training i.e. 33%.
- 2) 2 respondents are taking school education i.e. 14%.
- 3) 3 respondents are taking tailoring education i.e. 20%.
- 4) 5 respondents are taking poultry education i.e. 33%.
- 5) No one of the respondent is taking nursing and teacher education.

Most of the respondents are taking dai-training and poultry education.

The Mahilashram was set up primarily to help women in financial difficulties and living a life of dependence to make them stand on their own feet, by imparting them general education, and training in nursing, teaching, tailoring etc. So that they could earn their livelihood and take to honourable life.

TABLE NO. 13 :

Table showing No. of Inmates Residing in a Room

Type of inmates	No. of inmates per room		Total
	10-12	12-14	
Mahilashram	7	8	15
	54%	46%	100%
TOTAL	7	8	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that;

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section

1) 7 respondents ie. 54% are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.

2) 8 respondents is 46% are staying in a room in which there are 12 to 14 inmates.

Most of the respondents i.e. 54 % are staying in a room in which there are 10 to 12 inmates.

TABLE NO. 14 :

Table showing Special Arts of Respondents

Type of inmates	Special Arts				TOTAL
	Singing	Painting	Weaving	Drawing	
Mahilashram	4	1	7	3	15
	26%	7%	47%	20%	100%
TOTAL	4	1	7	3	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram section.

- 1) 4 respondents i.e. 26% are having Singing art.
- 2) 1 respondents i.e. 7% is having Painting art.
- 3) 7 respondents i.e. 47% are having Weaving art.
- 4) 3 respondents i.e. 20% are having drawing art.

Most of the respondents i.e. 47% are having Weaving art.

THE MARRIED WOMEN SECTION

TABLE NO.1:

Table showing the Education of Respondents

Type of inmates	Education status				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Any other	
Married	4	10	1	-	15
TOTAL					15

From the above table it is clear that

1) Out of 15 respondents from Married section.

1) 4 respondents were illiterate upto primary level.

2) 10 respondents were primary educated.

3) 1 respondents was educated upto secondary level.

Most of the respondents were educated upto Primary level.

TABLE NO. 2 :

Table showing the Age-group of Respondents at the time of Marriage.

Type of inmates	Age of the Respondents		Total
	20-40	40-45	
Married	15 100%	-	15 100%
TOTAL	15	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 15 respondents i.e. 100 % were in the age group of 20 to 40.

All the respondents were in the age group of 20 to 40 years at the time of their marriage.

TABLE NO. 3 :

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents.

Type of inmates	Religion				TOTAL
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Any other	
Married	14	1	-	-	15
				TOTAL ..	15

From the above table it is clear that -

1) Out of 15 respondents from Married section.

i) 14 respondents are from Hindu religion.

2) 1 respondents is from Muslim religion.

Most of the respondents from Hindu religion.

TABLE NO.4:

Table showing the Caste of respondents.

Type of inmates	Caste/Religion		Total
Married	Maratha	4	27%
	Bhandari	4	27%
	Tillori Kunbi	3	20%
	Buddha	3	20%
	Muslim	1	6%
TOTAL		15	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

- 1) 4 respondents i.e.27% are from Maratha Caste.
- 2) 4 respondents i.e.27% are from Bhandari Caste.
- 3) 3 respondents i.e.20% are from Tillori Kunbi Caste.
- 4) 3 respondents i.e.20% are from Buddhist religion.
- 5) 1 respondents i.e.6% from Muslim religion.

Respondents come in Mahilashram from Ratnagiri District, so all casts and religions of the district are represented among respondent.

TABLE NO . 5 :

Table showing the Type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			TOTAL
	Joint	Nuclear	Living alone	
Married	3 20%	12 80%	-	15 100%
TOTAL	3	12	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from Married section.

1) 3 respondents are from Joint family.

2) 12 respondents are from nuclear family.

Most of the Women are living in Nuclear families.

TABLE NO.6:

Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents

Type of inmates	Monthly Income in Rs.				TOTAL
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
Married	4 27%	4 27%	2 13%	5 33%	15 100%
TOTAL	4	4	2	5	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that-

Out of 15 respondents from Married section.

- 1) 4 respondents are having 400 to 500 Rs. monthly income.
- 2) 4 respondents are having 500 to 600 Rs. monthly income.
- 3) 2 respondents are having 600 to 700 Rs. monthly income.
- 4) 5 respondents are having 700 to 800 Rs. monthly income.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 11 are having Rs. 500 to 800 as monthly income. At the time of arranging marriages, Institution to consideration the economic condition of the persons who want to marry with Mahilashram's girls.

TABLE NO.7 :

Table showing the Income Sources of Respondents

Type of inmates	Sources					TOTAL
	Agricultural	Service	Shop	Tailoring	No sources	
Married	3	5	3	4	-	15
	20%	33%	20%	27%		100%
TOTAL	3	5	3	4	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 3 respondents are having income from Agriculture.

2) 5 respondents are having income from Service.

3) 3 respondents are having income from Shop.

4) 4 respondents are having income from Tailoring.

Most of the respondents are having income from Service.

TABLE NO.8:

Table showing the Causes of Joining Institution.

Type of inmates	Causes of Joining Institution		Total
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
Married	12	3	15
	80%	20%	100%
TOTAL	12 80%	3 20%	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

- 1) 12 respondents i.e. 80% ^{have} voluntarily joined the Institution.
- 2) 3 respondents i.e. 20% were compelled to join the Institution.

Most of the respondents have voluntarily joined the Institution. It is because, most of the women come in financial difficulties. They are needy some women, who are unwed mothers are compelled for joining the institution by their parents

TABLE NO. 9:

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents

Type of inmates	Living standard			TOTAL	
	Protection	Better life	Rehabilitation		
Married	-	-	15	100%	15 100%
TOTAL ..			15	100%	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 15 respondents i.e. 100% are rehabilitated.

Most of the respondents are rehabilitated by marriage. In Institution, this is most important way to rehabilitate women.

TABLE NO.10:

Table showing the Different types of Training in Institution

Type of inmates	Type of Education						TOTAL
	Dai-training	Nursing	Teacher	School	Tailoring	Poultry education	
Married	6 40%	1 6%	-	-	4 27%	4 27%	15 100%
TOTAL	6	1	-	-	4	4	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 6 respondents i.e. 40% took Dai-training.

2) 1 respondents i.e. 6% took nursing education.

3) 4 respondents i.e. 27% took tailoring education.

4) 4 respondents i.e. 27% took poultry education.

Majority of the respondents took Dai-training, Those women who have passed the SSC Exam. are sent for auxiliary nursing course to General Hospital, Ratnagiri or Jankidevi Maternity Home Sawantwadi, The Institution itself runs a Dai-training Centre, Needy and helpless women are given preference.

TABLE NO.11:

Table showing the views about Married life.

Type of inmate	Views about married life	Respondents		Total	
Married	1)Happy	11	73%	11	73%
	2)Veryhappy	4	27%	4	27%
	3)Unhappy	-	-	-	-
	4)Cannot say	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		15		15	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 11 respondents i.e. 73% are happy in their married life.

2) 4 respondents i.e. 27% very happy in their married life.

3) Non one is unhappy in her married life.

All of the married respondents living a happy married life.

The Institution has been taking a keen interest in arranging marriages of young women, with a view to settling them in life.

TABLE NO. 12:

Table showing Caste of the Husband

Type of inmates	Husbands belongs to own caste or not		Total
	Own caste	Other caste	
Married	4 27%	11 73%	15 100%
TOTAL	4	11	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section.

1) 4 respondents i.e. 27% husband belong to their own caste.

2) 11 respondents i.e. 73% husband belong to other caste.

Majority of the respondents husbands belong to other castes.
i.e.

Most of the marriage are intercaste marriages.

TABLE NO. 13:

Table showing Whether Respondents are Visited or not in Institution.

Type of inmates	Respondents visited or not		Total
	Visited	Not visited	
Married	13 87%	2 13%	15 100%
TOTAL ..	13	2	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from married section

1) 13 respondents i.e. 87% are visited in the Institution.

2) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are not visited in the Institution.

Most of the respondents are visited in the Mahilashram. These visitors come in once or two times in a year to visit the Mahilashram.

TABLE NO.14:

Table showing the Opinion of Respondents and Rehabilitation

Type of inmates	Opinion of Rehabilitation		Total
Married	1)Feeling completely rehabilitated	11	73%
	2)Not feeling rehabilitated	-	
	3)Feeling rehabilitated to some extent	4	27%
TOTAL		100	100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Married section.

- 1) 11 respondents i.e.73% are feeling completely rehabilitated.
- 2) 4 respondents i.e.27% feeling rehabilitated to some extent
- 3) No one respondent is not feeling rehabilitated.

Most of the respondents are feeling completely rehabilitated.

THE ELIMATES OF MAHILASHRAM SECTION

TABLE NO. 1:

Table showing the Education of Respondents

Type of inmates	Educational status				TOTAL
	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	Anyother	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	11 73%	4 27%	-	-	15 100%
TOTAL	11	4	-	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from Mahilashram ex-inmates.

1) 11 respondents i.e. 73% are illiterate.

2) 4 respondents i.e. 27% are upto primary level.

Majority of the respondents are illiterate. In Ratnagiri District,

Women's education is not advanced.

TABLE NO. 2 :

Table showing the Age-group of Respondents

Type of inmates	Age group of respondents		TOTAL
	20-40	40-45	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	13 87%	2 13%	15 100%
TOTAL	13	2	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from Mahilashram ex-inmates.

- 1) 13 respondents i.e. 87% are in the age group of 20 to 40.
- 2) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are in the age group of 40 to 45.

Majority of the respondents are in the age group of 20 to 40 years.

TABLE NO. 3 :

Table showing the Religion of the Respondents

Type of inmates	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Any other	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	14	1	-	-	15
TOTAL					15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from Ex-Mahilashram inmates.

1) 14 respondents are from Hindu religion.

2) 1 respondent is from Muslim religion.

Majority of the respondents are from Hindu religion.

TABLE NO. 4 :

Table showing the Caste of Respondents

Type of inmates	Caste	Respondents	
Mahilashram ex-inmates	Maratha	2	13%
	Bhandari	4	27%
	Sarode	1	7%
	Tillori Kunbi	5	33%
	Buddha	2	13%
	Muslim	1	7%
TOTAL		15	100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram ex-inmates section .

- 1) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are from Maratha Caste.
- 2) 4 respondents i.e. 27% are from Bhandari caste.
- 3) 1 respondent i.e. 7% is from Sarode caste.
- 4) 5 respondents i.e. 33% are from Tillori Kunbi caste.
- 5) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are from Buddha caste.
- 6) 1 respondent i.e. 7% is from Muslim caste.

The caste wise break up suggests nothing very significant.

Women come from all caste from Ratnagiri District.

TABLE NO.5 :

Table showing the Marital Status of Respondent's

Type of inmates	Marital Status					Total
	Married	Unmarried	Separated	Divore- ed	Widow	
Ex-Mahila- sharam	2	5	2	3	3	15
	13%	34%	13%	20%	20%	100%
TOTAL	2	5	2	3	3	15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of ex-Mahilashram section.

- 1) 2 respondents are married i.e. 13%.
- 2) 5 respondents are Unmarried i.e.34%.
- 3) 2 respondents are separated i.e.13%.
- 4) 3 respondents are divorced i.e.20%.
- 5) 3 respondents are Widows i.e.20%.

Most of the respondents are unmarried from Mahilashram ex-inmates section.

TABLE NO.6 :

Table showing the type of Family of Respondents

Type of inmates	Type of family			TOTAL
	Joint	Nuclear	Living alone	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	-	6 40%	9 60%	15 100%
TOTAL	-	6	9	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that
Out of 15 respondents of the ex-inmates of
Mahilashram section.

- 1) 6 respondents are from nuclear families i.e.40%.
- 2) 9 respondents were found living alone i.e.60%.

Majority of the respondents i.e.60% were found living alone in ex-inmates of Mahilashram section. These respondents are not economically able to stand on their own feet when they come to Mahilashram, they are destitutes, economically and socially. They take shelter of Mahilashram for some days. They learn one art and then they go away from Mahilashram, and then earn their own livelihood, living alone.

TABLE NO. 7

Table showing the Monthly Income of Respondents

Type of inmates	Monthly Income in Rs.				Total
	400-500	500-600	600-700	700-800	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	2 13%	8 54%	3 20%	2 13%	15 100%
TOTAL	2	8	3	2	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of ex-Mahilashram section.

- 1) 2 respondents are having 400 to 500 Rs. monthly Income.
- 2) 8 respondents are having 500 to 600 Rs. monthly Income.
- 3) 3 respondents are having 600 to 700 Rs. monthly Income.
- 4) 2 respondents are having 700 to 800 Rs. monthly Income.

Most of the respondents are having 500 to 600 Rs. monthly Income. They are economically standing on their own fact.

TABLE NO.8:

Table showing the Income Sources of Respondents.

Type of inmates	Sources					Total
	Agriculture	Service	Shop	Tailoring	Poultry work	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	-	5	2	6	2	15
		34%	13%	40%	13%	100%
TOTAL	-	5	2	6	2	15
						100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram ex-inmates section.

1) 5 respondents i.e. 34% are having income from Service.

2) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are having income from Shop.

3) 6 respondents i.e. 40% are having income from Tailoring.

4) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are having income from Poultry work.

Most of the respondents i.e. 40% are having Income from tailoring.

In Mahilashram Institution different activities are running.

These are dai-training, nursing course, tailoring, poultry work etc.

So women, who come to take shelter, learn any activity as they want

And they can depend upon their training as a source of income.

TABLE NO. 9 :

Table showing the Causes of Joining Institution

Type of inmates	Causes of Joining Institution		Total
	Voluntarily	Compelled	
The Ex-inmates of Mahilashram	13 87%	2 13%	15 100%
TOTAL	13 87%	2 13%	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram ex-inmates.

- 1) 13 respondents i.e. 87% were Voluntarily Joined the Institution.
- 2) 2 respondents i.e. 13% were Compelled to Joined the Institution.

Most of the respondents voluntarily joined the Institution.



TABLE NO. 10 :

Table showing the Living Standard of Respondents

Type of inmates	Living standard			Total
	Protection	Better Life	Rehabilitation	
The Ex-inmates of Mahilashram	-	-	15 100%	15 100%
TOTAL	-	-	15 100%	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents of Mahilashram Ex-inmates Section.

15 respondents i.e. 100% are Rehabilitated.

Most of the respondents are rehabilitated by the Institution.

TABLE NO. 11 :

Table showing the Different type of Education in Institution

Type of inmates	Type of education						Total
	Dai training	Nurshing	Teacher	School education	Tail-oring	Poultry	
The ex-inmates of Mahilashram	7 47%	3 20%	1 7%	1 7%	1 7%	2 12%	15 100%
TOTAL	7	3	1	1	1	2	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that Mahilashram ex-inmates took different type of education. when they were in the Institution.

- 1) 7 respondents i.e.47% took dai-training.
- 2) 3 respondents i.e.20% took nurshing education.
- 3) 1 respondent i.e.7% took teacher education.
- 4) 1 respondent i.e.7% took School education.
- 5) 1 respondent i.e.7% took Tailoring education.
- 6) 2 respondent i.e.12% took poultry work education.

Majority of the respondents took Dai-training.

D) ADOPTED CHILDREN :

Adoption is a Social Custom of great antiquity and one which is by no means unknown to myth and legend . The adopted child and his adoptive parents have rarely been able to escape from an aura of mystery or from their own and other people's expectation that they are different and may even be abnormal. Adoption practice is a matter of art as well as of science. Some of the assumptions on which the practices of adoption agencies are based.

1. The necessity of having adoption agencies rests on the fact that adoption is not and should not be a private matter. Society in general is concerned with every adoption and has a responsibility to protect all concerned. Children should not be passed privately from hand to hand without society.
2. The three parties involved in every adoption have rights and must be assured certain protection, both through legal measures and the responsible administration of services by social agencies, to which the state acting in its welfare function, has delegated the responsibility for the welfare and children.
3. The administration of social agencies requires professional skills and understanding that have been developed historically in the field of Social work, Therefore, basic

responsibility for the administration of such agencies rests with professionally trained and experienced social workers.

4. Every child needs and has the right to have his own parents and the first obligation of society is to make it possible for him to grow up with his own people in his own home. No child should be unnecessarily deprived of his own parents.

5. The child's need for continuous and loving care and guidance is essential to his well being and development and to the future of the nation. If the child's own parents are unable or cannot be helped to give the care that is expected for children, it must be provided by others.

6. The purpose of adoption is to provide for each child who has been permanently deprived of a family of his own and who can benefit by family life a home in which he will have the opportunity for healthy personality development.

Out of the knowledge and experience gained from social work and other fields dealing with children, parents, and child parent relationships, certain principles have evolved that are guides to practice.

Everything that is done must be in the child's best interest but the natural parents must be free from pressure in making the decision. The adoptive parents must have an equal chance with others as they seek a child. All three parties to the adoption must be protected in regard to confidentiality.

HISTORY OF ADOPTION :

Only a few short years have transpired from the time when agencies did not have adoptive applicants rushing to adopt every normal white infant that became available. Twenty or thirty years ago, agencies had to go out and recruit adoptive parents for white infants, they had to try to "Sell" the country on adoption.

Attitudes toward illegitimacy, towards bringing children of different 'Blood' into the family set up strong barriers to adoption. So it was only natural for many social workers to believe (consciously or unconsciously) that the adoptive parents were doing the child and the agency a favour by adopting him. At that time agencies were certainly child centred and believed the purpose of adoption was to find a home for the child, and not children for homes.

Today we find the same attitude existing in respect to those who will adopt a child or a blind child one has only to read the newspaper publicity given to a family that adopts child. Cultural attitudes, as reflected in the news papers, indicate clearly that these adoptive parents are regarded as performing an extremely valuable public service. And who would quest on that parents who will go to great expense to correct a serious physical defect in child or knowingly struggle through several years of difficult adjustment with a seriously disturbed child are not worthy of praise and are not doing something for their fellow men.

When this situation existed, not only in respect to the handicapped child but the normal infant as well, it was only natural. Agencies were convinced and attempted to convince the public that they could guarantee them a perfect child, that by coming to an agency, adoptive parents could be sure that the child was without physical emotional or mental defect, that his heredity was sound and adopting a child was a far less risky procedure than having one normally.

ADOPTION AND THE UNMARRIED MOTHER :

Adoption goes a long way towards dealing with the mother's guilt towards her parents and society. Indeed, an unmarried mother is often obeying the direct demand of her parents when she gives up her baby. Unfortunately, the problem does not end there, because society, like the girl herself, has two feelings in the matter, and some one will almost certainly seek to make her feel guilty about 'abandoning' her baby.

One of the most important programmes therefore is that of finding suitable homes for unwed mother's children. Mahilashram believes that a child has the right to be brought up in his own culture. Hence, efforts are primarily made to promote Indian adoption.

In Ratnagiri District, adoption of destitute children is only just becoming acceptable. Prospective parents have therefore many doubts and queries regarding their decision to adopt and procedures involved in adoption of a child from an institution. The social workers continue to maintain a relationship with the adoptive parents even after the child is placed with them for purposes of follow up in areas of completion of legal procedures, handling of adjustment problems, and discussing feelings and attitudes of adoptive parents after child placement.

In Kanga Mahilashram more male children are adopted within Ratnagiri District. Adoption is the best form of rehabilitation for unwed mother's children.

THE CHILDREN ADOPTED FROM MAHILASHRAM

TABLE NO.1

Table showing the Sex of the Child adopted by respondents

Type of respondents	Sex		TOTAL
	Male	Female	
Adopted	15	100%	15
TOTAL	15	-	15

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents, all respondents adopted male children. No one adopted a female child.

People do not like to adopt female child. These are unwed mother's children. Because of illegitimate pregnancy, such mothers do not look after the children. So they abandon the child in the custody of institution. Institution allows the desirous parents to adopt such children. Female children have to be transferred to Bharatiya Samaj Seva Kendra, Pune.

TABLE NO.2 :

Table showing the Attitude of Grand-parents and Relatives towards adopted Child.

Type of inmates	Attitudes towards child			Total
	Cordial	Indifferent	Any other	
Adopted	15 100%	-	-	15 100%
TOTAL	15			15 .100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 15 respondents from adopted section.

15 respondent's i.e. 100% attitude of grandparent's and relative's towards adopted child is cordial.

TABLE NO.3 :

Table showing the type of Motivator for respondents

Type of inmates	Type of motivator	Respondents	Total
Adopted	A friend	1 7%	1 7%
Adopted	Relative	10 67%	10 67%
Adopted	Doctor	2 13%	2 13%
Adopted	Social Work	2 13%	2 13%
TOTAL		15	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that

Out of 15 respondents from adopted section.

- 1) 1 respondent i.e. 7% is motivated by friend.
- 2) 10 respondents i.e. 67% are motivated by Relatives.
- 3) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are motivated by Doctors.
- 4) 2 respondents i.e. 13% are motivated by Social workers.

Majority of the respondents are motivated by relatives to adopted a child.

TABLE NO. 4 :

Table showing the period for which the child is in adopted family.

Type of inmates	Year							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Adopted	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	15
	7%	13%	7%	20%	26%	7%	20%	100%
TOTAL	1	2	1	3	4	1	3	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that,

Out of 15 respondents from adopted children.

- 1) One respondent i.e. 7% is having the child with his family for one year.
- 2) Two respondents i.e. 13% are having the children with their families for two years.
- 3) One respondent i.e. 7% is having the child with his family for three years.
- 4) Three respondents i.e. 20% are having the children with their families for four years.
- 5) Four respondents i.e. 26% are having the children with their families for five years.
- 6) One respondent i.e. 7% is having the child with his family for six years.

7) Three respondents i.e. 20% are having the children with their families for seven years.

Thus, we find that the children are with their adopted families from one to seven years, presently.

TABLE NO. 5 :

Table showing the placement of Child with Family is perfect or not.

Type of inmates	Placement of child		Total
	Perfect	Not perfect	
Adopted	15 100%	-	15 100%
TOTAL	15	-	15 100%

From the above table it is clear that out of 15 respondents i.e. 100% reported that the placement of child is perfect with their family.

This shows how carefully adopted is done by the authorities of the Institution.