CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION
1.1. INTRODUCTION

Since beginning, Criminology has made a steady but spectacular progress towards the full understanding of many aspects of criminal behaviour. Many attempts have been made to provide some encompassing theories. They have been largely of modest value in the prevention of crime. The relationship between the casual theory and the behaviour examined has been so vague and amorphous that great gap exists between the theory and the behaviour. This refers to the failure to specify intervening variables between a dependent and an independent variable. It is the criminologist who acquires general principles that are essential for the effective control and treatment, to seek patterns and similarities that can become the basis for generalization. The fact the generally used concept of crime is altogether too broad to be of much use to the serious investigator of criminal behaviour. If we want to deal more efficiently with crime, when one begins to identify and study the nature and working of the significant factors essential for each type of criminal behaviour.
The present complex society is facing the problems arising out of the criminality which is posing a great challenge. The increasing rate of criminality such as homicides, dacoity, dowry deaths, communal violence etc; has become a matter of great concern. It has disturbed the peace of the society. The nature of the criminal behaviour runs parallel to the growth and development of social structure. Therefore, it is a double edged sword, that effect on both the offender and the victim. Homicide is the most sensational and heinous offence, which has been given a wide publicity not only in legal practice but also in the various means of mass communicational society. The legal aspect is concerned with the safeguarding of the society. The social aspect is concerned with its overall study. Homicide is killing a human being. It can be both criminal and non-criminal. Non-criminal forms include excusable homicide and justifiable homicide. Murder is an unlawful killing of another human being with malice for thought and is punishable under law.

Analysis of a particular type of crime, the individual who commits it and those who are victims of it, are rare. Such analysis may produce insights into etiology and control is yet unknown and unexplored. With this object the present study is to examine and analyze in detail the specific offence of criminal homicide. The illegal killing of another person
manifested in our culture and this theme has been dealt by number of novelists, play-wrights and despite many case studies that have examined murder – usually is of a bizarre nature, but there has been very little research which analyzes the criminal homicide from a criminological perspective. Descriptive data revealing significant relationships of meaningful social attributes and variables may provide a practical programme for social control of homicide.

Homicide may be graded as (a) Justifiable (b) Excusable (c) Murder, (d) Manslaughter (e) Suicide and Infanticide. The basis of constituting the offence of homicide is "actus non facit nisi mens sit rea".

Homicides may also be classified as (1) Lawful and (2) Unlawful. Lawful homicides may be either excusable or justifiable homicides. Homicide is not generally unlawful in the following circumstances.

(a) Where a death is caused in the execution of the lawful sentence of a competent court by the person on whom rests the duty to carry out that sentence.

(b) Where death is caused in the advancement of justice.

(c) Where a person acts in self defence or defence of property (Here, self defence applies also to defence of one’s wife, family or servant).
(d) Where a death is caused by misadventure i.e. by a lawful act performed without any negligence or even by an unlawful, non dangerous act. Unlawful homicides may be as:

(i) Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
(ii) Culpable homicide amounting to murder
(iii) Causing death rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide and
(iv) Abetment of suicide

An act of criminal homicide is defined in sections, 299 and 300 of Indian Penal Code. There are three degrees of culpable homicide recognized in the code:

(a) Culpable homicide of the lowest degree which is punishable with a fine only or with imprisonment up to a limit of two years or with both (Section – A causing death by negligence).
(b) Culpable homicide of middle degree which is made punishable with imprisonment up to a limit of ten years or with imprisonment of life, to either of which fine may be added (Section 304, punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder).
Culpable homicide of the highest degree which is made punishable with death or imprisonment for life to either which a fine may be added (Section 302, punishment for murder).

Culpable homicide is a genus and murder is a specie. All murders are culpable homicides but all culpable homicides are not murders. For the purpose of fixing punishment, proportionate to the gravity of offence, the IPC recognizes three degrees of culpable homicide. There is no radical difference between murder and culpable homicide. The difference lies in the degree being the greater intention or knowledge of the fatal results in the case of murder than in the case of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In the case of murder the offender has a positive intention to cause the death of the victim, but is not so positive or definite in culpable homicide. Intention can be inferred from an act that every man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act. All acts of killing done with the intention to kill are prima facie murder.

There are certain exceptional cases in which the offence of the murder is mitigated. These circumstances are based on grounds of humanity and reason. These are: (a) Provocation (b) Private defence (c) Exercise of legal power by public servant or one who is aiding as a public servant (d) Absence of premeditation and (e) Consent. The principle of criminal law that the idea
of providing a criminal homicide of every essential thing to the establishment of the charge against the accused lies upon the prosecution, but the burden of proving the existence of any exception under the law lies on the accused.

Suicide, the intentional taking of one’s life has probably been part of human behaviour. Since prehistory, there are basically four themes of suicide causation; Psychological, Sociological, biochemical and Environmental. A sociological theory closely related to Durkheim’s (1951) “anomic suicide”, developed by Jack Gibbs (1975) and Walter Martin (1989), known as “the status integration theory”. It postulates that the suicide rate varies inversely with the degree of population and status integration. The psychoanalytic approach explains suicide as a form of aggression turned inward. Sigmund Freud (1920), attempts to explain suicide in terms of the death instinct has not been widely accepted. Andrew Henry and James (1979) Short attempts to link frustration-aggression theory to economic, sociological and physiological factors. Some physiologically based hypothesis has related suicide to childhood experiences, mental disorders, impulsivity and family dynamics. Biochemical and genetic theories are based on the relationship between depression and suicide. Environmental theories attempt to relate the physical environments to
suicide have been innovative and varied, but they have not stood up to the scientific test. Suicide has raised ethical, religious and legal issues for centuries. In English common law it is a felony punishable under law. Suicide in theory is a criminal offence, but in practice no penalty has ever been applied in United States for a successful suicide. Penalties may, however, be imposed for attempting suicide. The English suicide Act, 1961, provides that suicide should no longer be deemed criminal.

An issue arises if an individual while attempting to take his own life kills another person. In such cases, some contend that the defendant should be convicted to be a murderer. Sometimes the defendant does not seek to take his own life but aids another to commit suicide. For these cases, the modern legislature is rendering such aid to the one who may be guilty either of aiding a suicide or of aiding a suicide attempt. If the defendant causes the victim to take his own life, the answer is clear when the victim is very severely injured that he is induced to kill himself, the defendant may be held responsible for murder criminally. Attitude towards committing suicide seems to be changing in India. Attempt to commit is a crime punishable under the Indian Penal Code. But, Delhi and Bombay high courts have quashed all such cases.
Euthanasia — early death contains an ambiguity. It can not that the means responsible for death are painless, so that the death is an early one. But it also suggests that death sought would be a relief from a distressing or intolerable condition of living, so that death and not merely the means through which it is achieved, is good or right in itself.

Basic categories of Euthanasia are (a) Active Voluntary Euthanasia facing person’s life is directly led by himself or by another on his instruction in a way that is painless and that provides him relief from a painful debilitating condition, typically one that has been diagnosed as a terminal disease (b) Passive, voluntary Euthanasia is the intentional foregoing of life — sustaining who has to otherwise provide such treatment when non treatment will bring about or accelerate death from other (usually natural) causes (c Passive involuntary euthanasia is the intentional, foregoing of life sustaining treatment by someone who would otherwise provide it, so that death is brought about or accelerated from other (usually natural) causes (d) active, non voluntary euthanasia is directly taking of a person’s life by another acting without explicit instructions from the person, in a way that is painless and that provides relief from an unsatisfactory situation usually one involving terminal disease.
The clarity of the concepts is far from blinding. Indeed, the law on the entire subject is noticeably not clear. Although it has been asserted that euthanasia is a violation of existing criminal law, and the law is actually less definite in both theory and practice. Although no care involving euthanasia has come up before any Indian court, there are some societies for right to die, promoting voluntary euthanasia. The attempts have been made to legalize euthanasia in India in recent years.

1.2. STATEMENT OF RESEARCH PROBLEM

Since long, Mysore district in Karnataka state is known for its aggressive individuals and terrible murderers. Mysore is the name by which Karnataka state was known prior to 1973. In the day of Haider and Tipu, it came in limelight internationally. Some of the places belonging to the Mysore district are of great antiquity. The district is mainly drained by the Cauvery besides the Kabini, the Laxmantirtha and the Suvarnavati which are the tributaries of the Cauvery. Irrigation by canals is a characteristic feature of the district. The climatic conditions of the district are congenial for the development of horticultural crops. Industrially it stands fourth in number of factories and third in their labour force in 1985-86. Mysore district is well served by a large network of roads connecting all the taluks and important trading centers outside the district. Considering its progress in
respect of development and utilization of irrigation facilities, exploitation of forest wealth and its sericulture potential, Mysore district may be considered as one of the prosperous district of the state.

The problem of homicides and quarrels in this region is not only solved by law and order but it has some of its own customs and individuals seek bloody vengeance upon the family members or group rivals. A small cause like a family dispute, a noisy quarrel for a piece of land or house, a mere supposed out rage of personal revenge or for their prestige sake or any such encounters became a big issue. It may even transform an innocent looking person to thirsty murderer. Blood feud and fight against their rivals is common. Majority of the murderers voluntarily surrender themselves to the police after satisfying their blood thirsty ego. It is interesting to note that these aggressive individuals are not correspondingly stigmatized in the region, but on the other hand, they have been respected by the public. Instances are not rare where the murderers are praised by the people for their extraordinary revenges.

The police operations have been able to catch the murderers but have seldom been able to deter the inhabitants from committing homicide. The soil of the region is rich in agriculture and the yield produced is very qualitative produce. It has also shown a remarkable fertility in producing
cruel and rude murderers. The social norms, value systems and the social environment in the region have been often described as more or less a distinct sub-cultural entity within the larger cultural configuration. The social environment of the region supports its inhabitants, as a matter of course, a criminal's proclivity which is tentatively termed as homicide proneness. The popular myth is that the water and food of the region contains certain enigmatic chemical properties that naturally instill homicide proneness among the consumers. Nonetheless to be valid, these call for an objective appraisal.

Whatever the reasons may be, this region of South Karnataka, has been identified with unruly, aggressive or homicidal prone behaviour. It is noticed from the statistics that majority of the homicides in Karnataka State belong to this region. The psychological or socio-cultural literature on the homicides in this region does not give any adequate analysis of the nature and problems of the murderers. So far, no study has been done for arriving at valid and firm conclusions as to the nature of murderers. Thus, the increase of victims, causation of homicides and reformation of murderers. Thus the increase in homicides and a dearth of scientific analysis of the problems created a curiosity to study the murderers of this region. Hence, this present study is taken up to deal with it.
Some of the factors of etiological aspects related to aggressive behaviour in the South Karnataka region have been outlined earlier. The special sub-cultural and environmental position of this region marks need of the some amount of further explanation. The individual and group environment life situations, norms, social practices obtained here have been pointed out. The term homicide proneness is being used here to connote a meaningful inclination that governs and leads individual or group behaviour to aggressive behaviour, namely, murder.

Many police and administrative officers who served in this region describe that environment gathered of this region is influencing the homicidal behaviour. The exploratory study has been taken up as a modest attempt to probe into some aspects of the problem of homicides in South Karnataka, mainly environmental and socio-cultural viewpoint. It is to ascertain how a various factors have contributed towards the generation of aggressive behaviour. This study also suggests remedial measures to reduce the homicide rate in the region.

If the criminal behaviour is a part of social behaviour then the problem of homicidal behaviour in South Karnataka may be considered as an example in this regard. Life among these people has almost being pulled uninterestingly towards the aggressive criminal behaviour. It is worth wile
to examine certain conceptual viewpoints in relation to the homicide problem of this region. It should be stated that the ensuing exposition, behaviour is one such function of interacting social elements. It considers homicidal behaviour as a manifestation of social maladjustment among the individuals.

The process of learning about the homicidal behaviour begins with some prior knowledge and interrogative hypotheses which leads to the accumulation of empirical data in order to answer meaningful questions. The interpretations of the data may provide clues to the ways in which general theories of behaviour may be applied or tested. It is aimed to determine whether homicidal behaviour exhibits definite objective order, regularities and patterns and if so, what is the form of sequential phenomenon? Although the homicidal behaviour is largely an unplanned act of violence then it is assumed that there is discernible and empirical uniformities of specific social characteristics in the act.

Usually at least two persons are involved in every homicide they are the victim and the offender. It is interesting to know the differences between them. Is it only one community, sex, or age group is likely to predominate in this crime? Do these same predominate attributes exist among offenders as well as among victims? If there are significant, community, sex and age
differences with respect to the rate of frequency of criminal homicide, are they also manifested with respect to methods or weapons used to inflict death, motives, types of interpersonal relationships between victim and offenders etc? Are these men and women likely to use certain weapons with such high frequency that may speak of definite community and sex patterns? Do the people or does any one who kills, usually kill those with whom they have close social relationships or more distance ones? How often does a family relationship appear among who kill and are being killed? These factors are studied in relationship to the environment of this region.

Often human behaviour has some tendency to recur at intervals and occurs more frequently during certain seasons, months, days or hours.

What can be said about criminal homicide? Is it primarily occurred at night? Is criminal homicide largely a week end phenomenon? Are there significant seasonal changes? Some people are killed and they may die immediately, thus giving no room for the police to question regarding the nature of the assault, the person who did it and other important facts. It may be therefore of some importance only to the police to know something about the amount of time that elapses between the movement of assault and death. One may ask, for example, how many victims and of what type of assault that takes place and die within the first hour, the first day, or the first week
after the assault. In general, is criminal homicide characterized by important temporal patterns?

Every crime occurs somewhere at some particular place. Are there spatial patterns observable in criminal homicide? Does the crime occur often in a home? If so, whose home and where? The bedroom? kitchen? living room? If there are significant spatial patterns by race, community and sex, what meaning do they have? How often does homicide occur outside the home? and where outside the home?

In this connection some studies refer to the relationship between alcohol and offences against the person. Many have mentioned about the victims who had been drinking and who suffered a violent death or of assailants who had been drinking. But it is interesting to discover an association exists between criminal homicide and the presence of the alcohol in either the victim, the offender, or both. The victims should be examined alone as if they are in a kind of social vacuum. The victims and offenders should be analyzed to determine the important differences. It is meaningful to reveal that how many homicides occur during which any of the person – either victim, offender or both – one has to see whether alcohol is present in him. Is an offender more likely to have alcohol present in him than victims?
Is there again community and sex differences that may be called significant with respect to the presence of alcohol and the commission of homicide?

All victims of criminal homicide may not die a natural death. Some people who are killed are the act of violence, while others are repeatedly and brutally assaulted. It is necessary to distinguish between criminal homicides that are violent and those committed without violence, and it is useful to measure and analyze differences between them.

Criminal homicide is a crime against the person, it is useful to know whether the offender has been arrested previously. It is necessary to see if he already been arrested for other or lesser offence against any person. If offenders in criminal homicide often begin their criminality by committing minor offences which led up to the major crime of homicide, perhaps some clue to homicide prevention may be attained? What proportion of victims, have a previous police record? For both victims and offenders it is essential to see whether there is a significant race, community, sex and age association with a past record of arrest?

Analysis of victims are believed to be important contributions of this study. Does the homicide occur more frequently within primary group relationships? With what frequently and under what kind of interpersonal relationships do these victims and their respective murderers be? When a
women kills a man, can the recorded motive, weapon and other factor, different from a case in which a man kills a woman? What is the relationship of communities among the victims of the slayers?

Theories of social interaction maintain that criminal behaviour is more indicative of a subject-objective relation than of the perpetrator alone and that the agent and his victim work upon each other profoundly and continually even before the act of disaster. Does it show any uniformities of interpersonal relationships in the commission of the act? Is male or a female, upper class or lower class is more likely to precipitate their own death by extreme provocation of their killers? Is the victim who contributes to his own death by provoking the killer likely to have been involved previously in similar though less drastic incidents?

These are the some of the major questions that the present research on criminal homicide seeks to examine.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of the study are:

i. To study the personal, family and environmental background of the murderers.
ii. To know the relationship between genetics and criminal behavior (physical anthropological perspectives).

iii. To know the nature of victims.

iv. To study the victim-offender relationships

v. To determine the impact of institutional treatment imparted to the murderers.

vi. To study the facilities providing to the inmates in the prison

vii. To study the relationship between jail staff and inmates

viii. To suggest the remedial measures to reduce the homicides.

1.4. HYPOTHESIS AND METHODOLOGY

An assumption is based for any research work, without an assumption, a researcher cannot commence his research work. The present work is based on, whatever reformatory measures so far providing in Mysore Central Prison are not satisfactory from the prisoners' point of view. Mysore Central Prison is selected because it is the only prison which has stable convict population of long term inmates, which will be beneficial for the research work, and it is one the oldest central prison in India.

In depth study of the reformatory measures providing in Mysore Central Prison is the main concern of the research study, that how far inmates are getting benefited through such reformatory measures and what
are the outcome and result of such reformatory measures taken against the inmates, is the chief concern of the research study.

During the time of my research work I would like to use these methods for a detail and in-depth research work on the reformatory measures carried out in Mysore Central Prison. These methods are as follows.

(1) Research schedule
(2) Interview and survey method
(3) Statistical Analysis and
(4) Examining the various records available on reformatory measures

These are the methods which will be most fruitful in order to gather the maximum information and data collection with a clear picture concerned to the topic. These methods of studies are very essential for the detailed understanding into the present reformatory measures taken in the Mysore Central Prison and it is easy to find out the facts.

1.5. AREA OF STUDY – MYSORE DISTRICT

Mysore district, like most of the districts of Karnataka state, takes its name from its headquarters town. Mahisharashtra mentioned in Budhist text Dipavamsha is identified with Mysore. Ashoka is stated to have sent Budhist Missionaries to the place. Some identify it with Erumainad of the
ancient Tamil texts. But such identifications are difficult to accept. The earliest reference to Mysore is in a copper-plate inscription dated 862 A.D. from Kadalur, Mandya Taluk, where the place is mentioned as Maysooru. Later Maisunad or Maisurnad is in inscriptions of the 11th and 12th centuries. By way of literary flourish, it is also spelt as Mahisurapura. The name of Mahishur or its anglicized form Mysore is described as derived from Mahishasura or the buffaloe headed monster who lived in this area, and came to be killed by Chamundi. The Chamundi hill is being associated with Mahishasura’s execution by the Goddess. But etymologically the place can be associated with Mayu (an antelope) than Mahisha (buffalo)

**General:**

The Mysore district is situated in the southern part of the Deccan peninsula and it forms the southern most district of Karnataka State. Mysore is the name by which Karnataka State was known prior to 1973 November 1st. Mysore city is now the headquarters of the district and the revenue division of the same name. It is known as one of the garden cities of India and is also known throughout the world for the pomp and gaiety of its traditional Dasara Festival. In the days of Haider and Tippur, it came in limelight internationally. The total area of the district is 6,269 sq. km. being 13th in rank among the district in the State in its size. Some of the places
belonging to the Mysore district are of great antiquity, Tirumakudlu, narasipur, Hemmige etc., being pre-historic sites.

The district is mainly drained by the Cauvery besides the Kabini, the Laxmanatirtha and the Suvarnavati which are the tributaries of the Cauvery. Irrigation by canals is a characteristic feature of the district, as average rainfall is comparatively low, 761 mm. per year. The climate of the district is moderate through the district is generally free from the occurrences of earthquakes. The climatic conditions of the district are congenial for the development of horticultural crops. The livestock wealth of the district is considerable and progress has been evidenced in the development of poultry rearing, dairying and inland Pisciculture. Industrially, it stands fourth in number of factories and third in their labour force in 1985-86 and the district is not endowed with rich mineral wealth.

The district is known for its traditional industrial activities like agarbatti, silk-reeling, handloom-weaving and the crafts like inlay work. Rearing silk worms is one of the major cottage industries of the district and in area under sericulture, it stands first. Mysore district is well served by a large network of roads connecting all the taluks and important trading centers out side the district. The district occupies the top place in the state in respect of road communications. With regard to trade and commerce the
district is favourably placed. Considering its progress in respect of development and utilization of irrigation facilities, exploitation of forest wealth and its sericulture potential, Mysore district may be considered as one of the prosperous district of the state.

Location:

The district lies between 11°30' and 12°50' North Latitude and 75°45’and 77°45’ East Longitude. It is bounded on the north by Hassan, mandya and Bangalore district. On the south by Cannanor district of Kerlala State and Udhgamandalam (Nilgiri) district of Tamil Nadu on the east by Chamarajanagar district and on the west by Kodagu district, besides Wynad district of Kerala state. Physiographically the region in which the district is situated may be classified as partly maidan and partly semi-malnad. Mysore district is described as an undulating table land, fertile and well watered by perennial rivers whose waters dammed by anicuts enrich their banks by means of canals. Here and there, granite rocks rise from the plain which is otherwise un-intermittent and wooded.

1.6. AREA AND POPULATION

Mysore district had an area of 6,269 sq.km. in 2001 forming 3.27 percent of the total area of the state with a population of 26,41,027 of this
16,58,899 lived in rural part of the district (62.81 percent). Males constituted 13,44,670 (50.91 percent) and females 12,96,357 (49.08 percent). The district stands 13th and 4th in respect of area and population respectively in the state. The density of population of the district is 383 persons per sq.km. and the district rank 3rd in density in the State. Kollegal taluk is the largest taluk with an area of 1618 sq. km. While T.Narasipur smallest taluk with an area of 599 sq. km. Mysore district consists of 07 taluks, 33 Hoblies, 1203 inhabited and 129 uninhabited villages as in 1991.

Table 1.1.
Area, Population and Administrative Divisions in Mysore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Area Sq. km.</th>
<th>% of State</th>
<th>Population (2001)</th>
<th>% of State</th>
<th>Density (2001)</th>
<th>No. of Taluks</th>
<th>No. of Hoblies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>26,41,027</td>
<td>4.80</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chamarajnagar</td>
<td>5,685</td>
<td>2.96</td>
<td>9,65,462</td>
<td>1.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>4,961</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>17,63,705</td>
<td>3.34</td>
<td>355</td>
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<td>Hassan</td>
<td>6,814</td>
<td>3.55</td>
<td>17,21,669</td>
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<td>253</td>
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<td>Chikmagalur</td>
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<td>3.75</td>
<td>11,40,905</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>158</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Udupi</td>
<td>3,598</td>
<td>1.88</td>
<td>11,12,243</td>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>09</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dakshin Kannada</td>
<td>4,843</td>
<td>2.53</td>
<td>18,97,730</td>
<td>3.59</td>
<td>416</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kodagu</td>
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<td>2.14</td>
<td>5,48,561</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mysore Division</td>
<td>43,473</td>
<td>22.67</td>
<td>1,17,91,302</td>
<td>22.31</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>192</td>
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<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1,91,791</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5,28,50,562</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>745</td>
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</table>

1) Number of Districts in Mysore Division: Totally 08 Districts in Mysore division
(a) Mysore
(b) Chamarajnagar
(c) Mandya
(d) Hassan
(e) Chikmagalur
(f) Udupi
(g) Dakshin Kannada
(h) Kodagu

2) Number of Taluks in Mysore District: Totally 07 Taluks in Mysore District.
(a) Mysore
(b) Nanjanagudu
(c) T.Narasipur
(d) H.D. Kote
(e) Hunsur
(f) Krishnarajanagar
(g) Periyapatna
### Table 1.2

Taluk-wise area, population, number of Hoblies and villages in Mysore district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>Name of the Taluks</th>
<th>Area in Sq.km.</th>
<th>Population 2001</th>
<th>No.of Villages1991</th>
<th>No. of Hoblies</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhabited</td>
<td>Uninhabited</td>
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<td>10,38,490</td>
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<td>T. Narasipur</td>
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<td>2,79,005</td>
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<td>09</td>
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<td>Hunsur</td>
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<td>2,53,926</td>
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<td>Krishnarajanagar</td>
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<td>Periyapatna</td>
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<td>Mysore District</td>
<td>6269</td>
<td>26,41,027</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>123</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnataka State Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,91,791</td>
<td>5,28,50,562</td>
<td>27,066</td>
<td>2127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** A Hand book of Karnataka (2005)

### 1.7. LANGUAGES AND RELIGIONS

**Languages**

Mysore district stood third in the State in the speaking of the Kannada language as mother tongue with 83.52 percent next to Mandya (92.19) and Hassan (86.22) in 1971. If the total number of Kannada speakers are assumed as 10,000 in the state 898 were in Mysore district and district stood second in the state next to Dharwad with 971 as per 1971 census other languages were (6.05 percent) speaking Urdu, 3.48 percent Telugu, 4.06 percent Tamil, 1.04 percent Telugu, 4.06 percent Tamil 1.04 percent
Marathi, 0.55 percent Malayalam, 0.17 percent Tulu, 0.13 percent Konkani and 0.12 percent Banjara in Mysore district.

Religions:

The notable religions in the district are Hinduism, Islam, Christianity, Jainism and Buddhism. The Muslim are found mostly in the urban areas of the district. The percentages of people belonging to various religions in rural and urban areas of the district as per 1981 census are: Hindus – rural 76.31% and Urban 23.69%, Muslims – rural 28.41% and Urban 49.57%, Jains – rural 37.49% and Urban 62.51%, Buddhists – rural 99.73 and Urban 0.27% and Sikhs – rural 20.00% and Urban 80%. (Source: Gazetter of India Mysore District).

1.7. CLIMATE:

The climate of the district is moderate throughout the year. The year may be divided into four seasons. The summer season from March to about the end of May is followed by the South-west Monsoon season lasting up to about the end of September October and November may be termed as the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to February is the dry season with generally clear bright weather.
Rainfall

Table 1.3.  
Mysore Division, district-wise seasonal Normal Rainfall in m.m. in Karnataka (1901 to 1970).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the District</th>
<th>No. of Taluks</th>
<th>PREMON</th>
<th>SWMON</th>
<th>NEMON</th>
<th>Annual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>226.20</td>
<td>329.70</td>
<td>226.30</td>
<td>782.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chamarajanagar</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>225.90</td>
<td>168.80</td>
<td>257.60</td>
<td>751.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>180.00</td>
<td>265.40</td>
<td>235.30</td>
<td>680.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>186.00</td>
<td>610.30</td>
<td>247.70</td>
<td>1039.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chikamagalur</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>173.20</td>
<td>1515.90</td>
<td>239.10</td>
<td>1928.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Udupi</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>217.10</td>
<td>3580.30</td>
<td>321.60</td>
<td>4119.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dakshina Kannada</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>237.10</td>
<td>3368.60</td>
<td>369.30</td>
<td>3974.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kodagu</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>245.50</td>
<td>2172.60</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>2718.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore Division</td>
<td></td>
<td>44</td>
<td>211.38</td>
<td>1513.79</td>
<td>273.99</td>
<td>1999.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>175</td>
<td>133.75</td>
<td>814.54</td>
<td>190.27</td>
<td>1138.57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Drought Monitoring Cell, Department of Science and Technology, Bangalore.
And a hand book of Karnataka.

Note: MM = Millimeters, PREMON: Pre-Monsoon, SWMON = South-West Monsoon, NEMON = North-East Monsoon.
Temperature:

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Mysore and the records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the conditions in the district in general. The period from March to May is one of the continuous rises in temperature. April is usually the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 35.1° and the mean daily minimum at 21.4 °c. On individual days, the day temperatures during summer may exceed 39 °C. There will be welcome relief from the heat when thunder showers occur during April and May. With the advance of the South West Monsoon, by about the beginning of June, the day temperature drops appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon period, the weather is pleasant. December is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 27 °C and the mean daily maximum at 16.5 °C. On some days during the period from November to January the minimum temperature may go below 11 °C. The highest maximum temperature record at Mysore was 39.4 °C. On 1917 April 4 and the lowest minimum temperature was 10.6 °C on 1945 December 13.
Table 1.4
Temperature at selected Centers in the Mysore Division: (in degrees centigrade)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location of Observatory</th>
<th>1999</th>
<th>2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myosre</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>36.9 °C</td>
<td>11.1 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hassan</td>
<td>35.0 °C</td>
<td>11.2 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chikkamangaluru</td>
<td>36.2 °C</td>
<td>12.6 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajpe</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panambur</td>
<td>37.7 °C</td>
<td>17.6 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madikeri</td>
<td>33.2 °C</td>
<td>7.1 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Hand Book of Karnataka (2005)

Highest temperature in Panambur (Mangalore) 37.7 °C and
Lowest temperature in Madikeri 7.0 °C.

Note: N.A. = Not available
Source: India Meteorogical Department

Soil

The soils of the district are predominantly red loams and derived from granites and gneisses and vary from pure and soils to typical black cotton soils. There are pathes of schists in T.Narasipura. The western taluks of Hunasur and H.D.Kote are covered with hilly terrain and contain red shallow gravelly soils. The taluk of T.Narasipur contain deep red loams,
occasionally interspersed with black soils. The red soils are generally shallow to deep, red to pale brown in colour, well drained may not contain lime nodules at depth. The black soils are shallow from four to five feet in depth, contain lime nodules rich in bases with good water holding capacity. The red soils are usually underlain with a loose yellow koalinitic decomposed rock, generally called morram which facilitates ready drainage while black soils underlain with porous rocks substratum are rich in bases and high water holding capacity.

**Major Crops**

**Paddy:** - The normal area of paddy (Oryzasativa) cultivation in the district is 78,935 ha. In 1985-86 Paddy was grown in an area of 64,497 ha, the district standing seventh in the state. The main paddy growing taluks are K.R.Nagar, T. Narasipur, Nanjangud and H.D. Kote. Jaya, Vani, Sona, IET 2254, 2820, Pusha, Madhu, Mangala, Pragati, Rasi and Mandya Vani, are the important varieties cultivated in the District.

**Jowar:** - The normal area of jowar cultivation in the district is 92,697 ha. In 1986-87, jowar was cultivated in an area of 77,620 ha. The district standing 9th in the state in this crop.

**Hybrid maize:** - The normal area under hybrid maize is 9244 ha.
Ragi: - The normal area under ragi cultivation is 1,23,074 ha

Pulses: - The most important pulse crops grown in the district are rod gram (8117), Bengal gram (2109) cowpea, green gram, black gram, field bean and horse gram.

Oil Seeds: The important oil seed crops grown in the district are ground nut, castor, safflower and sunflower.

Cotton: Cotton is an important fibre crop of the district grown over an area of 14,000 ha during 1986-87, the major cotton growing taluks being H.D.Kote, Hunsur, and Gundlupet.

Tobacco: Tobacco is an important commercial crop of the district.

Sugarcane: sugarcane is one of the important commercial crops in the district. The crop is being grown is about 7500 ha in 1986-87.

Irrigation:

Importance given to irrigation, the nature of irrigation facilities arrangements made for their up keep and maintenance during historical times has been discussed at the beginning. Before the advent of the British, there had been many small or large canals taking of the Cauvery and its tributaries with or without control works. Obviously there were no regulation and no authorized capacities for most of these canals.
Minor Irrigation:

To undertake minor irrigation works in Mysore Division, the minor irrigation supervision division headed by the Executive Engineer, was established in 1984 at Mysore.

Rivers

The main river of the Mysore district is Cauvery and the sub-river flowing in the district are Kabini, Harangi river, suvarnavati river, Uduthorehalla, Gundal river, tributary the Cauvery. The Nugu river and Tarak river tributary to the Kabini. The Chikahole river, tributary to the Suvarnavati, Hemavati river and Sagar doddakere tributary to the river of Kabini.

Other rivers are the Lokapavani river, Shinsh, Arkavati, Laxmanatirtha, Veervaishnavi, Netravati and Kumar dhara.

Under plans:

Prior to independence, K.R.S. was the only major irrigation project undertaken. The Nugu Reservoir Project was taken up during the first, the Kabini Reservoir Project during the second and Suvarnavati Reservoir Project during the third five year plan periods. The Gundal Project was started during the Annual Plans of 1966-69. The Nugu Reservoir Project,
among major irrigation project and the Gundal, Suvarnavati, Chickhole and the Hebballa Projects among medium irrigation projects are completed. The projects under execution are Kabini and K.R.S. Right Bank Canal among major projects and Taraka, Uduthore halla, Nallur Amaniker, Chickhole and Sagar Doddakere among medium projects. (Source: Irrigation in Karnataka, 2000).

**Hills:**

Mysore Plateau: The western edge of Mysore Plateau, flanked on three sides by the Southern – most ranges of the Sahyadris, Nilgiris and eastern spur of hills towards the Biligirirangan Hills, is an undulating plain and is covered by moist and dry deciduous forests. This area has the riches wildlife concentrations in South India, harbouring large herds of elephants, spotted deer, wild pig. Sloth bear, gaur, sambar and occasionally tiger and cats.

**Flora:**

Since Mysore district lies in the south – western part of the Deccan Plateau, and stretches from the foot of the Eastern Ghats and from the Cauvery in the north to the foothills of the Nilgiris in the South, the ecological factors vary considerable and nurture different types of plant
cover. The part of the district bordering on Kodagu lies just below the western Ghats at a mean altitude of 600 m. Being on the leeward side and close to the mountain range, it receives a fairly good amount of seasonal precipitation from the S – W monsoon (June – September), much less however than that received on the western, windward side of the Ghats. The dry season is long. The dryness is often accentuated by annual ground fires. The aerial portion of the herbs scarcely survives from year to year.

The trees overcome these limitations by a simultaneous shedding of their leaves during the hot dry months of March – April. They thus avoid water loss through transpiration. The dry period is also the reproductive season.

The structure of the moist deciduous forest consisted of a tree layer with an open canopy. A number of good timber trees are native here. Nandi (Lagerstroemia Microcarpa) Saguvani (Tactona grandis) and Matti (Terminalia alata) dominate in some places.

Besides the trees there are many climbers and epiphytes. The undisturbed moist deciduous forests make a good full spikes of Sitahoo (Rhychostylis retusa) adorn many a tree during the dry season.
The dry deciduous forest is well represented in Mysore district in the wildlife sanctuaries of Nagarhole, Bandipur, Nugu, and the lower part of the Biligirirangana Hills. There are modifications due to soil factors and seral stages caused by biotic pressures. As trees become sparse the woodland turns into wood savanna. Further changes are notice as open spaces between the trees increase Isolated thickest dot the hillsides and shrubs and scrub take over. The area between Gundlupet and the Gopalaswami Betta shows all these stages.

Mysore district has 1601 species of Angiosperms placed in 778 genera belonging to 170 families. A number of ferns, Lycopods and mosses in the moist forests of the district.

To summaries, there are two types of vegetation in the District – the wet and the dry. The southern montage and the moist deciduous belong to the wet type. The dry deciduous and the thorn scrub belong to the dry type. Irrigation and Agriculture have modified part of the plant cover. Sanctuaries and Parks have helped in preserving other areas.

**Fauna:**

Mysore district has a rich colourful heritage in respect of wildlife. The forests of the district offer good habitat for larger grazing animals like
the gaur and deer. The wildlife bearing forest areas of Mysore can be grouped into two regions viz., old Mysore plateau and Kollegal hills. The Old Mysore plateau includes moist and dry deciduous forests and undulating plains. This area harbours a rich and variegated array of wild animals and is probably the best known by naturalists. There is a good representation of the Sambar and spotted deer which seems to prefer a semi-degraded habitat. The interest of the princely rules of Mysore in the old days and the foresight of the successive Governments of Karnataka in recent years have resulted in the creation of national parks and sanctuaries and strict enforcement of game laws.

The tiger (Panthera tigers); the most magnificent of the greater cats is called huli and sometimes hirey huli in Kannada. Tigers are far ranging predators mainly feed on Sambar, four horned antelope and wild boar. They also prey on the gaur, although not very often. Tiger uses hanging covers of rocks, crevices, hollows in the river and stream – beds, thick covers of bamboos, lantana and eupatorium weeds, tall grass and reeds for resting, breeding and predatory activities, and even old neglected temples. They are essentially nocturnal and experts at detecting the presence of other creatures by the least sound made by them. Tiger blocks comprising of 30 to 40 ha each were formed for shooting of tigers in the past. From 1941 to 1958 a
total number of 68 tigers and 18 panthers were shot in those blocks and surrounding areas. Many of those blocks were unfortunately deforested in recent years for cultivation and settling the people displaced due to the construction of Kabini dam.

Wild elephants, gaur and Chital were the star attraction of Bandipur, though their number had been depleted by the disastrous rinderpest epidemic of 1968. The Indian elephant Elephas mauimus Is perhaps the main mammalian feature of Mysore forest and they can be seen in small or large herds. Elephants are gregarious animals and always move in herds except a solitary male elephant. As they require lot of food for their enormous bodies, they keep on moving and cover almost every part of the habitat in search of food. Gours are the tallest, handsomest and perhaps the most peaceable of the wild oxen.

1.9. TOURIST PARADISE IN MYSORE DISTRICT

The district and divisional headquarters is the ancient royal capital and the garden city. It is 139 km. west of Bangalore. Though described as mahishapura, the old records speak Mayisooru which has nothing to do with Mahisha or mahishasura. In the inscriptions found here and elsewhere the place name has been mentioned as ‘mayisooru’ which means ‘mayi’ (antelope) and ‘Ooru’ meaning place. The “Mysore Royal Palace” is a
major attraction with Indo-Saracenic exterior and Hoysala interior, completed in 1907. It is illuminated during holiday evenings. The palaces Kalyana mantapa has fine wall paintings of the Dasara Procession and Durbar scenes done in 1930s and 1940 by the palace artists. Besides the several temples situated in the palace complex, the Kote Anjaneya, Kote Maramma, Parshwanatha (near corporation), Kanyaka Parameshwari, Renuka Yellamma near Zoo garden, Satynarayana, Raghavendra Math, etc. are also important.

The Chamundi Hill has a Mahishasura statue outside, done in cement and a large entrance tower at the Chamundi Temple. Beside this temple there is a tenth century Mahabala Temple and records call the hill as “Marbala Betta”. The hill has steps and on way is a monolithic Nandi Lalita Mahal Palace is a hotel now. Another palace Cheluvamba mansion which is a heritage building houses C.F.T.R.I. the Jagan Mohan Art Gallery also was a place. The Parakala Matha is an imposing building near this. Mysore has the famous zoo garden too. The oriental manuscript Library is also housed in an impressive building. The University was founded in 1916. The Sutturu Matha, the Railway Museum, the premier studio, the Ramakrishna Ashrama and the Sachidananda Ganapathi Ashrama are other attractions of Mysore.
The St. Philomina church is an impressive Gothic style of architecture with imposing towers in N.R. Mohalla of Mysore. Mysore is the most important tourist center of Karnataka. Its Dasara festival is the most attractive pageant. Brindavan Gardens raised on the other bank of K.R.S. Dam with attractive musical fountain is very close to Mysore city and also easily approachable. Mysore has grown to be an industrial center too with the Railway Workshop, Ideal Jawa Factory, BEML Unit, Vikrant tyres etc. The Natural Museum near D.F.R.L. in Siddarth Layout and the Fantasy Park on Bangalore road are the recent additions of tourist interest. It has a city Municipal Corporation of late Mysore is being developed as a second I.T. City of Karnataka with the founding of Software Industries of International reputation. Mysore has been declared as a State Heritage City recently.

1.10. PRISONS

During the Non-Regulation Period (1837-1856) there were eight jails in the erstwhile Mysore State. Mysore Central Jail was constructed in Bangalore Central Jail was constructed in 1863. In 1923, there were one Central jail and 78 Lockups in the Mysore State. In modern Karnataka Area, by 1906 there was a district jail at Bellary and 9 subsidiary jails. By 1926, there were 6 sub-jails in Dakshina Kannada district with one district Jail in Mangalore. In Bombay-Karnataka Area, by 1883 there were jails at each
Mamlatdar’s office one District Jail was at Kaladgi (later shifted to Bijapur) and subordinate jail at Basavan Bagewadi. There were district jails at Karwar, Dharwad and Belgaum and a subordinate jail at Athani. There was a Borstal School at Dharwad (even now it is there) and a Central Jail at Hindalga near Belgaum. In Hyderabad Karnataka Area, there were jails at Gulbarga, Raichur and bidar.

At the time of unification there were six central jails, four district Jails, two special jails and two Borstal Schools, Besides there were the agricultural – cum – industrial farms at Bijapur and Khanapur. As in 1992 the following were the prisons in the State.

I. Central Prisons (06)
   (1) Bangalore
   (2) Belgaum
   (3) Bellary
   (4) Gulbarga
   (5) Mysore
   (6) Bijapur with total accommodation of 3,679 prisoners.

II. District Prisons (06)
   (1) Mangalore
   (2) Madikeri
   (3) Raichur
   (4) Bidar
   (5) Shimoga and
   (6) Karwar (844 accommodation);
III. District Central Sub-Jails (07)

1) Mandya
2) Chitradurga
3) Kolar
4) Hassan
5) Chikmagalur
6) Tumkur and
7) Dharwad: (558).

(IV) Special Sub-Jails at Davangere and K.G.F. (113)

(V) 26 Taluk Sub Jails under the direct control of prisons Department and
44 Taluk Sub-Jails under Ex-Officio Superintendent of Police
Departments and Revenue Departments (1669);

(VI) One Open Jail at Koramangala, Bangalore (80)

(VII) One jail for Youth prisoners (Taruna Bandi Khane) at Dharwad (133).

Totally there were 96 jails working strength 1318 and vacant posts
were 474. As in 1999 – 2000 the sanctioned staff strength of the jails
was 1,792. The average daily expense per prisoner in the State varied
from Rs.3.05 in 1982-83 to Rs.10.10 in 1991-92. The daily average
expenditure of a prisoner is rupees 16.75 p. (December 1999)
(Source: A hand book of Karnataka).
It is for about 5 decades, we have been struggling to changed the prison system which we inherited as a Legacy from the British Rule. But unfortunately we do not have the pleasure of changing the same to our full satisfaction.

Our present prison administration is a legacy of the British rule. The British ran the prison administration to suit their colonial rule. The welfare and dignified treatment of the inmates of a prison was not on the agenda of the British Rule. Lord Macaulay author of Indian Penal Code stated in 1835 that “It is therefore of greatest importance to establish such regulations, as shall made imprisonment a terror, to wrong doers”. In 1836 the prison discipline committee recommended increased rigours of treatment and rejected all notions of reforming criminals. The result was that prisons bore a look of regimentation, occasioned with physical torture.

In 1864 a second commission of Enquiry into jail management and discipline was appointed. The regime was not interested, in the sociological ideas of reformation or welfare of the inmates even then, and the result was, that the commission’s recommendations were, on the lines of the report of 1836 committee with recommendations incidental to prison management and discipline, such as improvement in diet, clothing, bedding, medical care, separation of female and children from males. Prison discipline was
codified and offences defined and punishments such as solitary confinement, whipping, hard labour etc., prescribed. By this time, certain state Governments had enacted certain statutes and in 1877 an effort was made to enact a central act, which did not materialize due to unfavourable circumstances for Legislation.

In 1888 fourth Jail Commission was appointed, which opined that a “central” Prison Act was a necessary. This was followed by drafting of a “Central Act” laying more emphasis on discipline and punishments.

And thus the Central Act, of “Indian Prisons Act 1894” came into existence. The basic concept of this act was punitive and custodial. The only positive and good point was that it streamlined the prison administration, putting it on a general uniform footing, throughout the country. It helped tough prison administration. The act was largely based on deterrent principles, concerned more with the prison management than with treatment of prisoners and gave more consideration to prison offences and punishments than to their effect.

However, the periodic review of the prison problems continued even after the enactment of prisons Act 1894. The first comprehensive study of this problems in the present century, as made by the Indian Jails Committee 1919-1920. The report of this committee was indeed a Landmark in the
history of prison reforms in India and can be called a corner stone of modern prison reforms in India. The committee performed a noble task of identifying the concepts of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders, as the objectives of prison administration.

The Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru who had undergone confinement during freedom struggle, had formulated concepts about treatment of prisoners in jails. In his article in the “Young India” dated 18.02.26, Mahatma Gandhi endorsed the view of Lord Lytton in this matter. “Lord Lytton recently said that just as we send our sick in body to hospitals and not to jails, so must we provide, moral doctors and moral hospitals for the sick in mind i.e., criminals. The ideal, I wish to set before me in this the substitution of reformation for retribution as the basis of our penal code. Punishment can instill fear, but can not inspire goodness. Therefore as a means of moral regeneration punishment should be discarded and other methods should be employed”. In 1934, Pandit Nehru in “Prison Land” wrote, “Any reform must be based on the idea, that a prisoner is not punished but reformed and converted into a good citizen. If this objective as once accepted, it would result in a complete overhauling of the prison system".
Pandit Nehru further observed in the same article, and elaborated on the methods to be employed in future for the treatment and reformation of prisoners. He states “Another error which people indulge in is the fear that if jail conditions are improved people will flock in. This shows a singular ignorance of human nature. No one wants to go to prison, however good the prison might be. To be deprived of liberty and family life and home surroundings is a terrible thing. To improve prison conditions does not mean that prison life should be made luxurious. It should be made human and sensible. There should be hard work but not the barbarous and wasteful labour of the oil pumps or water pumps and mills. The prison should produce goods, either in large scale modern factories where prisoners work or in cottage industries. All work should be useful, form the point of view of the prison as well as the future of the prisoner and public and the work should be paid for, at the market rates minus the cost of maintenance of the prisoner. After a hard hour day’s work, the prisoner should be encouraged to co-operate, together in various activities, games, sports, reading. They should be encouraged to laugh and develop human contacts with prison staff and other prisoners. Every Prisoners education must be attended to, not only in just the three R’S but something more wherever possible. The mind of the prisoner should be cultivated and the prison Library to which there must
be free access, should have plenty of good books. He should be encouraged to read and write. All facilities to read newspapers and to write letters and have interviews with relatives should be provided freely.

The above concepts of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru should become guidelines for the treatment and reformation of prisoners.

Because of political environment and turmoil, no concrete shape could be given to these ideas then. Only after, 1940, states, one by one, started making some efforts in this direction by appointing reforms committees in their states. Then the Govt. of Mysore appointed Justice Chandrashekariah Committee. The perceptible momentum was noticed only after independence. But the process was slow. In 1952, Dr. Walter Reckless of United Nations Technical Assistance Administration visited India on the invitation of Government of India in 1951-1952. In 1952 he conducted a short-term course of six-months for Jail officers. He toured all over India, visited and studied the jails and prepared a report on “Jail Administration in India” which is Landmark in the history of Jain Reforms. In the same year a conference of Inspectors General of Prisons was held after a period of 17 years.
Main entrance to the Central Prison, Mysore

Front view of the Central Prison, Mysore
Researcher interviewing the Superintendent

Researcher interviewing the F. D. C. Of Carpentry section
Carpentry section of the Prison

Prisoner are busy with weaving Jamkhana
Prisoner are sewing Cloths

Prisoner are busy with preparing Agarbatti