CHAPTER - VII
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CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The concept of crime and punishment is a relative one. It varies with the changing norms of society and develops in its nature and quantum, with the development of the society. Many studies reveal that no single theory can offer an adequate explanation for crime causation, because these theories are more or less of a general type and cannot explain particular situation of delinquency. The delinquent behaviour therefore is an outcome of the combination of a variety of factors which create situation conducive to criminality.

Dr. Alfred Adler aptly points out, a criminal is a coward and an anti-social being. Lack of proper education is a cause of criminality. A criminal’s ways of thinking are not the correct ways, his laws are in conflict with those of society. He does not recognize himself as a potentially useful member of society; he is often too indolent to work for an honest living. He lives in a society of his own, i.e. with anti-social persons of his own type. His maladjustment, which has been the cause of his condition, makes him seek his own way and ideal of living. He sees nothing wrong in theft, assault, rape, arson or homicide. He is ready to commit a crime and then to try his best to escape detection. If and when detected, arrested, tried and found guilty, he should be given proper individualized treatment. He is sometimes a lover of pleasures.

Earlier the punishment for criminals has been to subject him to torture, banishment, transportation, imprisonment and death. In general, punishment was originally retributive and deterrent. As in the primitive societies, individuals redressed their own wrongs. The concept of society, as an organized state, working for the prevention of criminal behaviour and resocialization was not known.
It is now, generally accepted, that the old theories of punishment, that is cruel and degrading do not help in curbing the increasing crime rate. It is also believed that outrageous cries for law and order, and hysterical demands for harsh punishment will never stop crime, because the roots of crime lie deep in our social structure.

The present trend in modern countries is towards humanizing the punishment and reduction of the brutalities. The punishments have been transformed from retribution to reformation, and the reformation movement is gaining its momentum world over. For last few decades imprisonment is increasingly used as a tool for the correction and treatment and training of the offenders.

In the present study an attempt has been made with the aid of simple statistical techniques using tabular analysis, frequency, and percentage to know the socio-economic and psychological background of the habitual criminals (of present habitual prisoners and ex-habitual prisoners) with a view to compare them with two districts, i.e., Dharwad and Belgaum in Karnataka state. The study has also tried to examine the attitude of habitual prisoners and ex-habitual prisoners towards the work programmes, its working system, authorities and administration, etc., which may be useful in providing the plans and programmes now being adopted for reformation and rehabilitation of the prisoners and in chalk ing out modification as may be necessary. In this study 125 samples of male population been taken into consideration in both the districts. Further, among 125 total samples, 75 of them are from Dharwad District and 50 respondents are from Belgaum District.

The main objectives of the study was to examine the various sociological, economical, psychological and geographical factors of crime and the primary aim of the study is to look into the methods of treatment provided to the habitual
inmates and ex-habitual inmates (during their stay) inside the prisons for reformation and rehabilitation in both the prisons of Dharwad and Belgaum districts.

The data were collected with the help of an interview-schedule. The I.G. of prisons and I.G. of police permitted us to conduct interviews with the habitual inmates in the prisons and ex-habitual prisoners in their own residence. The interviews for ex-habitual prisoners were conducted almost during night times only, because when the researcher along with police constable visited their residence during day time they had gone on work and were not available.

The various patterns of crime analyzed in the present study shows that crime is the result of multiple factors of socio-economic psychological and frustrating situations emerging from different types of primary relations, creating conflict pressures, stresses and strains in the life of an individual. It is believed that the criminal’s anti-social acts are either created or abetted by the unbearable tension and anxiety which is the product of social interaction.

In the present study, the distribution on the basis of their native background in both the districts shows that more than half of the total respondents are from urban background. In Dharwad it is 54.66% and in Belgaum it is 56%, which indicates that urban population dominated area is much involved in criminal activities than that of in rural area. Though, in both the districts the rural area is more than one third of the total area.

Distribution of the respondents on the basis of their age groups shows that, 61.33% in Dharwad belong to middle age group (36 to 53 age group), where as in Belgaum it is 52%. This is the present age group of the respondents but, when they entered in criminal world, most of them were under young age group of 18-23 years only. Majority (50.66%) of the respondents in Dharwad district are
Hindus, where as in Belgaum it is 64%, followed by Muslims (Dharwad 36%, Belgaum 14%), Tribal background (Dharwad 08%, Belgaum 14%), Christian (Dharwad 5.33%, Belgaum 02%), Sikhism (Dharwad 00, Belgaum 06%).

Their education attainments show that most of the habitual criminals in Belgaum district (62%) are illiterates, where as in Dharwad it is 49.33%. In Dharwad 37.33% are educated up to primary level, in Belgaum it is only 24%, under matriculate (Dharwad 13.33%, Belgaum 12%). Regarding occupational status, in Dharwad district more than half (54.66%) of respondents were engaged as daily wage labourers, where as it is 38% in Belgaum, followed by business class (Dharwad 13.33%, Belgaum 36%), Agriculture (Dharwad 16%, Belgaum 04%), Transportation (Dharwad 04%, Belgaum 06%), and lastly unemployed (Dharwad 12%, Belgaum 14%).

Distribution on marital status shows that in Dharwad majority (85.33%) of them are married, where as in Belgaum it is 64% followed by unmarried (Dharwad 9.33%, Belgaum 22%), Engaged, Divorcee and Widows.

Classifying the criminals on the basis of size and type of the family we find that in both the districts nearly one third (Dharwad 74.66%, Belgaum 72%) of the respondents are from middle size family with the member of 5 to 9, followed by small size and large size. Irrespective of family type it has been noticed that in both the districts more than half (Dharwad 62.66% and Belgaum 68%) of the respondents are from joint family and followed by nuclear family (Dharwad 37.33% and Belgaum 32%). Economic condition of family is certainly a vital supporting factor to the criminality of the individual. The economic status of their family shows that in both the districts majority of the respondents are from economically poor (Dharwad 49.33% and Belgaum 52%) and very poor sections (Dharwad 49.33% and Belgaum 32%), followed by satisfactory (Dharwad 6.66%, and Belgaum 12%) and good (Dharwad 04%, Belgaum 04%). The classification
of habitual criminals on nature of offence shows that in both the districts more than half (Dharwad 58.66% and Belgaum 52%) of the total respondents are involved in crimes like theft, followed by Dacoit/Robber (Dharwad 21.33% and Belgaum 30%), Murder (Dharwad 5.33% and Belgaum 06%), and cheating (Dharwad 6.66% and Belgaum 06%). Involvement of habitual criminals in criminal activities, shows the fragment distribution of respondents towards the number of crimes committed. In Dharwad, majority (22.66%) of them are involved in 3 to 4 crimes followed by 20%, 17.33%, 12%, 08%, 08%, 6.66% and 5.33%, of the respondents are involved in more than 2 crimes, 5 to 6 crimes, 13 to 14 crimes, 7 to 8, 9 to 10, 11 to 12, and lastly 15 to 16 crimes, respectively. Similarly in Belgaum district also, 20%, 18%, 16%, 12%, 10%, 10%, 08%, 04% and 02%, of them are involved in 9-10 crimes, 3 to 4, 5 to 6, 7 to 8, in 2 crimes, 13 to 14, 11-12, 16 and above and 15 to 16 crimes, which indicates that in Belgaum majority of the habitual criminals are most experienced in criminal activities in comparison to Dharwad district. Distribution on the basis of their convicts shows that in Dharwad majority (41.33%) of the respondent are those who have been convicted for 3 to 4 times, whereas in Belgaum it is only 28%. 46.66% of them are convicted for 2 times in Dharwad, and in Belgaum it is more than half (56%), followed by 12% and 16% of them who are convicted for 5 and above times in Dharwad and Belgaum districts respectively. Time span by habitual criminals in criminal world, it is observed that there is a decline in the rate of crime with the advancement of age. Distribution on the basis of their motive behind crime commission shows that in Dharwad (40%) and Belgaum (44%) district majority of them committed crime, to overcome from economic stress and strains, followed by temptation and their bad habits. The causes behind crime commission in both the districts have been the personal factors, experienced psychological frustration, lack of parental care, love and affection, followed by family conflicts, friends and lastly due to their bad habits. The data reveals that 30.66%, 26.66%, 20%, 18.66%, 04% in Dharwad and 32%, and 32%, 36%, 30%, 10% and 06% in Belgaum restored to crime under the influence of personal conflicts, family.
conflicts, friends, due to bad habits, and others, respectively. Thus our hypothesis NO.1, i.e. 'The socio-economic factor play very important role in making habitual criminals move towards criminality, has been found to be fully true, but other than socio-economic, the psychological factors also play an important role which motivated them to commit crime, having been amply substantiated with data.

Our hypothesis No. 2. i.e., 'The rate of habitual criminals is more in Dharwad district compared to habitual criminals in Belgaum'. Thus from the above analysis and the number of total samples in both districts, the above statements stand proved. In Dharwad district it is more because of more urbanization, industrialization and on account of thickly populated commercial areas, which provide more chances for criminal activities. Even though in Dharwad prison the vocational trainings are good but after their release from the prison the living conditions are not encouraging to lead good life in society. The explanation is given by the criminals at the time of interview.

I suggest in addition to the reformation facilities in the prison the government should help the criminals by providing good opportunity to earn for their livelihood after their release by providing employment / self-employment and proper rehabilitation procedures.

Keeping in a view the above analysis regarding the nature of offence, involvement of habitual criminals in a number of crimes, number of convictions served, and time span in criminal activities altogether provide wider support to our hypothesis No. 3, i.e. 'The chances of recurrence of criminal activities on the part of habitual criminals are less in Belgaum district compare to Dharwad district.

Our analysis on the family situation shows that in Dharwad 85.33% have come from normal families, where as in Belgaum it is 82%, while 14.66%
(Dharwad) and 18% (Belgaum) of them have come from those families where incidence of crime were earlier recorded, which indicates that even in normal families without the demoralizing effects people prone to the different types of crime. Further 82.66% (Dharwad) and 74% (Belgaum) of them belong to intact family, while 17.33% (Dharwad) and 26% (Belgaum) belong to broken family. Thus majority of the respondents have come from normal families. One may ask in what way the presence or absence of a parent affects the growth of a child’s personality. Generally speaking, it is agreed that the presence of both the parents will give positive benefit and will have an impact on the socialization of a growing child.

Most of the respondents who have come from normal families emphasized mainly on the economic crisis, personal conflicts, family conflicts in their family life and mainly the interpersonal relationship of the family members, neighborhood atmosphere which raised a variety of problems resulting in frustration, anxiety, tension etc. Failing to adjust themselves to such adverse situation many of them got involved in numerous types of criminal activities.

Our analysis regarding the languages known to them other than their mother tongue indicates that in Belgaum district more than half (56%) of the respondents are able to speak two languages other than their mother tongue, while it is 20% in Dharwad, followed by 28% (Belgaum) and 56% (Dharwad) one language, 10% (Belgaum) and 6.66% (Dharwad) more than two languages. Thus the respondents from Belgaum District have the knowledge of more languages than that of Dharwad. Belgaum is a border city between the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Distribution on the habits indicates that in both the districts majority of the habitual criminals are having more than three different types of habits, such as
smoking, alcohol, gambling and visiting brothels, which are found common among the respondents.

Prison is considered as places were the offenders are lodged for his reformation. Today, prison is no longer considered as a solitary confinement where a prisoner is kept to starvation and death. The prison system in India is the outcome of developments taking place in the penological thought of various countries. In prison the prisoners are being kept busy all the time so that they may not waste time in pondering over their family problems and their present crisis or involving in anti-prison activities, since it is considered that 'an idle mind is the devil's workshop'.

The data of classification on admission reveals that 85.33% (Dharwad) and 90% (Belgaum) of the respondents in both the prisons have not been classified during admission, while 14.66% (Dharwad) and 10% (Belgaum) of the respondents are segregated for some extent, which show that, the particular type of criminals classification is not in practice in both the prisons which ought to have been to provide treatment methods for criminals like 'Habitual' type. Our analysis on the food given inside the prison to the inmates, shows that 44% (Dharwad) and 50% (Belgaum) of them have given negative views towards the quality of food served in the jail. In both the prisons the quality of food has to be maintained. The data towards hospital facility shows that in both the prisons majority of the respondents expressed that they were not satisfied with the services given by the hospital, proper care and check-up is not done, they even don't touch them while giving treatment.

To promote the mental and physical health of the prisoners, recreational activities by way of sports, cultural activities and reading have to be practiced in prison. The data reveals that in both the prisons of Dharwad (57.33%) and Belgaum (60%) no regular sports activity has been conducted by the prison
administration. The sports are conducted occasionally or on days of festivals only. The same results are observed in case of cultural activities, and religious preachings. Regarding Yoga in both the prisons the inmates were very happy with Yoga teaching, while the ex-habitual prisoners say that during their confinement yoga was conducted rarely (Dharwad 50.66% and Belgaum 44%). But during the time of interview it has been observed that yoga was conducted regularly and has become a part of daily routine. Our assessment on educational programme in both the prisons, indicate that 42.66% (Dharwad) and 62% (Belgaum) of them have not received any kind of educational facility, while 46.66% (Dharwad) and 20% (Belgaum) have no idea at all regarding the education. Only 2.66% (Dharwad) and 06% (Belgaum) of them have received education. This shows discouraging attitude of prison staff towards the inmates. Further towards visitors facility enquiry reveals that in both the districts 60% (Dharwad) and 72% (Belgaum) of them responded that they were not satisfied with the visitors facility, while only 28% (Dharwad) and 26% (Belgaum) expressed satisfaction.

Prison work programmes should promote reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates after their release. The analysis reveals that in both the prisons 37.33% (Dharwad) and 36% (Belgaum) of them were engaged in weaving section, followed by 13.33% (Dharwad) and 14% (Belgaum) in carpentry, 10.66% (Dharwad) and 12% (Belgaum) in dyeing section. In most of the studies it was observed that in prisons, carpentry, weaving, dyeing and tailoring sections are common work programmes. But inmates are dissatisfied with such programmes. The reformatory programmes in both the prisons are inadequate, outdated and traditional method, which are of no useful for the prisoners. Further, regarding the skill developed from nature of work programmes indicates that in Dharwad prison 49.33% of them have not developed any skill, while in Belgaum it is 18% only. But majority (78%) of the respondents from Belgaum district expressed that they have developed good working skill, while in Dharwad it is 48%. Thus the respondents in Belgaum districts showed satisfactory attitude towards the work
programmes. Distribution of wages reveals that in both the districts 60% (Dharwad) and 72% (Belgaum) of the respondents are not happy with the wages given to them, 17.33% (Dharwad) and 24% (Belgaum) showed positive attitude.

Data on the attitude of the habitual criminals towards the jail authorities and administration reveals that in Dharwad the respondents were happy with the jail authorities and administration regarding their sharing, helping and guiding to improve them, while in Belgaum the respondents showed negative attitude towards the officials. Thus the above analysis provides ample support to our hypothesis No. 4 i.e., 'There is a significant difference in the treatment process of reformation and rehabilitation techniques and after care services for habitual criminals in Dharwad district compared to Belgaum district jails.

Analysis on the future plans of the habitual criminals shows that majority of the respondents in Dharwad (56%) and Belgaum (60%) districts have thought of continuing with their earlier profession, followed by 30.66% in Dharwad and 28% in Belgaum are interested to do business, 10.66% and 06% of them are interested to take up new profession.

To meet the objectives of the study regarding the readjustment of ex-habitual prisoners, the data on attitude of family members, friends and law enforcement agencies towards criminals reveal that most of the respondents (Dharwad 54% and Belgaum 47.06%) expressed that attitude is normal, followed by good (Dharwad 36% and Belgaum 38.23%). So the society does not accept them easily, due to which they get degraded and humiliated.

Further, more than one third of the family of the respondents in Dharwad (76.68%) and Belgaum (21.31%) have suffered a lot with the stigma due to their conviction. Data of the respondents regarding living in the same family and locality, the data indicates that, more than one third of respondents are living in
the same family and the locality, which they used to live before conviction in Dharwad (81.96%) and Belgaum (76.47%) districts. As most of the respondents are from joint family type. Our analysis regarding working in same locality reveals that more than half in (Dharwad 70.50% and Belgaum 61.76%) of the respondents are working in the same locality but with new jobs. While 29.50% (Dharwad) and 38.23% (Belgaum) of them have migrated to new place for jobs. The responses of ex-habitual prisoners towards the skill learned in the prison has helped them after release, indicates that majority (Dharwad 44.26% and Belgaum 64.70%) of the respondents given negative views regarding the vocational programmes given to them in prison, while 34.42% (Dharwad) and 23.52% (Belgaum) are the opinion that to some extent the work programmes have helped them, they expressed that the learned skill will be there and it may help in future, but to start the business with this particular field financial aid has to be provided. Then only the primary motive of reforming and rehabilitating the individual criminal can be successfully achieved.

The analysis on financial assistance from government or by private institutions reveals that majority (Dharwad 96.72% and Belgaum 97.05%) of the samples said that they have not been provided any financial help from any of the institutions. While only 3.27% (Dharwad) and 2.94% (Belgaum) of them have got some financial help. Most of the ex-habitual prisoners (Dharwad 88.52% and Belgaum 94.11%) are of the opinion that after the release of any type of criminals, proper persons from the prison administration should come forward and help them in their readjustment in the society.

The above analysis, provides negative support to our hypothesis No. 5 i.e., 'Most of the released habitual criminals from the jail, after reformation and rehabilitation process are leading normal life in Belgaum district compared to Dharwad district. Because, in Dharwad more than 85% of the respondents are living in same family, locality and working in same locality too. Where as in
Belgaum respondents showed negative attitude to some extent. The reason for this is the rural culture among the respondents in Belgaum district. The released respondent data also reveals that with the advancement of age there is decline in the rate of crime. They want to lead peaceful life and take more responsibilities in family matters. They have realized that there is no future life in anti-social activities.

Opinion of the jail officials towards the segregation of the following type of criminals reveals that there is segregation for first offender, long term prisoners and under trials, almost all (100%) the respondents in both the prisons expressed that there is segregation for first offender, long term prisoners and undertrials only, while there is no classification of habitual criminals in practice. Thus, at initial stage itself, the prison administration fails to solve the most important problem of classification of criminals due to which the aim of every prison, to reform and rehabilitate the prisoner fails in every manner.

Response of jail officials towards dealing with habitual criminals indicate that most majority (Dharwad 73.33% and Belgaum 86.33%) of them consider all the above factor, such as nature of offence, circumstance under which offences were committed, past record, age and family background, which indicates positive attitude of jail officials towards the inmates.

Our analysis on separate arrangement for the segregation of the habitual criminals in prison reveals that in Dharwad 53.33% of them said 'yes', where as in Belgaum 80% of them said that lack of separate arrangements for habitual criminals will help the criminals culture to grow within the other inmates, while 33.33% in Dharwad said 'no', they are of the opinion that it is the individual who has to assess the good and wrong things to be accepted, and in Belgaum only 6.66% of them said 'no'.
The data on regular contact of habitual criminals with their relatives and friends indicate that 86.66% in Dharwad and 73.33% in Belgaum, the jail-officials feel that the regular contacts of habitual criminals with their family members and friends will help them in their reformation and rehabilitation, while remaining respondents were not able to assess.

It has been found that in Belgaum 40% of the jail officials enjoyed to spend much of their time in contact or conversation with prisoners, while in Dharwad it is 26.66%. Further 46.66% in Dharwad and 33.33% in Belgaum the jail-official said that they have to tolerate as a part of their duty, while 20% (Dharwad) and 26.66% (Belgaum) of the jail-official spend half of their time with the prisoners.

Most of the jail officials (Dharwad 60% and Belgaum 73.33%) feel that they help and guide inmates to improve their conduct and idea. They are aware that they are supposed to keep inmates satisfied and happy.

In correctional institutions work programmes are important for influencing the behaviour of the inmates. The data reveals that only 13.33% in Dharwad, the jail officials expressed, inmates participated willingly in the work-programmes, while in Belgaum 40% of them willingly participated in work programmes. Further 86.66% in Dharwad said that the inmates have to do, where as in Belgaum it is 60%. Further the jail-officials say that these work-programmes are necessary, so that they are definitely useful in their reformation and rehabilitation and work programmes also prevent idleness or indiscipline in correctional institutions.

As there in no practice of 'Probation' in Karnataka State, almost all the jail officials have showed positive attitude towards the practice of probation of offenders and also supported that legal aid and after care agencies and other
voluntary agencies should come forward and help the inmates and ex-inmates to get reformed and rehabilitate to become law abiding citizen of the society.

Before closing, once again recapitulate the above analysis. The above analysis reveals that the present prison system has failed in providing reformatory and rehabilitative treatment methods to the inmates. Most of the ‘techniques’ used in reforming prison inmates are ineffective and vaguely related to reputable theories of behaviour. Classification system is defective, training programmes are outdated and incentives for good behaviour are minimum. So the physical conditions of our prisoners should be armed with adequate powers, and discipline should be sought to be enforced by creating a congenial atmosphere rather than by irritating rules. The methods of treatment should always be adjusted to the needs and requirements of the individual offender, special health and other problem groups should be segregated, while the remainder should be housed as per necessity in minimum, medium and maximum security buildings. Prison labour too, should be classified according to the occupational equipment and background of our prison population, its aim should be to facilitate the prisoners earning a livelihood on release, and their labour in prison should be paid for. Education should be provided to prepare the prisoner for his return to society. Practice of probation should be implemented. These various measures have as their common aim, the social rehabilitation of the prisoners. If worked in the right spirit, they would enable punishment to fulfill its propose which is the protection of society and the prevention of crime.

General Discussion

While observing the various facilities provided to the inmates in the jail under study, one come across many loopholes. Unguided attentions given to the inmates and acts of indifference on the part of what the researcher would call the “custodian father” of the jail.
It is true, no doubt, that facilities have been provided, by the government but several prison inmates are lying idle in the jail. Rehabilitation and reformation are not short term proposals. The management of prison is the management of human being, it requires relentless effort.

Some inmates are willing to learn trade but the opportunity is not given to them. According to the local teacher for Adult Education Programme, the prison officials are not interested in persuading the inmates to register for the programme. Going to school is personal; the inmates should first complete the punishment assignments before they think of studying. In such a case, how do you expect them to transform of the inmates, if their intention is mainly to impose “Order and Command”. The inmates are to be reformed through the mutual cooperation and relationship with the prison officials. Gardiner (1975) states “that skill developments of diversified nature in fact are quite common in correctional institutions, but they hardly achieve the correctional ends in prison labour”. In other words, if the prison inmates are not trained well enough to subsist on the new crafts, they will revert to the old criminal profession.

What is Needed

According to the dictum of Sir Alexander Maconnoch, “punish the criminals for the past and train him for the future”. This is the preposition of the person who was the pioneer who experimented on the individualistic treatment.

Therefore in this way to know what is needed in the reformatory institution in order to help and promote the treatment of the individual inmates, is the absolute task of penologists. Modern philosophy is pragmatically and empirically individualisation of treatment to the convicted inmates. The following fundamental concepts with regard to individual treatment in the reformatory institutions are what the present work will portray to be the necessary and essential things, which are needed to promote individualised programmes. Works
of various kinds may be provided in the jail, but if they are not properly directed and planned to meet the personal needs of the inmates, the effort accumulated to guide such programme will be waste and of no important to the inmates after release. Knowing the needs of the individual and trying to motivate his interest will be somehow easier than to cluster unnecessary programmes in the institution.

Below are stated the supposed and the proposed needs of social facilities which the researchers viewed as to whether they are provided in the reformatory. It will help to gear up and promote to a better extent to reform and resocialise the inmates.

1) Reception centre / diagnosis depot.
2) Classification system.
3) Probation system.
4) Psychotherapy.

A brief explanation of the above listed items will throw more light to understand their usefulness and position in the reformatory institution. Individualisation requires consistency through programme planning and evaluation according to the needs of the prisoner.

1. Reception centre:-

A reception centre is envisaged to be the place for the early study of the individual inmates after court sentence. Sutherland (1968) states that the reception centre is the most recent development in the field of classification. Further more, he says that the principal difference between classification system which employs reception centres and those who do not, is that, in the former the inmates are sent to 'specialized institution' on the recommendation of professional worker. The general note on which such reception centre systems are based is that, the two most important objectives are reformation and incapacitation.
According to Glenn Kendall, reception centres are institutions to which convicted offenders are committed for study and classification with the objectives of determining the programme of treatment and training best suited to their needs and the institution to which they should be transferred. The reception centres concentrate, extend and refine the classification process and show the effectiveness of the system to the needs of the inmates. Reception centres constitute one of the essential elements in the Youth Authority Plan developed by the American law institutes in 1941.

The objectives of the reception centres in the process of rehabilitation of the inmates are the following as stated by Glenn Kendall:

1. Careful study of offenders upon admission by a competent professional staff.
2. Segregation based on scientific method, permitting greater specialisation of institutional programme.
3. Treatment based upon a careful study of the individual inmate at the time of commitment to the correctional system.
4. A sound orientation programme for all inmates.
5. The development of research concerning the causes and treatment of delinquency.
6. Improvement of institutional programmes.

Taft and England (1964), state that the “major function of this reception centre is inmate orientation”. The inmates will introduce to the institution by means of booklets, group meeting, where the programme as a whole is discussed, a trip about the institution, the use of pictures and other activities. Improvement of institutional programmes.

The normal duration to spend in this reception centre is sixty days as a minimum time that an inmate should else allowed to stay before he will be
transferred to specialized institution. The major factors which the reception centre has to consider at the time of commitment are the following:

1. Social backgrounds.
2. Criminal history.
3. Initial adjustment to the institution.
4. Medical examination.
5. Psychological study.
6. Vocational study.
7. Educational history and analysis.
8. Religious background and attitudes.
9. Recreational interest and abilities and

2. Classification System:

It was in about 1920's a few prison administrators started to point out that individualized treatment was not possible without more knowledge of the individual offenders, his background, his abilities and limitations etc, which are some prognostic evaluations.

Sutherland (1968) said at first, ‘classification’ consisted of more segregation for purpose of discipline and administrative control, of prisoners according to such criteria as age, sex, race and dangerousnesses. Nevertheless, this sort of definition of the prisoners has been abandoned, since the popularity of the treatment system. The current differentiation was to be made on the basis of individual needs and probable reformability of inmates and specific treatment programme for the individuals. According to Frank Loveland (1945), classification is a method by which diagnosis, treatment planning and the execution of the treatment programme are coordinated in the individual case. It is also a method by which the treatment programme is kept current with inmates changing needs. Loveland held that, the major objectives of classification systems
are therefore the development of an integrated and realistic programme for the individual. This will be arrived at through the co-ordination of diagnostic, planning and treatment activities on informed continuity in these activities from the time of commitment until release.

Then, he listed out the following as the most contributions of classification system in any set up.

1) Classification results in a more smoothly, efficiently operated correctional institution.
2) Classification also provides a basis for more adequate custodial supervision and control.
3) Classification results in better discipline. It attacks the problem through prevention.
4) Classification also results in more productive industrial output.

The American Prison Association (1947), proclaimed that the process of classification are accomplished, first by analysing the problems presented by the individual through the use of every available technique, such as, social investigator, medical psychiatric etc. secondly by deciding in staff conference upon a programme of treatment and training based upon these analyses, third by assuring that the programme decided is placed into operations and fourth, by observing the programme and changing it when indicated.

The formats prepared by the American Prison Association Committee on classification and casework (1947), contained in the “Handbook of Classification” gives its own advantage and the importance of the classification system thus;

1) Proper segregation of different types of offenders.
2) More adequate custodial supervision and control.
3) Better disciplined.
4) Increased productivity of inmates.
5) More effective organization of all training and treatment facilities.
6) Greater continuity in the training and treatment programme.
7) Higher personal morale.
8) Better inmate attitude.
9) Reduced failures of released prisoners.
10) Better guides in long range planning of building requirements.
11) Classification reports may have many unpredictable values.

After taking stock or cognizance of the importance of classification system as expressed and stated above, we will consider here the attempts made by the Indian Government to incorporate this very system in the prison management as far back as 1960. Conversely, it is regrettable fact to know that even till this moment no prison, i.e., either state or central prison has come out to implement the plan.

Bhattacharya (1958) says that scientific classification is the very arch of prison administration in the modern sense. For, without classification, individualization of treatment which is a liberal penology, is impossible. Roy (1989) say that “the fundamental objects of prison administration are to wean the offender away from wrong doing in future and make his return to society safe and useful.”

To achieve these ends classification of prisoners on scientific lines is of utmost importance. For, without such classification, individualized treatment through which prisoners now seek to attain their basic object is impossible. However, on this new model of treatment of inmates, both Bhattacharya (1958) and Roy (1989) dwell at large to discuss the significance of the systems with regard to Indian jail systems. The all India jail committee’s Model Prison Manual, has the following as the central objectives of classification.

1) To study the offender as an individual, to understand sequence of his criminal behaviour and the problems presented by him.
2) To segregate inmates into homogeneous groups for the purpose of treatment.

3) To organize an overall, balanced, integrated and individualized training and treatment programme.

4) To review the inmates response to institutional regime and treatment and to adjust the programme to suit his needs.

5) To co-ordinate and integrate all institutional activities and to develop a system of constructive institutional discipline, to maintain a uniform continuity in various phases of institution management.

6) To ensure maximum utilization of resources and treatment facilities available in the institution as well as the community.¹³

Barnes and Teeters (1966), state that the function of classification is to differentiate the various inmates in terms of their potentialities for rehabilitation regardless of the offence or the sentence.¹⁴

4. Psychotherapy System:

The individual offender is assumed to have suffered from various social, economic and psychological stresses around him and so he is incapable to exercise control over his willpower, over uncompromised situations. The individual is left with no option but to go the denounced definitions against the wishes of society. The individual criminal under the new philosophy is equated as socially and mentally retarded and sick. As a result, they require attention from various experts for their healing and curing of the sickness. This is “the treatment of the offenders”. It can be done individually or in a group setup provided for the purpose. It will yield positive results at the end of the programme.

Treatment as a means to cater for the criminal in the reformatory institutions, has to do with specific efforts designed to modify social psychological characteristics of persons, rather than with human handling of them.
Erving, Goffman (1961), states that treatment consists of some explicit activity designed to alter or remove conditions operating on offenders, which are responsible for their behaviour.\(^{15}\)

Gillin John, (1945) in his book “Criminology and Penology” pointed out that resocialization and rehabilitation of the individual criminal offenders was more important than imposing punitive measure.

The prison institution should be made as a place where wrongdoers are committed to receive moral treatment instead of total punishment. Those harsh treatments to the criminal always harden their mind and thereby result to more dangerous crime on discharge from the institution. He said, “punishment is necessary but reformation of the prison inmates is more necessary than merely awarding of punishment and dumping the criminal in jail house”.

In addition to the present existing trade programmes in the Hindalga central prison and Dharwad district prison, the researcher suggests that the following simple and little capital oriented technique work should be introduced there as well

1) Watch repairs.
2) Bicycle repairs/Motor mechanisms.
3) Electrical work.
4) Book Binding/ File making.
5) Ink and Gum work / Wax making.
6) Mason / Brick work.
7) Paint work

These trades do not require too much money for an individual to start on his own business. The government can also arrange a special workshop where by people from the free society can easily go and hand over their items for repairs to the inmate’s workshop.

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SUGGESTIONS

1. Classification on admission aims at proper reformation and rehabilitation of the offenders to render effective treatment. So classification of the criminals on admission should be strictly implemented on scientific methods, so that the alternative individual treatment can be provided more effectively.

2. Reception Centre (Diagnostic Clinic)
   At least in each district and compulsory in central prison a reception centre has to be established, because official records sometime do not speak anything about the factors responsible for committing an offence by the criminals, like Habitual and professional criminals. The reception centre should possess social scientists, sociologists, psychologists and criminologists, etc., for a thorough examination of the offenders. Only then methods for proper reformation can be thought of.

3. All types of prisons, central prison or district prison should be equally treated by the state government or central government to introduce training in some modern vocational programmes, existing traditional vocational programmes should be improved, by introducing modern and sophisticated machines and tools according to the demands in the contemporary society, thereby providing the prisoners ample scope to select programmes of their choice and participate sincerely.

4. The system of payment of wages to inmates for their labour should be given at least equal to that of the wages of workers outside the prison. The wages system has to be restructured.
5. Steps should be taken to provide the basic amenities in prisons, like drinking water, quality of food, latrines, bathrooms, and visitor's facilities and should be maintained hygienically by regularly cleaning the latrines, drains, urinals, etc.

6. The recreational activities by means of games, sports, and cultural activities should be conducted regularly to the prisoners as a part of their daily life to inculcate in them a sense of discipline and responsibility.

7. The habitual offender, offenders history-sheet should be studied and the last commitment even though it is not greater offence, the punishment should be prolonged for a greater period than the real weightage of the present offence, so that we can subject him to reformative programmes on him to modify his individual behaviour considering him as human being.

8. The definition of the Karnataka Habitual offenders Act, 1961, has to be modified based on priority on the number of crimes committed in his account and the sentence served be of any period, of one month or one month and above.

9. Rather than General counseling, the individual criminals should be given counseling by the psychologists, psychiatrists, and by social workers in addition to the general reform.

10. The Judiciary, while making the judgment in cases of habitual criminals, should give more priority on his past records, so that the alternative reformatory methods can be suggested and implemented on him in the prison.

11. Arrangements should be made by the government in hand with law-enforcement agencies to provide financial assistance to the released inmates to
readjust himself in the society, with a proper watch over him, and then only the main objectives of reformation and rehabilitation can be achieved successfully.

12. Training officers in prisons should be professionally trained in their respective fields, such as psychiatrists, psychologists criminologists and social workers etc. They should be selected by job related written tests, practical exercises and trainings are all necessary ingredients in selecting and screening such officers.

13. Probation officer has to be appointed and the system of probation has to be in practice in all the jails of Karnataka state, more effectively.

14. The present vacant posts have to be filled as early as possible to meet the needs of prison working system in both the prisons. The prison should not be considered as non-productive institutions; rather it should be made more productive one. The State Government should make compulsory rule that the produced material such as tables, furniture’s, mattresses, and other cloth items has to be purchased by Government sectors from the prison institutions, so that the good wages can be given to the prisoners.