CHAPTER - I
Chapter - 1
INTRODUCTION

"Hate Crime and not the Criminals", so says Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, criminals are not born but made. The phenomenon of crime has been present in all ages and in all societies. It varies only in degree and form; it is a perennial problem for the human society. Accepting the inevitability, universality and functionality of the phenomenon of crime, Durkheim (1964) remarks that "Crime is a social fact and human act. Crime is both normal and functional. No society can be completely exempt from it". Thus, it is a truism that in every society, past or present, man has experienced the evil of crime to a certain extent. Man being peace loving in nature wants to derive maximum of happiness within his short span of life. Therefore, given a choice each one of us would prefer to live in a society where the rate of crime and delinquency is significantly low. But unfortunately, that kind of peaceful atmosphere in society is not allowed to prevail due to the inhuman activities of certain anti-social elements who constitute a small part of the population but are much organized and hence, effective. Then who is held responsible for changing a 'basically good self' into a 'deviated person'? Certainly, rearing socialization process, psycho-social familiar background, poverty, and unemployment, social strife between groups, lack of education and lack of training in the proper direction are the main contributing factors for producing criminals. Of course, crime is the result, partly of disorganization of personality, characteristics and faculty adjustment process of individual and partly of environmental, social and economic factors. Some psychosocial pathologies lead to criminality under certain environmental stresses and similarly they can cause in others perfectly normal responses, if the environmental setting is made better.

As is found the relationship of a craftsman with his handiwork, a painter with his painting, a speaker with his speeches, a thinker with his thoughts, the sun with its rays, and so on, however, the same relationship is with the criminal and
the crime. There is a sharp and inviolable line of demarkation in between the two. A crime seems to be any undesirable act, which the state finds it most convenient to correct by the institution of proceedings for the infliction of legal punishment. Crime is a universal phenomenon. The word ‘Crime’ is frequently used. Some social scientists tend to equate the term crime with all behaviour that is injurious to society. Crime is inevitable in any human society. The inevitability and universality of the phenomenon of crime has been described by Emile Durkheim in the following words.

There is no society that is not confronted with the problem of criminality. Its form changes; the acts thus characterized are not the same everywhere; but, everywhere and always, there have been men who have behaved in such a way as to draw upon themselves penal repression. No doubt it is possible that crime itself will have abnormal forms, as for example, when its rate is unusually high. This excess is indeed undoubtedly morbid in nature and so simply, is the existence of criminality, provided it does not exceed for each social type, a certain level... To classify crime among the phenomena of normal sociology is not to say merely that it is inevitable, although regrettable, phenomenon, due to incorrigible wickedness of men, it is to affirm that it is a factor of public health, an integral part of all healthy societies.

Crime as a social phenomenon continues to baffle and intrigue mankind from time immemorial and no country has yet been able to provide a complete answer to the changing forms and dimension of the problems. The vast expanse of Indian Territory shelters millions of people of heterogeneous caste, creed, language, religion, and culture which in turn complicate the nature and form of crime.

Growing industrialization and urbanization in India have given rise to new kinds of crime and also have increased their rates which have become a matter of
grave concern for all of us. Regular reports in the news papers about them testify to the alarming proportion to which these have reached. It is a regrettable fact we have not so far undertaken comprehensive micro as well as macro level studies on crime in India, which could facilitate a better understanding of its causes and effects and help devise proper remedial measures. A few attempts have been made to analyze in depth the geographical patterns of crime in Indian cities. Dutta (1976) investigated the city, crime patterns in Calcutta and Sivamurti (1981-82) that in Madras now known as Chennai. Dutta and Venugopal (1983) studied the regional variation of crime in Indian cities. Similarly, Dutta, Noble and Sharma (1985) have also examined the spatial variations of crime in a medium-sized Indian city. Dutta, Noble & Singh (1979) in their study also established that the North Central India stretching from West Bengal to Punjab records not only a much higher incidence of crime than the rest of the country, but also have a greater concentration of crimes of violence. Haiekerwal (1934), a pioneer in Criminological research in India, observes that in India, crime is predominantly a product of socio economic stress and strain, but is less violent and less organized than that in the West. However, he had little to say, regarding the pattern of occurrence of Indian crime. Two other Criminological studies relate to Bombay and Calcutta: Sabnis (1967), investigating the Socio-Economic and legal determinants of juvenile delinquency in Bombay found that lack of facilities for education, recreation and health encouraged delinquency. Chattopadhayay’s (1962) study on Calcutta also established a link between delinquency on the one hand and poverty on the other hand. Lack of education, unhygienic living condition, and broken homes (resulting from desertion of the father) especially in the slum areas are other factors. Srivastava (1963) tries to apply the, ‘concentric zone theory’ to explain delinquency patterns in the cities of Kanpur and Lucknow. In both the cities, the incidence of crime shows a progressive decline when we come from the central business zone to the periphery. Sivamurti, (1981) points out that in the city of Madras 'property crime environment' exists in the areas where
people of high occupational status live and therefore, 'the occurrence of property crime is a function of physical characteristics and economic prosperity'.

The occurrence of crime in the rural sector of our country in terms of its rate, and its form are in no way less complex and less severe than that in the urban. Due to the improved transportation and communication facilities, the types of crime in both the areas tend to be uniform. However, the situational and motivational factors behind the commission of such crimes are still different. Therefore, the study of criminal behaviors becomes sociologically significant for a proper understanding of the crime and crime in different areas. For the maintenance of law and order in society we urgently need to devise ways and means at least to minimize (if not root out) crime. Therefore, research works should be undertaken to understand the nature and causes of crime, and alternative treatment for reformation and rehabilitation of the criminals in the first place. Thus, crime is a result of social mal-adjustment which is more prevalent in periods and regions of rapid change. Most of the countries in the world are rapidly improved. Society is heading fast in the fields of transportation and communications. New heights of exploitation of natural energies and resources are being touched. Due to this loss of privacy, delinquency, rising cost of living, population migrating to cities in search of jobs and better life, facility of communication, breaking of joint family system and even the ecological patterns of distribution of criminals and delinquents and their anti-social behaviour. These are changing and uplifting the very face and life of our society. Social change and reconstruction have bright as well as dark spots. Thus crime may be regarded as an index of social progress and the price of social changes.

Crime Defined

Defining the term ‘Crime’ is by no means an easy task. Generally almost in all societies there are certain norms, beliefs, customs, traditions and culture which are accepted by its members as for their well-being and part of their life that have
come down from their ancestors. Thus Horrocks, (1964) defines crime, “as a social cancer, and like its biological counterpart, it flourishes and involves in one way or another all who comprise the society in which it occurs”.

Westermarck says that, customs and laws are based on moral ideas, and that ‘crimes’ are such modes of behaviour which are regarded by society as ‘crimes’.

According to Halsbury, crimes are “an unlawful act or default which an offence against the public, and which render the perpetrator of the act or default liable to legal punishment”.

Tappan has defined crime as, “an international act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed without any defence or justification and penalised by the law as felony or misdemeanor”.

In the words of Donald Taft, ‘Crime is a social injury and an expression of subjective opinion varying in time and place’.

Habitual Criminals

Introduction

There is, or was a common stereotype of the habitual criminal as a tough, and ruthless, gangsters like individual, habitually at war with lawful society and a constant menace to decent folk, who must be suppressed at all cost and by every means in society’s power. Habitual offenders represent, in a sense, the ‘end of the line’. So far as penal treatments are concerned, they are men who had so many convictions and punishment, that it is felt that nothing is left to do regarding them, except to shut them away in safe custody for a very long time in order to prevent further harm to the community. Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that the human cost of recidivism are very high.
Norval Morris\textsuperscript{11}, point out that the various legal systems have christened the habitual offender differently as persistent offender, professional criminal, incorrigible offender, dangerous recidivists (Finish Law of 1932) hardened offender, relegable, habitual criminal and the like.

India has been beset with age-old problems of criminal gangs and armed bandits. The criminal Ganges which have lived almost solely on crimes of theft and various offences against property over several centuries have achieved a high level of professional and specialized efficiency in particular form of crime.\textsuperscript{12}

During the British period, this phenomenon was dealt with by passing and enforcing a special Statute, namely, the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924. However, with the independence and the commencement of the constitution and the incorporation therein of the fundamental rights, emphasizing the dignity of the individual, it was realized that such discriminative legislation labeling an entire tribe as “Criminal” cannot be continued on the Statute book. Accordingly, the Act was repealed in 1952.

The problem of habitual offenders was sought to be dealt with by state legislation, addressed not to particular tribes but to habitual offenders generally.

Chronologically, the first All India Law on the subject is the Indian Penal Code (1860), Section 75, which operates\textsuperscript{13} so as to authorize the courts to award a higher punishment for recidivism. Next is the Code of Criminal Procedure which, in its successive versions, has contained provisions, both preventive and punitive, to deal with habitual offenders.\textsuperscript{14}

\textbf{Meaning And Definition}

Habitual offenders are those who repeatedly commit crimes and earlier
punishments given to them do not make any deterrence or reformative effect on them. According to Dr. D.J. West, habitual offenders may be either mentally normal human beings or mental deviants. There are two kinds of mental deviants, that is those who are active aggressive deviants possessing psychopathic characteristics and the other type who are called passive inadequate deviants.  

Various states have enacted habitual offenders Act to deal with habitual offenders. The Karnataka State has its own Act on Habitual offenders called, "The Karnataka Habitual Offenders Act, 1961". According to the "The Karnataka Habitual Offenders Act, 1961" Section-1, provides short Title, Extent and Commencement, Section-2 provides the definition of Habitual Offenders.

According to Section-2

"Habitual Offender" means a person who, during any continuous period of five years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, or partly before and partly after such commencement, has been convicted on not less than three occasions, since he attained the age of eighteen years, to a substantive term of imprisonment, for any one or more of the Scheduled offences, committed on different occasions and not so connected, together as to form part of the same transaction, such sentence not having been reversed in appeal or on revision.

Provided that in computing the continuos period of five years referred to above, any period spent in jail either under sentence of imprisonment or under detention shall not be taken into account.

RECIDIVISM

Meaning

'Recidivism' means the habit of relapsing into Crime in spite of having administered correctional treatment. Recidivism reflects the fact that the correctional therapy has not brought reformation in the mind of the criminal. It
also shows that the criminal is hard core who is beyond correctional therapy. As there is high rate of recidivism, police, courts, penal and reformatory institutions have to devote a large part of this work, to the recidivism social psychology of recidivism suggests that it is a habit formation, persistence in crime is merely persistence of habits.\textsuperscript{16} Criminal behaviour explanation is attributed to the criminality and near-criminality in the general society.

The difference between two concepts that is ‘Habitual Offenders’ and the ‘Recidivists’ is very marginal, because the use of these two terms is made in order to refer to a particular kind of criminals who repeat to commit crimes even after undergoing punishment, but the use of the term ‘Recidivist’ is very extreme, wherein, it states that recidivist criminals are those who can never be corrected or reformed, that is they are hard core criminals. But this rigid use of term is incorrect because there are no criminals who can never be reformed. Proper reformation and rehabilitation is bound to have a long lasting impact on the criminals, so these two terms are synonymous.

In the present study the main focus is on the Habitual Criminals. During the survey it was felt that, the present definition of Karnataka Habitual Offenders Act, 1961, should be modified so as to draw more realistic conclusions. Hence, for further analysis of data of, ‘habitual criminals’ refers to, “those criminals who are convicted for two or more times of present habitual criminals and ex-habitual criminals”. Thus, all further analysis and conclusions drawn are in accordance to the modified definition.

**Treatment of the Habitual Offenders**

Chapter III of, The Karnataka the Habitual Offenders Act, 1961 provides “Corrective Training of Habitual Offenders” (Section-13 -Sec.15)
According to Section-13

It provides for the Establishment of Corrective Settlements-(1) The State Government may, by notification, establishment and maintain in the state as many corrective settlements, as it thinks fit for the purposes of placing there in such habitual Offenders as are directed to receive training under this Act.

(2) The State Government may also subject to the condition prescribed, approved or certify any Institution (whether known as a settlement or otherwise). established or maintained by the persons other than the State Government for corrective settlement for the purposes of this Act.

Section-14: Power to direct Habitual Offender to receive corrective training

1) Where the State Government is satisfied from report of the District Magistrate otherwise, that it is expedient for the reformation of registered offenders and the prevention of crime, that registered offenders should receive training of a corrective character for a substantial time, the State Government may, by an order in writing, state that the registered offenders shall receive training of a corrective character for such period not exceeding duration of his registration or re-registration as may be specified in the order.

2) When a habitual offender who is not more than forty years of age:

   a) is convicted of any offence punishable with imprisonment, or (b) is required in pursuance of (Now See CRPC 1973) Section-110 of the Code of execute a bond for his good behaviour, and court or the District Magistrate to satisfied from the evidence in the case and other matters on record that it is expedient for his reformation and prevention of crime that he should receive training of a corrective character for substantial time, the court or the District Magistrate may, in lieu of sentencing him for such offence, or as the case may be requiring him to execute such bond, direct that he shall receive corrective training for such term which is not less than two, years and not more than five years as the court or Magistrate may determine.
3) Before giving any direction under sub section (1) or sub section (2) the state Government or the court or the Magistrate, as the case may be, shall (a) take into consideration the ‘physical and mental’ condition of the offender and his suitability for receiving corrective training in a corrective settlement: and (b) give a reasonable opportunity to the offender to show cause as to why such directions should not be given.

4) A habitual offender in respect of whom a direction to receive corrective training has been made, shall be placed in a corrective settlement for the term of his training and while in such settlement, shall be treated in such manner as may be prescribed.

Section-15: Power to transfer from corrective settlement. The State Government or any other officer authorised by it in this behalf, may, at any time by order in writing direct any habitual offender, who may be in a corrective settlement, to be transferred to another corrective settlement.

These are the sections, which gives direction for corrective training of Habitual Offenders. Other then these corrective training some of the reformative methods are as follows

The Reformation and Rehabilitation

The goals of punishment have been under going radical changes along with the growing awareness about the rights of even wrong doer. The trend in modern countries has been towards humanizing punishment and towards the reduction of brutalities. The emphasis is on the decreased use of capital punishment, the introduction of amenities into the modern prison by enlightened penology and the increasing emphasis on non-punitive and individualized methods of dealing with prisoners, e.g.: probation, parole, psychotherapy. It is widely believed that the object of punishment is to bring about reformation of the offender, to prevent him from committing crime again, and to prevent other persons from committing crimes. It is widely perceived that the crime is the outcome of a diseased mind and
the prison must have an environment of hospital for treatment and care of mental disease. This approach rejects the deterrent and retributive elements of punishment and strongly advocates reformatory approach.

According to this school of thought, punishment cannot work through repressive methods, for repression does not root out the criminal desire and repression merely checks the wrong doing for something, but that which is repressed will rebound with as much vigor at it was repressed and produces some unanticipated consequences. Punishment, thus with detention involves a re-educating process and not a bare tormenting process. The offenders while being punished by detention should be put to educative and healthy or ameliorative influences. He should be reeducated and his character traits reshaped and put once again in the furnace for being moulded.

According to Seth J: - The deepest warrant for the effectiveness of punishment as a deterrent and reformatory agent is found in its ethical basis as an act of justice. True reformation comes only with the acceptance of the punishment by mind & heart, as the inevitable fruit of the act. The judgement of society upon the man must become the judgement of the man upon himself, if it is to be effective as an agent in his reformation. Punishment is, in its essence, a rectification of the moral order of which crime is the notorious breach. Yet it is not a mere barren vindication of that order; it has an effect on character and moulds that order.

The idea that the punishment is basically for reformation and rehabilitation has found wide acceptance by psychologists, behavioral scientists and many thinkers, concerned with the future personality and conduct of the offender. The behavioral approach replaces the justice model of punishment with a therapeutic one. Thus Barbara Wooten, urges that the formal distinction between prison and hospital be eventually obliterated altogether. Similarly, Richard H. Brandt said,
"If an accused were adjudged guilty, decisions about his treatment would then be in the hands of the experts, who would determine what treatment was called for and when the individual was ready for return to normal social living which would be criminal centered treatment, not crime centered treatment. For it is doubtful whether threats of punishment have as much deterrent value as is often supposed".25

The Reformation Of The Penal System

Though the theory of punishment was based on three principles of retribution, deterrence, and reformation, in actual practice the punitive and deterrent ideas of prison treatment have almost completely destroyed the effects of the few influence that are called reformative. The classical theory was that reformation could be accomplished by inflicting greater pain than the pleasure received in the commission of the criminal act. Other methods were meditations by enforced isolation, moralizing by sermons and explorations, getting the criminal to sign pledge and maintaining constant watch over him. Even today our knowledge of the technique of reformation is very scanty, but it can be achieved by suppressing tendencies towards delinquency or by the sublimation of these tendencies.

This can be affected by the principles of individualization. By this is meant the adjustment of the methods of treatment to the needs and requirements of the individual offender. Individualization, therefore, means an intensive study of the individual offender for the purpose of finding out the specific conditions, circumstances, processes and mechanisms involved in criminality. The mechanical treatment of any and every criminal in the same way must give way to the psychological and sociological, which would naturally vary with each individual. Again, persistent efforts should be made to encourage contacts between criminals and other people, for criminality which is the product of the isolation of a number of persons from law-abiding people cannot be cured by
more isolation. It follows that the population of the prison must be classified for
the purpose of individualized treatment and control. At present some sort of
classification for administrative purpose does exit, but the congregate prison has
made it useless in practice and the importance attached to precautions against
escape and internal disorder has handicapped all further efforts in that direction.
The utility of a system of classification will depend upon the suitability of the
general housing conditions. Hence every prison system requires the following:

- A central reception and classification building.
- A group of buildings for temporary or permanent segregation of
  Special health and other problem groups.
- A series of structures for the general mass of prisoners.

The reception building must be spacious enough to accommodate all those
admitted and shelter them temporarily till they can be classified. The second
group of building should be for the insane, the feeble-minded, the tubercular,
contagious venereal diseases, sex perverts, drug addicts and the aged and risky to
allow to mix with the general prison population. This would automatically rid the
prison of much of its overcrowding and relive Government authorities of the
necessity of building new prisons. There would remain the general prison
population. The third group of buildings should be so constructed as to make
possible their grouping in minimum, medium and maximum-security buildings.
The stress, however, should not be only on secured custody but on the social
rehabilitation of the prisoner. The prison must be in its internal life as similar as
possible to the life outside, so that a reliable estimate of the man’s attitudes
tendencies and conduct may be possible.

Reformative Methods
a) Meditation in isolation and with all:

This theory stands on the dictum that crime is due to failure to think and
meditation would enable to develop remorse and repentance.

b) Moralizing:
This theory is based on tact, sermons, personal exhortations in the name of parents, country–God, salvation etc. This has the inner appeal in the subconscious mind of the offender.

c) Clinical method of reformation:

This method deals with individualized treatment. This method deals in the treatment of criminals with psychological disorder with 'Mental Disease'. This method is based on the individualistic psychiatric theory of criminality.²⁶

d) The group-relations method of reformation:

According to this theory, personality is viewed as situation determined rather than ‘trait determined”; behaviour of an individual is said to be the product of his group relationships rather than of the presence of specific individual traits of characteristics.²⁷

Community-Based-Corrections

Pretrial release and diversion, probation, residential programs, and parole are the basics of community based corrections. This nature of the linkages between correctional programs and the community is the most distinguished feature of community versus institutionally based programmes. As frequency, duration and quality of community relationship increase, the programmes become more community-based. In other words, offenders placed in community-based correction methods have regular contact with the community for at least part of the day.

a) State, Local, and Private Management of Community Based corrections:

Comprehensive state sponsored programmes, locally sponsored (usually by the courts), and privately administered programs are the three basic types of community-based corrections.

b) The community volunteers:

Institutional Treatment

a) Inmate classification
b) Assessment

c) Programming

d) Evaluator

**Institutional Programming**

"Under reintegration philosophy,

a) Academic Education

b) Vocational Education

c) Recreation

d) Training in Philosophy and morality and

e) Inmates self-help programmes are all part of the treatment program in an institution.

**Rehabilitation**

It is the belief that something positive should be accomplished during the period of incarceration that forms the basis of the rehabilitative approach. Rehabilitation advocates maintain that criminal sanctions should be used as an opportunity to make some type of positive change in the offender. As George Bernard Shaw, once pointed out, "if you are going to punish a man retributively, you must injure him. If you are to reform him, you must improve him. And men are not improved by injuries."

Rehabilitation literally means, "to restore to good condition," some would maintain that the term is more properly "habilitation," as the condition of many offenders is not one to which corrections would wish to restore them. But regardless of semantics, the objective is to help offenders change their behaviour so that they can reenter society as contributing citizens, or at least, not dangerous ones.
Just as retribution, deterrence and incapacitation form the foundation of justice model; rehabilitation is the hallmark of the medical model. Like deterrence, it has a somewhat proactive emphasis, but it differs in its more long-range focus on individual behaviour. Like incapacitation, it seeks to reduce crime, but through "radically different means"—that is by changing the "need or desire to commit crimes," not simply preventing the offender from "having on opportunity to do so." Thus, the goals of rehabilitation are the most ambitious, and therefore, perhaps the most elusive of the various responses to crime.

Rehabilitative efforts can take many forms—from education and vocational training to detoxification and acupuncture. But most traditional approaches have centered on individual and group counseling, psychotherapy, and other clinical treatment procedures, although these terms may imply very individualized treatment.

It is somewhat ironic that the rehabilitative approach has been denounced for its "rubber stamp" procedures, since it was originally designed to address Fallacy of the Rehabilitative Routine.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This research work has been undertaken to study the relationship between various sociological, economical, psychological and geographical factors and criminal behaviour, and to look into the methods of treatment provided to the inmates inside the jails for reformation and rehabilitation. The studies mainly concentrate on the following objectives.

1) The primary aim of this research work is to analyse in the light of present definition of ‘Habitual criminals’ and to analyse the important steps taken to reform and rehabilitate the habitual criminals in both Dharwad and Belgaum districts, from the comparative point of view.
2) A comparative study of way of life of habitual criminals in both the districts of Dharwad and Belgaum.
3) To study the behaviour pattern of habitual criminal
4) To account for the factors responsible for habitual crime, social, economic, geographical and psychological
5) An evaluation of reformative and rehabilitation programmes carried out so far, an analysis of their implications and the final out come of such steps in both jails, for the purpose of comparison of Belgaum district to Dharwad district.
6) To probe into the practical results of the released habitual criminals, as to whether they are leading normal life and as to whether, the society has accepted them or not.
7) To make policy prescription for the improvement of reformation and rehabilitation methods adopted for Habitual offenders to the government.
8) The role of various welfare programmes, sponsored by state and central government and voluntary agencies in prevention of habitual criminals.

The study also includes nature of offences, time span of criminal life of habitual offender, involvement of habitual offenders, criminals in the family of habitual offenders, economic status of the family of habitual offenders, and lastly personal characteristics of habitual offenders in which, age, marital status, education, occupation, and habits of habitual criminals and other related matters.

HYPOTHESIS
1) The socio-Economic factors play very important role in making habitual criminals move towards criminality.
2) The rate of habitual criminals is more in Dharwad district as compared to habitual criminals in Belgaum district.
3) The chances of reoccurrence of criminal activities on the part of Habitual criminals are less in Belgaum district as compared to Dharwad district.
Similarly, in Dharwad district also, out of 90 history sheeters, 75 history sheeters of habitual offenders have been selected. Remaining 15 history sheeters were not considered since some of them were in active in criminal activities and others were out of view. All the selected samples have been convicted for two times and more than two times in both districts. All the samples selected were of male habitual prisoners and male ex-habitual prisoners. The offices of Superintendent of Police of Dharwad and Belgaum districts have maintained records of all the available habitual criminals in their district bureau up to date. After collecting the data from the Superintendent of Police, individual police stations were visited to avail deeper information and the number of habitual criminals tallied with that of total number of habitual criminals maintained in offices of Superintendent of Police in both the districts.

Before stepping towards the final data collection a pilot survey was conducted on present prisoners as well as on ex-habitual prisoners. This was done in order to know the defects of our research design and make necessary modifications.

Convicts who are eighteen and more than eighteen years of age and who were convicted for the term of one month or more than one month have been included in the sample.

THE RESEARCH DESIGN

For the present study the researcher has taken two district jails of Karnataka state, namely Belgaum and Dharwad districts, for the purposes of studying the relationships of various factors such as, social, economical, geographical and psychological concepts of crime. The study also includes the methods of treatment provided to the inmates of both the jails for reformation and rehabilitation. The information is also collected from prison office, such as prison documents, official records, the police official records and lastly the library references.
The I. G. of Prison permitted us to conduct the interview with the convicts either in the presence of the jail superintendent or the jailor. Initially, in most of the jails, though the prison officials outwardly seemed to be co-operative, internally they were not very happy to spend their time and sit with us for hours together.

In these two district jails, the jail authorities allowed us inside the prison to have a look at the kitchen, places of habitation, garden, prison industries etc. This provided us with an opportunity to observe the structure and functioning of the prison system.

Jail authorities allowed us to go inside the prison and interview the convicts to know the additional information, in the barrack itself. Other than this, the researcher has tried to give in-depth information of ex-prisoners of habitual criminals regarding their present engagement, plans and programmes, which they had made in the prison, how much they have been materialized whether they are living in the same residence or not. The main objective of the study of former habitual criminals was to study as to how much their training and experience in their prison life has been useful in their lives after coming out of the prison. The study was also to know as to whether they were living a peaceful life or whether they have reverted back to their old notorious activities.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

An interview schedule was prepared to understand the deviant behavior, the related matters like personal data, age, sex, marital status, residence, family occupation, income, family background, relationship pattern in the family, companionship, neighborhood, occupational group, recreational group, etc, as well as nature of offence, life inside prison and future expectations, plans and programmes of the convicts after release etc. The interview schedule was prepared in order to meet the objective of our study i.e. regarding habitual criminals as well as of ex-habitual prisoners.
To fulfill the objectives of the study, the following things were done: a) Interviews of the prisoners were taken and data collected. b) Detailed inquiries were made with the prisoners and also with the concerned officials. c) A study of the vocational trainings that were being given to them was also made in detail.

Secondary data were collected by means of case-study referring to the history sheets of habitual criminals from the offices of Superintendent of Police of Belgaum and Dharwad districts. For more details about the history sheeters of habitual criminals, the researcher visited all the concerned police stations for in depth inquiry, where the cases are maintained and also the jail records regarding their administrative working system.

Case-studies of some habitual criminals, Jail officials and ex-habitual prisoners were taken on the basis of the history of the criminals which were available in police records in Dharwad and Belgaum districts in order to have maximum information, deeper probing and extensive coverage of the study.

For the purposes of comparison data were collected by visiting the jails of Belgaum and Dharwad districts. In the Belgaum district there is a central prison where as in Dharwad district there is District Jail, Juvenile Jail and Brostal School. The study was to know the differences in the training and educational systems in both the above places from the point of view of the ultimate good of the prisoners.

TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Simple statistical techniques using tabular analyses, frequency, and percentage are employed in the study.

SCOPE OF STUDY AREA

Present study seeks to undertake a comparative study of various factors responsible for criminal activity and also various programmes regarding reformation and rehabilitation of habitual criminals practiced in both Dharwad
and Belgaum district Jails, from 1994 to the end of 2004. The study is limited to these two districts only. In this study the various programs launched by government of India and Karnataka have been considered. The comparative study is limited to only these two districts and not to the whole of Karnataka state.

This study is limited to the two districts of Dharwad and Belgaum of Karnataka State. The object of this study is to know about the various reformation and rehabilitation programmes for the prisoners, that are in existence in the jails of the above districts. In Belgaum, there is a central jail at Hindalga. In Dharwad, there is a district jail, and Borstal School. The researcher has attempted as a comparative study of the types reformatory and rehabilitative programmes for the betterment of the offenders in the above mentioned jails.

The following is the general information that is required for the purposes of this study. Information regarding districts of Dharwad and Belgaum, one by one. Karnataka state has 27 districts. The total geographical area of Karnataka is 1,91,800 sq. kms, with a population of 52,733,958 according to 2001 census.

**DHARWAD AND BELGAUM DISTRICTS**

Karnataka state has a total number of 96 prisons, in various types with an authorized capacity of 8,743 male prisoners and 448 female prisoners. The total number of prisoner is 9,191.

**DHARWAD DISTRICT**

The district of Dharwad is bound on the north by Belgaum and Bijapur districts. On the east by Bellary district and on the south by Shimmoga and on the west by north kanara and Belgaum district {Note: - For this research undivided district of Dharwad has been taken into account and so also the undivided district of Belgaum.}
The name of the Dharwad city is 1000 years old, as is evident from epigraphical records of this region found in many temples. Dharwad district has a total area of 13,738 Sq. kms.

Table 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Types of Prisons</th>
<th>No. of prisons</th>
<th>Authorised Capacity &amp; Accommodation</th>
<th>Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Central prisons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5211</td>
<td>Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Gulburga, Mysore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>District prisons</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>Bidar, Karwar, Raichur, Mangalore, Shimoga.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>District head quarters</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>543</td>
<td>Chickmangalur, Chitradurga, Dharwad Mandya, Kolar, Hassan, Tumkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub jail</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Special sub jail</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>Davangere, KGF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Taluk sub jails under</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>In different taluk places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Revenue Dept control</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Taluk sub jails with</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1243</td>
<td>In different taluk places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dept. staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Open air jail</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Koramangala, Bangalore, Rural district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Juvenile jail</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Borstal school</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>Dharwad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>9191</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population Density

Density of Population in this district is more in cities than in village. According to the 2001 census the total population of the district is 4,015,204. The
density of district Population is 292 per sq.km. This is more than the state average density of 275 per sq.km. The Tribal population is 2, 52,015.

The Dharwad district is drained by two major rivers namely Malaprabha and Tungabhadra along with varada, kumudwati rivers and bennihalla. The area has 3 types of soil structure, namely black soil (11.9 lakhs hectors) red soil (40,000 hectors) and late rite soil. The main crops grown in the district are jawar, paddy, wheat, chilly, cereals, fruits, sugar cane and oil seeds.

Climate:

The climate of the district is generally healthy and agreeable. The season may be broadly divided as follows. The hot season from the middle of February to end of May with harsh east winds till the middle of April. Thunder showers are experienced during the rest of the period. The south west monsoon season commences from June and continue up to September. The climate is cool and damp during the post monsoon season. The north coast rains begin in October and continue upto November. The average rainfall of the district is 27.2". But from the past five to six years in Karnataka state, many districts including Dharwad have been declared as drought area.

Literacy Level

According to the 2001 census the literacy rate in this Dharwad district is 54.73% among male and 30.40% among females in rural area. In urban areas it is 68% among males and 50.26% among females. Further we notice a disparity in rural and urban levels with more literates in urban than in rural areas. As the Dharwad district is well known for good education in the state itself, more students come from the neighbouring districts.

Police Stations and Jails

In Karnataka, Bangalore, Mysore, and Hubli- Dharwad city comes under the direct charge of commissioner of police who is of the rank of D.I.G. So in the
study under Dharwad district. District Superintendent of Police as well as commissioner of police of Hubli-Dharwad city have been consulted in the cases of habitual offenders.

In this district there are 80 police stations including police outposts and railway stations. There are 14 jails and sub jails, in this district. There is only one Borstal school in the whole of Karnataka and it is located at Dharwad district at Dharwad.

Compared to the central prison in Belgaum, the Dharwad district prison, or Borstal school has undergone lots of changes. During the interview with jail staff it came to know that the district prison, Juvenile jail, and Borstal school are going to be converted into a central prison and the construction work is in progress. It is likely to be completed in the year 2007.

**Brief Historical Background of the Prison**

Records show that the building was constructed during the year 1858 and the district jail; Dharwad was situated in till the year 1914. Later on in 1914 the district jail was converted into juvenile jail for reformation and rehabilitation treatment of juvenile offenders.

Further suitable additions and alterations of these old buildings were made, and a compound wall with a new gate was put up in the prison. The juvenile jail was converted into Borstal school in the year 1931 by the government of Bombay.

The main object of the establishment is for rehabilitation of the young offenders and to create good atmosphere by providing educational facilities with fine disciplined living amongst the young offenders between the age group of 16 years to 21 years. The young offenders are admitted into these rehabilitation homes under the orders of competent courts. There is a separate Act called Borstal School Act.
After organisation of the states the government of Maharashtra, established a separate Borstal school in their state at Kolhapur and recovered the inmates from the Dharwad Borstal School in 1-02-1963, the result of which the population of the Borstal school went down considerably. The Borstal school at Bangalore was closed and the inmates of that institution were transferred to the Borstal School in Dharwad, inspite of this the number of inmates admitted at this institution was very less. Considering the number of buildings and staff made available the government have proposed that the juveniles in various places in Karnataka state be shifted to the juvenile jail which was also started functioning in the Borstal school building in the year 1963 as per G.O. No HD TRM-63, dated 4-2-1963 with suitable arrangements. The juvenile prisoners below the age of 25 years were convicted to undergo various term of sentences, are received on transfer from jails all over Karnataka state, and they will be retransferred to their respective major jails after attaining the age of 25 years to undergo remaining terms of their sentences.

The sub jail for males which was originally situated in the Tashildar office premises at Dharwad was shifted to the present premises in the year 1949 as per the order of government of Bombay by providing separate encloses for segregating them from Borstal school inmates.

The separate building for female prisoners was also constructed in the premises of Borstal school outside the main compound wall. The sub jail for females which was situated at Tasildhar office premises was also shifted to the new building on 1-6-1967.

**School Area and Building**

The school building with in its premises is situated by the side of Poona-Bangalore National Highway, as per the latest measurements approved by the city survey. Dharwad jail, including agriculture lands, staff quarters and other area
covers 70 acres and 20 guntas, and in 83.89 yards of area staff quarters and gardens are situated around the main wall.

**Water Supply**

There are seven pump sets installed to the open well as detailed below.

1) One in the proper premises of B. S, Dharwad 5HP sub-mercible pump set.
2) One in the juvenile jail 5HP pump set.
3) One in the saidapur garden with 5HP sub-mercible pump set.
4) One 3HP sub-mercible pump set outside garden.
5) One 12.5HP pump set was attached to the corporation water wall outside at Kittur Chanamma garden.
6) One 4HP sub-mercible pump set was installed near prison staff quarters on P.B Road.
7) One 5HP sub-mercible pump set was installed inside the prison for gardening.

At present the water for the use of cooking, drinking, and bathing etc, is drawn from the juvenile jail well through over head tank. In juvenile jail the amount of water in the open well is decreasing every year and to tide over the short fall, the Deputy Commissioner of Dharwad was requested to provide a borewell near the main gate of the prison (outside). Accordingly a borewell was dug and at present it provides eighteen gallons of water per minute. A hand pump has also been fixed to it for lifting the water.

**Sanitation**

There are three paid sweepers working at this institution to clear the latrines in all the three institutions. Repairs are being attended to by the P.W.D authorities.

**Kitchen**

A common kitchen which is situated in a portion of Gandhi Bhavan inside the prison for all the three institutions under the modernisation of kitchen scheme.
Literacy Classes

Two Kannada teachers are deputed by the education department to conduct the literacy classes for Borstal school inmates and other prisoners regularly. Apart from this adult education classes are being conducted under the district sales shartra paper scheme.

Film Show

Film shows and other recreation activities are being shown to the inmates with the help of the District Information and publicity office, Dharwad.

Social & Cultural Activities

Social and cultural activities are being celebrated by the inmates of all the three institutions on special occasions like republic day, Independence Day etc. Sports competitions are arranged to the inmates and staff members, prizes are distributed to inmates who win in the competitions. Beside this, Bhajans, prayers and yoga classes are being conducted for the inmates every day in their respective barracks.

Canteen

All the inmates are allowed facilities such as soap, toothpaste, and other stationary articles which are sold in the canteen.

Agriculture Section

The inside area of the jail within the four walls is about 12 acres, about two acres of land is used for growing vegetables for the use of inmates of all the three institutions. The daily requirements of vegetables are supplied to kitchens and excess quantity is sold to the staff members and police on reasonable rates.

The outside garden area which is about 35 acres is also brought under cultivation, 1340 numbers of encalyptus plants, 150 tamarind seedlings have been
planted in the plot with compound wall. The area is 5 to 6 acres which is meant for agro industries, about 280 coconut plants were planted in 6.20 acres of land situated by the side of the agro industries attached to Poona-Bangalore Road.

FACTORY SECTION

Carpentry section

In this section furniture of all kinds (requirement by the government department) are being manufactured as per the specifications.

Weaving Section

In this section manufacturing of clothes required for the clothing and bedding of prisoners is being done. In addition to this manufacturing of carpets of different sizes, bed sheets, bandages cloth etc, as per the standardization.

Tailoring Section

In this section, the clothes of prisoner's uniforms, staff uniforms, uniforms for other department and stitching works of private customers are all being done.

The following facilities are supplied under the modernisation of prison administration for the smooth running of the establishments:

1) Maruti Omni Ambulance
2) Royal Enfield motor cycle.
3) Black and White TV 20 model No T-1073.
4) 20 Kvw Diesel generator set.
5) Fax machine mode No F 1505
6) LCP video projector.
7) Video cassette player.
8) Gutter sprayer.
### Table 1.2 The Dossiers of Dharwad District Prison

#### Authorized Accommodation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
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<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>183</td>
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<td>183</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>250</td>
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</tr>
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<td>3)</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>196</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>12</strong></td>
<td><strong>553</strong></td>
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#### Establishment

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<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Sanctioned Strength</th>
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<td>a)</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Executive:</td>
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<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Chief Jailor</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Executive Jailor</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Canteen and ration jailor</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>Factory jailor</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b)</td>
<td>Guarding Staff:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Chief warders</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Head warders</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>Warder B.S.D</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Warders sub jail</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>Sweepers:</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d)</td>
<td>Nursing order list</td>
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<td>e)</td>
<td>Drivers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f)</td>
<td>Cleaners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g)</td>
<td>Agri assistants</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h)</td>
<td>Malies</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30
Ministerial Staff:-
1) Office- Superintendent 1 1 -
2) First Dn - assistant 3 3 -
3) Second Dn - assistant 5 4 1
4) Typist 1 - 1

Technical Staff:
1) Carpentry instructor Gr II 1 1 -
2) Weaving instructor Gr II 1 1 -
3) Tailoring instructor Gr II 1 1 -

Teachers:
1) Kannada teachers 7 2 5
2) Drawing teachers 1 - 1

Medical Staff:
1) Assistant Surgeon 1 - 1
2) Pharmacists 1 - 1

Total 92 76 16

BELGAUM DISTRICT.

Among the present 27 districts of Karnataka the district of Belgaum is situated in the north western part of the state. The name of Belgaum is originally found as Velugrama or Venugrama as per the record of Shilaharas. With the formation of new district in 1836 with Belgaum as headquarters (1839), the district was given the name of headquarters town, which was called in Kannada as Belgavi in records of later years.

The district has thick forests on the western sides along the western ghat ranges. The district has progressed in agriculture, after the construction of two dams across the Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha rivers which lie in the Krishna basin. It has literacy rate of 36 percent which is above the state average. The main food crops of the district are jawar, paddy and wheat and commercial crops are cotton, tobacco, ground nut and sugarcane.
Population Density:

Population in this district is 4,207,264 (according to 2001 census). The density of district population is 313 per sq.km. The Tribal population is 243,451. Belgaum district has a total area of 13,415 sq. km.

Law and Order

Law and order situation was peaceful and well maintained in the district though crimes and offences were said to have been relatively more. Land disputes were frequent and have caused numerous agrarian offences. It is also said that the rich classes are abetting murders. They were earmarking one man as bodyguard. In the pretext of body guards, they were utilized for criminal offence, sometimes, pressure of creditors caused grievous hurt, robbery, murder, mainly for revenge in Belgaum district.

Including central prison at Hindalga, every taluk of Belgaum district has sub jail.

- The sub jail, Bailhongal was established in 1982 and the capacity is 28, including 6 females. There are 10 staff members including one jailor and two head-warders.
- The sub jail, Ramdurg is an old jail, which was in existence in the days of the Ramdurg state. The capacity is 16.
- The sub jail, Khanapur is a small jail with a capacity for 15 prisoners.
- The sub jail, Hukeri is having a capacity for 12 prisoners.
- The sub jail, Gokak was established in 1957 and presently it accommodates 40 prisoners. There are 10 staff members including one jailer-cum-superintendent.
- The sub jail, Chikkodi is said to have been in existence prior to 1883, there are four cells with the capacity of lodge for four in each cell.

After having a general view of Belgaum district, let us move towards general information of the central prison, Hindalga.
Hindalga Central Prison Belgaum

Hindalga, central prison is one of the six central jails in the state. Previously it was near police headquarters. The old jail was established before 1869 by the then British government to lodge both political and casual criminals. The jail consists of eight barracks, three big cells called as Lahore cells.

It was during 1920 the government found that there was increase in the population of inmates and it became necessary to construct a new prison to serve the very purpose and to avoid over crowding in a single cell. To meet this burden the government acquired land about 99.65 acres in Hindalga village, 5km's from Belgaum city. This fulfilled all the necessary requirements, such as land for agriculture work, facility for factory and other essentials to the inmates in the jail.

Thus, Hindalga central jail was established in the year 1923, the internal built up area is of 24 acres. Depending upon the classification of criminals there are two circles each circle containing 7 barracks and 8 buildings, in barrack the convicted prisoners are lodged. Different rooms have been built, with ten barracks of big size, 15 building of different sizes, as well as to accommodate all types of inmates. The authorized accommodation of the jail is 1162 of which 1085 are male prisoners and 77 female prisoners. During emergency period it exceeds 2500 inmates.

Initially, Hindalga jail was under the direct control of Bombay presidency up to 1956. The prison institutions consists of four different sections within the inside wall. One section for men convicts, next to it is under trial section for men only. The next section is for women convicts, adjacent to it there is female under trial, and thus the Hindalga prison institution shows separate houses for conviceters as well as for under trails.
The central prison constitutes a high security building in the jail to accommodate more dangerous and security risk prisoners and under trials. A close circuit television system has been set up in jail to monitor the activities of the prisoners during day and night hours.

Hindalga, central prison has its own hospital facility which is situated inside the jail and has a separate building equipped with a laboratory, three medical officers, two compounders and three male nursing orderlies. Medical treatment is provided only for minor diseases. For sever problems, the prisoners are being sent to district hospital. Mentally retarded or mentally sick prisoners are sent either to Dharwad mental hospital or, to NIMHAN’S Bangalore, depending upon the gravity of the sickness, small laboratory, X-rays machines are also installed in jails, one lady medical officer is also working to treat female prisoners. One psychiatric officer post is available, but due to non-availability of psychiatric officer, it is not filled.

There is a separate water supply facility to the jail since 1923. Presently water supply has become quite inadequate, due to less amount of rainfall. The underground water supply pipeline is not functioning properly. Therefore it will be more appropriate to reinstall a new water pipeline to solve the water problem.

The food items are purchased directly from Karnataka food corporations. Forest department provides woods for fuel purpose. Vegetables items are grown in jail premises. Once in a week i.e. Wednesday or Friday mutton and sweets are provided to the non-vegetarian and vegetarian prisoners which are the special food respectively.

About 25 acres of land is provided for agriculture and horticulture. Most part of the land is dependent on rainfall for agriculture, since for four years north Karnataka is facing water problems and is being considered as drought area. In
one part sugar cane and paddy is grown. In other part vegetable item are grown simultaneously varieties of grass is grown for bullocks.

In additional to these, facilities to watch TV and listen to Radio are provided to each barrack where the inmates are lodged and to keep them aware of the happening in the outside world etc.

Education is provided to the inmates who are keenly interested and who want to continue their education. To keep the prisoners physically fit recreational facilities are provided to exhibit their skill, especially in dramas and bhajans, to play volley ball, kabbadi, musical instruments etc, are placed inside the auditorium in the prison.

However there exist some setbacks in functioning of jail administration in day to day routine activities. This is a result of financial crisis. Many things are to be done. The maintenance of work is not done properly. The disposal of drainage system is severely affected, water facility is also not up to the mark.

The prison requires some modern techniques, being one of the maximum security jails of the central government of India in Karnataka state.

Table 1.3
The Dossiers of Hindalga Central Prison staff at Belgaum.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No</th>
<th>Staff Pattern</th>
<th>Sanctioned</th>
<th>Vacant</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Jailor</td>
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<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) Chief Warders</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5) Head Warders</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6) Warders</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>1) Factory Manager</td>
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<td>2) Jailor</td>
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<tr>
<td>3) Storekeeper (First Divn, Asst.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4) Second Divn, Assts.</td>
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<td>5) Chief Instructor</td>
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<tr>
<td>6) Carpentry (Grade-I Instructor)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7) Mochi Instructor (Grade-I)</td>
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<td>8) Tailor (Grade-I Instructor)</td>
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<td>9) Weaving Instructor (Grade III)</td>
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<td>10) Electrical Instructor Grade-I</td>
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<td>3) Pharmacist</td>
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<td>4) Male Nursing Orderly</td>
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<td>1) Office superintendent</td>
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<tr>
<td>2) First Division Asst.</td>
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36
### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Absent</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3) Second Division Asst</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Teachers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Agricultural Asst</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Drivers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) Cleaners</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) Attainders</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Veterinary Livestock Inspector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>21</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Presently Working

- **113**

### Vacant

- **22**

### Total Sanctioned Posts

- **155**

### RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

This kind of analytical study and research report and inquires into the in-depth problems are very useful and required for the present government. The central and state governments are spending more money on reformation of criminals, with a view to make them ultimately good citizen of the society. If the study provides clear analytical and authentic research report to the present government and prison authority then the research report is more useful and helpful in order to take proper reformatory measures towards prison inmates.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE RESEARCH WORK

**Chapter-I**

1) **Introduction**

2) **Statement of the problem.**

3) **Area of research work planned.**

4) **Objectives of the study.**

6) **Hypothesis.**

7) **Scope of the study.**

8) **Relevance of the study.**
Chapter-II. Deals with
1) Review of literature of various causes.
2) Review of literature of reformation.

Chapter-III. Provides
1) Origin and development of habitual criminals.

Chapter-IV.
Historical perspective of classification of habitual criminals and other states Act on habitual criminals.

Chapter-V.
Reformation and Rehabilitation of prisoners in historical perspective.

Chapter-VI. Gives information regarding the
1) Profile of habitual criminals.
2) Jail-Officials

Chapter-VII.
Conclusion and Suggestions of the research work. In this chapter an attempt has been made to show the evaluation and analysis of various factors responsible for criminal activity of habitual criminals and the various corrective measures carried out so far in both the jails.

Lastly the suggestions for the authorities regarding the measures to be considered for the reformation and rehabilitation of habitual criminals.

References:
3. Quoted from Criminology, By Dr. S.S. Phulia, Dr. N.K. Chadha, Dr. Surinder Nath, Friends publication, (INDIA). P-1.


6. Tappan Paul W; Crime, Justice and Correction, P.80.


8) D.J. West. The Habitual Prisoner ix. (1963)

9) Ibid


11) Norval Morris, The Habitual Criminal 5 (1951)


13) See Infra, Chapter III.

14) See Infra, Chapter II.

15) Habitual offenders, Institute of criminology, University of Cambridge. 1962.


18) Id.


20) See Supra note 31.

21) M. J. Sethna, Society and the criminal, Bombay;


26) E. H. Sutherland and D. R. Crecsey. Principles of Criminology, p-599.

27) Ibid. p. 600.


