Let us assess a general consideration of punishment, its nature and purpose. All punishment looks either backward or forward. Of the four well-recognized classes of punishment, two look to the past, and two to the future. In each pair one is "positive" and the other "negative". Until fairly recent times, only the negative types were used; and even today, the positive types are not used as liberally and imaginatively as they should be.

The first of the four classes of punishment which we may call "backward negative" is Retribution. Part of its essential purpose is to deny the offender the enjoyment of the fruits of his offence but it also goes a step further, and seeks to involve him in actual loss. It springs from the crude origins of a penal system, as exemplified in the doctrine of "an eye for an eye", or in the modern sense, "he would not be allowed to get away with it". (It is a cardinal principle of Law that the wrong-doers shall not be permitted to reap the benefits of his wrongful act.) This is the principle upon which stolen or smuggled goods are confiscated, and upon which the smuggler's boat or truck is confiscated, in addition. We shall examine later how far even this elementary form of punishment effectively employed today, and how far our optimistic theory "Crime does not pay" is true.

The second class of punishment, which may be called "backward positive" is Reparation. This derives from the concept that he who has injured another, or injured society in general, must at one for it by counteracting or mitigating the consequences of the injury inflicted by him. This concept, well-known to civil law, is almost totally ignored in our penal system: we occasionally observe its application. Where, part of the fine inflicted for an assault, is awarded to the victim as compensation.

Next comes the "forward negative" class of punishment, which is Deterrence. This, like Retribution, arises from penology's crude origins. It relies simply and solely on fear; and broadly speaking, its effectiveness is in proportion to its savagery. Its inherent weaknesses are that (1) it pre-supposes in the offender a time for deliberate reflection, and is therefore wholly ineffective in case of passion and sudden provocation; (2) it can always be outweighed by a still greater fear, as in the case of a man on the verge of death by starvation,
who will not be deterred from stealing food by any punishment that can be devised.

An interesting feature of this kind of punishment is that, since the deterrent effect is intended to operate, not merely on the offender himself, but on the rest of the citizenry too, it can be unrelated to justice. So far, e.g., as the death penalty is a deterrent to those who have not yet, committed murder, it matters not at all whether the man executed in any particular case is the actual murderer, or an innocent person.

Lastly, we have the "forward positive" class of punishment, which is Reformation or Prevention. This has the object of influencing the offender in such a way, that he will not wish or be induced to re-peat the offence, for reasons unconnected with terror. Modern penology is turning more and more towards this type of punishment, using the weapons of reformative, detention and compulsory treatment, which may be either clinical or psychiatric. The sense of satisfaction at the successful use of reformative punishment, however, must always be tempered by the realisation that it could have been rendered altogether unnecessary, by appropriate social or medical action at an earlier stage. Among the truest words ever uttered are "Prevention is better than Cure".

Let us now examine how far each of these four types is employed today, how far they are effective, and by what Methods their effectiveness could be enhanced.

Retributive punishment today is largely ineffective. In fact, Crime does pay; and it pays so handsomely that the occasional fine of confiscation is soon recouped, and is meanwhile regarded as just one of the contingent expenses, like the cost of petrol for the smuggler's launch or truck. The reason for this is obvious: punishments of this sort are totally unrelated to the offender's overall profits what the offender loses on a very small swing he almost immediately recovers a hundredfold on a very large round-about.

Punishments of this class should be prescribed by the legislature and vigorously applied by the judiciary, upon a consideration of the offender's overall profits from the business of which the individual offence, for which he has been prosecuted, is but one isolated instance. All enforcement officers know (and "enforcers- know still better) that the ratio of detected offences to committed offences is anything from 1:10 to 1:100. What then, is the utility of denying the offender the fruits of one offence. When you allow him to
retain those of the other ninety-nine? Indeed, the detected milk adulterator, after paying his trivial fine, will as soon as he feels it safe add more water to his milk can than he did before being prosecuted. Thanks to the familiar "rota" system which the arm of the law so often follows (shortage of man-power often leaving it with no other alternative) the "safe period" will commence almost immediately and last for long time.

Reparative punishment, today perhaps the most neglected class of all, offers immense scope for the exercise of constructive imagination. What if the driver, whose rash, driving has injured an entirely innocent pedestrian, were made to support: the victim's family, pending his recovery? And what if, so long as the -victim is confined to hospital, the offender were made to visit him every day -and attend to his wants for a certain number of hours? Would not these be far more helpful to the victim and his family, and exercise a no less "deterrent" effect upon the offender, than sending the latter to jail? The student who breaks a bus glass window, could be ordered not merely to pay for a new piece of glass, but to spend his own spare lute in fitting it.

Consider the case of those well known characters from the Indian Penal Code. A who has murdered Z. Why should not A, instead of being hanged or jailed "for life" (neither of which profits anybody at all) be allowed to pursue his regular occupation. A should be compelled to contribute up to 50 or even 75 per cent of his earnings for the support of Z's widow and orphaned children? It need not be feared that such a punishment would be any less of a deterrent Omit life imprisonment or the noose; for, as we have seen, there are types of murder whose commission even the death Penalty will never deter, while no wage-earner would relish being deprived of the major portion of his earnings for an indefinite period.

Now consider A's case, not from the view point of Z's family, but from the view point of society. Violent crimes such as murder are held and rightly so to be offences against the social order itself, as well as against the particular victim individually. If A is hanged, he dies unprofitably but, if he dies in a desperate and dangerous undertaking for which he has volunteered, he may be the means of saving the lives of countless fellow citizens.

Medical research calls for immense numbers of guinea-pigs, rats, dogs, monkeys and so on, while at the same time conceding that the successful application to man of experiments conducted upon animals is a matter of inference and hope. Why not allow a condemned
murderer to volunteer as a human guinea-pig? In consideration of the value to society of such at 'atonement. I would go so far as to promise him, in the event of his survival, a fresh start in life with the slate wiped clean.

And it would be found in practice, I have no doubt whatever, that the vast majority of condemned men would gladly volunteer for such an opportunity, offering as it would, either death with honor instead of disgrace, or a new life blessed by the gratitude and forgive less of their fellows. Such a penal reform would be wholly in accord with our Socialistic Constitution, as well as our traditions of non-violence. Why should not India set this example to the world? Other countries would be quick to follow it.

Of Deterrence, which is the sole underling object of most of our present punishments, we have already exposed certain weaknesses. There are certain types of offences from whose commission men will never be deterred. Because they are unable at the time even to think of any consequences. In many other cases, the would-be offender shrewdly, calculates that the chances of being detected or at least, convicted; or if convicted, of being given a hurtful punishment are so slight as to be negligible. No one will be deterred by the thought of a punishment which, he is practically certain, will never overtake him. -Under today's conditions, we have to conclude that the deterrent type of punishment has largely proved a failure. How unfortunate that our present penal system should rely chiefly upon this, the least effective of all punishment.

For deterrent punishment to have any chance of success, two things are necessary. The first is that the efficiency of our enforcement and detection methods should be raised to a point at which the chances of escape are always less than fifty per cent; this may and probably will, necessitate a larger Police force. The second is the prescribing and imposing of sentences, which, while not precisely "savage", are yet many times more stringent than are commonly awarded today. Under the Portuguese, We learn Goan courts were prepared to award sentences so severe, that the little State was virtually free from serious crime. Goans would go away for days together, leaving their houses unlocked; a purse full of money could be forgotten in an open car and recovered intact a couple of days later.

There is room in deterrent punishment also, for the display of an imagination which is now conspicuously absent. Under the Portuguese, the drunk who misbehaved; in Damon was
forcibly shaved on one side only and sent home; this obliged him either to hide himself until his hair and beard grew again, or to become an object of public ridicule. There are countries where the man who spits, or throws rubbish, on the public street is made to clean it up and remove it then and there. In the case of a minor traffic offence, the German Police used to make the offending driver stop by the road side, deflate all four of his tyres, and then blow them up again by hand. No fine, no jail no long drawn out proceedings and few drivers, as we can well believe, ever committed a second offence. Less drastic would be to make the offender hand over his ignition key for ten minutes and since 99 per cent of all traffic offences are due, in greater or lesser degree to haste and impatience, such an enforced loss of time would itself be an ample deterrent. The imaginative reader will not find it difficult to think of many other ways of "making the punishment fit the crime".

Reformative punishment derives its value, not from the actual detention of the offender, but from the opportunities which this affords of giving him curative treatment. Such treatment will vary from a special diet to destruction and recreation of the personality under therapeutic hypnosis, and its nature in any given case is a matter for decision by experts. With the possible exception of juveniles and the palpably insane, such treatment is never employed in our country on in most others.

When however the circumstances conducing to the offence are peculiar to the individual offender, there must be no shrinking from whatever steps are necessary in order to prevent him from repeating the offence. Finally just as the medical world encounters incurable cases, so does the world, of penology. We hear of convicts being arrested for the very same sort of offence, within a week of being released from jail, and of men who have spent any up to three quarters of their lives in custody. To maintain one of these hardened or irremediably recessive criminals in fair health and comfort at the public cost, while thousands of innocent and law-abiding citizens are condemned to squalid poverty and perhaps death by starvation, it neither good socialism nor good democracy.

In the context of 'Treatment of Offenders', it is in fashion to-day, to call the prisons as Correctional institutions. At some places, members of the Prison Services are being renamed as Members of the Correctional Services. The basic set-up and structure and even functioning of Indian Jails was established under the British Government, prior to which in the early Hindu period right up to the Mohammendan period, there was no system of detention of the
under trials or those found guilty of an offence. Justice during those periods, was more quick and immediate. Punishment consisted of compensation, fine and penance and social restrictions without requiring confinement of the offenders in a jail. When Lord Macaulay gave the Indian Penal Code, the basic principle in handling crime, both at the level of prevention and its treatment, a very new line of approach was laid down. This new approach consisted in the custodial detention of all the suspected accused before trial, and after conviction another custodial detention, as the main punishment for those found guilty. Consequently in 1894-, the Prisons Act was enacted and jail became an essential ingredient of every administrative unit, generally called a district for the purpose of administration of Law.

Under the Prisons Act of 1894, prison is defined as "Any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a Government for the detention of prisoners". Under Article 5 of the Act, an Inspector General was appointed "for the general control and superintendence of all prisons", and under Article II Superintendent of jail was appointed for every prison who was to "manage the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control."

An examination of these provisions bring out clearly that when jails were established under the Prison Act, the basic purpose was custodial detention of the under trial and convicts, without indicating clearly what was the purpose or aim to be achieved by such custodial detention, if any, besides fulfilling the requirements of carrying out the sentence of detention passed by a court against the person found guilty. The admission to a jail and release from a jail; or a person convicted to a term of sentence by the court, is governed by the orders of the court.

Article 3 of the Prisons Act of 1894 in which prison is defined as indicated above, remains the same in most of the States of India even to-day, except for the State of Uttar Pradesh, where this Act was amended in the year 1958, whereby a prison was defined as a place for the detention and reformation of prisoners.

This, rather long history, is given to emphasize the need of clearly stating the level at which talk of correctional treatment of offenders. A prison is essentially a part of the administration of criminal Law and Justice, and to expect from it any thing which is not required clearly and
specifically by the Criminal Law, may not be justified, and would at least have no sanction of the Law. If it is not a case of just lip sympathy to the new word 'Correction', or it is not just a light effort to swim in the fashionable current of the day to call jail a correctional institution, it is worth deliberation and cool consideration, that the criminal Law should specifically declare that the object of confinement of convict in a prison is to give him the "Correctional Treatment", by amending the Prisons Act.

Government of India, specially since the Independence of the country, has taken some interest in the direction of developing a progressive thinking and policy of handling an adult and juvenile offender, although the administration of jails was wholly a State subject under the Provincial Autonomy. In 1951, Government of India requested the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations to lend an expert for imparting a Training Course to the selected jail Officers and to suggest progressive programmes for the scientific care and treatment of the offenders. In his recommendations Dr. Walter C. Reckless, chose to call the Department of Government which takes the treatment of offenders, a Department of correctional Administration and remarked "It is not accurate to call it jail or prison administration because it should deal with Probation and Aftercare as well as Institutional treatment. It is also not appropriate to call it a department of Penal Affairs or Penal Administration because 'Penal' often implies merely punishment rather than social rehabilitation and extra-mural treatment such as Probation and After-care". Realizing the importance and value of affecting the suggested changes in the nomenclature and the penal programmes, Government of India, in consonance with the recommendations of Dr. Reckless, established the Central Bureau of Correctional Services at Delhi.

Since Independence, in almost all the States, there has been an enthusiasm and activity, in the direction of giving their penal policies and institutions fresh objectives and programmes, for the purpose of giving the offenders a correctional treatment, so that he has better chances to reform himself and rehabilitate himself in the society after release. In the State of Uttar Pradesh, thinkers and administrators like Sri Gopi Nath Srivastava, Sri Rafi Ahmad Kidwai and Dr. Sampurnanand took special interest in this direction, and were responsible for launching bold experiments in the field of Correctional Administration for example the Model Prison, Lucknow, Sampurnand Shivir etc. These experiments provide for a dynamic approach in tackling the question of reforming the offender, but the big question for consideration is whether these big programmes were lauched as measures of great good will
or as scientifically worked out plans to achieve specified aims through specified methods. Discussing Ideologies and Corrections, Ralph W. England suggests that the high rates of disappointing outcome in preventive corrective programmes might be due at least in part to the fact that these programmes are based in major respects upon the assumptions whose origin lies in ideological system rather than in scientific knowledge. He argues that "any programme for improving the human condition necessarily is based upon explicit or implicit casual allegation. Thus, to its supporters Action Programme A should lead to the anticipated result B because the nexus of force to be effected by A are presumed to be part of the casual nexus of B. It is self evident that correct casual allegations are crucial to the attainment of the ends sought." In conclusion, he emphasizes, that if multitude of casual assumptions which underlie each correctional programmes is to be based upon scientifically validated knowledge, how much confidence should we have in them as bases for our action programmes and he asks if the apparent lack of success, or utmost modest success, or our correctional efforts could be attributed to this.

Any institution claimed to be a specialized institution for the reformation of offenders should be able to answer the following ten questions, all in the affirmative, and the extent the answers are in the negative, it shows its deviation from being termed scientific:

1. Is their a declared policy statement for governing the institution?
2. Are the principles on which the institution is based clearly identified?
3. Is there any periodical Examination to see if any change or modification is required in these set principles?
4. If the answer to Question 3 is 'Yes' is there fixed periodicity and machinery for such re-examination?
5. Is there any reorientation course for the officers newly posted to these institutions?
6. Are all the positive steps, new and special to the institutions, clearly spelled out ?
7. Is the suitability of officers, being posted to these institutions being determined and if so, is that determined objectively.
8. Is any report of work and achievement of these institutions published exclusively?
9. If a report is published exclusively, is it done at least annually?

In any residential institution such as an Approved School or a prison, the institutional care provides a round the clock chain of programmes for its inmates. All these programmes cannot be called correctional programmes. It would, therefore, be logical to classify the programmes under three heads namely:

1. Programmes that are wholly correctional
2. Other than correctional programmes, but with a bias for correction:


Is there any such listing of the institutional activities and programmes? And, if it is not, can we now do it? Even without such a clarification of the programme, there may be a useful impact on the inmates, but what ever good is thus obtained, would be haphazard, unconscious and uncontrolled. In case, such a clarification of programmes is ordered, the progress shall be planned, measurable and vulnerable to improvement.

This suggested classification of institutional programmes, is basically linked to the question what is the concept of Correctional Treatment? Such a line of terminology introduces a word which is taken from the field of medicine. In medical practice 'treatment' of a patient is not full of any doubt or difference in the opinion as to what are the objectives to be achieved in dealing with a patient. Is it on some similar lines that we think of treatment in the correctional field as well? The treatment process in the practice of medicine is clearly divided into several stages as

a. diagnosis of diseases ;

b. prescription of medicines ;

c. prescription of care other than administration of medicine;

d. prescription for the fulfillment of basic needs as required to be modified in the interest of treatment ;

e. outlining observations and records for watching the progress of the disease and the patient

f. prognosis of the future course; and

g. Direction for rehabilitation - back to work and society.

If the remedial programmes in the field of correction could also be classified on such lines it would be helpful to know exactly what is the correctional content of any prison programme.

Translated to our field, we should be able to answer the following eight questions:

1. Diagnosis of the disease i.e. What is that we find deficient or deterrious to the offender?

2. Prescription, of medicine i.e. What exact processes or programme involvement is suggested for the particular offender?

3. Prescription of care i.e. What are the instructions to the custodial staff for the proper care required in terms of item 2 preceding?

4. Prescription for the fulfillment of basic needs i.e. What are the supportive programmes, required for the raising of the general personality of the offender?
5. Observation and Record i.e. What are the observations specifically to be made and record kept of the progress of the offender during the treatment?

6. Check-up i.e. When and what check-up of the offender and plan of treatment is called for?

7. Prognosis i.e. What is the expected course of progress?

8. Rehabilitation i.e.

   What are the
   1. needs for his rehabilitation;
   2. programmes for rehabilitation;
   3. directions on release?

There could be another way of answering the question as to how far programmes in any institutions are correctional. Whatever is done or ordered in an institution has a purpose behind it. There is always an aim or ideal to be achieved by ordering some action to be done by the inmates. We can thus, draw out a list of all the various acts, 'dos' and 'don'ts' that operate upon an inmate of an institution, closed or open, against every item of his requirement, such items may be the putting on of jail clothes instead of private clothes, attending to ablution at the prescribed time, limiting liberty for personal life and activity to a maximum, prescribing the amount of work to be done, imparting of education, kind of medical care given, facilities for games, and recreation etc.; and 'don'ts' like not to leave the place of work without permission not to attend even to the calls of nature without permission not to share his food with any comrade although it may be surplus and the like. Against every such requirement we may indicate the objective that we wish to attain by following it, and then examine firstly, if at all it is logical to achieve that objective through this requirement, and secondly, how far is that objective a part of correction or contribution to correctional treatment.

Other suggestions in the direction of clarifying the concept of correctional treatment of offenders and laying down of an yard-stick to measure the amount of correctional contents of institutional and non-institutional programmes, would be helpful to workers in the field, and the administrators in appraising their policies and programmes, and in judging what changes and modifications or improvements are required for higher achievement of ideals.

**Evaluation and Reforms in the Correctional Procedures**

In this age of scientific development no one can afford to close his eyes to the modern
discoveries in the field of the social sciences, as they relate to the field of correction. The Government of Uttar Pradesh was the first State in India, to recognise the need of introducing scientific methods in the correctional programmes, towards which it established a Government Jail Officers Training School, in 1940, to train its officers. In 1950, the State Government further sanctioned to the author an expenditure of Rs.1,000 for carrying out a research project at Central Prison, Fatehgarh and in the year 1956, the Government established a Psychological Research and Help Section with the author as its Director. Research was a continuing process. In the field of corrections, where institutions have a very long standing with a very wide range of programmes, evaluation of the various programmes is a continuing need to find out the directions and nature of future reforms and improvements. Evaluation of Schemes and programmes is all the more necessary today, as our country is passing through an emergency, and economic crisis of large dimensions. Money spent on setting up proper machinery and carrying out evaluation of programmes in force would in the long run prove to be economical, for it can point out the programmes which consume money without achieving any correctional end or serve any other purpose or end.

In one of the researches conducted by the author in the State of Uttar Pradesh, he came across an interesting finding. Working on the 'Differential Personality Pattern of Convicts' amongst the two groups of convicts showing conforming and non-conforming behaviour. He came across a startling fact that 69 per cent subjects in the conforming sample were illiterate while in the non-conforming sample only 46 percent were illiterate, that is, non-conformist subjects had more literacy. What then was the correlation of literacy to conforming or non-conforming behaviour in the jails was an important question. Those findings further indicate that at the primary education level, there were only 17 per cent conformist convicts as against 28 per cent non-conforming convicts.

Similarly at the Higher Secondary levels, there were only 11 per cent conforming convicts as against 28 per cent amongst the non-conforming convicts. These figures go to show a positive correlation between literacy and non-conforming behaviour in the jails.

In the Indian Jails there is an increasing emphasis on imparting education in the 3 Rs to the prisoners. While it is not in the least suggested that programmes of education of prisoners in the jails should be abandoned whole-sale, at the same time it is strongly suggested that
further research projects should be carried out to find out the impact of literacy and education on the convicts. This finding of the author is corroborated by Daniel Glaser in his recent research publication "The Effectiveness of Prison and Parole System" where he has statistically shown that "for most prisoners the usual involvement in prison education is associated with post-release failure'. Support to this suggestion is given by Howard B. Gill from another angle when he says about the, education in prisons: "Since much criminality is learned behaviour, effective corrections must be greatly concerned with re-education of criminals and unless research can give some clues as to what specific types of education in what specific type of criminal cases are most effective, it will have failed in one of its major objectives."

In conclusion, the State of Uttar Pradesh has a unique status, and setting in our country, in the field of correction, U. P. was the first State to set-up a Government Jail Officers' Training School, and the only State to have all its prison personnel right from the warder at the lowest level to the highest at the top, the Inspector General of Prisons, a trained officer. U. P. was the largest number of highly specialised and advanced projects in correction, such as the Model Prison, Sampurnanand Shivir, Kishore Sadan etc., the record of which contain rich material for fundamental and operational research.

Traditionally, prisons signify isolation of offenders from society. In earlier days emphasis was laid even on the isolation of prisoners from one another. It was believed the rigorous isolation of offenders was productive of reforms as it enabled them to think of their past and to repent. Experience, however showed that man was a social being and his isolation only made him worse. Again, prison was also essentially a place of safe custody and so high walls all around had to be a characteristic feature of prisons. As a result, prisons were considered somewhat mysterious institutions; the high walls conceal what occurs behind them. Although intrigued by them, the common man took little interest in prisons. Some people thought that prisons confined men who are different from others, belonging to the race of criminals. There is also the view held in some quarters that prisons were either luxurious establishments or place for torture. Prisons are not isolated institutions but are a part of our social system and it is necessary that they should not only be understood by the community properly but should also arouse public interest and support. The physical plant of the jail which consist of living conditions such as food, clothing, medical attentions and shelter is being gradually improved and brought to the levels of the facilities which a citizen justifiably expects in a welfare state.
It will, however, be incorrect to say that improvements that have been or are being made in this direction are by any standard luxurious. They are just adequate to produce an atmosphere conducive to learning new habits and values and to create in the prisoner, the will to improve himself and become a law abiding citizen. The traditional gulf between the staff and the prisoners has now been bridged by developing good inter-personal relationship between them. They now feel as one given to the common task of improvement of the man in their charge. This is being achieved by intensive in-service career training of the jail personnel and it is gratifying to observe that the staff is now taking a professional view of their difficult task of correction. the old philosophy of segregation of the criminal from the community is thus being replaced by that of involving society actively in the correctional processes. All the new penal practices revolve around the theory of associating the offender with the community, in conditions as compatible with the needs of his custody, as possible.

Challenges for Contemporary Corrections

With more offenders being injected into the criminal justice system, corrections on the one hand has been east into a leading role in the crime control process. But on the other hand, it is facing a number of problems. The purpose of this article is to discuss four major challenges currently before corrections, and to suggest that unless these challenges are met successfully, the future of corrections as a viable "People-changing" enterprise is indeed dismal. first, public attitudes toward corrections are generally unfavorable, and as a result correctional programs do not have widespread support. Second, corrections itself is disorganized, lacks clear direction, and does possess an overall plan. Third, the field continues to be ruptured by splits and divisions. Factions exist not only within the field, but also between it in and other segments of the criminal justice system as well. Finally, corrections continues to be plagued by numerous sacred cows that have persisted since the emergence of the "New penology".

Public Reactions to Crime and Corrections

There is widespread belief that crime, violence, and related problems have been caused by a general breakdown morals, parental laxity and permissiveness, and a loss of respect for authority. Findings from national surveys corroborate this. From example in 1965 Gallup found that when a nationwide sample was asked what it considered to be responsible for the
increase in crime, most of the reasons mentioned had to do directly with moral character of the population rather than with changes in objective circumstances or with law enforcement.

In recent months public reaction to crime and violence has become more extreme. Many segments of the population are calling for stiffer penalties for law violations and are pressuring for antiriot legislation. Many feel that the courts have gone too far in protecting the criminal and that rights of the law-abiding citizen have been neglected.

The corrections segments of the system is there for been expose to a number of strains. On the one hand due to the rise in the offender population, great pressures are being exerted on corrections to change offender in to law-abiding citizens. But on the other hand the public is unwilling to standing squarely behind corrections and support its programs.

The public's concern over the crime problem has resulted in the increased efficiency of our law enforcement apparatus. But it has not looked beyond this apprehension stage toward the field of corrections. There is a relatively little public concern over the question, "What is done with the law violator once he is apprehended?" This attitude is a short-sighted one, for it is well known that the great majority of persons who enter the criminal justice systems leave into one again walk the streets. because there has been relatively little public interest in correcting the offender, the technical efficiency of corrections has not increased has the same rate as it has for law enforcement. Most authorities would agree that increase in the number of arrests over the fast decade reflects not only and actual increase in crime, but also and increase in law enforcement's efficiency in detecting crime and apprehending criminals. But on the other hand, there has been no corresponding increase in corrections ability to prevent offender from committing new crimes.

It my also be concluded that because of the rising offender population, the public would be relatively well-informed about corrections. But unfortunately, such is not the case.

In addition, it might also be due to corrections failure to adequately publicize itself and to take strong stands on important issues as law enforcement does. But in either event, it is evident that the public does not no a great deal about corrections, and the information that it does possess is either fragmented and incomplete or based on traditional stereotypes.
The public not only does not have a great deal of information about corrections, but it also has an unfavorable attitude toward it. Negative orientations towards corrections are reflected in a number of ways. First, the public does not have a high degree of confidence in corrections in general.

The public's reluctance to support correctional programs stems from two sources. First, support means more expenditures. There is fierce competition for the allocation of limited public funds, and it is well known that correctional programs receive low priorities on federal, state, or local budgets. Comparing expenditures in the field of corrections with those of law enforcement reveals the public's priorities in allocation of its funds.

Second, the public's reluctance to support correctional programs is related to its attitudes toward offenders. The average person views the offender as one who has "broken the faith" and who, therefore, can no longer be trusted. There are moralistic overtones in this attitudes. The public fears offenders, both real and imagined, and once it is known that a particular person has committed a crime the fear tends to have an isolating effect. Labelling the person as a "criminal" or "delinquent" transforms him from one who is basically law-abiding and trustworthy to one who is to be feared and avoided. Tannenbaum described this process as the "dramatization of evil" which results isolating the offender from the main stream of community life.26

Once convicted of a crime, the offender loses not only his civil rights, but he is also denied due process considerations while in the correctional system. When he has served his time and has paid his debt to society, theoretically he is allowed to return to the main stream of community life. But this is not the case, however, and the stigma persists.27 In many states the offender loses a number of civil rights permanently. Also it is well known that the ex-offender discriminated against in finding suitable employment, either on the basis of official policy or informal practice.

**Record Keeping and Correctional Programs**

Unfavorable public attitudes is only one of the problems facing corrections. Another major problem is the lack of systematic information about correctional programs. Corrections does
not know which of its programs work and which do not. This is an unfortunate state of affairs, especially when it is recalled that correctional systems have been in operation for over 200 years. But for a variety of reasons corrections has not bothered to keep accurate and complete records of its programs, policies, and practices. As a result, it does not know where it has been nor where it is going.

Corrections has not evolved rationally by devising, evaluating, and modifying its programs according to their relationship to explicitly defined criteria. Rather, the field has developed out of the efforts of humanitarians and on the basis of public reactions to inhumane treatment and prison riots. But even more important, the lack of systematic information is due to the fact that corrections has developed on the bases of political expediency. Correctional programs have been devised not on the basis of an overall correctional plan, or on the basis of effectiveness, but rather on the basis of "who has the inside track with this or that legislator."

Because corrections has developed in such a haphazard fashion, it is not possible, except under unusual circumstances, to answer even the most rudimentary questions such as the one just posed. Corrections does not even know the relative effectiveness of its two major correctional alternatives, probation and prison. Or on a more fundamental level, corrections does not know how many persons are on probation, or how many inmates have gone through a prison's office machine repair school. Most of the records that are kept in the field of corrections, especially those in the annual reports, are simply attempts to make the particular agency "look good" in the eyes of county supervisors, state legislators, and the public and also to justify current budgets and projected increases in expenditures. The typical annual report includes information on the number of offenders that were processed during the past fiscal year. This information is generally given by age, sex, type of offense, county or residence, and if the agency deals with juveniles, the source of referral. But there is no follow-through. Few, if any, correctional agencies keep records on the various programs to which different categories of offenders were assigned and the outcome of each case.

Ideally, corrections should be able to state the likelihood of recidivism (as measured by a variety of criteria) for a group of offenders with certain specified characteristics who were allocated to a particular program, or series of programs in the system. But this kind of information assumes that law enforcement, the courts, probation, prison, and parole are all
working together and contributing information, the nature of which has been agreed upon previously, to a central information repository.

Until the various correctional agencies begin to cooperate with each other and coordinate their activities, mass confusion and ignorance will continue to plague the field. How to develop the kind of cooperation necessary for the establishment of adequate record keeping systems and a central information repository remains one of the critical problems facing the field.

**Fragmentation in Corrections**

Anyone who has been in the field of corrections for any length of time has been confronted, either directly or indirectly, with the splits and divisions that exist in the field. These divisions in reality are fractures that run deep and have interfered greatly with the orderly development of the field. The traditional split that has existed between custodial staff and treatment staff is well known and has received a good deal of attention and documentation. But in addition to this particular rift, other factions also exist in corrections. Field staff who supervise the offender in the community have little or nothing to do with institution staff, the former being relatively aloof of the latter. Another dichotomy is the one that makes the distinction between juvenile and adult corrections.

Another kind of division that persists is one that is systemwide. Our society has set up a complex network of formal social control machinery to process identified law violators. This network is called the criminal justice system, and contains the three important segments of law enforcement, the courts, and corrections. The three segments are related to each other so that each is affected by the other's policies and practices. Limitations of space preclude any detailed analysis of the implications of this point, but one needs only to consider some of the possible ramifications of making one policy change by a single agency.

In brief, a modification in one part of the criminal justice system results in changes that take place in other parts of the system, and clearly suggests that law enforcement, the courts, and corrections comprise a single system and not three separate systems.
Most would agree to this assertion, at least on a conceptual level. However, when the criminal justice system is observed to determine how its programs and policies actually operate, it must be concluded that the three segments operate as if each were autonomous. It is difficult to state which of the fractures have the greatest significance for the functioning of the overall system, but it is evident that a deep gulf exists between corrections and law enforcement. Law enforcement represents the main "entry way" into the system and police officials assert that "our job is to enforce the law and to apprehend those who violate it." They inject offenders into the system. On the other hand, corrections officials state that "our job is to rehabilitate and reintegrate the offender back into the community." They are concerned with the finished product or the system's output. The programs employed by each of these agencies to accomplish their respective aims, however, may not be mutually consistent and consequently the successful implementation of one of these programs may be accomplished to the detriment of the other.

CORRECTIONAL SOCIAL WORKS

Social work today, has definitely gone a long way in accomplishing recognition and status in spite of its being one of the nascent professions in the world. Its spectacular growth and development as a profession, is largely attributed to its effective methods and techniques. In the brief span of its existence, it has found a front place in the social and humanitarian sciences which are devoted to the cause of systematic and scientific understanding of human problems and the ways and means of their welfare and betterment.

The idea of self-reformation, self-help and self-dependence which is the ultimate objective of social work. Its function is to create that healthy climate in society and the development of those innate human potentialities which may increase the probability of better individual adjustment. The ethical and conceptual base of social work as a humanitarian science lies in the importance it attaches to the inherent dignity of the individual. Every individual irrespective of considerations of caste, creed, colour and status, is entitled to the benefits which social work provides for the common good. Social work has passed that stage of its development when it was mere charity, philanthropy, voluntary, social service and other forms of unremunerative selfless services rendered for the welfare of vulnerable down trodden, poor, ignorant, weak and helpless sections of the society. That obsolete concept of social work has been replaced by a scientific body of knowledge and skills which do not believe in creating parasites, but people who with a little or more aid become self-dependent.
Social work in fact is an enabling profession which helps the helpless individual to help himself. The effectiveness of social work skills, methods and techniques is judged by its process which liberates the individual from crippling attitudes, personal and social obstacles and inhibitions and finally makes him fully competent to look after his own welfare.

Modern social work is both scientific discipline and a profession. It is brought into practice in six different forms which are all based upon a common core of knowledge and skill, which is called "generic social work". These six well-known processes of social work are social case work, social group work, community organization, social welfare administration, social welfare research and social action. Like other social and natural sciences, social work too has been affected by modern trends of specialization and, therefore, we find many more specifications in the field of social welfare. All these processes and methods of social work find their application separately or jointly in the following specialized fields-Labour Welfare and Personnel Management, Rural Welfare and Community Development, Family and Child Welfare, Medical; and Psychiatric Services and Correctional Services for the treatment, redemption and reformation of criminals and delinquents.

Correctional Social Work is a new development which stands in conformity with the present day philosophy of penal reforms. Modern penology based on humanitarian considerations has changed its philosophy of deterrent punishment and has found immense significance in two more scientific methods and techniques of criminal correction and rehabilitation. A powerful change is observable in the ideas, thoughts, notions and jurists. For a very long time leaders in the field of law, police administration, penal treatment, parole and probation have urged the need for rehabilitation of offenders and a revitalization of courts and correctional institutions to effect it. Since rehabilitation means successful treatment, there is little place for punishment unless it is incorporated into a general and integrated programme of rehabilitation. Correction, therefore, is an emerging trend with much fruits to bear.

"The field of correction involves the operation of prisons, reformatories, training school for boys and girls and the administration of probation and parole systems. These correctional agencies are charged with two fold objectives: custody of offenders committed to their care and that of providing such treatment as will direct their behaviour into more law abiding channels. The achievement of these objectives requires the skill of trained custodial
administrators in combination with the services of many professional groups including psychiatrists, social workers, psychologists, educators and chaplains.

The field of correction offers immense opportunities for the application of social work potentials and skills. "Social work augmented by the contributions of medicine, psychiatry and an enlightened judiciary, offers to correctional workers exceptional promises in reshaping today's prison philosophy and procedures. Correctional social work, therefore, is that body of knowledge which aims at providing services to the emotionally and socially maladjusted children and youths who violate the laws of society and are adjudged as criminals or delinquents. These correctional services are based on two fold objectives (a) change of the deviant outlook and behaviour of the individual through helping process to achieve greater social and personal satisfaction and adjustment, (b) mitigation, moderation or change of the environment of circumstances which lead to criminality through the provision of various preventive or prophylactic measures.

The application of social work methods, skills and techniques and the growing importance of a social worker in a team of professional experts engaged in the field of correction, is indicative of its gradual recognition and acceptance in the field of criminology and penology. Although treatment rather than retribution in a correctional setting is not new, no significant headway has so far been made in the understanding of the vital human elements of the problem. It is heartening to note that "a healthful, virile climate seems to be emerging in the field of corrections. The sterile performance record of our institutions continues under the severe examination of public criminologists, psychologists and welfare officials who are determined not to perpetuate the errors of past through their lack of modern knowledge or failure to educate the tax payer who is the key to establishing facilities aimed at the solution of many of the problems. This sweeping decision to shift the emphasis from the social problems presented by the existing correctional institutions to treating the person who has a problem, has been neither a free nor a new decision. The decision was forced by the realization of human and economic wastage that followed in the wake of punitive approach inconsonant with rehabilitative efforts and displaying a complete disregard for human needs. The attack on the focus of correctional practices has been long and persistent.

Crime and delinquency is more a problem of personal deviation than social deviation. It is a product of the individuals own reaction towards the environment, his adaptability and
conformity in the existing social and legal frame work of society. Any planned programme for the treatment of rehabilitation of offenders can only successful when the criminals or delinquents are treated as individuals rather than as a class of distrusted, disrespected and dangerous people. Since the skills and techniques of social work are replace with humane attitudes like acceptance respect worth, dignity, integrity, self-expression and self-determination of the individual along with the recognition of his inherent strengths and weakness, social workers in their endeavour are bound to change criminals for the better. "From the point of view of social work it seems necessary to help children and adolescents to avoid breaking rules, whether or not they are brought before a court or are pronounced delinquents. Social work assists young people in their efforts to abide by the rules of social conduct required by tradition or statute. These efforts include the development of social attitudes and modes of behaviour which are not necessarily embodies in legal provisions.

Social workers under all correctional settings whether institutional or non-institutional believe that the success of any treatment or rehabilitation programme for the criminals or delinquents depends upon how it reacts upon their personality, their mode of behaviour and their way of thinking and feeling. They know from experience that provision of help to those who are less amenable to controls "is a method of help which can achieve adjustment of attitudes whereby such people can become more satisfactory both to society and to themselves. This process of help is often misinterpreted and people often believe that "social workers always give, whether it be goods, money, advice or correction and the individual in need merely takes it. Perhaps indeed this does sometimes still happen, but in its fullest sense social work with individuals demands joint endeavour.

The approach of social workers in the reclamation and reformation of criminals and juvenile delinquents and their subsequent placement in society is based upon their fundamental methods which are often called processes or techniques of social work help. These methods or processes have their varying orientation and require varying skills and approaches. This does not mean that there is too much of compartmentalization and one method is entirely unrelated to the other. Social workers have their own areas of specialization, i.e. case work, group work, and community organization and work under different settings like industrial concerns, rural and urban community organization centres and developmental blocks, medical and psychiatric hospitals and clinics, child placement centres, family welfare centres, marriage and family counseling bureau and under various correctional agencies like jails,
prisoners, camps, reformatories borstals, remand homes, child guidance clinics and so on. They have different designations and denominations, different status and prestige, different remunerations and also different assignments, but one thing which they have in common is that all of them can themselves social worker, first and anything afterwards. It is not necessary that case workers will practise only case work, or group workers will have concern only for group activities and community organization worker will be engaged only in commonly organization work. All the methods of social work are inextricably inter-related and inter-connected with one another. No one specific method is applicable under one setting. The social worker's approach under any setting is the amalgamation of various techniques and skills drawn from fundamental methods of case work, group work, community organization, social welfare administration, social action and social welfare research.

Under all correctional settings the task of social workers is to understand and study the personal social, and economic background of the offenders and to devise a programme of treatment which may lead to their healthy adjustment in society as a constructive, useful and law abiding citizen after the period of their conviction is over. In their bid to prevent crime and to reform the convicted offender their area of activity is destined to be very wide. The phenomenon of crime is highly complicated and an attempt to prevent it, according to a social work scheme needs be an integrated programme of case work, group work, and community organization methods, skills and techniques.

In correctional field specially the same person must often be able to use both case work and group work method and to use them judiciously. The application of these three basic methods of social work under correctional agencies or institutions, is briefly attempted below:

**Social Case Work**

It is one of the basic methods of social work through which individuals with psycho-social problems are helped through the provision of both material and psychological help, guidance and counseling. The clientele of case workers consists of several types of people who either because of their own inherent weaknesses or because of then difficult circumstances are unable to face the challenge of their pressing problems. Social case workers offer constructive help to these maladjusted individuals through their intensive case work approach.
Through the use of social case work process, a relationship is established with the client to assist him to learn to understand himself and his problem better, to employ rational means towards solution, to utilize more intelligently the resources of the community, to regain a feeling of confidence in himself and to restore his desire for identifying and participating with his family, friends and neighbours in the normal rounds of work and leisure time enjoyment. These procedures have important role to play in the solution by non-coercive means of the problem of human conflict and misconduct including those of crime and juvenile delinquency.

The need of social workers can hardly be exaggerated in the fields of criminology and penology. Crime and delinquency are the phenomenon which reflect the offenders, maladjustment in the existing customs, traditions, norms, values and the rules of society. There are the person who need help, rather than punishment for their reformation of rehabilitation. Social workers can be of immense use in their respect as they believe that individuals can be changed. "In order to achieve this re-education, social case work in correctional institutions is indispensable. We recognize that this postulate has not been achieved in many penal institutions but at least the need for case work with prisoners is theoretically accepted. Offenders in prison have in general a deep need for personal attention and help.

The nature of the penal institution certainly makes individual work with prisoners rather difficult, and sets definite limits to personal contact, is the essential tool of social work. In spite of these limitations there are possibilities for individual work with convicts, provided that skilled competent social workers are available. Increasingly the trend in the correctional field is toward expansion and intensification of knowledge and use of case work process. In addition, group work and community organization skills as defined in social work, may supplement these efforts. It can be said beyond a shadow of doubt that social case work potentials are of tremendous importance in achieving the goals for which modern correctional programmes stand today.

**Social Group Work**

It is another method of social work which can contribute much in the treatment and reformation of offenders and more particularly juvenile delinquents. Impact of group life is
vital on the deviant children and their gang formation is its living example. Since faulty recreation and unhealthy group association lead children to delinquent pursuits and inflict negative influence on their personality, social group work with its organized systematic and well planned recreational activities can definitely achieve some positive results. Planned group interaction with delinquent children may lead to the enhancement of their social functioning.

Group work as delinquency preventive or treatment can be a success or a failure depending upon its effectiveness in reversing the trend of the delinquent child to greater, marginal or isolated status in normal peer groups and to greater acceptance by segregated delinquent sub-culture groups. The objective of group work from this point of view should be to seek to strengthen the ties of the delinquent to normal peer groups and to weaken his ties to problem groups.

Social group workers can perform a very important role in the institutions for the delinquent children where they can conduct various group activities and bring innumerable changes into their personality. This process of change through group interaction may be termed as the resocialization of the inmates of any particular institution. Realizing the importance of social group work in the treatment of juvenile delinquents the National Conference on Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency recommended that "group work services should be provided for those apprehended for delinquent behaviour, for those in institutions for detention and for long term treatment of juvenile delinquency.

The social group worker in correctional institutions like Borstals, Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Reformatories and Juvenile Jails is assigned with the job of conducting recreational activities with the inmates through planned group procedures. His first task is to provide healthy recreation and to develop a habit among group members to work through accepted patterns of group life. His second task requires foresight and well planned efforts as it has to result into developing among inmates a capacity for group leadership, group decision and mutually interdependent efforts to solve their problems of group living. The approach in bringing out the initial institutional adjustment of delinquent children is the beginning of treatment process. The feelings of group belongingness in the early period of their institutional life saves delinquent children from the terrible shock of home sickness, aloofness, and odious impact, of the completely new environment. The individual child can
achieve inner psychological security only through group acceptance. Accepting the membership of the well planned group of the institutions with the help of social group worker, children will not be deprived of the companions and friends with whom they can mix, play and learn so many things which may help them in their process of adjustment in the particular institution. Constant group living under the guidance supervision, care and advice of the group worker, children gradually learn good habits and practice them in their day-to-day life. Since crime among juveniles hardly takes deep roots in their personality, the change in them may be significant in relation to their deviant attitudes and habits. The long term effect of the group worker's efforts will be seen when the inmates are related from their institutions and settle down in their life as law abiding citizens. New habits and modes of behaviour colour their whole vision of life and become integral part of their nature. Conformity in the existing socio-legal structure of society is marked by new behaviour traits. This reformation which takes place in the behaviour and attitudes of delinquent children is the potential outcome of the group worker's efforts and group work practices in the correctional setting.

Social group work is also possible with adult offenders in jail and open prisons. The services of a social group worker in these settings assure greater importance in developing leadership, group decision, and a collective approach in dealing with the problems of their prison life. They learn adaptability, accommodation and assimilation through group work practices and norms. The development of a sense of greater responsibility towards the particular group or a larger group like society is the real achievement of the social work practices in prison life. A conscientious approach is needed to deal with adult offenders for whom crime and deviation have deeper temptations. Social workers with the knowledge of dynamics of human behaviour with particular reference to criminal psychology, alone are competent to deal with such a complicated task of treatment, reformation and social readjustment.

Group therapy is another successful device which social group workers extensively use in the correctional setting. "The most encouraging data in the literature of experimental delinquency research lie in the field of group treatment by means of the controlled activity group and the psycho-therapy group. In the first instance the group engages in forms of creative activity to effect tension release. In the latter, in guided group discussion, whose object is the establishment of clearer awareness of the role behaviour."
The possibility of social group work with the offenders released on probation and parole cannot altogether be eliminated. Probation and parole officers are essentially social workers either by training or by temperament, status of professional responsibility when they carry out case work activities with the probationers and parolees. Friedlander included following functions for the group workers in probation and parole services. "(a) direct work with groups of probationers or parolees for the purpose of discussing their present adjustment or for the purpose of offering constructive group activities to those who are not yet ready to enter into community group services, (b) discussion groups with parents of children and adolescent adjudicated delinquents to help them understand court services, to allow them to express concern, anxiety, hostility and to enable them to become more helpful to their children, (c) helping children or adults under his supervision to become aware of and use different community resources."

According to Shulman "group work with street gangs, group therapy in small voluntary controlled groups and group work in controlled activity groups—all stress a modest contribution of the skilled use of the group dynamics process to the social treatment of rampant individualism."

**Community Organization**

Community organization is yet another method of social work which can be very well used in the prevention of crime and delinquency. Delinquency is too complex a problem and too big a challenge for community and nothing less than community wide thinking, planning and action can hope to approach the task with any real chance of success. Correctional social workers can accomplish this task of crime prevention through a programme of community action. The entire change in the outlook of the offender during his stay in the prison goes without any fruitful result if the community fails to accept him when he comes out from prison and tries to settle down as a law abiding and self-respecting member of the community. The correctional social worker can never resettle, re-employ or readjust any one of his clients if community attitudes does not change towards its criminal and delinquents. Many cases of released prisoners or delinquents may result in relapse if the community fails to provide them with jobs and social recognition. Economic rehabilitation and social adjustment are not possible unless the community as a whole shows a positive change in its outlook towards criminals. In community organization work, the trained social workers can achieve much headway. Social worker through the programme of community wide action and
campaign for social and economic rehabilitation of released offenders. They may exploit the community thinking and resources for the good of these victims and create an atmosphere of abundant acceptance, recognition and goodwill of the community members for the proper social and economic rehabilitation of criminals. They can convince the general public as a part of their community social action programme that it is good business to reclaim the criminal, the delinquent, or the pre-delinquent. The services of the community organization workers are of vital importance for the prisoners after their release. They should be saved from the violent shock of society's disapproval, rejection and non-acceptance. All the prisoners after their release, face a host of complex social and economic problems, in their efforts to find a respectable social and economic status in their own community. Correctional social workers at this juncture do intensive community organization work and open new avenues for the solution of the problem of rehabilitation of offenders. Aftercare and follow-up programmes are based upon community organization work, the field in which most of the social workers specialize when they choose their professional career. They are the best men to solve many community problems through the application of social work methods and techniques with particular reference to a given community.

Writing about the greatest handicap to successful correctional work in a community, Tappan remarked that "public attitudes of hostility and rejection can under undo the effects of an ideal correctional system. A tremendous task remains to be done in public re-education concerning the criminal and his treatment. The public must be brought to see that its own security depends not only on the development of a well-implemented programme, but equally upon a sufficient measure of trust in, and aid to, released offenders, so that they really have a chance to make good."

The methods and techniques which correctional social workers use in their operations within institutional and non-institutional settings differ from each other. In the institutions for the treatment of adult and juvenile offenders their main task is to help the inmates in their institutional adjustment. They try to acclimatize them with the institutional environment and familiarize them with the rules and practices of the institution. They establish liaison between the offender and the institutional staff. To help the offender to make the best use of his stay in the institution is the ultimate objective of correctional social workers.
In the non-institutional settings like probation and parole, social workers work as guide and supervisor. They aim at the healthy adjustment of the probationer or the parolee in the family, place of employment, community and society as a whole. They save offenders from social prejudices and help them to secure useful place in the society. For their economic rehabilitation they try to find out some suitable job and establish contacts with employers and community leaders.

In the multiplicity of the institutions and settings meant for the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, no code of conduct or a definite programme of activities and assignment of responsibilities is possible. Social workers under all correctional settings may have some general principles and approaches, but in all sincerity their roles differ from one setting to the other. An attempt is, therefore, desirable to outline the role of correctional social work under different settings.

**Social Work and the Courts**

A significant aspect in the emerging and evolving function of the courts remarked, Frank T. Flynn "as the instrument of social welfare has been developed as the so called socialized courts." The statement holds more true in the case of juvenile courts because of their different nature of work and mode of trial. In such courts social workers work as an effective link between the child and the judge. Since the proceedings of juvenile courts are based upon social facts in the reports submitted by the psychiatric social worker, the psychologist and the probation officer, correctional social workers are vitally important to the court in its final decision making process. They are required to submit first hand reports regarding the personal and environmental factors of the child on the basis of their home visiting, meeting with parents, guardians, school authorities, neighbours, friends and other related agencies or people. The thorough analysis of child's personality and its attendant circumstances which made him delinquent, provide valuable insight to the court authorities in reaching a useful decision. The case work technique and the interview process are the basic media through which social workers perform their job assignments.

Social workers and institutions for the custody, correction and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents (Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Borstals, Reformatory Schools and Juvenile Jails)-Social workers are currently interested in the problem of juvenile misbehaviour. It is
obvious that children who are hard to educate in the family or who are disturbing others in schools or streets through their delinquent activities are more prone to curative measures than the hardened criminals. For young offenders, crime sometimes becomes a part of their nature, but for the juvenile delinquent it is no longer a deep seated evil. This is indisputably true that social work help is more effective with juvenile delinquents whose habits are more flexible, than with the adult offenders. "From the point of view of social work it seems desirable to help the child before he gets into trouble and police authorities and juvenile court are forced to interfere with his life.

The role of social workers in accomplishing this task is quite comprehensive and varied. They act as an interlinking agency between the child and the family school and the community. They also study the companionship groups of the child which are potentially effective in the habit formation and largely responsible for his anti-social and anti-legal activities. They enter into a purposive relationship which is called "professional friendship". This relationship between the child and various other inter connecting agencies is not the end in itself as is normally true with ordinary friendships. It is a means towards an end. In fact the mere contact with the social worker is in itself a form or control. Social workers try to achieve confidence and understanding of the individual child by giving him fuller self-expression and pragmatic involvement in the practical situations. For delinquent children whether under institutional or non-institutional settings, social workers act as guide, friend and philosopher. Sympathy, friendliness, protection, advice and guidance of social workers bring vital changes in the life of delinquent children.

No matter how strong, comprehensive and efficient the probation and other non-institutional services are, some offenders will always be committed to the institution. This institutional commitment of convicts has assumed greater importance in the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. For this purpose, a wide variety of institutions like Remand Homes, Certified Schools, Borstals, Reformatories, and Juvenile Jails, have been established to provide facilities for detention, care, spiritual, religious and academic education, treatment and vocational training, recreation and leisure time activities. Such institutions permit as much of freedom and choice as possible. They still represent a controlled environment in which the children have to accept limitations on their freedom and have to conform to the rules of group living, but they contribute to a constructive development of the children and prepare them for the return to life with their family or in their home community.
The correctional social worker in these institutions work in cooperation with the superintendent, the jailors, the warders, the doctor, the psychologist, the psychiatrist, the occupational therapist. The social worker in this team helps the child to face the realities of immediate situation. He assist the child and the institution by resolving behaviour conflicts through case work and redirected activity rather than admonition or punishment. The social re-education in the form of positive behavioural changes in the inmates, is the chief concern for the correctional social workers. To achieve this they make extensive use of case work, group work, and community organization methods, skills and techniques. The approach of correctional social workers is based upon individualizing the case and, therefore, it is very hard to single out their tasks. Their treatment and orientation of the problem depends, very much upon the psycho-social diagnosis of the delinquent children.

**Social Work and Probation and Parole**

Social workers have much to do with the offenders released on probation and parole. These persons need intensive care, supervision, and guidance. They require the help of a probation officer who works more or less in the same way as social workers, right from the time of their release, to their satisfactory placement in the society. If probation officers are to be responsible for case study and supervision, they must be social workers, who work in the court. This role of the probation officer requires the thoughtful understanding and planned practice of social case work skills and techniques. They need generic case work skills including the ability to make referrals for service as well as to provide guidance within their own agency. According to Khan Alfred, "Intake case-study, and supervision are case work only if undertaken by individuals who have the professional knowledge and skill to understand parent and child and to contribute to adjustment by helping in environmental and/or in internal or relationship problems". There is no denying of the fact that the desirability of social work training for the probation workers has not yet been universally accepted. "Nevertheless there has been a definite trend in the direction of accepting the fact that, however, it a may be defined, the characteristics associated with good probation work are the same ones that are associated with good social work practice in any setting. It has also been seen that some of the persons in the actual probation services do not agree that probation is a form of social work, that it is in fact case work and occasionally makes use of group work. In contravention to this view Van Waters maintained that "the best of the probation
officers are modern trained social workers of high character, skilled in case work and capable of using social resources and of giving intensive supervision to cooperation with psychiatrists and psychologists. In probation, social work has developed ways of evaluating cases prior to disposition and of giving treatment content to subsequent supervision. Probation departments everywhere have sought to draw on the experience and theory of the social case work field, relative to the educational administrative and personal guidance aspect of the supervisory process. "Probation shall mean case work services during a continuance of the case and for that social workers with correctional background alone can deal with competently.

Social Work and the Prisoner-

Although the nature of the penal institution certainly makes individual work with prisoners rather difficult and sets definite limits to the personal contact which is the essential tool of social work. In spite of these limitations there are possibilities for individual work with convicts, provided that skilled and competent social workers are available. "In fact the best time for the social worker to make contact with the prisoner is when he has just entered the prison. The initial shock of the first day or night in the prison and of meetings with other inmates, when the prisoner is bewildered and scared, often even hateful of every one, seems the right time for the social worker to get in touch with him. The social worker will give him a chance to discuss the hard realities of prison life, its possibilities for his future, its educational and vocational opportunities, limited as they might seem to the prisoner. The social worker has to determine how much help the inmate needs and whether he is able to make use of social case work assistance this time. Frequently the prisoner might hide his real feelings and the social worker has to understand that he needs time before he is able to take advantage of case work service. The social worker should certainly not overwhelm him with suggestions and offers of assistance until the prisoner is really asking for service. Some times he will need advice and help with specific problem such as contacts with his family, arrangements of obligations he have left behind, changes in the prison, assignment to specific training unit or transfer to other living quarters.

The main task of the social worker in prison is to help the convict in his own attitude towards crime, sentence and confinement. He will try to help him clarify his thinking about his own action, change his attitude for society and develop new plans for his future life. In this respect the social worker might well be helpful in advice about the use on the prison library,
vocational training and studies as well as adaptation to the rules of the prison. He will assist him in maintaining contacts with his family and friends when he needs aid for this purpose.

Finally the social worker will have a substantial role in preparing the convict for his release and his return to the community. He helps him to take an honest attitude towards prison regulations, towards the request for work and also attempts towards prison regulations, towards the request for work and also attempts to explain to him that an important element for permitting his release is a new outlook towards society and its laws. Often it is difficult for the social worker to convince the prisoner that he himself has the responsibility for his change and readjustment. It is easier for the convict to conform on the surface with official rules, but to remain unchanged in his mind. The social worker tries to bring to the prisoner, the insight that a release with the chance of success requires a definite improvement of his behaviour which alone results in a positive experience of his confinement to prison and creates a positive attitude towards society.

To conclude it may be said that correctional social workers are the vital organs in the entire machinery for the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile and adult offenders. But one ugly fact, yet, remains to be mentioned that old prejudices still exist and correctional agencies and institutions are still manned by untrained people and those who are hardly prepared to accept the modern philosophy of criminal correction. Social workers in this situation have yet not been given a proper place and recognition. According to Tappan the great need in modern correctional practice, therefore, is "to avoid a statistic dogmatism and to move experimentally towards methods that are practical and effective in reshaping individuals to achieve adequate adjustment in community". Sanford Bates recommended that "prejudices, superstitious and hatreds of the past must be replaced by courageous intelligent and forward looking attitudes. In the last few decades there has been dawning belief that a professional, if not, a scientific approach to crime and delinquency must be undertaken.

The potential contribution of social workers with regard to crime and delinquency "is a possibility only in a society which is secure enough to have a reasonable tolerance of delinquents, which is not over authoritarian and which sees all intrinsic value in the individual. It can be rightly urged that intelligent officials of penal institutions must accept the social worker as a vital part in the team of institutional and non-institutional personnel."
Expert/ Key Informants Perception towards Treatment and Reformation of Convicts

- Most of the larger prisons in USA have industrial programmes. But adequacy of these programmes need to be checked.

- These programs are helpful but there is always room for work to be done, these programs targeted programs for substance abusers, violent offenders and sex offenders.

- In Australia far more programmes are run than those mentioned above. This makes it difficult to judge the adequacy of industrial and non industrial training programmes.

- Programs that support the community and the underprivileged. Work towards programs that victims of crime think are important. This gives the victims a say in “fixing” problems and moving forward, Choose skills that are needed in the region where the prisoners come from.

- Virtually all these programs have proven to be ineffective in rehabilitation.

- Prisoners should be taught skills that are applicable to the society in which they will be released and which will provide a good prospect for future employment.

- Industrial and Vocational training should also be equivalent to community standards and where possible community accreditation should be provided. This could be achieved by establishing joint programs with local industry, colleges and vocational schools.

- They are not sufficient for rehabilitation. Depending upon the offenders needs, anger management, substance abuse and programs challenging their anti social attitudes may be needed.

- Within NT prisons there are a number of internal service industries (Cleaners), Laundries, Food Service, Building Maintenance and Grounds maintenance). These Industries employ the bulk of inmates. There are also some commercial industries (Mechanical) Automotive maintenance, Carpentry, Horticulture and Number Plate Factory.
Most Industries are linked the prisoner education section, which provides nationally accredited courses for those inmates who show initiative and demonstrate good behaviour. Within each industry (and for those doing education courses associated with their work) there is a three tiered level of pay depending on experience and skill. There are only two top levels of pay and five at the second level, all others receive a base pay rate just for being employed. Rates are currently

- $38.50 per week Skilled Worker (Head Cook, Chief Mechanic etc.)
- $28.00 per week Semi Skilled Worker (Barber, Assistant Cook, Librarian etc.)
- $21.00 per week Unskilled Worker
- $17.50 per week Un-sentenced/Remand/no work available
- Nil per week (Toiletries only) for those who refuse to work

The prisoner pay scheme and provision of nationally accredited education and vocational training courses, comprise of two main intensives for inmates to rehabilitate themselves and have recognized job skills and/or training on release.

- Computer techniques, Mechanics, Air Conditioning

The Department of Justice does not consider that Rehabilitation Programs are adequate given that 45.1% of prisoners return to prison within 2 years. However there are a large number of rehabilitation programs to meet the needs of the prisoners.

Recently western Australia develop its own purpose built program for young adults aged between 16-21 years. The Department has adopted “The Reasoning and Rehabilitation Program” R&R, frequently referred to as R & R or Cognitive skills. This was originally developed in the early 1980’s as one of the first structured programs applying cognitive – based theory and research to intervention with offenders. Through direct experience in applying the program, T3 associates have refined its focus and continually improved both methods for training staff and the process of a actual program delivery.

The R & R program’s underlying philosophy is that participants should be given “choice” to apply the skills they learn. They are told to see one of their pockets as filled
with their “old skills”. The program will attempt to fill their other pocket with “new skills”. The will then have the choice of which pocket they wish to draw from in negotiating.

- The R & R program focuses on the “how” of thinking. A key concept that is associated with the program is that participants are taught “how” to think, not “what” to think. Another way of saying this is that they are taught the “Process” of thinking before attempting to redirect the “context” of their thinking. In this context the term “skill” has been applied to the notion of thinking. The process of learning new methods of thinking, which is most frequently manifested in improved problem-solving skills, allows board generalization of the skills to a variety of typical living situations involving choices that might lead to either pro-social or anti-social outcomes.

- Some convicts could be adequate for rehabilitation, but not for all convicts. I also think Education Programmes are important.

- Prison Programmes, especially vocational training can provide prisoners with skills but other types of employment training aimed at enhancing employability (such as job application skill, CVs, rehabilitation of offenders act) are required.

- The Tasmanian Prison Service is working towards a system of Prisoner Management that highlights rehabilitation and encompasses restorative justice principles. It is vital for the success of such a system to have prisoners engaged in industrial programs and employment. However, I don’t believe that such initiatives can alone cause a prisoner to rehabilitate. Adequate support networks programs to address offending behaviour, appropriate health treatment, educational opportunities and systems to address other risks and needs all play a part in successful offender management.

- These programs can contribute meaningfully to reformation (if properly run) but they are not adequate by themselves to achieve reformation on a wide scale basis.

- Computer training, DTP operator, Screen Printing, TV/Video repairing, Maintenance of Zerox, Fax etc.
In over 30 years of experience it has been seen that very few Industrial Training Programmes in Correctional Institutions that have much, if any, impact on “So Called” rehabilitation and reformation of the individuals in them. Most such Programmes are run for the correctional officials for their own interests rather than for any impact on the Correctional Clients. Occasionally, an inmate in a prison or other correctional facility will learn a trade like cooking, that can be used on the outside once the inmate is paroled. Rarely we find a Correctional Counseling Programs that had much impact on the life the individuals will lead on the outside of the institution. Counseling is done strictly for assisting the inmates to adapt to the Correctional institution. Such adaptation is typically antithetical to modification of the behaviors of inmates once they are released from confinement.

Not completely adequate, Need educational program, treatment Programs to support housing, employment after release.

General Education, College Courses, Counseling, Group Therapy, Computer Training, Health and Physical Conditioning, Diet and Nutrition Courses, Yoga and meditation, life Skills, Financial Management.

Current Programs are good but reach so few inmates as to be useless.

Vocational Education is an excellent idea but alone is not sufficient to achieve rehabilitation. It is often a necessary precondition, but other things such as Community Support once the offender is released are also necessary.

There are two advantages to programs like this, one is that inmates learn work skills and other habits that will help them in the “Free World” Two, the technical programs should have some basis for a job in the free world. For example, Most prisons here in the states have welding programs, yet few welders are hired. Programs such as building custodians, Computer work etc. seen to make more sense.

Programs are often inadequate and are too often designed simply to keep inmates busy. It is important that programs teach inmates useful skills that will be in demand and that will assist the inmate in being successful in the community. It is also necessary that there be
appropriate planning. Prior to release and Follow-up once the inmate is released to support reintegration. More focus needs to be placed on social or life skills, as well as counseling and support designed to help them cope with the prison experience and like on the outside.

- I do not think that prison programs are adequate for rehabilitation and reformation process. The research literature in the United States suggests that Prisons do not reform inmates, In fact prisons themselves have been breeding grounds for crime. What is needed is more alternatives to incarceration for non violent and non serious offenders. More Community based programs and supervision is needed.

- My main research concerning prisons was conducted in Israel and I believe that part of the programs are adequate and some –not. Basically the programs need more professional instructors and Guidance+ aftercare supervision and education (In the Community). In addition, more emphasis should be invested in Computer related jobs. Lastly much more time, energy and money should be invested in anti-drugs programs emphasizing the after care treatment.

- Most of the programs are useful as they teach a trade. There are two problems in my mind, though First, Some of the programs prepare inmates for jobs that they can not hold once out of prison because they are felons. Also, some of the jobs are in very little demand on the outside. More needs to be done to make sure that the programs in prison are related to high demand programs that felons can hold.

- Industrial training sometimes means teaching inmates how to obtain employment (e.g. interview process) and sometimes refer to teaching them how to work on an industrial assembly line like a factory? In the United States, the Southern farms generally emphasize agriculture labour, but this labour for punishment and for productivity of the prison itself, not necessarily for the inmate’s benefit. Around the other parts of the United States, the use of many kinds of rehabilitation programs, such as group counseling, drug treatment and drug education (prevention), basic job skills and academic education (high school and college for inmates). Organized meditation programs are relatively rare in US prisons. The use of short term correctional boot camps for some younger offenders: these are based on a military model and have had mixed results on recidivism.
-most of the training programmes in prison only comprise very easy tasks which do not prepare the detainees for the time following the imprisonment. The rehabilitation process is not supported, especially, if those programmes are addicted to the economic situation outside the prisons and people become unemployed like they have already been for a long time. It would be helpful to offer internships which could help the convicts with finding out their real abilities e.g. working with wood.

- Adequate funding for the existing to enable all prisoners take advantage and acquire some profitable skills before leaving prisons. General research literature does not suggest that educational and employment training programmes are sufficient to reduce recidivism. Good supplements include cognitive- behavioural programs and others that build personal and interpersonal skills.

- Programmes can theoretical be successful with non violent offenders if they teach useful skills. For instance, in the US the use of convicts to paint license plates and make mailboxes. There are no long term prospects for released offenders based on these skills.

- Cognitive behavioural training

1.5.2 Perception about necessity to motivate the convicts towards education, meditation, moral teaching, industrial training etc for the reintegration into the society.

- Mental Health, Medical Health, Life skills training, drug/alcohol treatment, family budget etc.

- Teaching them about ethics
- Assisting them with housing, post release
- Assisting them to secure employment post release
- Parent education for those prisoners who are fathers
- Comprehensive preparation for release information programme

- Role of institute is different
- *Involve the Community where they (Prisoners) organizing for release and supervision. Teach family, parenting and respect Programmes.*

- *The Environment of prison makes it impossible to meet any of these goals. One possible solution is to make shorter by harsher sentences (prison is for punishment) and attempt to rehabilitate in the community. Of course, there are hard core criminals for whom there is little hope of positive socialization. These should be treated humanely in secure facilities for long periods of time.*

- In order to impact on an offender’s potential for reintegration programs must be designed to reduce an offenders’ risk of re-offending. To do this successfully treatment programs must be provided to meet the individual needs of the offender. In some cases this means a variety of Programmes to each offender such as educational upgrading, substance abuse treatment, psychological counseling and other specific programs as anger management.

- To provide programs specific to meet individual offender needs, not only do a variety of programs have to be in place, but there is also a requirement for a comprehensive and scientific risk and needs assessment to be completed on each offender on admission.

- In US ex-inmates and parolees carry a stigma (ex-offender or ex-convict) and thus it is very difficult to completely reintegrate a former prison inmate into society and if they’ve never been incarcerated. Rather, they mostly take mental jobs, sometimes set up for them by their parole officers. Executive pardons are relatively rare so the criminal record remains a serious issue for the ex-offender. *Some rehabilitation programs work for some types of offenders some of the time.* There is no panacea program for large categories of offenders. This is also be evident to mention that the society may not want rehabilitation to be the absolute priority; social defense (incapacitation), retribution, and deterrence all remain very important correctional goals. Many would argue these take priority over rehabilitation, through rehabilitation is making a political come-back in the United States. *You may want to explore the politics of rehabilitation in many countries. This is more interesting to know “what works”*
In Germany, an increasing number of alternative institutions to the imprisonment in general are established (institutions, which help to avoid pretrial detention and also imprisonment after the main negotiation, these possibilities are often particularly dedicated for young offenders); in Hesse, Germany, the implementation of electronic monitoring instead of an imprisonment or pre-trial detention started a few years ago, the scientific companionship is conducted.

Psychological reorientation and social re-engineering

Motivation is not the key issue, but rather skills, resources and opportunity.

Supervise them and keep them away from criminal peers when they leave prison.

Motivational interviewing, structured social learning programmes, and programmes that target criminogenic needs areas (e.g. anti social attitudes, value beliefs, peers, substance abuse etc.

Perception about, what changes are needed for convicts and as well as in the society for making their place again in the society

• The Changes need for convicts involve major changes for society. More effort should be paid to changing the conditions (environment) of inmates, most of whom come from dysfunctional neighborhoods in this country.

• Society must become more prepared to help convicts reintegrate into the community, prepare to take up the rehabilitative opportunities which are offered to them.

• Attitudinal Change is the important one that must be linked to- Prisoners must learn to respect how their victims felt

• Whereas much as possible programs for offenders should be provided in the community. To do this a gradual, structured release system, such as parole, needs to be in place. The key aspect here is that an offender is released only if it is determined that he/she will not present a risk to the community. Further, a structure, supervised
release provides for a gradual reintroduction of an offender into the community. This allows the release to be monitored while providing a resource to the offender should he/she encounter problems in the community.

- Regarding violent criminals no surety who are incarcerated in secure prisons. Again, protecting society should be the priority. Active promotion of meditation and restorative justice programs in the community for non serious, non violent offenders (especially juveniles). Community meditation center and program development is needed for this area.

- More offers concerning education and work

- Social reengineering to eliminate the circumstances that took them to jail in the first place.

- It varies greatly according to the nature and history of the offender, in general, criminal thinking styles and habits may need change, personal and interpersonal skills, and transition support and opportunities are needed.

- Reduce risk factors

Perception towards new policies like minimum wages for convicts would help them

- Minimum wages would not be a bad beginning. Many inmates do not appreciate the value of work and the discipline that it takes to do it. Ultimately, any job an inmate with industrial skills attains has to pay enough for the inmate and his family to survive.

- Minimum wages would be helpful, but probably prohibitive because of the cost involved

- Need to develop a Comprehensive Reducing Reoffending Strategy

- Role of institute is different

- In Australia all prisoners are paid unless they refuse to work. Wages are not normal outside wages but are incentives to work in prison. This is not a new policy here it has
been the case for a long term. Before wages sweets and tobacco was issued to prisoners.

- Radical changes is necessary. Governments do not have the will to do what is really necessary.
- Minimum Wages Programs can present a problem in that they are generally provided for participation in industrial, production types programs only. This creates a disincentive for offenders to participate in programs to address the problems which resulted in their incarceration such as substance abuse treatment and other counseling programs
- I don’t think that minimum wages are particularly rehabilitative but more a Human Rights
- I agree that a minimum wages structure is a strong incentive to positive behaviour, and coupled with a **progressive disciplinary system that allows for short term loss of privileges (2 days to 2 weeks) will better behaviour** and increased responsibilities by the inmates.
- They will clearly see that their behaviour is tied to their income, as well as access to visits/ television/ freedom of movement etc. Positive reinforcement of good behaviour by prison management through better jobs, access to education etc. will also show inmates that they can progress to better things.
- Prisoners generally work within prison premises although some prisoners work in the community under supervision on projects that contribute to public good. Any commercial contract involving prison labour (whether in the public or privately managed prison) is primarily designed to give meaningful work experience under competitive conditions to prisoners.
- Prisons do not compete for work that would otherwise be performed in the local community and would therefore take jobs away from law-abiding citizens. Prison work is consequently generally in short supply and obtaining suitable work for prisoners is an ongoing challenge to prisons.
- Prisoners are paid under a gratuities system and rewards attendance and work performance. **Prisoners currently earn gratuities of between $19 and $44 per week.** While gratuities may be well below the minimum rates of pay in the community they are not exploitative and work is not afflictive.
- The level of gratuities is established with regard to the fact that prisoners are prisoners and are not require to meet the normal costs associated with living in the community.
They are provided with accommodation, meals, clothing, recreation facilities and a range of other services including medical, dental and other services.

- Yes, I think it will help the convicts to understand the Cognitive Link
- Labour 
  
- Salary

- Prison wages are very low and aimed at providing prisoners with resources to purchase items while in prison. Incentive Systems (with wages linked to prison behaviour, including a willingness to address offending) may be more effective. Work release schemes may be helping in enabling prisoners to continue to support their families or preparing them for their return to society and employment on release.

- Minimal wages for prison work would help convicts be in a better position to live independently. Once released but this policy would need to be confirmed with a comprehensive approach including such things as job placement and employment retention counseling.

- More than the minimum wages is the need to assist convicts with obtaining positions of value in the community that will encourage them to embrace the values of the community. Work needs to be gratifying and productive of self worth. Incarceration of individuals.

- Policies which allow some supervision of reentering offenders—so that additional services can be provided such as help in locating employment and housing.

- Minimum wages helps as does maintaining a saving account for release.

- Job placements in skilled occupations, lots of treatment, better access to housing, educational services, childcare, medical services.

- Definitely minimum wages.

- The advantages of minimum wages or free world wages is that it provides a “nest eggs” for the returning prisoners to get established.

- In my opinion, the key is helping convicts develop a range of resources (that could include a saving account made possible through wages) that will aid in helping them be successful in the community. However they must also have appropriate skills that will allow them to effectively use those resources if they are going to be successful.

- No, I don’t think that minimum wages will necessarily help. What convicts and poor people in this country need are living wages. Most people can not live adequately on minimum wages. They can not pay all their bills, support a family, and provide for adequate health care with minimum wages. In addition to living wages, we need to create jobs and provide adequate 21st centaury that will equip convicts to be
productive citizens in the society. We also need to do away with policies such as prohibiting felony convicts from voting.

- I doubt, these policies are implemented in different countries with no real affect on ex-offender's way of behaviour (however it doesn’t mean that it should be stopped) I assume that inmate should receive money for their work exactly as any other human being.
- Minimum wages would be fine, but there also needs to be more skilled jobs made available to convicts so they can see that, if they adapt well to society, that they can move up and make a better living.
- In the free community, a standard minimum wage is the law in the United States. Thus ex convicts working in the community after they have served their sentences must receive minimum wage by law. Within the prison, our inmates do not receive this and also it is doubtful that the American Public would support this. In fact in some state, inmates engage in penal labour without pay or for a few pennies an hour. Of course, in the internal prison economy, prices for commissary good are much cheaper than they would be in free society. That is, the internal prison economy for inmates is very different than the economy that American experience in their free communities.
- Sentence Execution Law in Germany comprises an extensive regulation of the wages for work or other occupations in prisons for convicts. The federal constitutional court decided in 1972 (BverG NJW 1972, 811) that every working convict has a claim to a wage payment for work done. Prisoners are to be put on a par with workers in normal life, considering however, that the average efficiency of working prisoners is about 10 to 20 % comprised with the business volume in the free economy.
- One study in US showed some positive effects that were offset by other associated problems.
- Minimum wages is not a much of an economic link to crime.
- It will have little effect until their anti social attitudes and values are addressed.

New Policies which can be adopted in Indian Prison context.

- Exploration in detail the politics of rehabilitation is needed.
- Public opinion about the role of rehabilitation within a punitive prison regime is of critical importance-every bit as important as finding rehabilitation programs that seem to reduce recidivism.
Distinguish between penal (punitive) labour and benevolent inmate job training for the inmate’s benefit.

The Model Jail, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

History and System of Model Jail, Lucknow

A new era of correctional reformation of prisoners began in Uttar Pradesh when the Lucknow central Jail was converted into Model Prison vide G.O. No. 1521/XXII-1714 (25)-1947 dated May 12, 1949. The present Model jail structure came into existence in 1949. The concept of generating self respect among prisoners, providing them training in various vocational trades, with a view to equipping them for economic rehabilitation and tuning them into law abiding citizens were highlighted in the establishment of Model Prison, under G.O. No. 1907/XII/1714 (26)-1947 dated September 2, 1949, the Government of U.P. gave the following directive:

“The Model Prison shall be developed on the lines of a self-sufficient colony with environment and working as similar to the outside world as possible. The inmates shall have perfect freedom to think and shape their lives as they like, taking only as much help as they choose from the officers who are to be their guide, friends and philosophers.”

Transfer of Prisoners to Model Prison

The selection and transfer of prisoners to Model Prison shall be made amongst the state class prisoners only and they shall transferred to Model Prison when they fulfill the following conditions:

(1) He has been observed in a central prison for at least six months.
(2) He is medically fit for hard labour
(3) He is neither above 40 years of age nor a juvenile below 21 years.
(4) His record in jail exemplary
(5) He has a home with strong family tie.

The senior superintendent of a central prison shall send a list in duplicate of all eligible prisoners who fulfill the aforesaid conditions to the Senior Superintendent, Model Prison for selection of suitable prisoners for wages schemes. Final orders for transfer of such prisoners shall be made by the Director General of Prisons, Lucknow. Any other information desired by the Senior Superintendent, Model Prison shall also be supplied to him. However, the Senior Superintendent, Model Prison shall also be entitled for screening of the suitable prisoner from central prisons at his own instance.

**Discipline and Night Watch**

Prisoners of the Model Prison, Lucknow should be given increasing freedom and their watch and ward reduced gradually in the following manner :-

(1) When a prisoner is received in Model Prison he should be kept under watch and ward of Convict Officers (Co’s) and C.N.Ws so long as he is not absorbed in the wages scheme.

(2) When a prisoner is absorbed in the wages scheme no prison officer-c.n.w, c.o. or c.w. should be kept to watch him while he is at work or at rest.

(3) When a prisoner becomes self-sufficient he should be allowed to sleep outside the barrack without watch and ward of convict officers.

(4) The prisoners of wages scheme at Model Prison, Lucknow who work at jail agriculture Farm (Now it has given to the govt. for Rally Place) now they work in sugarcane farm. Previously in Agriculture Farm prisoners were staying there day and night without watch and ward. They were reporting their attendance at unlocking and lock-up to jailor in charge of Ganga Bhawan. However the deputy jailor in charge was maintaining a locking and unlocking register at farm colony and report the entries daily to jailor of the model prison.

(5) No prisoner shall leave the premises without previous sanction by a competent authority nominated by the superintendent.

**Eligibility to work outside the prison**

Only those prisoners who fulfill the following conditions may be allowed to work outside the jail :-
(a) He has given ten satiates from amongst the convicts who have become self-sufficient.
(b) He has got family ties.
(c) He himself become self-sufficient inside the jail but this condition may be waived in case of the present population for six months or one year as the case may be to avoid initial difficulties which may otherwise come in the way.
(d) His conduct record in the jail is good.
(e) If eligible for release under Probation Act, he has completed half of the five years or 1/3 sentence including remission, whichever is less in the scheme.
(f) If in eligible release on probation he has at least served five years or half of the sentence including remission whichever is less.

Objective of Model Prison

The establishment of Model Prison, Lucknow as a new and novel scheme that aimed at developing a self-sufficient colony, with an environment and living, as similar to the world outside, as possible, where the convicts can earn wages, paid the cost of their living and administration back to state, and earned the highest privilege of living and moving freely outside the jail without any watch and ward by the day and night, could well be placed as culmination of the initial efforts of scientific research in the correctional field in Uttar Pradesh.

Administrative Functioning

To facilitate proper screening and progressive training, the jail is divided into three parts, the reception centre (Swagat Bhawan), Jamuna Bhawan and Ganga Bhawan. Swagat Bhawan is first stage of scheme and newly admitted prisoners are placed here under watch. The kinds of training imparted here are (a) Adult Education, (b) Convict teacher’s training (c) Nursing orderlies training. Adult education is divided into general education and vocational training. Half of the day is devoted to general education while other half is spent on vocational training. The duration of this programme is six months. General education is imparted in agriculture, cooking, social education, animal husbandry, co-operation, panchayat, physical training and cultural activities. Vocational training is imparted in cloth weaving, book-binding and chair weaving. At the end of the session, an overall assessment is made by the board consisting of superintendent, circle jailor, teachers and medical superintendent. The
board also takes into consideration the case history of each inmate, record of his conduct and behaviour in the jail.

On successful completion of adult education course, the inmates are transferred to next stage of the scheme which is Jamuna Bhawan. If the conduct and progress is found unsatisfactory, he is sent back to jail from which he is received. A well-behaved but unsuccessful inmates may be engaged on essential jail services.

The convicts who have passed High School are selected for convict teachers training course. It’s duration is three months. The standard of training is equivalent to that of a primary teacher teachers course. The subjects are similar to these meant for adult education, with the exclusion of hindi and maths. After completion of training nominal rolls of the convict teachers are forwarded to Inspector General of Prisons, who sanction their transfer to jails where their services are required.

The duration of nursing orderlies training is six months. Theoretical and practical training are imparted for three months each. The subject include hygiene, home-making, first aid and physiology. The theoretical and practical training are given in hospital enclosure under the guidance of Medical Superintendent of the jail. Under the orders of the Inspector General, prisons they are transferred to different jails for employment in jail hospitals.

The prisoners who are literate and have working knowledge of some trade, may be sent directly to Jamuna Bhawan. Assessment of conduct and progress of the latter class of prisoners can be done in Jamuna Bhawan. In Jamuna Bhawan the security is relaxed. Here the trade learnt by the inmate is thoroughly practised to gain proficiency so that it may earn to pay to government, his maintenance charges and save a little for his personal expenditure and needs.

The duration of training in Jamuna Bhawan ranges from six months to one year during which it is also observed that whether the inmate is suitable for absorption in Ganga Bhawan or not. When the authorities are satisfied that he has attained that degree of proficiency in his trade, as would enable him to earn sufficiently to pay his maintenance charges and accrual of reasonable amount of saving to his credit, then he sent to the third stage of the scheme, ganga bhawan. So far jamuna bhawan is essential for as it provides facilities for separating the
trained and literate prisoners from the learners in swagat bhawan and for allotting them fixed work and thereby measuring their ability for such work.

Ganga bhawan is the Model Prison proper. It is the embodiment of a self supporting colony with maximum freedom and minimum supervision. A circle jailor acts as a guide to inmates who are self-supporting. The relieve the state of burden of cost off their living during their stay in jail. They utilise their savings in buying necessary articles for themselves, as well as, sending remittance to their families.

Newly admitted prisoners are at first locked up in barracks. After some time, they are allowed to sleep at night in open barracks and during summer, outside the barracks. During the day and night they are allowed to work on trades in shifts or otherwise.

**Industrial Sector**

Following industries are established in Model Prison scheme.

**Powerloom Industry**

At present 30 powerloom machines are available for weaving cotton clothes. Do-sutti cotton cloth are manufactured here and supplied to central jail, fatehgarh for tent industry. Prisoner’s chaddar and gamcha are manufactured here. Cotton clothes are supplied to district jail, unnao for manufacturing prisoner’s clothing.

**Hand Made Paper Industry**

Old and waste cotton clothes, newspaper etc. obtained from different jails are used as raw material for this industry. Different items like register, file covers, slip book and plain papers are manufactured and supplied to different jails in U.P. as the raw material is obtained free of cost the handmade papers are quite cheap and durable.

**Tailoring Industry**
This industry is being utilised for stitching warders uniform, prisoner’s clothing, chadder, kurta, payajama, cap etc.

**Printing Press**

Printing press has been established in 1991-92. Only Offset printing press is available in the model prison. Printing press is being utilised for printing different items as per demands from various jails. The prisoners working in the printing press gets Rs. 30/- per thousand impressions.

**Electrician Training**

Prisoners are trained in the trade of Electrician. The unskilled prisoner gets Rs. 10/- per day wages.

The contribution of prisoner’s against their maintenance to the jail is Rs. 6.50/-. This interesting experiment not one marks a positive advance in the realm of penology but also makes a significant contribution to the public funds. The idea of prisoner maintaining himself in the jail is novel. It costs nearly Rs. 16.50/- per annum to the tax payer to maintain a prisoner in jail and it is a great thing to relieve him of this burden.

The saving effect through this method as followed

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**Production in Rupees**

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Agricultural Sector :-

Adjoining the jail premises on the south side there was fifty acres jail farm which is now converted into Ambedkar Rally Sathal. Prisoners constructed their huts for living by themselves only.

The main feature of the model prison has been the wages scheme wherein every inmate has to pay all expenses (maintenance cost) incurred on him by the state. All investments in his trade or agriculture was initially made by the state and annually recovered from his earning. This scheme always lacked funds because the earnings and profits become the money of the prisoner and the investment could not come from the total annual earnings of the prisoner. This scheme required huge funds which could not be had from state. At this stage it was thought that the funds be had from other agencies like state bank. But the bank authorities expressed inability to give finance unless it was a co-operative society. When the registrar co-operative society was approached who under then existing rule of the society refused to register it as prisoners could not become member of the society. At this juncture the bye-laws were amended vide notification no. 3837/c-1-7(7)/75 dated 29\(^{th}\) october,1975. The 22\(^{nd}\) november, 1975 was a great day for model prison when Adarsh Karagar Sewa Samiti Limited was registered.

State bank of India came forward and advanced loan for a tractor, pumpset and other agricultural equipment. Now the entire loan has been repaid off to financing bank and society is fully self-sufficient. The jail department has now given a tractor and sanctioned a tube-well. This is a landmark in the history of prisoner’s welfare scheme in Uttar Pradesh.

Recently the state Government taken it and build a Rally Place without making any arrangements for the prisoners.
Self Employment Scheme :-

Some shops have been constructed by the Department of Jail adjoining the premises of Sampurnanand Jail Training Institute and give to prisoners of Model Jail to run according to their choice. At present following shops are being run by the prisoners :-

  Tailoring Shop  
  Shoe Maker shop  
  Sasherman’s shop  
  Barber’s shop  
  Cycle repair shop  
  Betal shop  
  Tea stall

Prisoners are allowed to work on shops in the day time only without watch and ward.

Prisoners on Hire

At present forty prisoners of Model Jail are employed by the Indian Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow on the daily wages basis. The prisoners working in the institute were entitled to get Rs. 72.60 per day and bonus also which is now increased to Rs. 96 per day.

Nature and Status

Model prison is a least security prison. Here the security of the prisoners is being relaxed in stages and ultimately it is reduced to minimum. Therefore, model prison is a semi –open prison. The model prison shall have status of a central prison vide g.o. no 1521/XII-1714 (25)/1947 dated may 12, 1949.

Suggestions

The status and working conditions of the prisoners residing jail farm colony outside is exactly identical to that of a prisoner in camps. They get all the benefits from state like home leave, residing with their family etc. except the remission at par with a prisoner in camps. Therefore it is humbly suggested that the prisoner residing in jail farm colony should be allowed the remission facility at like prisoner in the camps.
Some Reformation, Correctional and Recreational Activities undertaken into the Model Jail

An Unique Experiment “Roshni ki Delheez”

Living between the walls of guilt and isolation” Roshni ki Delheez” means open meeting with the other side of life shown through the medium of Play of convicted persons. This unique experiment has been tested in the Rai Uma Bali Auditorium, Lucknow with the help of an NGO “Yavayar Rang Mandal” between 6 to 10 August 2001. In front of the general public 40 prisoners presented cultural programmes. The prisoners presented writing skills, acting, story writing, poetry, patriotic songs, qwali and handicrafts in the auditorium.

To enhance the capacity of prisoners talents and expressions a 40 days workshop was arranged by Yavayar organization for the rehearsal of prisoners at Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow.

Play written by a convict Babu Lal named “Jiski Lathi Uski Bhais” – which shows the real picture of society honored by Hon’ble Governor (Chief Guest) Justice Brigesh Kumar and Audience.

Introduction of Panchyat System in Prison Management:

Participation of convicts in prison management- on 13 Feb 2001 convicts (Bandi ) Panchayat was formed by the method of secret voting at Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow. Oath ceremony of post and its secrecy by one sarpanch and 4 panchs of the panchayat.

Delegation of more work to panchayat like :- Food Canteen management, Proper Medical Treatment for the sick prisoners, eradication of the addiction, cleanliness and environment of prison.

Bail system by 10 convicts for the watch of character of every prisoner who is day and night free, in case of prison crime system of justice in front of the punishing officer, safety of human rights of prisoners, combined study of the duties of citizens written in Article 51 A of the constitution, and preparation of proposals for the welfare programmes for the prisoners.
The schedule of general meeting of panchayat is once in a month and the selection of Superintendent as Chairman and Jailor as Vice – Chairman of Panchayat.

**Industrial Production**


**Table 3.8 Industrial Production in the last 5 Years (In Rs.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Powerloom</td>
<td>4915704.19</td>
<td>3842876.17</td>
<td>5097911.53</td>
<td>5061240.21</td>
<td>6730112.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>1404693.15</td>
<td>1304308.15</td>
<td>1148537.75</td>
<td>1865712.60</td>
<td>853018.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Hand Made Paper</td>
<td>194440.25</td>
<td>124607.17</td>
<td>86041.65</td>
<td>192352.95</td>
<td>90300.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
<td>243584.70</td>
<td>391610.62</td>
<td>596351.52</td>
<td>950678.57</td>
<td>919654.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Masala</td>
<td>427824.03</td>
<td>335886.50</td>
<td>142670.00</td>
<td>148591.60</td>
<td>132926.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6560.36</td>
<td>9810.70</td>
<td>52572.14</td>
<td>12641.87</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7192807.18</td>
<td>6019099.31</td>
<td>7124884.59</td>
<td>8231217.80</td>
<td>8725013.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Industrial Training**

According to the interest of the convicts in the industries in the prison an effort was made to make them economically self sufficient through the training through trainers.

**In the last 5 years (2007-2012) the number or trained convicts are as under :**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Trained</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Trained</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Power loom</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAND TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of prisoners working in different industries</th>
<th>Number of new trained prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>392</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details of Released Trained Prisoners

Vocational training given to the prisoners helped in the rehabilitation of prisoners.
By giving the proper wages in order to provide economic profit to the prisoners engaged in various prison industries.

To present the prisoner as an independent skilled worker in the society after release.

Details of the prisoners trained within 5 years are following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Powerloom</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tailoring</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hand Made Paper</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Printing Press</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td><strong>23</strong></td>
<td><strong>08</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocational Training : An innovative experiment**

Nehru Rojgar Yojana by Govt. launched to provide self employment to the unemployed youth of urban areas. In 2005, first time it was made available to the convict prisoners. The Training of Electrician (wireman) and plumber trade, a quarterly training programme was organized during 13 Dec 2006 to 12 Feb 2007 by transferring 5-5 prisoners from the central jails of the state to the Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow a batch of 30 prisoners were trained.

Under such scheme every trainer has been given a tool kit of Rs. 400/- and Rs. 500/- as honorarium. After training, such prisoners transferred according to the requirement of the work in different jails. Under this scheme to start an independent self employment after release, a loan of Rs. 5000/- subsidy.

**Training in Screen Printing: An innovative experiment**

Screen printing is comparatively most modern technique which is more profitable and a lucrative business for self employment. Availability of old printing system on the traditional Tradil Machine in the prison make it more convenient.
15 days Screen Printing Training organized with the help of Confederation of India Industries to provide the vocational training to prisoners. During 12 July 2007 to 27 July 2007 prisoners trained in printing of visiting cards, Greeting cards, Office pad etc.

**Computer Training to Prisoners**

First time in 2010 in the whole state, Computer Training was organized for the prisoners at Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow.

Starlite Foundation, Mumbai and NGO organized a 6 month computer training in Applications to the 13 Intermediate passed convicts of Adarsh Karagar. Training inaugurated on 10 March 2010. Organization provided two trainers and one computer to the prison. Every working day training programme organized for 2 hours per day within the prison. During training 2 convicts released and 10 convicts appeared in the examination. 6 out of 10 convicts passed in MS Word, MS Excel, MS Dos and Foxpro. Two convicts got 70% and 4 got more than 50% marks.

**Agricultural Production:**

Cooperative farming of convicts is popular only in Adarsh Karagar of Lucknow. Cooperative society of convicts registered as Adarsh Karagar cooperative service. Department allotted 50 Acres land for farming for convicts. Basic facilities for farming to convicts like Tractor, other equipments for irrigation, Tube well etc. but no other budgetary arrangement for them.

Society has right to build capital, participation in the profitability. Convict member pays their maintenance charges to the govt. arrangement of living of the families of the prisoners also in the Farm colony. Freedom to sell agriculture products in the Mandi of the city and housing colonies. Total profit distribution is like that 50% in the society’s account and rest 50% in the individual accounts according to their labour.
Details of profit earned and Maintenance charges given by them to Govt. is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Profit (In the account of Convicts)</th>
<th>Maintenance charges paid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007-2008</td>
<td>74332</td>
<td>13555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-2009</td>
<td>89348</td>
<td>16155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>213354</td>
<td>48659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>215693</td>
<td>48815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>233139</td>
<td>49053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Innovative experiment for the participation of Prisoners in the programmes of Educational Institutions.

Artistic presentation of skills of prisoners in the educational institutions. On 28th Nov. 2007 in Loreto Convent and on 28th Dec 2007 in Colvin Taluqdar’s College rhythm of Karagar Band in P.T., March Past, Parade of students in the Annual Day Function. Educational institutions paid honorarium of Rs. 2000/- and Rs.5000/- respectively to the Band party.

Fully job oriented Band Party of Adarsh karagar run by convicts only. On National festivals the participation of prisoner band in the march past of Police, PAC and Army. In 1957 Pipe band was converted into the Brass Band in 1996 with some financial help from government. For the Modernization of band like army band Department gave Rs.50,000/- assistance in 1999. Booking of Band for marriages and other ceremonies within the territory of city. During 2011-2012 Rs. 48000/- earned with the public booking.

Programmes of Prisoners at Raj Bhawan

Honorable Governor of U.P appreciated Band show in Educational Institutions. Governor invited Band party to the Raj Bhawan after watching the performance of the band at Colvin Taluqdar’s College on 28th Dec 2007. Welcome of Governor on this occasion of New Year on 1 Jan 2008, by the Band party consist of 13 convicts. “Ae mere watan ke logon………………” Sare Jahan se Achha Hindustan hamara…………………….” And “Jahan Dal-Dal per karti hai sone ki chiriya basera…………………” like patriotic songs
played by the band party. Honorable Governor rewarded them by giving one bookie and Rs 1100/- to every prisoner.

On 4th Jan 2008, New century started. All prisoners of Adarsh Karagar taken oath of Art. 51 regarding duties of the citizens. Governor directed to start reading of Article 51 at least once in a week into the prison.

**Competitions for Mental Development of prisoners**

Continuous effort to develop their minds and to increase the competition feeling different competition organized. Art, Essay, Debate competition organized with the help of Regional Broadcasting Directorate, Lucknow of Central Information and Broadcasting Ministry.

On 15 March, 2010 with the help of Regional Broadcasting Directorate, Lucknow a painting Competition on Topic” Apna Goan” : AIDS: Ek Janleva Bimari” for essay competition. Debates on “The contribution of prison industries in prisoners rehabilitation” and “Development of India through small scale industries” organized at Adarsh Karagar. Ist, IInd and IIIrd prize distribution among convicts. Drawing and Painting competition organized on the occasion of Independence Day 15-8-2010. “ National Unity and Integrity” “Vasudev Kutubkam” “ We and Environment” and “ Jails of 21st Century” were the topics. DG Prisons gave cash prizes of Rs.1800/- to the participants prisoners.

**Naturopathy and Yoga Training**

From 12-10-2010 Department of Social Work, Lucknow University and Naturopathy Camp organized. In which 30 males and 20 female prisoners trained for the treatment of physical and mental decease, change in negative approach, self realization, reduction in the aggressive behaviours, capacity of adjustment etc. through water exercises, Neti kunjal, yoga, pranayam and moral teaching on 15 feb 2011.

28 prisoners trained in ashtary yoga by the Shree Neelkanth Yoga Kendra, Lucknow in a one month camp. During 2 Jan 2011 to 21 March 2011, 40 women prisoners were trained in sahaj yoga by Smt. Nirmala Devi, Devi yoga Training Organization.
Dr. Yogiraj Tripathi of Shantikunj Haidwar trained 35 prisoners yoga, moral teaching and speech during 8 Dec 2008 to 7 Jan 2010.

Prajapati Brahmankumari Ishwari Vishvidyalaya and Global Hospital and Research Centre, Mount Abu together organized a workshop on de-addiction of tobacco through training on Rajyoga on 15 Oct 2010. Shri T.P. Singh Chairman, Yog Sadhak Samaj organized a workshop on natural medical treatment by tulsi and neem leaves.

**Conference of Released Prisoners:**

Started by Late Dr. Sampurnanand Former Chief Minister of U.P. arranged first conference of released prisoners in 1957. Second conference of released prisoners arranged on 31 Dec 1999 in Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow. The objective was to review the contribution of the different industrial trades in the rehabilitation of the released prisoners. Invitation given to 75 prisoners. 20 prisoners expressed their experience and realistic difficulties they faced after release.
Programme started with a Yajya. Doordarshan Artist Shri Bharti Srivastava and Shri Satish Chandra presented songs and Bhajans followed by lunch. This was an inspiration for the prisoners and staff of prison.

**Independence feeling among women prisoners:**

The feeling of depression and discrimination and lost of identity of women prisoners. They are also ignored by relations and blood relations after entering into the prison- Even in few cases no person came for meeting since years. They also can’t avail parole. Psychiatrist suggested to change in the life style. On 10th Oct 2009 Jail administration experimented the visit of women prisoners to the Zoo. Once in a month a group of 20 women prisoners with their children, every second Saturday visited to the Zoo and local public gardens of the city. Local Govt. gave free service for them like boating, entertainment etc. On 26th Aug 2010 on the festival of Raksha Banbhan 20 women prisoners tied the thread to Governor and requested for the security and safety of women. Governor also given the consent. On 22nd Jan 2010, Honorable Governor invited on the dinner to the prisoners on the occasion of the marriage of his son.
Family Counseling Centre and Legal Literacy Camp for women prisoners:

With the help of NGOs Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi gave the permission for family counselling Centre on 28th Oct 2001. Nari sewa samiti, NGO established first Family Counselling Centre at Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow. Two women counsellor appointed by the family counselling centre they taught about the re-binding of family relations, regular contact with home, to eradicate the illegal encroachment, to re-bind the breaking relationship with husband and wife. Till 31st march 2010 some success achieved. On 18th march 2010, Legal literacy camp was organized with women cell, SSP, Psychiatrist and Psychologist given the knowledge about the laws regarding marriages, child labour, dowry, women property, rape and labour laws. To reduce the stress some psychological methods adopted.

Vocational Training to Women Prisoners:

In the year 2008 under the Nehru Rojgar Yojana, 30 women prisoners trained in tailoring and embroidery trades for 3 months. Every women prisoners given Rs. 750/- Honorarium. In 1999, Hobby classes started for women prisoners in Nari Bandi Niketan, Lucknow. Self Employed Women Association (SEWA) given 2 months training to 16 women prisoners in Chicken Embroidery.

Starlite Foundation an NGO of Mumbai gave training of tailoring and embroidery to 25 women prisoners. In year 2010, Food Processing Department of Govt. gave training to
prepare jam, jelly, pickles, sauce and murabba to 25 women prisoners a month. They got the orders from general public. One extra skilled opened a door of income generating activity.

**Training for the Women Prisoner by IGNOU**

IGNOU registered 21 convict women prisoners for the 6 monthly certificate course on food and nutrition. For that scheme SSP Adarsh karagar appointed as Director. The course fee was Rs. 400/- per women prisoner and that was arranged by an NGO Nari Sewa Samiti I.E. Rs 8500/-. The starting of this course proposed from last week of July,2010. Before starting the course, I was transferred from the organization.

**Positive Change in the attitude of Prisoners through Meditation**

Regular exercises like Asans, Pranayam, Dhyan, Upasana, etc. The distribution of good literature for the self study during leisure time. In between programmes of Yajya, Deep Yajya, Joint Prayer, Arti etc.


**Marriage of Prisoners**

Consent Healing Process- mean better faith in the humanity which realize them about their responsibilities, a new experiment- Prisoner marriage. On 24th March 2009, at Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow the marriage ceremony of a lifer Mahboob with a bride of a well off
family Raisa. Barat started from the jail. The barati prisoners danced on the rhythm of jail band with the jail officers and staff.

Senior Superintendent of Prison completed all duties from groom party. The whole society became witness through the mean of electronic and print media. Again on 6 July 2000 the repetition of that achievement of 25 March 2009 but the actors were different. The groom was a released lifer Santosh and the bride was women jail warder Ranjana.

The feeling was behind both the event was that may be the jail department is not directly associated with the responsibilities but this is not a jail but a home and ask to integrate that society which sees it as negligence, fear and negative. This effort may work as a milestone.