ABSTRACT

The present work is an attempt at an in-depth study of THE THEORY, EXPERIENCE AND TRENDS IN OPEN PENO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH A FUNCTIONAL STUDY OF THE SAMPURNANAND CAMPS IN THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH. The present researcher is aware that a considerable amount of research on prisons and prisoners exists. After a survey of these research studies the researcher came to the conclusion that while there have been a large number of studies on prisons and prisoners from sociological and psychological points of view, there is yet to be a comprehensive study of open peno correctional institutions and their in-mates from legal point of view and comparative social and economic cost benefit analysis and this is the task that the present enquirer has taken in hand.

BOOK ONE

It deals with the theory of open peno correctional institutions. Chapter I is the statement of the problem of study and includes the rationale, concept, research and delimitation of the area of study alongwith the utility of correctional research.

Chapter II opens with (a) the Philosophy of correction. Firstly, the existentialist approach topenology of Jean Paul Satre, Alburt Camu. Secondly, Marxists' justification of punishment. Thirdly, current legal debates on punishment with
special reference to Jerome Halls' six elements of punishment and Louis Swartz's definition of punishment.

In (b) Goals of Punishment - REHABILITATION with Morris's concept, DETERRENCE with its criticism, RETRIBUTION - the return of normative theme as considered by Mac Cormic, Cohen, Jerome Hall, H.L.A. Hart, Henry Hart, Helen Silving have been included.

Chapter III reviews the history of research about prisons and prisoners in general and prisoners' feelings of (1) anxiety, insecurity and guilt, (2) their self-concept and self-esteem and (3) their attitude towards their family, co-inmates, authorities and society.

Chapter IV reviews the history, origin and development of the open peno correctional philosophy incorporating the 19th century efforts, various international committees, commissions and seminars and several United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders which drafted the Standard Minimum Rules (1965-69) for open peno correctional institutions.

BOOK TWO

It deals with the experience and trends in open peno correctional institutions. Chapter I comprises of experiments abroad and deals with seven such experiments in (1) Wales, (2) Australia, (3) Andaman Nicobar, (4) U.S.A., (5) Belgium, (6) Sweden and (7) France.

Chapter II comprises of experiments of open peno correctional institution and discusses Indian open peno correctional institutions.

Chapter III covers the patterns and practices of open peno correctional institutions in India regarding (i) selection and suitability of prisoners, (ii) nature and condition of work and employment for prisoners (iii) educational and recreational programmes, (iv) special privileges and amenities, (v) physical needs of prisoners (vi) discipline (vii) visits and communications and (viii) employment and location.

Chapter IV relates to the institutional personnel, their past, present and future and includes the recommendations of various expert committees to improve their conditions of service etc.

BOOK THREE

It deals with the functional study of Sampurnanand camps in the State of Uttar Pradesh, Model Prison, Kishore Sadan.
Chapter I covers the history of early experiments of open penal correctional institutions in Uttar Pradesh known as Sampurnanand camps organized at 1) Chakiya, 2) Naugarh, 3) Shahgarh 4) Sarnath, 5) Nanak Sagar and 6) Majhola.

Chapter II describes the structure and functioning of working open penal correctional institutions in Uttar Pradesh. viz. Sampurnanand Camps at Sitarganj (Nainital) and Gurma Markundi (Mirzapur), Model Prison - Open Annexy (Lucknow) and Kishore Sadan (Juvenile Home, Bareilly).

It highlights their objectives, land, building, industry, agriculture besides the number of admissions, escapes, releases, suitability and selection of inmates, geographical position and administration of camps, special privileges to inmates e.g. remission, leave, home leave, wages earned and cost defrayed by inmates, and problems of camps.

Chapter III gives comparative study of the inmates of Sampurnanand Camp, Ghurma (Mirzapur) and Central Prison, Varanasi and Sampurnanand Camp Sitarganj (Nainital) and Central Prison, Bareilly and their efficacy in the attitudes and behaviour-modification of inmates.

BOOK FOUR

It is the concluding part of the study and proposes suggestions in different areas to make the open penal correctional institutions more efficacious and purposive.
Chapter I covers wide range of suggested areas viz. (i) work projects, (ii) responsibility for custody, security and treatment of prisoners, (iii) custodial considerations, (iv) method of inmate selection, (v) medical services, (vi) wages and other incentives for inmates, (vii) restricting unsupervised contacts with the public, (viii) accounting procedure, (ix) personnel, (x) public relations, (xi) emergencies, (xii) remission, (xiii) premature release (xiv) leave, (xv) letters, (xvi) punishment, (xii) size of institutions (xviii) staff approach, (xix) educational programme, (xx) community contact, (xxi) model prison manual, 1970, (xxii) interstate study team report, (xxiii) clearcut scope, purpose and objective, (xxiv) use of camp device, (xxv) use of incentive techniques, (xxvi) special services provided for inmates, (xxvii) new camps – mobile or permanent (xxviii) Model camp plan, (xxix) community contact, (xxx) diversified work, (xxx) day release system, (xxxii) wage rationalization, (xxxiii) exclusive work by inmates, (xxxiv) family visits and (xxxv) discipline.

APPENDICES


II. Second Inter State Study Team (1971-72) on Indian Open Prisons – Extracts of Report.

III. Government administrative orders regulating the open peno correctional institutions in the State of Uttar Pradesh.