CHAPTER - IV

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE INMATES IN THE JAIL
As has been stipulated, the central objective of the establishment of prisons is to keep the prison inmates in a quiet and secure environment for some time. This is to eschew their dangerous activities within the community.

If this is the right motive, the need also arises for the society to create some facilities that will determine the future of the prisoners before release. Joseph (1962), opines "treatment is an empty symbol, if it is used to designate actions which lack in substance, such as diagnostic skill and leadership ability to influence individuals or group to accomplish a specific objective." Reformation and rehabilitation of prisoner may mean in simple words an attempt to find a possible outlet within the institution to inculcate and encourage the inmate to do something useful for his future betterment. Bearing this subjective view in mind, many Penologists were convinced that idleness in prisons is a contributing cause of riots and other disturbances, homo-sexuality and feelings of bitterness and hostility toward society.²

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The United Nations Minimum Standard Rules for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Prisoners (1955), articles 65-66 state, "the treatment of persons sentenced to imprisonment or a similar measure shall have as its purpose, so far as the length of the sentence permits to establish in them the will to lead law-abiding and self-supporting lives after their release and to fit them to do so. The treatment shall be such as will encourage their self-respect and develop their sense of responsibility. To these ends, all appropriate means shall be used including religious case in the countries where this is possible, education, vocational guidance and training etc. in accordance with the needs of the individuals.\(^3\)

The above principles were mapped out by the United Nations Committee on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders as far back as 1955. The opinion of reformation and rehabilitation is also that of the prisoners lodged inside the walled world. The end may be achieved by keeping close

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attention on the convicted inmate, his personal dignity and character, and by providing him with the opportunity to get himself reformed within the confined environment.

The unique function of the houses of correction will not be merely punishment but in addition, reformation, re-socialization and correction of the individual convicted by all means deemed necessary. As stated by Donald (1956), "Prisons are now expected to engage inmates in production, house-keeping, maintenance, educational and treatment activities, while at the same time efficiently repressing them." However, supporting this notion of the functions of prisons as of now, Vilain XIII, was very eloquent on this subject of work. Vilain upheld that work must be regular, yield a certain income to the prisoner and be carried out so as to interest him in which case he will be able to continue after his discharge in the trade he has learned in the prison. But Villain XIII opposes heavy monotonous and futile occupations. Reckless (1971) opines that the medical, academic, vocational, recreational and religious programmes

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have a rehabilitative skill and interests. In obvious common sense, the positive era applied labour in custody either simple or hard, as a means of punishment. Emphasis was laid rigidly on hard, monotonous, unproductive labour. All efforts were made to make it unpleasant and uncomfortable labour. But with the period of reformation, labour to the inmate is used not as an end in itself but as a means to achieve certain objectives such as mastery of skills from the individual. This way the prisoner knows some craft before release. The prisoner is assumed to have got some knowledge of some available craft or trade which will sustain him after release.

So in India prisoners are looked after right from the first day of imprisonment. The inmates are provided with some skillful jobs in the jails, especially the Central Jails. These facilities which are so provided to the inmates normally help them to learn handiwork or craftwork in the prison, besides the work they already know, if any. In the teaching of these crafts no discrimination is made between those who are sentenced to simple imprisonment with less work or hard labour.

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with heavy work. Reformation philosophy encourages all to know and learn something instead of keeping idle.

It is the major concern of this particular chapter of the present study to explore and bring to notice those facilities which the inmates are offered in the present jail and also to know how the inmates adjusted themselves to develop their self interests in regard to learning and understanding the crafts. Significantly, there is no scientific approach in assigning the trades to the inmates. Instead, traditional methods are used. That is, the imprisoned individual inmates are assigned to the work which their physical appearance appeared to suit according to the prison officials.

However, we will continue at this stage to consider all the treatment programmes which are provided to inmates in the Hindalga Central Jail at Belgaum.

The following are the programmes as they are recorded in the official jail register.

1) Carpentry section
2) Weaving/Dyeing section
3) Tailoring section
4) Mochi or Shoe-making section
5) School section
6) Washing/Dry Cleaning section
7) Agricultural section
8) Kitchen section
9) Hospital facilities
10) Recreational facilities
11) Visitor and wages
12) Show room

1. Carpentry Section

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skill Level</th>
<th>Semi-skilled</th>
<th>Helpers</th>
<th>Saw-Operator</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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This is one of the training sections of the convicted individual inmates in the Hindalga Central Jail at Belgaum. Here, the convicted inmates are trained to learn the trade through the assistance of other fellow-inmates and the prison supervisors in charge of the section. There are two prison officials in charge of this section to see that the work is done and the inmates are trained.

The total number of prisoner's work force in this section is as shown in the above sketch. They are twenty-four in all,
10 inmates are skilled workmen, eight are semi-skilled workmen, four are helpers and lastly two saw-operators. These are how they are classified in the jail roster. The inmates are also paid some part of their earnings for the work that is done in the section.

The salary of the skilled workman is Rs.3/- per day, Rs.1.50/- being credited to his account and the remaining being paid to him not in cash but in the form of a coupon which he can exchange for anything he wants in the store inside the jail. What is credited to his account is paid to him on his release or in an emergency.

The semi-skilled workmen and saw-operators are paid Rs.2/- each on any working day, while the helper sometimes receives Rs.2/- as well. However, the same system of payment is applicable to all of them. When there is no work in the section, they are not paid anything even though they spend the entire day in the section. But normally they are assigned to other general work in the compound in case there is no work for them. This section starts operation every day in the morning at 7.30 a.m. and goes on until 10.30 a.m. when there is a short interval, before they resume at 12.00 noon and work till 4.30 p.m. The inmates are assigned some specific amount
of work to be accomplished in two or three days every week. According to the jail supervisor in charge of the section, they are supposed to do 3 to 4 chairs and one table in two days time without fail unless there is shortage or lack of material to use i.e. wood, nails etc. The necessary materials used in this section are being supplied by the Government and it is the government in turn that buys large portions of the items produced in the jail, although, private individuals and companies can also book their orders through the superintendent's office to the sales manager. The supervisor-in-charge always ensures that they maintain the quality of the goods manufactured so that they will attract customers from outside.

The inmate has no choice in the Hindalga Central Jail in the assignment of work. It is the duty of the Jail authority to allot, the inmates have usually no choice. Otherwise they have a tendency to show indifference to the work allotted. It takes sometime but adjustments wherever possible are made, the inmates to any section he feels like. As per the information gathered, most of the skilled workmen in the section got their experience there only, they had no previous knowledge of carpentry before their conviction. Moreover, they are serving
life sentences, two or three of them had already spent 9 years each in the Central Jail and doing the carpentry job. The prison supervisor is just there, as figure-head, his main concern is to take note of what is supplied and the work completed correctly every day. Otherwise all activities are executed by the senior prisoners in the section. They know what to do and how to do it, but in case the supervisor is not available, they do pretend to work and waste materials.

These skilled work-men teach any new comer or a fresher to the section. Most of them started as helpers in the section and when they pick up interest, they are absorbed to learn the trade. One thing to be noted is that those serving hard labour sentences are given more amount of work each day as per the instruction of higher officials.

At the end of their sentence, the experienced workmen are issued certificate for the trade they had mastered in jail. This would help them to search for a job or work on their own. Some times they are also given loans if they have good character records to start a business of their own.

2. WEAVING/DYEING SECTION

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SKILLED</th>
<th>SEMI-SKILLED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>80</td>
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A prison as a correctional institution maintained and run by the government in order to provide welfare requirements of the inmates. The institution, therefore, is committed at least theoretically to welfare activities of the maladjusted persons in the society and as such is treated as one of the welfare institutions in the society.

The weaving/dyeing is another important section in the Central Jail under study. Therefore there is provision to teach skills in various types of weaving/dyeing for a majority of jail inmates. This section is composed of seven different sub-sections under the general management of one senior prison official. His role daily is to assign work to the inmates, check when they report to their various working centres, check both completed and un-completed work, and do the necessary recording work. This section contains a large workforce in the jail. At the time of conducting this study, there were a total number of eighty (80) inmates, serving various terms of sentences. But those who are assigned rigorous and hard labour are more, and the work here is very tedious and monotonous.

As the above sketch shows, forty-five (45) inmates are skilled workmen, while thirty-five (35) of them are
semi-skilled workmen. They said they tried to acquire the skill in the jail, though they were mostly farmers and daily labourers before imprisonment. They work from 7.30 to 10.30 a.m. and from 12.00 noon to 4.30 p.m. The precise quantity of hard work to be done every day cannot be fixed by the Supervisor in advance but the workers are expected to do something. Secondly the inmates weaving in this section depend on the machine mostly which must be in good condition and supply of powers to operate the machines. Above all, the inmates are paid some amount as per the rules and regulations of the prison. The skilled operators are paid Rs.2/- each day and the semi-skilled workmen Rs.1/- each. The same mode of payment is being maintained throughout the jail.

The machines, instruments, tools and techniques in this section are supplied by the government and some are supplied by private donos. During the time of this study there were 90 machines, 30 handlooms in this section. Whatever they produce here, all or part thereof are sold to government departments. Private individuals who are interested to procure the items, always approach the prison official in charge of sales i.e. the sales manager. They weave carpets of different sizes involving multiple colours and designs.
The weaving/dyeing section are together one. All the thread they use in the carpet section must undergo dyeing by the dye unit. The prison inmates here are responsible to colour any thread according to the wish of the supervisor before they pass it on to the unit that requires it. Similarly the chemicals that are used for the purpose of dyeing, are supplied to the prison authorities by the Government. The unit also, produces other useful items such as soap tablets, phenyle i.e. disinfectants etc. for their own use within the jail institution. They also supply these items to government departments and other sub-jails in the state. This section is lucrative financially to the jail authorities. The inmates did not disclose to the researcher the amount they realise monthly. The officer said, they made "reasonable amount monthly".

Prisoners in this unit in the Central Jail are very industrious about their work assignment, although one may agree that the nature of the work requires it. As a good gesture to the inmates of the jail, at the time of their final release from the institution, those with good working experience and good character while still in the jail house were awarded "Experience Certificate" of the trade mastered.
It is generally assumed that the certificate issued will help the inmate to get employment wherever necessary to keep him away from crime again. What remains to their credit is given to them on the discharge day to manage with until they get a job.

3) Tailoring Section

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<tr>
<th>Skilled</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>5</td>
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Reformation and rehabilitation of the individual prisoners cannot just occur within twinkling of an eye. It needs perseverance on the part of both i.e., the prison officials and the prisoners themselves. A criminal's whole attitude to life has to change, if he is to adjust to society.

In order to rehabilitate or resocialize the criminal, all available means and opportunities must be used to coerce the inmate and master plans prepared to change his old way of living in free society. The prison environment is not likely to be too conducive in the beginning since they are committed and confined there against their wishes, though with time most of them learn to accept it.
Here at the Hindalga Central Jail handiwork (crafts) are being taught to the individual inmates as per the interest of the prison officials and not of the inmates. As is the order, the section is headed and controlled by one Prison Official with tailoring knowledge or experience. The prisoners are assigned to the section by the prison official. The officer is always present in the morning to check in the individual inmates working in the section. After taking note of their presence in the tailoring section, he assigns to them the day's work followed by necessary instructions regarding the work given to them to perform. He comes again at the closing time, i.e., check out of the individual inmates from the section. He examines the work he had assigned to them, those completed and not completed and the day is over for him.

At the time of conducting this study in the jail, there wore four (4) sewing machine and one zig-zag machine and other materials for the purpose of sewing. There are only five (5) inmates working in the section. They are skilled workmen, they had acquired the skill before they were sentenced. Being in jail, they work in the section of tailoring to pass their time, not to learn tailoring. The Jail official entrust the affairs of the section to the hands of one senior prisoner in his absence.
The investigator enquired why only five inmates were allowed to work in the section. The answers varied: the prison official said the inmates did not value tailoring work as something essential, as something that would help them after release. Rather they opted for big things. When the researcher interrogated the inmates themselves, they strongly denied it, that the prison official did not want to take any responsibility to spend time in the section and show them how to stitch. But he normally passed on the order given to him by the higher ups. On the first day they ask those who know how to stitch. Based on that, when one inmate is finally discharged they will look for the next to replace him.

The five (5) workmen share any given or assigned work proportionately so that they will have something to do for the day. They resume their duty as usual and they are paid as in the other sections. They work here and in any other sections as per the prison rules and regulations. They must work every day except on some important holidays and Sundays. If there is no availability of work on one or two days, they will be assigned to general duties or other sections to help.

The supervisor stresses primarily on quality stitching and neatness to avoid rejection by those who place the order.
The next is readiness to work always as long as they have work to do. They are asked to stitch two shirts and two pairs of pants each day, this is not the basic minimum, since it is the machine that determines how fast the work will proceed. The quantity of work assigned to them may also be increased when there is greater demand.

Government supplied all the material required since government department uniforms are stitched in the jail. The Government again pays a small subsidiary amount to the prison authorities for the bulk order. The prisoner's own uniforms are stitched in the jail, i.e., by this section whenever the need arises. As regards of payment, no work, no pay is the prevailing rule in the jail.

Considering the large number of convicted inmates in the jail, the number working in this section is rather small. It would be beneficial to the convicts as well as to the society as a whole, if more of the inmates could be persuaded to take up some craft since tailoring is a simple craft to learn.

4) Leather Goods Section

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Skilled</th>
<th>Semi-Skilled</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
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There are ten (10) prison inmates working in this section. The instruments used for their work are supplied by the Central Government through the state. Out of the ten (10) workmen as shown in the table above, five (5) are skilled workmen and five (5) are semi-skilled workmen. One senior prisoner is in charge of them in the absence of the prison official in charge.

They start their work as usual at 7.00 a.m. They do not work on holidays and Sundays, all the rules and regulations of the prison prevail here, no work no pay, but they must be present in the section.

One significant aspect to note here is that both semi-skilled and skilled workmen are paid the same amount, whereas in other sections or units they are paid differently. It is a discouraging fact among the inmates to express it to the researcher that the amount is less compared to the amount of work done each day. The supervisor comes in the morning, checks them in, assigns work to them, answers any questions if any from the inmates before he leaves them. The next time they meet the supervisor in the section is when he checks them out in the evening. He takes note of their work, completed and
uncompleted, completed but not in good shape as he assigned to
them or instructed them to do.

The entire work of the section is managed by one inmate
who is serving a life sentence. As the supervisor said, this
inmate has been in the section for about seven to eight years,
he knows more of everything in the section compared to the
prison officials. The inmates are assigned to produce each day
of work five pairs of chappals and one pair of shoes
irrespective orders.

However, there is no fixed number of items they will
produce each day. Suppose they are in the season of high
demand from outside society, then compulsorily the official
will ask them to work harder without extra payment. Priority
is given for maintaining and keeping high quality of the
assignment and good finish.

The selling prices of their products are minimal. Since
the prison institution is not a profit-making organization,
the object being to provide work for and change the attitude
of the inmates towards work. There is no competition among the
inmates in this section since each of them is given particular
work each day. The investigator found that except only two of
the skilled workmen, the rest four (4) learnt the trade in the
jail through the guidance of the senior inmate in the section.
The five (5) semi-skilled workmen, though they are still called semi-skilled in actual fact they have mastered the trade. It is only left to the prison official to upgrade them as skilled workmen in the section. They got the experience there and they are very happy. Previously they were young agricultural labourers. The usual incentive given to others in the jail is as well applicable here. On the day of discharge the prison authorities awarded the inmates "Experience Certificate" for the trade they had perfectly mastered during the period in jail. Moreover, the remaining part of his money is also given to them. Comparatively speaking, the number working on leather goods is small. The prison officials should provide for more crafts to be taught to the inmates.

Educational facilities

Education is the gate way to acquire good understanding and knowledge. Without it, one could hardly know right from wrong. Education improves knowledge, gives status, dignity and sense of well-being to the person or group of persons. Prisons where anti-social elements in society, are kept are as good places as any to impart education to the inmates. It is generally observed that illiterates and minority groups are always in large numbers.
In the Hindalga Central Jail, there is an established school programme for the inmates. There is provision for adult education classes, which cater to the interests of those convicted inmates that did not know how to read and write while outside. This particular Adult Education Programme is being sponsored by the Union Government through the State Department of Adult Education Commission. The programme in Hindalga Central Jail is sponsored by the District Adult Education, Akshara Prabha Samiti at Belgaum. All the necessary materials used in the school are supplied through this body. The person in charge of this programme in the jail is one local teacher, who comes every morning. He is answerable to the Akshara Prabha Samiti because they promote the programme and it is responsible for the supervision as well.

The school runs from 8.30 to 10.30 a.m. every day. The school is conducted only to teach illiterate ones to know how to read and write the local dialect i.e., Kannada. Most of the books are written in Kannada and some on Marathi, a local dialect. The teacher comes to supervise his job. He knows, the inmates. The teaching work is entrusted to three senior prison inmates who have passed their secondary school leaving certificate (SSLC) examination. They are capable to handle the
teaching work with the necessary advice and guidance from the local teacher. Once he appears in the morning he drills the three (3) prisoners about how to handle the teaching of the inmates. The library where all the books are stored is open throughout the day, for inmates to go and borrow whatever books they like. The books here are for all inmates. They are not restricted to those who enroll in the Adult Education Programme.

Since the learning here is not and cannot lead to SSLC, in case an inmate wants to continue, he has to apprise the Superintendent of the Jail in writing. If he gets the approval, then the Akshara Prabha Samiti will take up his case. They have to negotiate with the jail officials to know the conditions, terms and convenient time that will be given to the individual prison inmate. This is necessary because study time cannot encroach upon work time. Education aspect is something personal to the inmate concerned and cannot impinge upon the jail routine.

The Adult Education Programme in the Hindalga Central Prison does not place any restrictions on the convicted inmates. An inmate can enrol at any given time, provided he is willing and make up his mind to learn how to read and
write. Surprisingly, the opportunity is not properly utilized by the inmates - the number of illiterate inmates is large but the number of enrolled ones on the programme is small. So at the time of conducting this study in the jail institution, the total number of convicted inmates that had enrolled in the Adult Education Programme was 31. On interrogation it is revealed to the researcher that the number is inclusive of both convicted inmates and undertrials who have been staying long in the jail. The available statistical records in the section show that the previously passed out number was one hundred eleven (111) including undertrials, while the overall intake was one hundred forty-two (142) inmates. The local teacher told the researcher that the prison had made a proposal to the Government to start Indira Gandhi National Open University System (IGNOUS) in the jail, just as the Bangalore Central Jail.

The proposal is pending with the government for their approval; if approved, it will then cater to the general interest of those inmates who might wish to further or continue their studies to any level. In the mean time, they are being taught how to read and write. Some inmates made it known to the investigator that an appeal should be made to the
Government to olovato tho school upto SSLC. Since they are serving long term sentences, they might use the opportunity to study upto that standard. Some inmates whom the researcher come across in the school were happy to say they had gained something in the jail. They were now able to write their local dialect correctly, and read local Newsprint in the jail. Tho Akshara Prabha Samiti issues certificate to any inmates that pass their internal assessment evaluation test at the end of the calender month.

6. WASHING/DRY CLEANING SECTION

WATSON, A.F. (1946) writes the prison system has been devised to inculcate the habits of work and industry in the prisoners for their ultimate rehabilitation.⁷ Presently it has been the socially accepted phenomenon that the institutional treatment should be propagated in the prisons as the core of reformation and correction.

BHATTACHARAYA (1958) says that in jails there should be facilities for giving the men training in carpentry and smith,

and in such business where not much capital is needed, such as manufacturing of sealing-wax, rubber-stamp, etc., to easily help the inmate when discharged from the jail to establish himself.

This is another section in the jail whereby the interest of the imprisoned inmate is taken care of at the appropriate time. The total number of inmates working in this section is only 4, not more. One prison official is in charge of the section who checks them and assigns them work. Normally they get their work from the undertrials who gave them their pants and shirts to wash and dry clean. For both washing and ironing of the clothes the charge is Rs.2/- only. The prison inmates are paid as per the prison rules and regulations, no work, no payment, but there is always work to do.

The pressing iron used here is provided by the Government, and the soap used for washing is manufactured inside the jail by the inmates themselves. Government supplies the required chemical and other raw materials for the soap. Those inmates in this section are also in the

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soap-manufacturing section. Whenever there is no work for them in washing/dry cleaning, they shift to soap-making. The soap manufacture work does not go on always, though the product here is for both their own consumption and as well as for Government Departments, special jails, sub-jails and police stations in the state that have no such facilities. According to the inmates in the soap section, the prison authorities make a lot of money from soap-selling; for the inmates the job is easy to do, provided all the raw materials are available.

7. AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Work of economic interest and self-subsistence is one aspect generally concerned with the agricultural sector in the jail.

In the opinion of Mir-Mehraj-ud-din (1984) "the nature and significance of various training programmes imparted in the penal institutions differ from country to country, state to state and also prison to prison". In India it was felt,

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more detention of the offenders in the jail may not be sufficient to bring about prevention of crime. So the various state jail manuals have laid down that suitable work must be provided to the prisoners. The Model Prison Manual provides "that all prisoners under sentence should be required to work subject to their physical and mental fitness as determined medically".

In this unit of work, the prison inmates are more in number compared to other sections in the jail workforce. As we know, the Hindalga Central Jail houses more local inmates, from within the locality. These inmates are mainly farmers or labourers in agricultural land.

Being farmers, getting into the jail most of them still resolve to continue their farm work. The prison has some portion of land used mainly for agricultural work throughout the year. When the period for planting seeds comes they plant, during harvesting they harvest. The various seeds planted are provided by the prison authorities. The inmates plant seeds of vegetables and cereals needed for daily prison consumption; in case there is surplus, the prison officials know what to do with it.
In the process of their farm work, during the tilling time, they use bullocks and other local mechanicalism, water the plants, apply fertilizers, pesticide, etc. in order to protect them. No tractors or other equipment, what they use is human labour. This unit is under the control of one prison personnel, who directs and watches over the activities of the agricultural workers. The prisoners working in this sector are average and elderly in age. The young ones even if they were farm labourers before being sentenced, many like to learn other crafts in the jail. In cross examination by the researcher, one of them said because of no other alternative in their locality he had to stick to farm labour. But in jail he prepared to shift his interests to learn a new craft which would provide him with the opportunity to avoid land labour.

As usual, the inmates here are paid as per the conditions laid down in the prison, no-work=no-payment, no holiday, except some important central government holidays. During the off-season the inmates are instructed how to preserve seeds.

8. KITCHEN SECTION

This is the power house of the Central Jail. Located at the centre of the jail, it is also used as a place to train inmate in cookery and if they graduate, when discharged it
will enable them to get immediate jobs in a hotel or such other place. There are only 25 prison inmates working in the kitchen unit of the jail. The jail officer in charge of the section said, all of them acquired the skill to cook in the jail. But only a few of them intend to take up cooking as a profession.

The work commences at 11 p.m. at night to next day morning 10 a.m. every day. Normally, in the afternoon, the prisoners have their rest and sometimes they are assigned to other general duty in the jail.

Since they have to cook large amount of food for the entire convicted inmates and undertrials, it requires time, and night is the best time for it.

The meal period in the jail are as follows: at 7 a.m. breakfast, 10 a.m. lunch and dinner at 5 p.m. These are the normally available, prepared and cooked foods in the jail: Chapati, Rice/Medicated Rice, Mutton, Vegetarian Ingredients, Sambar, Uppit, Milk, Curds, Tea, etc. The food given to inmates is weighed. They are given exact amounts of food as per the rules and regulations of the jail. So, each inmate is given 4 pieces of chapati - 320 gms., rice 290 gms. of
ordinary rice, but those taking medicated rice are given 378 gms, uppite is 180 gms., tea 100 ml., curds 200 ml. and sambar 280 ml. Every Tuesday in the jail is special day for meals. On this day, both vegetarian food and non-vegetarian meals are prepared and given to the prison inmates. Non-vegetarians are given 90 gms. weight of mutton, while vegetarians are given 120 gms weight of radhu and other associated ingredients.

Payment to the cooks is the same as to other units. At the time of discharge from the jail, "Experience Certificate" is issued to the inmate cooks, with character certificates, in order to assist them in looking for employment.

These are the various facilities provided in the Hindalga Central Jail at Belgaum to help keep the inmates busy throughout the day.

9. HOSPITAL FACILITIES

In the Central Jail under study hospital facilities were provided for the medical care of the inmates. The good health of the inmates are very much important with availability of the medical facilities.

Imprisonment usually presented deleterious effects on the inmates who either anticipated or not anticipated that he will
be sent to prison. However, the main aim behind medical facilities to the inmates is to restore and bring about the good physical and mental health conditions of the individual inmates. Moreover, to maintain and keep to a minimum extend the general sanitation and hygiene of the prison environment.


1. Medical staff specially selected for the prison work and arrangement should be made for imparting necessary training to them:

2. Adequately equipped hospital, both for men and women prisoners, with provisions for medical, surgical, dental and psychiatric services:

3. Adequate arrangement for taking prophylactic measures against infectious diseases and epidemics:

4. Sufficient aids in developing research, and reducing the incidence of delinquency and crime and conduct disorder.

So, in the present jail under study at the time of conducting the field work. There are two medical officers, one psychiatric officer, no pharmacist, three male nurse officers, that are in charge of the hospital unit in the jail.
Once, the inmates are admitted, they undergo thorough medical check-up to see that the inmates are free from any epidemic disease before conviction. Whenever any inmate got sick or ill, his treatment is within the jail hospital. The doctors are always present in the morning and later in the evening to attend to both inmates and the prison officials and their families. Some senior inmates serve as helpers in the hospital, keeping watch on those who were lying in sick bed, and reporting their conditions to the doctor.

The hospital hall at the time of this study, had about ten to fifteen beds, and four inmates were in sick bed of different types of sickness as reported to the researcher.

Throughout the duration of the fieldwork, there was no major sickness which will lead to operation. The doctor said, prompt attention is given to the inmates whenever they complaint, secondly, once in a week, inmates are requested to go in for medical check-up. There are five senior inmates that works in the hospital daily. They keep the hospital surrounding clean, maintaining records of those inmates that came when doctor was not available.

They also maintains records of drugs that were supplied to the hospital and the used ones. The inmates here are paid
as such i.o., in accordance with the prison rules and regulations.

10. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

An effective reformative institution must aim for the re-integration of the prisoners in society. This will be done by providing the basic daily requirements to keep the inmate physically healthy. The inmates have the moral obligation to recreational facilities even if they are in the jail. Dr. B.K. Bhattacharya opined that, "general lack of recreational facilities makes jail life extremely monotonous and irksome and tolls on the health of the prisoners, particularly the mental health, and retarded reformation."¹⁰

The important of games cannot be overemphasis, games preferred chances for social recreation, physical exertion and relaxation as well.

Therefore the Model Prison Manual subscribes the followings as the central needs of recreational facilities to the inmates.

¹⁰Ibid, p.23.
a) Indoor games - chess, draught, carrom
b) Outdoor games - Wrestling, Volleyball, football, basketball, ring tennis and host of others of for the purpose.
c) Gymnastics - Physical culture, single and double bars, roman rings, barbell, malkhamb.

In the present jail under study, the inmates were provided with some of the above mentioned facilities. During the time of conducting the field work, the inmates used to come out in the evening to play different types of games. This was after their usual time of closing the various factories or sections of work in the jail.

Some group of inmates went for outdoor games, such as, volley ball, cricket, whereas, some others opted for the indoor games like carrom, draught. There are host of others, who gathered together and make different types of stories one after another, followed with laughing and clapping of hands in short, the evening period is very enjoyable to the inmates in the jail.
However, the recreational facilities are not well organised and planned by the jail officials. They suppose to encourage competition with incentive for any inmates that participate to represent the jail in any games. Like in Nigeria there is football club in the jail, inmates played against the prison officials, sometime there is inter prison competitions involving all the prisons in Nigeria.

This is also applicable in the Western countries. The inmates could also get reform through active participation in any game of his interest or choice.

11 VISITOR AND WAGES TO INMATE

To reform and rehabilitate the inmate in any given institution involve many things. Which will aid to bring the individual back to normal life in society.

Sometimes, these necessary things that accompany the processes are curtailed by the prison officials. This is for the sake of security purpose, forgetting the essence of such provision to the inmates.

Receiving of visitors by the inmate while in the jail is very much essential and effective for resocialization. Howard
maintained that, "No matter how good the regime inside a prison may be it will fail in its task of social rehabilitation unless pains are taken to keep the prisoners in touch with the outside world... and as his sentence nears its end, to increase the number of points at which he can experience of it, so that he can once more become adopt in its ways."

In a similar background or manner, Crofton had also expressed his opinion on this, absence of severing relationship with relatives and friends for long time. Thus he said, "when a man is released after a long period of incarceration. During which all his contacts with the outside world have been severed. He is at first lost and bewildered. He misses the security of the prison routine and is unused to assuming any responsibility, for in prison all important decisions are made for the captors." Preparation should be made to give proper time for inmates to receive their visitors, under rational condition:

In case of any suspicion, the visitor on his arrival, should be subjected to thorough searching. No chance may be given to the visitor to move here and there once he sits with the inmates.

Frequent reception of visitors by the inmate probably would serve to eliminate certain conceived doubts in the mind of the inmates to behave. Eugene Zemans and Ruth S. Cavan (1958). Visiting and correspondence privileges are restricted in all prisons, yet the very fact that they exist and are being extended reveals implicit recognition of the importance of reducing the degree of prisoner isolation from law-abiding society.\footnote{Eugene Zemans and Ruth S. Cavan, "Marital Relationships of Prisoners", Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1949), p.50-57.}

Being married a special arrangement may be made for both to share their privacy for sometime. This may try to reduce, fear, tension, homosexual activities which is very rampant amongst inmates.

In the present jail, Hindalga Central Prison, the inmates are allowed to meet with their visitors as per the rules and regulations of the jail.
A special place was prepared with walled seating arrangements. Whereby the visitor had to wait after registering their names and the name of the prisoner or prisoners he intended to meet in the prison register. Visitors coming to see prisoners were allowed twice in a week, Tuesday and Friday.

The rule is not rigidly observed and maintained by the prison officials. The inmate and his visitor cannot sit together but they could see, talk to each other. The room where the inmate enter to receive his visitor/visitors, is half walled about five to six feet height, the top is fenced with wire to the roof of the room.

There is no privacy of their discussion since, one prison official and three to four senior prisoners are always there. It is a sad atmosphere indeed to witness, only about 20 to 30 minutes is allowed to them, their discussion is always interrupted by the prison official.

As previously stated, visiting the inmates in jail should be arranged in free and fair atmosphere where both should be permitted to express their feelings to each other freely.
WAGES TO INMATES:

According to Prof. E.H. Sutherland on this aspect, "that payment of wages to prisoner is not a new thing. As early as 1700, Massachusetts in United States of America (USA), that the inmates in houses of correction should be paid eight pence out of every shilling. They made under a system in which members of relatives furnishes tools and materials."\(^{14}\)

In 1953 thirty four states paid wages to prisoners, with wages ranging from 4 to 70 cents per day.\(^{15}\)

E.H. Sutherland presented some reasons why inmates should be paid wages for the work done in the institution.

i) to increase the efficiency

ii) to increase the interest in work

iii) to prevent prison made goods from selling below market prices

iv) to make provision for the dependents of prisoners

v) A real wage would tend to make the prisoner more interested in his work, more contended, less hostile toward the state.\(^{16}\)


\(^{16}\) Ibid, p.524.
Therefore, we will enunciate and maintain that wage system to the inmate is an incentive to put more effort to work. In India as well, in 1948, the then Bombay Government (Now Mumbai) laid down that, "Every prisoner in the institution should be paid for his work, at the current market rate so that he may not feel that he is under-paid."  

In the place of food and clothing of the inmates, the government may retain at least four-fifth. Whereas the remaining balance of one-fifth would be paid to the inmate in hand. Secondly, the Government of Maharashtra in India, made it mandatory to reduce one-tenth of the inmate wages to pay to his account which will be paid back to him during his release. It was also stated that the inmates were permitted to remit money to their dependents if any. Suppose the inmate has nobody to remit the said amount, the superintendent of the jail will still safe the amount for him.

In the former Mysore, now (Karnataka) and Andhra Pradesh, Prisoners can spend upto 50 per cent of their total earning. This is still existing in Karnataka till date. To reiterate again in the Central Jail under study, the inmates were been

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paid in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of Prisons. But, recently, there was proposal and announcement by V. Somana in Bangalore in India that the allowance of prisoners will be increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15, this is only for inmates in Central Jails in the state. Then to raise the allowances of prisoners in other jails in the state from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 10 per day. 18

Nevertheless, if the proposal could come to reality, it will at least promote reformation programmes in the jail also.

12 SHOW ROOM SECTION

In the jail under study, there is one central show room. This is where all the items that were manufactured in the jail were displayed. One senior prison officer is incharge of the section, he was assisted by one senior convict. Officer, who was deemed to be good as a salesman whenever any visitor happens to enter inside the jail, the jail official used to asked him to see their show room. This, in way is to motivate the visitor to purchase or book order. The manufactur ed items were displayed according to the names of the section that

18 Minister V. Somanna, Karnataka State Prison Minister, Bangalore, July 13th 1996, Indian Express, Bangalore edition.
produced it. According to the Karnataka Prisons Manual, Chapter XVIII Section, 442-443, (1978), stated as follows, show rooms should be opened as far as possible within the precints of the jail in a prominent place, facing the main road. Secondly, show rooms should be opened in each Central District Jails where industries are functioning to exhibit and market prison made articles.¹⁹

In Hindalga Central Prison there are five inmates in this section. Their sole duty is to take stock of all the items, take customers around the show room. They are to make sure that those items in the show room are neat. However, the researcher may point out one error here. The showroom does no involve any kind of skill learning. Keeping the inmate to look after all these items leads to no where, if to reform the inmate is the need. The purpose of the show room might not be merely to show or demonstrate how industrious the jail is but to create sense of duty on both the inmates and the jail officials. In the present jail, each section has a place to exhibit her items which makes it possible to encourage competition among the different sections. This in turn helps

the inmates to get frequent work and secondly the officers incharge makes sure that quality is maintained. The inmates are paid the same as in other sections.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

While observing the various facilities provided to the inmates in the jail under study, one comes across many loopholes, unguided attentions given to the inmates and acts of indifference on the part of what the researcher would call the "custodian-fathers" of the jail.

It is true, no doubt, that facilities have been provided, by the government, but several prison inmates are lying idle in the jail. Rehabilitation and reformation are not short term proposals. The management of prison is the management of human beings, it requires relentless effort.

Some inmates are willing to learn trade but the opportunity is not given to them. According to the local teacher for Adult Education Programme, the prison officials are not interested in persuading the inmates to register for the programme. The school is personal, the inmates should first complete the punishment assignments before they think of studying. In such a case, how do you expect them to transform
the life of the inmates, if their intention is mainly to impose "Order and command". The inmates are to be reformed through the mutual co-operation and relationship with the prison officials.

Gardimer (1975) states "that skill developments of diversified nature in fact are quite common in correctional institutions, but they hardly achieve the correctional ends in prison labour. In other words, if the prison inmates are not trained well enough to enable them to subsist on the new crafts, they will revert to the old criminal professions.

Williams (1970) says, "the offenders do not come to prison simply because they have failed as workmen and the primary task of prison is not to train them. Encouragement to the inmates to learn useful crafts while in the institution is far better than perpetuate imposition of discipline and harsh order to them every day." 

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