CHAPTER - V

INMATE'S SELF-PERCEPTION
With conventional observation in society these days, the impact of social and cultural factors on the behaviour of the individual provides the first clue to try to identify the relevant behavioural variables. We really need to point out those aspects of an individual's behaviour which are expected to be directly related to the social and cultural influences of the inmate's self perception.

"Self" refers primarily to the way a person evaluates his own performance and perceives his relations with others. There are two major lines of reasoning or thinking which have utilized the self concept. Thus, it is stated, (i) it is held that self-evaluations often exert a determining influence on an individual's overt actions. If a given person conceives of himself as a doctor, a lawyer, or a thief, for example, then his overt behaviour can be expected to reflect that concept. (ii) the accuracy of a person's self evaluations is believed largely to determine the efficiency with which he can function in his interpersonal relations.\(^1\) Bronfen Brenner and Others

(1958), says the behaviour of a given individual seems to be as closely related to the attitudes of others towards him or it is to his self-evaluation. Whatever is the individual inmate self evaluation to himself in the jail, we will try to find out; and then use it to help him later.

Psychologically, the practical effects of imprisonment will be observed on how the inmate perceives himself. The inmate is the person who resides in the jail. Anyhow the inmate moulds his life in the prison environment and it will be the same when he will revert to the free society.

Imprisonment previously is a social curse both to the individual concerned and his entire family. It imposes a lasting mark for the progress of the prisoner and his family because the social stigma remains forever with the individual as well as his family.

The shocking effects of imprisonment to the inmate presented double standard for self control and adjustment. While in the jail the inmate realises that the future is

bleak. The free society he had deprived himself of will not take it kindly, to forgive him, so easily after he is discharged. It is during this period the released inmate will experience more social isolation of his previous act.

The partial loss of certain obligations and rights in the community, the inmate belongs to, by going to prison, marks him out.

The rights and obligations of the individual citizen in the state, as obviously articulated in the Constitution of India\(^3\) under articles 14, 19, 20 and 21, absolutely are applicable to all, whether a prisoner or non-prisoner within or outside Indian territory.

So, incarceration of the inmate is not just the end of the problem. Instead, it is the beginning of the social outcaste of the inmate. This will more often than not lead to self disorganisation and zeal to acquire more sophisticated knowledge of crime in the jail by the inmate. As a result, any development and discussion about the individual inmate's reformation and correction may not be complete without knowing his experiences and perceptions, attitudes and emotions of the particular inmate.

\(^3\)INDIA: THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA, Articles 14, 19, 20 & 21.
This is in order to understand how the attitudes, perceptions and emotions affect reformation process on the individual inmate. These psychological elements create some problems for the immediate adjustment on the treatment programmes bearing in mind the ill effects and thinking which are associated with imprisonment. The inmate may not find it easy to adjust in the new environment within a short while. It will require constant monitoring of his self-perception, attitudes, emotions, followed with advice and words of encouragement throughout his days in the jail.

Darrow (1972) says, the emotions of men must be fed just as the body must be fed. The emotional behaviour of the prisoner must be checked, felt and understood. When all these things are done measures will be taken to control their behaviour.

Young says, "emotion is the acute disturbance of the individual as a whole, psychological in origin, involving behaviour, conscious experience and visceral functionary". On

5 Young, P.T. (1936), Motivation of Behaviour, New York, Wiley, p.94.
the other hand, committing the convicted prisoner in the reformatory home requires different approaches as to arrest, analyze and observe his emotions, attitudes and changes and how he perceives the new environment. Kelman (1978) says, "attitudes are constantly shifting and changing as people interact with the attitude object, and with their social environment attitudes flow from interaction and evolve in the course of it."  

The prisoner needs shifting of his attitudes, re-establishing in him positive attitudes of life and to avoid the negative attitude he had acquired previously. Self-perception is not just a matter of observing others and trying to understand their observable behaviour patterns. It is a process whereby people question their own motives, asking why they are afraid of certain social rules and regulations.

In course of searching for an answer, the early Greek dictum "Know thyself", is extremely important to apply. To understand the criminals personality and the offender to

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reveal his self-perception and experience in the jail he is inhabiting now, is much better. Mead (1934) has pointed out that "one's conception of self is altogether a reflection of the opinions communicated by significant other".

Society provides a looking glass in which people discover their image or self label. However, the nature and extent of personal perception and self-adjustment may not be fully comprehended and interpreted so rightly until what the individual prison inmate thinks and feels about himself as well as the environment he finds himself presently.

The importance the prison convicts attach and cherish their own experiences in the reformatory is still tentative. In the opinion of Gergen (1969), "the individual and his environment are ever interacting with each other and adjustment is the individual's response to his environment." He maintained that people who are exposed to an environment which is encouraging, supportive, and overly judgemental are more likely to develop positive and confident attitudes.

towards themselves and towards their work. This is comparable to people placed in an environment in which the reverse is the case. It is well, if the environment is perceived by the prison inmate as fairly minded and consistent and an accepting them as human being. Significantly, this sort of environment will give the individual criminal inmate a sense of personal worth and trust and the confidence that play an important role in the reformatory system.

The part played by the emotional atmosphere of the prison institutional wall fostering and inspiring mental and physical disintegration on the prisoner is too great. Once a convicted inmate enters inside, he lacks all necessary courage of self-adjustment within the expected period. Prisoners will benefit from an atmosphere in which there is sufficient structure to give them guidance and security and in which firm, quiet commands are used instead of angry and punitive orders.

Reformation and rehabilitation programme should aim at specific needs of the individual prisoner while in the institution. This is possible if the self-perception of the prisoner is partially analysed and understood.
Now, to catapult and inject idea as to design the factual significance on how the prison inmates perceive the prison institution they are committed to serve their sentence.

There are two pioneer studies conducted at a medium security institution for younger offenders, in USA Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Galway (1948) attempted to initiate effort to oversee prison impact through the perceptions of the inmates.9

Moran (1954)10 similarly analysed inmate perceptions at the same jail. Both studies cited above some consistent and favourable results of perceptions of the inmates.

How often the evaluation of reformatory programmes according to the wishes of the inmates is carried out in the jail is something to know. To know the extent and impact of self perception, attention must be directed towards the prisoner on the assigned programme in the jail. The self

agreement and disagreement of the prison inmates matters a lot if the provided treatment is up to their expectations.

Here are some analogical works done previously on the line of inmate self perceptions. Fox (1952) and Glaser (1964) have assessed the effectiveness of prison and Borstal system in the context of self perception. In another work also, Orsagh and Witte (1981) found that convicts face many problems when they look for a job after their release from the institution. In like manner Hulin and Maher (1959), made inquiries concerning the changes in attitude of inmates towards law which accompany imprisonment, whereas Hodgkin (1972), measured the impact of special projects which involved team work on the part of some residents of correctional home. A complete and comprehensive review work of evaluation

literature of some kind has been provided by Lipton and others (1975).\textsuperscript{15} There are some conflicting works as well, which question the workability of institutional informatory programmes. Morris and Hawkins (1970), both works questioned the assumption of rehabilitation to know what right it has achieved.\textsuperscript{16} Martinson (1974),\textsuperscript{17} Robinson and Smith (1971) reported that prisionalisation was more effective since the relapse to crime of released inmates was concerned.\textsuperscript{18} Notwithstanding the various criticisms levelled against reformation and rehabilitation there are still many studies which are in support of the processes of roformative and rehabilitative values.


\textsuperscript{17} Ibid, op.cit. (14), p.

For instance, Fox. (1952), Deford (1962), Welford (1973), Carney (1980) all of them asserted that the reformation of the individual inmate in the jail is still in infant stage, even though many suggestions are made and measures are taken from time to time by experts in the field. They claim that the reformative programmes which will be placed before the inmate, if they are open for day-to-day evaluations, keeping the inmate's basic requirements in mind. The reformatory principles in the institutions will be far better than any other system of assisting the prison inmates to regain self-awareness.

So far in India, as of the present moment, there is very little or scanty work done on institutional reformatory in the self perceptions of the convicted individual inmates providing clear understanding of the nature of results yielded by various administered programmes in such jails. There are a few works covering other aspects concerning views and ideas on

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reformation and resocialization in prisons of prisoners. But no specific work has been done so far with concentrated attention on the individual inmate's self perception. On some occasion, both the Union and the State Governments may set up committees and commissions to go into the plight of the individual prisoners in various jails in the country. Unfortunately, such reports and their findings always end up in documented evidence without utilization and practical action that follows it. This is to the detriment of the criminal who needs all the necessary assistance to regain himself if he is to change his behaviour.

Nevertheless, the present study was conducted in the Central Prison at Hindalga in Belgaum district in Karnataka state with the high hopes in the reformative programmes of the inmates through their personal self-perception. This study will try to focus on the attitudes of the inmates towards treatment programmes, towards their fellow prisoners, towards the prison officials and secondly their emotional behaviour within the four walls of the jail. The two conceptualizations are deemed to be utmost since they are "affective" in nature, and the prisoner who is in captivity will exhibit both characteristics when occasion warrants. In order to justify
and establish the effectiveness of reformatory and rehabilitation programmes on the existing trades in the jail and then correlate it to other activities. Truly, involvement of the prisoner himself and to ascertain his feelings and thinking is more adequate to know.

Therefore, the self-perceptions and adjustment of the inmates in this central jail of study need to be examined in order to have an idea of their control system. The prisoner in the treatment home is provided with some work programme to perform, on the one hand and to learn skill in the course of carrying out the instructions given for the work to do. Orderly behaviour is the simplest expectation the prison inmate ought to demonstrate as long as preparation is being made for his future. The prison officials ought to exercise self control and enduring attitude towards the inmate. They should not be too harsh to discipline the inmates; rather they should persuade them to carry out their craftwork carefully. This is what is required from the officers in charge of the inmates.

The prisoner is socially tagged and labelled by the outside society as an unacceptable individual in any social associations.
While in the treatment home, the inmates frequently retrospect the so-called stigma on their name. Then they will try to vent this feeling and recollection by employing the technique of neutralization. Prisoners in general, while in the jail institution faces two major problems. These are - the initial difficulty of adjusting with fellow inmates and the intricacy of coping with the rules and regulations of the real environment.

Consequently, with the above stated facts regarding the prison inmates in the jail, all efforts and attempts, measures and procedures to discern the inmate's self-perceptions will be explicitly analysed and discussed under the following subheadings: (1) Attitudes, (2) Emotional behaviour, (3) Role perceptions, (4) Inmate achievement, (5) Inmate's personal involvement in the programme.

(1) Inmate’s Attitudes:

Human attitudes are much more related to behaviour patterns in a given situation. As important as the attitude, every human being in society exhibits certain attitudes on certain occasions in a certain environment. This is to illustrate the acceptance or unacceptance of such prevailing situations on that very environment at that time.
Tho prisoner is always away from the socialized world, due to his social weakness in life. He will like to live on circumvention and pretention as to hide his true attitude first, within the new subculture as a member now. The environment he stays in or find himself in will now dictate his present behavioural attitude and other inmate tendency of the criminal with others. As an institution of reformatory of the individual criminal committed inside there, with the clear object of rehabilitation of convicted inmates, possessing empirical views of his attitudes toward fellow inmates, his attitudes toward assigned treatment, and also toward jail officials will prove well for his re-education before discharge.

Maclever, an eminent sociologist, defined attitude as:

"It signifies subjective reactive states of consciousness within the individual human being, with relation to objects."\(^{23}\)

In this manner, positive and negative internal conditions are attitudes. While in society an individual forms attitudes toward an object or person, during his developmental stage, which later widens his attitudes. To make it more short,

whenever human being establishes relations, there must be attitudes as well. Attitudes really play an important part in the life of the individual and of the group he belongs to. They gave the individual various motives. Attitudes are complex, minute, active and changing and they are consequently very difficult to classify.

Allport (1935) presented three essential features of attitudes, (a) preparation or readiness for favourable or unfavourable responses, (b) which is organised through experience and (c) which is activated in the presence of all objects and situations with which the attitude is related.24

Fishbein and Ajzen (1978), have clearly distinguished between attitude toward a target (the incumbent) and attitude toward an action (canvassing). That a favourable attitude toward a target may be predictive of a set of supportive behaviour taken or a class, without being predictive of a specific behaviour that is a member of the class. However, they introduce the notions of attitudinal and behavioural entities. They claimed that each entity consists of four distinct

elements: "the action, the target at which the action is directed, the context in which the action is performed, and the time at which it is performed." 25

Attitudes as stated earlier are positive and negative feelings that an individual holds about objects, persons or ideas of good or bad. As a result, to understand the general attitude of the inmate before administering any treatment programme is ultimately important. The reception centre where the individual inmate is kept for about sixty days for observation and diagnostic examination will have clear knowledge of the individual inmate although his attitudes may vary from time to time because of his entering the sad environment.

The overall attitude of the prisoner will provide a clue and meaning for his resocialization which will enable the prisoner to live a perfect life when released. Now we will examine the tables showing the responses given by the inmates on each question concerning his attitudes.

1) Response of the inmate to the question - "Do you have any problem of adjustment with other inmates"?

Table 5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While taking a short glance on the table, one will witness some great disparity in the responses given by the prisoners on the question.

Their response earned some 'question mark', because considering the entire phenomenon under study, 88% said and maintained that they had no problem of adjustment in the jail with their fellow inmates, whereas only 12% said they had some problems.

One clear picture on this situation is that since majority of the inmates in the jail hailed from the locality i.e. Karnataka, one can assume that the remaining 12% are those that hailed from outside the state. Even so, it is not too convincing a response from the inmates because they are not all 'Prison repeaters', in that case we can concord with
the response. If reformation has taken place in the mind of
the prisoners, then we will attribute the response to such
favourable conditions.

2) Response of the inmate to the question - "How do you
assess the attitude and behaviour of other prisoners
towards you and what have you learnt from them?"

Table 5.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Some Bad Experience</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Some Useful Experience</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Both Good and Bad Mixed Together</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) None of the above</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reformation involves the full participation of the
prisoner in the prison activities both in group and individual
treatment programmes.

Assessing the given table, on the stated question above,
the response of the inmates gives some hopes that probably
their association together provides them an avenue to learn
from each other. The results show 66% of the total number
have studied claimed that they have learnt some useful experience, 22%
said they learnt both good and bad behaviour patterns, 10% did not express anything to the question, while as a significant factor, 2% stood against all odds and said they learnt bad experience from others, i.e. inmates.

Given the central theme of this work, attention would be concentrated on 22% and 2% to know exactly what factor contributed to their problems.

The entire table shows that the attitudes of the inmates towards each other was more sympathetic for they were all farm labourers, hailing from the same locality, and most of them committed similar type of offence and were serving the same nature of sentence in the treatment home. As their attitudes towards each other showed if they would extend same on assigned treatment programmes, it would be assumed that rehabilitation would be far fetched.

3) Response of the inmates to the question - "How is the attitude and behaviour of prison staff toward you?"

Table 5.3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A)</td>
<td>Cordial</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B)</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C)</td>
<td>Harsh</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D)</td>
<td>Quarrelsome</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There existed strong and cordial relationship in the jail between the inmates and the prison authority in general. Emphatically as we can see the magnitude of attitudes, it can be external or internal, favourable or unfavourable - all depends upon the prevailing situations. Attitudes are ever changing. It is hard to classify human beings attitude immediately without establishing some cordiality and acquaintance. In the absence of favourable attitude there will be no cordiality among people. Imprisonment with its stigmatic appendage on the inmate always reminds him of his position in the society.

Looking at the above, we will see or find out the reciprocity between the inmates and jail officials.

As per the number studied, 61% agreed that the prison officials were cordial to them while still in the jail house, 37% expressed that they were moderate to them and it was still better to them. While another 1.5% said the officials were harsh to them and only 0.5% said they were quarrelsome with them. If the results on the table could be considered on value factors, as far as this study is concerned, certainly rehabilitation of the individual inmates in the jail will be
fully experimented in the jail through the cordiality between inmates and officials.

The general attitude of the inmates toward the prison official was cordial. The prison official could utilize this established cordiality to redirect and re-educate the criminal to change his old garments for a new one while still in the institution.

2) Emotional Behaviour of the Inmate:

The word 'emotion' is a derivative of the Latin word 'Emovere', which means to 'shudder'. Therefore, emotion is that state of the individual which deprives a person of his or her equilibrium. From the above statements, we will see that emotions shake an individual violently.

Young says thus, "Emotion is acute disturbance of the individual as a whole, psychological in origin, involving behaviour conscious experience and visceral functioning." 26

According to Woodworth (1938), ... "an emotion is a disturbed state of the body, each emotion is a feeling, and

each is at the same time a motor set." Looking at it in this very perspective, one can state that emotion is that state of the individual in which the body is externally as well as internally upset.

For instance, the emotion of anger and sadness is the painful aspect of the pungnacious instinct, if unchecked will lead the individual to unseen and unexpected circumstances, such as committing an offence and there, if caught, ends up in prison.

Emotion could be assumed as a complex phenomenology, comprising of at least three aspects: (a) the experience or conscious feeling of emotion, (b) process that occurs in the brain and nervous system and (c) the observable expressive patterns of emotions particularly those on the face.

Emotions play a very significant role in an individual's life because they motivate many of his endeavours. An individual responds to the situation as a result of emotion. The presence of emotion makes the individual lose control over his brain. The results of this may be beneficial or harmful to

the person concerned. As practical experience could show, emotional instability is more harmful to the body and mind and the prisoner who is in jail against his wishes is totally unstable as to get control of his emotional arousal. Emotions more often than not provide the stimulus or motivation to act in a certain way. Sometimes, emotions are also the cause of certain problems to the person in society. For instance, people say or do something or things they might later regret primarily because they were acting on the basis of the propelled emotions rather than in a reasonable response. This is one major case with the prison inmates in jail. Many lack power to control their emotional emission while in the free society.

The reformatory institution as of now, will target to overcome the self-control of the convicted inmate emotional behaviour. Being sent to jail to serve sentence of many years, he will feel so disturbed either externally or internally to adjust with others. Therefore, vigorous vocational training that will create confidence in the prisoner of his future state will serve a useful purpose. The prisoner, while previously in the free society had been a slave to his emotional commands and activation would be
assisted now to gain control over it. His self perceptions in confinement will be different compared to when he had taken everything for granted.

Rehabilitation and correction programmes to the inmates should be very pragmatical to the apprehension of the inmates themselves. Emotionally, they are in a dangerous state and the social isolation of imprisonment will increase the effects of the evil in them. Absolutely significant the concept of emotion suggests psychic turmoil and irrationality which overwhelmingly arrests the individual who reacts to environmental threats or obstacles with reflex-like movements that basically resemble an animal’s terror, surprise or rage.

The prison inmate frequently expresses dismay and being afraid of his future in the free community he will later join, after paying the price in the jail services. However, with this state of affairs, that is, the disturbed state of the inmates to adjust properly in trade or treatment programmes becomes more difficulty.

Prison as a reformatory institution with regard to study will try to portray, to monitor the emotional unrest, unstable state of the inmates from time to time. As a result, we will consider the responses given by the inmates in the following
emotional questions presented to them. This helped the researcher to assess seriously the effects of emotions over the convicted prison inmates who were always in agony in the institution.

4) Response of the inmate to the question - "How do you feel the absence of your family members and friends?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Very miserable</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>74.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Miserable</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Happy</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) No feelings of any kind</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.4

While bearing the analysis of emotions on the individual either in the outside world going about his daily routine or now who is in the locked up world, what effects this concept will have on such person. Giving consideration to the table above, on the responses made by the inmates in this jail concerning their emotional feelings, observation will indicate that the inmates' expressions duly showed their position in the central jail. Out of 200 samples that were interviewed by
the researcher, 74.5% the highest number, maintained that, they felt very miserable for not being in the company of their own people and friends.

While next to that number, is 23.5%, those who agreed they felt miserable, 1% said they felt happy and the last group i.e. 1% said they had no feelings of any kind towards their own people or friends.

Generally, this very miserable negative emotional empowerment, is internalized in the prison. There is every tendency that they will affect his treatment programme if unchecked by the officer-in-charge. The Table shows that emotion has some place amongst inmates in jail, to reclaim the individual inmate to a normal human being. Before his release, his emotional self perception must be controlled. This assumption will enhance his readjustment with the people in the free community.

Those inmates that responded "very miserable" and "miserable" to the posed question showed some signs of biased to human relation, which they have lost. But the feelings still reign high in their mind. They have severed relationship with people. Occasionally they received someone coming to
visit them, if any. However, this "miserableness" so responded will affect rehabilitation processes if unchecked, to redirect the mind of the inmates to treatment programme.

We can say that the group that expressed miserable to the question, probably they had been prisonalised with the prison subculture. In that case, feeling of outside world seemed less important to them. We cannot rule out that such feelings may not arise in them again. It is only as a matter of human relation in society.

How to classify the group that gave the response "miserable"? It may be, being now prisonalised, as such, they experienced less emotional shock on the outside world.

Those who said happy and no feeling, are one and the same. The nature of their crime commission might be the determining factor, and how long they will stay in the reformatory institution.

On the whole, as a centre of correction, resocialization of the individual prisoners, equal and balanced attention should be given to all the groups to overcome their emotional problems as long as they stay in the jail environment.
5) Response of the inmate to the question "How do you react to your grievances when provoked by prison official"?

Table 5.5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Tolerate them with patience</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Bring it to the knowledge of Higher ups</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Warn him not to repeat it again</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 200 100.0

Response of the inmate to the question - "How do you react to your grievances when provoked by fellow inmate?"

Table 5.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Sometime instant fight</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Immediate quarrel</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Instant warning to stop</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) Report to other inmates for settlement</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 200 100.0

Staying continuously in the jail by the inmate and always in the presence of the prison officials, except occasionally...
when visitors come and go, there is no change of scene. Everything automatically remains the same. In such an environment, there is bound to occur mistakes from both parties, especially when the prison inmates are regarded as social outcasts by the keepers.

The attitude put up by the prison inmate as his self-perception, will determine his emotional reaction in case any prison officer tries to trap and provoke his reasoning faculty, for what he feels he is right or wrong in the jail.

In an attempt to know the reactions of the individual inmate in case provoked by his keeper in the treatment home. If we will make perfect observation the table No. 5.5 we can analyse the responses made either on the unfavourable or favourable emotional perception of the inmate towards the prison authority or on his own over riding control of his emotional or cause-effect now in the institution. On the table above, we will find the ostensible outlook of the inmates, 76.5% held the views that they tolerated any act of the prison officials towards them patiently, not that they willingly succumbed to it, but situation had warranted it to be. On the same process also, 22% if it perhaps happened, they brought it to the knowledge of the higher ups, i.e., the prison
authority, 1.5% said that they without wasting time, warned the concerned officer not to repeat similar behaviour next time.

About 76.5% of the total population showed positive signs of tolerance towards any amount of provocation in jail put out by the jail officials. It then demonstrated, if correlated with the response on cordiality, that is Table No.5.3, the self perceptions of the prison inmate might be on the pursuit of reformable progression. Eventually, 22% had the mind to report to the higher prison authority undermining whatever might be the consequences to them thereafter. It is a good attitude directed toward self-awareness.

With a close look on Table 5.6 as presented above, inmate to inmate reactions when provoked. After judging the reactions of the inmates in regard to the prison official, we will try to find out again if similar tolerance was extended to themselves on the same common ground.

While scanning through the table with the statistical figures presented, it is quite easy and orderly to determine the anticipation of the jailed inmates concerning each other.
On the Table, 80.5% of the total population under study was of the view that whenever they were provoked by their fellow prisoners, they took the matter to other inmates for settlement. Whereas, 15% of the total population said they responded immediately by issuing warning to the concerned inmate or group of inmates to stop hence forth. And another 3.5%, declared that, for sometime instant fighting without any formal warning or go to plead to any intermediary to come in. Last but not the least, 1% said there was immediate quarrel with individual or group of individual inmates.

On general assessment of the entire table, there is the conviction on the responses made by the inmates, which theoretically suggest that the effects of prisonalisation to the sub-culture of the institution reigned high among the inmates. Suggestively, the general agreement amongst the prisoned inmates to resolve and settle their own problems within themselves shows how mutually they had confidence and liking to each other.

This act of emotional self-perception of the prisoned inmates could be watched if they extended the same to carry out their daily routine treatment programmes in the jail. If it is as a result of their young in age group, or similarity
on crime commission, we will try to find out, and evenly utilize the same philosophy for their socialization before release.

3) Inmate Role Perceptions:

Role and interaction goes hand in hand in community. The prison individual inmate is currently placed in a new environment, new situation and new experience as well. Although people of similar outlook in behaviour as society had classified them to be. The pluralistic motive now is on his personal response to adjustment to all the pulls and pushes that will come across his way in the treatment institution.

Self spontaneous adjustment in the rehabilitation institution is the pro-needed impact on the part of the inmate to foster on his treatment. This will finally assist him to fit well in any approved programme in the jail.

How the prison inmates perceive their new roles in the new environment will be closely monitored and scrutinised and then envisaged the prison authority to tailor the inmates in the righteous approach, to bring their interests within the mapped out plan for them in the jail. The inmate's conception of self-perception will, by and large, define and influence
their attitudes and emotions many a time. Thereby it will intensify their efforts to determine how they will face the free society once they are released from the institution.

Generally, roles are more associated with identities and in turn an identity is any characteristic that individuals use to define themselves.

According to Merton (1957), "role is a set of expectations attached to a particular combination of act or other identities, for example, father to son, father to daughter etc."\(^{29}\)

Hewitt (1976) states "roles are ... made anew each time people assemble and orient their conduct toward one another."\(^{30}\)

Turner (1962), "Postulates that a tendency to create and modify conceptions of self and other roles as the orienting process in interactive behaviour."\(^{31}\) The impression one gets


now in that new roles emerge out of each interaction of people, in the jail. Concurrently, new roles are expected to emerge out with the individuals from different socio-economic backgrounds staying together.

In the present work, concerning the Hindalga Central Prison at Belgaum District, an attempt is made to know and discern the roles perception of the jailed inmates. If this conceptualization will be of advantage or merit for them to adjust with their fellow inmates and the prison officials will be empirically analysed. As reformation of the individual prisoner involves every aspect of his/her living and secondly a case study, special consideration will be needed towards each and every movement of the prisoners in the exclusive world, particularly the role position now.

On the self perception of the role of the inmate in the institution, Reinhardt (1968), Hulin and Maher (1959), Peretti (1969), and lastly Daniel (1963) have pointed out

33 Ibid, 1959, p.70.
that roles have a certain normative effect on social behaviour. They have stressed that the mutual responses of two people can be explained more readily by their shared conceptions of the behaviour appropriate to their two roles than by their psychological characteristics or the unique qualities of the social interaction.

With regard to the present study, however, consummated attempt will be made to examine and re-assess the role of self perception of the inmates from the very perspective of inmates. The study will galvanise on two main dimensions here, such as role identification amongst the inmates and role support or adherence amongst inmates and the prison officials.

A) Role Identification of the Jailed Inmates:

Whenever individuals or people or group of individuals interact in a social setting, they perform various functions for one another. The prison institution which the inmate enters looks so different from the general community he had deprived himself from his usual routine or activity in the free community is not going to be the same in the prison environment. He will be definitely assigned to take up new responsibility, which will be to his credit or discredit in
the later stage. The psychological problems he will be exposed to interact with different characters as his unit-work inmate, might be of interest to watch and assess. The inmates are provided with some reformative trades, after all the formalities have been completed. As we have observed in chapter four, the various units in the jail house utilize the services of the inmates.

Inmate response to the question - "Are you interested in the present work you have chosen"?

Table 5.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Very much</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) So so</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Not interested</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prison inmates were assigned to work sometimes out of their own interests and some other time without their interest taken into consideration. Based on these very facts, we have tried to find out if the inmate had any interest in the present work. Considering the tabulated figures in the light of the study with the population under study in the jail, we will find out a very significant result. That is about 58% of
The inmates admitted that they had interest in the treatment programme or trade in the jail, 34% held the view that whatever it may be they are in the trade process and 8% opening pronounced that they were not interested in their allotted trade. If logically given evidential value is added to the entire results as shown on the table, attention should be focused on the 34% inmates to know why they did not give any reasonable responses. Does it mean that they did not like the environment or the trade assigned to them? Therefore dwelling on their person to person problem arose their interest to reform through the interest they showed on their treatment allotted programmes. Also, for the 58% a trial was made to check their individual roles, and whether such picked up interest will promote their zeal to get reform and rehabilitation through the work. Since majority liked their work, automatically assumption would have it that if similar interest was maintained and brought under control by the prison authority, the needed and anticipated results would be yielded.
Inmate response to the question - "Do you sometime help the prison officials to affect their duty?"

Table 5.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) I often do</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) No, such co-operation</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) I am quite far from them</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) We cannot move together</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E) None of the above</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The good policy of individualisation treatment of the prison inmates stressed on the involvement of the convicted inmate on the treatment trade. Moreover, mutual co-operation between the prison officials and the inmates would serve a useful purpose to proceed unitedly to render help to them whenever required. After carefully observing the responses in the table, we will find out an impressive role perception from the inmates of the jail to the prison officials. In the first group, 78.5% responses that they often did assist the prison officials, 7% said that they had no such co-operation with them, whereas, 4.5% stated that they were quite far away from the prison authority to do anything with them, while 2% maintained that they could not move together with the officials and lastly, 8% declared strongly that they had no
response to make. Takon on the whole, 78.5% admitted that they were readily available, whenever the occasion arose to help the officials. This may mean whenever they were asked to perform certain roles it thrust on them, they were willing to do so. It is to assess the individual and the general roles of the inmates in the jail. The result so far shows that the inmates were sometimes helpful to the officials in the jail. Judging by the above tabulation, the prison officials should create the same atmosphere to help the easy recovery of the inmates in the jail.

Inmate response to the question "Are you working out of pressure or out of interest"?

Table 5.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Out of Pressure</td>
<td>Out of Interest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main intention behind this question was that if an inmate worked with spontaneous interest, there was every indication that he would try to show some degree of leadership acumen in the process of performing his duty or assigned trade. Suppose if the inmate worked out of pressure, it will
be necessary to find out under what pressure. If it was pressure of imprisonment, family or other personal problem that made him to dislike the trade and not to cultivate any interest in the trade assigned him or them.

Directing our attention to the table above, we will note the positions of the inmates in the Hindalgi Central Jail, Belgaum. The results show that 86% agreed that they worked out of their own personal interest, while 14% said they were working out of pressure. So the question arose - what type of pressure was it internal or external pressure that was disturbing the inmates?

Although, there is significant stand among the inmates in the jail. Thus their personal interests to work may be gauged with other aspects of activities in the jail.

b) Role support or adherence:

Role performances influence social action. This behaviour, in turn, comes to constitute an important part of the content of the self perception, while the social identification of roles amongst the prison inmates is one good advantage, application of such new roles is another thing. Role identification amongst individual inmates was often met
with some resistance. Some prisoners wisely claimed to exercise certain roles in order to influence others. It might be because of certain internal or external difficulties. They may not have adhered to the role as per rules or when required and when necessary.

As a result, trying to know the role adherence of the prisoners in this central jail under study is very necessary at this point. It may be absolute to understand and examine if such role adherence had any effects on the inmate’s rehabilitation programme. Moroso, it provide a good clue to tost the hypothesis that the higher the involvement in treatment programmes, the higher the speed of reformation in the institution.

Therefore it is in keeping with the assumption of self perception of the inmates in the jail, that will determine the role identification of the same. Hence, role perception is totally personal either voluntary or involuntary behaviour patterns to illustrate what the person or inmate stands up for in the crowd or association he belongs to. We will attempt now to consider the responses made by the inmates while they were interviewed individually in the jail. The table below gives us the anticipated and unanticipated responses as to judge them.
Inmate response on the question - "Do you ever tried to improve the behaviour of fellow inmates"?

Table 5.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Most often</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Often</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Rarely</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) Not tried</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, analysing the table statistically as shown above, out of the 200 population of the inmates under study, 89 44.5% said that they most often tried to improve the behaviour of their fellow inmates in the jail. This can be in such manner, provided it was aimed toward a target, 14% said often they did so, while 25% maintained that rarely they did so, whereas, 16.5% said they never tried to do anything. The table shows role support of the inmates in the jail. Any role they assumed had to be a complement in order to promote the duty of the prison staff. There were self assumed roles on many occasions and sometimes official roles.
Inmate response to the question - "Do you think that your jail officials take interest in your overall improvement"?

Table 5.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) Very much</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>43.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Moderate</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>51.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Indifferent</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) Negligence</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Processes of rehabilitation and resocialization of the individual inmate is a dual and shared responsibility. The individual inmate is responsible and accountable to the jail officers while the jail officers are responsible and accountable for envisaging and rekindling of moral principles in the minds of the inmates in their total custody.

The prison inmate must cultivate self image of interest first in any assigned trade programme. Then, the prison officials in turn will capitalise on his arousing interest to motivate and instil in him some useful and meaningful interest to carry on with. Considering the information given in the table as shown above on the responses given by the prisoners on how the jail officials cared for them, the following observation may be made.
The total sample is 200 inmate under the perview of the present study, and out of this number interviewed, 51% affirmed that moderate interest was shown by the prison officials towards their overall progress in the treatment programme. However, 43.5% maintained that the prison officials showed much interest, 4% maintained indifferent and 1.5% expressed that negligible interest was shown by jail officials towards inmates.

On the general analysis of the table, it appeared that there existed some element of give and take in the jail environment between the jail officials and the prisoners themselves. This can be seen from the figures in the table. Reformation could be established through this unintended and untainted relationship of interest arousal.

Inmate response on the question - "Are the jail officials disposed toward you"?

Table 5.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) They are surely helpful</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) Indifferent</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) Not so helpful</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The disposition of the prison officials toward the prison inmates is most needed to quicken the line and action of treatment programme. The inmates cannot do if the officers are not supportive to the near solutions to rehabilitate the criminal convicts. As the results show in Table 5.12, 67.5% of the total 200 inmates reaffirmed how the officials were disposed with them i.e. "Helpful", 25% said they were indifferent, 7.5% claimed that they were not so helpful to them. If both the tables could be assessed on the basis of the statistical figures, that is, Table 5.11 and 5.12, we will find out some idea of general and mutual comprehension on the responses. Every authentic assumption would have it that, though the inmates were under order and command of discipline, yet their personal interests were cared for by the prison officials. Similarly, the inmates did not overlook the supremacy of the officials in the jail environment.

4) Inmate's Acquisition of Skill:

To rehabilitate and reform the offenders in the reformatory institution would mean to provide them the individual inmates, something useful which would keep them occupied in the jail house.
Morose, they would utilize the same treatment trade learnt in jail to take out their living in the free society whether they had already acquired or got previous knowledge on certain trade before their conviction in the jail, it was not the criteria. Once they are committed into the resocialization homo, each and every effort should be made to encourage and persuade them to use the same given opportunities to achieve something useful and unanticipated in their life.

True as it is, from the observations made in the previous chapters, we have noted that illiterate prisoners were more in number in the central jail under study. How best can one try to draw their interests to other area i.e. other than the agricultural labour, which many of them confessed was the root of their being in the jail.

We agreed and also disagreed that the great impact of the prison will be measured on how the inmates participated, that is, through self involvement on treatment assignments in order to strengthen and gain knowledge, after all. Work programme or treatment programme was a daily routine activity in the jail. But work on any treatment programme that had no value to the very taste of the inmate was in no way reformative in nature as required by Model Prison Manual of India. The greater
arousal of the interest of the individual inmate is most sought for in this particular regard. Once their interests were identified, concrete and wishful masterplans were assured to them. The result would be definite to meet the expectations of the masses. In course of time, the inmates would learn and improve their skills on assigned work in the jail. We will now assess and examine how the prisoners yearn for acquiring special trade skill which would help them later in the free community.

Inmate's response to the question - "To what extent have you mastered a trade in the prison"?

Table 5.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A) I can work on my own without supervision</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B) My supervisor always liked my work</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C) I used to correct other inmates hero</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D) All the above</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Any treatment programme that will lead to learn and master a particular skill, the investigator will reaffirm its proper presentation to the prisoners. Constantly engaging the
mind and interest, that is, the zeal to learn, acquire and master some skills amongst the prisoners in the confinement world will drive them to have less time to retrospect on evil plan and useless discussions.

With a genuine workman, his mind would be preoccupied every moment of the day, of how to master the given trade before the day of his final release. As the table signifies the responses of the entire sample population under study are elastically something to work on further developments.

Looking at the tabulation, a total of 87% said that they could work independently on the trade assigned to them. That will be after all necessary instructions are given by the unit supervisor.

In continuation, 3.5% slightly replied that their supervisor used to like and appreciate their work. Here, one can pinpoint that liking work does not mean in toto that the individual has actually acquired the needed skill for the trade. It might be due to one singular or plural gesture of the supervisor on such work. Still 4.5% declared that they were in the habit of correcting inmates i.e. in the trade assigned to them, 5% agreed that they either maintained or did not maintain all the above propositions.
If we will consider the responses of the prisoners on Table 5.7, about 53% had great interest for work. By this number, there is no contradiction if here 87% agreed they can work on their own. This shows a sign of readiness and preparedness on the prisoners.

Inmate's response on the question - "Do you think your stay in the prison helped you to master the present trade"?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>200.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the above table observation shows that 58.5% of the inmates agreed that their being in the reformatory institution had assisted them in mastering the trade, while 41.5% said no to the statement. We may deduce that they have tried to hide their real feelings. All the same, the general expectations of the responses are encouraging. The institution is playing its role in assisting the convicted criminals to gain something useful before leaving the jail. With this self dependence on the part of the inmates, if it is not ostensible, it will be assumed, reformation will be made easy by the officials.
INMATE'S PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN THE PROGRAMME:

It is one thing to acquire knowledge and experience and another thing to show self involvement by the individual to utilize the acquired skill. As we have found out from previous chapters, the jail under the present study, provided some training to learn handicrafts to the inmates to engage themselves. The work was of different kinds and nature in the jail. The inmates were given the option sometimes to take to any trade. But, on many occasions the prison officials assigned the trade to the inmates without consulting them. To change the offender will be considerably effective if the inmates in the reformatory centre is made to know that the society cares and loves them for their well being. Therefore, to make all necessary efforts to involve themselves in the treatment is very essential.

Most of the prisoners in this Central Jail were illiterates and agricultural labourers, both the young in age and the old ones. Making constant arrangements for their self development of personal involvement in any skill acquired in the jail should never be mistaken in any manner. The inmates of the jail should be assigned to treatment programmes on individual and on group basis under the watchful eyes of the
supervisor of that unit. From the below illustrated table we will find out how the inmates were involved personally in trades.

Response of the inmates to the question - "Are you taking more interest in work than before"?

Table 5.15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A glance to the table 5.15 shows that of the total population of 200 inmates sample, 86% of them replied 'Yes' on the above posed question whereas 14% maintained 'No' to the question.

If we can retrospect on the results of table No.5.7 and Table 5.9 respectively, we will see that the results arrived at show that there is no surprise, the inmates had already evinced interest in their assigned treatment programmes. Moreso, they did not work out of pressure. Therefore the tendency for them to resilient is very high.
The present table shows a positive outcome towards the self involvement of the inmate on assigned work. If this self involvement persists throughout the duration of the sentence, predictatively it will lead to reformation. Both the aged and young inmates were always active to their assignments. The difference observed by the researcher was that the young ones tend to favoured learning work in the jail house, while the aged ones went in for easy trade and farm work.

Generally, the self perception of the inmates in the jail is very essential to study because it portrays the personal characteristics of the inmate. It is very much difficult to understand and rate them if their self perception is unknown.

Therefore, the entire process of reforming and rehabilitating the inmates lies in the manner in which the prison authority perceives the activities of the inmates while still in the jail.