CHAPTER - VI

REFORMATION OF INMATES

i) What is provided
ii) What is needed
WHAT IS PROVIDED

WHAT IS NEEDED

Beginning from punishment of the individual inmates in an institution to reformation and rehabilitation of the same inmates in the same institution, is the modern philosophy. This is pertinently so as a series of efforts were made previously and are being made even now to provide reformatory programmes only for the juvenile delinquents and also to the first offenders. It is rather strange, that such measures which are deemed useful to treat the youthful and first offenders, are not being employed to treat the adult offenders.

Crime is always crime. Neither the youthful, first offender nor the adult offender, should in general be involved in similar behaviour as the entire community is against such crime.

Therefore, any treatment or measure adopted for improving the behaviour of any one of them may be extended and made applicable to all, as their career remains the same.

From available literature, it can be seen that traditional imprisonment in every respect is disturbing both
to the criminal and the society to which he belongs. On being imprisoned, the offender immediately loses his freedom and liberty, as also his earning job if any, at all. The psychological impact may be more or less damaging. But the imprisoned inmate will be automatically prevented from extending support to his family financially. The offender will be ostracised, socially deprived to perform his duty to the parents to the family and the community in general.

Truly, we cannot deal with human situations unless we comprehend humanity in the situations we cannot get to grips with social problems unless we realize the whole social background out of which such situations arise.

Crime exists in society, so society may try to show the violator that his act is against the normal order. The direction of crime precipitates the entire life in society. Crime arises out of the social maladjustment and conflict between a group and the community at large. The issue involved is not whether an individual suffers maladjustment in society but the fact that his maladjustment to a special group makes him maladjusted to the larger society, because the group he fits into is at war with society.
There are a good number of reasons why society at last imposes punishment on any erring member. W.C. Reckless (1940) Barnes, H.E. and Teeters, N.K., cited the following sorts of punishments which society employed to deter and prevent further commission of crimes: 1) Retribution, Atonement, Deterrence, Protection and Reformation. All these stereotyped rationalizations justify the use of punishment and even today they are in use in some parts of the world.

The most early thought of the individualised reformatory ideological theory and experiments may be traced and attributed to a Scottish person by name Sir Alexander Maconochie in the year (1787-1860), and also to Sir Crofton, an Englishman of the Irish progressive system. Maconochie was the head of a penal colony in Norfolk Island, in Australia. He maintained the belief that the creation of self-discipline should be the aim and objective of imprisonment. He said, "time sentences" should be discontinued. Prisoners should be made to serve "task sentences", checking by awarding of "marks" of commendation. He also held the opinion that

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imprisonment for better treatment and improvement on the part of the individual inmates should be in stages. He recommended indeterminate sentence as the best approach for individualisation of treatment in the institution or community.

E.H. Sutherland, (1968)\(^2\) stipulated that the system of individualization was introduced which included first intensive study of the individual offender for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of his criminality. Secondly, application of a programme based on the knowledge of the offender and on knowledge previously secured regarding the effective methods of treating such cases.

According to the opinion of Madan (1989) on this subject of individual treatment of the inmates. This system of treatment was used in three stages; namely, prior to commitment, during commitment and after release.

i) The first direction means greater use of probation and rehabilitation of the individual offender before the categoric execution of penalties.

ii) The second means progressive application of the individualised treatment programme in the institution to offset the limitations of mass handling.

iii) It means more extended use of elastic release procedure with supervision...³

Consequently, under this method criminality is assumed to be treatable as an individual disorder apart from the criminals social groups. In fact, the diagnoses as claimed, were very similar or identical to the actual diagnosis of various medical ailments of the patient. Reckless (1971), maintained that reformation and rehabilitation were the earlier goals of imprisonment. Treatment through institutional programmes and through probation and parole services is the modern version of reformation and rehabilitation.⁴ The ultimate goal of correction under any theory is to make the community safer by reducing the incidence of crime.⁵ Rehabilitation of the offenders to prevent their returning to crime is, in general, the most promising way to achieve this end.

So, the earlier reformatory established programmes thus wore: work, education, recreation and religious services, etc., in order to help reform the individual offender, making him get ready to enter back the free society.

The conception of individualised treatment of the prison inmate was also hatched in the United States of America (1876), under the name, "Elmira Reformatory". This institution called Elmira Reformatory, came as a result of the failure of the two existing systems, i.e., Pennsylvania, characterised as, the "Separate System", and the Auburn system which also was characterised as the "Silent System". Of course, in reality, at the time of introducing the two systems, one acted as an improvement over the failure of the other one.

But the great expectation for establishing the new institution lived for a short while, then the Auburn system of 1816, met similar fate like that of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

Even then, more concern towards the amelioration of prisoners and prisoner's conditions in the institution was still persisting in the mind of the humanitarians and Enlightenment
Classes in the society. Herein, emerged the birth of the new system called 'Elmira Reformatory' Institution. Its sole objective was the individualisation of treatment to the convicted inmates in the jail. At the initial stage, it fared very well to its objective but in like manner it fell in line with the two previous systems. However, its achievement in regard to rehabilitation and reformation of the individual inmates was more laudable compared to the separate and silent systems.

In India, at the time of the East India Company take over of the administration, the prisons in the country were practically in miserable and terrible conditions. The East India Company were never motivated or interested to invest their money on non-profitable social welfare establishments in India, like the running of prison houses.

However, considering the impact of prison reformation in other parts of the globe, it was in the year 1836, when the first discussion on prisons and prisoner's reformation came up to the ruling class. The said prison reforms of 1836 were against work on public roads, by the convicted inmates. Then came the Report of the All India Prison REform Committee (1919-1920). The committee directed their focus on the urgent need to diversify penal-policy.
This they did by extending coverage to correctional system of the inmates beyond the prison walls. They had the promise that the ultimate objective of imprisonment was the reformation and rehabilitation of criminal. The Committee of 1919-1920 mapped out so many measures, to reduce monotony and isolation in prison life and to start treating prisoners in conjunction with community based agencies. The efforts of the committee resulted in the establishment of a model jail in Lucknow, U.P. in 1949, and central jails in some other states. S.K. Bhattacharya (1985), held that the All India Jail Manual Committee of 1957-59 introduced the notion of classification of prisoners on scientific outlines. It was on the reason that it will yield positive results of reformatory treatment. As a result of this, Sri.Misra (1976) remarked that, the scientific classification and treatment of prisoners as well as the psychological effect of the environment in which they undergo punishment are important consideration. Shortly, in another move toward the right direction, in 1972, the

Government of Indian appointed a working Group on prisons. Their main terms of reference were to examine measures for streamlining and improving the jail administration and living conditions of the prison inmate. The 1972 committee suggested so many developmental programmes but the most essential here was the vocational training to the inmates and the transfer of the subject of prison administration from the State list to Concurrent List. Proceeding with the need of the hour in a radical move in 1980-83, the All India Committee on Jails brought out the following statistics of jails in India. Central jails-76, District Jails-250, Subjails-822, open Jails-27, Special Jails-20. These figures were as per 1980-83 records. Up to the present time, there is hardly any complete modern reformatory which operates as per the requirements of the individual treatment in India, as it is in some Western countries, directing their main concern to the individual inmates. M.Grunhut (1948), Penal reform will have its expectation fulfilled only when it can rely on personal reformatory efforts, differentiation of treatment and support by an enlightening public conscience. In view of this

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3 M. Grunhut (1948)
context, it is more necessary to provide the needed infrastructures, for the treatment of the inmates.

There should be readiness on the part of the prison officials to assist the prison inmates to regain their normal self. Moreover, the inmates will be made to get prepared to adjust themselves comfortably to any assigned treatment programme in the jail, as long as they stay there.

In the short and long history of rehabilitation and correction of the individual prisoner in the (institution) confinement centre, various actions excited against the criminal saw many approaches before its advent lately. Before this, offenders were subjected to different types of mental and physical tortures for the sake of imposition of punishment.

In fact, social humiliation and degrading were on the top of the list, such as these, death, mutilation, banishment, corporal punishment, transportation, fines and confinement, pillories and stocking and a host of others. All attempts then were motivated by the retributive behaviour, just to encourage the law-breaker to amend his ways to acceptable norms in the society. Reciprocatively, H.E.Barnes,
N.K. Teeters, (1951), opined that, offenders who are obviously reformable are likely to be sent to minimum-security-prison-farms not because they need farming in their plan of treatment but because they are "minimum risk" inmates.\(^{10}\) It is one aspect to comprehend through psychological mind, those prison inmates that are reformable in all probability, knowing them and their interest will provide immediate short ways to handle them by prison authority; to classify and reclassify such inmates.

Morris said, we should not send people to prison for treatment. We should keep treatment programmes but recognised the distinction between the purposes of incarceration and the opportunities that might be provided to the incarcerated person.\(^{11}\) He emphasised rehabilitation can only be extended to volunteers. Considering the statement of Morris, one would know the current principles of scientific screening of the convicted inmates is what Mr. Morris is targeting at. Generally, some inmates are not easily amendable to any given situation. Lastly, he said, not that treatment does not work

\(^{10}\) Ibid, at opp. (p.639, 1951).

and, therefore, should be abolished, instead, he said, treatment model should be liberated-coercive.

There are two theoretical approaches associated with the reformation of the individual criminals. These are, (a) Mechanical approach and (b) Clinical approach.

1. The mechanical approach, however, subscribes to the original philosophy of the classical school of penology. The classical school had great influence on the proponents who asserted that the law violator should be dealt with severely. It was assumed that reformation could be accomplished by inflicting enough pain on the offender. That the punishment imposed on the offender should be severe and quick and the amount of punishment should be greater than the amount of pleasure and happiness derived from the offence committed. Since the offender has calculated the gain, that society may likewise exercise equal pressure on the individual, it is the hedonistic philosophy.

2. The proponents of clinical approach borrowed their approach, from the axiom that criminality is entirely personal disorder, more to the positivist school, which
can be as well treated in a clinic just like other sickness. E.H.Sutherland (1968)\textsuperscript{12} by analogy crime has been handled as sickness was handled two centuries ago – the methods of dealing with criminals consisted of imposing certain degrees of suffering upon them, depending upon their offence again.

So to say, under this very methodology, criminality is assumed to be treatable as an individual disorder apart from the criminal's social groups. Don C. Gibbons, E.H.S., The clinical method of reformation is thus based upon an individualistic, peno-psychiatric theory of criminality.\textsuperscript{13}

Korn and McCorkle (1961) mentions that, two different institutions existed to care for the problematic ones. Workhouse, which provided jobs for those able and willing to work and secondly training for the indigent or the abandoned youngsters. The house of correction was meant for those who seemed able to work but were willing.\textsuperscript{14} M.Gruhut (1948),

clearly described the initial attitudes of the houses of correction as follows "Bridewell or house of correction provided facilities for setting idle and disorderly people to work with the three fold purpose to make them earn their keep, to reform them by compulsory work and discipline, and lastly to deter others from vagrancy and idleness".15

The conferring of criminal label singles a person out for special treatment. The offender becomes, in Bockors' words (1963-34), "One who is different from the rest of us, who cannot act as a moral human being and therefore might break other important rules".16 As a result, being a 'Criminal' becomes the person's "Master Status" or controlling public identification. Imprisonment entails the total loss of existing employment and strains family relations to the point that they may not survive. It compulsorily induces offenders to reside in a contact social setting whereby enables him to get more in touch with hardened criminals. To this effect, Tannenbaum (1938) and other early criminologists noted that,

15 Ibid., (1948), pp.15-16.
education in crime is the likely result. Lombroso-Fororro (1972) in (1911) Lombroso aired this theme, the degrading influences of prison life and contact with vulgar criminal ... cause criminaloids who have committed their initial offenses with repugnance and habituation, to develop later into habitual criminals. 

Imprisonment truly presented two sort of illusions to the individual prisoner in the treatment home, that of personal control and social control. While the common man in free society had different opinion of imprisonment. Personal control in the sense of being able to adapt himself or themselves to any presented situation in the jail. Social control on the other hand, meant the will-power to cope and to readjust his life patterns in the direction mapped out by the people in the social environment.

It is proposed to examine in this chapter, resourcefully and tactfully what actually the reformation of the individual offender, convicted to serve sentence in the institution means. The new role or functions directed to the prison

administration targeting the human instruments in the jail. The chapter will decentralize its main objective discussion here on the treatment programmes as presented to the inmates as a form of both work, training and punishment whether the assigned trade programme is worth or helpful to contribute to reformation and rehabilitation. How the inmates are assigned to perform their treatment programmes, the control and supervision over them. How the jail institution has achieved most of the new objectives will be highlighted here. What steps the jail may take in order to prepare and disorganise the amoral behaviour of the inmate before release.

To reiterate here once more, the scientific opinions of the positivist school of penology, it is the fundamental basis of the modern philosophy to heal the sickness of the offenders individually, Reformation accompanying with the idea of individualisation is the essence the penologist would advocate. The criminal is being regarded as someone who is "socially wick and sick" within his environment. The Reformatory Institution is the laboratory where the social disease of the inmate will be dissected before being given a new life. The general characteristics concerning the inmates' interests, attitudes, emotional behaviour, social habits and
self-perceptions seem to be necessary to study and analyse for the benefit of his reformation and correction.

The effects of imprisonment cannot be erased immediately. The social tag on the individual remains with him forever. Trying to get reformed in the treatment institution, the criminal moro often than not reminds himself, is the free society ready to reaccept me as a reformed individual. This 'cause-effects' situation emotionally reactivates itself often and on to discourage and disturbed the individual inmate to prosecute any assigned trade programmes effectively. It is, therefore, much called for, the gentle and professional skill of the jail authority to be aware themselves of the psychological problems which bundle and cocoon the inmates at this time.

Now, after knowing the necessity of reforming and rehabilitating the individual criminal convict in the jail institution, we will try here to reexamine and revaluate the programmes which are currently available in the jail house. Those programmes are used to reform the inmate or are merely there to extract something from the individual inmates in the name of serving sentence or punishment as deemed fit.
As we have noted in chapter four, various trades were available in the jail under this present study, which were meant for the individual inmates to serve their punishment through prison labour. The inmates were assigned to these trades or treatment programmes according to the wishes of the prison authority. This is so, since there is no modern approach adopted to visualise the aptitude of the inmates to whom they were assigning the work.

Logically, in the previous three chapters of this work the profile, facilities provided to the inmates, and the self-perception of the inmates, are underlined. In these chapters attempts were made to excavate the personal characteristics of the inmates and his family backgrounds. This may provide a fillip whereby the antidote of resocialization would revolve.

WHAT IS PROVIDED

Before considering the needed or required facilities that the present jail system is lacking but which befits reformatory institution, the existing state of affairs is briefly indicated below. If necessary it may try to introduce them in the near future, in order to meet the objectivity of modern reformatory establishment. Incidentally, we will first
try to state the various traditional trade programmes that were available during the period of fieldwork in the jail under study.

1. Carpentry work
2. Agricultural work
3. Weaving/Dyeing work
4. Mochi or Shoe making work (Leather work)
5. Washing/Dry Cleaning work
6. Tailoring work
7. School (Adult Education Programmes)
8. Kitchen (Learning Cooking)
9. Hospital.

As earlier reiterated, all the above mentioned facilities are discussed in great details in chapter four. They were prison oriented labour trade programmes which were and are used even now to answer and justify any level of punishment imposed on the imprisoned inmates.

The jail institution used these punishment-cum-work schemes to encourage and motivate the inmates to redirect their thinking toward useful work habits.
Nevertheless, to ascertain if the aforementioned trade programmes were used truly to assist the inmates, were related to the needs will be looked into. In that order, the following variables will be discussed and analysed statistically to show their utmost magnitude in an attempt to resocialise the inmates in the circled world of the prison.

In the present chapter, some variables were marked or cross tabled with other fundamental variables to establish some concrete understandings amongst the various observations and probably to project universal principles based on the observable variables in association with others. Evidently, such variables or possibilities may have serious effects on the individual inmate rehabilitation programmes. This was done through the application of test of significance or generally known as (Chi-square), which statistically quantity the observable variables.

Individualised treatment of the prisoner in the institution is the new philosophy. The social stigma on the prisoner makes it very disadvantageous for the prisoner to fully accept to tread on the path prepared for him.
This is an exclusive study which is fundamentally centred on the revolving activities on the life of the imprisoned inmates. Persistent and continuing questioning and cross questioning to the inmates provided some useful and significant outcome. Therefore it is proposed to establish some realistic principles on the relations between certain human behaviour and other secondary assumed social behaviour patterns in the jail.

CROSS TABLE NO. 6.01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Age Level</th>
<th>Reformation Level</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>25 - 30 Years</td>
<td>31 (15.50%)</td>
<td>05 (2.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>31 - 35 Years</td>
<td>48 (24.00%)</td>
<td>03 (1.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>36 - 40 Years</td>
<td>33 (12.50%)</td>
<td>02 (1.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>41 - 45 Years</td>
<td>25 (12.50%)</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>46 - 50 Years</td>
<td>16 (8.00%)</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>51 - 55 Years</td>
<td>11 (5.50%)</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>56 - 60 Years</td>
<td>11 (7.50%)</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>60 and Above</td>
<td>15 (7.50%)</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Total</td>
<td>190 (95.00%)</td>
<td>10 (5.00%)</td>
<td>200 (100.00%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \chi^2 = 1457, P = 0.0420, df = 7. \) Cases included = 200
There is association between age of the inmate and reformation level. Combining \((4+5+6+7+S)\) and then compute \(x^2 = 7.992\), \(P = 0.0462\), \(df = 3\).

To analyse the significance of the above table within the context of the present work, here, two variables are correlated, the first variable is the age level of the inmate, and the second variable is his reformation level. The purpose is to know and understand the magnitude of age and also if age can affect rehabilitation process.

In this present jail, that is, Hindalga Central Prison at Bolgaum, there are inmates of various age groups ranging from 25 to 60 years and above. They are as well serving various terms of imprisonment.

Now consideration is given to the two variables on the Table No. 6.1 as shown above. Significance is always attached on age as the determining factor for commitment into an institution of correction. Although there is yet no proper agreement amongst criminologists and penologists on the specification of crime commission on age. Frum (1958), found that the criminal histories of 46 percent of the 319 recidivists in the Indian - Reformatory and State Prison
officially started prior to age eighteen.\textsuperscript{19} Thorsten Sellin (1940) reported that after age 25, the percentage of criminals who were first offenders increased with increasing age.\textsuperscript{20}

Thorsten Sellin (1958), once again found that the younger a person is when he is first committed of a crime, the greater the likelihood that he will be convicted again and that he will continue to commit crimes over a long period.\textsuperscript{21} With ample evidence we notice the relationship existing between 'age' and 'crime' of the individual, as we can read from the above cited findings.

Here, our intention would be to find out as well, if there is such relationship between age of commission of crime by the inmate and rehabilitation.

From the above findings, we may conclusively say or assume that age is important to the offence committed in the


free society. In similar manner in the reformatory institution age of the inmate is very essential for his rehabilitation programmes. So, bearing the age of the criminal offender in mind will enable the sentencing court to know where he will be committed.

The given table indicates that those inmates who were advanced in age grouping had keen interest towards reformation programmes than the younger age group. The younger in age group inmates had less tendency towards reformation while in the institution.

At the age level between 25 and 30 years, 31 inmates with 15.05 percent reformed, 5 inmates with 2.05 percent did not respond to reformation programmes. Then, at the age level between 31 and 35 years, 48 inmates with 24 percent were reformed while 3 inmates with 1.05 percent did not. Between the age level of 26 and 40 years, 33 inmates with 12.05 percent responded to rehabilitation programmes 2 inmates did not. However, from the age level between 41 and 60 years and plus, they all responded strictly to reformation programmes and they were all reformed in the jail, as the table shows.
With the young inmates, thinking of more crime commission crowds their mind. Revenge is always their discussion after release. They still hope that, the future will pay them well. Emotionally they are uncontrollable. On the other hand, the older inmates in ago had the reverse way. They thought more of their misfortunes and the family they had left behind. How the free society will accept their reformed behaviour and attitudes weigh them down. As a result, they concentrated more on any assigned programmes.

Therefore, as it is noted on the table, rehabilitation process increased as the inmate advanced in age level.

There is obvious association between the two variables. The earlier resocialisation programmes were provided to the inmates, still the better opportunity for them.

To the younger inmates, no matter they did not respond immediately to the treatment administered to them. Nevertheless, special attention should be given to them. They are always or often times in good number in the jail.
### CROSS TABLE NO. 6.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Community Status</th>
<th>Reformation Level</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rural Community (RC)</td>
<td>V. Much helpful</td>
<td>60 (30.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helpful</td>
<td>27 (13.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>So SO helpful</td>
<td>10 (5.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not helpful</td>
<td>32 (16.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not all helpful</td>
<td>36 (18.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>165 (82.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Urban Community (UC)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13 (6.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helpful</td>
<td>8 (4.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>So SO helpful</td>
<td>2 (1.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not helpful</td>
<td>5 (2.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not all helpful</td>
<td>5 (2.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>35 (12.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tribal Community</td>
<td></td>
<td>00 (0.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helpful</td>
<td>00 (0.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>So SO helpful</td>
<td>00 (0.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not helpful</td>
<td>1 (0.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not all helpful</td>
<td>1 (0.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2 (1.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Total</td>
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<td></td>
<td>73 (37.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Helpful</td>
<td>35 (17.50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>So SO helpful</td>
<td>12 (6.00%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not helpful</td>
<td>38 (19.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not all helpful</td>
<td>42 (21.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Combining (2 + 5)...

\( x^2 = 1.084, P=0.8968, df = 4. \)

No association at 5 percent level between the two variables.
To understand and to establish if there is any rigid relationship between rehabilitation of the inmate and the type of community the inmate hailed from, there are some research findings that vehemently asserted that certain community proffered crime rate in the society than others.

Radzinowicz (1946), explicitly demonstrated that in the southern districts of Poland, the crime rates decreased as communities increased in size that in other sections of Poland many small communities of the same size varied immensely in crime rates.22

Charles (1930), reported that, studies in Iowa and Kansas indicated regular increases in delinquency rates from the most rural to the most urban countries.23

So in order to justify any such claim with regard to rehabilitation of the inmate and the community he belongs, it

has been statistically stated and proved on the above table that as far as reformation is concerned, community to which the inmate came from, while in the reformatory had no-impacts or side effects on his treatment.

Looking at the table, we will observe glaring results. Those inmates from rural community, 60 with 30 percent maintained very much helpful, 27 with 13.05 percent said helpful attitude. That is, their being in the jail, 10 with 5 percent muted so, but 32 with 18 percent held not at all helpful. Whereas, Urban community, 13 with 6.05 percent said very much helpful, 8 and 4 percent said helpful, just 5 each said not helpful, and not at all helpful respective. All the inmates responded similarly to reformatory programmes.

With this finding, we can say absolutely that one’s community i.e., inmate’s never stands in the way of reformation. Inmate may come from urban, rural or tribal community, what matters is, his personal interest to adjust within the trade programme assigned to him daily.

1. Simple Table:

Response of the inmates to the question, "How do you feel about the quality of food served to you here?".
Table No. 6.3A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Very good</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Good</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. So SO</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Not Good</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>200</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food is very much essential for human existence in society. Every movement undertaken by man in society is aimed at providing himself something to eat, in order to maintain and keep good health always. The prisoner in the confinement world would also need food more than anything else. Deny him food and he will be more violent. According to the basic principles as embodied in the Standard Minimum Rules (SMR) of the United Nations (1955), it is necessary that, every prisoner shall be provided by the administration at the usual hours with food of nutritional value adequate for health and strength, of wholesome quality and well prepared and served.

The All India Jail Manual Committee (1957-59), proposed the following principles as regards food to the inmates.
1) All prisoners are to be fed properly so that their health and weight are maintained.

2) The food requirements of an individual are based on the needs of the tissue cells of the body for its growth and repair and for providing it with a potential source of energy to perform muscular and other functions.

3) The degree of physical activity is the most important of the factors which determines the caloric value required.

With the above highlights, we can understand the necessity and the usefulness of food and secondly as to why food should be well prepared and served to the inmates.

On the first simple Table 6.03A, is indicated how the inmates reacted to the question of food. On the whole, of the samples of 200 inmates studied, about 3.5% said, the food given to them was 'very good', 49% of them equivocally affirmed that the food was 'good', while another 35.05% held the view that "so so", which means it may be good or not and the last group of 12% indicated that the food was not good to them.

Anyway, while considering the general assessment of the table as shown above, we may say that the food given to the
inmates in the jail might be good, i.e., both in quality and preparation. Those who held their reservation i.e. the 35.05%, may have had some reason to give, because the food in the jail, was prepared by the inmates themselves.

All the inmates were given their portions as indicated in the prison rules and regulations.

Table 6.3B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Quality of No. food to inmates</th>
<th>Very helpful</th>
<th>So so helpful</th>
<th>Not helpful</th>
<th>Total Helpful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.50)</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td>(3.50)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Very good</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(27.50)</td>
<td>(11.50)</td>
<td>(2.0)</td>
<td>(5.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6.50)</td>
<td>(3.00)</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(10.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>So so</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(2.50)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Not good</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COLUMN TOTAL | 73 | 35 | 12 | 38 | 42 | 200

Cases included 200, $X^2 = 84.79$, $P = 0.0000$, df = 12

There is association between food given to inmates and reformation level in the institution at 1 per cent level.
Now with the correlated variables, that is, food and inmate reformation level, we would like to check up if the food given to the inmates had anything to do or interfered with their reformatory work. We can note from the result that there is ample evidence to show there is an association between the nature of food given to the inmates and resocialisation. No body can do anything under starvation and more so the prisoner to execute his day-to-day routine faithfully. He must eat food equal to his physical fitness. For reformation to be effective, in the prison the inmates may be provided with enough and good food. It is necessary to reiterate the importance of food and why good quantity and quality of food should be given to the inmates. The All India Jail Manual maintains that every inmate in the jail must be given the duly recommended quantity of food everyday for their physical wellbeing and also to enable them carry out their daily labour effectively.

As the table indicates, the inmates in the jail want food, just as people want food in the free society to go about their duty. In that case, it is being theoretically established here in the present study that food to inmates in the jail and correctional activities must move side by side. By this way if the inmates are sure to get their daily food
the situation would be calm and they will perform their assignment also in a better way.

Before we will attempt to consider the above table we will discuss the responses made by the inmates on the variable through the codified simple table.

Response of the inmates to the question - "Is the amount you get from your occupation sufficient for you to manage?"

Table 6.4A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Very much okay</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>52.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) It is not sufficient</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Less than having nothing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Always managing</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL                                          200       100.0

It is said, money is the root of all evil, money commands and determines the status of a person in society. The hunt to acquire wealth by any possible means may be through legitimate or illegitimate means, results in frequency of crime by which at last some unfortunate ones end up in prison. When we look at the table above, we would see the difference in response to
that question. Of course, as per the general population under study, 52.5% said the amount they got was sufficient or quite okay for them, 10% said it was not sufficient, 3.5% said the amount was better than having nothing and the last not the least group said, i.e. 34% that they were always managing with the amount. Now given due scrupulous thinking on the results obtained, why some prisoners i.e., 52.5% who claimed that the money they had was quite okay for them, why again are they in prison? This shows that they suppressed the truth. Prisoners always like telling lies. A significant note is taken of the group that said that they were always managing. It might be in the cause of managing, they involve themselves in committing crime.

The general observation is that the inmates suppressed to give correct response to the question. But the results show that poverty has greater link with crime in society. As previously noted, majority of the inmates in the jail under study wore poor and mostly rural agricultural labourers. The crime committed by the poor attracts the police considerably.
Cross Table 6.4B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. Inmate occupational No. amount</th>
<th>Criminal Offences</th>
<th>Civil Offences</th>
<th>I Cannot Say</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Quite okay</td>
<td>106 (53)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>106 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) It is not sufficient</td>
<td>16 (8)</td>
<td>2 (1)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>19 (9.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Less than having nothing</td>
<td>6 (3)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7 (3.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Always managing</td>
<td>67 (33.5)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>68 (34)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Total</td>
<td>195 (97.5)</td>
<td>4 (2.0)</td>
<td>1 (0.5)</td>
<td>200 (100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cases included 200

Combining (2+3) of offence committed by inmates, $X^2=20.77$, $P=0.0001$, df=3, Neglectding 3 of the offence committed $X^2=15.20$, $P=0.0017$, df=3.
There is strong association between the amount received by inmates on his occupation and offence committed at 1 per cent level.

So two variables with regard to reformation of the inmates were correlated. This is to show the role of the variable on the treatment of the offender in the institution.

The effects of occupational income with relation to rehabilitation and also the nature of offence committed by the inmate.

Given the results of the above table, which shows that, there is strong association between the correlated phenomenon and reformatory process. Conventionally, there is conspicuous agreement on the results, the financial position of a man determines his social status in society.

In search of how to get money, the individual commits offence. That is why there is relation between crime and poverty. The same is true as we observed on the statistically worked out results, of inmate occupational amount and his reformation, plus the offence by inmate.
As the inmate expects, if he could master the trade assigned to him successfully when discharged, he will utilise the same to earn his living. The increase in his interest leads to concentration on work and thereby leads to reformation of his mind.

General consensus would have it that once the inmate knows that the trade programme he is engaging himself now in the reformatory institution will fetch and provide him something useful, there is every tendency for him to lean more on the trade in order to acquire and master the skill well. The amount the inmate expects to get from the current training programme has link and association with rehabilitation programme.

Continuing with the same variables still, offence by inmate and reformation level, we know in the free society, many crime occurrence are occupation motivated. Presently, we will like to find out if there is any close relationship while the inmate is in jail house.
With the statistically obtained results, it is firmly established quantitatively that even though, the inmates are in the reformatory home, there, still exists in them the occupational zeal to make money as to enable them to stand aloof.

The two tables discussed show that inmates are like other human beings in the free society. Being in the walled world never deters them to expect to involve themselves in any profitable trade assignment. Criminal offence in society could be reduced to a minimal position if serious thought is given to individual economic and psychological problems. Those are the roots of many crimes. Certain individuals may wish to go against the law and then face the consequences. Some crimes are economically and socially motivated. How the general or the ruling class will solve this menace in society?
Cross Table 6.5A with two simple tables on same variables

However as to give more effective meaning to the cross table of the two variables, the researcher would like to present two simple tables. This is to observe a clear response given by the inmates.

Response of the inmate to the question - "Do you think that going to a prison is a stigma on your part?"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>96.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Response of the inmate to the question - "Do you advise any fellow inmate not to repeat his crime being released?"
Table 6.5B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Frequency</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Sometimes I do</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) I do not advise as such</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, we will begin to discuss and analyze the two given simple tables pari passu, to the logical viewpoint of the present study. After that, we shall discuss the cross tabulation as it showered more green light on the effect of the study on Table 6.6B which concerns human created problem. In the free society, we are always optimistic to identify certain people out with certain social stigma. This is significant with an individual who perhaps happens to put on the government uniform of imprisonment. The actions and feelings of people toward such member is distasteful, normally on reprehension. He is someone that every gathering or association singled out because of the invisible social stigma on his person.
In consequence of the general reaction of the public, attempt will be made to find out from the inmate, how he perceives his future with the social stigma on him and how it will block his prospects to adjust in the institution to carry out his assigned trade programme efficiently. Of the whole sampled population of 200 inmates under study, 96.5% clearly admitted that entering inside is a social problem and a burden to them, while, 3.5% said “no” to the question. We will measure the response of these inmates with activities in the jail and empirically know what their feelings will lead to.

Table 6.5B, is concerned with the sense of reformation and maturity on the part of the inmates. By now we may visualise that many or some of the imprisoned inmates especially those within the samples under study may have acculturised themselves in the jail system. Therefore, feeling and thinking of outside world means less to them. On the other hand, 'Prisonalisation' according to Clemmer has assumed its importance in the inmates. Analysing the table as per the response elicited by the inmates, 47% said frequently they advise their fellow inmates, 29.5% held the opinion that sometimes they do, whereas 23.5% strongly maintain that, they do not advise any. It is an indication of their position. By
overall assessment of the above table, one would acknowledge that the prison environment seems somehow cordial to the inmates. The inmate to inmate relationship is again noticed here as in the previous chapter, whereby some inmates agreed that instead of taking their problem to the jail officials for settlement, they preferred and presented such problem to their fellow inmates. Well, the inmate rehabilitation is what matters on the whole, while returning back to the free society, he should not go back to the old club. It is also positive to take cognisance of 29.5% that offer such advise sometimes.

Cross Table 6.5C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. Social Stigma No. on inmates</th>
<th>Rehabilitation level Frequency</th>
<th>Sometimes I do</th>
<th>I do not advise much</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>69 (51.5)</td>
<td>22 (11.0)</td>
<td>194 (97)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. No</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4 (2.0)</td>
<td>2 (1.0)</td>
<td>6 (3.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col.Total</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>73 (36.5)</td>
<td>24 (12.0)</td>
<td>200 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cases included 200

\[ x^2 = 7.074, \ P = 0.0291, \ df=2, \]
There is association between the social stigma on the inmates and his rehabilitation level at 5 per cent level.

Focusing now on the correlated table, as previously stated, there is strong association between the two phenomena. We will see there is consensus on the general agreement towards the behaviour patterns of the inmates. Out of the row total of 194 with 82 per cent, 103 with 51.5% said frequently, 69 with 34.5% said sometimes I do, 22 with 11% maintained that I do not advise, while on the row total of 6, with 3%, 4 with 2% said sometime I do, 2 with 1% held that I do not advise as such. Theoretically the inmates are disturbed internally. Eventually they responded to their training trade. They were not fully satisfied with the social reclassification they would earn for themselves. Even though, taken note of the less negative response from just 4, the general observation characteristics that majority are not happy.

The prison official may try from time to time to ensure the prisoner that once they approve themselves reformed, the free society will not hesitate to welcome them. They should think less on the past. Instead they should think how to adjust with the changed behaviour and attitudes when released.
### Cross Table 6.6A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. forget tho crime</th>
<th>Inmate retaining grudges in mind</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(3.5)</td>
<td>(77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Col. 12 188 200  Total (6.0) (94) (100)

Cases included 200
\[ x^2 = 4.00, P = 0.0456, df=1 \]

There is association between when the inmate is trying to forget the crime committed and also the inmate retaining some grudges in his mind against those who made him to enter jail at 5 per cent level.
Cross Table 6.6B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Inmate trying to forget the crime</th>
<th>I will do anything</th>
<th>I learnt not in-</th>
<th>stay</th>
<th>cannot total</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) YES</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 (2.5)</td>
<td>51 (25.5)</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61 (30.5)</td>
<td>161 (80.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) NO</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 (1.5)</td>
<td>6 (3.0)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20 (10)</td>
<td>39 (19.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Col. Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8 (4)</td>
<td>57 (28.5)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>81 (40.5)</td>
<td>120 (100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cases included 200

$X^2 = 11.27, P = 0.0237, df=4.$

There is association between inmate trying to forget the crime committed while in the jail environment and his future plan after release from the jail.

In the present correlation, two human affectionate variables were selected to test how far and whether the present environment where the inmate is residing now, has given some reason for self-reflection to the inmate. Common to all human beings, it is not an easy thing to forget or give off any bitter experience so suddenly. The prison inmate who
is in the confinement lives on recounting his mistakes and his
good deeds while in the free society. True it may be, some
inmates who are in jail, are there for different motives to
the offences committed. Some are there for protecting the
integrity of their family, family feud with another, group
gang-up, uncontrolled temper and social or political
victimisation. At the moment in prison, self-reflection and
realisation may have got some place in the mind of the inmate,
whereby they would insist to forget the past in order to get
on well in the jail environment. The reverse might be the case
with others. No matter how they may spend their time in the
jail, the bitterness of their suffering will remain in them.
Sometimes, they will think how to take revenge, with this, the
grudge is always with them.

Now, we will try to find out how many inmates after being
reformed are still keeping grudges in mind against the person
or group that made them to enter jail.

Proceeding ahead with Table 6.6A, we will consider the
responses given by the inmates concerning their thinking. With
the row total of 161, 80.5% inmates, 154 with 77% said "No"
and 7 with 3.5% said "Yes" to the question. The next is if
inmate is retaining grudges in mind. Out of 200 inmates with
100%, 188 with 94% said no grudge in them, 12 with 6% said
"Yes". This pointed to the need to provide modern and up-to-date programmes in the jail house. If the inmate is busy learning a skill, he will think less of outside activities relating to crime. Keeping grudges in mind will pave the way for further crime in the near future.

The inmate would be trying to forget the past within the prison environment. Secondly, thinking of his future plans after release aims to stress on the need to extract from the inmate, if his days in the jail were assumed to be useful. Believably, the inmate has learnt some craft or work, which we assume, he will utilise to avoid crime involvement in future.

Scanning the data given in Table 6.6B, we would see the effectiveness of answers varies from inmate to inmate. This is with regard to their future planning after they have forgotten the crime and adjusting comfortably in the jail.

The overall total is 161; 2.5% said they will do anything they can to help themselves, 15.5% held that the trade they learnt in jail they will use, 18.5% maintained they will not involve themselves in bad behaviour, while 30.5% said they will stay with their people and lastly 3.5% said they had not decided what to do.

On the other hand, with row total of 39, with 19.5%, 1.5% gave negative answer, 6 with 3% did not give positive
response, 5 with 2.5% and 20 with 10% and 5 with 2.5% respectively, all answered on the negative side. The overall assessment of the table shows that the tendency amongst the inmates is rehabilitation oriented. We know, majority of the inmates hailed from poor agricultural labourer families. Getting to the jail they had the first opportunity to think of any other trade outside agricultural work.

Both tables of the two variables, explicitly exhibit how the inmates are amenable if undiluted attention is given to them. Every stage of given any trade to the inmate should be properly evaluated as to match the basic needs of the inmate at least to some extent.

Cross Table 6.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rehabilitation level</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very helpful</td>
<td>Help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. is enough to</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear inmate</td>
<td>(34.5)</td>
<td>(15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fear</td>
<td>(64)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(27)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(18)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Column Total</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(36.5)</td>
<td>(17.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(100)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case included 200

X^2 = 90.03, P = 0.0000, df = 8
There is strong association between reformation of the inmate in the institution and the thinking in the inmate if the price (imprisonment) is enough to clear the fear in the mind of the people about him.

With a look on the tabulated statistical table, imprisonment did not present a clear picture, rather it denigrated the person. The wearing of the government uniform, shaving of head, number in place of name are the humiliating effects of imprisonment. Do all these affect the attitudes and behaviour of the inmates? Did he retrospect what will be his position in the free society thereafter, if so how?

Theoretically, it has been established that there is strong association between the selected variables. How far now the prison authority will act to create confidence in the mind of the inmates is what matters to the penologist.

The inmates had paid the price of his previous antisocial behaviour. Presently, he has promised to leave the old club to join the normal order in society. This is to be seen through his diligent and honest attitudes towards the given reformatory programme in the jail. As the table indicates, the row total of 128 with 64% inmates on the whole, 89 with 34.5%
very much helpful, 30 with 15% helpful, 8 with 4% so so, 13 with 6.5% not helpful and 8 with 4% not at all helpful. The next row total is 54 with 27% which is on the negative effects. Here, 2% said very helpful, 1.5% helpful, 1.5% so so, 10% not helpful and 12% not at all helpful. With those inmates who are not very sure, the row total is 18 with 9%, again 1% said helpful, 0.5% so so, 2.5% not helpful and 5% not at all helpful. Considering the table within the scope of the present work, one would opined that, though strong association exists between the variables, the inmates still need guided instructions to carry on well. The system of parole will ultimately assist the inmate to acquaint himself with the general public once he is paroled out.

The free society will use the period to assess his behaviour, definitely before the final day of his release. More of his inmate life will be made known through parole system.

The main objective behind the two variables reading together is to find out the general and particular effects of imprisonment on the inmates. What the inmate feels being in prison now has already made the public to forgive him and forget his past activities.
Unanticipatedly, his being in the prison has made it possible for him to acquire some skilful technical training. This will no doubt indicate to the free society that he may not go back to the old club again and thereby, they will trust him. The result shows strong association and relationship between the two variables as expected.

Before we will discuss the result of these two variables, we may first see the positions of the inmates on simple table. Based on that we shall know the high magnitude of the relationship.

Table 6.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Anticipated</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Not anticipated</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Thought I will escape from police</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Total 200 100.0

With this table, we can observe the difference in opinion of inmates, 20.5% said they did anticipate that they
will end off in prison, 75.5% maintained that they never anticipated, whereas just 4% held the opinion that they thought they will escape the consequences.

Cross Table 6.8A and 6.8B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attitude and No. behaviour of prison officials</th>
<th>Reformation level</th>
<th>Row total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very helpful</td>
<td>Helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Cordial</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(33.5)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Moderate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Harsh</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Quarrelsome</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(38.5)</td>
<td>(17.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caco included 200

\[ x^2 = 78.61, P = 0.0000, \text{df} = 8 \]

There is strong association between the attitudes and behaviour of prison officials towards the inmates and reformation level at 1 per cent level.
There is strong association between inmate anticipation of imprisonment or not and reformation level at 1 percent level.

In the above presented table, the objective is to indicate the attitudes and behavior of the prison authority towards the inmates' resocialisation adjustment.

As previously stated, for effective administration of reformatory programmes to occur, it requires cooperation of both the inmates and the prison officials. Emotionally, the
inmates may present unsettled behaviour sometimes. This will be against the wishes of the prison officials. Keeping close watch with lasting endurance, to observe the changing mood of the inmate is very necessary. We know, attitude of human beings is ever changing from time to time, and situation to situation. It is not good to disown or disallow any unwanted act from the inmates. Through such acts more facts concerning the inmate will be explored to help him.

The first variable which is Table 6.8b depicts the attitude and behaviour of the prison officials towards the inmate and his correctional activities. The total number of 172 with 61% inmates on the cordial roll. On this number 33.5% claimed very helpful, 13% helpful, 4% so so, 6.5% maintained not helpful and 4% not at all helpful. On the moderate roll, the response row total is 74 with 37%, 2.5% very helpful, 4.5% helpful, 1.5% so so, 12% not helpful and 16.5% not at all helpful, 1.5% so so, 12% not helpful and 16.5% not at all helpful. With column on harsh, the response got is 3 with 1.5%, 1.5%, 1%, 0.5% and 0.5% respectively. The last column also the response is on the negative sideline. Discussing the given table emphasis would be on the established reapproachment between the prison authority and the inmates to get reformed.
The inmates may be presumed to be attentive to reformation programmes because there exists free and fair cordial relationship with the authority.

According to Table 6.8C, there exists strong association between the two variables as the table indicated. The central idea here is to verify the influence of the jail had changed the thinking about crime in the inmate.

By critically looking at the table, one notices the effects of reformation with the inmates. Of course, while some inmates expected or anticipated imprisonment, some did not anticipate imprisonment. Some thought they would get away freely from the police net. The extent of reformation level equally varies from the three variables. The strong association between the variables demanded concerted effort as to infuse in them the habit of self dependence and hardwork to earn their living in the free society.

Trying to analyze the two tables together at this juncture, we will place foremost the essential point to care generously on the physical well being of the inmates. The institution should be such free and fair environment whereby the inmate should regain himself and set aside the previous
social drawbacks. Rehabilitation in the institution demands mutual understanding or on the other hand, it is "give and take" approach as far as the circumstances of confining the inmate there permits.

Cross Table 6.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.</th>
<th>Work keeps the mind away from thinking of crime</th>
<th>Reformation level</th>
<th>Row total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Very true</td>
<td>Helpful</td>
<td>So so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(9)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whole-heartedly true</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not very true</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(1.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It may be so</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(1.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Total</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(36.5)(17.5)(6.0)</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case included 200

Combining 4+5 of variable 88, i.e., work as assumed, keeps the mind of the criminal prisoner away from thinking of committing further crime.

\[ \chi^2 = 53.03, \ P = 0.0000, \ df=12. \]
There is strong association between the first variable and the rehabilitation of the inmates.

Work of any kind in the free society keeps the individual away from idle and bad company. People in the free society encourage one another to find something to eke out. Whomsoever is matured and who is supposed to do something, whereby he failed to do so, he would be a 'suspect' in the eyes of people around him. This is in case any anti-social occurrence and crime commissioning becomes the order of such community.

Likewise in the jail community the convicted inmates must be encouraged to do some work for themselves. In other words, this is known as prison labour.

In the prison to allot work for skill acquisition and for physical care of the inmate is the proper thing to do. The inmates should be assigned both indoor and outdoor work, provided it is less cumbersome to their health. The Model Prison Manual says, institutional work programme should aim at promoting physical well-being and proper development of the mind through intelligent manual labour.\(^{24}\) Continuing, the Jail Manual still states, "Prison labour should be oriented under

\(^{24}\) All India Jail Manual Committee (1957-59), Model Prison Manual, 1960, p.133.
conditions which will stimulate industrious habits and create an environment conducive to serious work. The management and organisation of all kinds of prison labour, industrial or agricultural, should be alike that of labour in a free community. 25

Here, two variables were correlated to find out their relationship with reformation of the inmate. Work as an effective instrument is assumed here to keep the mind of the inmate away from committing a subsequent crime. For this nutshell idea, the researcher wanted to know if it would stimulate the interest of the individual inmate to reform.

The above Table 6.9 would reveal if the assumed proposition is true to the sense or not. Now, observing the table predicts that there is strong association between the variables. With a total number of 77 with 38.5% inmates, 22% said very helpful, 20% helpful. It is only 2% and 3% disagreed with the philosophy. With the second variable, there are total number 94 with 47%, 9% and 12% admitted that it is very helpful and helpful respectively. Conversely, 14% and 28% keep to their stand of not at all helpful.

25 Committee's Report, p.64.
By considering the total together, one will find that inmate involvement in work programmes in the institution is very useful. When attention concentrated is on how to acquire and master skill, less room will be there for uncalled for thinking. On the whole, the possibility is that as long as the inmate is engaged with trade programmes, according to his interest and liking, he will not retrospect to the past knowing that his future now depends on how far he makes use the opportunity given to him by the state or union government.

Consequently, for effective rehabilitation to take place in the jail, treatment programme assignments should come upto the general expectations of the inmates themselves. In the present jail under study, an atmosphere of understanding existed between the prison authority and the inmates in certain arenas of work.
### Cross Table No. 6.10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Whether inmates felt shy to reenter society</th>
<th>Reformation level</th>
<th>Row total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Very helpful</td>
<td>Helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td>63 (31.05)</td>
<td>26 (13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) No</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 (5)</td>
<td>9 (4.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>73 (36.5)</td>
<td>35 (17.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cases Included: 200

\[ x^2 = 25.98, \ P = 0.0000, \ df = 4. \]

There is strong association between the two phenomena at 1 percent level. That is, if inmate now in the reformatory institution feels shy to return back to the free society and his reformation process.

Theoretically, in an attempt to check and take note of the amount of resocialisation amongst the inmates, there is the assumption that most of them are reformed through the training given or introduced to them in the jail, so as to ascertain from the inmates, though partially reformed, their
feelings and thinking to re-enter the free society once again as a redeemed person.

This variable is correlated with their rehabilitation level. It will provide a clear understanding of the true feelings of the entire inmate population understudy. Analysing the above table No.6.10 logically, through the response extracted from the inmates, about 138 total, with 69 percent inmates, agreed that though they were reformed, yet, they were feeling ashamed to rejoin the free society. On this number, 63 with 31.05 percent said very helpful, 26 with 13 percent helpful, only, 3 percent, 8 percent and 13.05 percent, these groups gave negative response out of the said number.

Subsequently, about 62 with 31 percent held that they were not ashamed to go back to the free society.

Assessing the entire results based on the given table above, apparently, one will reveal the apathy of the inmates. The society encourages the inmates to prepare themselves to accept reformation of their behaviour and attitudes in the jail. After this, the inmates become too free and realistic of their fate thereafter.
This further requires comprehension to check the movement of inmates, the family he will go and join. Here comes the need to provide parole services to the inmates. During the period the inmate is paroled out with watch and guidance of parole officer. The inmate will utilise the period to assess how people respond to him. This might eliminate the feeling of being shy after final discharge. There is a strong association between the variables. This will be concerned more with the prison personnel to help the convicted inmates.

Cross Table No. 6.11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Long Time to Stay in Jail &amp; Determination to Vocational Work</th>
<th>Very Helpful</th>
<th>Helpful</th>
<th>So So</th>
<th>Not Helpful</th>
<th>Not At All Helpful</th>
<th>Row Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Yes</td>
<td>58 (14.05) (3.05) (10) (1.05) (55.05)</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14.05</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>55.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) No</td>
<td>8 (3.05) (1.05) (5.05) (12) (26.05)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>5.05</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>26.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) No Response from the inmate (3.05) (1.05) (1) (3.05) (7.05) (17)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>7.05</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Total | 73 (36.5) | 35 (17.5) | 12 (6.0) | 38 (19) | 42 (21) | 200 (100) |

Cases Studied 200

\[ x^2 = 61.11, P = 0.0000, df = 8. \]
There is strong association between the two variables at 1 percent level.

The attempt here is to know the level of reformation in terms of the time spent in the prison. There are convict inmates who have stayed in the prison for longer period as well as for shorter period also. The table above shows that there is association between the time spent in the jail as well as their reformation level. This means that those who have stayed for a longer period in the prison have reformed sufficiently compared with those who have spent shorter period of time.

This shows that staying in the prison for a longer period will have positive effect on their reclamation or reformation.

It also shows that inmates concentrate more when they know that their period of release is getting closer from the jail.
Cross Table No. 6.12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feeling the absence of family members &amp; friends</th>
<th>Resocialisation level</th>
<th>Row</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Very helpful</td>
<td>Helpful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Very much miserable</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(32.05)</td>
<td>(74.05)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Miserable</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(23.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Happy</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) No feeling of any kind</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Column Total                                  | 73                   | 149  |
|                                               | (36.5)               | (74.05)|

Case included 200

Combining (3+4) of the first variable, $X^2 = 26.46$, $P = 0.009$, df=8. There is strong association between the two variables, at 1 per cent level.

On the basis of the data presented in the table above, attempt will be made to keep aware how the inmate felt the absence of resocialisation. This feeling may either affect his performance in the institution or it may promote his concentration on the trade assigned to him.
There are inmates who were found to be lovable to his people as well to his friends. Presently, being in the prison, had foster such love and relationship with the inmates.

It is in a positive manner now to measure and suspect such feelings. To rehabilitate the individual inmate, every aspects of his social life must be taken into consideration.

As the table shows, natural affection towards each other and reformation level had strong association.

No matter how long the inmate stayed in the jail either reformed or not, he had the mind to get in touch with his loved ones. Permitting the inmates to visit homes occasionally will also facilitate reclamation. Giving them sufficient time on the visiting day to spend with their visitors will reduce emotional tensions at times.

Therefore, to resocialise the prison inmate must be concomittant to analyse his general psychological and social problems.

With the records of his various drawbacks in the free society, the inmate could be offered the required remedy to his social stigma. Reformation is necessary if the prison officials are trained with such background.
Table 6.13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I do deserve</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do not deserve</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I cannot comment</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nevertheless, another simple table is introduced here to obtain thorough understanding of the inmates in the Hindalga Central Prison at Bolgaum, which is taken up for this study. There are inmates within the population samples who are nearing their release. Some have spent half of their sentence and other are waiting for the final order of their discharge.

With this background in mind, spending sufficient time in the jail, most of them are well reformed with the trade offered inside the jail. The researcher found it convenient at this stage to pose this question, to observe the reactions of the inmates.

Inmates response to the question - "Do you agree that you deserve the sentence you are serving now?"

Having noted the response of the inmates as the above Table 6.13 indicates that there is potentiality to believe that actually a sense of being reformed exists.
The table explicitly depicts how the inmates have gained their self realisation. Hence many agreed that they deserved the sentence. Under normal circumstances, it is very difficult for a convict to accept that he is wrong or he did the wrong thing, especially when in the jail. So discussing the significance of the table shows more inmates were reformed through the reformatory programmes given to them.

The particulars, out of 200 population samples under study, 100 with 55% inmates accept 'I do deserve' the sentence or punishment, 74 with 37% remain adamant to say "they do not deserve" the punishment, while 16 with 8% said "I cannot comment". Well, the purpose of the question is noted and the response elicited from the inmates is encouraging. Both those who accept and those who did not, to reform them generally should be the central point, to drive on.

WHAT IS NEEDED

According to the dictum of Sir Alexander Maconnochie, "Punish the criminal for the past and train him for the future". This is the proposition of the person who was the pioneer who experimented on the individualisation treatment. If reading on the authentic perceptions and background of the
present study, reformation of the individual inmates is in the treatment home. It generally simplifies and modifies intention to concentrate on the individual prisoners future social welfare.

While the inmate is within the confinement set for him, it is understood and assumed within the above context that is on punishment for his past anti-social behaviour and action. Whereas, some consideration of his well-being in future is desideration within the purview of his treatment which serves and signifies or suggests that the free society still cared for the individual who had drifted away from the normal social order in the free society. Penology as a field of study in social sciences, occupies itself specifically with the problem of punishment in correlation to crime. It investigates into the raison d'être of punishment and its use in preventing and controlling of crime. Penology deals with the principles and total methods of punishment in society, the application and formulation of practical rules is the great task of penology.

Therefore, in this way to know what is needed in the reformatory institution in order to help promote the treatment of the individual inmates, is the absolute task of
penologists. Modern philosophy is pragmatically and empirically individualisation of treatment to the convicted inmates. The following fundamental concepts with regard to individual treatment in the reformatory institution are what the present work will portray to be the necessary and essential things, that are needed to promote individualised programmes. Works of various kinds may be provided in the jail but if they are not properly directed and planned to meet the personal needs of the inmates, the effort accumulated to guide such programme will be waste and of no import to the inmates after release. By knowing the needs of the individual and trying to motivate his interest will be somehow easier than to cluster unnecessary programmes in the institution with the pre-assumption that the inmates will utilize it for their future life after discharge.

Below are stated the supposed and the proposed needed social facilities which the researcher viewed if they are provided in the reformatory. It will help to gear up and promote to a better extent to reform and to resocialise the inmates.

1) Reception centre/diagnosis depot;
2) Classification system:
3) Probation system:
4) Parole system;
5) Psychotherapy system.

A brief explanation of the above listed items will throw more light to understand their usefulness and position in the reformatory institution. Individualisation requires consistency through programme planning and evaluation according to the needs of the prisoner.

Reception Centre:

A reception centre/diagnosis depot is envisaged to be the place for the early study of the individual inmate after court sentence.

Sutherland (1968) states that the reception centre is the most recent development in the field of classification. 

Furthermore, he says that the principal difference between classification systems which employ reception centres and those who do not, is that, in the former the inmates are sent to ‘specialized institution’ on the recommendation of professional workers. The general note on which such reception

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\[ p.488. \]
centres system are based is that, the two most important objectives are reformation and incapacitation.

According to Glenn Kendall, reception centres are institutions to which convicted offenders are committed for study and classification with the objective of determining the programme of treatment and training best suited to their needs and the institution to which they should be transferred. The reception centres concentrate, extend and refine the classification process and show the effectiveness of the system to the needs of the inmates. Reception centres constitute one of the essential elements in the Youth Authority Plan developed by the American Law Institute in 1941.

The objectives of the reception centre in the process of rehabilitation of the inmates are the following as stated by Glenn Kendall:

1) Careful study of offenders upon admission by a competent professional staff.

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27 Kendall, Glenn M. (1946), The Elmira Reception Centre, Prison World.
2) Segregation based on scientific methods, permitting greater specialisation of institutional programme.

3) Treatment based upon a careful study of the individual inmate at the time of commitment to the correctional system.

4) A sound orientation programme for all inmates.

5) The development of research concerning the causes and treatment of delinquency.

6) Improvement of institutional programmes.\(^2\)

Taft and England (1964), state that the "major function of this reception centre is Inmate Orientation. The inmate will be introduced to the institution by means of booklets, group meetings where the programmes as a whole is discussed, a trip about the institution, the use of pictures and other activities.\(^3\)

The normal duration to spend in this reception centre is sixty days as a minimum time an inmate should be allowed before he will be transferred to specialised institution. The major factors which the reception centre has to consider at

\(^3\)Ibid, p.
the time of commitment are the following: (1) Social Backgrounds, (2) Criminal History (3) Initial Adjustment to the Institution, (4) Medical Examination, (5) Psychological Study, (6) Vocational Study, (7) Educational History and Analysis, (8) Religious Background and Attitudes, (9) Recreational Interest and Abilities and (10) Psychiatric Evaluation.

ii) Classification System:

It was in about 1920's a few Prison Administrators started to point out that individualised treatment was not possible without more knowledge of the individual offender, his background, his abilities and limitations etc. which are some prognostic evaluations.

Sutherland (1968) said at first, "Classification' consisted of more segregation for purposes of discipline and administrative control, of prisoners according to such criteria as age, sex, race and dangerousnesses. Nevertheless, this sort of definition of the prisoners has been abandoned, since the popularity of the treatment system. The current differentiation was to be made on the basis of individual

Ibid, p.462.
needs and probable reformability of inmates and specific
treatment programme for the individuals. According to Frank
Loveland (1945), classification is a method by which
diagnosis, treatment planning and the execution of the
treatment programme are coordinated in the individual case. It
is also a method by which the treatment programme is kept
current with inmate's changing needs. Loveland held that, the
major objectives of classification systems are therefore the
development of an integrated and realistic programme for the
individual.  

This will be arrived at through the
co-ordination of diagnostic, planning and treatment
activities on informed continuity in these activities from the
time of commitment until release.

Then, he listed out the following as the most
ccontributions of classification system in any set up.

1) Classification results in a more smoothly, efficiently
operated correctional institution.

2) Classification also provides a basis for more adequate
custodial supervision and control.

Loveland, Frank (1945), The Setting for Rehabilitation,
Prison World.
3) Classification results in better discipline. It attacks the problem through prevention.

4) Classification also results in more productive industrial output.\(^\text{32}\)

The American Prison Association (1947), proclaimed that the purposes of classification are accomplished, first by analysing the problems presented by the individual through the use of every available technique, such as, social investigator medical psychiatric etc. secondly by deciding in staff conference upon a programme of treatment and training based upon these analyses, third, by assuring that the programme decided is placed into operation and fourth, by observing the programme and changing it when indicated.\(^\text{33}\)

The scientific classification system is the new individual treatment phenomenon to the inmate, which partially consisted of punishment, discipline and custody to contain the inmates.

The formats prepared by the American Prison Association Committee on Classification and Casework (1947), contained in

\(^{32}\)Ibid, (1945).

the "Handbook of Classification" gives its own advantages and the importance of the classification system thus:

1) Proper segregation of different types of offenders.
2) More adequate custodial supervision and control.
3) Better discipline.
4) Increased productivity of inmates.
5) More effective organization of all training and treatment facilities.
6) Greater continuity in the training and treatment programme.
7) Higher personal morale.
8) Better inmate attitude.
9) Reduced failures of released prisoners.
10) Better guides in long range planning of building requirements.
11) Classification reports may have many unpredictable values.34

After taking stock or cognizance of the importance of classification systems as expressed and stated above, we will

consider here the attempts made by the Indian Government to incorporate this very system in the prison management as far back as 1900. Conversely, it is a regrettable fact to know that even till this moment no prison, i.e., either state or Central prison has come out to implement the plan.

Bhattacharya (1958), says that scientific classification is the very arch of prison administration in the modern sense. For, without classification, individualisation of treatment which is a liberal penology is impossible. Roy (1989) says that "the fundamental objects of prison administration are to wean the offender away from Wrong-doing in future and make his return to society safe and useful."

To achieve these ends classification of prisoners on scientific lines is of utmost importance. For, without such classification, individualized treatment through which prisons now seek to attain their basic object is impossible. However, on this new model of treatment of the inmates, both Bhattacharya (1958) and Roy (1989) dwell at large to discuss the significance of the systems with regard to Indian Jail

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Systems. The All India Jail Committee’s Model Prison Manual, has the following as the Central objectives of Classification.

1. To study the offender as an individual, to understand sequence of his criminal behaviour and the problems presented by him.

2. To segregate inmates into homogeneous groups for the purpose of treatment.

3. To organize an overall, balanced, integrated and individualized training and treatment programme.

4. To review the inmates response to institutional regime and treatment and to adjust the programme to suit his needs.

5. To co-ordinate and integrate all institutional activities and to develop a system of constructive institutional discipline, to maintain a uniform continuity in various Phases of institutional management.

6. To ensure maximum utilization of resources and treatment facilities available in the institution as well as the community.37

Barnes and Tectors (1966), state that the function of Classification is to differentiate the various inmates ... in

terms of their potentialities for rehabilitation regardless of the offence or the sentence. \(^{38}\)

**PROBATION SYSTEM**

The State of Massachusetts in the United States of America originated the first practice of probation. It was in the year (1848), a Boston Shoemaker, John Augustus, requested one court to suspend the sentence of one young offender. That he will take care of his custody till the court may require it fit. The system of probation in actual practice, is the modern method devised for the treatment of the criminal. Barnes and Tooters (1944), state, "Probation, as applied to modern courts, seeks to accomplish the rehabilitation of persons convicted of crime by returning them into the society during a period of supervision, rather, than sending them into the unnatural and too socially unhealthy atmosphere of prisons and reformatories."

Individualisation of treatment and the system of probation of the offender are necessary complements for the benefit of criminal offenders.

\(^{38}\)New Horizons in Criminology, p.407, (1966), (Indian edn.).
Probation is nothing but a conditional release from a committment to a penal institution which more often depended upon the promise of good behaviour, within a specific time by law. Accordi to Paul, W. Tappan (1960), "Probation is a hybrid social institution evolved from the crossing of several strains that run deep in the soil of English and American legal history". Taft and England (1946) state, "Probation is the postponement of final judgement or sentence in a criminal case, giving the offender an opportunity to improve his conduct and readjust himself to the community often on condition imposed by court and under the guidance or supervision of an officer of the court."

The probationer is made to stay within his own locality with restricted movement and liberty for some certain period of time. It will provide him the opportunity not to earn the social stigma attached with imprisonment if he behaves well as ordered.

Jyotsansha (1973) held the opinion that, "the age-old custodial measure and institutional incarceration presents two

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crucial problems, namely it increases the independence of the offender and decreases his capacity to readjust to normal society after release.\textsuperscript{41}

The importance of probation system with regard to rehabilitation of the individual inmates was also stressed and pointed out by Jones Howard, in the following statements:

1. No punishment is imposed initially.
2. The offender is given a fixed period to redeem himself.
3. In this period he is placed under supervision of a probation officer ... to keep the court informed.
4. Suppose he behaves, the original crime is considered to have been purged. But if he fails, he may be brought back into court for sentence.\textsuperscript{42}

Probation is a system of giving lenient treatment to the criminal offender, probation comes almost very close to imprisonment. It is never punitive in nature for dealing with the offender. The offender is provided with the necessary opportunity and support to change his habits, attitudes and

\textsuperscript{41}Jyotsanashah, (1973), "Studies in Criminology and Probation Services in India", p.10.  
interests. Probation system helps to decongest the prison house. Hence the individual is allowed time to get himself reformed in the free community. The system of probation in India is considered to be a necessary measure to reclaim the inmates. Of course, it is there in document but not in practice and implemented for the social welfare and betterment of the rehabilitation of the inmates as expected. Sethna, (1980) states, that during the institution of the Children Acts, probation officers have been appointed for Juveniles but there had been no probation officer for adult offenders. He maintained that, it was after the 1958 probation of offenders Act, when the probation officers also acted for adult offenders.43

So, under the Probation of Offenders Act, (1958), the court may release on offender after admonition or on probation of good conduct and under the care of probation officers.44

It is a sort of community treatment which permits normal social experience not available in the institutions. Its

advantages are that it does not disrupt the offender's relationship with his family, with his friends, with his opposite sex and with his occupation. It saves a good deal to the state and the community, but that is, not, however, the best reason for its application.

PAROLE SYSTEM

The term 'parole' is a derivative from the French word "Parole", which means Word, but it is used in the sense of "Parole d' honneur", which means "Word of honour". That is to say the Prisoner gives his word of honour that he will live up to the terms of his conditional release. 45

Parole generally is the release of an adult offender or the status of being released from reformatory institution, whereby the said adult offender may have served part of his maximum sentence in the institution. It is also known as "Ticket of Leave" in England when it was first introduced, due to the satisfactory results of the British Penal transportation system.

Therefore, in England itself, parole system was originally used with three different Legislative devices for correctional measures of the criminals. These were:

1. It is granted to those who have been sentenced to penal servitude or bondage for grave offences. The sentence may range from three (3) years upward.

2. It is granted to habitual offenders who have been sentenced under the Preventive Detention Act passed in 1908.

3. It is granted to the so-called juvenile adult, who corresponds rather closely to our young reformatory offender.

The paroled criminal is required by law to make monthly reports or appearance to the police or the concerned responsible authority for his supervision.46

The system of parole in its well-developed form was first adopted in Elmira Reformatory Institution in 1909. Gillin John (1945), defined parole "as the release from a penal or reformatory institution of an offender who remains under the control of correctional authorities in an attempt to find out whether he is fit to live in the free society without supervision." Donald Taft (1964) characterises parole "as a

release method which retains some control over prisoners, yet permits them more normal social relationships in the community and provides constructive aid at the time they most need it. The ultimate significance of this system lies in the fact that it enables the prisoners the freedom of social life yet retaining or curtailing his control to some extent.

Every prison inmate is carefully monitored, observed. The one that shows or depicts potentiality for correctional measures and guidelines and responded favourably to the disciplined life inside the jail, is paroled outside for trial.

E.H. Sutherland (1968), indicated that parole is a combination and extension of penal practises that had existed for a long time although the notion as given treatment in the form of guidance and assistance is relatively a new concept. Parole is the last and in many ways most difficult stage in correctional treatments. This was the essence of individual treatment. Parole helps the inmates to expect that if he


behaves soon he will be paroled out to the free society.  

There are two types of parole work. These are: (1) pre-parole Investigation and (2) Parole supervision. All these again are subclassified for the purpose of administrative reasons.

1. Pre-parole Investigation: According to W.C.Reckless, this preparole investigation has two aspects to look into: (1) To the case history of the offender upto date (2) To verify always a parole plan regarding the work and the residence of the paroles.

2. Parole Supervision: There are three main purposes. These are: Organisational, Regulational and Operational Measures.  

Below are given important principles of parole system, to aid individual treatment in the reformatory institution.

1. It provides careful diagnosis of the inmates.
2. The placement of the inmates in proper surroundings.
3. Proper employment should be generally secured before an inmate is paroled out.


4. The reformatory institution must get prepared for parole programme.

5. The selection may include only those inmates who will probably do well on parole.

6. The state should have a full-time paid Parole Board.

7. The responsibility for parole should rest upon this Board.

8. Parole success is connected with the extension of indeterminate sentence.

9. Parole officers must be many enough and well trained to provide adequate supervision services.

10. Discharge of parolees shall entirely be in the hands of the Parole Board.

PSYCHOTHERAPY SYSTEM

The individual offender is assumed to have suffered from various social, economic and psychological stresses around his environment. Unable to withstand the strains in his life, incapable to exercise control over his will-power, over uncompromised situations, the individual is left with no option but to go the denounced definitions against the wishes of society. The individual criminal under the new philosophy is equated as socially and mentally retarded and sick. As a result, they require attention from various experts for their
healing and curing of the sickness. This is "the treatment of the offender". It can be done individually or in a group setup provided. It will yield positive result at the end of the programme.

Treatment as a means to cater for the criminal in the reformatory institution, has to do with specific efforts designed to modify social-psychological characteristics of persons, rather than with human handling of them. Erving Goffman (1961), states that treatment consists of some explicit activity designed to alter or remove conditions operating on offenders, which are responsible for their behaviour. He went on to say, what is the nature of those conditions of which therapy is directed? Are function of definitions of the situation, which refer to individuals' self-concepts, and attitudes toward criminality and other matters. In this nutshell ideas, if offenders are to be directed toward law-abiding behaviour, certain aspects of their self-images, attitudes and beliefs must be modified.

Some social scientists have agreed and observed that, definitions are located inside individuals, that some are shared while others are quite indiosyncratic. Donald, R. Cressey's (1971) definitions of the situation also vary along a time dimension: some are acquired early in life from socialization experiences and remain with the individual throughout his lifetime, whereas others are extremely short duration. Korn and McCorkle, held the view that, "vocational experiences may improve the rehabilitation potential of the offender subjected to such a programme, to the extent that he acquires good work habits and vocational skills". But vocational training is likely to have some impact only when accompanied by some kind of direct resocialization experiences in which the inmate comes to modify his negative attitudes toward work.

Based on the above analyses, we will state here the two major psychotherapy systems to be applied for the treatment of the offender. These are: psychotherapies and environmental therapies. The assumption behind the psychotherapies is that,

53 Donald, R. Cressey (1971), Other People's money, (Belmont, Calif Wadsworth Pub. Co.
offenders are emotionally troubled to some degree and as such their psyches must be altered. Psychotherapeutic programmes endeavour to reveal the inner workings of the person. So his problems can be dissolved. In fact, the psychotherapeutic approaches being centred on the individual, will be of less concern to the group or the social background.

Environmental treatment activities operates from a different perspective on offenders. Here, they assume that lawbreakers are relatively normal individuals who exhibit anti-social conduct definitions related to their interactional experiences and social relations. However, environmental tactics are directed at groups of deviants rather than at individuals.

Both the approaches could be applied to treat the individual inmates in the reformatory. Individual and group treatment are necessary for resocialization to occur. In order to reform the criminal convicts as demanded by the society, there must exist closer link which must be forged between the etiological facts about the criminality and the assumptions on which strategies of therapy are based.
Society needs the reformation and the resocialization of the criminal convicts by providing all the necessary instrumentations and modern infrastructures to assist the authority to execute their services faithfully. By application of the reception centre/diagnostic depot, classification systems of the inmates, it has resorted to know and tackle the problems of each individual inmate independently in the institution. Avoiding the old traditional method of classification system which did not give scope to know the individual inmates, manifests the urgent need of the hour. The various experts at the reception centre and classification, try to disseminate and explore different avenues to ensure that before they transfer the inmate to any institution of treatment. The inmate is fully aware of what society had prepared and arranged for him to utilize and the pristine feelings of imprisonment is rooted out from his mind partially.

The system of probation, parole and psychotherapy are as well much needful for effective individual inmate treatment. Probation makes the offender to realise his mistakes, and try to amend his ways within the specific duration given to him. It also helps not to overcrowd the prison. Therefore, the
offender is given benefit of doubt to get himself reformed within the community, equally avoiding the social appendage on prison.

Parole, on the other hand, gives the inmate, who is already in the institution serving his normal sentence terms, an excited anticipation that, if he behaves well, one day he will be paroled out to the free society.

It is more or less, "Check and balance" on the individual inmates in the jail house.

Psychotherapy is required both individual and group concentrations on treatment. Sir Alexander Maconochie introduced this system during his early experiments. He assigned work to individual and this was to be individual responsibility. The individual inmate earned the credit of the work on his own. Secondly, the next assignment is on group basis to do or perform, the entire group—this would be group responsibility. To each of the initiated acts, equal attention was given, to see the satisfaction of the inmates, both individually and as a group. So, the modern treatment of the offenders, will require, fullfledged reception centre, classification of the inmates scientifically, working probation system in effect always, proper organised parole
system in the jail and the psychotherapeutic administration in operation in the jail or reformatory centres. These will attempt to solve the problems of the correctional centres at least.

In addition to the present existing trade programmes in the Hindalga Central Jail, the researcher suggests that the following simple and little capital oriented technique work be introduce there as well.

1. Watch Repairs.
2. Bicyclo Repairs/Motor Mechanical.
3. Electrical Work.
5. Ink and Gum Work/Wax Making.
7. Paint Work.

These trades do not require too much money for an individual to start on his own. The Government can also arrange a special workshop whereby people from the free society can easily go and hand over their items for repairs to the inmate's workshop.
CHAPTER - VII

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
Criminal activities in society these days are more sophisticated and rampant. There is no part of the world that is entirely free from the clutches and problems of criminal activities. The results are always the same, even in the so-called developed countries. The nature of crime commission in those countries is more scientific, compared to those in the developing and under-developed world.

What is to be done and how to do it, is the puzzling questions among modern social science reformers. Criminologists and Penologists and other allied social scientists are still in dilemma on how to free the world from the hands of the anti-social elements.

Punishment of any kind does not deter, prevent or reform the professional criminals in society not even the habitual offenders who feel crime is a way of life to them. Prison institution is a breeding ground of crime in this modern age, reformation can only influence the first offenders and some victims of social circumstances who are in the jail. It is only but a few of professional criminals who welcome resocialisation as something necessary while still in the jail. The search to help the world from the criminal slums is
the concern of those experts in behavioural science all over the world. Prison cannot contain and swallow such criminal activities like these - Local and International Smugglers, Local and International Terrorism and Local and International Drug Trafficking etc.

These are difficult situations because of the power that be, the prison establishment is somehow for the poor human beings in any country. The rich, with their monetary influence, normally escape punishment. Then how to bring inmate reformation to fruitful end is the concern of the present study.

Criminal activity in society in general is a complex phenomenon. In every society, there are both good and bad people or both criminals and non-criminals living side by side. As history could indicate to mankind, there was nothing like jail house in the hunting age not even in the pastoral era. During those periods, the essential need to establish a particular place as prison to deal with offenders was not thought of. People who happened to commit crime were assumed to be possessed by Demon, that the devil had entered the person. This is the later opinion of those who belonged to the spiritualism principles.
Tannanbaum (1938) says, "Spiritualism stressed on the conflict between absolute good and absolute evil." Those people that committed crimes were thought to be possessed by evil spirits, often referred to as 'Demon'.

In modern penology, the old barbarous approaches to punishment are no longer visible methods to apply against the offender. The following methods were adopted in those days, branding, flogging, mutilation, pillory, amputation, starvation, stoning the criminal to death, burning and poetic punishments are completely abandoned these days.

Prison, currently according to the investigator, serves dual purposes: (i) as an institution to impose and implement the imposed punishment to the offender by the court of law, and (ii) as an institution to reform and correct the convicted offender through the available and provided training programmes in the reformatory institution.

Tappan P. (1960) has also offered an incisive subsume of the central purposes of punishment. He has noted that,

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"Punishment is designed to achieve the goal of retribution or social retaliation against the offender." Furthermore, he has emphasised that "punishment also involves incapacitation, which prevents the violator from misbehaving during the time he is being punished. Punishment is supposed to have a deterrence effect, both on the law breaker and on the potential misbehaviour. It may as well be effected through reformation in which the lawbreaker changes his deviant sentiments." Prisons never come to jail, voluntarily. Rather they are forcibly brought there by the law in force. As such, they are restrained by prison officials, as their main product is social order among the inmates. Prisons and prisoners are similar in nature. Inmates that enter prisons are all alike, since prisons everywhere in the world work with the same raw material.

Now, we frequently proclaim to reform and to rehabilitate, the imprisoned inmate. What are the effects and consequences of our proclamation? Symbolically, it is human factors and concepts which we are dealing with, such concepts

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as these: interests and attitudes, morale and conduct, personality traits and character, and lastly emotions and self perceptions.

Solving social problems requires knowing the source of that problem. It is the type of personality of the criminal that is always involved and engineers the often escalating problems in the community. Society at large consists of different kinds of people and these are again divided according to socio-economic and political stratas which provide vacuum for erring members since all human beings are not born equal, to enjoy the same economic, political and social advantages in the free society. This is the genesis of "Crime Commission", whereby the ruling class blackmails certain behaviour as an anti-social act which is against their own interest. In any case, offence is committed and when it has been committed, the offender must be charged. After the offender has been charged by the Criminal Justice Administration, a place suitable for keeping him within that period, with due consideration given to his character and personality treatment will be decided on.
Here emerges the birth of "Prison" as an institution to manage and take care and control certain class of people in society either temporarily or permanently. Incarceration of the convicts represents one of the oldest and most universal modes of dealing with the adult criminal offenders. The imposition of punishment on any wrong doer or erring member in society is as old as society itself. It had been in existence even in the primitive era which the modern man has inherited, in order to administer discipline and control social order in society.

Prison as an institution to harbour or house criminal elements is modern discovery. According to Donald and Witold (1957-58), "... at present there are three popular and sanctioned reactions to crime in contemporary American Society.

i) Hostility with the insistence that the criminal be made to suffer in prison, whether the suffering is physical or psychological.

ii) Another reaction is one of humanitarian concern that the punishments in prison not to be too harsh, severe, cruel or inhuman.
iii) Inquiry designed to secure comprehension of the social and psychological processes in criminal behaviour, so that control can be based on knowledge.  

However, we are in the era of treatment and reformation of the convicts, and no longer in the era of punitive handling of the offender. The inmate is sent to jail these days not only to go there to serve punishment but also to receive treatment of his character and drawbacks after returning to free society.

Eaton (1962), says, "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 a group to accomplish a specified objective."

Ellis (1901), advocated the application of re-educative methods after a thorough diagnosis of the personality traits of the individual offender. He further said the convict should be entrusted to highly and specially trained persons.

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for the purpose of re-educating him. We know from common sense that, prison does affect the people who live in them. It breeds crime, so it appears, while it restrains some few people and scare others. The general culture of the jail accompanies with its unseen environment does things through many of the same processes that operate in any social group in the free society.

Sentence should be adjusted to fit the needs of individual offenders. This should be done within the framework or options of the existing law in force in the state. The utmost needs to be maintained to assist the inmate to regain his normal self once again. Individual factors which contribute to such or early social and personal disorganisation should be taken into serious consideration. The combination of social and individual disorganisation will greatly affect the progress of the incarcerator if unchecked. Both social problems and social disorganisation are more or less inter-related to each other. The inmate is disorganised the moment sentence is pronounced of his conviction. He would find it difficult to adjust without appropriate channeling of treatment programmes. The sentencing court should not rely on documented evidence only concerning the person. Instead,
provision and opportunity may be provided to analyse the case history of the offender before pronouncement of sentence. This might help the court also to know where the offender fits in for his sentence.

According to N.A.C. C.J.S., "Correction has moved from a punitive system to one which recognizes that 99 per cent of those persons sentenced to confinement will one day return to the free society." This fact alone requires that offenders be prepared for reintegration into the community. Stanton Wheeler (1969), stated the following points as the effects of prison on the offenders. He held the opinion that little or no resocialization of prisoners occurs in prisons.

1) Persons do not enter prison motivated to seek a basically new and different vision of themselves.

2) To the extent that they do change, the change is produced as much by the reaction to being confined and separated from the free community as it is by the dynamics of life within the institution.

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3) The values and attitudes expressed by prison inmates are shaped in important ways by the circumstances to which inmates had been exposed prior to their period of incarceration.

4) In addition to its impact on the values held by entering inmates, the external world influences the kind of culture and social organisation that is formed within the prison, which serves as the social context within which adaptation to imprisonment takes place.

5) As a result of these conditions, whatever impact the experience of imprisonment itself might have on inmates, either positive or negative, is sharply attended.

6) It follows from all of the above that a full understanding of the processes of socialization and resocialization within the prison requires much greater attention than has heretofore been given to the relationship of both the prison and the prisoners to the external world.⁷

So as to have a clear picture of the jail set up and the administrative routines, the present jail under study has been viewed as a maximum security jail. Given consideration to these aspects, we will note that both the formal and informal structure or outlook of the jail will be examined logically. Under the idea that the place is actually conducive for the execution of rehabilitation programmes. The maximum security prison may be said to be 'too overcrowded'. The number of inmates and undertrials lodged in the institution are more than the estimated capacity. Generally, the undertrial inmates outnumbered, the real convicted inmates. This is one obstacle to concentrate on the treatment programmes.

Concerning the custodial functionaries in Hindalga Central Jail in Belgaum, however, it is more adequate and effective. All the necessary arrangements, which range from admission of new inmates, providing them safe custody, and barracks were strictly observed and maintained. The guard officers are always alert making use of the circuit monitoring systems both in day time and night, to oversee the activities of the inmates in any corner of the prison compound.
On the general aspects of the reformation and resocialisation of the offender in the institution, no proper attention and regard is given to this area as the need of the present time demands. Work or treatment programmes were assigned to the inmates in order to punish them and not to train them. The jail still relies on the old approach of classification system. The modern classification system is yet to reach there.

The education standard assumed to be provided to the inmate is very low and also attracted lower class of inmates. Being a Central Prison, no matter the city it is located within India, it ought to provide all the modern infrastructures for the main purpose of giving them good education, particularly because majority of the inmates are illiterates. It was very unfortunate and regrettable to notice the negligent and ignorant behavioural attitudes of both the government and the prison officials on this.

Regarding the prison officials, even though the low education provided to the inmate is nothing to reckon with, yet they hardly encourage and persuade them to enrol in the school. Rather, the inmates were allowed on their own
willingness to study. This is a poor attitude to reform and treat the convicts.

In a gesture to instil a sense of belonging and respect to the jail administration through disciplinary measures, promotion of good behaviour amongst the inmates and the prison authorities existed. Moreso, for the inmate to feel satisfied to carry out his assigned programmes successfully, without minding anything. The prisoners were given 'remission' or 'good days' for showing good behaviour, obedience and respect to prison rules, as it is recorded in the Karnataka Prison Manual (KPM), Chapter XII, Vol.I-II (1978)\(^8\) Sections 214-236 respectively. This is also a way or manner to make the inmates to continue their link with people in the free society. Provision was made which allowed them, i.e., the inmates, to receive and attend to their visitors and permitted interviews, within the jail premises. This was done under the leadership of both the convict inmate officer and prison officer guard little or no chance was given to the inmate and his visitor to watch and keep vigilance on them.

Despite all uncalled for attitudes between the prisoners and custodian fathers, to estimate what direction the jail is heading in order to assist the inmate regain his self-awareness. Therefore, to understand and to evaluate whether the treatment programmes which is the central objective today, is accorded prominent, we will find out if it was used as a weapon of vicissitude or a way of diversion of interest of the inmates. It may largely lie much on trying to establish certain prior knowledge of the prisoners background. Secondly, their own master zeal to get reformed in the jail with the type of training programmes assigned to them.

Similarly, bearing in mind, the characteristics of the person to be treated must be a major contributing factor to assert with his adjustment within the prison environment. How they reacted to the suggested demands from the free society before they picked up interest on the reformatory treatment programmes. Previously, as observed in the jail under study, it is yet to adopt the modern classification systems. The newly admitted inmates were traditionally classified. To assign treatment programmes to the inmate is done on how the newly admitted inmate physically appears in the eyes of the allotment officer incharge. One could quickly observe and
comment that the pragmatical, actual and effective treatment system which altogether was supposed to be at the centre was given secondary position in the day-to-day prison routines. This is generally accompanied more with unorganised attitudes and nonco-operation by the reforming custodian fathers in the jail.

How do you expect or feel in such an atmosphere like this, reformation of the individual inmate will yield immediate results when the prison administration depended on the prison convict officers?

Basing our opinion on the facts gathered during investigation, we find that majority of the inmates under this study are in the younger age group. The age group ranging from 25 to 35 years wore more, and this is an age of amendability, if proper attention is attached on their problems scientifically. Mention could also be made on caste system. A major part of the large population of inmates under the purview on this present study, comprised of Hindus. The number of inmates belonging to other religious groups was small, although, there may have existed some differences on caste affiliation and associations as it is found in the free
society. These were not so much pronounced in the jail, as to draw attention. Knowing that they are all in similar situations, neither the lower, the middle nor the upper caste members in the treatment home bothered about caste. Taking frequent records of all events in the jail, family background, nature of offence, personality characteristics, sentence imposed on the inmate and the expected role to play by the inmates, are essential to look into. It is not so easy to emphasise at this juncture that the inmates are well fit to execute their treatment programmes without any hindrance. In a simple matter of fact context, we know that the prisoners are not there to 'learn'. Rather they are there to be 'taught' manners and how to adjust with every situation in the free society later.

According to Khan (1990), "reformatory ideas and the correctional policy would remain a cliche-ridden abstraction, if the officials at the cutting-edge level do not have the requisite aptitude, orientation, professional background and the gift of human understanding and empathy."9

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Jail should serve as a reformatory centre and not as a punitive centre. Both inmates and the prison officials should feel free to approach each other. Words of persuasion and encouragement should always reign high with the authority.

The present study was carried out in the Hindalga Central Jail in Belgaum, Karnataka state in India. After taking census of the Central Prisons that are located in the state, it was decided on selecting the present Central Jail. Its proximity to the University and the sufficient number of inmates for the purpose of this study and field work proved to be points of advantage. The co-operation the prison officials extended to the investigator was of considerable help since no such study has ever been conducted in this jail before. These are some of the merits that galvanised the execution of the study there.

Nevertheless, this is one of the five maximum security Central Jails in Karnataka. It is meant to cater for the interests of those in North Karnataka region. In India, prisons are located according to the convenience of the people. At the time of conducting the field work in the jail, the number of convicted inmates was about 290 on the whole. This total number excluded under-trials, females and TADA
convicts as shown in the classification roster in the jail. From this number, 250 convicts were randomly selected after taking note of the fluctuation of the number from day-to-day. Similarly, in the universe under study, inmates committed to life sentence were more in number compared to other convicts undergoing different sentences. The selected inmates comprised of almost all categories of age groups in the free society. The inmates were within the ages of 25 to 65 and above. The selected inmates were interviewed individually in a room provided by the prison authority for the purpose. The prepared interview schedule questionnaire was divided into 9 different sections. These various sections represented every aspect of the inmate's social activity in the jail and before conviction. It was administered to them by two research assistants employed by the investigator. More so, the interview schedule questionnaire was prepared both in English and in the local Kannada language of the state, to help the research assistant to administer the questionnaire without much difficulty of English language problems.

Significantly, there exists a general opinion that prison experience or exposition is more criminogenic to the individual or group concern. Some inmates were willing to come
out for the better while some were not ready to do so. They claimed that it was of no use to them and felt that it would rather expose them to the world. Even those that were willing to come forward were many a time discouraged by others.

Sometime back, John and Tannenbaum declared that exposing an individual to experience in prison increases the probability that he will engage in criminal behaviour. "Every time the apprehension of it involves throwing him in contact with other young criminals who are find together, there is an increased stimulus in the education for crime. The institutional experience is thus a concentration of stimuli adapted to develop delinquent interest."^{10}

John Gillin (1931) also identifies the process by which prison experience produces its effects — socialization. "Prison experiences like those of the child in the family and Peer group, may be sufficient to shape attitudes, values, behaviour patterns, etc."^{11} The prison subculture can produce good and bad effects on the inmates as long as they remain

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^{10} Frank Tannenbaum (1939), *Crime and the Community*, Boston, Ginn & Co., p.71.

united. The process of prisonalisation of the inmates depends on self-attachment on the prison sub-culture. Those inmates that hold rigidly to the prison sub-culture always find it difficult to behave freely with the prison officials. They always defended their every act and laid the blame on prison officials. When inmate to inmate mutual understanding in doing some certain activity in the jail is allowed to continue without interference by the authority, the tendency for the inmates to revolt against the authority is not ruled out. In the present study, the cordial relationship amongst the inmates was more. The difference was only that, they utilised it to impart skilled knowledge among themselves.

As observed in chapters four and five, various treatment programmes were provided to the inmates. Attempts were made to check the inmate's self perception in the jail and more so how they evaluated themselves. Rehabilitation requires mutual co-operation of the prison officials and the inmates. The inmate should at least cultivate some interest to learn, whereby the prison authority will start teaching some skills.

There was absolute lack of job-oriented habits and interest amongst the officers of the jail under study. This
resulted in the failure on the part of jail officials to seek the aptitudes of the inmates before assigning them to any treatment programmes. This is one of the gross mistakes which is not in tune with reformatory philosophy. The inmates are not given proper supervision after they are given work assignments. It was noticed that the sub-incharge of every section of work controlling the convict inmates believed in the philosophy "trainee train yourself". If so, why should the government waste money to provide only a few facilities for the purpose of helping the inmates?

According to M.Z.Khan, (1990), "to the majority of the staff work is a mere disciplinary pleasures, and to the majority of the inmates only a means to pass time". Further, Khan emphasises that very few in both the groups made any mention of reformation and rehabilitation aspects of work.

This sort of attitude on the part of the jail officers will affect the modern views on reformation objectives. When inmates are ready to learn, the officers are not ready to impart the needed skill to them. The jail officers are more

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concerned about the security arrangements than the treatment programmes.

According to the opinions of Richard and McCorkle on this issue, "treatment role has introduced views into the institution to the effect that a coercive, restrictive social climate is inimical to therapy. Prisoners need opportunities to ventilate hostility, workout new patterns of adjustment, and so on".\(^\text{13}\)

John Dewey (1922), asserted that, "to change 'working character' or will of another, we have to alter objective conditions which enter into his habits. We cannot change habit directly: that notion is magic. But we can change it indirectly by modifying conditions by an intelligent selecting and weighing of the objects which engage attention and which influence the fulfillment of desires".\(^\text{14}\)

From all indications, we find that some of the inmates did not have any particular occupation and more so the


agricultural labourers. A good number of them were farmers without land of their own before conviction. This being the case, the above proposition could be asserted firmly. Changing the criminal's working habits is very essential and necessary. The first attempt by the prison authority, has to be to alter the previously established behaviour in the mind of the criminals. Once this is done, to make the inmate a better person will be easy to achieve.

Considering the various treatment programmes available in the institution, which are meant to promote reformatory programmes, it may be said that the inmates in the present jail are underutilised. In all the sections in the jail the inmate workforce was small, except in Agricultural and Weaving and Carpet Section where the number was more imaginary. This is another aspect in which the jail lacks behind, to absorb the inmates. Assigning clerical work to the inmates is of no use, as the chances to employ the ex-convicts in any such job is less, in the free society.

To the universe under study, most of the inmates perceived themselves as socially handicapped. They still maintained that the social stigma on them proves to be the
number one enemy to rejoin the free society. They will be isolated, discriminated whenever necessary, forgetting that they have paid the price of or their previous acts.

Prisonalisation takes early stage in the life of some inmates once they are admitted in the jail, while in others there is time gap before finally socialization engulfs them. On the effects of adjustment in the jail, 88 percent inmates claimed that they did not find it difficult to adjust in the prison subculture. It was only 24 percent that admitted that it was not easy for them to adjust to the new environment and the new sub-culture. The motive behind this phenomenon is that easy prisonalisation of so many inmates might be attributed to the nature of sentence and offence committed by inmates. Secondly, majority of the inmates in the jail were undergoing life sentences and some of them hailed from the same locality. To this, being socialised immediately should not be seen as something unexpected. In yet another development, attempts were made to know the feelings of inmates towards going back to the free society.

To this cross examination, about 69 per cent of the universe held the view that they were feeling ashamed to
rejoin the free society. They may have reformed through the various treatment programmes imparted to them. But their frequent recollection on how the free society will look at them stands against them. Then 30 per cent said, they were not ashamed, since they have paid the price for their previous mistakes.

Generally, there were inmates in the institution that asserted that being in jail itself is enough to clear them and reestablish confidence in them. They are to show good and normal behaviour in any association on their discharge. Only then people will see them with sympathy and forget.

On this self-evaluation, 64 per cent agreed with the researcher that their attitudes and approach will determine reaction from the community they belong to. While 27 per cent maintained that whatever is the effects of imprisonment, it will remain with them, that their mind would always feel unrest. More social isolation will be waiting for them outside the prison environment. Who is ready to believe that they are reformed or not?

On the whole background of the study, we would say that: reformation requires concentrating on good treatment activities
right from the very first day the inmate was admitted to the last minute of release. Once the inmates are brainwashed, it is necessary to impress on them that society wants them to act normal. It may be presumed that the urge and the interest to welcome treatment programme will thereby increase in them.

Constructive activities which will keep the inmates always busy throughout the day are essential. Evaluating any assignment given to the inmates provides knowledge to know if they are doing the right thing.

Taking every aspect of punishment theories into consideration, there is no particular one that is completely correct on its own to handle the criminals, since the wave now is on the "individual" and the "crime". The integration of all the theories gives credit to reformation of the inmates.

The committed person should be afforded clear chance to develop himself, through assistance from the jail officers.

As we have observed in chapters four and five of the study, interests of the inmates to acquire skill and their self-perception, provides us evidence to help.
Sometimes, the inmates felt psychologically disturbed within the prison environment, they found themselves in. Being imprisoned, yet the power to avoid certain activity still remained in their mind. Retrospectively, we note how inmate to inmate confidence building worked among them. The subculture of institutionalisation, distrust toward the prison authority, sharing common background of crime reduces the power to behave orderly.

In consequence, if concrete efforts are made the mutual understanding among inmates will be converted towards their own welfare of rehabilitation. There is no doubt about this. Morris (1974) hold that inspite of the mistakes on correctional measures, the institutional treatment of the inmates will continue to be the means to deal with the offender. However, making allowance in this regard to the present system of prison in India, one is apt to point out a few facts. In India, jails are under State List and not on Exclusive List of the Union Government. This makes the jail system more flexible, which more often suits the dictates of

the states. To implement the policy of the jail manual, many a
time depends on the willingness of the stato to forgo certain
activities. Otherwise, any formulated policy on how to treat
the criminals and other aspects, just end up in paper work,
without being implemented.

Khan and Unnithan (1981) "felt that to bring about
uniformity and standardisation in institutional correction in
the country, the evolution of a national policy on jails is
imperative." 16

King and Morgan (1980) 17 also stressed on the same need to
formualto a central policy whreby it will benefit all, and
more so different organizations may be expected to move in to
assist the larger social purpose on punishment.

Therefore, it appears necessary in the present study, to
undertake a functionary analysis of the prison system in
India. We have to know how the Jail Administrators carried
out their two-fold assignmnet in the jail. If in actual fact,

research and its utilization for policy-making in India". A
paper presented at the AACJ Conference at Philadelphia.
17 King, R.D. and Morgan, R. (1980), The future of the prison
system, Westmead, Gower.
through empirical evidence, the prison is really a reformatory oriented centre. Is the inside of the prison conducive for the inmate to adjust involuntarily? As it is seen and observed, the modern correctional system involves the three R's of Reformation, Resocialisation and Rehabilitation.

The explicit notion behind this philosophy is that, the inmates are reformed through counselling and education, rehabilitated through treatment programme or therapy, which probably enable them to improve on the supposed skill.

Resocialisation is possible through good family and friends' relationships and sometime through parole system to earn the good result of modern propaganda as far as reformation of the inmate is concerned. The resocialisation and rehabilitation processes are better streamlined in the institutions through the scientific classification system. Penologically and criminologically to isolate the inmate in jail is not the right kind of punishment these days. To impose isolation will geminate and promote more criminal tendency and thereby the objective of resocialisation is ultimately defeated.
From the findings of the present work, it is conclusively noted that individual reformation is more than necessary. This requires encouragement and persuasion on the part of the staff and perseverance and tolerance on the part of the inmates themselves. The society should forgive the erring member once it has been seen that he is a reformed individual criminal by showing good behaviour in general gathering.

Society in general will be at a loss if all the imprisoned inmates are allowed to die silently. On the other hand, society will also gain if the inmates are reformed and rejoin into the free society once again to exercise their fundamental rights and obligations. Therefore, reform and treat the socially and environmentally weak individual either in institution or community base centre.

The following are some suggestions which the researcher would propose to the effective management of the jail institution.
1) To reform and rehabilitate the inmate in any institution in the country, up to date modern infrastructure should be provided to all the Central Prisons deemed to be reformatory institutions wherever they are located in India. No difference is to be made in the affairs of the jail in a capital city like New Delhi or a small one like Hindalga (Belgaum).

2) The Central government may try to use one Jail as a Model Prison in each State where all modern scientific methods to treat and handle the criminals properly will be experimented. Inmates from Central and State jails should be sent on parole there on stated terms.

3) There should be a post of Social Welfare Officer in each jail (Not Prison Officer), directly responsible to the Ministry of Social Welfare, Government of India or Home Ministry.

4) Proper supervision of Jails by Central Government to oversee whether the documented needs of the inmates are implemented, apart from state government.
5) Inmates should be scientifically classified and accommodated in the institution, according to the nature of crime and term of sentence. This will aid and avoid contamination among the inmates.

6) The officers employed to train the inmates should have knowledge of some social sciences, such as, Penology or Correctional Administration, Criminology, Psychology, Social work and Sociology. These subjects advocate humane treatment of the prison inmates.

7) Individual reformation and rehabilitation goes with "Indeterminate Sentence". The Central government may do well to consider the introduction of this system, as treatment of the individual is the need of the hour.

8) There should be one Central Jail Workshop mainly run and controlled by inmates and ex-convicts. This workshop, if considered necessary, may be located in any selected city of each state in India.

9) Maximum Security Jail should not be used as an institution to reform the offender. It does not give any good scope to care for the welfare of the inmates. All attention in such jail is on maximum security order.
10) Under-trials, i.e., either criminal or not, under any circumstances should not be accommodated in the same compound or together with the convicted inmates. Separate provision should be made within the prison to avoid convicted inmates meeting with unconvicted or under-trials of any kind.

11) In any established reformatory institution more freedom may be given to the inmates. They may be allowed to wear their own dress and manage themselves in stages. The social stigma on the "Government Uniform" should be avoided.

12) Every prison in India, should try to have an Ombudsman Committee amongst the inmates. The said committee, if considered necessary, should be headed by a senior convict officer with clean record of conduct in the jail. Moreover, the proposed Social Welfare Officer should act as the adviser to the committee.