CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The main objective of this chapter is to present a concise picture of the entire study. It begins by summarizing the study, concluding its findings, drawing implications and finally stating its limitations.

7.1. : Summary

7.1.1. : Research Concern

"The process of the prisoner's reformation in Maharashtra – A socio-legal study."

The central theme of this study is to understand reformation process of convicted accused. Researcher studied what are the various factors leads to the reform of prisoner from jails of Maharashtra. All prisoners not reformed means the process needs some improvement. Therefore by this study procedure of reformation and rehabilitation of prisoner studied in descriptive manner.

7.1.2. : Objectives

1. To obtain detailed information of actual operations, methods and practices of prisoners reformation;

2. To realize the present Penal reformation and to carry out the organized research in this purpose.
3. To evaluate the present reform system in accordance with the changing needs of the society.

4. To know the role and responsibilities of the persons related to the Prison Reformation as a part of the system.

5. To understand the need and demands of the society in relation with the Prison reformation.

6. To identify the practical prison reform project that can serve as ideal for others in the region and encourage their replication.

7. To develop and evaluate models of best practice in Prison Reformation. To build up a database of good models of prison management and effective projects and making this available to a layman.

8. To find out the way to remove ignorance about prison system and prisoners in society.

7.1.3. Methodology

The study followed a qualitative methodology based on constructive realism ontology (Cupchick, 2001) that aimed to understand the 'reality' of reformation procedure of prisoner by studying its importance from the perception of prisoners as well from society. The procedure studied through interviews with prisoner and exprisoner, prison staff, volunteers works for prisoner, common people also interviewed as reformer.
7.1.4: Hypotheses

35. Offenders are social deviates. The offender is likely to be an unfortunate person needs treatment, and opportunities to learn.

36. That legislation which clearly describes the services to be provided, after careful consideration of the requirements and the resources of the community, need to be implemented easily and effectively.

37. Classification of prisoner on the basis of crime history is necessary.

38. Proper co-ordination between social worker and administration is required

39. The treatment required by the offender varies from individual to individual in accordance with the duration and circumstances of the commitment.

40. During the period of commitment the correctional agency has an obligation to administer a regime which will equip offenders to lead a good and useful life on discharge.

41. Labeling and stigmatization degrade them on the basis of social characteristics, and subject them to rigid and arbitrary control.

7.1.5: Procedure for data collection and analysis

This is a descriptive study that included a qualitative data collection method to understand the meaning of reformation in the context. Pilot testing of the interview schedule was conducted before the actual data collection. Researcher tried to collect data in the field at the site where participant experiences the issue or problem under study, i. e. Prison, social group workers etc. I do not bring released prisoners in a contrived situations, nor do I typically
send out instruments for individuals to complete. This upclose information
gathered by actually talking directly to prisoners (convicts as well as released
one) and seeing them behave and act within their context.

Purposive sampling was used to select the prison from which data would
be collected. Representative sample of prisoner on the basis of its availability
was considered as respondent and selected from each of the selected prison.
The total for sample consisted 100 prisoner and 100 reformers. The tools of
data collection were in the form of a set of interview schedule consisting of -

1. Personal profile of respondents
2. Social scale of respondent
3. Prison conditions
4. Perception towards future

I have considered the problems of prisoners during my practical
experience and focused on following issues:

A] Immediate problems:
1) Practical problems
   a) Getting work
   b) Finding shelter
   c) Not having any clothes or tools
   d) paying off debts
   2) Family Welfare
   3) Interpersonal problems
      a) How things will go between you and your life?
      b) How thing will go between you and your family?

B] Post release problems:
1) Practical
2) Interpersonal
3) Psychological
   a) Having difficulties in settling down
   b) getting depresses
   c) keeping of the addiction
   d) stopping gambling
   e) getting into trouble again

C] Other problems:
   1) Prison Life
   2) Strained personal and family life
   3) Stigmatized

   In the same manner data was collected through examining documents, observing behaviour of interviewing participants. From multiple sources of data such as interviews, observations and documents, rather than rely on a single data source.

   At times, the society unwilling to discuss controversial or unpleasant topic i.e. culprit. They may not like to express their opinion or views due to fear. To get the desired data under such unfavorable conditions, indirect techniques have been devised. Project technique is one of such indirect techniques of data collection.

   The data were analysed by using SPSS software.

7.2 : Findings
To obtain detailed information of actual operations, methods and practices

Before realizing what means by penal reformation, prisoner’s rehabilitation it is necessary for the researcher to know the actual operation, methods and practices adopted in prison system.

The complete prison system is based on Prison manual which was formed as per the Prison Act, 1894l. Both documents provides complete guidelines of prison administration. Therefore documentary source was used to obtain detailed information about the Prison system.

The prison system formulated in India in the pre independence period was corollary of the British Judicial system. In the year 1860, a simple code of rules was followed by the “Gaol Rules of 1866” (term gaol was used previously). The jail conference of 1892 made some recommendations for improving the Jail Administration in the country. The prison Act (IX of 1894) was passed as a result of the recommendations made by this conference. This Act introduced some radical changes in Jail Administration, radical with reference to the conditions then obtaining (obtainable in jails and the methods of dealing with the criminals in those days in the jails in India). The Prisoners Act was passed in the year 1900 to supplement the provisions of the Prison Act. These acts are even now at the core of the Prison Administration in the country.

Territorial boundaries of the erstwhile State of Bombay were changed on account of the reorganization of States under the state reorganization act of 1956. The provisions of the Model Prison Manual and the various recommendations of the All India Jail Manual Committee were taken into
account by the Government of Maharashtra at the time of drafting the unified Prison rules. Most of the Recommendation of the All India jail Manual Committee have been accepted and also implemented in the Maharashtra Prisons. In fact Maharashtra state is the only state, where the provisions of the Model Prison Manual and the recommendations of the All India Jail Manual Committee have been mostly implemented. Through the implementation of the recommendations of this committee, a new humanism was developed in all the prisons in the state. While the process of humanization of prisons was going apace, steps were also taken alongside to develop various phrases of discipline, care, welfare, education, training and treatment of the offenders. The present correctional policy in general and the prison system in particular has thus evolved as a result of the implementation of various recommendations of the Bombay Jail reforms Committee of 1946 and the All India Jail Manual committee of 1957.

In furtherance of the implementation of the recommendations of the All India Jail Manual Committee, the State Advisory Board for Correctional services, consisting of social scientist, social workers, correctional administration and representative of the other concerned government departments was set up in the year 1969. In Maharashtra, correctional work is being viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from prevention control, care, training and treatment and ending in after care. Through a phased programme, the mass approach in prisons is being replaced by an individual approach through a system of diversified institutions, classification of prisoners on scientific basis and development of work training, educational and cultural programmes. In short, endeavours are being made to develop a wholesome atmosphere of
opportunities in prisons for the self improvement of prisoners. Attempts are also being made to develop a system of positive and constructive discipline in prisons so that through the combination of such discipline and the various educational and training opportunities, prisoners can imbibe useful social value for their ultimate rehabilitation in the free community as law abiding citizens.

To realize the present Penal reformation and to carry out the organized research in this purpose.

As stated above the Prison Manual and Prison Act, 1894 are the available documentary source to understand the penal reformation on paper. But to understand the present penal reformation in practices study have been made by interviewing convict and released prisoner.

From the documentary sources and result gained from interviewing the respondent the present penal reformation is based on following principles which are categorized under different headings.

i) **Prison discipline**: Great emphasis is laid on maintenance of proper discipline in prisons. Discipline is treated as a foundation on which prison programmes have to be built up. Negative discipline (i.e. harassment and nagging of prisoners) is avoided. Emphasis is laid on the development of a positive and constructive discipline. In other words, prisoners who misbehave and violate prison rules are firmly dealt with. Likewise prisoners who abide by the prescribed standards of behavior and who make endeavours for self improvement are encouraged to take advantage of the various opportunities and
programmes organized for the benefit of prisoners.

ii) **Training and treatment programmes for prisons**: At each central and district prison class I, Classification Committees have been set up. Training and treatment programmes, designed by the Institutional Classification Committee, are implemented through various recreational, cultural and vocational training programmes in the institution. The training programme mainly consists of work, on the job training and vocational training.

iii) **Prison Labour**: Useful and meaningful work has been treated as the central and focal point, around which all institutional activities and training programme, are developed. The old concept of making work in prisons, as punitive and affective as possible, has been discarded. Work in prison has now become a useful and meaningful activity. Work programmes in the various institutions have been so designed that the inmates can draw useful social values in terms of their social readjustment and also for their social rehabilitation in society as law abiding and useful citizens through the organization of useful work programmes. Prisoners are given opportunities for on the job training, vocational training and also for absorbing a wholesome discipline of work and good habits of hard and sustained work.

iv) **On the job training**: With a view to improve skills of prisoners, on the job training programmes have been organized in various industries such as textile, carpentry, leather work, tailoring agriculture etc. The technical staff for each industry impart training to the inmate instructors as to how to give on the job, training to prisoners working in the various production units. The inmates instructors conduct on the job training classes under the supervision of the
technical staff of the prison department. It is observed that by imparting on the job training, not only the skills of prisoners have improved, but the quality of prison products has also improved.

v) **Vocational training** : Vocational training classes have been organised in various prisons in carpentry, textile, sheet metal and other trades. Vocational training classes are conducted twice a week and they are closely devoted with institutional work programmes.

vi) **Education** : It is recognized that through properly organized and diversified educational programmes, prisoners can be re-educated for a better and useful way of social living. In 1966, the entire prison educational system was reorganized. A diversified educational programme for prisoners having various educational levels, has been organized. Education is now a compulsory activity in all prisons. Every prisoners has to undergo an educational programme so that his educational level will be improved. In the morning before work starts, education is imparted to all prisoners for one period. So also, in the evening after lock up, two periods are devoted for educational activities. The educational programme consists of academic education, health education, social education and moral education.

vii) **Social education** : Social education is recognized as an important channel of the correctional process. Social education programmes are organised through lectures, exhibition of films on social problems and distribution of literature on social education topics.

viii) **Social adjustment through recreational and cultural activities** :
In the monotonous routine of an institution and cultural activities (such as films, drama, folk dances, bhajans, radio programmes of various types, reading books, newspapers and magazines etc.) have a significant role to play and as such they are organised in prisons. Likewise, the Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti are some of the festivals which are celebrated in prisons. Second October is observed as Prisoner's Welfare Day in all prisons every year. The various recreational and cultural activities are utilized as opportunities for social readjustment of prisoners. It is hoped that through these programmes, the inmates would imbibe important value of social readjustment which would be useful to them after their release from the prisons.

ix) **Guidance and counseling**: In a correctional institutions, proper attention has to be paid to the individual problems of the inmates. These problems can be multifarious such as, welfare of family members, contacts with family and community, economic problems, land litigation, legal help, institutional adjustment etc. Prison Officers, Liaison Officer, Probation Officers and aftercare workers, attend to the various individual problems of the prisoners so that their resettlement in society become smooth.

x) **Prison Panchayat**: With a view of training to prisoners to live like in a co-operative, democratic and disciplined manner and to inculcate a sens of responsibility and self reliance amongst them, panchayats of convicted prisoners have been set up at central prisons and district prisons, Class I prisons. Function of the Prison Panchayat is to help Prison Administration in matters like sanitation, hygiene cleanliness, culinary services, distribution of food, medical and recreational
activities etc.

xi) **Prisoner’s Welfare Fund**: This fund has been organised at all central and district prisons with a view to extending necessary help to the needy prisoners. Prisoners are allowed to contribute to this fund on voluntary basis. It has been decided that from 1974-1975, the amount representing net profits of the prison canteen should be contributed to the prisoners Welfare fund through Government account.

xii) **Canteen**: In addition to the canteens, which were established in the year 1949 at central prisons and class I district prisons, departmental canteens have also been introduced in the year 1969 in district prisons, class II and class III. With a view to proper functioning of the departmental canteens, sub-canteens have been introduced in central prisons and district prisons, class I, the prison canteens meet with normal demands of prisoners in the articles of daily need (such as tobacco, tooth powder, soaps etc.)

xiii) **Advisory and special advisory boards**: Advisory and special advisory board constituted at Central and other prisons periodically review of cases of certain categories of prisoners inter alia taking into consideration their criminal behaviour, conduct and response to treatment and training in prisons and make recommendations to Government in suitable cases for premature release of prisoners. Government decided to appoint a social scientist and a social worker on each of these boards so that the cases of the prisoners can be reviewed systematically.

xiv) **Aftercare of prisoners**: Aftercare of prisoners is viewed in an integrated manner, commencing from prisoner’s admission to the prison and
extending during his stay in the institution and finally after his release. Probation and aftercare of released prisoners has been made a statutory function of Prison department from July, 1973. It is hoped that better co-ordination would be forged in work relating to probation supervision, supervision over prisoners released temporarily on parole and furlough, and work relating to follow up of the conditionally released prisoners.

To evaluate the present reform system in accordance with the changing needs of the society

Following the said objectives survey has been conducted in society to know there expectations from prisoners. It has been observed that society is not willing to accept the prisoner either at work place or as neighbor. Among 50 respondents 32 respondents denied to accept exprisoner as their neighbour, as well 38 respondents denied them accept at workplace. But at the same time an equal score received from respondents regarding co-operation to exprisoners for rehabilitation. It is very interesting to know that among the positive response most of the responses is of respondents who belong to the age group of 21 to 35 years. It means that young generation is more outward to accept the prisoner as a part of their social life. The reason of the majority of negative response is that people afraid of the past of the prisoner.

Review of literature also become useful to achieve the finding of said objective. Human Rights Issue is upcoming thought arose from every corner of society, prisoners are also not exception to this movement. Precedents of various High Courts and Supreme Court are guardians of rights of prisoners. They came
strongly in favour of judicial scrutiny and intervention whenever the rights of prisoners in detention or custody were found to have been infringed upon. In Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration and others (1978), Mr Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer pronounced: “prisoners have enforceable liberties, devalued may be but not demonetized; and under our basic scheme, Prison Power must bow before Judge Power, if fundamental freedoms are in jeopardy”. Again in Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration and others (1979), the court asked and affirmed: “Are prisoners persons? Yes, of course. To answer in the negative is to convict the nation and the Constitution of dehumanisation and to repudiate the world legal order, which now recognises rights of prisoners in the international Covenant on Prisoner's rights to which our country has signed assent”.

Prison in the country shall endeavour to reform and reassimilate offenders in the social milieu by giving them appropriate correctional treatment with changes of society's circumstances.

**To know the role and responsibilities of the persons related to the Prison Reformation as apart of the system.**

In any correctional treatment not only targets (prisoner) are important but reformers (staff and volunteers) are equally required to be focused. Because from their actual part goal is to be achieved. A concerned approach towards staff development should be made an integral part of the legal framework that regulates prison. Correctional work being a specialized field, and a social service of great importance, all posts in the department of prisons and correctional services, except where supporting staff is required, should be manned by persons belonging to the prison department.
Correctional field is a specialized field. The principle job of the correctional personnel is social re-education of offenders. The effectiveness of institutional discipline and the impact of treatment mainly depend on the quality of the correctional staff. Untrained and uninstructed personnel are not only ineffective, but quite often become detrimental to the proper implementation of correctional policies. The training of correctional personnel is therefore, of paramount importance in any system of correctional administration.

Correctional personnel should be properly trained in the theory and in practice of correctional work. After entering the service and during their career, the personnel shall maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity, by attending various training programmes, and through their own individual efforts.

To identify the practical prison reform project that can serve as ideal for others in the region and encourage their replication.

Some principles underlying inmate relationships with outsiders:

1. All inmates need to retain or to develop anew constructive relationships with persons outside the prisons. Despite what the conscientious staff of the prison may do on his behalf, as long as an inmate has no genuine contacts with the real world, no good influence there which are encouraging him to strive for reformation, the obstacles to his adjustment are great. Even within the most
restrictive walled institution, the staff may carry out constructive measures family relationships and other desirable associations with persons in the world outside the prisons. If authorities in the penal systems accept this principle, it then becomes the responsibility of the officials in the individual institutions to plan and introduce practical procedures to foster these desirable outside contacts.

2. The program for the development of outside relationships for inmates will proper best if, together with the promotion of these relationships, vigilance is used to verify continually the sincerely and desirability of all outside contacts, including the closest relatives and others who profess to be interested in the welfare of the inmate. The mere fact of the blood or martial relationship with the inmate obliviously does not in itself insure that an individual will have a wholesome and constructive influence upon him.

3. Correspondence and visiting are areas in the program of the prison whose administration cannot be regarded exclusively as custody or treatment, mutual understanding and cooperation is essential among all members of the staff if the constructive values of contacts with persons in the outside world are to be obtained.

4. Although the custodial authorities of the institution must be full informed of the purposes and the values of the mail and visiting programe and participate actively in their operation, the immediate responsibility to these functions should be centered administratively in those responsible for classification and treatment. Although conducted with all the necessary custodial precautions, the responsibility for the inspection of the mail and the conduct of the visiting room should be under the treatment staff an operated as much as possible in
accordance with the principle of individual treatment and strict regard for the
dignity of the individual.

5. The actual person to person meeting of the inmate and his visitor may be a
time fraught with worry or anxiety for both of them. The patient, considerate and
yet efficient supervision of these occasions may gain for the staff the sincere
appreciation of the inmate and his visitor.

6. When inmates receive neither mail nor visits, this condition should be
studied and if possible remedied by administrative action. Should no other
desirable outside contacts be developed, and if the inmate is willing and if the
staff agree, then a plan of voluntary visiting and correspondence should be
explored. Inmates previously without outside contacts frequently show
remarkable improvement in attitudes and behaviour after some helpful stranger
from the outside world has come to see them and expressed and interest in
their welfare.

To develop and evaluate models of best practice in Prison Reformation.
To build up a database of good models of prison management and
effective projects and making this available to a layman.

Some principles are laid down from study which can be guidelines to
evaluate models of best practices in Prison Reformation. These principles
include each aspects towards the correctional practice.

1. Literacy and education: Literacy, even elementary education, can
make a world of difference specially in the lives of long-term prisoner. Even old
prisoners show eagerness to be able to read and write and to get information, though some of them may feel that they are too old to learn and many are too shy to admit their ignorance. Books offer the best “escape” outlet, and the prison school is a great stabilizing factor and its therapeutic value is considerable. Education has an important role in the reformative process. It brings the prisoners into contact with useful knowledge. Literacy is one of the greatest factors in preparing the ground for refining influences. The self-respect of prisoners is enhanced and they are enabled later on to earn an honest livelihood on release. Moreover, some of them will exercise their franchise, and education will be of great help in this connection. “Prison education is designed to prevent corrosion, and to ensure that the prisoner on discharge shall at least be as mentally active as on the day of his reception.”

The main idea should be to wean the prisoners from their antisocial ideas and to sublimate their energies into useful channels. Else, in the language of Pandit Nehru, they would “Brood and wrap themselves in angry thoughts of fear and revenge and hatred: forget the good of the world, the kindness and joy and live only wrapped up in the evil and have a few sensations, except one-fear” and “wild despair: an abandonment to grief that was piteous even to look at: terrible and impotent rage, bitterness and scorn: anguish that wept aloud: misery that could find no voice: sorrow that was dumb.

Educational training need not encroach on the necessary work of the institution, and the conflict between industrial out-put and education need not become acute. The expenses also need not be prohibitive. Pupil teachers may be found amongst inmates and there should be special classes to train them up. A beginning has been made to give the rudiments of literacy through
literate prisoners, known as Pupil Teachers, though sometimes paid teachers also have been employed.

Many penologists hold that the teacher should not be recruited from the ranks of convicts ordinarily unless he is a man of considerable personality. But in order to keep down expenses and introduce education as quickly as possible in a country like India, employment of convict teachers cannot be avoided. It is, however, beyond any dispute that the teacher should not belong to the regular prison custodian staff. From the stand-point of both the teacher and the taught this reservation must be adhered to strictly. Regular jail staff or convict officers in charge of gangs should not ordinarily be put in charge of education of prisoners. Teaching requires qualities free from custody-complex.

There should be evening classes in prisons. Experience in England has shown that they may be very popular, as the alternative of spending an evening is bleak. There should be concerts and lectures. There should be regular debates where the meaning of right and wrong may be stressed, but care should be taken that the men are not made to realise forcibly that they are “sinners”.

2. **Entertainment** : Film shows every two or three weeks may be very helpful not only from the recreative but also from the educational point of view. Motion picture shows may be arranged periodically from Government Publicity Departments as in the case of Ministry of Information Films in England. Feature films also may occasionally be shown. In England the use of films, both educational and recreational, is gradually on the increase, though all the
prisons do not have their own projectors. Crime pictures or horror pictures or films depicting the seamy side of life should not be shown. Through magic lantern shows the education of prisoners particularly in regard to hygiene, agriculture and general information will considerably improve. Private donors should be encouraged to make presents of gramophone records which in order to avoid monotony, may be exchanged from time to time amongst various prisons. As in England, worn out donated wireless sets should be replaced at public expense. In some of the Madras and Punjab jails radios have been provided through private benefactions. The All India Inspectors General of prisons Conference, 1939, recommended that radios might be accepted from private sources and from Government funds but with the reservation that the news item of the programme should be cut off.

3. **Recreational activity**: Music and Drawing (including painting) have considerable value as avenues of self-expression. They soften the hardness and lessen the bitterness engendered by imprisonment. That is why in the U.S.A. Most jails have their own bands and orchestras. Musical instruments should be provided to prisoners who know how to play them. Community singing deserves encouragement. Painting and sculpture, when necessary is encouraging.

4. **Library**: A good library is an adjunct to a sound educational policy. Even when poorly stocked, a prison library can be a blessing. Cellular life and long hours of enforced idleness and solitude intensify the needs of good books. Libraries should be well stocked with books, magazines and newspapers, and it is in the library where preferably musical soirees, recitals, plays and cinema
shows should take place for the sake of the atmosphere. A variety of book and not merely religious books should be available. It is a mistake to keep only religious books or books on morality, for perpetual moralising tends to breed antagonism to morality. The selection of the books for the library should be carefully made. The basis of prison libraries should not be rejected books of civilian libraries. Experience has shown that fiction, biographies and tales of adventure attract best readings. There should be some one to help the prisoners select the books. When every jail will have a paid teacher, the librarian should be placed in his charge, subject to the control and supervision of jailor and Superintendent. Care should be taken, when the library assistants are prisoners, that there is no favouritism in getting the best books. Provision has been made for issue of weekly and monthly magazines and newspapers to prisoners.

General lack of recreational facilities makes jail life extremely monotonous and irksome and affects on the health of the prisoner, particularly the mental health, and retards reformation.

5. **Physical exercises**: Prisoners should as far as possible be given opportunities for physical exercises. Physical training should be given to each prisoners, and for each Central Prison a physical instructor should be appointed. All prisoners who are capable of participating in active sports should be encouraged to take part in them, so that they may have lessons in fair play, sportsmanship, discipline and team spirit. There should be physical drill for adults every day for at least fifteen minutes before the morning meal in open air under the guidance of trained instructors.
At present the following outdoor games are permissible in some prisons, for example, but these can be played usually on holidays and Sundays: Net-ball, Volley-ball, Badminton, Kabadi, etc. But for lack of play grounds these games are out of the question as a practical proposition. Only security prisoners have some sort of play field near their dormitories. So far as the majority of the prisoners are concerned exercise means rambling and talking. In the female yard there is less scope even for this. The want of a recreation yard is keenly felt. In Central jails. Juvenile prisoners now get at least half an hour’s exercise either in marching or by drill or gymnastics. For those who are physically fit the training should be more intensive and scientific.

6. **Bedding**: The ordinary prisoners sleep on the floor or on raised masonry berth, with a thin hard coir mat next to their skin. For in summer they can not bear any clothing on the upper portion of their bodies and in winter also many sleep in bare body for fear of damaging the clothing. It is a matter of regret that even in hill-stations they have no plank or iron bed to keep off the cold. In all the hospital wards even mattress are not always provided. The iron bed there has no spring but only iron battens and a hard coarse bamboo-mat covering half the area. In England all prisoners sleep on a plank bed which is furnished with adequate bedding and a mattress. Each has a stool or a chair and usually a table, wooden shelves, and a chamber-pot. All cells and dormitories are centrally heated in winter in English prisoners.

A large majority of prisoners sleep in dormitories. Dormitories may be economical but, as many penologists maintain, they are perhaps a mistake.
Sleeping in the dormitories, besides lending itself to chances of plotting or filthy conversation or degrading practices, frequently deprives a man of the quiet which he naturally desires. Moreover, lying alone a prisoner may become healthily introspective and try to reform himself. Association in work takes away the deadening effects of Cellular life. Where a prisoner has opportunities of association with co-workers, sleeping in cells may not have harmful effect on mind. Combined with work in association, cellular locking at night may create for many prisoners an atmosphere of reform and reflective attitude. Cells, however, cost money: and expenses alone will put a check on building more cells for night use. Most prisoners will have to sleep in dormitories consequently. Many of the prison dormitories in India Jails, however, are huge unwieldy affairs. 20 to 30 should be the maximum limit of persons sleeping in a single dormitory, where the dormitory system is found desirable or feasible.

When needed, patients should be allowed to sleep outside-with proper arrangements for safe custody. There should be improved heating arrangements and more blankets for winter months in hills and particularly cold places in the plains.

7. **Diet**: Diet should never be made an instrument of punishment. Old ideas have been abandoned even in England in successive but slow stages since 1878. But even now food is not intended to effect anything more than somehow maintaining a prisoners in tolerable health.

Good food is essential in prison administration. Prisoners are worried about food and attach undue importance to it. Being the only tangible source of
pleasure, food assumes a disproportionate importance in the lives of prisoners. A wise administrator must not forget that many a prison rioting had its root in grievances about food. The purely physical factor of occasional gain in weight, which may be due to many causes, should not furnish grounds for self-complacency on the part of the authorities.

Canteens play an important roll in supplementing the diet. Bombay seems to be the most progressive in this respect. Prisoners can purchase sweets etc. besides tobacco. The canteens supply many healthy items of food which the prisoners relish.

8. Medical facility: There is a hospital in each jail, which for lack of suitably qualified doctors and nurses or nursing orderlies is more useful in checking up malingering than as a real treatment unit. Jail inmates should be sent from jail hospitals to civil hospitals as early as possible in case of serious illness, particularly surgical operation, instead of waiting till the last moment. A stock of ordinary medicines is kept in the hospital. Sick persons are treated on the spot or brought to the hospital. All prisoners are vaccinated as a routine measure. Inoculation against infectious diseases is carried out whenever necessary.

Every jail has its medical subordinates. On the ground of better loyalty and control some administrators advocate a special cadre of jail medical service. Jail duty is looked upon with disfavour by medical practitioners in Government service, chiefly because private practice is rightly debarred. Moreover, while the jail department bears the expenses, it has no control over
recruitment, appointment and transfer or punishment. At present in most
provinces in India members of the subordinate medical service are liable to
serve for about 3 years in a jail or jails. This system is preferable to having a
separate jail medical service, for if kept exclusively in jails medical officers are
likely to deteriorate and lose touch with the latest developments in medicine and
surgery. Administrative difficulties can always be surmounted through co-
operation between the Surgeon-General and the Inspector General of Prisons. It
is essential to have an efficient and trained nursing staff in jails. Properly trained
male nurses (and females for woman in jails) should from the nucleus of a
nursing staff, and they will train and guide convict orderlies in hospital. Prisons
suffer most form lack of trained nursing attendants. They should pay proper
attention to preparation of invalid diet. Very little control now is exercised in
ensuring that the diet prescribed by the medical officer reaches the patients. A
professional Cook Warder should be appointed in each Central Jail, to start
with, to look after the food of invalids and others, to supervise cooking and
trained convict cooks. Hospital kitchen should e introduced in all jails and their
standard should improve.

9. **Diseases**: There must be full and complete examination of inmates
for checking venereal diseases. In their absence statements as to their
incidence are to be regarded with suspicion. What is needed is a scientific basis
and not merely guess-work. There should be segregation during infection stage
and treatment. Personality disorders are due in many instances to the ravages
of these diseases. The medical officers and the Superintendent of some prisons
in Bombay were of the opinion that more than 25 per cent of prisoners in the
City proper were infected. For areas outside the City the percentage was said to
be very much lower. No correct data, however, are available.

Many skin disease patients are found in Jails. They are supposed to be segregated. Soap should be supplied to all prisoners suffering from skin diseases. From the standpoint of personal hygiene the utility of soap can not be over-emphasised.

10. **Sanitary**: Owing to lack of underground drainage system in most cities sanitary arrangements are necessarily primitive. Selfliquefying latrines should be given a trial. The bucket system, sometimes on a compulsory basis, has led occasionally to serious discontent within the prisons where there have been no scavenger inmates. Better bathing facilities at mid-day in summer should be introduced.

11. **Communication**: Interviews and letters have a valuable reformative influence. The Indian Jails Committee did not find its way to go beyond recommending generally an interview or letter once in three months, provided the prisoner's conduct has been good. The visiting rooms are noting but cages and the prisoners and visiting are kept separated by double wire-mesh. Restrained physical contacts with visitors will have great emotional value in keeping the balance of the prisoner's mind. Visits should be at least fortnightly and should last at least an hour when the visitor is parent, child or a wife. Facilities for letter-writing should be more freely given not less than once a week. Contact with home has great reformative value. Nothing is so demoralizing to a prisoner as a feeling that he has been abandoned by his friends and relatives. Moreover, the authorities may find out from censoring the letters how each prisoners is faring.
Addressed service post cards month so that replies may come by prisoner's at an interval of a month so that replies may come more easily. It is important that in order to avoid loss of contact between prisoners and their relations and friends an intimation of transfer should invariably be sent to their homes.

7.2.2. : Hypotheses

That legislation which clearly describes the services to be provided, after careful consideration of the requirements and the resources of the community, can be implemented easily and effectively.

Explanation : That although the general framework is determined by legislation, rules, manuals, and orders the institutional head should be given a certain amount of freedom to decide the institutional programme. That there is a gap between the general policy formally advocated by legislation and top-policy making body on the one hand, and the operative policy or the policy actually followed on the other. The policy governing the administration of an institution will eventually be established by the personnel directly looking after the children and not by the general policy maker.

Classification of prisoner is necessary

Explanation : That these institution may be grouped according to their ultimate goals-one group primarily custodial, with treatment given secondary importance,
and the other group primarily treatment based – with the aim to reform and rehabilitate. Although apparently one may not always be able to detect the relative emphasis given to each of the goals in a particular institution, there does exist such a difference. Whatever may be the declared objectives of institution, only hardened types of delinquents may be committed to certain institutions because they are supposed to provide special custodial care and stricter disciplinary rules.

That in an institution having the dual goal of custody and treatment, there exists some kind of a conflict among the treatment and custodial personnel on certain dominant issues like locking up of inmates, freedom and disciplinary measures. This conflict will be less if all the staff members are oriented in the same way and are able to identify with one another.

Proper co-ordination between social worker and administration is required

Explanation: That a professionally trained social worker rather than a generalist administrator as the head of the institution will be able to provide the leadership role and achieve proper co-ordination of programme. He will exercise power in a desired manner. That proper co-ordination among various departments of an institution can be achieved if the specialists are aware of the work of other departments within the institution and have informal contacts with heads of different programme.

That sufficient financial resources are essential for the efficient running of
an institution.

**Offenders are social deviates**

Explanation: We cannot generalize as to what is wrong. In some cultures, notably in the India, the notion is easily accepted that the offender is sick. By furthest contrast, it also says that, the offender learns that he cannot possibly be sick, but rather he is lacking in the moral education he needs for honest participation in a socialist community. The offender is likely to be an unfortunate person needing treatment, needing opportunities to learn. Either way, something is wrong with the offender.

_During the period of commitment the correctional agency has an obligation to administer a regime which will equip offenders to lead a good and useful life on discharge._

Explanation: The regime consists of anything from analytic psychotherapy to supervised athletics, it is purposefully related to an idea about change in attitudes or behavior. The obligation to treat implies an obligation to adopt a rationale for change. Though the rationals varied widely in sophistication, all administrators has one or more ready to hand. Few were tested in any way, there was general regret that neither method nor resources were available to evaluate and refine methods of treatment. Only in the soviet union, where a completed theoretical system is being applied, is the correctness of the treatment rationale considered certain. Data for conventional methods of
analysis methods of analysis are not, however, made available to the foreign observer.

*Because the treatment required by the offender varies from individual to individual in accordance with what is wrong with each the duration and circumstances of the commitment must also vary.*

Explanation: This principle is universally accepted, but opinions differ on how to apply it. Correctional thoughts is far from agreement as to who should prescribe treatment and when it should be prescribed. Concern for equity in sentencing and the state of public opinion heavily influences the nature of the treatment, whatever may have been prescribed.

*Labeling and stigmatization.*

Explanation: A further defect of the official system is its propensity to make distinctions among individuals based on major categories or classes within society, such as age, sex race, social class, criminal or non-criminal. Healthy societal adaption for both the offender and the ordinary citizen depends on maintaining the minimum separation – conceptually and physically between the community at large and those designated as different or deviant. Reform efforts must be directed to bring this about.

Consistent with the capacity of external societal forces to engender crime, personnel of official agencies play a predominantly active role and
offenders a predominantly reactive role, in situations where the two come in contact. Official agents of behavioral regulation possess the capacity to induce or enhance criminal behavior by the manner in which they deal with those who have or may have engaged in crime. These agents may define offenders as basically criminal, expose them to stigmatization, degrade them on the basis of social characteristics, and subject them to rigid and arbitrary control.

7.3 : Conclusion

In the past a certainly bureaucratic, and often autocratic, system has derived its inspiration from its own conscience, and has rarely been influenced by what might be called public opinion. What social reforms there are to the credit of British rule have been the result of individual inspiration on the part of those in high places, rather than the collective resultant of the views of citizens impinging upon the knowledge of the executive. This has been most obvious in the realm of law and order. The Government of India has been careful not to innovate, not to tamper, and not to attempt to change too rapidly or too drastically the social torpor inured by centuries. Law has meant the bare necessities of tranquillity, and the creation of an atmosphere of peace, regardless of what in most other countries has been in recent years incorporated in legal enactments. This new spirit has been particularly in evidence in countries like England and Germany and some States in America.

It is a spirit which does not rest content with mere pacification and with rules for punishing disturbers of the peace. There has grown up in these countries a vast body of legislation which is based primarily upon moral and
ethical considerations. Society has examined itself and found itself wanting in many respects, and so modern legislative bodies have tackled the problem of self-improvement on comprehensive lines which would have astonished the old-fashioned jurist. Factory legislation began, for example, as the result of the activity of a small body of humanitarians. The vast and complex amount of unemployment legislation is the result of a new theory of the State which twenty-five years ago appeared almost revolutionary. Slum clearance is not penal in origin; it is essentially ameliorative and inspired by these new ideas. Briefly, the theory is now widely held that it is the duty of the spokesmen of public, of the thinkers of the State, and of the more comfortably-off among the electorate, to do whatever is possible for the unfortunate lower members of society.

All these questions are, of course, far beyond the scope of this little book, but the a small one, is, I am convinced, important in that it runs parallel with our view of society. Where law is merely concerned with order, and order is merely concerned with tranquility, it may perhaps be permissible to entertain old-fashioned ideas about crime. But in the new India which all of us must now take a hand in building, law and order should become a very different thing from the conceptions of the Penal Code, and the criminal become not so much an individual aberration as a sign of some pathological disease in the body politic. We shall have to measure the efficacy of or future civilization by the degree in which we are able to decrease crime and the number of criminals. If we adopt this wider and better attitude towards society, we shall adopt advanced methods of the character I have indicated in the above chapters, and our penal system will be directed, like preventive medicine, towards the prevention of crime rather than the standardization of punishment.
There is, therefore, behind my thesis, a vision of a new society in India. I would base my case primarily on the necessity for the adoption of these new ideas. It is quite true that intrinsically the reforms I have advocated are more humane, more reasonable, more productive of good, and more economical in the long run than the old narrow methods which stopped short at the four walls of a prison, and the monotony of a treadmill. It is quite true also that the new methods which I have urged for the offender, and even the habitual, have merit in themselves in so far as they are bound to lessen the number of criminals in the country by abolishing what might be called the chain system of crime. But apart from all these considerations, I urge the necessity of prison and penal reform as an essential counterpart to the new sociological views inspired by the idea of the brotherhood of humanity, and the moral duty the average citizen has towards any more unfortunate fellow being. Crime from this point of view is a disease which can be cured, and if it cannot be completely eradicated, it should be possible to build up in the patient himself an attitude of mind which benefits from society's better comprehension.

The recommendations I have suggested in this work may be summed up as follows:

1. A more enlightened and humane method of dealing with offenders of all ages.

2. The institution of alternatives to imprisonment, particularly the probation system, preventive detention, and revision of long sentences, and special treatment of young offenders.

3. After-care of released prisoners.

4. Efficient training of the staff.

There is no necessity here to go over again the ground I have covered, or
to re-emphasize the points I have made. Quite apart from the technical problems of prison administration, the staffing of our jails, and the urgent necessity for recognizing the importance of adequate training and knowledge on the part of every one concerned, I have based my reforms on the simple proposition that the criminal is a member of society, even after he has committed a crime. I believe that society has a duty towards him which must be discharged in a kindly and intelligent fashion. We must not make criminals, we must prevent them and I have therefore urged the most meticulous care in handling the offender. Our greater knowledge today has taught us that much juvenile. Crime is the result of the faults of society. We have found that environment, bad education, the conditions of our villages and cities, and the absence of adequate parental control, are more responsible for the youthful offender than the incidence of a double does of original sin. In a properly organized new India, the majority of offenders should be reclaimed by the State and turned into useful citizens.

Every rupee spent in the treatment of the offender is returned to the State a hundred fold. It is my sincere hope that the modern treatment of crime will become an essential part of the administration in whole Maharashtra, and that such terms as Probation, Training Schools, After-Care Associations, and so on, will become as familiar to the public's vocabulary as jails, prisoners, and transportation have been in the past.

Nor do I despair of the habitual criminal, and I have shown that his problem too is susceptible of intelligent treatment. This also is prevention of crime, the difference being, however, that in this case we are trying to prevent
crime, or rather, further crime, at what we hope will be the end of a criminal career. I believe that the adoption of the plans I have suggested will go a long way towards lessening the number of our habituals. It is an urgent question. Every police force in India is faced with the problem they provide. Vast sums of money are expended every year on their detection, trials, and maintenance in prison. Their cost to the public does not stop here. They seduce others, and even when not actively engaged in crime, have to be watched and traced. All this would be saved if there were an efficient system of preventive detention.

These are but two points out of the many I have attempted to make. This research, as I have said before, is no exhaustive treatise on crime and the criminal. It is a collection of a few practical suggestions, the efficacy of which has been borne in upon me by experience.

I am a whole -hearted believer in what I have ventured to call the new conception of society, and all I have endeavoured to do has been to show how the application of these new ideas can be made to one small branch of sociology. For the completion of such work it is necessary to enlist that idea of social service which was the glory of India in the past, but which unfortunately has been some what dormant in recent times.

Public opinion must be orientated, and made to tackle these prison reforms in the right way. I know there is much to be done to create a new India worthy of her past, and fit to take a proper place in the comity of nations. I know also that, compared to many of the questions demanding immediate attention, the ones I have urged may seem almost trivial. But I am equally certain that there is room in any practical programme for the advancement of modern reform for the points
I have made, and for the solutions I have preferred.

### 7.5: Suggestions

During study some fields observed by researcher, where the more attention is required, such as corruption in Prisons, public co-operation, population of prisoner etc. Therefore researcher further elaborating these fields and put some suggestions for it.

**A] Corruptions and Malpractices in Prisons**

A Vigilance squad should be formed at the Headquarters of the Department under the Departmental Vigilance Officer viz., the Additional Inspector General of Prisons and Additional Director of Correctional Services with the assistance of the Chief Audit Officer and the Stock Verification Officer for surprise check and inspections, besides the periodical exercises.

28. The staff selection, training and orientation should be such as to prevent and arrest the corrupt practices and tendencies.

29. The prison staff should be given better service prospects and living facilities and create an awareness in them about their dignity.

30. Stringent disciplinary action should be initiated ensuring terminations of services of persons who are found to be corrupt.

**B] Public Cooperation and the Role of Voluntary Agencies**

Public awareness should be created by way of orientation through the available public audio-visual media about the programmes of prison
management, the treatment given to the prisoners and its aims and objectives. Aftercare services should be well organised to encourage public and the social welfare agencies and to ensure their co-operation and participation in the prison programmes. The public philanthropists, social workers and members of voluntary welfare agencies should be provided with opportunities to visit the prisons and to render their services through discourses, preaching and ministrations about social, moral, cultural and ethical values of life in order to redeem and re-socialise those under incarceration.

The Prison Administration, Prison Welfare Officers and the probation Officers and the members of the Aftercare Association should work in close collaboration with the public, social workers, welfare agencies and charitable institutions for arranging the rehabilitation of prisoners. The Chief Welfare Officer at the Prison Headquarters should be entrusted with the task of planning and implementing such programmes.

C] Prison Buildings

Most of the prisons in the State were constructed more than 100 years back. They are dilapidated as well as ill equipped to carry out the modern correctional programmes for prisoners. Besides, most of the Sub Jails, District Jails and Central Jails are over-crowded due to the increasing prison population. Construction of new jails in one of the solutions.

In this context, the concept of private prisons or privatisation of prisons, prevalent in United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada and Australia, deserve serious and sincere attention. Unlike in these countries where convicts
are also to private prisons, in India, prisoners in private remand centres can be allowed to avail diet, clothing medical treatment and other facilities on their own payment to ensure a decent standard of living. However, other regulations relating to security and discipline will be the same as that of the regular State-owned prisons. This will relieve the State's burden to a great extent, as in the State-run prisons, these remand, undertrial prisoners and detenus account for 80-85 per cent of the total population.

D] Modernisation of Prison Industries

Even though attempts have been made in the past to diversify industries in jails, the process of diversification has also remained incomplete, as adequate funds were not available.

Prison Industries are run on the practice of ancient India i.e. called as 'Bara Balutedar system' Industries should expand their picture as a change in society. Showrooms of prison Industries should improve their face value to attract the customers for goods made by prisoners.

E] Special Prison for Women

Most of the studies of prisons have included only prisons for men. Women account for only 5 percent of imprisoned offenders, though, proportionately, the population of women prison inmates is growing faster than the male inmate population. Women's crimes – typically theft and
drug offenses – inspire comparatively little fear, and their condition, until recently, has generated little scholarly interest. Much of the interest in women's prison has been prurient, such as curiosity about the extent of lesbianism. Serious assaults are uncommon in women's prisons, but inmates suffer greatly from separation from their children. Women's prisons are typically smaller, with less concern about security and fewer program options, than male prisons. The majority of women prison inmates are mothers, and only a few states permit the young children of inmates to live in prison with their mothers. An imprisoned single mother is likely to lose legal custody of her children.

F] Privatisation of Prisons

Prisons, a state subject in India, vary in their working and administration. Prisons are overcrowded and have stringent budgetary constraints. Supreme Court in Dilbagh Singh Vs State of Punjab (1979), and Sunil Battra Vs Delhi Administration (1980) indicated prisons as “filthy, grossly overcrowded institutions” where inmates are denied adequate “food, medical attention and provisions for personal hygiene, are confined subjected to violence from other inmates and guards, and are confined under brutal and dehumanizing conditions which impede rehabilitation”.

As regard well 'organized' and 'systematic corruption' in jails, distinguished journalist Kuldeep Nayyar, referring to the Thar Central Jail, observed that “perhaps the way almost everyone had his cut was most evident in our milk supply. It came in bulk to the main gate (phatak) there, enough milk for the top officials was taken out of the cans, which were, then topped up with
water. And as the cans moved to the wards, all those who handled them appropriated their share: again topping with water”

However, the issue of prison condition and environment has emerged as one of the predominating themes of correctional philosophy, raising questions concerning inmates' and the rights of prisoners. The State is now required to take steps to keep up to the Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners recommended by the United Nations, especially those relating to work and wages treatment with dignity, community contract correctional strategies.

The Central Government also formulated a scheme of Modernization of Prison Administration in 1987 under which Central assistance is provided to state governments for modernization of jails on 50:50 ratio basis; and Rs.137 crore was made available to the states for the purpose. Modernization is for improvement of prisons and betterment of inmates. It covers schemes relating to strengthening of security, building improvements, strengthening prison administration and medical facilities, upgrading vocational programme facilities for inmates, and development and training of prison staff.

Sen Sankar (Privatising Prison, Jan 2000) says no doubt, modernization programme has been adopted in some jails, particularly for improving security system. It varies among different jails. However, much needs to be done in this regard. For the programme to be successful, there is a need to decentralise it to jail level and awareness about it has to be created and promoted among jail officials.

There is no psychological or psychiatric test. The kind of examination that
obtains in England through the Reception Board and in America through the Classification Committee is not possible here in the absence of duly qualified psychologists and psychiatrists. Many of the States, specially Bombay and West Bengal, are considering the question of appointing such experts for the sake of proper classification and appropriate treatment of prisoners. These experts would be in a position to advise the prison authorities about the suitability of work of individual prisoners and, later on, advise suitable after-care work.

G] Habitual Prisoners

There are two classes of habitual offenders first, those who are unable to resist temptation to commit crime through weakness of character, lack of vocational training of alcoholism—men subject to human frailties but who would prefer to live honestly and, secondly, those who choose to be criminals, who live by crime not men who commit crime through economic necessity or human frailties. Most habitual criminals are usually recruited from the ranks of occasional casual. Accidental, or chance criminals. They cannot adjust themselves after their first conviction.

Another class includes the professional or, as termed not very happily by some criminologists, the incorrigible ones. They are habitual offenders who have chosen crime as a vocation, such as robbers, racketeers, leaders of criminal gangs, receivers of stolen properties or “fences” and the like. The professional criminal who has developed a pride in his technique is difficult to reform. This type of criminals flourish in big cities. Some intellectual or
psychological treatment should administered for their reformation.

**H] Prison Population**

Indian prisons have to deal with a vast jail population.

This factor presents an almost insuperable bar to any scientific classification of the inmates. Unless the number of prisoners be reduced and the cost of upkeep of a jail be kept down, number, alone will stand in the way of classification and individualisation without which prison reforms become a misnomer. Size matters very much, for in a small jail an intelligent and humane superintendent with knowledge of each prisoner individually.

**I] Alternative to prison**

A system of fines, costs and restitution of damages may help in putting down the number of jail inmates, though for serious offences fine is inappropriate and an impression must not be created that wrong-doing can be paid for in cash. Fines, however, in case of minor offences often meet the ends of justice. Sentences of imprisonment for minor offences or in default of payment of fines, may be served out of jails. Poor men, who are unable to pay the fine, may be to compulsory work instead of swelling the jail population. In such cases the offenders may be handed over in rural areas, for example, to the president of the Union Board for employing them on suitable works of rural reconstruction. In cases of failure to do the required work the offender may be sent to regular prison. The Judicial Magistrate, the Probation officer and the
local police may occasionally supervise their work. In urban areas they may be made to work on municipal roads or in other works of public utility. Large number of jail inmates are imprisoned because they cannot or will not pay their fines.

J) Probation

Probation furnishes a non-punitive method of dealing with the criminal. It leaves him responsibility for self-support and support of the family, unlike imprisonment. It also aims at re-educating the offender and helping him to adjust himself to life without any offender break in the normal course of existence and separation from home. Its fundamental aim is moral reformation.

The probation system avoids the stigma of imprisonment and the danger of contamination. It has greater potentialities for reformation than a term in jail. It engenders self-discipline and self-reliance. It is more economical to the state to put a minor offender under Probation than to leave him in a jail, a borstal or a reformatory.

Financially, probation is less expensive than imprisonment, though not to an appreciable extent. To determine fitness for and that costs money. Ultimately, therefore, probation is not very much less expensive than imprisonment. The crux is to keep offenders out of prison, that they may be offered another chance and that they may continue to meet the family obligation.
Prison Labour

Originally prison labour was intended to inflict punishment on the prisoners, to disgrace and humiliate him and finally to crush him.

Prison labour should have as its main object Prison discipline, reformation, inducing new habits by social aims, alleviation of monotony in prison life and decrease of maintenance cost. Merely profit to the Government should not form the chief consideration of any programme of work. Tasks should be allotted to prisoners after due consideration of their character, the length of sentences, the state of health both physical and mental and the prior knowledge of any trade. The aptitude of a person for a certain profession must be considered when putting him on a particular job. Work in jail need not be pleasing but it should be interesting: else the prisoners will give them up as soon as they come out.

The object of prison labour must be train prisoners in habits of industry, and in a trade which will command a living wage after release. All that the state can undertake to do for the prisoner is to give him training in some trade so that he may be able to find employment.

Remissions

Viewed as an incentive to good conduct and performance of the allotted jail task and thus training a prisoner in habits of industry, rewards by
way of remission of sentence may not be looked upon as a bribe offered for good conduct. Hope of remission or reduction of the period of sentence is a great sustaining factor. With his mind fixed on earning a remission a prisoners will try to improve himself, and the fear of losing the remission will deter him from mischief.

M] **Panchayat System**

In order to foster a sense of responsibility among prisoners and give them scope for initiative, the Panchayat system has been introduced in some jails, specially in West Bengal, Bombay and U.P. The Panchayats, who are elected by the prisoners, supervise the preparation and distribution of food, organize recreation, games and exercise for the prisoners, look after sanitary arrangements, and also deal with minor complaints. They help in various ways in matters of internal Jail administration. They also deal with minor cases of indiscipline among the inmates in a summary manner. In the Juvenile Jail of Bareilly full opportunities are given to the culprits to plead their cases and produce evidence. It is notorious, however, that party factions and cliques exist in many prisons and the system of trial by peers in the unnatural surroundings of prisons may result in victimization of prisoners who have no 'powerful' friends amongst the inmates. The system has been successful, as Reports show, in reducing the number of jail offences and is said to be popular with the prisoners.

N] **After-care**

In the words of Dr. Wines “The most terrible moment in a convict's life is
not that in which the prison door closes upon him shutting him out from the world, but that in which it opens to admit of his return to the world, having lost his character and standing among men.

The report of the Indian Jails Committee (1919-1920) observes, “The idea that the Indian Criminal easily regains his places in society and that he needs no assistance is refuted by the fact that about 20 per cent of prisoners admitted to jail actually commit fresh crime after release and some eventually become recidivists.” On their release many are greeted by policemen who are anxious to arrest them on the most flimsy pretext. Their acquaintances will avoid them. They are confronted with a heap of prejudices and hatred. Above all, they are to face helpless families reduced to starvation. Stranded and disgusted, they begin to think of the prison as a retreat. The prison no longer holds the horror it did. Many prisoner's on their release from jail are quite needlessly hauled up by the police for vagrancy because they have no home to live in and no job to fall back upon. Dire economic distress, refusal of society to take them back in its fold as honourable men, a harsh and long sentence, absence of incentive to turn over a new leaf drive them to recidivism.

Little or nothing has been done in India for the after-care of women prisoners. The state should take up the question without delay. The problem is serious and it has been intensified by the absence of any Girls' Borstals in any of the provinces. Many women on release from prison have no home to go to and no occupation to fall back upon, excepting offering themselves. After-care of girls in England wherein the Ministry of Labour. Arranges for their local representative to interview the girls before discharge as a safeguard against
undesirable employment and as a preliminary to finding suitable employment for them in factory hospitals or clerical establishment etc. is well worth studying.

O] Reception centers

The following are the chief per-requisites for a good reception institution:

1. It should be secure enough to handle the most difficult offenders:

2. It should have ample professional staff, especially psychiatric and medical service, psychological examiners, sociologists or welfare officers, educational and vocational specialists capable of understanding the needs and abilities of individual prisoners:

3. It should have daily work programmes, which are flexible and adaptable to the chief purposes of the centre:

4. It should work in co-operation with all other units within the penal system. The length of stay a prisoner at the reception centre should be somewhere around sixty days, and all the requirements for segregation of newly admitted prisoners should be met.

P] Education in the penal and correctional institution:

Education is one of the main resources and media by which prisoners can be trained and treated. It is a means of improving their attitudes toward life and their future adjustments.

Education should occupy the same unquestionable place within the prison as it does outside in a free society; in fact, it should probably play a somewhat greater role inside because of the unusually high percentage of uneducated adults that make up its population.
The following are suggestions for an effective programme:

9. A supervisor or director of education and sufficient qualified assistants to lead and direct an all-inclusive educational programme for a particular prison;

10. An education building, flexible in its use, with necessary equipment;

11. A flexible daily schedule for prisoners, with provisions for evening projects (6 to 10 p.m.);

12. Classification of each newly admitted prisoner for the kind of education he needs and progress review of educational achievement;

13. Audio-visual aids, such as cinema, gramophone, radio, posters, should be used in the presentation of content;

14. The presentation of content in education classes should be at an adult level.

The total presentation of education in prison can be divided into three principal sections:

a. Social education which aims at improving the prisoners understanding of social institutions, and his relationships to them;

b. Academic education which gives the prisoner a background of general knowledge, by which his social attitudes can be modified;

c. Vocational education must be administered in connexion with small workshops which should include the teaching of special skills and the development of proper work attitudes.

Recreational programme
As in the case of education, recreation, such as sports, games, physical training, has been introduced into prisons as an amenity, but it should function well beyond it. Recreation has a rehabilitative function just as has education. Adult prisoners, as well as Borstal youths and juvenile delinquents of a certified school, can be constructively influenced by a good recreational programme. Recreation reduces tensions and unrest giving the prisoners a normal outlet for energies. Recreation, even in the form of organized drill or exercise, prevents physical deterioration in prison system which largely confine men to cells. It is hoped, however, that daily programme of a prison would not be so restricted as to need exercise and drill to stave off physical decline.

In large correctional institutions, it is important to place the total recreational programme under a supervisor or director (high in status of the establishment), who can develop recreational projects for prisoners which will have a definite re-educative effect. Before and after evening meals, Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays are ideal for recreation. Recreation should not be limited to games and sports – but should also include quiet games with use of skill. The idea is to get as much participation in recreational projects from the entire inmate population as is possible. Music, drama, holiday celebrations, hikes, cinema, hobbies, and so forth come under recreational projects just as much as games, sports, exercise, and physical training.

In the balanced total programme of a prison or correctional institution, recreation should be an adjunct to work and education.

The criteria of a good recreational programme are:

300
9. optimum daily participation of inmates,

10. diversified small projects,

11. trained supervisor and assistants to direct recreational activities.

As in the case of education the supervisor or recreation in any correctional institution should be encouraged by his department of government to develop interest in key persons of nearby town and cities who could undertake leadership in certain recreational and group projects in the correctional institution. Such deputed for volunteers, after proper investigation, should be officially government which deals with recreational programmes, such department of government should be called upon to provide advisory services, written materials, or any other available aids to the recreational supervisor. Again, as in the case of education, the supervisor of recreation in any correctional institution, and his assistants, should use several responsible inmates to help in the direction of recreational projects.

Recreation serves the following purpose:

12. It minimizes custodial problems by occupying the time, energy and interest of prisoner;

13. It helps the prisoner physically;

14. It helps the prisoner psychologically by fostering self-discipline, responsibility and group activity.

R] The religious programme

Administrators frequently find that it is rather difficult to develop and maintain an effective religious programme in penal and correctional institutions.
Part of this is due to the complex nature of religion itself, to the diversity of religious officiants to proselytize. There is no question that religious instruction and counselling as well as religious observances, are a strong moral force for the regeneration of prisoners, especially when they desire or request it. The minimum criteria for an effective religious programme in a penal or correctional institution are:

18. The prisoner should have a reasonable opportunity to observe his religious practices.

19. The basic morality and ethics, common to all great religions, should be emphasized in religious education meetings.

20. Non-sectarian lecturers and discussion leaders from outside should be invited to give talks to the prisoners.

21. The holidays should be used for constructive purpose.

22. Prisoners, who so desire, should be able to talk with some competent counselor about spiritual matters or their personal spiritual problems.

S] Daily schedules of inmates

Where it is possible to redesign the daily schedules or a weekly round of daily schedules in an old correctional institution or in a new diversified or specialized institution, the administration should do so in a thorough-going manner. Instead of one general schedule, progressive administrators would develop several overlapping ones. There still could be a general over-all schedule of rising, feeding, and retiring, but within this framework many others could be operating, according to the individual needs of the inmates. For example some will need an admission and orientation schedule of full-day
work, plus education and recreation in the evenings: still others a schedule of one vocational training course in the afternoon plus recreation, etc.

Prison administrators may claim that changes in daily schedule would turn a correctional institution into turmoil and would create more custodial problems than a prison could properly handle. It is true that flexibility and variation in schedules would lead to a great deal of movement of prisoners within the institutional compound, but such movement can be sufficiently controlled in most during a day would necessitate a greater number of counts, but this could be during a day would necessitate a greater number of counts, but this could be routinized so that more frequent counts during the day will not occupy too much personnel time.

It should be remembered that the daily schedules of specialized institutions do not have to resemble one another. They should reflect the emphasis of the cardinal idea or the main function of the particular institution.

**T] A record system**

Most correctional institutions of the world have had very inadequate record systems. Along with other progressive changes, it seems better to employ a record system that is commensurate with new developments. It is very hard to design a standardized record system for all countries of the world but certain basic considerations can be taken into account.

A) The correctional institution should keep a cumulative file record on each prisoner in the administrative offices, together with the legal commitment and
other papers and any document of action taken against the inmate by courts, discipline officers, classification committees and revising boards.

B) The record should include the initial report of the classification committee, the initial medical, psychological, and educational examinations.

C) The cumulative record should include periodic observation by persons in charge of various programmes such as leaders of recreational projects, personnel in charge of educational projects, foremen in charge of work or industrial projects.

D) The record should include any correspondence on the inmate.

E) The record should include any preliminary reports sent by or received from probation departments and any summary or copy of the cumulative file from a previous correctional institution.

U] Individual versus mass handling

In recent years the administrators of prisons, reformatories, and schools for delinquents have sought ways to overcome the shortcomings of mass handling and regimented custody, by introducing methods which attempt to meet the needs of the individual inmate and to treat him as a unique person. These are history taking at admission, medical quarantine at admission, orientation to the particular correctional institution, screening and classification for programme assignment, progress reviews (periodic or
emergency), readjustments in the programme, transfers out of the institution, consideration for premature release, and preparation for release.

V] Classification

Many administrators of prisons and correctional institutions have found it advisable and practical to introduce procedures to screen and sort sentenced prisoners, soon after admission. In some penal institution, this screening at admission is done by experts, usually medical men. Classification done by a team of experts amounts to a diagnostic determination of the type of institutional custody and treatment to be accorded to the offender. Usually a distinction is made at this point between habitual and professional criminals whose anti-social behavioral has been of long standing and the criminal of passion or of drift. (For the standard view on classification, one should consult Max, Grunhut, penal Reform, a comparative study, The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1948,) Classification ideally should be conducted by persons who are supervisors of the educational programme, industrial and vocational programme: principal jailers, welfare officers, medical officers, and deputy superintendents (acting as chairman). These should meet as a committee once or twice a week and consider together their information and recommendations regarding individual inmates with the purpose of formulating individual treatment plans.

The questions is often asked: Is it necessary to wait until a prison acquires ample expert staff before classification procedures can be
introduced? The answer is that a worthwhile beginning can be made with the educated superior officers of the prison such as the deputy superintendent, the jailor or principal keeper, the director of prison industries, the medical officer. As the staff goes on increasing, new members can be added to the classification committee.

Classification procedures operate with greater effectiveness when they are part of a definitely organized admission and orientation programme. Newly admitted prisoners or juvenile delinquents should be isolated in special barracks or cottages for a period of four weeks, and interviewed there by professional staff members, such as the supervisor of education, the supervisor of vocational projects, the welfare officer, the medical officer, etc. (Likewise, it would be much easier in this instance to operate a short quarantine programme and an orientation programme). When the inmate's case has been presented before the classification committee and a plan of initial assignments has been worked out, then the inmate would leave the admission quarters.

In addition to the initial work, the classification committee of a penal or correctional institution should be used for follow up service such as: periodic or emergency review of the inmates progress for transference of prisoners to other penal institutions and recommendations to the revision board members for the premature release of prisoners. Such procedures guarantee that no inmate is dumped into an institution and left unaided.
Preparation for release can be conducted somewhat like the orientation programme, that is, through group meeting and individual counseling. The content presented should be practical and concrete, such as: How to get along on the outside, how to stay out of trouble, to whom to turn for help on the outside, and so forth. It might be advisable to concentrate the main responsibility for handling the programme of preparation for release in the hands of one designated officer.

The number of individual sessions or group meetings with inmates whose date of release has been definitely fixed is a variable one. Experienced officers will be able to handle this problem according to each prisoner’s need.

X] Designing a treatment programme for a correctional institutional

Every treatment programme (educational; religious, recreational) should be designed on an experimental basis, that is, should be carried through if it accomplishes its intended purposes, and dropped or changed if it does not.

The objective of a plan is the rehabilitation of the prisoner’s and not compensation for his ill luck. Every programme should be specific in scope and the constantly evaluated.

Examples of programme designing:

Purposes:
20. To ease the tensions and anxieties of the average first offender

21. To get him to understand that he can improve, and that staff members are there to help him if he so desires.

Procedure:

The superintendent and his co-workers discuss the subject and come to a decision on the method of carrying the programme. In this case, they appoint an officer who is known for his ability to establish good contacts to conduct private or small group sessions with the newly admitted prisoners. These sessions would be both supportive and educative in scope. Some of the techniques to be used would be reassurance, orientation to the prison life, etc.

Evaluation:

After a certain time, the superintendent and his staff should meet again, and exchange their views on how the programme is working. If they agree in its merits, then the programme should continue; if they disagree, it should be dropped or changed.

Y] Key professional personnel

A. Welfare officers: The welfare officer is the key worker in the penal and correctional institution. He should be trained in social work or have a B.A. And have been deputed to a special one-year graduate course in correctional work. The welfare officer should deal with the prisoner as soon as he is admitted, interpret the programme to him, get to know him, get his confidence, orient him
is his situation, encourage him, check his progress, prepare him for release, keep case history files, and should act as the guide and counselor for the prisoner all the way through prison. One welfare officer for every 100 convicted prisoners or sentenced juveniles should be the starting ratio in any penal or correctional institution.

B. Supervisor of education: A supervisor should be placed in charge of the educational programme of the institution. He should be a highly qualified person, Borstal or certified school to which he is assigned, i.e. social education, hygiene education, family education, citizenship education, etc. Education in prison should be on a small-project basis the more and the smaller the projects the better, and each prisoner should be participating in several of these a day. The supervisor should have several assistants who can organize group educational projects. In many instances, prisoners can be used as the leaders of small educational groups.

C. Supervisor of vocational projects: The supervisor of vocational projects should be a trained and resourceful person, bearing no affinity to the present day jail factory foreman or supervisor. He should have under him vocational teachers instead of foremen, who should be skilled in several types of work. In many instances, prisoners can be used as vocational leaders. Vocational projects should have interest and practicability, and each prisoner or delinquent should be participating in at least two projects a day. Some examples of vocational projects are: glass blowing, woodwork, toy making, metal work, gardening, farming, tailoring, brick making, motor car servicing, etc.
Z] Psychiatrist

The jails and certified schools can only use a psychiatrist when they have professional staff such as welfare officers (social workers), supervisors of education, supervisors of vocational training, supervisors of recreation, and a clinical psychologist. The psychiatrist should hold individual treatment sessions for emotionally disturbed prisoners, should give oversight to the conduct of group therapy projects, and should administer the physical psychotherapies such as electro convulsive shock. He should also guide the staff in matters relating to mental hygiene from the institutional point of view. Since psychiatrists are very expensive, part time service is recommended: they could be used one afternoon a week at any given jail, Borstal or certified school.

AB] Manuals for prisons

Several countries have developed jail manuals, to control the day-to-day operations of such institutions. These, in many instances, cover all the important aspects pertaining to the care, discipline, and amenities of prisoners. Only if a prison must operate without close personnel supervision from an inspector’s officer or a director’s offices and be run by persons in whom the Government cannot place too much responsibility has a detailed jail manual covering all points of management are care of inmates a and individual instruction for each local institution, which is likely to have a specialized function and to be different from others because of local conditions.
Such manuals of operating principles should be revised after a period of two or three years or when the institutional programme for which they were designed has changed. They should emphasize the constructive aspects of the correctional institution, positive discipline, encourage the use of imagination and initiative on the part of the professional and administrative staff, the use of treatment programme.

**AC] Revising boards and premature release**

Government should think seriously about issuing a regulation to the effect that all prisoners with a sentence up to the point of one half but usually one third to one half. It is realized that short sentences of less than a year or perhaps less than six months cannot very well justify premature release.

Since Government would make considerable saving by instituting premature release of offenders, it behooves Government to see to it that the director of correctional administration or the Inspector General is provided with sufficient competent staff to handle this review work on a whole time visits to some states, it might take three persons making monthly or quarterly. The revising certain number of institutions to cover the ground adequately. Summaries of the case records of individual prisoners or inmates who are being recommended by the professional and administrative staff of a particular institution should be prepared in writing and should be available for the revising board member when the appears. The revising board member should consult the staff and interview the recommended inmates and make a recommendation for or against release at this time, in which case the recommendation for
release goes to the central office of the director or the Inspector General for signature and for transmission to the proper department of Government. The appropriate professional staff members or administrative staff members should have already contacted the probation officer of the district to which the prisoners will be returned or failing this have contacted the secretary of the Discharged prisoners Aid Society or failing this have contacted other local officials relative to the situation to which the man returns. If this is found to be unfavorable, the revising board member should take this into account. If it is found to be fairly favorable he should also take this into consideration, along with the summary and recommendation of the institutions professional and administrative staff on the particular prisoners.

**AD] After care service**

The attention of the Government is called to the fact that a large proportion of the adult prisoners, adolescent offenders, and juvenile delinquents should be released prematurely, if a revising board finds that the facts warrant premature release. Government should be more willing to encourage premature release, particularly if and when it has provided whole time after care service. Then it could be sure that offenders so released have supervision, a place to go and would definitely stabilized.

There seems to be no need to create a specialized whole time after care officer. Probation officers in district offices, it present in sufficient number, could handle the after care supervision just as they handle the probation. They
would be covering the same villages and territories in which both the premature release as well as the probation cases reside. The actual work with each type of offender would be the same namely, guidance, counsel, referral to agencies or persons and helpful services. The travel allowances could be used to follow up both types of released cases, thereby avoiding duplication of cost.

It is increasingly clear at the present time that after care services cannot be left solely to the voluntary auspices of private after care societies or Discharged Prisoner Aid Societies. The local or district secretaries of such societies are helpful in many instances but they are busy people in their own right and cannot devote whole time to after care supervision.

By Government regulation or by specific law, certain conditions can be imposed upon prisoners who are prematurely released. These conditions will undoubtedly by quite parallel to conditions which the magistrate or judge would impose on probation cases released under supervision.

The probation officer acting as a whole time probation and after care officer should be instructed to keep records on individual cases in separate case files. He should be instructed to notify the revising board of his need to have the court issue a warrant to the police to have the release placed in custody. After an investigation, concerning the violation of the conditions of release, the revising board can issue an order through proper channels to have the offender released once again on conditional terms or have the release returned to such and such institution for a period not to exceed the remainder of
Probation officers acting as after care officers should be instructed to use discretion with offenders released on probation. They should be instructed to help the release in every possible way to settle down and abide by the conditions of his release.

Government should instruct the probation office as well as police that the probation officer supervising the offender prematurely released should have priority over the police in all matters concerning the release with the exception of a commission of a new offence. The police should be definitely instructed that they are not to make surveillance visits while an offender is on supervision. The probation officer should be instructed to have the court issue a warrant for the police to take a release into custody if and when conditions of release are being flagrantly violated and the release is in danger of committing further crime.

**AE] After care societies**

In many parts of the world private citizens, often prominent citinent, have taken a vital interest in helping the discharged prisoners. In some instances, these societies were organized on a state or national basis, with local district branches, and officers in the society or in its local branches, were given status a non-official visitors in the prisons. Sometimes these non-official visitors were allowed to interview prisoners who requested help while in prison as well as prisoner's to be discharged.

However, it has been increasingly difficult in a world of rising costs and
increasing taxes for the private after care societies to collect funds that are adequate to the longer can close its eyes to the after care problem, and that realize that it no longer can close its eyes to the after care problem, and that it is good business to support a probation service on a district basis which can give adequate after care supervision.

When Government finally accepts responsibility for the supervision of persons prematurely released, the after care society or Discharged prisoners Aid Society can provide supplementary aid. For example, if Government supplies the probation officer to supervise offenders prematurely released, the prisoners aid society might supply the railroad ticket for an ex-prisoner to get to a mill town where he can get a job. Or the after care society could give the ex prisoner a sewing machine or set of artisan's tools.

The main thing is not to allow the after care society or the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society to be reduced in function and activity to merely an honorific society which meets annually, listens to papers, reports and lectures, and moves Government to institute reforms. Government certainly wants to have the views of the after care societies on prison reforms but it also wants such societies to maintain a very definite, tangible service for released prisoners. In other words, the after care societies must be primarily a service organization for released prisoners and secondarily a reform organization.
Integrated offender management (IOM) is a systematic approach to managing offenders throughout their whole sentence as stated by Chauhan Balraj in his article Offender Management, A challenge for prison reform initiative in India (Oct-2007). Though IOM everything has to do with offenders, from the moment they are convicted until their sentence and reintegration into the community, and it will work effectively to bring corrections. IOM promotes integration and cooperation among the different groups and services that includes the departments dealing with the prison, social welfare, justice system etc. IOM is not an add-on to what we already do for correction, but this is a revolutionary change. By implementing the principles if IOM, anyone who has anything to do with an offender, no matter what their job is, will be contributing to the success of IOM.

What IOM is: With IOM, each offender has to go through four processes when they receive a sentence:

**Induction**: Induction means that whenever offenders come into contact with the prison department, they are informed about what will happen to him. They are also offered the chance to change. Induction includes any rules and routine they must follow, and what will happen to them during the course of their contact with correctional services. This process can be quite short in some situations. Induction into actual sentences is a more involved process.

**Assessment**: We need to assess the whole person at the start of a sentence to identify what has contributed to the offending – and which of those factors we can change. We also need to assess whether the offender is ready and willing
to change and to take responsibility for their actions. We also need to assess the risk of imprisonment, of future convictions, of factors which could be potentially harmful during their sentence, and so on. We also need to assess levels of literacy and numeracy, whether or not an inmate is at risk in some way, security classification, and suitability for inmate employment. To ensure the objectivity of these assessments, special tools need to be develop.

**Sentence planning and management**: Some staff must be trained as sentence planners. Sentence planning means working out what will happen to individual offenders during the course of their sentences until they are reintegrated into the community. Every offender with a high risk of re-offending will be assessed and have individual sentence plan developed. This plan will be monitored throughout the sentence. It may include specific interventions, but for many offenders this might not be part of the plan. A sentence plan could include any of the following:

22. Therapeutic programmes
23. Basic literacy and numeracy skills, including employment skills.
24. Cognitive skills programmes, including straight thinking
25. Alcohol and substance abuse programmes.
27. Individual treatment by psychologists
28. Work training and experience
29. Reintegrative programmes
30. Structured individual programmes to teach skills and address factors in offending

Sentence management means recording each offender's progress against their individual objectives, and arranging changes to the plan where this is required. Keeping accurate records is absolutely critical for every sentence completed by every offender. This is information we can use to work out what works for that person and what does not, and improve the tools we use in
future.

The computer system is needed to develop these records, and assist staff to monitor each sentence.

Reintegration: reintegration is the final phase of the sentence plan. It is planned for and carried out for inmates in prison and community based sentence plan, and its management for the offenders to reintegrate into the society.

Correction life skills program: The correction life skills program consists of three principal components – academics, violence reduction, and applied life skills.

Academics

29. Reading and writing skills
30. Formal education system (at last middle level)
31. Language expression

Violence reduction

- Moral recognition
- Anger management
- Conflict resolution training

Applied life skills

- Credit and banking
- Job search
- Motor vehicle regulations
- Legal responsibilities (e.g. Restitution)
- Family responsibilities (e.g. Child support)
- Health issues
- Social services
- Educational services
- Cultural differences
- Government and law
Academic criminologist This group is included not out of any presumption about the importance of the role they play, but rather because academic criminology provides the platform from which the present analysis is presented. Probably the most important point to make here is that the day to day ideological environmental of the average academic criminologist, viewed within the context of the total society, is highly artificial, it reflects the perspectives of a deviant and unrepresentative minority. Academic criminology reflecting academic social science in general is substantially oriented toward left, while the bulk of American people are oriented toward the right. Furthermore, the members of the large liberal academic majority do proportionately more writing and speech making than those of the small conservative minority, so that their impact of the ideological climate exceeds even their large numbers. If the proportion of right-oriented persons in academic criminology comes close to being just the reverse of that in the general population, then this marked ideological divergence certainly has implications for those situations in which academicians come in contact with the public, particularly, where they interact with representatives of other criminal justice branches. It also has an important impact of their own perceptions of the ideological positions of the public and other criminal justice professionals.

**AG]  Judiciary**

The legal and judicial field is probably characterized by greater ideological diversity than either the police or corrections. One reason is that
leftist positions are more common among those with college degrees than among those with less education. Since college education is a prerequisite to formal legal training, lawyers are more likely to have been exposed to the leftward orientation characteristic of most academic faculties, particularly those of the larger and more prestigious universities. Judges show enormous variation in ideological predilections, probably covering the full range from right five to left four. Variation is related to factors such as the law school attended, size of jurisdiction, social status of jurists and their clientele, region, level of the court. While public attentions is often directed to the actions of highly moralistic, hard-line judges at right four and five positions, such jurists are probably becoming less common.

Ideological orientation of the legal profession have recently been subject to public attention, particularly in connection with two developments. First, the Supreme Court has in the recent past been associated with a series of decisions that reflect basic tenets of the left. Included have been such issues as increased protection for the right of suspected and accused persons, inadmissibility of illegally obtained evidence, minimization of distinctions based on race, reduction of judicial discretion in juvenile proceedings. These decisions and others were perceived by the right as posing a critical threat to an established balance of power and prerogatives between law-enforcement process and the security of the public.

The second development is the emergence during the past 10 years of a group of young left-oriented lawyers whose influence is probably disproportionate to their small numbers. Able, dedicated, active on a variety of
fronts, many representing low-income or black clients, their activities became best known in connection with Federal Anti-Poverty programs. Many of these lawyers have assumed positions along the ideological scale as far left as the left three and left four positions.

Despite these well-publicized manifestations of leftward orientations in some sectors of the legal profession. It is unlikely that a substantial proportion of the profession consistently espouses the tenents of the left, particularly those of left three and beyond. The more liberal judges are generally found in federal and higher level state courts, but conservative views are still common among jurists of the lower level courts, where the great bulk of day-to-day legal business is transacted. Moreover, as part of the ideological shifts noted earlier, the Burger court is regarded by the right with considerably less antipathy than the Warrant court.

**AH] Stigma**

Many of the social, health, and welfare agencies, particularly the public agencies, are caught between contradictory pressures- the requirements to help the needy and the protective regulations that dictate the refusal of aid to clients who do not conform to community standards and regulation. Moreover, each of these agencies, while subscribing to the larger societal aims, has at the same time assumed the attitude of a specialist dealing with only a segment of the societal corporate body, and this attitude frees it to reject unsuitable clients. Among the reasons correction has been isolated from the family of agencies is
that as an agency it is in itself socially stigmatized because its clients are nonconforming. These view have affected the attitude and willingness of other public and private agencies to cooperate with correction. Since social stigma is attached to anything connected with prisons, jails and their inmates, agencies fear that by dealing with any of these they too will be stigmatized and this stigma impedes performance of their primary functions and services.

**AI]  Lack of Funds and Resources**

Every agency must work to maintain a publicly acknowledged successful operation. Financial support depends, in part, on such an image. Although correction is given complete authority over the physical-and, indirectly, the psychological-being of the individuals entrusted to its care, the community does not really wish to pay to support those who disregarded the laws of society. Consequently, with the community’s ambivalence toward the role of correction, financial and professional support for this agency is indifferently and reluctantly given. Furthermore, the jail cannot financially support the agencies from whom it requests services unless it is well financed and permitted to do so. The prison is a residential care facility operating under the limitations imposed by law. Since it does not control its intake, this eliminates exchange of clientele, one of the most valuable bases for cooperation among agencies. Another crucial factor is the shortage of money and manpower in all agencies; hence, competition among the agencies for these resources leads to expediency of service rather
than overall planned community services. As Khan points out, agencies often rival one another for treatment resources. Since staff members are evaluated in terms of their effectiveness with cases or with clients, there may be completion even within an agency for the resources that would be helpful to a specific case. Because referrals are often made by shopping among agencies to see what resources are available rather than through appointment of available community resources on the bases of an overview of needs and public setting or priorities, the criminal population, which is of considerable public concern, is disregarded.

**AJ] Self-Sufficient Orientation**

The penal institution is necessarily compelled to be a multiple-service agency, responsible for the physical and mental health and the law-abiding behaviour of the inmates. There is a continuing attempt by correctional agencies to become self-sufficient. They try to treat their population by making professional resources available within their own organization. But professional roles which utilize warmth, friendliness, and personal concern as a means of inducing change in the client are not easily integrated into an institution whose primary task is custody, and the maintenance of control over inmates.

**7.5. Implications for interventions**

The findings of research are significant for developing relevant intervention for prisoners. It can also guide to change the society's perception towards convict and expriisoner. However, the interface between research and practice is
still developing and an area that can be mutually beneficial for further research.

7.6. : Significance of study

The significance of the study lies in understanding the lacuna left in reformation of prisoners and to study for the betterment of the process of reformation. It will help in strengthening the existing reformation system of the Prisoner as well some key points to the policy formulation for prisoners. This research acts as a mirror to the present system and suggestions for its future.

7.7. : Limitations of the study

As the researcher studies each unit in its complete dimension, generalisation are drawn from too few cases and we cannot universalise them. There is enough scope for errors due to inaccurate observation and faulty interference. The thesis is an ambitious attempt at presenting this subject matter within the purview of social science research methodology but it is extended with the knowledge that every finding is subject to falsification.

1. Prison population in Maharashtra is not compared with the size of sample. Because it is not possible due to large number of population of prisoners in Maharashtra. Therefore research was made with the help of case study, by studying some cases of released prisoners with the triangulation of sampling method.

2. Triangulation of two methods have been chosen because the present research is descriptive research. Descriptive studies are not limited to any particular method of data collection. Case histories are usually couched in highly
subjective therefore it was coupled with sampling method (interviews).

3. Response from the Respondent is an important limitation.

7.8: Further research needed:

1. It has been observed during the study that vocational training imparted inside the prison is based on 'Bara Balutedar system', which is not more useful in recent trends of society. Therefore research on post release utilization of vocational training and prison work experience is required to be done.

2. While incarceration family life of prisoners spoiled. There family members are required to fight with number of problems. Therefore research on the problems of family members of prisoner, will be fruitful.

3. Research should be conducted to find out whether the prison education has helped in decreasing crime or otherwise.

4. Prison reform would be achieved by administration and government in satisfactory proportionate. Therefore now focus should be shifted on modernization of prisons. From the research development of the said aspect is required.

*Crime is the outcome of a diseased mind and
jail must have an environment of hospitals for treatment and care* - Mahatma Gandhi