

# An Empirical Study on the Reform Programmes in Prison

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**Abstract:** This paper deals about the prison reforms and prisoners rehabilitation in prison. This paper also compares the reformatory program of India with other countries.

The people's opinion about the prison and prison reforms are also inserted in this paper. This paper also explains the methods by which prison reform is adopted in India. Prison reform is adopted in very country to satisfy the objective of the prison. Each country as its own set of rules and regulations for the prisons and different methods in rehabilitating prisoners. The aim of the paper is to compare prison reforms in India with other countries. The objectives of the paper are to study the prison reforms in India and to compare the prison reforms of India with other countries and to know the committees and commissions appointed for the prison reforms in India and to analyse the improvements of conditions of prison in India. The method used is empirical type of research. Number of samples taken are 701. The dependent variable is prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not. The independent variable is gender. Chi square test value is less than 0.05. Hence the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the Null hypothesis is rejected.

**Keywords:** Prison, reforms, ancient period, punishments, rehabilitation

## I. INTRODUCTION

The concept of prison is traceable from ancient period. The existence of prison is notable in all period. The primary function of civil service is to punish the offenders. This concept is followed strictly for to prevent crimes and to prevent offenders. In ancient period rigorous punishments and imprisonments was given to reform the society. But as the prison system develops it developed the prison systems and punishments and treatment of prisoners.

Prison is considered to be a most terrible place where the prisoners are completely cut off from family and friends. The prisoners are isolated and separated from the outside world. This creates mental disturbance among prisoners. There are certain cases where the prisoners are well behaved and obtained reputation during sentence period. There are certain innocents who are given imprisonment due to judicial miscarriage. The prison life for these individuals will be terrible and depressing. There are certain offenders who are involved in violence and riots in prison due to the influence of others.

There is a concept called probation and parole which is also one of the methods for rehabilitation of the prisoners. This concept greatly helps the offenders to mingle in society and lead a normal crime free life. The aim of sending a person to prison is to invoke the distaste of crime and rehabilitate them. But practically these was not prevailing in prisons. The prisoners are harassed in some cases and major cases the officers fails to perform the objective of the prison. This is the point where the purpose of prison is failed and prison concept is diverted.

In India, the prison reforms are adopted as the outcome of inhumane treatment of prisoners and worst prison conditions. The prisons in India is in major controversy. Poor hygiene, inhumane treatment of prisoners, improper regulations for health and women and children, poor food quality are the major reasons for the prison reforms in India.

## PRISON REFORMS IN INDIA- AN OVERVIEW BACKGROUND

The prison in India originated in the year 1835 by TB.Macaulay. Then the prison discipline committee was established in the year 1835. The commission increased hard punishments for the prisoners and refused to provide basic needs and

reforms in the prison. The Macaulay Commission was held between 1836 and 1838 which recommended construction of central prison and also it is accepted. In 1864, the commission held again. This commission came up with new recommendations like prisoners health, diet control, reforms. In 1877, conference of experts took place from where prison administration was born. This commission also recommended prison provisions. In 1888, the Fourth Jail Commission was appointed. <sup>1</sup>This commission worked on implementation of laws on prison offences and punishments and beaded on prison bill the prisons act was born in 1894.

### **PRISON REFORMS IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

According to Americans they believe that punishment is the only reward of disobedience and violations of social rules. In America confinement and death penalty is the biggest punishment given to the offenders and it is considered essential to achieve the crime free society. The prison concept was first developed in America later it was adopted by other nations. The rate of incarceration in America 743 per 1, 00,000 is the highest in the world. Economic penalties, probation, and incarceration are the basic punishments used by the current United States Criminal justice system.<sup>2</sup> the US prison has major problem of overcrowding. But the country has technical development of prison by implementing health care, women protection, child care, sanitation compared to india. Even with the highest percentage of overcrowding in the USA, Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Principal agency for prison administration has been doing a tremendous job in bringing the Prison inmates to the mainstream of the society.

### **PRISON REFORMS IN UK**

Prison has a poor record for reducing reoffending – 47% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release. For those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 58%. Nearly three quarters (73%) of under 18 year olds are reconvicted within a year of release<sup>3</sup> In uk the recent survey says that there is no improvement in the prison reform. UK prison also has the issue of overcrowding. The UK parliament thinks that the main motive of prison is to minimise the crimes and the purpose of prison reforms is to prevent reoffending. Bit this aim was not achieved in uk. The prison officers and various reforms programmes have been conducted even though there is no achievement in the aim of prison reform.

### **PRISON REFORMS IN EUROPE**

European Committee for the prevention of inhuman and torture or degrading treatment or punishment the European government established European prison rules. These rules are the guidelines for the humane treatment in courts for 47 member states of the Council of Europe . <sup>4</sup>In 2009, France enacted a correctional law that provided various rights to prisoners, including the right to obtain identity papers, to vote, to gain access to social aid, to maintain family ties, to have reasonable access to telephone services, to be offered employment opportunities, to participate in training programs, also reduced the punishments for offenders above the age of 75 years and reducing punishments for the prisoners who offered punishment less than 5 years.

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<sup>1</sup> Suresh Bada Math, Pratima Murthy, Rajani Parthasarthy, C Naveen Kumar, S Madhusudhan (2011). Mental Health and Substance Use Problems in Prisons: Local Lessons for National Action. Publication, National Institute of Mental Health Neuro Sciences, Bangalore.

<sup>2</sup>Walmsley, Roy, "World Prison Population List. 9th edition", International Centre for Prison Studies, London, (2011), p.3.

<sup>3</sup>Ministry of Justice (2013) Proven re-offending quarterly July to June 2011, London: Ministry of Justice.

<sup>4</sup> Direction de l'administration pénitentiaire, Ministère de la justice et des libertés (2011). Les chiffres clés de l'administration pénitentiaire au 1er janvier 2011.

Pew Center on the States (2010). Prison Count 2010: State Population Declines for the First Time in 38 Years; United States Census Bureau; World Bank.

### **PRISON REFORMS IN INDIA**

There are many reforms made in jail administration such as that the A class prisoners can deposit certain amount fixed by the central government for their expenditures in prison for enjoying special services like tea, newspapers, pillow, and 3 times non vegetarian food in a week and if they are vegetarian they will be served ghee, dhal and buttermilk. There is inadequate quality and quantity of food is served to the prisoners. Hence food required to cook in proper hygienic manner.

In many jails, including hardcore criminals and women had joined various courses offered by IGNOU and their respective State Universities. BA, MA, MBA & other post graduation courses are the courses offered for the inmates. The inmates can also join 10th and 12th classes for basic guidance. The computer training centre has been established for the inmates.

The inmates are provided training for carpentry and fabric paintings in prison. The government initiated training programs for women empowerment to the women inmates by giving training for weaving, making toys, stitching and making embroidery items. To reduce the psychological burden of the inmates Wage earning and gratuity schemes and incentives were initiated. Various seminars are organized by jail authorities to enlighten the prisoners on their legal rights, health and sanitation problems, HIV/AIDS and issues of mental health, juveniles, minorities and steps to reduce the violence in prisons. The open prison system has come as a very modern and effective alternative to the system of closed imprisonment.

### **CASE LAW**

#### **Re: PRISON REFORMS ENHANCEMENT ... vs UNKNOWN ON 13 APRIL, 1983**

In this case the Kerala High Court directed that the Government make arrangements to pay to the inmates of the prisons, who are put to work, wages at Rs. 8 per day, part of which they may utilise for themselves, part of which they could arrange to remit to their dependents and part accumulated to be paid to them at the time of release.

#### **ANIRUDHSINH MAHIPATSIH JADEJA VS STATE OF GUJARAT AND OURS. ON 14 AUGUST, 2001**

In this case the Gujarat High Court held that the petition is allowed with direction to the State Government to grant parole in favour of the petitioner for a period of 5 days on the following conditions that the court directed the State Government to provide appropriate disciplinary escort to the petitioner from the jail authority while transferring the petitioner from Sabarmati Central Jail to Rajkot District Jail. The petitioner is directed to deposit the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 by himself or any of his relative before the concerned Sabarmati Central Jail Authority on or before the release of the petitioner on parole. It is further directed to the petitioner to deposit passport before the concerned jail authority. It is further made clear that after completion of all these formalities of filing undertaking by the brother-in-law of the petitioner-Balbir Singh Dilipsingh Gohel and depositing the amount of deposits in cash as directed by this Court, within three days the State Government will release the petitioner on parole for a period of five days with full escort as may be determined by the State by strictly following the conditions as set out hereinabove. **The main aim is to study the development of prison reforms in India.**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the prison reforms in India.
- To compare the prison reforms of India with other countries.
- To know the committees and commissions appointed for the prison reforms in India.
- To analyse the improvements of conditions of prison in India.

### **RESEARCH QUESTION**

Whether the prison reformatory programmes are helpful for the prisoners and helps for rehabilitation of prisoners. Rehabilitation programmes conducted by prisoners is effective or not.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Punishing the offenders is the primary function of all civil societies. Prisons are known to have existed throughout history. Existence of prisons can be traced back to the ancient period. It was believed that rigorous isolation and custodial measures would reform the offenders. Experience, however, belied this expectation and often imprisonment had the opposite effect. With the development of behavioural sciences, it began to federalize that reformation of offenders was not possible by detention alone. (Sachdev)

<http://www.grkarelawlibrary.volasite.com/resources/FM-Jul14-LSC-Koustubh.pdf>

2. The American society believes in punishment. When an individual violates another individual's person or property, Americans believe a penalty must be exacted. When people band together as friends, families, societies or nations, social rules are developed and applied to all members. This system requires submission to be accepted mores, and, in turn, demands a sanction if a person does not comply with expectation. Non-obedience has a price, i.e., Punishment. Prisons and jails play a big role in punishment today, short of capital punishment, confinement is the most serious sanction utilized by American courts. (de Vattel et al.)

[https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/149011/13/13\\_chapter%205.pdf](https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/149011/13/13_chapter%205.pdf)

3. The modern prison in India originated with the Minute by TB Macaulay in 1835. A committee namely Prison Discipline Committee, was appointed, which submitted its report on 1838. The committee recommended increased rigorousness of treatment while rejecting all humanitarian needs and reforms for the prisoners. Following the recommendations of the Macaulay Committee between 1836-1838, Central Prisons were constructed from 1846. (Elger and Spaulding)

<http://home.rajasthan.gov.in/content/dam/pdf/StaffCorner/Training-Material/Useful-Presentations-And-Videos/Overview%20of%20prisons%20in%20India.pdf>

4. Prison has a poor record for reducing reoffending – 47% of adults are reconvicted within one year of release. For those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 58%. Nearly three quarters (73%) of under 18 year olds are reconvicted within a year of release<sup>5</sup> In uk the recent survey says that there is no improvement in the prison reform. UK prison also has the issue of overcrowding. The UK parliament thinks that the main motive of prison is to minimise the crimes and the purpose of prison reforms is to prevent reoffending. But this aim was not achieved in uk. (Elger and Spaulding; Weaver et al.)

<http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Portals/0/Documents/Prisonthefacts.pdf>

5. European Committee for the prevention of inhuman and torture or degrading treatment or punishment the European government established European prison rules. These rules are the guidelines for the humane treatment in courts for 47 member states of the Council of Europe. ("THE EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE AND INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT (CPT)")

<https://jjrec.files.wordpress.com/2014/04/rec20121.pdf>

6. Re: PRISON REFORMS ENHANCEMENT ... vs UNKNOWN ON 13 APRIL, 1983. ("Roper, Captain Edward Gregson, (12 April 1910–13 Feb. 1983)")

<https://indiankanoon.org/docfragment/241610/?formInput=prison%20reform>

7. ANIRUDHSINH MAHIPATSINH JADEJA VS STATE OF GUJARAT AND OURS. ON 14 AUGUST, 2001. ("First SiGe:C Standard Product for August Production")

<https://indiankanoon.org/docfragment/241610/?formInput=prison%20reform>

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<sup>5</sup>Ministry of Justice (2013) Proven re-offending quarterly July to June 2011, London: Ministry of Justice.

8. Imprisonment affects the prisoner and also his family living in poverty. When an income generating member of the family is imprisoned the whole family has to suffer and adjust to the loss of income. The family has to suffer financial loss because they have to engage a lawyer, arrange food for the prisoner, transport to prison to visit the prison etc. (Dixey and Woodall)

<https://iasscore.in/current-affairs/mains/prison-reforms-in-india>

9. Many reforms can be made in jail administration, which are mainly: A- Class prisoners can meet their own expenditure by depositing certain amount fixed by the Government for enjoying special services like tea, newspapers, pillow, and 3 times non vegetarian food in a week and if they are vegetarian they will be served ghee, dhal and buttermilk. Many inmates usually complain about inadequate quality and quantity of food, which is required to be improved. The food is required to be prepared in better hygienic conditions. (Administration and US Department of Health and Human Services; Food and Drug Administration)

<http://www.legalserviceindia.com/article/1174-Prison-Reforms-In-Indian-Prison-System.html>

10. The maintenance of prison establishment is an expensive affair. It is in fact an burden on the public. Therefore the offender should be confined to the prison for only a minimum period which is absolutely necessary for their custody. The elimination of long term sentences would reduce undue burden on prison expenditure. It is further suggested that where the term of imprisonment exceeds one year, a remission of one month or so per year be granted to the inmate so as to enable him home town and meet his relatives. (Walsh and Eamon Walsh)

11. Mulla Committee: In 1980, the Government of India set-up a Committee on Jail Reform, under the chairmanship of Justice A. N. Mulla. The basic objective of the Committee was to review the laws, rules and regulations keeping in view the overall objective of protecting society and rehabilitating offenders. To constitute an All India Service called the Indian Prisons and Correctional Service for the recruitment of Prison Officials. After-care, rehabilitation and probation should constitute an integral part of prison service. The Mulla Committee submitted its report 1983. (Shelly)

[https://www.academia.edu/2221298/Prisoners\\_Reforms\\_in\\_India](https://www.academia.edu/2221298/Prisoners_Reforms_in_India)

12. It has been repeatedly felt since long that there is an immediate need to have a national policy on prisons. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India had constituted a working Group on Prisons in 1972 which for the first time emphasized the need to have a national policy on Prisons with following salient features:- To make effective use of alternatives to imprisonment as a measure of sentencing policy. It emphasized the desirability of proper training of prison personnel and improvement in their service conditions. (Website)

<http://www.bprd.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/5261991522-Part%20I.pdf>

13. Pre-trial detention has become the particular source of injustice in the Indian justice system, this is majorly because of lack of legal services to the undertrials.

It is high time that the access to legal aid (which is a directive principle to state policy under Article 39A) should be made a fundamental right. Undertrials should be released on Bail: In 2017, the Law Commission of India had recommended that undertrials who have completed a third of their maximum sentence for offences attracting up to seven years of imprisonment be released on bail. (Mantu)

<https://www.drishtiiias.com/daily-updates/daily-news-editorials/prison-reforms-and-way-forward>

14. Since prison began to be used as punishment, there have been groups, referred to as prison reform groups, fighting to improve inmate conditions. In 1787, one of the first prison reform groups was created: Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, known today as the Pennsylvania Prison Society. This group wanted to improve the conditions in the local jail. Inmates typically had their clothes taken by other prisoners, and it was common for the jailers to charge inmates for food, clothing, and heat. This society believed that these conditions were unnecessary and cruel, and that prisons should be larger and instead rely on methods such as solitary confinement and hard labor for purposes of reform. (Barnes)



<https://study.com/academy/lesson/prison-reform-history-issues-movement.html>

15. Prison reform has had a long history in the United States, beginning with the construction of the nation's first prisons. From the time of the earliest prisons in the United States, reformers have struggled with the problem of how to punish criminals while also preserving their humanity; how to protect the public while also allowing prisoners to re-enter society after their sentences end; and how to satisfy crime victims' desire for justice and revenge while also giving convicts a second chance to live freely and abide by the law. (Roth)

<https://www.encyclopedia.com/social-sciences/news-wires-white-papers-and-books/prison-reform-movement>

16. In India, 71 percent of the prison population is either illiterate or educated below high school. Majority of these people remain in prison pending trial or conviction. Most recent statistics reveal that over 67 percent of the prisoners are undertrials and may continue to be held in overcrowded prisons for years. This makes them one of the weakest sections of society. (Mulyadi and Aridhayandi)

<https://www.humanrightsinitiative.org/content/prison-reforms>

17. Key Principles for Rehabilitation Programs to Reduce Recidivism. Research shows that a rehabilitation program generally is effective at reducing recidivism if it possesses three key principles. First, the program should be “evidence based”—meaning it is modeled after a program shown to reduce recidivism and actually operates in the same manner as the proven program. Second, the program should be evaluated for cost-effectiveness. Third, the program should focus on the highest-risk and high-need inmates, as this has the greatest potential to reduce recidivism. (Centeno)

<https://lao.ca.gov/Publications/Report/3720>

18. Prison conditions should not be an additional punishment. The prison sentence is the sanction: it holds an individual accountable for their actions and protects society. It deprives someone of their liberty and impacts on certain other rights, such as freedom of movement, which are the inevitable consequences of imprisonment, but people in prison retain their human rights and fundamental freedoms. (Randle)

<https://www.penalreform.org/issues/prison-conditions/issue/>

19. Criminal justice reform is working to end the sheer number of prisoners in the justice system through both litigation and advocacy. By fighting for nationwide reform at a variety of government levels, the nation can right wrongs before the problem becomes worse. While no criminal justice system is entirely perfect, neither is that of the United States. Reform aims to fix these errors, and there are a number of organizations involved in the movement in various ways, including. (Forrest)

<https://www.criminaljusticeprograms.com/articles/3-reasons-the-criminal-justice-system-needs-reform/>

20. There are 149 jails in India that are overcrowded by more than 100 per cent and that eight are overcrowded by margins of a staggering 500 per cent. Among them the Sathyamangalam sub-jail in Erode district of Tamil Nadu has 200 prisoners "stuffed" in a space meant for 16 people. These alarming statistics were revealed in the Centre's reply in response to a question in the Lok Sabha on August 8, 2017. (Ramakrishnan et al.)

<https://www.civilserviceindia.com/current-affairs/articles/india-needs-prison-reforms-to-decongest-its-jails.html>

### III MATERIALS AND METHODS

This paper used both primary and secondary information which are collected from the general public through the simple random sampling method. The research paper is done in both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. The questions related to the was also taken into account. The survey was limited to 701 samples because of the time constraint. The primary sources of information are taken from the books and statutes and secondary sources of information are taken from the articles of the journals, working papers, thesis and presentation papers. The dependent variable is prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not. The independent variable is gender. The analysis of the survey is done by using chi-square.

**IV. ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION**

**TABLE 1**  
**gender**

gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid female	246	35.1	35.1	35.1
male	410	58.5	58.5	93.6
prefer not to say	45	6.4	6.4	100.0
Total	701	100.0	100.0	

From the above table it is understood that female are of frequency 246 out of 701 and percent of 35,1 out of 100 and valid percent of 35.1 out of 100 and cumulative percent of 35.1. Male are of frequency 410 out of 701 and percent of 58,5 out of 100 and valid percent of 58,5 out of 100 and cumulative percent of 93.6. People who prefer not to say are of frequency 45 out of 701 and percent of 6.4 out of 100 and valid percent of 6.4out of 100 and cumulative percent of 100.0.

**HYPOTHESIS**

**NULL HYPOTHESIS**

There is no significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS**

There is significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners.

**TABLE 2**  
**Public opinion on prison reforms in India.**

**Crosstab**  
Count

gender		9.Whether prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners?			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
gender	female	146	76	24	246
	male	134	210	66	410
	prefer not to say	6	25	14	45
Total		286	311	104	701

From the above table it is understood that among 246 Female responses, 146 people answered “YES” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 76 people answered “NO” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 24 people answered “MAYBE” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners. From 410 Male responses 134 people answered “YES” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 210 people answered “NO” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 66 people answered “MAYBE” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners. From 45 Prefer not to say responses 6 people answered “YES” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 25 people answered “NO” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 14 people answered “MAYBE” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners. From the total sample 701, 286 people answered “YES” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 311 people answered “NO”

that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners and 104 people answered “MAYBE” that the prison reformatory programs are helps for rehabilitation of prisoners.

**TABLE 3**  
**Public opinion on prison reforms in India.**  
**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	64.116 <sup>a</sup>	4	.000
Likelihood Ratio	64.543	4	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	52.992	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.68.

From the above table it is clear that the chi square test value is less than 0.05. Hence the **ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS** is accepted and the Null hypothesis is rejected.

**NULL HYPOTHESIS**

There is no significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not.

**ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS**

There is significant in the relation between independent variable gender and dependent variable Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not.

**TABLE 4**  
**Crosstab**  
**Count**

		10.Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not			Total
		yes	no	maybe	
gender	female	126	90	30	246
	male	152	194	64	410
	prefer not to say	12	27	6	45
Total		290	311	100	701

From the above table it is understood that among 246 Female responses, 126 people answered “YES” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 90 people answered “NO” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 30 people answered “MAYBE” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not. From 410 Male responses 152 people answered “YES” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 194 people answered “NO” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 64 people answered “MAYBE” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not. From 45 prefer not to say responses, 12 people answered “YES” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 27 people answered “NO” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 6 people answered “MAYBE” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not. From the total sample 701, 290 people answered “YES” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 311 people answered “NO” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not and 100 people answered “MAYBE” that the Rehabilitation programs conducted by prisoners is effective or not.



**TABLE 5**

**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.877 <sup>a</sup>	4	.001
Likelihood Ratio	17.849	4	.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	11.180	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	701		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.42.

From the above table it is clear that the chi square test value is less than 0.05. Hence the **ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS** is accepted and the Null hypothesis is rejected.

**V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

State government and central government works on reformation of the prisons. Committees and commissions are constituted to regulate the conditions and to improve the rehabilitation system in prisons. One of the important committees formed by the govern is All India Prison Reforms Committee, 1980 (Mulla Committee).

The significance of this Mulla committee is to regulate, review, reform the prisoners. The mulla committee submitted its recommendations and they are

- The committee demanded for national prison commission to supervise the prison reforms adopted in all prisons.
- The committee demanded for the separation of juvenile offenders from hardened offenders which needs an immediate action.
- The committee demanded for development of prison in sanitation, health, food, clothing.
- The committee demanded for the special care of mentally affected offenders.
- The committee demanded for the special lodging for the accused under trial.

Krishna Iyer Committee, 1987. This committee was setup to look forward for the appointment of women superintendents and women prison officers to handle women and children in prison and this committee also worked for the conditions of women and children prisoners.

The Maharashtra government and Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives Pvt Ltd had signed together to monitor, develop, provide legal aid, uprise the prisoners in prison.

Although these committees and commissions are established the major problem of overcrowding is not rectified in india. The development measures are being adopted but there is no noticeable achievement of these committees and commissions . The aim of these commissions could be fully achieved by proper supervision of all officers working in these commissions.

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