

**A Study on Library Services for the Prisoners
of Maharashtra Central Jails**

A Thesis submitted to

**Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune
For the Degree of Vidhyavachaspati (Ph. D.)
(Doctor of Philosophy)**

In

**Library and Information Science
Under the Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences**

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that the thesis entitled “**A Study on Library Services For The Prisoners in Maharashtra Central Jails**” which is being submitted here with for the award of the Degree of Vidhyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Library and Information Science Faculty of Moral and Social Sciences Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by Mrs. Sunanda S. Phulari under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other university or examining body upon her.

Place: Pune

Dr. Aparna Rajendra

Date:

Research Guide

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**A Study on Library Services For The Prisoners in Maharashtra Central Jails**” completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other university or examining body.

Place: Pune

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Prison Library -

Prison is traditionally defined as a place where a person is kept in a custody pending or confined punishment after conviction. The meaning of prison may differ from person to person. According to law, prison is a place where crime ends up; to the criminal it may be an unavoidable indignity. To a prison officer, it is his place of work whereas on the other hand for common people it is the place where the criminals are sent as a punishment. Generally, prison means permanent or temporary place used under the general or special orders of the local government for the detention of prisoners.

Library is a place where, readers can satisfy their thirst of knowledge. Library stores books, journals, newspapers, magazines, articles as well as e-databases for the benefit of the readers. It is a knowledge treasure house which spreads education. A reader is allowed to use library reading material in as well as on home lending basis.

There are various types of libraries, like Public libraries, Academic libraries, Reference libraries, and special libraries. Role of librarian in special libraries plays a vital role in providing right information to a right reader at a right time. These library needs to keep unique collection related to the specific subject related to its functions as they aim to serve the selected group of community. In context of Prison libraries, service is provided to the prisoners and the related staff hence it is categorized as special library. These libraries are located within prison area and are managed by the prison authority itself.

Though, Maharashtra is one of the leading states of India and also the rate of crime is also high as compared with other states, government prisons are facing the problems of accommodation of prisoners. Hence resulting in the overcrowding of prisoners and thereby turns as the basic problem for all the prisons. In such conditions, to manage the existing prisoners parallel with the new ones is very difficult. Even after imprisonment, the outer world does not treat prisoners equally as others. Prison

library handles this challenge by providing different services and resources to prisoners which help them in rehabilitation, socialization and improvement in education. Prison library functions like a window to the outer world which brings the current events, knowledge and culture. By considering the importance of prison library, most of the countries have made legal provisions for it. In India also, 'Prison Manual' published by 'Home Affair Ministry of India' has given the provision of Library as a part of recreational facility for prisoners.

So, it becomes essential to understand the role of prison library and different facilities provided by it. The present research aims to study the library services and facilities extended to prisoners of Maharashtra central jail.

1.2 Need & Importance of the study –

In year 2014, total of 72,29,193 cognizable crimes were recorded as per National Crime Bureau (NCRB), Government of India, and Ministry of home affairs. These cognizable crimes comprise of 28,51,563 Indian Penal Code (IPC) crimes & 43,77,630 Local & special Laws (SLL) crimes are reported, it is showing enhancement of 8.9 over year 2013 (66,40,378). The crime rate of IPC was enhanced by the 6.4% in year 2013 when the SLL crime has enhanced around 8.8%.

The above statistics is an alarming sign for the country and home department need to take certain initiatives to handle this situation.

Table 1.1: Rate of increment in crime in Maharashtra during 2013-14

Sr. No.	Particular	Crime in 2013	Crime in 2014	Rate of increment (%)
1	Violent Crimes	300357	330754	10%
2	Crime against women	309546	337922	9%
3	Crimes against children	58224	89423	54%
4	Crime of Human Trafficking	3940	5466	39%
5	Crimes against scheduled castes/ tribes	46201	58515	27%
6	Crimes of Juveniles	35861	38565	8%
7	Crimes related to Cyber Laws	5693	9622	7%

Table 1.1 shows the details of crime recorded during 2013-14, published by National Crime Records Bureau; it is evident that all types of crimes are on the rise which is surely a cause for concern. (Prison Statistics India, 2014)¹

The writing on the wall is clear – “It is not enough just to realize the gravity of the situation, take a backseat and hope that we as individuals never become the target of crime or violence. On the contrary, each one of us needs to rise to the challenge and strive for a society free of crime and fear”. (Blog. Ficci.com)²

To achieve the above objective, researcher felt that it is very important to study and evaluate services of library provision for the inmates of prisons & also to find the impact of these services on reformation process of inmates, rehabilitation and their subsequent reintegration into the society.

It is said that ‘A good book is the best friend, teacher and company’. Library is a center where good books and other information resources are made available for use which can build the emotional, social and spiritual wellbeing of people who find themselves in incarceration or work in corrections. Good books bring the inmate or anyone else in contact with the ideas of authors. In doing so, an inmate is connected in real time to the global family of man, thus breaking the sense of isolation and banishment.

Researcher has focused how library facilities are provided to prisoners in India with special reference to Maharashtra Central Jails. The findings would therefore be beneficial to the leadership of the countries & particularly the authorities of the prison, into the judgment to give the interned with adequate but censored information or else. The study will also act as guidelines for prison librarians by providing information to build ideal Prison library. The proposed model in this study will help to give required facilities and services to transitional needs of prisoners, preparing them to be successful ex-offenders.

1.3 Objectives of the study -

The objectives of the study are stated as below-

1. To study and understand the concept of prison library with respect to International scenario and India.
2. To study in detail the concept of prison system with respect to state of Maharashtra.
3. To study and analyze the current scenario of prison libraries in terms of their infrastructure, staff, financial provision, administration, etc.
4. To know the awareness and interest of prisoners in reading different types of books.
5. To put forth model for prison Libraries.

1.4 Hypotheses of the study -

A hypothesis is a tentative statement about the relationship between two or more variables. A hypothesis is a specific, testable prediction which needs to be verified.

In simple words, hypothesis refers to an assumption that is made to find the solution of a problem. Following are the hypotheses of the research –

- H1- Library Services provided in Maharashtra central jails are not sufficient and satisfactory.
- H2 - Prison libraries in Maharashtra central jails are not well equipped in terms of its infrastructure and management.

1.5 Research Methodology –

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. Descriptive research aims to describe the facts and situations as they are. Social research is generally a descriptive study. Descriptive study is a fact finding enquiry with adequate investigation. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at

present. The main characteristic of this method is that the researcher has no control over the variables: he can only report what has happened or what is happening. The methods of research utilized in descriptive research are survey methods of all kinds.

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. It is the act, process, or technique of selecting a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.

“Sampling method is the process or method of drawing a definite number of individuals, cases or observations from a particular universe, selecting a part of a total group of investigation” – Mildred Parton.

Convenient sampling refers to non-probability sampling technique in which elements from the universe are selected because of their easy accessibility of the researcher. (Ramamurthy, 2011)³

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes.

“The gathering of information (figures, words or responses) that describes some situation from which conclusions can be drawn” – Esomar Market Research.

Primary Data is the data which collected originally for the first time.

Secondary data is the data collected in the past but can be utilized in the present research work.

Data analysis is process where the researcher can find the answers of the research problem.

For the study following research methodology was adopted:

Type of Research: The study deals with Descriptive research where the researcher has described about the concept of prison library, concept of prison system with respect to Maharashtra, current scenario of prison libraries and also about awareness and interest of prisoners in reading different types of books. The main focus was to describe instead of interpreting or judging.

Sampling Design: Convenient sampling method is used for the study.

Sampling Unit: Researcher has considered two types of sample units for the study.

Sampling unit 1 - Prisoners from different central prisons in Maharashtra

Sampling unit 2 - 'GURUJI'

'GURUJI' are the people who are recruited by government to look after and manage the various things for prisoners such as educational facilities, recreational activities such as conducting yoga sessions, arranging different entertainment shows etc. Basically, guruji are the officials who look after the library facilities of prisoners. Hence the term 'GURUJI' hereafter will be referred instead of Librarian in the entire research. In fact the guruji's are not the professionally qualified librarians but they look after the library facilities for prisoners.

Sample size was determined as per Krejcie & Morgan at 95% confidence level and the required sample size was 244.

Sample size for the study was 244 Prisoners and 9 Guruji.

Region for Study: The area considered for research is Maharashtra State. Maharashtra has central jails situated in 7 cities only. For the study researcher had surveyed all central prisons in Maharashtra which is situated at Nagpur, Amravati, Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nasik and Mumbai. In Mumbai there are 3 central jails which are located at Arthur road, Taloja and Thane.

Data Collection Methods: In this study, data is collected from both the sources i.e. primary and secondary sources.

Primary data is collected by using structured questionnaire and structured interview methods.

Separate questionnaire was prepared for both prisoners and Guruji. Questionnaire includes demographic profile and 22 aspects for the prisoners and demographic profile and 50 aspects for Guruji. (which are included in data analysis)

Secondary data is collected from published documents and literatures related to the topic.

Data Analysis: Data is presented in the table and is analyzed by calculating percentages.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of research-

In India every state has different classification of prisons. Prisons are classified as Central and District Jails. This is commonly done classification on the basis of number of prisoners to be accommodated. Thus larger prisons are called central jails and smaller prisons are called district Jails. There are special subsidiary and sub-jails also. The treatment given to prisoners in all the central prisons is more or less uniform.

In some states like Tamilnadu and Kerala, the district jails are called subsidiary jails. In Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Gujarat, jails are classified as central jails and district jails. In addition to these mixed jails there are special jails where young offenders or women prisoners are kept.

Central jail: The main criterion of the central jail is to categorize different central jail from state to state. Whenever, prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment for the long time (more than two years) into the central jail, it is the common factor addressed by all states/Union, which is having big capacity as compared to other jails. Rehabilitation facilities are also provided in these jails. Daman & Diu & Lakshadweep, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar, Meghalaya do not have any central jail in their union. Around 11 jails are in Madhya Pradesh which is the highest, whereas Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are the second highest which have around 9 jails each then followed by the Rajasthan, Delhi, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh having around 8 jails each.

In Maharashtra, some of the prisons are established before independence and are operating since that time. From this, it is apparent that they have history behind them and they may be good representatives of the past and the present. Maharashtra central prisons are located in Mumbai, Thane, Navi Mumbai, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nasik, Nagpur, Amravati and Pune. The purpose behind the study is to know how library services will help in rehabilitation and improvement of the lives of prisoners after imprisonment. In spite of adversities like environment, unavailability of qualified library staff, authorities should try to provide possible services to the users i.e. prisoners. As the prisoners stay for long time in prisons they should utilize their time for gaining knowledge in terms of reading i.e. from Central jail libraries. Through this

study the prison librarian will get help in smooth working of library and providing better services to the prisoners.

This study is limited to Central Prisons of Maharashtra only i.e. 9. The selected sample is considered as a representative sample. To study the research topic, it is very important to analyze the situation from both the facets; one is Librarians point of view and second is users' perspective. Normally library management is handled by the librarian, but in prison libraries the post is approved only for the Gurujis and not for Librarian. Hence as a head of library, the data is collected from Gurujis of all central prisons through questionnaires.

To collect the data regarding prison libraries, the researcher had followed a very systematic and strict government procedure. Due to high level of security and restrictions of government as well as legal norms, the researchers had to take permission to visit prisons as well as prisoners from the respective authorities at various levels like Inspector General, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Superintendent of Police and Jailer of each central Prison in Maharashtra. The researcher personally met the respective authorities of all the nine central prisons of Maharashtra by completing all legal formalities as per norms to collect the required data. Researcher got the questionnaire filled from 25 to 35 prisoners and one guruji from each jail to know about various aspects of the service provider and the users.

The request applications of researcher for seeking permission to visit and collecting data for research and letters of permission granted by various authorities are attached in Annexure IV.

1.7 Chapterisation Scheme -

Chapter 1: This chapter includes the introduction of topic, need and importance of study, objectives of study, hypotheses of study, research methodology, sampling details, statistical tools and techniques used for study, scope and limitations of the study

Chapter 2: This chapter gives overall review of literature related to the topic.

Chapter 3: The third chapter states the term of prison Library, historical review of prison libraries in context of world scenario.

Chapter 4: This chapter presents an overview and historical review of the prison system in Maharashtra as well as in India, It also elaborates the basic constitutional concept & provisions made for jail libraries with respect to prison system.

Chapter 5: In this chapter collected data is analyzed and interpreted.

Chapter 6: This chapter presents the detailed Model of prison library which may prove helpful to the respective authority for future consideration.

Chapter 7: This chapter covers findings and conclusions from which some helpful suggestions are given by researcher to respective government authorities as well as the beneficiaries for further research.

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CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The purpose of literature review is to understand about prison library, its system and the previous research on prison library. This chapter was helpful for the researcher to provide a background for the present research and also to develop the questionnaire.

It is observed that lot of research has been done on this subject i.e. “Library Services to Prisoners” in developed countries such as USA, UK, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan etc. Whereas there are very few studies conducted on the said topic in India. Therefore the researcher felt the need of conducting research in the field of prison libraries in India. So an effort has been made to include the information published in foreign periodicals which gave significant information related to the subject.

Following are the abstracts of few researches done in India and abroad as a ready reference for the reader.

1. Allen Kent in Encyclopedia of Library and information science describes about the prison library (1978)¹

Allen Kent in Encyclopedia of Library and information science describes that “there was little or no library service in correctional institutions of any type prior to 1900, however book collections have existed, to some extent, at least since 1842. The first recorded designation of a librarian for correctional library service occurred in Iowa. In 1905 the Iowa board of control created the office of supervising librarian, to which Miss Miriam E. Carey was appointed in 1907. American Library Association’s Committee on Libraries in Federal prisons in 1911, worked with American Prison Association (APA) to improve library services. The first publication directly related to the field was ALA’s Manual for Institution Libraries in 1915. The first attempt is done to understand about prison libraries, its Objectives and standards for Libraries in Adult Prisons and Reformatories by APA in 1943 and by ALA in 1944. The development in the field of prison library in United States is discussed in this work”.

2. Linda Bayley, Leni Greenfield and Flynn Nogueira contribution is to publish “Jail Library Service: a Guide for Librarians and Jail Administrators” (1981)²

The guide designed by **Linda Bayley, Leni Greenfield and Flynn Nogueira** is to provide basic information on joint planning of library services for jail populations by correctional and library personnel and inmates which highlights on various aspects which includes the following:

- A rationale for library services in jails;
- The characteristics and role of the jail librarian;
- The first steps in planning library services;
- Assessing the needs of inmates;
- Options for the delivery of jail library service and record keeping;
- Types and sources of materials and working with a materials selection policy;
- Service options, i.e., literacy programs, learners advisory services, college –level examination program, correspondence courses, classes or seminars, programs on topics of special interest, legal referral service and information and referral;
- How to develop community support for the jail library programs;
- Sources of funding, including suggestions for writing proposals; and
- How to evaluate the program, sample checklists, worksheets and questionnaires as well as short written exercises for the user of the guide. Appended materials include a list of resources, library standards for jails and detention centers, a sample materials selection policy and sample questionnaires for surveys.

3. Phil Koons contributed one article in Library Journal titled “Lest we Forget: prison libraries” (1988)³

Phil Koon’s had described about prison library Programmes in America. He has also discussed on financial support provided to the prison libraries, nature of the job, day to day working of prison library, promotional things to do to promote positive change among prisoners. The demands of prison library are not only for the prisoners to

develop the program and get support and provide services, but also to deal with all the psychological problems inherent in working with these people. Prison librarian can perform all activities like acquisitions, cataloging, reference and reader services, interlibrary loan programming, personnel management, as well as planning the remodeling and renovation of an area that will be transformed into a new library.

4. Rhea Joyce Rubin & Sandra J. Souza both contributed their services to prison libraries (1989)⁴

Rhea Joyce Rubin & Sandra J. Souza in their research “The Challenge continues: prison librarianship in the 1980s” describes that it is important to review the current mission of prison. The goal as stated by each prison administration must be used as a basis for decision making by the librarian. Appropriate staffing is the most important to provide quality services. There should be state level coordination and a strong link with all libraries to provide technical assistance in the achievement of standards. They also discussed that the prison libraries should have financial support, security, literacy programs & innovative services.

5. Contribution by Joanna M. Lidgett on “Survey of Ohio's Prison Libraries.” (1993)⁵

A survey was conducted to gather data about Ohio's prison libraries and the librarians. These libraries are the areas of challenge and opportunity for librarians and there will be continued growth in this field as more and more prisons are built. However, few professionals are aware of the concerns and challenges faced by prison librarians. Mail questionnaires containing 36 questions were sent to the head librarians at each of Ohio's 21 adult prisons with the return of 12 filled in questionnaires. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the data and to develop a profile of Ohio's prison libraries. Staff and inmate library use, librarian safety issues, library collection size and contents, circulation statistics, interlibrary loan services, space available and handicapped access, work hours, funding, censorship, and staffing are among the topics covered. The results of this survey are compared with those of a 1988 national survey of prison libraries. From the findings of the survey several recommendations for further study are made.

6. Brenda Vogel contribution in 1997 “Bailing out prison libraries” authored by Brenda Vogel observed ‘the state of the prison libraries into the US’(1997)⁶

The number of prisons has increased tremendously since 1980’s. Prison libraries and librarians are in a crucible. Prison libraries have mainly served as law libraries for few decades where prisoners were utilizing it. These sources of knowledge are in question now, as budget for state library have started shrinking which is the only hope for libraries in prison. In such an era either they have to adapt to new technology and survive or they will be extinct.

Most of the prisoners go home after their sentence. Without prosocial programs like library the offenders cannot be crime free after imprisonment. The prison libraries provide a balance between punishment and protection. It further also gives justification for reading and education. Above all it has 4 major goals.

- 1) To rehabilitate – change habits and behavior
- 2) To encourage moral enlightenment – raise level of morality
- 3) To provide materials for leisure/ recreational reading
- 4) To provide access to the courts.

In 1977 Supreme Court forced libraries to change directions. LSCA played an inception role in this. The prison officials disregarded this for years. Librarians hired by prison agencies were supposed to blindly follow their instructions and not participate in legal department but were limited to clerical work. It was the study which led to suit on behalf of inmates which included Arizona Department of Correction to challenge the constitutionality of bounds. The PLRA and Lewis decision may have destabilized prison law libraries, but can’t destroy the library service.

Librarians and prison officials are investigating new ways for bringing the access to the courts in the form of online legal databases. Computers will save time of users and back and forth moment to library. Had the libraries adopted the electronic products earlier things would have been better. If the budget planned will have space for electronic information technology definitely money will be saved further helping to broaden the collections. Further the libraries should act as community information and cultural centers.

7. David W. Wilhelmus contributed his paper on “A new emphasis for correctional facilities libraries”, (1999)⁷

David Wilhelmus’s contribution in his paper “A new emphasis for correctional facilities libraries” identifies and analyzes the obstacles faced by the librarian of prison. There are limited resources of prison libraries but the prison library must have a broad academic collection to meet the diverse needs of patrons of combined educational levels & assorted educational goals. He also suggest that prison librarians must be knowledgeable of the informational needs of offender in view of the academic materials required to support vocational, technical and college programs being offered by the institutions.

8. Research by Vibeke Lehmann on the topic “Prison librarians needed: a challenging career for those with the right professional and human skills” (1999)⁸

Author examines in this paper the background and roles of prison libraries in North America and Europe. The research focuses on the similarities and differences between public libraries and prison are described. The information needs and reading interests of inmates are highlighted and reference is made to international and national prison library standards and guidelines. The author also looks at the educational and human qualifications needed to be a successful prison librarian and explains the difficulties and rewards inherent in this still "untraditional" career choice.

9. Research by Vibeke Lehmann on the topic “The Prison Library: A Vital Link to Education, Rehabilitation, and Recreation” (2000)⁹.

Prison library plays a critical part in the education and rehabilitation of incarcerated persons. The background, roles, services and ways in which the modern prison library can meet the needs of both inmates and prison staff are examined in depth by Vibeke Lehmann in this research on the topic “The Prison Library: A Vital Link to Education, Rehabilitation, And Recreation”

In the research it is found that International and national standards exist as tools that cover all aspects of prison library operations. The most vital link in the operation of

such libraries is having competent, well-trained, enthusiastic and patient library staff equipped with the special human skills needed to deal with difficult prison patrons.

Prison libraries and their patrons incarcerated persons generally have the same reading interests and information needs as individuals in the free world; they can, however, be considered disadvantaged by the mere fact that they do not have physical access to libraries in the outside community.

Demographic data shows that they are further disadvantaged by a disproportional high level of illiteracy, lack of educational attainment, insufficient vocational skills and a high rate of mental illness and emotional instability. This is certainly the case in North America and Western Europe, the geographical areas with which this author is most familiar. Very little research has been published on the nature and the extent of it is obvious that a well-established prison library can meet a wide variety of needs and be very influential in the overall prison operation. It is, however, only as good as the professional library staff makes it. Having a competent, well-educated, and enthusiastic staff is the key to a successful prison library.

The author has examined the results of a 1995-96 international survey of library schools conducted by IFLA's Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons. The majority of them still do not include services to prisoners and how to serve users with special needs. There are only a few countries where prison librarianship is considered a viable career option. One should not conclude, however, that all librarians with the appropriate academic training and required professional experience are going to be successful working in a prison community. These individuals must also possess the personal and human skills needed to help difficult patrons with many special needs; they must have the ability to internalize and work with the values of a unique environment that is often filled with ambiguity. It is challenging work that requires flexibility, patience, emotional maturity, sound judgement, high tolerance for stress, and a sense of humour. But being able to make a difference in somebody's life is indeed a gratifying reward.

10. The research article “Prison Libraries Inside Out” contributed by Glen Singer (2000)¹⁰

Prison Librarians work in a unique and challenging environment. The demands of the job are taxing since these positions require an exercise of a librarian's entire range of

skills and knowledge as well as successful adaptation in the hierarchical structure of a correctional institution. This article provides an inside look at the institutional environment, prison security concerns, inmate patrons and library usage, library collections and services and the day-to-day operation of prison library and offers recommendations for the professional development of such libraries.

First, the space allotted to libraries must be adequate and the physical conditions of such areas must be both lively and attractive. Second, correctional libraries should be expanded beyond the single-person paradigm. Adequate staffing is necessary to guarantee both a high level of service and to allow librarians to develop and manage their areas by goals and objectives. Third, librarians should be involved as little as possible in security initiatives. Full-time correctional officers should be assigned to each library to monitor inmate behaviour, effect disciplinary action and maximize library accessibility. Fourth, correctional administrators should ensure that prison libraries are well funded so that library development may be well planned and progressive. Fifth, automated technology, especially on-line capability, must be more fully integrated into the library fabric because of its capability to deliver information cheaply, efficiently and immediately. If these conditions are realized, prison libraries will only then begin to become true libraries and will be called as ‘libraries of the New Millennium’

11. Dr Anupama Ph.D. thesis on the topic “Library Services to the Prisoners in Himachal Pradesh: study and proposed model” (2001)¹¹

Dr Anupama is the only researcher in India who has done the research in Punjab University, Chandigarh in 2001. It is the depth study of the prison libraries, their infrastructure, collection development, staff strength, library rules, financial provisions etc., in the state of Himachal Pradesh. She did research on how the origin and development of library services is given to the prisoners in general all over the world with special reference to the state of affairs in India and particularly in the state of Himachal Pradesh. She gave the detailed information of each of the twelve districts of Himachal Pradesh, historical background of the prisons, present state of affairs of each prison and the library services being provided to the prisoners therein and also about the demographic profile of the prisoners in Himachal Pradesh. It covers data on convicts

and under trials, regarding their nationality, term of imprisonment, age, gender, religion, socio-economic background, marital status, crimes committed and the future program of prisoners lodged in jails of Himachal Pradesh. The study also describes the needs of the library services of different categories of prisoners in Himachal Pradesh. Dr Anupama deals with perception of prison authorities about library services to the prisoners. Study focuses on the organizational set up of prisons in Himachal Pradesh and data was collected from of all senior officers of the government in the state of Himachal Pradesh, as well as Jail Superintendents/ Deputy Superintendents/ Assistant Superintendent of all the twelve district jails of Himachal Pradesh. It also highlights the problems faced by prison authorities in providing library services to prisoners and other information related with library services to the prisoners in Himachal Pradesh and the role of public libraries in providing library services to the prisoners. It provides information regarding the working of District Public Libraries of Himachal Pradesh and the type of services provided to prisoners in the state of Himachal Pradesh. Lastly, she provides the “Proposed Model for Library Services to the Prisoners in Himachal Pradesh”, based on the needs of the prisoners.

12. Indian Ministry of Home Affairs Published Model Prison Manual (2003)¹²

Model Prison Manual for the superintendence and management of Prisons in India truly represents the good wisdom from the overall country to bring prison system in tune with judgments of Supreme Court, Constitutional provisions and international instruments assessed by India. This system shows the overall information related to institutional personnel, custodial management, medical care, contacts with outside world, prisoner sentenced to death, emergencies, education of prisoners, definitions, institutional framework, headquarters organization, maintenance of prisoners, transfer of prisoners, execution of sentences and the importance of library. It is also about the after care and rehabilitation, open institutions, women prisoners, young offenders, premature release, prison discipline, problems about under trial prisoners, high security prisoners, welfare, remission, leave, vocational training, board of visitor's staff development and other miscellaneous issues.

13. Ludmila Popow Mayrink a Costa contributed research paper on “Library services to prisoners in the state of Rio de Janeiro” (2003)¹³

From University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil presented the research work on “Library services to prisoners in the state of Rio de Janeiro” in World Library and Information Congress: 69th IFLA General Conference and Council 1-9 August 2003, Berlin. It briefly describes “the situation in Brazil with regard to education, literacy and the prison system. The author informs about the efforts of a group of library professionals to establish library services and promote literacy in two prisons in Rio de Janeiro. The project objectives are also based on the 1995 IFLA publication Guidelines for Library Services to Prisoners. It is evident from different countries that reading books play a positive role in the lives of prisoners even though if they may have limited education, poor life skills and do not come from a background where reading was very popular”.

14. Valuable Contribution by Vibeke Lehmann and Joanne Locke is “The Guidelines for Library Services to prisoners”. (2005)¹⁴

‘The Guidelines for library services to prisoners’ published by International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions Professional Reports, No. 92. The objective of this document is to give the tool for the implementation, planning and evaluation of the library services to the prisoners. The research is intended to serve as a model guide for national guidelines development for the libraries. It can simply adapt to replicate local issues. The acceptable level of library service has been reflected by these international guidelines, which is implemented in many countries where the local & national government policies are supported to the availability of prison library. Evolution of the existing libraries & the tool planning new libraries has been represented by these guidelines. These guidelines have been used in the absence of some standards & local guidelines. These guidelines also provide as the basic principle for fundamental right for reading, learning & information access to prisoners. These guidelines is given to librarians, prison authorities, legislative, administrators of library, government administration branches & another agencies which is responsible for the funding prisons libraries & administrating.

15. Glennor Shirley contribution to “Library services to disadvantaged user groups: library services to adult prisoners in the United States” (2006)¹⁵

The article focus on library services in state prisons. The article highlights on prison library, prison demographics, the library standards, collections, budget/ funding, staffing, library access, censorship, technology, collaborations, partnerships, prison library network. The conclusions of the article was that prison library services vary from state to state and prison to prison and librarians struggle to balance their role as information providers in environments committed and services that meet the information, recreation, educational, self help and reentry needs of prisoners whose information needs and reading interest are similar to those of citizens on the outside.

16. Omagbemi C.O. & Odunewu A.O. contribution “An appraisal of library services provision to prison inmates in Nigeria” (2007)¹⁶

Authors contributed paper in Justice & the Information Society. This work is an assessment of the services of library provision to the literate prison is inmates in the South- West Nigeria. The questionnaire method was adopted and the responses were collected were analyzed. The study revealed that inmates have a variety of information need which was not adequately met. It noted that library stocks in the prison libraries are grossly inadequate and poorly managed. It was also revealed that the collections are managed by staff without training in information management and handling. It notes inadequate attention from government and society. The study recommends readership promotion campaign; organize library visits by library association to prisons along with the provision of outreach services to inmates by nearby public libraries.

17. Tony Kennedy article in open access journal tilted “Keeping libraries alive behind bars: A study of NSW corrective services libraries” (2008)¹⁷

The research work “Keeping libraries alive behind bars: A study of NSW corrective services libraries” discusses the opportunities & challenges for operating & developing this system & leading the long & short term benefits’ to inmate, library clerk and also Australian other inmates. It also discusses the advantages of this system for the staff in the prisons as well as the society in general, to which most of the inmates eventually return. It also discusses the technical, legal, political and social implications of

providing library services and inmate library training within the Prisons, and the challenges that are faced by the library staff, both inmate and civilian, when working in libraries in a correctional environment. In Australia, prison libraries are traditionally repositories of old, second hand books, and staffed (if at all) by any inmate who happens to be passing through the prison. The NSW Department of Corrective Services is attempting to turn this situation around with a number of innovative strategies including dedicated funding and management, standardized systems, centralized purchasing, enhanced facilities and training of professional library for Inmate Library Clerks.

18. Arun Ferreira concludes in his report “State of Human Rights in the Prisons of Maharashtra” (2010)¹⁸.

Arun Ferreira concludes in his report that, though the Prison Manual stipulates that every prison (Central, District, Class I & Special Prisons) should have a library; this facility is horribly neglected in practice. No share of the budget is allocated for the maintenance of such a Library, purchase of new books, periodicals, etc. Prison inmates are not encouraged, in fact discouraged from using the library on grounds of proper maintenance. In all the prisons of Maharashtra, such libraries have been established by donations of books by private and educational institutions and prisoners. Thus, the quality and type of books in such prison libraries are according to the intentions of the donors and have no relation to the educational and cultural needs of the prison inmates. This situation is clear from the figures of budgetary expenditure of Prisons released by the NCRB from 2007. Maharashtra has zero expenditure for Educational/ Vocational programs and Welfare activities. Thus, situation is unnerving for the state where the number of prisoners are rated the highest.

19. Contribution by Vibeke Lehman “Challenges and Accomplishments in U.S. Prison Libraries” (2011)¹⁹

One whole issue of Library Trends was devoted to prison library edited by Vibeke Lehmann. The contributors represent librarians who work on the front lines in prison libraries or supervise such libraries. The purpose of this issue was to shed light on an area of librarianship which is not often talked about as well as historical and

contemporary contexts of incarceration and how it affects prison libraries, current research findings, standards and guidelines and issues affecting librarians who work in these institutions. Lehmann points out that the prison librarians have a great deal of dedication and energy to bring out the improvement in services of prison libraries. Various research contributions are discussed below.

Vibeke Lehmann in her research on the topic “Challenges and Accomplishments in U.S. Prison Libraries” focused on the evolution of prison library services in the United States and the changes in the roles and purposes of prison libraries over the last two centuries. The development of standards and guidelines for prison libraries under the leadership of the American Library Association and the American Correctional Association is discussed. The characteristics of the offender population are described as well as how prison libraries have responded to the specific needs of this special user group. The challenges of the unique prison environment are highlighted, especially as they relate to the delivery of library services. Examples of successful library services and programs are included with descriptions of technology projects, resources for prison library staff, collection development policies, law library services, literacy programs, and resources to assist inmates with the transition back to society.

The author has discussed only a few examples of the many innovative and varied programs that have been created by resourceful and enthusiastic correctional librarians and others who care about library and information library services to incarcerated persons. As more attention is focused on the needs of offenders, and significant segment of the population, it becomes increasingly clear that prison libraries can play a very important role in the rehabilitation of these individuals. Enabling these libraries and their staff to develop their full potential, however, requires both more practical and moral support from correctional agencies and the general public. The purpose of providing services and assistance to offenders and ex-offenders is not generally understood and appreciated by the public. The high incarceration rate in the United States is immensely costly to society, both in real economic terms and as damage to the social fabric. Services and resources that can diminish these costs and reduce offender recidivism deserve full support by government and citizens alike.

20. Contribution by Catherine Ings & Jennifer Joslin, “Correctional Service of Canada Prison Libraries from 1980 to 2010” (2011)²⁰

The work states the last three decades has seen many developments in Canadian prison libraries. This piece of work follows the history of the libraries in federal Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) from the 1980s to the present, concentrating on the libraries in the Pacific Region. A chronological overview of the major legislative changes, reports and the events of the last thirty years highlight the increased profile of prison libraries & their role in supporting Correctional Service of Canada’s Mission & Goals. Some of these changes include the adaption in 1992 of the Corrections & Condition Release Act (CCRA) & Regulations, modifications to *commissioner’s Directive 720* (2007a; under which libraries fall), & the adaption in the Pacific Region of Library Policy Guidelines. In addition to legislative & policy changes, Canadian society itself has also changed during this thirty year period. The work examines the challenges met by prison libraries which are due to societal and technological changes.

21. Elzieta Barbara Zybert gives contribution “Prison Libraries in Poland: Partners in Rehabilitation, Culture, & Education” (2011)²¹

The researcher Elzieta Barbara Zybert of “Prison Libraries in Poland: Partners in Rehabilitation, Culture, & Education” describes about the rehabilitation programs of Polish Prison Service which incorporate various types of cultural educational & library activities. The author concentrated on the important analysis of the rehabilitation program. The different innovative rehabilitation programs were also discussed which is developed under theme of "education through culture & art". Educational & cultural programs helped the prisoners to adjust themselves in the society after imprisonment. The theater activities of prison also focused on promotion of literary clubs e.g. author talks, book exhibition & books reading through system prison broadcasting

22. Carole Bowe from United Kingdom contributed “Recent Trends in UK Prison Libraries” (2011)²²

The article explored & explained the significant developments & trends in prison libraries over the last thirty years and examined on how government funding and implementation of national standards have led to significant improvements for prison

libraries, prisoners, and librarians. It includes section on legislation affecting prison libraries, staffing arrangements, roles & responsibilities Service of HMP (Her Majesty's Prison), and Local Authorities of United Kingdom. The work of the Prison Libraries enhancement (PrLG) of the Library Chartered Institute and the Information Professionals (CILIP) is examined in detail. The article examines the complications of trying to busy the frequently not affected population along with diverse requirement. Opportunities & needs of training for the staff of prison are investigated as this was crucial part into the working of prison library. Caroles contributes that the prison library is at the heart of the prisoner's learning journey by assisting in functional & emotional literacy.

23. Kenichi Nakane contribution “Prison Libraries in Japan: The Current Situation of Access to Books & Reading in Correctional Institutions” (2011)²³

“Prison Libraries in Japan: The Current Situation of Access to Books & Reading in Correctional Institutions” described on the state of accessibility of books & facilities provided for the prisoners at Japan's correctional institutions. The author discusses the legal framework that specifies the right of the prisoners for access of information. His work contains information obtained by the author from a recent survey of seven correctional facilities. The recommendations included by the researcher which is created by groups of different advocacy along with the Japan Federation of Bar Associations, for the enhancement of prison library condition. It highlighted on creating professional operated prison libraries to increase the communication between the public libraries & correctional facilities.

24. The contribution of Margarita Perez Pulido on “Library Services in Spanish Prisons: Current State of Affairs”(2011)²⁴

Christina De Angelo in the research discusses the defining characteristics of the organizational model for the provision of library services in Spanish prisons. The researcher provides data about the correctional facilities, the offender population & focuses on several issues that impact on the organization & operation of prison libraries. The article concludes with a reflection of the limitations of the current library service model. Many prison libraries still operate in relative isolation and occasionally

participate in projects or events proposed by public library. More cooperation is needed in the areas of management and the delivery of service, especially in the area of network development. The prison Library premises should be organized to facilitate social and cultural interaction, it should be an attractive and inviting meeting place, conducive to both intellectual and recreational pursuits.

25. Hilde Kristin Ljodal & Erlend Ra contribution “Prison Libraries the Scandinavian Way: An Overview of the Development & Operation of Prison Library Services” (2011)²⁵

The research work discuss the Economic & organizational framework as the essential element. It also discusses the impact and extent of satisfactory services of library as per the prisoners. On the current national policy large services are given in the nations of Scandinavian. Critics of the libraries are shown according to Norway development and situation of prison library was compared with the nearest countries of the Denmark & Sweden.

26. Emanuela Costanzo & Giorgio Montecchi contribution “Prison Libraries in Italy” (2011)²⁶

The research discusses the development over the period of 25 to 30 years in the services of prison library in Italy along with its history. It also focuses on institutional libraries, its organization & structure (Milan, Treviso, & Sardinia, Turin, Rome, Padua); Italian justice ministry support & prison administration and university role (New Italian Library association [AIB] and prison library association [ABC]. It throws light on group of special interest on human with special needs, new prison libraries, future projects and user data.

27. Gerhard Peschers contribution “Books Open Worlds for People Behind Bars: Library Services in Prison as Exemplified by the Munster Prison Library, Germany’s “Library of the Year 2007” (2011)²⁷

“Books Open Worlds for People Behind Bars: Library Services in Prison as Exemplified by the Munster Prison Library, Germany’s “Library of the Year 2007”

inspires readers to get involved in library work with a social focus & bring attention to the new advocacy organization Prison Library Support Group. Their sole purpose is to provide insight into an otherwise closed world, which is the prison environment, through the example of the prison library at the Munster Correctional Facility.

28. Odile Cramard contribution “The Long Development of Prison Libraries into the France” (2011)²⁸

The researcher discuss that the French prison libraries are available from mid nineteenth century & more than the century of French penitentiary. Administration has created an effort to the structure to organizes them as well as to monitor about the books are made available for inmates. The role & impact of these libraries has evolved slowly over time & over the year’s central controls was gradually relaxed. In the early 1980s, cooperative efforts between the Ministry of Culture & the Ministry of Justice opened the door for new political direction that facilitated the opening of correctional facilities to the eyes of the outside world & encouraged representatives of cultural organizations to become involved with the prison population behind the wall.

29. Christopher Mfum contribution “Prospects and challenges of prison libraries in Ghana: a case study of the Nsawam medium security prisons” (2012)²⁹

In the philosophy of Library & practice (e-journal) researcher contribute the “Prospects and challenges of prison libraries in Ghana: a case study of the Nsawam medium security prisons” has described the Ghana prison libraries challenges & prospects with Ghana largest central prison, also the case study of Nsawam medium security. The main purpose of this study is to observe the prison provision of library services for inmates & its effects on rehabilitations and reformation process on inmates subsequent reintegration in the society. It was found that most of the inmates are not educated and many have basic & secondary education. The needs of the inmates were understood and accordingly the best collection, development & future management programs were developed. The lack of cooperation along with Ghana public library system also defined in this study which is advocated by the IFLA/UNESCO public library Manifesto year year 1995; the running prison library which is known as the public libraries for prisoners. Recommendations of the collection of reading material for the

development of general educational, professional management, provision of civic & legal education literature for inmates through outreach services was also described by the author. Separate library has been created for the female prisoners.

30. Lilienthal Stephen M. contribution “Prison and public libraries” (2013)³⁰

“Prison and public libraries” discusses on library services and programs for prisoners. It comments on the New York Public Library’s Correctional Services Program. It also discuss about job resource programs offered by Hennepin Country Library in Minnesota. It also examines reintegration and rehabilitation programs at the San Diego Country Library in California and Colorado’s prison library program.

31. Prison Statistics India publish by National Crime Records Bureau (2014)³¹

Prison Statistics India 2014 was published by National Crime Records Bureau of Ministry of Home Affairs and Government of India. It gives detailed information on prison as an institution, inmate population & overcrowding, types of prisons, vocational training etc. which helps to clear the all concepts of Prison systems in India. Distribution of Convict and Under trial Prisoners under various SLL & the IPC, Demographic Profile of the Inmates, Detention period of Under trial Prisoners, Period of Sentences of the Convicts, Deaths in Jails, visits & the Inspections of Jail, Strength and Jail employees training, Prison Budget & Expenditure, Best practices in the field of Welfare & Rehabilitation of Prison Inmates and Miscellaneous.

32. Dr L. P. Raju Contribution “Historical Evolution of Prison System in India” (2014)³²

The article discuss three phases First phase lasted till the middle of the 16th century which highlights that as per penal institutions, the dungeons and detention rooms should be situated in secure parts of castles or city where the prisoners awaiting trial or execution of sentences were kept. The second phase was the one with experimentation i.e. to punish the offenders mostly, juveniles in the form of imprisonment. The third phase was universal adaptation of imprisonment as a substitute for all capital punishments. The author concludes the prison system as it operates today

in our country is a legacy of the British Rule. It was the creation of the colonial rulers over our penal system with prime motive of making imprisonment “a terror to wrongdoers”.

33. Hulya Dilek-Kayaoglu and Guler Demir contribution “Prison Libraries in Turkey: The results of a national survey” (2014)³³

The article “Prison Libraries in Turkey: The results of a national survey” purpose is two- fold. One is to examine the historical development of prison libraries in Turkey in the context of relevant legislation and second is to determine the current state of prison. The researcher concludes that the General Directorate of Prisons and Detention Houses, which classifies prison Libraries as educational institutions in its organizational structure, should be able to contribute to the solution of many of these problems in Turkey on a large scale by supporting prison libraries and establishing institutional coordination and association with the public Libraries.

34. Research done by Dorien Brosensa, Liesbeth De Dondera, Sarah Durya, Tom Vanwinga, Dominique Vertéa on the Topic “Life Long Learning: The Prison Library As A Bridge To Participation” (2015)³⁴

Prisoners in Belgium have the right during their detention to access social-cultural activities (e.g. library, sport activities, education, vocational training, cultural activities, and mental health care).

This exploratory study examines the inter-relations of multiple activities of the prisoners. The results show that prisoners are often engaged in more than one activity. In that respect, engaging in one kind of correctional programme does not happen in isolation of other programmes. We can suggest that visiting the library increase the tendency to get involved in other lifelong learning programmes. Since the majority of prisoners visit the library, the possibilities of using the library as a bridge to other lifelong learning. Based on survey-data (N=486), this article explores prisoners’ participation rates in different kinds of programmes and services. The findings indicate that 92% participated at least in one activity, among which the library had the highest participation rate (85.8%). 40.5% practised sports, 38.8% participated in vocational training, 29% followed an educational course, 18% participated in mental health

services and 10.1% followed a socio-cultural training course. Furthermore, more than 58% multiplied participation in different correctional programmes. The results indicate that the library may serve as a bridge to participate in other lifelong learning programmes.

35. Patrick Lo Rahmi's contribution "Youth Empowerment Through the use of Prison Libraries: Case Studies of the Tangerang Juvenile Detention Center Library and the Salemba Detention Center Library in Indonesia" (2015)³⁵

The paper examine the situations and practices undertaken in two different prison libraries in Indonesia and their roles in addressing the various social, recreational, educational, and psychological issues amongst juvenile delinquent. This study provides library planners and practitioners with information on how new prison library buildings and functions are being designed; and more importantly, on how they are and should be used. It suggests that consideration should be given to the desired balance of education and recreation of the future image of prison libraries.

Despite limitations and other constraints, the interview results indicated that prison librarians play a crucial role in implementing activities (both inside and outside of the prison library) conducive to meeting the educational needs and recreational interests of young inmates, a role that is very much similar to that of a public or school librarian. Fulfilling the information and education needs of these delinquent youths is essential in assisting them with their moral development, consequential thinking, as well as awareness of social responsibilities and becoming competent and able to succeed.

36. Zrinka Simunic, Sanja Faletar Tanackovic, and Boris Badurina contribution "Library Services for Incarcerated Person: A Survey of Recent Trends and Challenges in prison libraries in Croatia" (2016)³⁶

Researcher has done a nationwide survey of the prison libraries in Croatia. The study contributes to the general awareness of international library services for imprisoned populations. As the libraries serve all the communities, one important role is to improve people's lives, further they should play a vital role in advancing the cause of social justice. Author has put forth the assumption that the libraries can contribute to the

social justice by supporting a array of correctional and involvement programmes, which will give inmates the platform to pursue cultural interests and becoming involved in cultural activities, helping them further to adjust to the their lives and synchronize with the community.

The results shows that the libraries were unevenly developed inadequately funded, unqualified staff which does not meet the minimal service levels as per international guidelines and standards for prison libraries. Hence, national prison library guidelines or standards should be drafted which will ensure the proper functioning of the services and library operations across the country. It will be acting as a tool for the planning, implementation and evaluation of library services for prisoners.

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CHAPTER III

CONCEPT OF PRISON LIBRARY

3.1 Introduction -

The function of Libraries is to provide information and information sources to each category of people for every strata. Prisoners staying in prisons also need such services and many prisons provide books, magazines and newspapers to its prisoners to refresh their minds and also to transform them into a good citizen. Previously prisoners were served with religious books, but now prison libraries are availing educational, literatures, magazines and books on general sciences and social sciences also. To cater to the needs of special group of people, and its special structure of collection, services and users, these libraries are referred as special libraries.

3.2 Prison Library as Special Library -

According to ‘American Library Association (ALA) Glossary of Library and Information Science’, **Special Library** is, *“a library established, supported and administered by a business firm, private corporation, association, government agency, or other special interest group or agency to meet the information needs of its members or staff in pursuing the goals of the organization. Scope of collections and services is limited to the subject interest of the host or parent organization”*. (ALA, 2016)¹

In other words, special library collects updated and comprehensive information on the subject concerned with the parent organization and disseminate this information promptly to the people associated with the organization on demand and in anticipation. The increase in specialized collection year by year is seen depending upon the nature of library. For example: National Science Library, National Library of Medicine, libraries of government and non-government organizations like Parliament Library, Library of Ministry of Law. Depending on the nature of library and group of users like patients, prisoners, children etc. collection is built up. For example, National Library for Blind, Dehradun keeps special collection of Braille and audio

books for persons with visual impairment. Library of Indian Standards Institute (ISI) mainly keeps collection of patents.

3.2.1. Importance of Prison Library:

“Prison” has been defined as, “*a building where people are kept as a punishment for a crime they have committed, or while they are waiting for a trial*”, in the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (Hornby A. S., 2005)².

A type of special library maintained inside the walls of a prison or other correctional institution for the use of inmates and staff, usually managed by a prison librarian (example: Federal Bureau of Prisons Library). The collection usually includes general interest titles for recreational reading, educational and vocational materials, and legal resources, synonymous with prison library. (Reitz, J. M. 2002)³.

Prytherch (2005) said that a correctional library is a library that is part of the operational units built inside a prison or a detention centre. Its services and functions are designed to provide the inmates access to information and opportunities for self-learning, since many of them are cut off from the outside world. The prison or detention centre library also functions as a social place - i.e., a place for the inmates to interact with the prison staff and meet with their family members.

According to Marshall (2011), prisoners are cut-off from the outside world and meaningful access to information is therefore vital to them. Due to this, prison libraries can play an important role in providing them with information and thereby enabling them to acquire the necessary livelihood and other practical skills – skills that these inmates would depend greatly upon when transitioning back into the society after release.

According to Clark and MacCreaigh (2006)⁴, “We think the reasons libraries in prisons and jails are important for the same reasons that educational, spiritual, and life-enriching programs in prisons and jails are important”, because prison libraries could provide positive influence on inmates’ lives. In other words, the prison and detention centre libraries do not only provide facilities for carrying out correctional or other related educational activities, but also have other social and recreational functions to serve. It is a safe place that acts as a ‘heaven’ for the inmates, allowing them to escape from the harsh realities of the prison.

A user of a library is the primary factor. Thus second law of Library science given by S.R. Ranganathan implies that “Books are for all”. This means that books are not merely for the scholars but also for all including poor, sick, blind, prisoner, old, etc. Books are for each and every person of society irrespective of their occupation, financial condition, etc.

Steps should be taken to ensure that each reader gets his/her book. In order to meet this goal, it is desirable that economic factor should not stand as a barrier. In other words second law requires that free library service should be provided to all. This is possible through library legislation, which will provide finance required to establish and maintain a network of public libraries at various levels to achieve free library service for all. It would be desirable to integrate public library system with academic and special library systems like Prison Libraries also. (Thakur S. 2012)⁵

It is said that, ‘An idle mind is the devils workshop’ and is a fact. In the prison, a good book will keep an inmate’s mind entertained and constructively engaged. Idleness and boredom will lead to the design and experimentation with trouble. A reading inmate will have little time to do the devil’s errands and here library plays an important role to help and promote peace and safety in the prison establishment.

Prison library plays an important role as a centre for different activity like-

- Works as a popular reading materials centre.
- Independent learning centre.
- Formal education support centre.
- Leisure and recreational activities centre.
- Legal information centre.
- Treatment programme support centre.
- Personal retreat centre.
- Staff research centre.

Cellular life and long hours of enforced idleness and solitude intensify the needs of good thoughts, which can be satisfied through good reading. Libraries should be well stacked with qualitative reading material like books, magazines and newspapers. Books on varied topics should be made available. Selection of books plays a vital role. The basis of prison libraries should not be the rejected books of civilian libraries. Experience has shown that fiction, biographies and tales of adventure attract best

readings. Librarian (Guruji) should help prisoners to choose the book according to their bent of mind/liking. To inculcate reading habit in prisoners, personal assistance should be given if possible. 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 and see to it that there is no favouritism in getting the best books. Provision has been made for issue of weekly, monthly magazines and newspapers to prisoners.

There is increase in crime due to various reasons which results in increasing numbers in prisoners. Good and creative thoughts can lead to washout the negativity from the minds of prisoners to some extent. A well stacked library and a trained librarian can serve the purpose. Along with serving as a custodian for convicted people, prison should acts as a reformative and rehabilitative centre.

According to the theory, social dissatisfaction and psychological disorder can lead to criminal behaviour. The judicial system specifies punishment and sections according to the type of criminal offense. In modern civilized societies, penalties are usually seen as more than just a punishment. In prisons there is an opportunity for rehabilitation and re-education of the criminals.

In 1995, the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) published the second edition of Guidelines for Library Services to Prisoners, developed by the Section of Libraries Serving Disadvantaged Persons. This document adheres to the philosophical framework of Rule 40 of the United Nations Standard Minimal Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, which states that “Every institution shall have a library for the use of all categories of prisoners, adequately stocked with both recreational and instructional books, and the prisoners shall be encouraged to make use of it.”

The prison library should provide the offenders with the opportunity to develop literacy skills, pursue personal and cultural interests, as well as life-long learning.

What the imprisoned person reads depends on the quality and relevance of the library collection. Prison library can be an important part of prisoners’ life if it is provided with a good collection of materials that meets the education, recreation, and rehabilitation needs of the prisoners with a qualified staff, as well as an inviting physical space and various offender programs. The library also represents an

important “lifeline” to the outside world. It can be an effective management tool for the prison administration by reducing idleness and encouraging constructive use of time. The prison library can be the vital information resource that makes the difference of whether or not a newly released ex-offender fails or succeeds.

Prison library services vary from state to state and from prison to prison as librarians struggle to balance their role as information providers in environments committed to security. Generally, prison librarians operate as community libraries providing collection and services that meet the information, recreation, educational, self help and other needs of prisoners whose information needs and reading interests are similar to those of common citizens.

3.3 Aims and Objectives of Prison Library -

The main objective of the Prison Library is to offer inmates an opportunity to use their free time constructively. The prison library serves three purposes:

- **Recreation** - The prison library is one option within the institution’s recreational program. The books and audiovisual resources give inmates the opportunity to direct their thoughts away from prison and to “move” beyond the prison bars which constrain them physically. Turning reading into a pleasant leisure activity is a big step for the prisoners, if many of them did not have positive experience in their previous encounters with books.
- **Education** - Many of the inmates have limited levels of education. Some may not even have graduated from school or even may be low school performers. Many of them have started reading in prison. Thus a specific purpose of the prison library is to improve the inmates’ literacy and to encourage them to use the library material in creative ways to read and become lifelong learners. Moreover, the library materials are sources of information and education on a wide variety of subjects. Last but not least, library provides the educational materials which are used in the curriculum of the prison Education Department.
- **Personal development** - The prison library also provides valuable resources for personal development, self-reflection and raising self-awareness. Reading

gives the inmates some privacy and a certain degree of cultural freedom to think about their lives, find inspiration in what they read and reach a higher level of self-awareness.

“Crime is the outcome of a diseased mind and Jail must have an environment of hospital for treatment and care.” -- Mahatma Gandhi (Model Prison Manual, 2003)⁶

A quote by **Mahatma Gandhi**, ‘*Crime is an outcome of a diseased mind*’ throws light on mental suffering of criminals. As a physically diseased person needs medical treatment in hospital in terms of medicines, a mentally sick person needs to be treated by various ways such as educational facilities, vocational training, yoga & meditation, facility of psychological treatment, prisoner’s grievance cell, Library Facilities etc.

Many freedom fighters have made use of books while they were staying in prisons. World renowned books were written by these freedom fighters. During imprisonment Tilak read and wrote lot of books, further developing his ideas on Indian nationalist movement. He wrote the book “Gita Rahasya” in jail. Lot of copies of this book were sold and the money earned was donated for Indian Independence movement.

While enduring the rigorous imprisonment in Andaman, Savarkar in very adverse conditions wrote the book “Kamala” on the walls of prison and shart thorns. Besides these books he also wrote “Mazi Janmathep”, “Vidynyanishtha Nibandh” dramas named “Ushshap”, “SanyastaKhadga” and “Uttarkriya”.

The positive effects of books written by freedom fighters are that they have motivated the prisoners to take education (degrees) while they live in prisons. This education has definitely helped them to live a better life after imprisonment. As per daily statistics of Loksatta newspaper in academic year 2014-15, 42 prisoners completed their graduation in arts and commerce field from Yeshawantrao Chavan Open University, Nasik and Indira Gandhi Open University. It is compulsory for all the prisoners to pass the entrance examination before taking admission for these courses.

Bibliotherapy is an old concept in library science. The ancient Greeks maintained the literature which was psychologically and spiritually important. Today, health care workers and institutions recognize the wide and varied use of Bibliotherapy within a range of scenarios. So, in prison library Bibliotherapy has been applied in a variety of settings to many kinds of psychological problems. We also use these tools for rehabilitation of the prisoners. Bibliotherapy has been applied in a variety of settings

to many kinds of psychological problems. Practitioners have reported successful use of Bibliotherapy in treating eating disorders, anxiety and mood disorders, agoraphobia, alcohol and substance abuse, and stress-related physical disorders. Hence, Bibliotherapy can be very helpful and effective method to rehabilitate the prisoner having such problems.

3.4 International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) Guidelines for Prison Library (IFLA, 2005)⁷ -

A) Staff :

- All prison libraries, regardless of size, should be supervised/ managed by a professional librarian with the necessary qualifications and skills obtained through a university degree in library information science or equivalent library school diploma.
- All prisons with a population above 500 should have a fulltime professional librarian on site. Prisons with a population above 1000 should employ two (2) fulltime librarians.
- Additional staff should be employed according to the needs of the institution. The total number of staff will vary according to the size of the prison population and the following factors:
 - Number of open library hours
 - Size, direct accessibility, and configuration of the library
 - Number of patrons allowed in the library at any one time
 - Amount of programming in the library
 - Number of satellite libraries or delivery sites
 - Number and size of restricted access units
 - Level of automation
 - Movement restrictions within the prison complex
 - Number and types of education and rehabilitation programs available

- All library staff should possess the necessary professional and technical qualifications to provide services and operational support to its users.
- Library staff should be knowledgeable and should be able to handle the complex information needs of incarcerated persons and should possess the necessary human and interpersonal skills to work effectively in a prison environment.
- Library staff may be employed by the prison authority, a public library system, an academic library, or a cultural institution.
- Salaries and employment benefits for prison library staff should be comparable to those of public library employees with similar qualifications and responsibilities or those paid by the employer to similar positions.
- Library staff should be provided with opportunities to participate in professional organizations and to attend professional development and continuing education programs.
- Library staff should extend services to all inmates without discrimination and should respect the privacy of library users.
- The prison may employ inmate workers in the library. These persons should be selected according to their skills, experience, and familiarity with library operations and processes.
- Community volunteers may also be employed in the library. These persons should not be employed in lieu of regular paid staff but should provide extra support and special programs, as necessary.
- Both inmate workers and community volunteers should be provided with a broad orientation programme and on-the-job training.

B) Budget:

- The agency/ authority responsible for the prison library should ensure that the library is funded as a separate line item and receives annual allocations to cover salaries, library materials, subscriptions, equipment, IT, supplies, contractual services, interlibrary delivery, network/ consortia memberships, staff training, and database fees.

- The long-range library plan should serve as the basis for the annual budget.
- The library budget should be developed and administered by the librarian.
- The library staff should develop an annual activity report that details expenditures, library activity statistics, and program outcomes.
- The annual library materials budget should be allocated.

C) Library Materials:

- The library collection should include materials in print and other formats to meet the informational, educational, cultural, recreational, and rehabilitative needs of the prison population. Prison library should include a wide variety of current print and non-print materials similar to those found in a public or school library.
- The library collection should be regularly enhanced with new acquisitions selected by the professional librarians. The planned acquisitions may be augmented by donations, if the donated titles meet the needs of the library.
- Inter library loans should be used to complement the library collection and not as an alternative to planned collection development.
- The library collection should be managed and maintained according to professional standards and should be effectively displayed and actively promoted.
- Materials should be selected according to a collection management policy/ plan that are based on the demographic composition of the prison population. The collection management policy/ plan should state clearly that no censorship will be applied in the selection of materials, except in such circumstances where an individual title/ item is known to cause a threat to prison security. The policy/ plan shall address:
 - The ethnic/ cultural composition, ages, reading levels, educational backgrounds and languages of the prison population
 - The need for materials helpful in preparing prisoners for re-entry into the community, including information on community resources and support groups, job and housing opportunities, education, and job training options.

- The need for reference and other materials supporting programs offered by the institution (drug & alcohol treatment, anger management, parenting, literacy tutoring, art & music, etc.)
- A process for recommending titles and a process for handling requests to remove titles from the collection.
- Procedures for weeding out-dated and unnecessary materials from the collection
- A process for handling donations
- Selection criteria should include, but not be limited to:
 - Suitability of subject and style for intended audience
 - Appeal to the interests and needs of the prisoners
 - Attention of critics, reviewers, and the public
 - Artistic, social, scientific, or cultural significance
 - Factual accuracy
 - Suitability of format for library use
 - Relevance to existing library holdings and subject coverage
 - Costs
- The library should strive to develop a “balanced” collection that represents a broad range of ideas and viewpoints.
- Donated materials should be subject to the same selection criteria as purchased materials.
- The library collection should include the following types of materials (in the native language and other languages as required):
 - General reference titles
 - Fiction, including a broad range of genres (romance, mystery, crime, science fiction, fantasy, horror, etc.)
 - Biographies

- Non-fiction, covering the standard Dewey subject areas, with heavy emphasis on self-help, life skills, and personal relationships
 - Legal materials (to meet informational needs as well as constitutional or court mandated requirements)
 - Poetry (very popular in prisons)
 - Comics and graphic novels (for both beginning readers and advanced enthusiasts)
 - Self-study materials (to support distance learning/ correspondence classes and life-long learning)
 - Easy-to-read materials (for patrons with reading problems and non-native language speakers)
 - Large-print books (for persons with visual problems)
 - Audio books (for all patrons and those with visual and reading problems)
 - Audio and visual materials, multimedia and computer software (where equipment is available)
 - Community information (brochures, directories, handbooks, etc. for pre-release planning and job search)
 - Literacy & numeracy materials (for improving reading, writing, and math skills)
 - Puzzles, games (for education and entertainment)
 - Magazines (general interest & subject specific – for all patrons)
 - Newspapers (for all prisoners – to keep informed of world and local affairs and stay in touch with home community)
- Sufficient materials in alternative formats should be available to meet the needs of prisoners who cannot use conventional print publications (including persons with physical or cognitive disabilities, and those with reading and learning disabilities). These materials may be supplemented through interlibrary loan services.

- The number of materials that constitutes a minimally “adequate” collection will vary according to many factors, including the size of the prison population, the custody level(s), the number of satellite collections, the average length of stay, work and education programs available, the number of library visits per week, and the extent of programs/ activities offered in the library. While taking these factors into account, a general guideline is for a full-service library to have a minimum of the following materials: (items in heavy demand shall be available in multiple copies)
- BOOKS: A collection of 2000 titles or ten (10) titles per inmate, whichever is greater
- MAGAZINES: A minimum collection of 20 titles or one subscription per twenty (20) inmates, whichever is greater
- NEWSPAPERS: Local, national, and foreign newspapers – the number to be decided by the geographical areas/ countries represented by the prison population
- AUDIO AND VISUAL MATERIALS, MULTIMEDIA AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE: Sufficient amount to meet basic needs and support ongoing prison programs.
- Additional materials as needed through ILL, regional consortia, or national collections
 - All library materials should be classified and catalogued according to national and/ or international standards. If access to bibliographic databases is available, existing cataloguing data should be obtained from such sources, eliminating the need for in-house cataloguing.
 - Library materials should be kept in good condition and should be labelled with call numbers and kept organized for open and easy access.
 - An automated catalogue and circulation system is highly recommended, in order to increase search capabilities, manage the collection and account for its use.

D) Services and Programs:

- The extent and level of library services to the inmates should be based on a demographic profile of the prison population and the library long-range plan. User services should include, but not be limited to:
 - Reference and information service through in-house materials where feasible, Internet resources – to meet patrons’ needs for facts and data
 - Readers advisory service – to recommend to patrons items of interest and at appropriate reading levels • regular library orientation and instruction in the use of the library
 - Interlibrary loan – to access other library collections through participation in regional and state systems, networks, or other cooperative relationships
 - Provision of special materials for patrons with disabilities (e.g., materials from the national library for the blind, disability support groups, etc.)
- The library should provide services to inmates in restricted status comparable to those provided to the general population.
- The library should organize and support a variety of activities and programs that promote reading, literacy, and cultural pursuits. Such programs provide the opportunity for creative use of time and improved quality of life. They also foster social skills and enhanced self esteem. Prison authorities should be aware that inmates who are engaged in productive pursuits are less likely to cause problems and disturbances. Examples of interesting and relevant library programs are: • author readings • book clubs & discussions • literary and “fact” contests that use library resources • creative writing workshops • music programs • art workshops & displays • literacy tutoring • spelling contests • holiday & cultural celebrations • job fairs. Not all of these activities may be appropriate for all types of prisons. Library sponsored events shall be compatible with the overall mission of the prison and shall be approved by the administration.

E) Communication and Marketing:

- The prison library staff should maintain open two-way communication with library users and shall welcome suggestions. Regular user satisfaction surveys

are recommended. The credibility of the library will be greatly enhanced if patron suggestions are implemented in a timely manner.

- Extra efforts should be made to communicate with speakers of foreign languages, since these prisoners may have a difficult time participating in education and prison programs.
- The library staff should reach out to other prison departments by offering support and resources. Library staff can enhance the importance of the library in the eyes of the administration by participating in cross-disciplinary programs, advisory committees, and special projects. Education and treatment staff should be encouraged to bring classes and inmate groups to the library.
- It is recommended to have a prison library advisory committee representing from a broad spectrum of prison departments, as well as inmate groups. The committee members can act as advocates for the library and can be very helpful in providing feedback to the library staff.
- Prison librarians often feel isolated in their jobs and deprived of regular contact with their professional colleagues on the “outside.” This isolation can be broken by becoming part of a professional “network,” participating in Internet discussion groups, subscribing to newsletters, attending professional conferences and workshops, contributing to the professional literature and lecturing to library school students.
- Library staff can promote the use of the library and its materials in many ways. Effective ways of bringing people to the library may include the publication and wide distribution of a colourful library brochure and having library staff providing orientation programmes for new prisoners.
- In addition to sponsoring activities in the library, staff and inmate, library workers can prepare:
 - subject bibliographies
 - lists of new acquisitions
 - pathfinders and bookmarks
 - book and art displays
- The library can also increase the number of library visits by serving as a central distribution centre for community social service publications and acting as a referral centre to outside support organizations

3.5 The Historical Development of Prison Libraries -

Prisons were first established to banish and confine the offender, subjecting him or her to hard labour. While in prison, reading was confined to the Bible and similar religious material aimed at inculcating morality and the guardian of this genre was the prison chaplain, whose responsibility was to assure the reader's penitence.

3.6 World-wide View of Prison Libraries -

A) United States of America:

The first prison constructed in the United States was built in Nantucket, Massachusetts in 1676. In 1790, the Philadelphia Prison Society began furnishing books to the inmates in the Walnut Street Jail and since then book service to prisoners began. 1802 marks the first library in a state prison. At the beginning of the 19th century prisons were usually operated by the clergy. 1852 is an important date in the chronology of prison libraries because it marks the opening of the San Quentin (California) library. It was one of the best and most liberal prison libraries of its time, a reputation it retains today. The purpose of the library was to increase religious devotion and modify behavior. In many prisons during this time period the library collection consisted only of the Bible and sometimes prayer books. According to Lehmann (2011)⁸, "The main purpose of reading was believed to be strengthening of character, religious devotion, and what we today would call behavior modification. By the mid-nineteenth century, penology (the study, theory, and practice of prison management and criminal rehabilitation) had become more scientific, and criminologists claimed that they knew the reasons for criminal behavior and, consequently, how to reform criminals."

In 1870, during the Progressive Period and Prison Reform Movement, the Prison Congress began calling for rehabilitation of convicts instead of retribution, and education and rewards for good behavior. The library was seen as an incentive and only contained items which furthered the reformative goals of the prison. The first manual for prison libraries was published by the ALA in 1915.

In 1930, a manual for prison libraries was published by the American Correctional Association. The library was believed to be wholesome recreation, which also supported education and mental health which was great growth in federal prison

libraries for the next four decades.

State correctional facilities began to see growth in prison libraries in the 1970s when the Library Services and Construction Act was authorized by Congress.

In 1977, *Bounds v. Smith*, 430 U.S. 817 (1977), ruled that prisons were required to provide access to people trained in law or law library collections in order to meet the constitutional requirement of meaningful access to the courts.

In 1996, *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343 (1996), limited the requirement placed on correctional facilities. Following *Lewis* many libraries reduced their collections.

As of 2013 the Guantanamo Bay detention camp in Cuba has a library of 18,000 books. (Wikipedia, 2016)

According to Bureau of Justice Statistics in 2015 almost 2.2 million persons were incarcerated in the United States. The American Library Association, through its members, works to provide library services to these persons as well as their families. The American Library Association encourages public libraries and system to extend their services to residents of jails and other detention facilities within their taxing areas.

ALA has made various Policies for Prison Libraries with the intention to reserve their right to read. They established the Great Stories club with association of ALA Public Programs Office. This gives the youth to read, reflect and share ideas on the topics that resonate with them.

ALA treats Prison Libraries as the agent for Rehabilitative change. (Libguides.ala.org, 2015)⁹

B) Canada :

The prison system in Canada is divided between the Federal and the Provincial authorities. Earlier there was no pattern for prison libraries in Canada. In the year 1940, British Columbia Public Library Commission was asked to make a survey of library needs of prisoners of Oakalla Prison Farms. In the year 1943, the Attorney General of Oakalla visited the Prison and this visit resulted in the grant of \$80000 for purchase of books for the prisoners. In the year 1949, a full time librarian was also appointed to run the prison library. The Canadian Penitentiary Service provides services on a regional basis. There are five regions in Canada. These are Pacific, Prairies, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic. Library services in these regions are supervised by regional librarians. Each regional librarian has the responsibility for

library services to the correctional institution in the assigned region. In Ontario, library services to the prisons have been provided on an organized basis since 1958. In the Pacific and Prairies regions of Canada, all the prison libraries have reference collection as well as legal books, in addition to other books and these are used regularly. Library service in prisons in the Atlantic region in Canada is on the upswing. These institutions are in the early stages of development. In Canada, all the prisons are providing library services to the prisoners (Anupama, 2001)¹⁰

In the 1980s, the Correctional Service of Canada commissioned two reports on institutional libraries throughout Canada, the analysis of which defined the role of prison libraries and made recommendations to support these roles. From the Nason Report and second Peat Marwick Report on institutional library services across the country it was seen that, Nason believed that the best method to deliver library services revolved around the core collection. This core collection should be enhanced by the use of community resources like interlibrary loans from public library as well as outreach services for language materials, information services, and even museum extension services.

Prison libraries in Canada have not yet reached the staffing, funding and program levels recommended back during 1980s. Even so, the libraries have made progress in some areas like library programs, integration with other institution programs, more cohesive collection development, written policies and procedures, and improved communication with other prison librarians. (Ings & Joslin 2011)¹¹

C) Poland :

In 1989, Poland reformed its prison system from punitive to rehabilitative, which allowed for the development of prison libraries. The goals of the prison libraries are related to the rehabilitation of inmates and as such, collections are focused on materials that provide support for rehabilitative activities. The Ministry of Justice provided the regulations specifically on the Regulation of December 20, 1999, which states the rules for the organization of library service within the imprisonment facilities, as well as for cooperation with public libraries to implement this service. This cooperation usually takes the form of interlibrary loan and professional guidance in library management. (Zybert, 2011)¹²

D) United Kingdom :

In United Kingdom, due to Prisons Act of 1877, The Central Government becomes responsible for the administration of all prisons. The law demanded prison custody for wrong doers and enforced rigorous discipline in an endeavour to deter them from further crime. Attention was also directed towards the education of prisoners and writing and arithmetic were taught up to standard three. The local Prison Code of 1878 stipulated that library books, sanctioned by the commissioners should be provided in prisons. In 1910, Winston Churchill set up a Departmental Committee on the supply of books to prisoners. Report of the Committee reviewed the whole system and each prison prepared a list of new books for purchase which was submitted to the Commissioners for the approval. The growing need for books was recognized in 1923 when the prisoner's Education Committee approached the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for financial assistance for the purchase of books.

The Education Act of 1944 empowered the Ministry of Education to provide for educational work in prisons through the agency of local authorities and for the implementation of such facilities by the purchase of books. In 1951, there were 15 Municipal and 13 county authorities giving a library service to prisoners. The chief aim of the penal system in the U.K. was to deter the potential law breaker and to reform the convicted offender. Prison libraries in U.K. are presently run by The Home Office and Prison Department and are treated as a component of general education provision. The prison libraries are financed by Central government, fund as received at per capita rate determined from a formula agreed between the prison Department and the local authority. (Anupama, 2001)

In 2005, the Offender Learning and Skills Unit issued the Prison Library Specification for a wider ranging and up-to-date Offender Library, Learning and Information Service, in consultation with Public Library Authorities, the Prison Service-National Procurement Unit and the Prison Libraries Group. This document sets out an agenda to introduce a new integrated service, including reader development, basic skills support, individualized learning and information, advice and guidance. Along with the introduction of realistic and relevant goals and increased funding, specification was designed to increase both the quality & quantity of services. (Bowe, 2011)¹³

There have been some innovative projects thought up and run by prison librarians over the past few years and this type of project has real impact upon prisoners and their family's lives. Story book Dads where fathers in prison tape themselves reading

bedtime stories to their children is a memorable project. HMP Edinburgh won the CILIP Libraries Changes Lives Award in 2010 for a project that enhanced prisoners' lives as inmates and on release. The Six Book Challenge run by the Reading Agency is a good example of partnership working with the wider public library service and has been particularly successful in prisons. It invites adult literacy learners and less confident readers to read six books and to record their reading in a diary in order to receive incentives.

E) Japan :

The correctional system in Japan is centralized in to organization. The country has been divided into eight regions, each with its regional correctional headquarters; library service is an important means of correctional education in Japan. Special emphasis is on the selection and acquisition of books to be used by inmates. During the year 1951, Advisory Council on Selection of Books for inmates was formed. On May 31, 1971, the prisons in Japan had 49067 books in their libraries with largest number in Tokyo (Anupama, 2001).

The Committee on Library Services to People with Disabilities of the Japan Library Association reported that in 1998, 23 public libraries provided loan services to correctional institutions. This data was opted from the national survey in that year on public library services for people with disabilities. Donations of recycled books from public libraries are quite common; where as regular loan services & professional consultation are rarely available.

F) Spain :

The 2005 regulations from the Ministry of Culture pertaining to the National Reading Campaign require that public libraries administered by the autonomous communities co-operate with correctional libraries, although at present this mandate is not entirely fulfilled. The existing collaboration agreement and/ or condition for participation in public library systems in the autonomous communities are not uniform or well defined. This prevents many institution libraries from taking advantages of the benefits offered by such arrangements, including access to shared catalogue and other online access. Prisoners should be occasionally allowed to participate in projects or events proposed by the public library. More cooperation is needed in the areas of

managements and the delivery of services and especially in the area of network development. (Pulido, 2011)¹⁴

G) Sweden :

In Sweden, earlier, the libraries in all the prisons and reformatories were maintained by the Central Prison Board. Each consisted of a permanent collection, supplemented by a mobile loan collection sent by the Prison Board. A survey carried out in 1946, covered 44 prisons showing capacity for 2,676 inmates and an actual book stock of 37,916 volumes. Currently, the prison library service in Sweden is another example of library service to prisoners by public libraries with positive results (Anupama, 2001).

Sweden and Denmark had progressed Norway in regard to cooperation between prisons and public libraries, making state funding available to public libraries for extending their services. At the same time there was however, a movement to assign responsibility for a variety of services in Norwegian prisons with the public agencies that administered these services in the outside community. One of the main recommendations of the 1976 report was that prison library services be financed by the state agency that was responsible for public library services. That agency would purchase services from the municipality in which the prison was located in the form of books and reader services from the local public library. Neither the Ministry of Church Affairs and Education nor the Prison Board raised any objections to these recommendations and a proposal was drawn up for pilot projects that would establish permanent library department in the prisons. The Norwegian Public Library Act entitles all who live in Norway - to use public library facilities. Prison libraries constitute an adaption of this provision for individuals who are unable to use public library. (Ljodal & Ra, 2011)¹⁵

H) Italy:

Prison libraries in Italy have been set up around since the beginning of the 20th century and were funded by donations. However, it wasn't until the 1970s, when Italy enacted a law to reform its prisons, did every prison become required to have a library. The professional accept of prison library services are still monitored by the university and Associazione Italiana Biblioteche (AIB), actual services provided by local government authorities or volunteer groups. The prison administration is responsible for the institutional operation. The Pisa public library organized a series

of meetings in 2009 and 2010 to promote reading habits among people with mental disabilities as well as prison people. (Costanzo & Montecchi, 2011)¹⁶

I) Germany :

Prison libraries have existed in Germany since the 19th century and were run by the clergy. The libraries contained religious materials from various denominations and the inmates were encouraged to read and discuss. In the 20th century prison libraries were run by teachers. However, it could not really develop until professional librarians began operating inside prison libraries. Library services in the North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) prisons are founded on modern principles of public librarianship, and both library management and user services follow accepted public library practices. The prison library can be considered a special sub type of public libraries in its role to provide access for prisoners to informational materials. (Peschers, 2011)¹⁷

J) France :

France had prison libraries since the mid-19th century. They were established primarily through prison funds or donations made by prisoners. Today, prison libraries are mandated by France's Criminal Procedure Code. The Directorate of Penitentiary Administration declared that modernization of prison library would be given high priority as a cultural initiative between the years 2008 and 2010. This initiative would give each library new multimedia resources, a specific annual budget and resources to develop joint project with local public library. Many public libraries had begun working with correctional libraries, primarily in response to the inter-governmental directives of 1986 and 1990. Several cooperation agreements were formalized in 1992, 1995 and 1997 marking long term partnership with public libraries. (Cramard, 2011)¹⁸

3.7 Prison Library System in Asian Countries-

Outside world always have a different outlook for the prisoners. Generally punishment system exists for the crime or the offence committed with the purpose to protect the society. Each country has its own laws for that. But the basic point to be considered is the treatment and facilitates provided to them during this period which may decide their rehabilitation. Mostly all the developed countries have well-defined and organised system with the intention of offenders rehabilitation and education which motivates them to return and be the part of the society after imprisonment.

Further we will be discussing about those Asian countries where the IFLA's guidelines are implemented partially. Some of those are given below:

A) Indonesia –

A case study by Rehmi, Patrik Lo on 'Use of Prison Libraries for youth empowerment' focuses on the need and the provision at prison library at Tangerang Juvenile Detention Center, Indonesia.

Since these young inmates are cut-off from the rest of the world in terms of their access to information, hence library plays a very important role in fulfilling their learning, recreational and social needs.

In order to fulfil the future opportunities for learning amongst these inmates, as well as to find out if the prison libraries are equipped with adequate resources for supporting their information and education needs which is becoming increasingly diverse and also rapidly changing, they have the plan to strengthen and expand library collection, to provide counselling services to inmates with special psychological needs and to provide more computer stations and online databases inside the Detention Centre Library, with the aim of facilitating guidance services, as well as building an online community for educational purposes.

Library should be expanded with collection by adding more printed books in the future and with the aim to provide more online audio-books to the youths. They want to provide more PCs or iPads to users which enable them to share their personal stories with other inmates of the same age under the digital environment.

To handle the funding situations of the prison libraries as well as enough resources to support the educational and recreational needs amongst the inmates, the organization is planning to develop interlibrary relationship with a public library or a prison library. According to the Indonesian law, government organizations are not allowed to receive any donations in cash or in the form of cheque. The detention centre accepts donations of printed books and other library materials.” (Patrick Lo 2015)¹⁹

B) Singapore –

The Singapore Prison Service (SPS) is a government agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It administers 14 institutions in Singapore. Along with ensuring the secure custody of inmates, the prison service works to help them turn over a new leaf and re-integrate into society upon their release. The agency sees itself as being

instrumental in guiding ex-offenders towards becoming responsible and productive members of society.

The penal philosophy adopted by the prison service had changed over the years. In the beginning, imprisonment was seen mainly as a deterrent measure, a way to discourage former and potential offenders from engaging in illegal activities through fear of punishment. However, the philosophy adopted today is based on the belief that prisoners can be reformed and rehabilitated so that they will avoid criminal behaviour after their release.

The shift in approach began in 1940s. Work programmes were introduced during this period with the primary objective of teaching prisoners a trade that could help them earn an honest living after their release. The activities of the prison industries at the time included farming, carpentry, tailoring, shoe repair, printing and laundering.

On 1st July 1957, the Reformatory Training Centre was opened to carry out reformatory training for young offenders aged 16 to 21 years.

Education was a compulsory component of the programme, with the various classes conducted by qualified teachers. Today, education and vocational training remain important aspects of the rehabilitation process.

A centralised school for inmates is located at Kaki Bukit Centre. The Prison School is a place where inmates from the various establishments can come together to study, attend classes and sit for examinations. Among other things like vocational courses as well as enrichment activities and life-skills programmes. (Valerie, 2016)²⁰

C) Korea -

Korea has separate provision for library system. It covers all types of libraries like school and college libraries, public libraries and special libraries. The Korean library Act originated in 1963 and took on the current shape in 2006 after being revised 11 times. The act essentially focused on establishing the Library and Information Policy Committee under the supervision of the President. The act will mandate the Comprehensive Development Plan for the Library, designating regional representative libraries, defining roles of libraries in closing the digital divide and assisting the implementation of the Comprehensive Development Plan for the Library.

- Enactment of the Reading Culture Promotion Act

According to the Korean reading movement history, people in the leadership or social elite groups joined forces to conduct reading promotion campaigns at a time when the

nation was faced with difficulties. The Reading Wave Movement which had been conducted by the Government in 1995 led to the establishment of the Reading Culture Promotion Act in 2006. The new act included mandating the establishment of the Reading Culture Promotion Basic Plan, creating the Reading Promotion Committee, requiring central and local governments to provide the equal reading education and defining roles that communities, schools and even companies play in promoting reading.

- Enactment of the School Library Promotion Act

The School Library Promotion Act describes rules and regulations of the establishment, operation and assistance of school libraries. It essentially includes legal and 3 (institutional) support such as funding for the school library, establishment of the library's promotional basic plan, placement of school librarian and building a library network.

-Reading Support and Promotion Policy

In 2006 the Library Act was amended in order to implement the plan in an effective way. Also the Second Comprehensive Plan for the Library Development which covers various kinds of libraries was devised in 2009.

- Reading Promotion Policies

Under the Reading Promotion Act, the reading promotion policies have been devised. The main ideas include:

- Reading environment: Creating a desirable reading environment at homes, Kindergartens, schools and communities
- Encouraging reading habits: Developing and distributing lifetime reading programs
- Conducting reading movements: Launching reading movements by utilizing various media channels
- Reading programs for the underprivileged: running programs for the disabled, senior citizens, prison inmates and multicultural families.

(<https://www.ifla.org/past-wlic/2011/114-lee-en.pdf>)²¹

D) Pakistan –

Pakistan Jail Manual provides the provision of education up to the primary level to all illiterate prisoners and further provides appropriate facilities to those prisoners who wish to acquire higher studies. The rule further provides the establishment of well furnished

library in jail premises where books, magazines and newspapers should be made available. It also provides for remission to prisoners who qualify any examination.

Notwithstanding such rules, in fact no proper and organized system for imparting education to prisoner exists. It is recommended that in every jail, facilities should be established for the purpose of general as well as vocational and technical education to prisoners. Also, they should be provided with facilities to acquire higher qualification. Such facilities should include class rooms, qualified teachers and reading material. If required the services of educated prisoners may also be utilized for the purposes. Each jail should have a library which is well stocked and contains books, magazines and newspapers. Appeal for donation may be made to the general public for the purpose of donating books, and other printed material to jail inmates if required. (<http://www.commonlii.org/pk/other/PKLJC/reports/23.html>)²²

The Elementary and Secondary Education Department (ESED) of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (K-P) has launched a literacy programme at the Mardan prison to rehabilitate inmates into the mainstream and increase employment opportunities for them upon their release. It is pertinent to mention here that ESED has also started such a programme at the Peshawar Central Jail and 30 prisoners are enrolled in it. Trained inmates would be offering three hour classes per day, for which they would receive Rs 15,000 per month as salary. The classes would go on for six months for each batch, aimed to bring prisoners to a grade three level in the three basic subjects. (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1520525/mardan-jail-inmates-get-library-basic-education/>)²³

E) Thailand

The Department of Corrections in Thailand has its own central library attached to the Correctional Staff Training Centre which is responsible for training correctional personnel at all levels throughout Thailand. This library is described as adequate in the number of books and methods of operation. Every prison throughout the country has its own library for both prisoners and prison staff. Books are available in Thai and in English; the book collections of most libraries are made up of Thai fiction, non-fiction and textbooks concerning vocational training.

Each prison in Thailand has a small reading room provided for prisoners, but books are not allowed to be taken out. There is no professional staff in the library; the library is staffed by the prison clerk who is in charge of the book collection. Most books were

donated by inmates. This service is new in Thailand and is an experimental step. (https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/6947/librarytrendsv26i1h_opt.pdf?sequence=1)²⁴

3.8 Prison Library System in India -

The present study aims to study the services and library facilities for prisoners. But before studying it in detail, it is very much essential to study about the entire prison system in India. Without understanding this key concern, it is not possible to start the above mentioned study. So, researcher has tried the level best to gather as much as information on Indian Prison System in detail in the next chapter.

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CHAPTER IV

PRISON SYSTEMS AND PRISON LIBRARIES IN INDIA

4.1 Introduction -

The topic of the research is “To study on library services to the prisoners in Maharashtra Central Jails”, for conducting a research on the topic, it is very much necessary to study and understand the prison system in India, its evolution and development since ancient times. Hence, the researcher has taken a review of the prison systems in India, so as to make it handy for the reader.

4.2 Historical Development of Indian Prison System –

Earlier prisons were meant only for punishment to the prisoners or for people who have committed some crime.

But after British era the scenario has changed. Along with the punishment to the offenders, prison also started working for the betterment of the prisoners by providing various rehabilitation facilities in the prison.

The prison system was old punitive and deterrent penal system used by the Indian Administration. In the 19th and 20th century certain degree of transparency has been formulated regarding the imprisonments of people. The rulers such as Nawabs and kings used anarchist approach regarding the imprisonment of the people under shadow of Sharia (Islamic) law or the panchayat or native laws. After freedom prison administration in the country has been a matter of the intense debate and criticism at various public forum.

In many states the problems of dilapidated prison structure, overcrowding, increasing proportion of under trial prisoners, inadequacy of prison staff, lack of proper care and treatment of prisoners etc. have been engaging the attention of the press and social activists. With a growing advocacy for the protection of human rights in the various walks of lives, the plight of prisoners has engaged as a critical issue of public policy.

Prisons are a state subject under list-II of the seventh schedule to the constitution of India. The management and administration of prisons fall executively in the domain of the State Governments and governed by the Prison Act, 1894 and the Prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. Thus, states have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations.

The existing statutes which have a bearing on regulation and management of prison in the country are The Indian Penal code, 1860 (Lawyers Club India, 2016)¹

- The prison Act, 1894
- The Prison Act, 1900
- The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920
- Constitution of India, 1950
- The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950
- The Representation of People's Act, 1951
- The Prisoners (Attendance in Court) Act, 1955
- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- The Mental Health Act, 1987
- The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2000
- The Repatriation of Prisoners Act, 2003
- Model Prison Manual, 2003

4.2.1 Reformation of Prison System in India:

In India, the first experiment in prison reforms began in the year 1835. In this year there were 43 civil, 75 criminal and 68 mixed jails. The managers of the East India Company were reluctant to spend money on jails, to improve the conditions prevailing in prison or to start any rehabilitative programme. In India, for the first time a committee was appointed on 2nd January, 1836 to look into the condition of prisons and to prepare a report. The committee in its recommendation deliberately rejected all reforms such as moral and religious teachings and education. This may be

because the managers of East India Company did not want to rehabilitate or educate the Indian prisoners. In the year 1864, 2nd committee was formed. This committee recommended for education to be given to the prisoners. In 1870 Indian government passed the Prisons Act to amend the law relating to prisons in the country. This act and the Prisons Act of 1894 together formed the legal basis of the existing prison system of India (Anupama, 2001)².

According to the constitution of India, the management and administration of prisons should be taken care by state Government. Consequently, each of the 27 state governments is responsible for the administration of prisons in its territory. Arunachal Pradesh is the only state which does not have any prisons of its own and its convicts and under-trial prisoners are housed in the prisons of Assam. The central government administers prisons in the union territories. Delhi and Pondicherry are exceptions to this rule; their prisons are under the administrative control of their elected governments and not the central government.

Indian prisons are largely governed by the colonial Prisons Act of 1894. States that have enacted their own prisons act have closely modelled on the Prisons Act 2. This law was introduced in India under the climate of fear, repression, security concern and terror, regulating the incapacitation of swathes of the indigenous population. It contained no provisions on prisoner's rights; for their rehabilitation or reformation, or for their reintroduction into society on completion of sentence. The Prisons Act codified a colonial policy suspicious of the indigenous population, providing for restricted access and little oversight and for the imposition of disciplinary punishments at the discretion of prison superintendents, including solitary confinement, beating with chains and whips and transportation in irons.

It is scandalous that 60 year apathy for reform should see such an Act drafted and adopted under a hostile administration, survive and govern the contemporary correctional system. The day-to-day administration of prisons is governed by rules framed under the Prisons Act by the state government. These rules interpreted and formulated into state jail manuals are antiquated and demand revision. Apart from the various state governments, the Government of India has set up several committees to suggest ways to reform the correctional rehabilitation system. The most well known and comprehensive of these is the 'Report of the All India Committee on Jail Reforms, 1980-83' popularly known as the 'Mulla Committee Report' (after retired

Senior Judge of the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Anand Narain Mulla), which submitted 639 recommendations to the central government on all arenas of prison administration and prisoner rights. (Bhatt, Mudasir)³

In India various committees were appointed to recommend necessary reforms. The Indian Jails Committee (1919) gave new path to prison reforms. The report contained number of recommendation regarding prisoner's education, establishment of library and reading room in Prison and reading time to be given to the prisoners. It recommended that Jails should have a supply of books suitable for issue to those prisoners who can read. A small library be provided in every central and district jails. It should be placed in charge of an Assistant Jailor or possibly by an educated convict. It also recommended that the prisoners should be allowed to borrow and exchange books freely. Prisoner who is inclined to spend the spare time in reading should be encouraged. The books in Jail libraries should be both in English as well as in vernacular languages. Collection of prison library should be such that it should incline prisoners towards reading. The collection should be mix bag of moral, religious, fiction, and motivational material. To build the collection of prison libraries, help can be taken by experts. (Government of India, 1920)⁴

The Publication of the report gave an immediate and great impetus to prison reforms throughout India. The government took its structures and recommendation seriously and issued instructions to all local governments to study the report and implement the suggestions. Unfortunately, the prison reform movement received a sudden set back due to constitutional changes brought about by the Government of India Act, 1919.

4.2.2 Recommendations by All India Jail Manual Committee 1957: (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003)⁵

In 1935, another Act by Government of India was passed. The panel reform movement again received an impetus and attention. It focused on the neglected prison reforms. The Jail Committee Report of 1939 laid down various reforms regarding the reading facilities to the convicts. The simple imprisonment convicts were allowed to wear their own clothes, possess and use their own books and periodicals in addition to those available from the prison library. The simple imprisonment convicts usually spend their entire time in prison by sitting idle and few of them opt to labour. The presence of idle person in prison is considered unfavourable to prison discipline, so by

reading they can spend their free time favourably. After independence the Government of India has taken lot of interest in the matter of prison reforms. An All India Conference of Inspector General's of Prisons was held in Bombay in 1952 which also recommended the setting up of committee to draft a skeleton Model Jail Manual. Later Government of India appointed an All India Jail Manual Committee in 1957 to prepare All India Jail Manual, to examine the Prison Acts and other laws and make proposals for reforms to be adopted uniformly throughout the state. The Committee submitted the report in 1959.

The Committee also recommended the establishment of library in the prisons.

- The library should provide reading opportunities to all prisons. It should serve as a source of supplementary information. Books, periodicals and newspapers should be selected to meet the needs of the inmates. Suitable provisions should be made in the annual budget for the purchase of books and periodicals etc.
- There should be a close co-operation between library and other educational activities of the institution.
- Arrangement should be made to distribute books, newspapers and periodicals to sections of the institution where inmates are housed.
- Awareness should be created among the prisoners about the benefit of reading. This can be achieved with the help of different activities. The librarian should stimulate interest of inmates for reading in various states of India, afterwards formed their own jail manuals on the guidelines provided by Model Prison Manual. (All India Jail Manual Committee. Model Prison Manual: 1960. Poona: Yerwada Prison Press, 1960.)

4.2.3 Revised guidelines given by the Mullah Committee in 1980-83:

The implementation of suggestions and the recommendations of *All India Committee on Jail Reforms* (also known as 'Justice Mulla Committee') assigned by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Correctional Administration Division, thus, fitted very well into its range of activities. The Committee (1980-83) examines the situation of prisons in the states and UTs. The Committee appraised the situation of prison library and made momentous recommendations. One of them is as follows:

Para 10.28.38: Every prison and allied institution should have a proper library with sufficient number of newspapers, periodicals and books. Books, magazines and

newspapers in library also provide a source of recreation. (Ministry of Home Affairs, 2003)

4.3 Present Scenario of Indian Prison System –

According to the constitution of India, the management and administration of prisons should be taken care by state Government. Hence, Central government assists the state to improve security, repairing, training to young prisoners and prison personnel, maintaining special facilities including facilities to women offenders etc.

4.3.1. Purpose of Prisons:

The prisons of today function to serve three main purposes in the society. The three purposes are – custodial, coercive and correctional.

These three purposes are described below:

- **Custodial:** This is the oldest purpose of imprisonment where a person was kept in captivity for the periods of trials to get the judgement. If the person was found innocent and not indulged in a crime, he/she was released. After verdict, if found guilty then punishment like exile, death, mutilation, fine etc. was given. In Roman system, prisons were used for confinement and not for punishment which was true for almost all parts of the World. Prisons serves the purpose of confinement as well as punishment in past as well in present times.
- **Coercive:** Coercive means to persuade a person to abide with the rules. If a person is not in a position to pay the fines, then person is kept in prisons for a fixed period or released after paying the fine. This purpose is generally served for juveniles, beggars, prostitutes, vagrants etc.
- **Correctional:** Correctional purpose was originated in later times in Europe and United States which was followed all over the world including India. Correctional is based on humanitarian view of modern criminal system where an inmate is kept separate to feel about his wrongs and availed chance to correct his/ her behaviour and thinking towards others and society. In ancient and medieval times, the prisoners were not kept in the prisons to avail such a chance. The rulers wished often to control the masses by originating fears in

the hearts of common people. However, torture and public execution like punishments were started to be disliked and opposed by the people during 18th century in United States and Europe. As a result, prisons were advocated to be a place of rehabilitation where people could be transited to be model members of the society after release from the prison which was supported by the ideas of the Bible.

4.3.2 Objectives of Prisons:

The penal systems have some objectives which are mainly to build a society with less number of crimes and criminals in the society. Modern penal systems scrutinize to provide human rights and avail opportunities to reform the mind of convicted people, so that they can lead normal life.

Following are the goals of prison system in India:

- **Retaliation:** Retaliation means revenge i.e. to reward the prisoners for damage imparted by them to others or society. In ancient and medieval times, justice was based on ‘get even’ theory i.e. “eye for an eye” and “tooth for a tooth” theory. There was no any/ fewer place of mercy and the convicted got death penalties for a murder. Modern justice is moderate on such issues, however convicted are punished for their crimes. Imprisonment is also such a means to avoid the crimes in the society.
- **Deterrence:** Deterrence means setting an example for oneself and others. The legal system punishes the offenders to set an example that illegal works and crimes will attract appropriate punishments from legal point of view in the country. The convicted are provided to produce their argument at each level of courts, but after proving of crimes, they are punished according to the rules and laws in the state.
- **Rehabilitation:** The modern judicial system provides an opportunity to reform the offenders. The imprisonment is to make the prisoners realise the mistakes, and provide the prisoners an opportunity to convert themselves as good citizen. This kind of approach is new in the society and is based on humanitarian view.
- **Removal from the Society:** Another objective of prisons is to keep away the convicted persons from the society, so that they could not be a threat to other

fellows and the society to be a safer and cleaner place for other people in the society. (New world Encyclopaedia, 2016)⁶

4.3.3 Classification of Prisoners: (Report of the Indian Jail Committee, 1919):

Prisoners are classified into different classes that are based on repetitions of convictions, profession, education and social status of the inmates. The Indian Jail Committee, 1919 details some classes of the prisoners. However, issue of prisoners was first which was prominently discussed in Prison Conference in 1877. Repetition of crimes is important for classifying the prisoners. The inmates convicted of repeated crimes are included in habitual prisoners which may be professional or non-professional. A non-habitual prisoner has no history of previous crimes and the prisoners have good educational and social backgrounds with less cruel and grave crimes; and these prisoners are kept in general class. Hence, there are two classes of prisoners –

- **Habitual Prisoner:** The Prison Conference in 1877 could not agree to define ‘habitual’ prisoner, however there was an agreement to keep separate the prisoners with cruel and habitual crime records. Section 75 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) provides punishments for the offences mentioned in chapter (XII) or chapter (XVII/XVIII) (chapters are related to coins, government stamps and offences against property respectively). It defines “habitual” if an inmate is accused of offences under previously mentioned chapter, or due to “he is believed to depend on crimes as means of livelihood or to have attained such an eminence in crime as to warrant his being classed as habitual”. Report of the Jail Committee, 1919 illustrates it well and clearly mentions about a "robber, house-breaker, dacoit, thief or receiver of stolen property, or that he habitually commits extortion, cheating, counterfeiting coins, currency notes or stamps or forgery”. Hence this definition includes both – professional and non-professional prisoner into habitual prisoner.
- **Casual Prisoner:** A casual prisoner is the one who commits crime due to surrounding, physical disability or mental disappearance and who is first-time offender and forced into the crime without criminal mentality. It is further divided into star and general prisoners. Star prisoners are those prisoners whose offence does not show grave cruelty, gross moral turpitude or depravity of mind and whose previous character was found good. Other casual prisoners

are classified as “general”. At present in India as well as other countries age, sex, mental health and nature of offence are the bases of classifying the prisoners.

4.3.4 Types of Prisons: (Prison Statistics India, 2015)⁷

- a. **Central jail:** The criteria for a jail to be categorised as a Central Jail varies from state to state. However, the common feature observed throughout India is that prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a long period (more than 2 years) are confined in the Central Jails. Central jails can accommodate more number of prisoners as compared to other jails. These jails also provide facilities like rehabilitation centre. Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of 11 Central Jails followed by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra with 9 each. Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi each have 8 Central Jails. Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu & Lakshadweep do not have any Central Jails.
- b. **District jail:** District jails serve as the main prisons in some of the States/ UTs. States which have considerable number of district jails are Uttar Pradesh (57) followed by Madhya Pradesh (39), Bihar (31), Maharashtra (28), Rajasthan (24), Assam (22), Karnataka (19), Jharkhand (17), Haryana (16) and West Bengal (12)
- c. **Sub jail:** Sub jails are smaller institutions situated at a sub-divisional level in the states. 9 States have reported comparatively higher number of sub-jails revealing a well organized prison set-up even at lower formation. These states are Maharashtra (100), Andhra Pradesh (99), Tamil Nadu (96), Odisha (73), Madhya Pradesh (72), Karnataka (70), Rajasthan (60) and West Bengal & Telangana (33 each) while 9 States/ UTs have no sub-jails (namely Arunachal Pradesh, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Chandigarh and Delhi)
- d. **Women's Jail:** Women jails are exclusively for women prisoners which exist only in 13 States/ UT. Tamil Nadu & Kerala have 3 women jails each and Rajasthan have 2 women jails and Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Delhi have one women jail each. The total capacity of women inmates was highest in Tamil Nadu.

- e. **Borstal School:** Borstal Schools are a type of youth detention centre and are used exclusively for the imprisonment of minors or juveniles. The primary objective of borstal schools is to ensure care, welfare and rehabilitation of young offenders in a different environment suitable for children and keep them away from contaminating atmosphere of the prison. The juveniles in conflict with law detained in borstal schools are provided with various vocational trainings. They are also given education with the help of trained teachers. 9 States namely, Tamil Nadu (12) and Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan & Telangana (1 each) have reported borstal schools in their respective jurisdiction. Existence of borstal schools was not reported from any of the UTs.
- f. **Open jail:** Open jails are minimum security prisons. Prisoners with good behaviour satisfying certain norms prescribed in the prison rules are admitted in open prisons. Prisoners here are engaged in agricultural activities. 17 states are functioning as Open Jails in their jurisdiction. Amongst these States, Rajasthan has reported the highest number of 29 open jails followed by Maharashtra (13), Kerala & Tamil Nadu (3 each) and Gujarat & West Bengal (2 jails each). The remaining 11 States – Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Telangana and Uttarakhand have one open jail each.
- g. **Special jail:** Special jail means any prison provided for the confinement of a particular class or particular classes of prisoners which are broadly as follows:
- i) Prisoners who have committed serious violations of prison discipline.
 - ii) Prisoners showing tendencies towards violence and aggression.
 - iii) Difficult discipline cases of habitual offenders.
 - iv) Difficult discipline cases from a group of professional/ organised criminals.
- Out of the 14 States/ UTs having special jails, Kerala has the highest number of special jails (16) followed by Tamil Nadu (5), Telangana (4), West Bengal (3) jails, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh & Puducherry (2 jails each) and Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan & A&N Islands (1 jail each)
- h. **Other jails:** Some States/ UTs have other jails besides the jails as discussed above. Only three States namely Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra (1 each) have other jails in their jurisdiction. The capacity of inmates (male & female)

in such jails was highest in Karnataka (250) followed by Kerala (142) and Maharashtra (28) at the end of the year 2015.

4.3.5 Facilities Available in Model Prisons:

The prisoners in the prisons are also members of the society. Some of them are kept in prisons duration their trials also. A purpose of prisons in modern society is also to avail circumstances to rehabilitate or reform the offender. After a number of movements, philosophical views and addressing victims in humanly, all the prisons are facilitated with some necessary facilities. These are described below:

- a. Kitchen:** All the prisons have an arrangement to cook food and avail it to the prisoners. Generally prisons are employed with kitchen staffs also. The food is served at a common place. However, for special types of prisoners it is availed to them at their places. Prison authorities are expected to avail healthy diets to each prisoner.
- b. Health Care:** The prisoners are availed with appropriate health care facilities at the time when they are suffering from any kind of disease and unhealthy harmful/ unfavourable conditions. There are different types of diseases like chronic diseases, communicable diseases, primary care, mental health, dental problems, etc. Prison staffs serve the patients.
- c. Library and Educational Facilities:**—Prisons avail library and educational facilities either to literate or to provide secondary or college education to its inmates. The prisons generally have a small library containing books, magazines and newspapers etc. which serve the purpose of recreation, education and entertainment. Inmates get books and other reading materials on the basis of their class and education. Libraries are used for getting legal information on matters of inmate's case also.
- d. Recreation and Fitness:** Proper recreational facilities like grounds for outdoor games, auditorium for cultural activities, indoor games, yoga, etc. are provided.
- e. Others:** Prisoners' Panchayats, Facility for Psychological Treatment, Prisoners' Grievance Cell, Community Participation, Periodical Visit of Medical Officers, etc. are provided.

4.3.6 Libraries as a Source of Information for Prisoners:

The prison along with a purpose of serving as a custodian for convicted people plays a role of reformative and rehabilitative centre. According to modern theories, the causes of criminal behaviour are numerous and the results of both psychological and societal factors. The judicial system specifies punishment and sanctions according to each type of criminal offense. In modern civilized societies, penalties are usually seen as more than just a punishment; ideally as the opportunity for rehabilitation and re-education of the criminal.

In the prison, a good book will keep an inmate's mind entertained and constructively engaged while he serves time. We all know that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. A reading inmate will have little time to do the devil's errands. Idleness and boredom lead to the design and experimentation with trouble. At that intellectual level, the library helps to promote peace and safety in the Indian prison establishment.

Prison and its administration is a State subject as it is covered by item 4 under list II in schedule VII of the constitution of India. The management and administration of Prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments and is governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the Prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. Prison establishments in different states comprise several tiers of jails. The most common and standard jail institutions which exist in the states are better known as Central jails, District jails (class I, II, III) & Sub jails. The other types of jail establishments are Women jails, Borstal Schools, Open jails, & Special jails.

In a number of judgments on various aspects of prison administration, the Supreme Court of India has laid down three broad principles

- i. A person in prison does not become a non-person.
- ii. A person in prison is entitled to all human rights within the limitations of imprisonment.
- iii. There is no justification in aggravating the suffering already inherent in the process of incarceration.

Obviously, these principles have serious implications for prison administration. Hence, a thorough restructuring of the prison system is required in terms of the humanization of prison conditions, minimum standards for institutional care,

reorientation of prison staff, reorganization of prison programmes and rationalization of prisons rules and regulations.

No prisoner can be personally subjected to deprivation not necessitated by the fact of incarceration and the sentence of court. All other freedom belong to him – **to read and write**, exercise and recreation, meditation and chant, creative comforts like protection from extreme cold and heat, freedom from indignities like compulsory nudity, forced sodomy and other unbearable vulgarity, movement within the prison campus subject to requirements of discipline and security, the minimum joys of self-expression, to acquire skills and techniques and all other fundamental rights tailored to the limitations of imprisonment”.

4.3.7 Facilities in prison library as per Model Prison Manual:

Model prison manual for the superintendence and management of prisons in India published by Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi, 2003 have clearly mentioned the guidelines for the prison library which states the rights and duties of prisoners. One of his Right is access to information and all legal provisions regulating conditions of detention.

Following facilities in prison library should be provided in India:

- i. Books in the library should cater to the needs of different educational standards, satisfaction of intellectual needs and development of knowledge of the inmates.
- ii. The prison library should be properly equipped with books, magazines, and newspapers which should be issued to the prisoners. Prisoners should be encouraged to develop reading habits.
- iii. A librarian should be employed for the management of books and other reading material. Help of educated prisoners could also be obtained under the supervision of the librarian to run the library. The librarian shall make an arrangement of books on various subjects for satisfying the needs of prisoners. The librarian should keep details of books and periodicals available in the library as per the subject/ title for the use of prisoners and for the information of the Superintendent of Prison.

- iv. Donation of books by N.G.Os should be encouraged and welcomed. Public and Government schools should be encouraged to adopt the educational programmes being run inside the prison for prisoners.

Pamphlets containing the rights, duties, entitlement, discipline and daily routine of a prisoner should be printed and distributed so that a prisoner may follow the 'do's' and 'don'ts' and maintain discipline during his/ her confinement. The provision should be made so that prisoners can make use of the library for their betterment.

Model prison manual for the superintendence and management of prisons in India published by Bureau of Police Research and Development Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India, New Delhi, 2016 added one more facility i.e. a digitalised library with e- learning materials may also be provided, to the extent possible.

4.4 Prison Library System in different States in India –

a) Bihar –

In Bihar prison Manual, the provision of Prison library is mentioned under the head of Welfare of Prisoners. Every Prison shall have a library and a reading room for prisoners with both recreational and instructional book. Both male and female prisoners shall be encouraged to make full use of these facilities. The superintendent shall ensure that separate time slots have been fixed for male and female prisoners to visit the libraries and in each ward the notice of time slot have been put on the notice board. Prison administration may engage educated prisoners to run the library (Bihar prison Manual, 2012)⁸

b) Karnataka

Karnataka state Prisons department provides the Prison library facilities under welfare activities. The department has given the information about the educational facilities with the help of libraries on their website. The inmates who are illiterate are being subjected to literacy drive under the Adult Education Scheme with the help of trained teacher. Prisoners are allowed to continue their education through Open Universities. The central library has opened its branches in respective central prisons (Karnataka Prison Department Website, 2018)⁹.

c) Gujarat-

Libraries are enriched with Good Books and Magazines in the jail. In response to appeal for donating books and magazines for libraries of jails made to various prominent Institutes/ individuals, jail libraries were enriched with 77,131 books and 11,480 magazines up to June 2012, from 29,962 books and 1,706 magazines, as on May 2010. “Kasturbani Kotdiathi” quarterly magazine is being published for female prisoners. ‘Hriday Manthan’ a quarterly magazines for prisoners is being regularly published. A poem book titled as “Karagruh ma Kalarav” containing poems of prisoners was launched by Honourable Jail Minister with financial backing from Gujarat Sahitya Academy. (Gujarat Prison Department Website,2018)¹⁰

d) Kerala –

Kerala state covers the topic under Welfare activities conducted by the Kerala Prison & correctional Services Department. The well-equipped library facilities are provided by the respective department in the state. Kerala also introduced the e-library facility for the prison libraries.

e) Tamil Nadu –

Tamil Nadu state has made provision of libraries for prisoners under the head of reformation of prisoners. The prisoners are provided elementary education through qualified secondary grade teachers in the school.

Higher education is imparted by Distance Education Programme conducted by various universities like Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), Madras University, etc. Prison libraries provide them with relevant study material.

In every prison there is a library with books of moral & educative values. Books are also borrowed from the district library on the loan basis.

Tamil & English Newspapers and magazines are supplied to inculcate reading habit among the inmates. All the newspapers and magazine are subject to censorship. The prisoners are permitted to purchase at their own cost any of the newspaper or magazine of their choice, subject to certain restrictions imposed from time to time by the government.

f) North East States –

In almost all north East states of India, Prisons are having the facility of libraries. The provision of libraries is covered under the head of recreational / welfare facilities. These libraries are provided with all kinds of books as well as educational books.

g) Haryana –

Haryana government has also provided the facility of Prison library like all other jails in India. With the foot forward, the government inaugurated e-library facility at Neemka Jail in Haryana on 9th May 2016 (India Today, 2016)¹¹. The e-library was facilitated by Indian Vision Foundation and G-Fore Group at the jail in Faridabad. The main aim behind this is to provide good education to the inmates, so that when they are released from jail they should be equipped with knowledge. The objective is to enable the inmates to impart skills through different courses like motor winding, AC repair and job oriented courses to make them self employed.

4.5 Maharashtra Prison System – (Maharashtra Prison Department Website, 2017)¹²

The prisons in Maharashtra State are constituted under the Prisons Act 1894. The main purpose of establishing the Prisons is to confine offenders committing offences under the existing laws and previous laws enacted from time to time. It is further implied that offenders are to be isolated for a certain period from general community with a view to ensure security, peace and tranquillity and further to plan a programme of treatment for offenders. The components of treatment may be counselling, guidance, re-education and training. The period of imprisonment should to be utilized for the treatment. Therefore the functions of the Prison Department can be broadly summarized as below:-

- To maintain the prisoners and to administer following Acts Viz.:- (a) The Prisons Act, 1894 (b) The Prisoners Act. 1900 (c) The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950 (d) Borstal Schools Act, 1929 (e) Probation of Offenders Act of 1959 and Habitual Offenders Act, 1959 (f) The Prisoners attendants in court at 1955. (g) The civil Jails Act 1874.

- To study the prisoners in relation to his criminal career and the factors contributing to the development of his criminal career. This study includes the study of socio-economic background of the prisoner, family conditions, modus-operandi, and prisoner's contacts with neighbours, anti social elements, relationship with the family members, community school, and neighbourhood. His experience in society contributes his inclination towards world of crime.
- To prescribe programmes for him with a view to change his behavioural pattern.
- To provide opportunities for training in useful crafts and trades.
- To plan for his post-release rehabilitation.
- To produce prisoners in the court for adjudication (Maharashtra State Prison Department, 2005)

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 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 of 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.

The Prison Department is an independent Department under the administrative control of Home Department of Government of Maharashtra. At present there are 9 Central Prisons, 28 District Prisons/ Jails, 5 Open Prisons, 1 Open colony and 100 Sub-Prisons/ Jails under Maharashtra Prison Department. Prison Department is headed by

the Inspector General of Police (Prison) and it is divided into four regions. Each region is headed by a Deputy Inspector General of Police (Prison).

4.5.1 Hierarchical System of Maharashtra Prison:

There should be unbroken chain of commands from top to bottom in terms of authority and responsibility for carrying out various functions in an organization. This creates dynamism, order and smoothness in the flow of communication. Normally, in Government organizations the flow of communication and command is from top to bottom. The hierarchy of the Maharashtra prison system is as shown below.

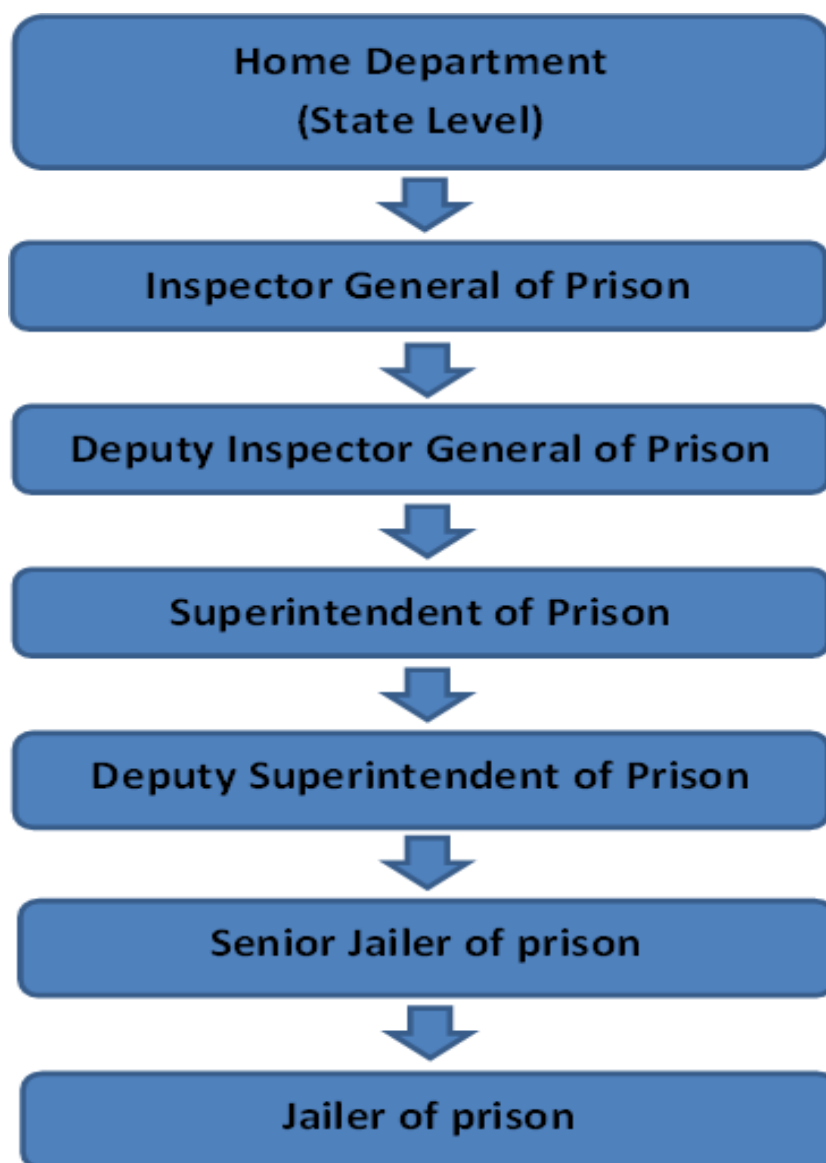


Figure 4.1 Hierarchical Structure of Maharashtra Prison Department

4.5.2 Maharashtra Prison Manual, 1979: (Common wealth Human Rights Initiative, 2010)¹³

Every central and district prison Class I and special prison shall have a library for the use of prisoners free of charge. (Ch. XXXI, Section I, Rule 28)

One copy of newspaper in English or in the regional language or in Hindi shall be supplied at the discretion of the superintendent for every 15 prisoners belonging to Class I category and one for every 20 prisoners of Class II category. (Ch. XXXI, Section I, Rule 29(i,a))

The total number of jails in Maharashtra is the highest in the country i.e. 150 out of 1387 till 2014. The present study is limited to the central jails in the Maharashtra state only. Maharashtra has second highest number of central jails in the country. Madhya Pradesh has 11 central jails and Maharashtra, at the second position has 9 central jails. Maharashtra is on 4th position in the highest capacity of occupancy of prisoners that is 25181. The data is gathered from National Crime Records Bureau. (Prisons Statics India 2014)

4.5.3 Current situation in Maharashtra Central Prison's libraries:

Many of the central jails in Maharashtra were established in British period. Nagpur Central Jail was established in 1864, Amravati Central Jail was established in 1866, Nasik Central Jail was established in 1926, Aurangabad Central Jail was established in 1916. Yerwada (Pune) Central Jail was established in 1829, Kolhapur Central Jail was established in 1990. Thane Central Jail was established in 1857, Arthur Road Central Jail was established in 1925, Taloja Central Jail was established in 2008.

The present condition of prison libraries is at the primary stage where most of the prison libraries do not have any qualified librarian as staff to look after the library. In most of the jails, library is handled by a person called "Guruji" who looks after most of the other related activities such as conducting vocational educational and professional courses.

After completion of research it was found that the prison libraries in Maharashtra are not having proper infrastructure, collection of books, administrative facilities and financial provisions especially for prison libraries. This is discussed in detail with statistics in next chapter of data analysis.

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CHAPTER V

DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Introduction -

In this chapter, the outline of entire research work which is carried out is discussed. Data is collected from the central prisons in relation to the research objective. The result of questionnaires filled by 9 Gurujis and 244 prisoners who are the users of the library facilities is discussed in detail in this chapter. Questionnaire method is used for collecting the data. Before distribution of questionnaires, the purpose & significance of the study was provided to the respondents. Further, assurance was given to the respondents that their identities will not be disclosed anywhere and the data provided by them will be used only for the research purpose. Collected data was then analysed and the results were interpreted. Lastly, suggestions were given based on the findings of the study.

The layout of different methodologies used for the research is given below –

5.2 Research design -

Research define is defined as, “A research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in the manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure”(Kothari, C. R. 2007)¹.

In this research, descriptive research design has been used. Descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or a group. Descriptive research studies are considered with certain predictions, with narration of facts and characteristics concerning individual, group or situation. The aim of descriptive research is to obtain an accurate profile of the people, events or situations. To fulfil the objectives of the research, Researcher has used descriptive research to describe about the concept of prison library, concept of prison system with respect to Maharashtra, current scenario of prison libraries and also about awareness and interest of prisoners in reading different types of books.

5.3 Sampling Design -

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population. It is the act, process, or technique of selecting a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population.

“Sampling method is the process or method of drawing a definite number of individuals, cases or observations from a particular universe, selecting a part of a total group of investigation” – Mildred Parton.

Convenient sampling refers to non-probability sampling technique in which elements from the universe are selected because of their easy accessibility of the researcher. (Ramamurthy, G. C.2011)²

Convenient sampling is a non-probability sampling technique where subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researcher. Non-probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected. Convenient sampling method is used for the study since the accessibility of the prisoners was restricted. The researcher visited central prisons to avail the permission to visit the respective jail and schedule the visit for data collection.

5.4 Sampling Unit

Sampling unit is the element or group of elements selected in the sample. Researcher has considered two sample units for the study.

Sampling unit 1 - Prisoners from different central prisons in Maharashtra

Sampling unit 2 - ‘GURUJI’ (librarian of the central prison)

‘GURUJI’ are the people who are recruited by government to look after and manage the various things for prisoners such as educational facilities, recreational activities such as conducting yoga sessions, arranging different entertainment shows etc. Basically, guruji are the officials who look after the library facilities of prisoners. Hence the term ‘GURUJI’ hereafter will be referred instead of Librarian in the entire research. In fact the guruji’s are not the professionally qualified librarians but they look after the library facilities for prisoners.

Region for Study: The area considered for research is Maharashtra State. Maharashtra has central jails situated in 7 cities only. For the study researcher had surveyed all central prisons in Maharashtra which is situated at Nagpur, Amravati, Pune, Kolhapur, Aurangabad, Nasik and Mumbai. In Mumbai there are 3 central jails which are located at Arthur road, Taloja and Thane.

5.5 Sample size(s):

As per Krejcie & Morgan table, Sample size at 95% confidence level is calculate using

$$s = \frac{X^2 NP (1-P)}{d^2 (N-1) + X^2 P(1-P)}$$

Where

s = required sample size

X²=the table value of chi-square at the **95%** Confidence level =**3.8416**

N= the population size =**670**

P= the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size) = **0.50**

d = the **degree of accuracy** expressed as a proportion (**0.05**)

Sample size was determined as per Krejcie & Morgan at 95% confidence level and the required sample size is 244.

It was a difficult task for the researcher to gather data because of the security purpose, restricted area for the visitors and the schedule of library, availability of number of user at the time of data collections, permission for number of visits to the jail, etc. It was observed by the researcher that even though the population is too high, the number of library users could be less than it. Researcher had to contact Guruji to get a rough idea about the number of users of prison library.

Researcher received the 'Authority Permission letter' and permission was granted to get only 25 to 30 questionnaires filled from each central prison. With this calculation, the expected questionnaires from all the 9 prisons would be around 200 to 275. As per discussion with the Guruji researcher estimated that the response rate might be low,

hence researcher distributed around 60 to 90 questionnaires in each jail and the details are given in the table below:

Table 5.5.1 Sampling size

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	No. of Distributed questionnaires	No. of received questionnaires
1	Taloja	70	28
2	Arthur Road	80	32
3	Thane	80	33
4	Nagpur	90	36
5	Amravati	60	28
6	Nasik	70	29
7	Aurangabad	60	28
8	Yerwada	80	29
9	Kolhapur	80	29
Total		670	272

From the above it is seen that even though the researcher had distributed 60 to 90 questionnaires in each jail, the response rate is almost 50%.

5.6 Data collection–

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data i.e. primary and secondary.

Primary data: These are the data collected for the first time and thus happen to be original in character.

Secondary data: The secondary data are those data which have already been collected by someone else.

In this research both primary and secondary data are collected for the study. Primary data is collected by using questionnaire method and interview method whereas secondary data is collected by already available sources related to the topic.

A questionnaire is an instrument for collecting data which consists of number of questions printed in a definite order on a form. As the researcher wants to conduct a research on “A study on Library Services for the Prisoners in Maharashtra Central

Jails”, it is essential to study and analyse from librarians and prisoners perspective. Hence, researcher had drafted different questionnaire for librarian as well as for prisoner. The distributed questionnaires were also in Marathi by considering the educational qualification and regional language of majority of prisoners. Normally library management is handled by the librarian, but in prison libraries the post is approved for the Gurujis instead of Librarian. Hence as a head of library, the questionnaire was collected from Gurujis of all central prisons.

- Primary data is collected for this study through questionnaires filled by Gurujis and Prisoners and at times Interviews are conducted for Gurujis.
- Secondary data is collected from Documents like manual, gazettes published by Home or state department of government, reference books, web sites, research papers published, journal articles, blogs etc.

The questionnaires filled by Gurujis are taken for research to analyse the present situation of prison libraries. Questionnaire filled by Prisoners are useful to analyse the other conditions like Biblio-therapy impact, its usefulness, improvisation needed etc. The questionnaire for prisoners is given in Annexure II and for Guruji means head of the library in Annexure I.

Researcher has undergone very crucial formalities to collect the data regarding prison libraries. Due to high level of security and restrictions of government norms, the researcher has to take permission from the respective authorities. After getting the permission, researcher has collected data from all the nine central prisons of Maharashtra. Due to the restriction and with due permission researcher distributed limited questionnaires for prisoners and Guruji.

The letters of asking permission and Letters of permission granted letters for the same by various prison authorities are attached for the reference in Annexure IV.

As the study is limited to central prisons in Maharashtra State only, the results are applicable for those Jails only.

The details of the number of questionnaires distributed and the number of questionnaires received are given in table 5.6.1

Table 5.6.1 Data collection details of Maharashtra Central Prisons

Sr No	Location of central Prison	Maximum Capacity	Questionnaire distributed		Questionnaire received	
			Prisoners	Gurujis	Prisoners	Gurujis
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	2124	70	1	28	1
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1074	80	1	32	1
3	Thane	1105	80	1	33	1
4	Nagpur	1840	90	1	36	1
5	Amravati	973	60	1	28	1
6	Nasik	1650	70	1	29	1
7	Aurangabad	800	60	1	28	1
8	Yerwada (Pune)	2449	80	3	29	1
9	Kolhapur	1725	80	1	29	1
Total		13740	670	11	272	9

670 questionnaires were distributed to prisoners and 11 questionnaires to Gurujis as each central prison library has only one Guruji appointed except Yerwada where three Gurujis are appointed. From the total, 272 questionnaires were received from all central prisons. After sorting the 28 incomplete questionnaires, 244 were selected for the research.

5.7 Data Analysis: Data analysis is the process of evaluating data using analytical and statistical tools to discover useful information and aid in decision making. In this research data is analysed using tables, frequencies and percentages.

5.8 Descriptive Statistics -

This section is discussed as **part I for Prisoners** and **part II for Librarian (Guruji)**

Part I - Descriptive Statistics for Prisoners:

Part I discusses the descriptive Statistics for Prisoners of Maharashtra Central Prisons. The data analysis in part I helped to understand the services provided by libraries in all the central prisons, prisoner's demands and opinions for library, etc. This could be used for further improvements in library and its services for the users.

Part II - Descriptive Statistics for Librarians (Gurujis):

Part II discusses the descriptive Statistics for Librarian of Prison (Guruji). The data analysis in part II helped to understand the present status of libraries in all the central prisons, demands and suggestions for improvements in library and related services, etc. This could be considered for further improvement in library and its services for the users.

Part I: Descriptive Statistics for Prisoners

Prisoner is the only user of the prison library who can be benefitted. The motive behind prison libraries is to educate the prisoners in various ways so that they can live post imprisonment life normally in all the ways.

Here the samples are the Maharashtra central prison library users which are called as prisoner in further research.

The questions are asked to the prisoners to analyse the present condition of the libraries, their expectations from libraries, area of library which needs improvement, additional services to be provided in the library, etc. It also analyses the thoughts of prisoners about prison libraries, their psychology about the books and its usages with respect of demographical factors like age, gender, etc.

5.8.1 Demographical Details of Prisoners:

The demographic details like age and gender of prisoners will give the basic information about the prisoners. These details will help in analysing the age group and gender of prisoners.

Table 5.8.1 (A) Age group of Maharashtra Central Prisoners**(Percentage given within bracket)**

Sr No	Name of Prison	Age Group						Respondents
		18-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	Above 70	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	20 (80.00)	4 (16.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	17 (68.00)	6 (24.00)	2 (8.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	17 (60.71)	4 (14.28)	5 (17.85)	0 (0)	2 (7.14)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	6 (19.35)	8 (25.80)	10 (32.25)	6 (19.35)	1 (3.22)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	8 (32.00)	13 (52.00)	4 (16.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	11 (40.74)	10 (37.03)	6 (22.22)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	10 (40.00)	9 (36.00)	5 (20.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	9 (36.00)	11 (44.00)	3 (12.00)	2 (8.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	10 (30.30)	11 (33.33)	6 (18.18)	3 (9.09)	2 (6.06)	1 (3.03)	33 (100)
Total		108 (44.26)	76 (31.14)	42 (17.21)	12 (4.91)	5 (2.04)	1 (0.40)	244 (100)

Out of the total prisoners surveyed 44.26% prisoners are from age group 18-30, 31.14% prisoners belong to age group 31-40, 17.21% prisoners are from age group 41-50 whereas 4.91% belong to age group 51-60 and 2% are from age group 61-70. This shows that 75.4% prisoners in Maharashtra central prisons belong to age group 18-40 who are considered as youth and working force. This is alarming state for working population as well as for the country having large number of youth as the population in the world.

Table 5.8.1(B) Gender of Maharashtra Central Prisoners**(Percentage given within bracket)**

Sr No	Name of Prison	Gender		Respondents
		Male	Female	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	28 (100.00)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	25 (80.64)	6 (19.36)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)

6	Nasik	21 (77.78)	6 (22.22)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	25 (100)	0 (0)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	33 (100)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		232 (95.08)	12 (4.91)	244 (100)

Out of the total prisoners surveyed, 95% prisoners are male and 4.91% are female. This shows that maximum prisoners in Maharashtra central prisons are males. (Female prisoners' feedback is received from two prisons only.)

This shows that Crime tendency in male is very high as compared with females.

5.8.2 Education of Prisoners:

This question will help to study the relation between education and crime and to understand whether educated people are involved less in crime.

Table 5.8.2: Education of Maharashtra central Prisoners
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Education								Respondents
		Primary (1-7)	Secondary 8-10	Higher Secondary	Under Graduate	Graduate	Post Graduate	Doctorate	Post Doctorate	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	7 (28.00)	10 (40.00)	4 (16.00)	0 (0)	3 (12.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	0 (0)	5 (20.00)	8 (32.00)	4 (16.00)	7 (28.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	3 (10.71)	10 (35.71)	8 (28.57)	1 (3.57)	5 (17.86)	1 (3.57)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	6 (19.35)	11 (35.48)	1 (3.23)	5 (16.13)	8 (25.81)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	1 (4.00)	7 (28.00)	5 (20.00)	4 (16.00)	5 (20.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	4 (14.81)	6 (22.22)	6 (22.22)	6 (22.22)	4 (14.80)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (3.70)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	2 (8.00)	8 (32.00)	4 (16.00)	7 (28.00)	1 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	4 (16.00)	13 (52.00)	3 (12.00)	4 (16.00)	0 (0)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	3 (9.09)	5 (15.15)	8 (24.24)	5 (15.15)	9 (27.27)	2 (6.06)	1 (3.03)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		30 (12.29)	75 (30.73)	47 (19.26)	36 (14.75)	42 (17.21)	12 (4.91)	1 (0.40)	1 (0.40)	244 (100)

Amongst all the prisoners, 12.29% prisoners have completed their Primary education i.e. till 7th standard, 30.73% have taken secondary standard education. 19.26% have completed higher secondary education, 14.75% prisoners are under graduates, 17% are graduates, 4.91% are post graduates and only 1% prisoners are doctorate and post doctorate.

It shows that 62% prisoners in Maharashtra Central prisons' have completed at least higher secondary standard or less.

On other hand, the above data also shows that, crime rate is very low among the post graduates and highly educated people. According to this it can be concluded that education reduces the tendency of crime.

5.8.3 Offences Committed by Prisoners:

The prisoners punished for long time or life time are specially shifted to central jails. This question is asked to analyze and to understand the type of crimes which were made in large numbers

Table 5.8.3: Offences Committed by Maharashtra Central Prisoners
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No	Name of Prison	Offences Committed by Prisoner									Total
		Murder /Homicide	Attempt to Murder/ Injury	Kidnapping/ Wrongfully Restraint	Atrocities against Women	Robbery /Dacoity/ Theft/ Burglary	Docu-mentary Offences	Black-mail	MOCCA	Under NDPS Act	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	11	2	0	3	8	1	0	0	0	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	17	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	25 (100)
3	Thane	12	4	2	4	0	2	3	0	1	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	25	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	31 (100)
5	Amravati	19	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	25 (100)
6	Nasik	14	1	1	7	0	1	2	0	1	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	21	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	17	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	0	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	28	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	33 (100)
	Total	164 (67.21)	9 (3.68)	9 (3.68)	29 (11.88)	16 (6.55)	7 (2.86)	6 (2.45)	2 (0.82)	2 (0.82)	244 (100)

The above data shows that 67.21% crime is of murder or homicide which is highest followed by atrocities against women which is 11.88% which is second highest.

The prisoners who have committed serious crime of murder and homicide are the leading group in the jails punished for long term. This is followed by atrocities against women and dacoit/robbery, theft and burglary. The atrocities on women like harassment for dowry and other reasons such as rape and abetment to commit suicide is the leading crime. Other offences are NDPS(Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances), MOCCA, Kidnapping/ Wrongful Restraint, Blackmail and documentary forges.

5.8.4 Number of Years in the Prison:

Following data provides the time period spent by prisoners in central jail so as to understand whether prison library is used by the prisoners for long time.

Table 5.8.4: Years of imprisonment in Maharashtra Central Prisoners
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Years in Prison					Respondents
		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	24 (96.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	28 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	13 (41.93)	10 (32.26)	8 (25.81)	0 (0)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	12 (48.00)	7 (28.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0)	3 (12.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	16 (59.26)	11 (40.74)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	18 (72.00)	4 (16.00)	2 (8.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	18 (72.00)	5 (20.00)	2 (8.00)	0 (8.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	13 (39.39)	17 (51.52)	3 (9.09)	0 (0)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		167 (68.44)	54 (22.13)	18 (7.37)	2 (0.81)	3 (1.22)	244 (100)

68.44% of the prisoners are spending the time of less than 5 years in prison, 22.13% prisoners spend time between 6 to 10 years, 7.37% are between 11 to 15 years, very

few of them spend time between 16 to 20 years, whereas only 1.22% spend time above 20. It shows that maximum prisoners in Maharashtra central prisons are staying for a period of less than 5 years.

As 68.44 % prisoners have spent less than 5 years in the prisons and have a long time of their imprisonment. They can avail the library facility and can also take education. Education helps them not only to build their career but also to develop their personalities in a better way and also in terms of good behaviour, which leads in reducing imprisonment period also.

5.8.5 Day to Day work and Leisure Time Schedule:

All the Maharashtra central prisons follow same schedule for prisoners. This question is asked by researcher to understand that the user's leisure time schedule, time and discipline management and different activities for prisoners and to analyse the utilization of spare time by prisoners.

Table 5.8.5 (A) Day To Day work schedule of Prisoners

Time	5.30am - 8.00am	8.00am - 11.00am	11.00am - 12.00pm	12.00pm - 4.00pm	4.00pm - 5.00pm	5.00pm - 6.30pm	6.30pm – 8.30pm	8.30pm - 9.00pm	9.00pm- 5.30am
Particulars	Morning daily routine & Yoga	Work	Lunch	Work	Collection of Bhatta	Distribution of Dinner	watching TV	Dinner	Rest

All the prisons follow the above schedule. Prisoners carry out their morning daily routine, exercise & Yoga during 5.30-8.00am, between 8.00-11.00am they do the assigned work and after this they have lunch time between 11.00-12.00 PM. Post lunch, the second session starts with assigned work during 12.00-4.00pm, followed by Bhatta (remuneration) collection between 4.00-5.00pm. Time is reserved for relaxing & entertainment like watching TV from 6.30-8.30pm. The day ends with dinner from 8.30-9.00pm followed by rest period. Even though there is a provision for prisoners' recreational facilities through education and other ways, no separate time slot is reserved for this in the schedule. If the prisoners want to use library facilities they have to manage the time from the schedule itself.

Table 5.8.5(B) Schedule of Leisure Time followed in Maharashtra Central Prisons

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Schedule of Leisure Time			
		Conversation	Reading of Newspaper/magazine/book	Watching TV	Others
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	21 (84.00)	23 (92.00)	9 (36.00)	3 (12)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	16 (64.00)	23 (92.00)	19 (76.00)	8 (32.00)
3	Thane	1 (3.57)	27 (96.43)	0 (0)	0 (0)
4	Nagpur	13 (41.93)	25 (80.65)	24 (77.42)	12 (38.71)
5	Amravati	17 (68.00)	24 (96.00)	18 (72.00)	11 (44.00)
6	Nasik	17 (62.96)	24 (88.89)	19 (70.37)	16 (59.26)
7	Aurangabad	14 (56.00)	24 (96.00)	19 (76.00)	6 (24.00)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	15 (60.00)	25 (100.00)	16 (64.00)	7 (28.00)
9	Kolhapur	24 (72.73)	33 (100)	27 (81.82)	10 (30.30)
	Total	138 (56.55)	228 (93.44)	151 (61.88)	73 (29.91)

Amongst the surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners, 93.44% prisoners gave first preference for reading newspapers/magazines/books, the second preference for the prisoner was to watch TV with 61.88%. 56.55% of gave the third preference to do conversations with fellow prisoners during free time and 29.91% of the prisoners take rest, do personal work like cleaning stuff, meditation or yoga or prayers, do writing or invest time in hobbies etc.

Researcher analyse that even though 93.44% prisoners give first preference to reading, there is no separate time slot provided to use library. By providing a separate time in the schedule for Library, a good collection and interesting books and magazines, arranging various motivational programmes like guest lectures, reading sessions etc. can motivate the prisoners to use library facilities. This can convert the preference priorities to reading and in turn using library facilities at its best.

5.8.6 Use of Library before Imprisonment:

The question is to understand the number of inmates using library before imprisonment. This analysis will help to understand the intensity of the interested

persons in reading or studying. This will give the clear idea about the efforts to be taken by the librarian and also to spread awareness about bibliotherapy.

Table 5.8.6: Library used before Imprisonment by Maharashtra Central Prisoners

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Use of Library before imprisonment		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	6 (24.00)	19 (76.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	18 (72.00)	7 (28.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	23 (82.14)	5 (17.86)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	12 (38.71)	19 (61.29)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	9 (33.33)	18 (66.67)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	14 (56.00)	11 (44.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	11 (44.00)	14 (56.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	21 (63.64)	12 (36.36)	33 (100)
	Total	126 (51.63)	118 (48.36)	244 (100)

Out of total, 51.63% prisoners used library before imprisonment and 48.36% prisoners have not used any library. Almost all of the prisoners are educated then to half of the prisoners have not used library before imprisonment. The reason for not using library may be unavailability of library, unawareness about library or mostly lack of interest. This increases the responsibility of libraries to motivate the maximum number of prisoners to use library.

5.8.7 Information about Prison Library:

Library plays a very important role in introducing the prison libraries to each and every prisoner and also to encourage them to use library for the betterment. This analysis can help the researcher to understand the active role of libraries.

Table 5.8.7: Information about Prison Libraries to Maharashtra Central Prisoners

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Information about Previous Library		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	17 (68.00)	8 (32.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	28 (100.00)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	31 (100.00)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	20 (74.07)	7 (25.93)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	33 (100)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		223 (91.39)	21 (8.61)	244 (100)

Out of total surveyed Maharashtra central prisons, 91.39% of prisoners know about the prison library and 8.61% of surveyed Maharashtra prisoners have no information about prison library.

To create awareness about the prison library, Library can arrange the introductory session for prisoners by providing the information about library facilities and services. This will make all the prisoners aware about prison library.

5.8.8 Information about books available in Prison Library:

To inform only about prison library to users is not enough but the detail information about the library collections likes books, journal, magazines, CDs/DVDs, manuals, programs handled by them etc. is equally important.

Table 5.8.8: Information about books available in Prison Libraries of Maharashtra Central Prisons

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Information of books in Prison Library		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	8 (32.00)	17 (68.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	13 (46.42)	15 (53.57)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	10 (32.25)	21 (67.75)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	9 (36.00)	16 (64.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	11 (40.74)	16 (59.25)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	8 (32.00)	17 (68.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	11 (44.00)	14 (56.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	10 (30.30)	23 (69.69)	33 (100)
Total		92 (37.70)	152 (62.30)	244 (100)

Out of total, 62.30% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners do not know about the information books available in prison library, 37.70% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners know on the information of books available in Prison library.

Libraries can conduct an orientation session about the libraries and its services to the prisoners in regular basis.

5.8.9 Interest in book reading:

The number of prisoners is high in each prison, hence it is important to understand the number of users of prison library. This information will help to understand the number of prisoners having interest in reading book and also to motivate and develop interest amongst the prisoners who do not like reading.

Table 5.8.9: Interest in book reading of Maharashtra Central Prisoners

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Interest in Book Reading		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	24 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	22 (88.00)	3 (12.00)	25 (100)

3	Thane	27 (96.43)	1 (3.57)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	31 (100.00)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	27 (100.00)	0 (0)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	24 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	33 (100)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		234 (95.90)	10 (4.10)	244 (100)

Out of total, 95.90% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners like and enjoy reading books whereas 4.10% prisoners don't like reading books. It shows the need of awareness about books, reading and its importance among the prisoners.

5.8.10 Books read till now:

This question is to verify the truth and cross check the above information received. By understanding the number of books read by the prisoners, it will help to know the use of library before imprisonment and during imprisonment.

Table 5.8.10: Books read till now using Maharashtra Central Prisons
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Books Read till Now by Prisoners						Respondents
		0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	18 (72.00)	4 (16.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	16 (64.00)	5 (20.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (4.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	23 (82.14)	3 (10.71)	2 (7.14)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	5 (16.13)	8 (25.81)	4 (12.90)	3 (9.68)	5 (16.13)	6 (19.35)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	5 (20.00)	4 (16.00)	1 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0)	12 (48.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	6 (22.22)	4 (14.81)	3 (11.11)	1 (3.70)	2 (7.41)	11 (40.74)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	10 (40.00)	4 (16.00)	2 (8.00)	1 (4.00)	3 (12.00)	5 (20.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	10 (40.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4.00)	11 (44.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	5 (15.15)	3 (9.09)	5 (15.15)	0 (0)	2 (6.06)	18 (54.55)	33 (100)
Total		98 (40.16)	38 (15.57)	19 (7.78)	10 (4.09)	14 (5.73)	65 (26.63)	244 (100)

Out of all surveyed Maharashtra central prison library users, 40.16% of users have read less than 10 books, 15.57% of users have read 11-20 books, 7.78 % of users are those who read 21-30 books, 4.09% of users are those who read 31-40 books, 5.73% of users are those who read 41-50, 26.63% of users are those who read above 50 books.

From this it is clear that most of the users have read 10 or less than 10 books, so library can motivate the prisoners to read more and more books.

5.8.11 Freedom to select Books as per choice:

The answer will help researcher to analyse the services provided by the surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries. It clarifies about the provision of freedom to select the books directly from collection as per choice or not.

Table 5.8.11: Freedom to select Books as per choice in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Name of Prison	Freedom to select Books as per choice		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	11 (44.00)	14 (56.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	11 (39.28)	17 (60.71)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	12 (38.71)	19 (61.29)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	9 (36.00)	16 (64.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	11 (48.14)	16 (59.26)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	5 (20.00)	20 (80.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	14 (42.43)	19 (57.57)	33 (100)
Total		97 (39.75)	147 (60.24)	244 (100)

Out of total surveyed prisoners,39.75% prisoners said that they have freedom to select books as per their choice, whereas 60.24% prisoners disagree with it. As per their opinion they don't have freedom to select books of their choice from library and the offered books are repeated.

As compared to other jails surveyed, Yerwada jail shows variation in the data. Only 20% of the prisoners say they have freedom to select books as per their choice, whereas 80.00% prisoners disagree with it. The reason is that Yerwada jail do not follow open access system to issue books, they follow cart system in which the prisoner have to select books from the cart containing limited number of books.

Freedom to select books from library as per choice motivates the prisoners to use the library and they also get to know about all the available books in the library.

5.8.12 Relation between book reading habit and psychological condition Improvement:

It is very important to understand the psychology of prisoners about reading habit

If the prisoners believe that reading books can help in improving their psychological condition, then Bibliotherapy can help them to a great extent.

Table 5.8.12: Opinion about Relation between book reading habit and psychological condition Improvement of Maharashtra Central Prisoners

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Relation Between Book Reading Habit And Psychological Condition improvement		Respondents
		Yes	Can't Say	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	20 (80.00)	5 (20.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	28 (100.00)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	31 (100.00)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	24 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	26 (96.30)	1 (3.70)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	24 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	33 (100.00)	0 (0)	33 (100)
	Total	234 (95.90)	10 (4.09)	244 (100)

Out of total prisoners surveyed 95.90% prisoners agree that their psychological condition has improved by reading books whereas only 4.09% of prisoners say that they are not able to describe it.

It shows that almost all prisoners think that books improve their psychological condition. Such prisoners should be motivated to read books by adding more and good collection of books in library, arranging motivational speeches, guest lectures, etc. Use of Audio Visual Media can help the sessions to make it more interesting.

5.8.13 Reading Preference:

To purchase new books, to lend or borrow through interlibrary loan or public library depends upon the requirement for the books in the library. To understand this requirement of the library, the interest of the prisoners for specific book type or topic should be understood first.

Table 5.8.13: Book Reading Preferences of Maharashtra Central Prisoners
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Preference of Book type						
		Religious	Novel	Historical	Biographical	Drama	Child Literature	Other
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	15	20	6	8	3	4	2
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	11	14	12	13	10	9	3
3	Thane	18	9	3	0	0	0	0
4	Nagpur	23	20	14	7	7	4	1
5	Amravati	16	17	15	16	8	7	11
6	Nasik	23	16	19	11	8	7	12
7	Aurangabad	19	16	16	10	7	10	6
8	Yerwada (Pune)	17	19	18	13	5	3	8
9	Kolhapur	28	21	25	22	12	11	12
	Total	170 (69.67)	152 (62.29)	128 (52.45)	100 (40.98)	60 (24.59)	55 (22.54)	55 (22.54)

69.67% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners gave first preference to read Religious Books, 62.29% prisoners prefer to read Novel i.e. second preference, Third preference i.e. 52.45%. prisoners like to read Historical books, 40.98% of prisoners like to read Biographical books, 24.59% prisoners like to read Drama Books, 22.54% prisoners like to read Child Literature and 22.54% of surveyed prisoners read other types of books.

From the above it is clear that 60 to 70% prisoners like to read religious books and novels in majority, 40 to 55% prisoners like to read historical and biographical books whereas 20 to 25% like to read drama books and child literature. Hence library can decide upon the collection of books as per the preference.

5.8.14 Favourite book

The reason behind asking this question was to check the reality about the books been read, usage of library, etc. The question was to understand the number of books read and also the name of the books read. Hence, was open ended question was also asked where the prisoners have to mention about their favourite books. This helped to analyse the facts as well as the interested 'Book Type' of the prisoners.

Table 5.8.14: Favourite books of Prisoners Maharashtra Central Prisons
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Number of favourite books			Respondents
		0-5	6-10	11-20	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
3	Thane	28 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	31 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	24 (96.00)	1 (4.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	26 (96.30)	1 (3.70)	0 (0)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	25 (100.00)	0 (0)	0 (0)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	23 (92.00)	2 (8.00)	0 (0)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	30 (90.91)	3 (9.09)	0 (0)	33 (100)
Total		237 (97.13)	7 (2.87)	0 (0.00)	244 (100)

This shows that prisoners have written names of their favourite books. But 97.13% of prisoners mentioned only 1-5 favourite books' names and remaining 2.45% mentioned 6-10 names.

The mentioned books mostly include religious, biographical, spiritual books as well as well-known novels like Yayati, Mrutyunjay, etc. **The list is provided in Annexure III.**

5.8.15 Improvement in educational qualification during imprisonment:

After completion of imprisonment to lead a social life and survive like a common citizen is very difficult for prisoners. To overcome this, prisoners can get education during the period of their life in prison so that they earn money after their imprisonment to lead a normal life. Such education can be any degree, professional courses or any certificate courses which will open job opportunities after imprisonment. Now a day's Open universities offer many job oriented courses. Many corporate companies and NGOs are working together.

Table 5.8.15: Improvement in educational qualification of Maharashtra Central Prisoners during imprisonment

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Improvement in educational Qualification after imprisonment		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	9 (36.00)	16 (64.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	17 (68.00)	8 (32.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	26 (92.86)	2 (7.14)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	23 (74.19)	8 (25.81)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	22 (88.00)	3 (12.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	25 (92.59)	2 (7.41)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	17 (68.00)	8 (32.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	14 (56.00)	11 (44.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	25 (75.76)	8 (24.24)	33 (100)
	Total	178 (72.95)	66 (27.04)	244 (100)

Out of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners, 72.95% of them have improved their educational qualification during imprisonment. The prisoners who have completed their higher secondary education are continuing with graduation degree, and graduate prisoners are completing their post-graduation. 27.04% of surveyed Maharashtra prisoners haven't done any improvement in their education after imprisonment.

Awareness as well as motivational sessions on 'importance of education' may help to convert 27% prisoners to continue their education with suitable professional courses. This will help them to earn and survive after imprisonment.

5.8.16 Professional courses completed during Imprisonment:

Rehabilitation of prisoners is the major issue and to overcome this issue, prisoners can avail the facility of professional course provided by open universities with the help of prison libraries during imprisonment and become self-employed when they are released from the jail. The following information is to understand the number prisoners who have availed facility to improve their professional skills.

Table 5.8.16: Professional courses completed in imprisonment by prisoners of Maharashtra Central Prisons after imprisonment

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Completion of Professional course after imprisonment		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	0 (0)	25 (100.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	8 (32.00)	17 (68.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	0 (0)	28 (100.00)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	22 (70.96)	9 (29.03)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	10 (37.04)	17 (62.96)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	7 (28.00)	18 (72.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	0 (0)	33 (100)	33 (100)
Total		77 (31.56)	167 (68.44)	244 (100)

31.56% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison users completed some Professional Course during imprisonment whereas 68.44% of surveyed Maharashtra prisoners haven't completed any Professional Course during imprisonment.

During the interview with guruji it was understood that that Taloja, Thane & Kolhapur don't provide any professional courses. They only provide the educational courses.

This data shows that there is a need to aware the prisoners about the different professional course and its importance. Professional courses such as AC & mobile repairing, designing, crafting, carpentry, welding, etc. will help them for faster rehabilitation.

5.8.17 Library Services:

Generally library provides various services to its users, but in prison library the service is limited to only issue of book for prisoners. This question is to understand services expected by the prisoners through library.

Table 5.8.17: Library Services supposed to be offered for Maharashtra Central Prisoner

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Library Services					
		Book Reading Hour	Book Exhibition	Discussion on Book read	Information from Film	Yoga	Music
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	11	4	4	13	14	16
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	2	8	14	12	12	8
3	Thane	1	1	1	0	25	1
4	Nagpur	9	7	8	11	24	25
5	Amravati	16	7	12	11	15	18
6	Nasik	18	7	8	13	19	23
7	Aurangabad	17	6	8	14	12	15
8	Yerwada (Pune)	9	7	10	8	18	11
9	Kolhapur	15	12	17	18	25	24
Total		98 (40.16)	59 (24.18)	82 (33.60)	99 (40.57)	164 (67.21)	141 (57.78)

Out of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners, 67% prisoners prefer the yoga session as the most favourite service to be offered by Prison library. It is followed by music with 58%. Book reading hour services in library and information from films are

preferred at same level with 40%. Discussion on book reading is preferred by 33% prisoners. Book Exhibition service is the least preferred service.

Prisoners have mentioned their service choices from the prison library. Libraries should offer the unavailable services accordingly, so that it will help to improve their mental as well as physical strength.

5.8.18 Problems faced while issuing of Books:

Researcher asked this question to understand the problems faced by prisoners while issuing book at library so that accordingly the required suggestions can be given.

Table 5.8.18: Problem faced while issuing of Books in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Problems faced while issuing of Books		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	18 (72.00)	7 (28.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	19 (76.00)	16 (24.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	5 (17.86)	23 (82.14)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	5 (16.13)	26 (83.87)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	13 (48.15)	14 (51.85)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	10 (40.00)	15 (60.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	4 (16.00)	21 (84.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	13 (39.39)	20 (60.61)	33 (100)
Total		99 (40.57)	145 (59.42)	244 (100)

59% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners said that they don't face any problem while issuing of book on other side 41% prisoners of the prisons said that they face problems while issuing the books.

While interviewing it was found that because of unavailability of catalogue, non-availability of books, difference in the library timing and prisoners leisure time, etc. problems are faced while issuing the books.

5.8.19 Availability of Books of choice in library:

This question will help to analyse the demand of books by prisoners and the required book supply by prison library.

Table 5.8.19: Availability of required books in Maharashtra Central Prisons Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Availability of required books		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	5 (20.00)	20 (80.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	1 (3.57)	27 (96.43)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	1 (3.23)	30 (96.87)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	5 (20.00)	20 (80.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	10 (37.04)	17 (62.96)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	5 (20.00)	20 (80.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	9 (36.00)	16 (64.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	17 (51.52)	16 (48.48)	33 (100)
	Total	68 (27.86)	176 (72.13)	244 (100)

Only few i.e. 27.86% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison library users agree that they get books as per their requirement from the prison library and majority i.e. 72.13% library users of the prisons disagree that they do not get books from library as per their choice. As the prisoners are residing in the jail from many years, they are facing the problem of unavailability of books due to less number of books or repetition of books. Due to limited collection, they have also limited choice of books, magazines, journals etc.

This shows the prior need to analyse the requirement of books by prisoners and include the new and varied collection of books in prison libraries.

5.8.20 Satisfaction about library services:

Even though all libraries provide services to the prisoners, it is very much important to understand the satisfaction level of the users so as to help the library to serve better.

Table 5.8.20: Satisfaction about Library Services of Maharashtra Central Prisons

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Satisfaction about library Services		Respondents
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	13 (52.00)	12 (48.00)	25 (100)
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	14 (56.00)	11 (44.00)	25 (100)
3	Thane	13 (46.42)	15 (53.57)	28 (100)
4	Nagpur	10 (32.25)	21 (67.74)	31 (100)
5	Amravati	15 (60.00)	10 (40.00)	25 (100)
6	Nasik	11 (40.74)	16 (59.25)	27 (100)
7	Aurangabad	12 (48.00)	13 (52.00)	25 (100)
8	Yerwada (Pune)	11 (44.00)	14 (56.00)	25 (100)
9	Kolhapur	16 (48.48)	17 (51.52)	33 (100)
Total		115 (47.13)	129 (52.86)	244 (100)

From the research it was found that from the total prisoners surveyed 47.13% prisoners are satisfied with the current services offered by prison libraries whereas 52.86% of prisoners said the services are not of satisfactory level which shows the need of improvisation in library services.

During the interview it was observed that the basic reason behind the dissatisfaction is limited number of books collection, lack of information about the library and its services, etc.

5.8.21 Additional services required to be offered in Prison library:

This question is to understand the expected additional services required by the prisoners. The information may help the library to increase its services as per the demand of the users.

Table 5.8.21: Additional services required to be offered in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Additional Services required to be offered in Prison Library			
		Add More Books	Different Programme	Have Librarian	News Paper Reading
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	24	0	25	0
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	25	0	25	0
3	Thane	26	0	28	3
4	Nagpur	31	0	31	0
5	Amravati	25	0	25	0
6	Nasik	27	2	27	0
7	Aurangabad	25	2	25	0
8	Yerwada (Pune)	22	10	15	1
9	Kolhapur	33	7	32	1
Total		237 (97.13)	21 (8.60)	232 (95.08)	5 (0.20)

Inclusion of more number of books in the library and library with a librarian is the attraction of majority of users of prison library. That is 97% of users need more number of books as well as 95.08 users prefer to have a librarian to guide them for the use of books. And only few i.e. 8.60% prefer different type of programmes.

As the previous analysis shows that majority of prisoners are not satisfied with the library services provided. This information provides the solution that there should be a librarian in the prison library as well as prison library should have more number of books for the users.

5.8.22 Opinions about Prison Library:

This analysis gives the output for the prison library, its services and all work done for the users.

Table 5.8.22: Opinion of prisoners about Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr No	Name of Prison	Opinions about Prison Library		
		Add More Books	Issue More Books	Maintain Catalogue
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	22	0	11
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	25	0	5
3	Thane	25	0	13
4	Nagpur	28	0	3
5	Amravati	24	0	5
6	Nasik	26	0	8
7	Aurangabad	25	0	9
8	Yerwada (Pune)	23	6	4
9	Kolhapur	32	3	2
Total		230 (94.26)	9 (3.68)	60 (24.59)

94% Maharashtra central prisoners has preferred to have more number of books in the library, whereas 24% prisoners prefer to have informative catalogue in library and 4% prisoners prefer to issue more books for reading.

5.8.23 Hypothesis Testing–

Table 5.8.23: Hypothesis H-I Testing
(Percentage given within bracket)

Question	Reference Table Number	Percentage	
		Yes	No
Information of books in Prison Library	4.8.8	92 (37.70)	152 (62.30)
Freedom to select Books as per choice	4.8.11	97 (39.75)	147 (60.24)
Completion of Professional course after imprisonment	4.8.16	77 (31.56)	167 (68.44)
Problems faced while issuing of Books	4.8.18	99 (40.57)	145 (59.42)
Availability of required books	4.8.19	68 (27.86)	176 (72.13)
Satisfaction about library Services	4.8.20	115 (47.13)	129 (52.86)

The first hypothesis for the research is as follows:

H-I Library Services provided in Maharashtra central jails are not sufficient and satisfactory.

To prove this hypothesis, researcher has presented the above summary table 5.8.23. The table presents the dissatisfaction level of the prisoners with respect to different aspects of library.

The table shows that -

- 62% of the Maharashtra state prison library users are unaware about the Information of collection of books available in the respective libraries.
- 60% library users disagree to have freedom for selection of books.
- 59% of the users face problem while issuing the books
- 72% of the users agree that they number of books available in central prison libraries are limited due to which the books are repeated while issuing.
- The professional courses offered by the libraries are dissatisfactory.
- 52% are not satisfied with the current prison library services.

The data analysis of the above points proves that the hypothesis that “**Library Services provided in Maharashtra central jails are not sufficient and satisfactory**” is accepted.

Part II: Descriptive Statistics for Librarian of Prison (Guruji)

The Gurujis are the authorised person of the library. The feedback provided by the gurujis is also very important along with the feedback of the prisoners. The questions asked them to analyse the conditions of Prison libraries, respective growth till date, specific areas which needs improvement by respective authorities, etc. By analysing the information provided by the gurujis, suggestions are given which may be helpful to enhance the prison library facilities and to bring a positive change in the prisoner's lives.

Each Central prison has one or more gurujis appointed and for the research the information is collected by one of the guruji as a representative. Hence, 9 gurujis are taken as sample size and data is collected using questionnaire method.

5.8.24 Separate Building:

Table 5.8.24: Separate Building and Area of Maharashtra Central Prison Library

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Separate Building		Area of Library (Sq. ft.)
		Yes	No	
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)		1	800
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1		200
3	Thane	1		150
4	Nagpur	1		360
5	Amravati		1	500
6	Nasik	1		3000
7	Aurangabad	1		200
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1		1200
9	Kolhapur	1		800
Total		7(77.77)	2(22.23)	-

78% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisons have separate building for prison library whereas 22% prisons don't have separate building but is situated in same building.

Nasik and Yerwada have largest prison library area as compared to other prison libraries. Prisons with less area have all the sections like circulation, reference, reading, computers merged with stack area only. Even though Taloja & Amravati Central Prisons don't have separate buildings for library; they both have 800 & 500 Sq. Ft. Area respectively for library purpose.

5.8.25 Details about Gurujis:

Gurujis are appointed by government who act as librarian in prison library.

A) Education -

Librarian is the head of any library. As per the norms the qualification of the candidate should be atleast Bachelor of Library Science (B.Lib). This question helps to understand about the educational background of the librarian.

Table 5.8.25 (A) – Education Details of Gurujis of Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Education		
		Graduate	Graduate & D.Ed	Post Graduate
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)			1
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)			1
3	Thane		1	
4	Nagpur			1
5	Amravati			1
6	Nasik	1		
7	Aurangabad		1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)			1
9	Kolhapur			1
Total		1 (11.11)	2 (22.22)	6 (66.66)

From the above data it is found that none of gurujis have the qualification as per the norms prescribed. 11% gurujis are only graduates, 22% gurujis are graduate along with Degree of education (D.Ed) and remaining 67% gurujis are post graduate. Government has to appoint the professional librarians in all prison libraries so that the libraries can work effectively.

B) Experience -

Data provides the details of the number of experience of the gurujis

Table 5.8.25 (B) – Experience Details of Gurujis of Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Experience		
		0-5 Yrs	6-10 Yrs	Above 10 Yrs
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1		
2	Arthur Road(Mumbai)		1	
3	Thane	1		
4	Nagpur			1
5	Amravati	1		
6	Nasik		1	
7	Aurangabad		1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)			1
9	Kolhapur		1	
Total		3 (33.33)	4 (44.44)	2 (22.22)

Out of the total prison libraries only 22% of gurus who are looking after the library services have experience more than 10 years whereas 45 % of them have experience of less than 10 years, 33% gurus are having experience of less than 5 years.

C) Approved Post -

As per the guidelines of International Federation of Libraries Association and Institutions (IFLA,2005)³, Prisons libraries regardless of size should be supervised by a professional Librarian with the necessary qualification and skills obtained through a university degree in Library Information Science or equivalent Library school diploma.

Table 5.8.25 (C) - Details about post of Gurus of Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Approved	
		Yes	No
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	
3	Thane	1	
4	Nagpur	1	
5	Amravati	1	
6	Nasik	1	
7	Aurangabad	1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1	
9	Kolhapur	1	
Total		9 (100)	-

100 % Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries have approved post of Guruji and not for Librarian. Government has to consider and amend the post for librarian. The professional librarian has proper library science knowledge so that he / she can provide the different services mentioned as per the library science

D) Selection Process -

The reason behind the question is to get the information about the selection process and the criteria for the selection of the post.

Table 5.8.25(D) –Selection Details of Gurujis of Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Selection Through
		Staff Selection
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1
2	Arthur Road(Mumbai)	1
3	Thane	1
4	Nagpur	1
5	Amravati	1
6	Nasik	1
7	Aurangabad	1
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1
9	Kolhapur	1
Total		9 (100)

100% of Gurujis have been appointed at prison through staff selection process where the basic interest is to get a Government Job. Therefore neither of them is having any professional qualification or knowledge required to be a Librarian.

If the professional librarians will be appointed, their knowledge as well as interest area will match the post and output will be more fruitful.

5.8.26 Help from others in official work:

As per the guidelines of International Federation of Libraries Association and Institutions (IFLA), Prisons with a population above 500 should have a full time professional librarian on site. Prison with a population above 1000 should employ two (2) full time Librarians. Smaller prisons may reduce the number of hours the library is staffed by a professional librarian. Indian Model Prison Manual also suggests that a librarian should be employed for the management of books and other reading

material. They can also take help from educated prisoners under the supervision of Librarian.

The analyses will help the researcher to understand the number of prison libraries getting assisted by staff or prisoners.

Table 5.8.26: Help from others in official work in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Official Staff members		Prisoners	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)		1	1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)		1	1	
3	Thane		1	1	
4	Nagpur		1	1	
5	Amravati		1	1	
6	Nasik		1	1	
7	Aurangabad		1	1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1			1
9	Kolhapur		1	1	
Total		1 (11.11)	8 (88.88)	8 (88.88)	1 (11.11)

11% surveyed Maharashtra central prisons library have other staff to assist gurus while 89 % surveyed Maharashtra central prisons libraries do not have any other staff to assist them. Most of the Central Prison Library gurus are assisted by the prisoners Since Yerwada since 3 gurus are appointed, they are not assisted by anyone.

Due to staff insufficiency 89% prison libraries take help from prisoners. Except Yerwada Central Prison, all the central prisons take help from prisoners.

5.8.27 Library Collection:

The library collection should include materials in print and other formats to meet the informational, educational, cultural, recreational and rehabilitate needs of the prisoners. The collection should be regularly increased with new acquisition selected by professional librarian. As per IFLA guidelines library should have book collection of 2000 titles or 10 titles per inmate whichever is greater, minimum collection of 20 titles or 1 subscription per inmate whichever is greater. Local, national and foreign

newspaper can be kept in the prison library as per the number of prisoners' strength and geographical area. Prison libraries should also provide with audio visual aids to meet the basic needs and support ongoing prison library programs.

Table 5.8.27: Volume of Maharashtra Central Prison Library collection
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Year of establishment	Capacity of Prison	Books required as Per IFLA (10 books per prisoner)	Actual Library Collection Volume	% of actual books available (comparing with IFLA)
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	2008	2124	21240	565	2.66
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1925	1074	10740	727	6.76
3	Thane	1857	1105	11050	978	8.85
4	Nagpur	1864	1840	18400	863	4.69
5	Amravati	1866	973	9730	1062	10.91
6	Nasik	1926	1650	16500	1824	11.05
7	Aurangabad	1916	800	8000	1364	17.05
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1829	2449	24490	4810	19.64
9	Kolhapur	1990	1725	17250	583	3.37
Total			13740	137400	16776	

The analysis shows that all the libraries have collection of books less than 2000 books. Only Yerwada has 4800 collection of books.

Most of the central prisons in Maharashtra were established during British period. Thane, Nagpur, Amravati and Yerwada central prisons have established before 150 years and they are having book volume less than 2000 except Yerwada.

As per IFLA norms, there should 10 books behind every prisoner. Though the table shows basic capacity of prison, the fact is that all the prisons are overcrowded. The analysis is done to understand minimum requirement of books which is too far from actual condition.

As compared with IFLA norms requirements, out of the surveyed 9 central prisons, only 5 prisons have percentage of books below 10% and 4 prisons between 10-20 %. This analysis shows negligence towards the prescribed norms.

5.8.28 Books Collection Classification:

As per library science, collection of books can be classified using different methods like colon classification, Dewey Classification, U. D. Classification etc. Since none of the libraries has professional librarian, gurus working as library head have classified the collection of books in two ways by language or by book type.

A. By Language

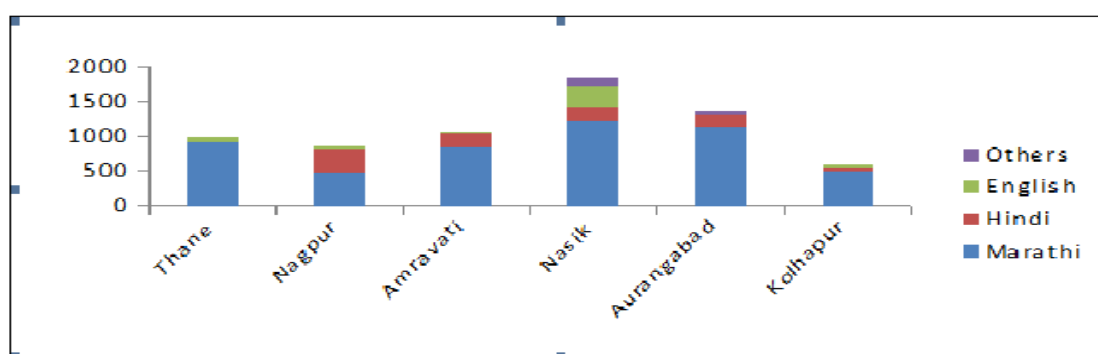
Table 5.8.28(A) - Classification by language and volume of classified books in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	By Language		Marathi	Hindi	English	Others
		Yes	No				
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)		1				
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)		1				
3	Thane	1		910		78	
4	Nagpur	1		456	361	46	
5	Amravati	1		824	200	30	8
6	Nasik	1		1212	192	300	120
7	Aurangabad	1		1132	163	23	46
8	Yerwada (Pune)		1				
9	Kolhapur	1		485	43	51	5
Total		6 (66.66)	3 (33.33)	6 (66.66)	5 (55.55)	6 (66.66)	4 (44.44)

Out the total surveyed central prison, 67% of prisons libraries have books classified by language

Graph 5.1: Classification of books by Language and volume



The graph shows that in all Maharashtra central prisons maximum numbers of books are in Marathi language followed by Hindi. English and other languages books are very few. Notable number of English books is present in Nasik Central Prison only. The available other languages books mostly includes Gujarati.

B . By Book Type

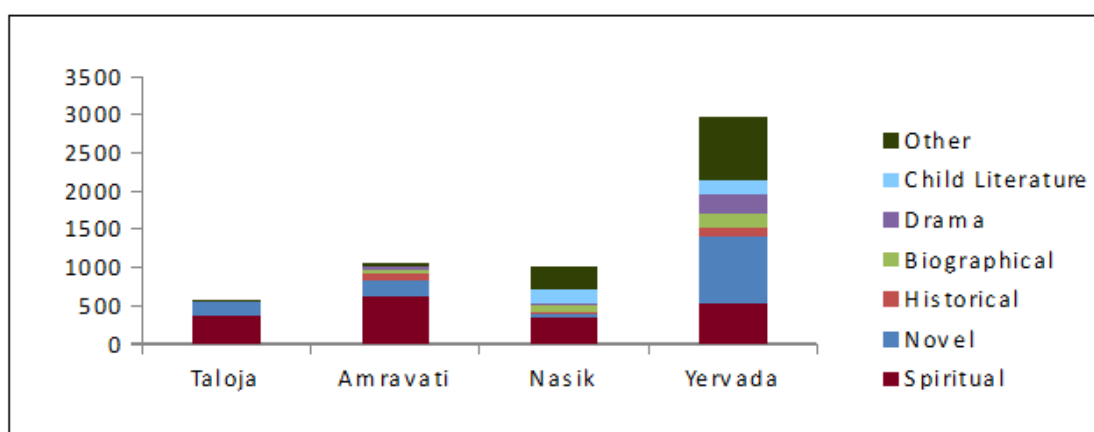
Table 5.8.28(B) - Classification by type and volume of books in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	By Book Type		Religious	Novel	Historical	Biographical	Dramas	Child Literature	Others
		Yes	No							
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1		360	200					5
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)		1							
3	Thane		1							
4	Nagpur		1							
5	Amravati	1		624	200	100	50	50		38
6	Nasik	1		350	31	32	94	30	180	1107
7	Aurangabad		1							
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1		536	877	116	186	246	183	2666
9	Kolhapur		1							
Total		4 (44.44)	5 (55.55)	4 (44.44)	4 (44.44)	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	3 (33.33)	2 (22.22)	4 (44.44)

Out of total, only 44% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisons books are classified as per book type

Graph 5.2 Classification of books by type and volume



Analysis and graph shows that the books are classified by the type in Taloja, Amravati, Nasik, Yerwada Central Prisons only. The analysis shows that Spiritual books quantity is more in all these prisons followed by more number of novels as compared with remaining type of books. In Yerwada volume of books is highest which includes all types of books, mostly Novels, Spiritual and other.

5.8.29 Type of Library Collection:

Collection of any library is the assets which decide the quality of the library. Library has different types of collection likes Books, CD / DVDs, Journals, magazines, e-papers, etc.

Researcher asked this question to analyse different type of collections possessed in prison libraries.

Table 5.8.29: Type of Collection in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Type of collection		
		Books	Journals & Magazines	CD/ DVD
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1		
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1	
3	Thane	1		
4	Nagpur	1	1	
5	Amravati	1	1	1
6	Nasik	1	1	1
7	Aurangabad	1		
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1		
9	Kolhapur	1		
Total		9 (100)	4 (44.44)	2 (22.22)

Out of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries, 100% Prison libraries have books as their collection, 44% prison libraries have journals and Magazine as their collection, 22% prisons have CD/DVD as their collection in library.

From the above it is observed that books are the important collection in any library. Along with Journals, magazines and CD / DVDs, Audio visual media also play important role to motivate the readers and hence prison libraries should increase the collection as per the requirement.

5.8.30 Selection of books for Library :

Library material should be selected according to a collection management plan that is based on the demographic composition of prison population. Normally books for any general library are selected by librarian, staff and their users. Objective behind selection process is to include all categories of books, to maintain balanced stock and

to keep the stock fresh and alive. As prison libraries come under government, there are some restrictions like library budget, authority for selection etc. This question is asked with the intention to get all this information.

Table 5.8.30 - Book selection in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Librarian (In charge) recommendations	As per readers recommendations	Others
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)			1
2	Arthur Road Mumbai)		1	
3	Thane		1	
4	Nagpur			1
5	Amravati		1	
6	Nasik	1		
7	Aurangabad			1
8	Yerwada (Pune)			1
9	Kolhapur			1
Total		1 (11.11)	3 (33.33)	5 (55.55)

Out of surveyed Maharashtra prisons libraries, only 11% Prison involve librarian for the selection of books, 33% prisons do it as per readers' recommendations and remaining 56% prisons get the books by other means i.e. donation. Only Nasik Central Prison library takes the concern of library in charge and reader for selection of books.

5.8.31 Book Purchasing :

Library prepares a budget for the purchase of books. This question is to understand the different ways adopted by the prison libraries to purchase books.

Table 5.8.31: Book Purchasing in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Donation	Purchase	Grants	Others
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	1		
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1		1
3	Thane	1			
4	Nagpur	1			
5	Amravati	1			
6	Nasik	1		1	1
7	Aurangabad	1	1		
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1			
9	Kolhapur	1			
Total		9 (100)	3 (33.33)	1 (11.11)	2 (22.22)

The collection of books in all the central prison is mainly due to donations. Only Talaja, Arthur road and Aurangabad central prison libraries purchase new books whereas Nasik central prison library purchase books through grant.

Basic issue of the prison library is less number of books. Authority or respective government has to reserve the fund in yearly budget so that the prison libraries can purchase the required books every year.

5.8.32 Increase in book volume:

The earlier analysis shows that only Talaja, Arthur Road and Aurangabad prison libraries purchase books and remaining prison libraries depend on the donation or grants or other ways for collection of book. The libraries which purchase the books even don't have special library budget. Hence, to get the information about the number of books added in the collection during 2009-12, this question is asked.

Table 5.8.32: Increase in volume of books during last Three years in Maharashtra Central Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	0	360	132
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	0	0	0
3	Thane	0	0	0
4	Nagpur	0	0	0
5	Amravati	0	150	150
6	Nasik	45	43	42
7	Aurangabad	230	134	0
8	Yerwada (Pune)	0	0	135
9	Kolhapur	134	558	586
Total		3 (33.33)	5 (55.55)	5 (55.55)

Analysis shows that Arthur Road, Thane and Nagpur Central Jail have no increment in book volume during 2009 - 12. Yerwada Central prison has increment in 2011-12 only. Talaja and Amravati central prisons show increment in book volume in 2009-10 as 2010-11. Aurangabad central prison has increment in 2009-10 and 2010-11, but not in 2011-12. Nasik and Kolhapur has increment in book volume in every year during 2009-12.

The analysis shows the negligence of libraries towards addition of books. All the libraries are totally dependent on the donation, grants or other ways to get the books.

LIBRARY BUDGET -

A Library budget is an estimation specially made for library or the ensuing year. Generally budget is prepared for one year. Mostly previous year's expenditure and revenue is taken into consideration while making the budget. In government organization, the pre-sectioning from various authorities as well as departments was mandatory before submission of estimation as well as sectioning of it. Budget acts as the basis for the formulation of future policy and serves as a forecast means of carrying the plans into effect, a current guide, cost summary of operations in library, etc.

Library budget is prepared by considering various factors like type of users, services offered by library, type of organization etc. None of the libraries has library budget sanctioned.

CIRCULATION PROCESS

5.8.33 Membership :

All surveyed Maharashtra central prisons provide library membership to Permanent Prisoners only and not to under Trial Prisoners.

Table 5.8.33: Membership offered by Maharashtra Central Libraries
(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Permanent Prisoners	Jailers	Police Officers	Other Staff
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	1	1	1
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1	1	
3	Thane	1			1
4	Nagpur	1	1		
5	Amravati	1	1	1	
6	Nasik	1	1	1	
7	Aurangabad	1			
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1	1		
9	Kolhapur	1	1		
Total		9 (100)	7 (77.77)	2 (22.22)	2 (22.22)

All Maharashtra central prison libraries offer library membership to Prisoners, whereas 78% central prisons offer library membership to jailers whereas 56% central prisons offer the library membership to Police officers and only 22% central prisons give membership to other staff members.

None of the prison offers the library membership to under trial prisoners though the number of such prisoners is quite high in every prison. Every library should facilitate this service to all the prisoners so that every prisoner can avail the benefits of the library.

5.8.34 Library Working Time and days:

Prison Authority comes under government which are liable to avail applicable holidays. All prison libraries are located inside prison compound. Every library has its own working hours which are mentioned in table.

Table 5.8.34(A): Daily Working Time of Libraries of Maharashtra Central Libraries

Library Timings Daily	Count
4.00 Pm - 5 Pm	1
8.00 Am -1.00 Pm & 3.50 Pm- 5.30 Pm	1
8.00 Am - 12.00 Pm & 3.00-4.30 Pm	1
4.00Pm - 5.30 Pm	1
8.00 Am -1.00 Pm & 4.00-5.00 Pm	1
8.00 Am - 12.00 Pm & 3.00-5.30 Pm	1
8.00 Am -1.00 Pm& 4.00- 5.30 Pm	1
3.00 Pm -5.00 Pm	1
10.00 Am -1.00 Pm	1

Table 5.8.34(B): Working Days of Prison Libraries of Maharashtra Central Prisons

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Working on Sunday and Holidays	
		Yes	No
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)		1
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)		1
3	Thane		1
4	Nagpur	1	
5	Amravati		1
6	Nasik	1	
7	Aurangabad		1
8	Yerwada (Pune)		1
9	Kolhapur		1
Total		2 (22.22)	7 (77.77)

Only 22% of surveyed Maharashtra prisons libraries are opened on Sunday and Holiday whereas 78% of surveyed Maharashtra prison libraries are not opened on Sundays and Holidays.

Daily routine schedule for prisoners of all the Maharashtra central prisons is fixed hence their leisure time is also fixed. Central prison Libraries should consider this and has to switch their working time matching with prisoner's leisure time so that prisoners could easily access the library facility and read the books.

5.8.35 Interlibrary Loan Facility :

Interlibrary loan facility is a service with the help of which a user of one library can borrow books or receive photocopies of documents that are owned by another library. It is an authorized method through which the user can avail the facility to access more books from interlinked libraries. By using this facility, user can read maximum number of books or take benefits of other libraries.

Table 5.8.35: Availability of Interlibrary Loan Facility in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Interlibrary Loan Facility		
		Yes	No	If yes, from whom
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1		Government Library, Thane
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1		Government Library, Mumbai
3	Thane		1	-
4	Nagpur	1		District Government Library, Nagpur
5	Amravati	1		District Government Library, Amravati
6	Nasik	1		District Government Library Nasik Road and Kusumagraj Paritisthan, Nasik
7	Aurangabad		1	-
8	Yerwada(Pune)	1		District Government Library, Pune
9	Kolhapur	1		Government Library, Kolhapur.
Total		7 (77.77)	2 (22.22)	-

78% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries use interlibrary loan facility with District government libraries and others and only 22% of libraries don't avail the facility of interlibrary loan. 78% libraries are following interlibrary loan facility

5.8.36 Book Transactions and corresponding activities details :

Daily exchange of number of books with the user can be described as book transactions of a particular library. There are various interlinked activities like the book issue method followed, transaction record keeping method and procedure, duration between two transactions, etc.

Table 5.8.36(A): Number of Books issued and Book changing duration of Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Number of Books Issued at a time		Duration for Book Change	
		1	2	7 days	15 Days
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1		1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1		1	
3	Thane	1		1	
4	Nagpur	1		1	
5	Amravati	-	1	-	1
6	Nasik	1		1	
7	Aurangabad	1		1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1		1	
9	Kolhapur	1		1	
Total		8 (88.88)	1 (11.11)	8 (88.88)	1 (11.11)

In 88.88% surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries issue only one book at a time and 11.11% central prison library issues two books at a time.

Out of total, 88.88% of surveyed Maharashtra prison libraries give period of 7 days to exchange or renew the book. 11.11% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries extended it as 15 days as the respective library issue 2 books at a time. In case of more time, the carrying book or books has to get renewed at library.

Table 5.8.36(B): Book issued and methods used in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Number of Books Issued in a day				Books Issue Methods	
		0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	Open Access	Book Cart
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)		1			1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)				1	1	
3	Thane	1				1	
4	Nagpur			1		1	
5	Amravati			1		1	
6	Nasik				1	1	
7	Aurangabad			1		1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)			1			1
9	Kolhapur			1		1	
Total		1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	5 (55.55)	2 (22.22)	8 (88.88)	1 (11.11)

In 55.55% Maharashtra central prison libraries, 21-30 books are issued in a day. 22.22% central prison libraries issue 0-20 books in a day and remaining 22.22% issue 31-40 books are issued in a day respectively. In 55% libraries, the daily book transaction is 21-30 though the number of prisoners is comparatively very high. The appointment of support staff may help to increase the transactions.

88.88% of surveyed Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries use Open Access method to issue books which is considered as most suitable method and 11% of Maharashtra central prisons libraries use Book Cart method for issuing books.

5.8.37 Types of book preferred to read by prisoners :

Most of the central Prisons include permanent prisoners in large numbers. In such situation various types of books may help to motivate prisoners to read more and more books for long time. To analyse the interests of prisoners for new collection is very important. For this purpose, the question was asked.

Table 5.8.37: Types of book preferred to read by prisoners in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Religious	Novel	Historical	Biographical	Dramas	Child Literature	Others
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	1					
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1	1	1	1		
3	Thane	1	1	1				
4	Nagpur	1	1	1		1		
5	Amravati	1	1	1		1		
6	Nasik	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Aurangabad	1	1	1	1			
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1	1		1	1		
9	Kolhapur	1	1	1	1		1	
Total		9 (100)	9 (100)	7 (77.77)	5 (55.55)	5 (55.55)	2 (22.22)	1 (11.11)

The analysis shows the first preferences are Religious Books and novels. All surveyed Maharashtra central prisoners want these on first priority. 77.77% surveyed Maharashtra prisons prisoners want Historical books on second preference, 55.55% of Maharashtra central prison prisoners want Biographical and Drama books, 22% prisoners want Child Literature and 11% want other books.

BOOK PROCESSING

Books acquired by the library are to be technically processed before keeping them for use which helps the library to arrange the books in systematic manner. It makes easy for user to find particular book and its details. Book processing involves physical preparation of book like stamping, labelling etc., its classification, cataloguing, additional entry if any and transfer of books

This is open ended question asked to get information about the book processing methods adopted by all these prison libraries. Most of the libraries make entry in accession register, follow numbering the books and after categorization as per language or book types they issue the books.

As none of the libraries has automation system, book processing has only primary stage work like accession entry. Further cataloguing and other processes do not exist as library staff is unaware about it.

The only solution of this is appointment of a professional librarian who will streamline all the processes.

5.8.38 Book Accessioning & Processing:

The objective of accessioning is to show the history of any particular book from its entry to its withdrawal. Accessioning of books is done in order of acquisition in the library collection. The records in which books are accessioned are called accession register or stock register.

It was an open ended question asked to get the details about the accessioning process followed by the libraries and its accuracy.

Table 5.8.38: Book accessioning methods used in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Book Accessioning Method	
		Continuous Accession in Register	Different Sections
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	
3	Thane	1	
4	Nagpur	1	
5	Amravati	1	
6	Nasik		1
7	Aurangabad	1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)		1
9	Kolhapur	1	
Total		7 (77.77)	2 (22.22)

77.77% surveyed Maharashtra central prison library books are processed as Continuous Accession in register, 22.22% prison library books are processed through different sections in Accession register procedure. As the continuous accession

register method is the most appropriate method for book accessioning, these 22.22% libraries must also adopt the same method.

LIBRARY BOOK CLASSIFICATION:

Earlier researcher has asked about general book classification as per language or book type. This is the co-related question asked to know about the technical classification of books. This analysis will help researcher to get the idea about the scientific methods of book classification used by prison libraries.

All the Maharashtra central prison libraries use classification methods like by language and by book type. None of prison libraries use the authenticated book classification methods like Colon classification, Dewey Decimal or Universal decimal classification.

LIBRARY BOOK CATALOGUING:

The library catalogue tells the library user exactly where materials meeting their specific needs can be found, with the call number of the book corresponding to the page number in an index.

The information contained in the catalog record provides many access points required by the patron looking for information in the library. Traditionally, the library card catalog provided access by the author's name, the title of an item, and the subject(s) covered in the item. Other points of access were additional authors, names of series, illustrators, and sometimes the titles of contents. When library materials are cataloged in a careful and complete manner, access is provided for the library patrons and staff to all sources of information on a particular topic, by a particular author, or in a particular format, that the library possesses. The better the access, the more use the collection receives, and the more satisfied the patron is in his or her search for information in the library. Now days, due to library automation, OPAC (online Public Access Catalogue) is used in most of the libraries.

As none of the libraries has professional knowledge about library science terms, the staff is unaware about cataloging and hence none of them follow cataloging method.

LIBRARY AUTOMATION

Library automation refers to the use of computer to automate the typical procedures of libraries such as cataloging and circulation. The main purpose of library automation is to free the librarians and library staff and to allow them to contribute more meaningfully to spread the knowledge and Information among the users.

Automation of library materials makes it easier to find books, to access journals and books online from a home computer or elsewhere. It also makes the sharing of materials from location to location much easier and much more affordable. The automation of library collections also allows the library to be more flexible.

None of the library has Automation facility. As the world is adopting new technologies daily, prison libraries should step forward towards this by adopting library automation which may help to reduce workload of Gurujis.

LIBRARY COLLECTION PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT –

Preservation of collection of any library is difficult than collection and expensive too but it reduces the purchase cost. Preservation enables the library to buy more new materials by cutting replacement costs of old materials. Preservation promotes green culture by allowing each item to be used and to remain in circulation for as long as it's needed – thus extending its life and eliminating the need for replacement.

Enemies of books are insects like Termites, cockroaches, book worms, fungus, silver fish etc., water, fire and dust. All libraries have the responsibility to preserve collection of books from these enemies.

5.8.39 Collection preservation Methods used :

There are various methods for book collection preservations like covering to books, binding of books, Fumigation, etc. The question is asked to analyse the methods used by the libraries, its accurateness and its effectiveness.

Table 5.8.39: Collection preservation methods used in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Methods for preservation of book collection		
		Covering	Binding of Books	Fumigation
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1		
2	Arthur Road(Mumbai)			
3	Thane			
4	Nagpur		1	
5	Amravati			1
6	Nasik		1	
7	Aurangabad	1	1	
8	Yerwada(Pune)		1	1
9	Kolhapur		1	
Total		2(22.22)	5(55.55)	2(22.22)

Preservation of Book collection is more important than collection of books. There are various ways to preserve the collection. All Maharashtra central Prison libraries use this for preservation but not in proper way. 22.22% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries use covering books for preservation of collection, 55.55% prison libraries preserve their collection by Book binding whereas 22.22% prison libraries follow Fumigation for preservation purpose of books.

The prison libraries using fumigation methods have mentioned that they use naphthalene cakes for it. As this is not effective method, these libraries can use thymol fumigation method.

OTHER SERVICES

Libraries other than Book circulation, collection and preservation of its collection also provide other various important services.

Reference Services -

Reference services are the services which give ready and pinpointed information to the users. Library users can consult library for help in finding information. The librarian by clarifying the needs of users, determine the information sources. The ultimate help provided may consist of reading material in the form of a book or journal article, or library's online catalogue. As none of the prison libraries have professional librarians, so no prison libraries provide Reference Services.

Help from other Association -

There are various library associations at local, state and national level which help prisons at various levels like offering grant and scholarship, sharing association network, help in library automation etc.

None of the prison library gets the help from any association. All prison libraries should take initiative to communicate with such association and avail the offered facilities from them.

5.8.40 Public Library Membership :

Public library membership offers the chance to lend their collection. The members can avail the facility to exchange or borrow the required number of books from them. The reason to ask this question is to analyse this facility availed by the prisons.

Table 5.8.40:Public Library membership taken by Maharashtra Central prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Public Library Membership	
		Yes	No
1	Taloja(Navi Mumbai)	1	
2	Arthur Road(Mumbai)	1	
3	Thane	1	
4	Nagpur	1	
5	Amravati	1	
6	Nasik	1	
7	Aurangabad		1
8	Yerwada (Pune)		1
9	Kolhapur	1	
Total		7 (77.77)	2 (22.22)

Table no. 4.8.35 includes the name of Libraries using by the respective central prisons. All the prisons availing this facility use public library as their main source.

Public Library membership facilitates prison library to borrow, to donate, to exchange or to use their library collection. This helps to produce more and more books to readers.

77.77% Maharashtra central prison libraries are the members of public Library whereas 22.22% prison libraries are not Member of Public Library. Though 7 prison

libraries are members of public libraries and the membership is limited to one library only and hence could be increased.

By considering importance of using public library asset, remaining 22% libraries should step forward for its membership which will help to get readers more and more books.

5.8.41 Literacy Program for prisoners:

Prison manual has a provision of literacy program under the head of rehabilitation of the prisoners. For this, all central prisons in Maharashtra had collaboration with different open universities like Tilak Maharashtra University, Yashwantrao Chavhan Open University etc. to conduct literacy programme for prisoners. Under their guidelines, these libraries offer different certification, diploma, graduation and post-graduation courses to prisoners in Arts, commerce etc. Some companies even offer professional courses which may help prisoners for own service unit. This analysis gives the details about the literacy program as well as professional course conducted by prison libraries.

Table 5.8.41: Literacy Program conducted for prisoners by Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Programs to educate Prisoners					
		Literacy programme	Educational Courses				Professional Courses
			Yes	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	1	1	1	1	-
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1	1	1	1	Electrical
3	Thane	1			1		-
4	Nagpur	1	1	1	1	1	Bakery, Carpentry, Tailoring
5	Amravati	1	1	1	1		Electrical, Computer
6	Nasik	1	1	1	1		Painting, Electrical
7	Aurangabad	1	1	1	1	1	English speaking
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1	1		1		Plumbing, Electrical
9	Kolhapur	1			1	1	-
Total		9 (100)	7 (77.77)	6 (66.66)	9 (100)	5 (55.55)	

From the above table it is clear that, 77.77% central prison libraries provide certification Courses, 66.66% prison libraries provide Diploma course to prisoner. All

surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries provide Degree courses whereas 55.55% Maharashtra central Prison libraries provide Post graduate courses to Prisoners. Apart from the educational courses, some prisons also offer various professional courses to the prisoners such as Plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry, Mechanical, Printing etc. to get a better option for their living after imprisonment.

Libraries can take initiative under guidance of higher authorities to collaborate with different manufacturing companies for such professional skill improvement short duration trainings. Under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) activities, companies could provide those trainings and order of manufacturing also. Such programs encourage prisoners for self-earning and boost their confidence to get the job even after imprisonment.

5.8.42 Different Programs to motivate reading habits among prisoners:

Though the prisoners show keen interest in reading, it is very important to maintain the consistency. Limited number of books may restrict them to access the library. Therefore prison libraries should arrange different activities which will help to motivate reading habits among prisoners. Therefore the question was asked to get the information about the various additional library services provided by the prison libraries.

Table 5.8.42: Different Programs arranged by Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries to motivate reading habits among prisoners

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Different Programs to motivate prisoners					
		Book Exhibition		Book reading		Discussion on read books	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)		1		1		1
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)		1	1		1	
3	Thane		1		1		1
4	Nagpur		1		1		1
5	Amravati		1	1		1	
6	Nasik		1	1		1	
7	Aurangabad		1	1			1
8	Yerwada (Pune)		1		1		1
9	Kolhapur		1		1		1
Total		-	9 (100)	4 (44.44)	5 (55.55)	3 (33.33)	6 (66.66)

In all of the surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries, none of the libraries arranged books exhibition. 44% Prison libraries arrange book reading sessions for prisoners and remaining 56% libraries don't arrange the same.

33% Maharashtra central prison libraries arrange discussion on reading books to motivate prisoners and remaining 67% libraries don't consider this option.

Book exhibition arrangement may help to give and explore all available book information to readers. Book reading and discussion on those read books may help to exchange the thoughts and views among all readers. These all programs help to motivate readers.

5.8.43 Programmes to be arranged to improve the psychological state of Prisoners :

After imprisonment, prisoners are totally isolated from the society, family, and friends and outside world for a long time. During this period, loneliness may increase mental stress, depression or violence. In such situation book plays a vital role. Parallel with this different option should be available. This question helps to analyse those options provided by the library.

Table 5.8.43: Programmes arranged to improve the psychological state of Prisoners in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Programs arranged for psychological state improvement			
		Lectures of renowned persons	Pictures /Films	Music	other
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	1	1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	1	1	
3	Thane	1			1
4	Nagpur	1		1	
5	Amravati	1	1	1	1
6	Nasik	1	1		1
7	Aurangabad		1		
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1			1
9	Kolhapur	1	1	1	1
Total		8 (88.88)	6 (66.66)	5 (55.55)	5 (55.55)

Out of all surveyed Maharashtra central prisons libraries, 88.88% libraries think that the arrangement of Lectures of renowned persons may help to improve the psychological state of prisoners / users. 66.66% Prison libraries think that use of Pictures/Films programme and Music programme will help to upgrade psychological state whereas 55.55% Prison libraries think music as well as some other methods like arranging Yoga programmes, Bhajans, Meditation etc. can also help to improve the psychological state.

STOCK VERIFICATION -

Stock verification is the method through which the library collection and its transactions like purchase, issue, lost etc. get verified to avoid the differences between transactions. Physical stock verification involving actual counting and measuring of all items in stock is necessary to verify the accuracy of stock records or to find out the possibility of fraud, theft or loss, or deterioration.

5.8.44 Frequency Stock Verifications:

Generally the frequency of stock verification is done once in a year. This question was asked to analyse the authentication and the frequency of the stock verification.

Table 5.8.44: Frequency of Stock Verification in Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No.	Location	Time Cycle	
		Six Month	One year
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1	
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1	
3	Thane		1
4	Nagpur	1	
5	Amravati		1
6	Nasik	1	
7	Aurangabad	1	
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1	
9	Kolhapur		1
Total		6 (66.66)	3 (33.33)

Stock verification of 66.66% central prison libraries is done once in 6 months and in remaining 33.33% prison libraries, stock verification is done once in a year. Whatever may be the frequency of the stock verification, accuracy is the most important. Every library should consider this at the time of stock verification.

5.8.45 Method of Stock Verifications :

There are various methods of stock verifications in library science studies. Though none of libraries have professional librarians, the question was asked to analyse those methods and the accuracy of it.

Table 5.8.45: Method of stock verification used in Maharashtra central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr, No.	Location	Method of Stock Verification		
		From Accession register	Separate Stock verification Register	Write down the accession number on papers
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1		
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1		
3	Thane	1		
4	Nagpur	1		
5	Amravati	1		
6	Nasik	1		
7	Aurangabad	1		
8	Yerwada (Pune)			1
9	Kolhapur	1		
Total		8 (88.88)	0 (0)	1 (11.11)

89% surveyed Maharashtra Central Prison libraries use Accession Register for stock verification except Yerwada central Prison Library. It follows the method of writing the accession number on papers for stock verification. No library follows the Separate stock verification method, which is considered as the best. They should maintain the separate register for that which includes the columns like Accession number, Author, Title and different years.

All the prison libraries should follow this ideal method for stock verification purpose.

5.8.46 Future plans for library Development :

Every library has its own development plans. Prison library has no direct authority of implementation since it is dependent on government to get the permission. Still this question was to understand the future plans of central prison library.

Table 5.8.46: Future plan for Development of Maharashtra central Prison Libraries

(Percentage given within bracket)

Sr. No	Location	Future Plan Options								
		To Increase Books	Take Help from different Associations	Take Help from Government	Need Professional Librarian	Need Computer	Book Rack	To start book Club	work out different promotional programmes	To take membership of Public Library
1	Taloja (Navi Mumbai)	1			1	1	1			
2	Arthur Road (Mumbai)	1			1					
3	Thane	1			1					
4	Nagpur	1			1					
5	Amravati	1	1	1	1					
6	Nasik	1		1	1			1		
7	Aurangabad	1			1					1
8	Yerwada (Pune)	1			1					
9	Kolhapur	1			1			1		
Total		9 (100)	1 (11.11)	2 (22.22)	9 (100)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)	1 (11.11)

All Maharashtra central prison libraries should increase books for library development, 11% prison libraries will take help from different associations for development, 22% prison libraries will take help from Government, 11% need computer, 11% need book rack, 11% need to start book club, 11% will work out with different professional programme, 11% need to take membership of Public library. On the other hand 100% surveyed Maharashtra Central Prison libraries need professional Librarian. The analysis shows that except Amravati central Prison library, none of them has a plan to take help from other association. There are various associations like NGOs working for prisons, local, state and national level library associations etc. All prison libraries should study about ways to get help from these associations.

Previous analysis also shows that except Nasik prison, no library has shown interest to take help by availing Public library Membership. This membership can offer their available book treasure. All libraries can also ask help form government for various aspects.

5.8.47 Hypothesis Testing -

Another hypothesis H2 was considered by researcher for the research

H2: Prison libraries in Maharashtra central jails are not well equipped in terms of its infrastructure and management.

Part II of the statistics was constructed to find out the respective facts.

Table 5.8.47: Hypothesis H-2 Testing

Question	Reference Table No.	Frequency				
		Education	4.8.25	Graduate 1(11.11%)	Graduate & D. Ed 2(22.22%)	Post Graduate 6(66.66%)
Help from other in official work	4.8.26	Official Staff members		Prisoners		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
		1(11.11%)	8(88.88%)	8(88.88%)	1(11.11%)	
Volume of Collection	4.8.27	Capacity of Prison		Books required as Per IFLA (10 books per prisoner)	Actual Library Collection Volume	% of actual books available
		13740		137400	16776	12.27%
Type of collection	4.8.29	Books		Journals & Magazines	CD/ DVD	
		9(100%)		4(44.44%)	2(22.22%)	
Selection of books	4.8.30	Librarian (In charge) recommendations		As per readers recommendation	Others	
		1(11.11%)		3(33.33%)	5(55.55%)	
Increase in book volume	4.8.32	2009-10		2010-11	2011-12	
		3(33.33%)		5(55.55%)	5(55.55%)	
Working on Sunday and Holidays	4.8.34B	Yes		No		
		2(22.22%)		7(77.77%)		
Book issued and book changing duration	4.8.36A	Number of Books Issued at a time		Duration for Book Change		
		1	2	7 days	15 Days	
		8(88.88%)	1(11.11%)	1(11.11%)	8(88.88%)	
Library Automation	NA	No prison following library automation.				
Book Classification Methods	NA	No prison follows the scientific classification methods				

The table 5.8.47 shows that

- Though the gurujis are graduates / post graduate no one is qualified as a librarian i.e. B.Lib / M.Lib.
- The supporting staff is not appointed hence except one prison, all the prison libraries take help of library using prisoners for office work.

- It is also found that central prisons are established before a long time but the collection is horribly neglected. The collection had books only. The journals, magazines or CD/DVD collection is negligible.
- The number of books increased in relevant years is also unnoticeable as there is very less purchase of book. The source of book collection is only through donation. Very rarely the books are purchased with higher authority recommendation.
- Previous analysis of Library using prisoner shows that there is no separate time slot for the library use. By knowing this fact, only two prison libraries work on holiday. Some library users are also facing the problems while issuing the books.
- No prison library has foot forwarded towards library automation. This may be because of unavailability of separate budget provision for it.
- Due to non-appointment of professional librarian, no scientific methods are used for the book classification and cataloguing, stock verification, book accessioning etc. which are considered as the important facilities of any library.
- With this, the non-availability of separate budget provision is the most important point which helps to strengthen the hypothesis.

The relevant questions asked to Gurujis and its findings prove that the hypothesis that **‘Prison libraries in Maharashtra central jails are not well equipped in terms of its infrastructure and management’ is accepted.**

Conclusion:

From the data analysis it is found that both the hypotheses are accepted. Hence it is concluded that ‘Prison libraries in Maharashtra central jails are not well equipped in terms of its infrastructure and management therefore library Services provided in Maharashtra central jails are not sufficient and satisfactory. So there is a need to look into the matter and provide with corrective measure to overcome the problem. In this backdrop of analysis, the researcher proceeds with major findings, conclusion and recommendations.

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CHAPTER VI

PROPOSED MODEL FOR THE PRISON LIBRARIES AT THE CENTRAL PRISONS IN MAHARASHTRA

6.1 Introduction -

The researcher felt the need of having a well-structured model for the prison libraries at the central prisons in Maharashtra, because while doing the research on the topic “A study on Library services for the prisoners in Maharashtra Central Jails” at the various central prisons in Maharashtra, the researcher found that the current libraries in the central prisons in Maharashtra are not upto the mark as per the standard guidelines given by International Federation of Library Association (IFLA) and Indian Prison Manual.

The researcher found that the prison libraries are not upto the mark in terms of following aspects.

1. Library Infrastructure
2. Library Finance
3. Library Administration
4. Library Membership
5. Library Staff
6. Library Collection Development
7. Processing of Books
8. Circulation of Books
9. Periodical section
10. Other Library Services
11. Library Stock Verification

The researcher felt that there should be a standard model which is to be followed by all central prison libraries to deal with the above mentioned problem areas.

The “**MODEL**” proposed by the researcher addresses all the above issues by designing the appropriate organisation structure for the effective management of prison libraries which includes the various entities entitled for decision making regarding the prison libraries. The model also provides the basic norms for the infrastructure, number of books, services to be provided by the prison libraries and staff to be appointed for the library on the basis of the guidelines provided by different bodies.

6.2 Proposed Model for the Prison Libraries at the Central Prison in Maharashtra -

6.2.1 Entities to be involved in the model for the effective management of Central Prison Libraries -

As the prison libraries are not an independent entities, the central prisons alone would be able to rule out the problems related to the prison libraries as mentioned above by the researcher.

Therefore it is very essential to have the involvement of different entities so as to get rid of the various issues faced by the prison libraries. The researcher felt following entities or the bodies should be a part of the “**MODEL**” which are as follows:

1. Central prison Library Authority (DIGs)
2. Public Libraries
3. Library Associations
4. Other Associations

Diagrammatic representation of Prison Library Model

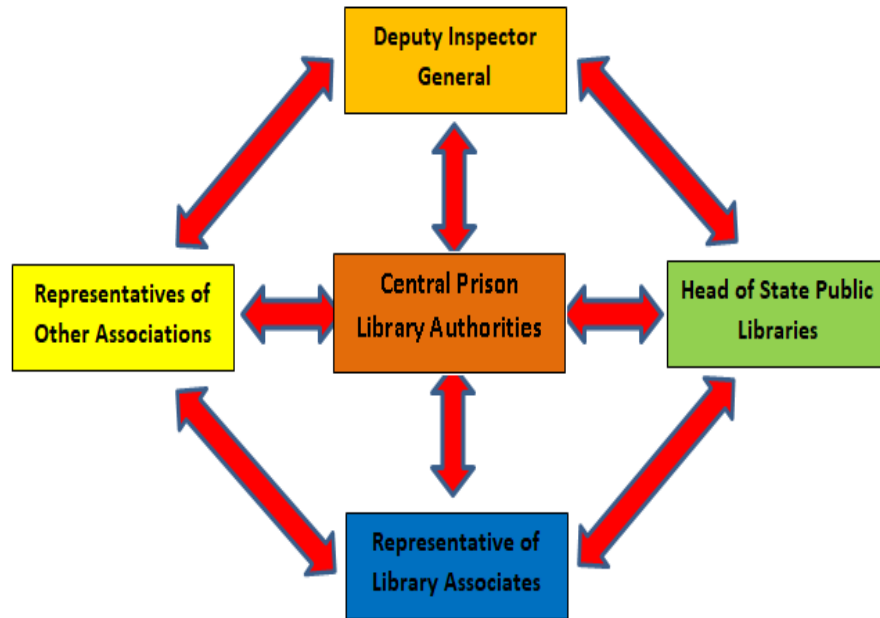


Figure 6.1 Diagrammatic Representation of proposed model for the prison Library

6.2.2 Role and Responsibilities of the different entities in the model -

i) Central prison Library Authority:

Prison Libraries are the part of the central prisons therefore neither the librarians nor the jailors alone of the prison have all the authorities of decision making with regard to the prison libraries. Therefore one has to consider the authorities involved in the decision making process of the prison libraries. In the model the central prison library authority is the Deputy Inspector General (DIG).

DIG's of the four different zones will play the role of intermediates between the top management authorities i.e. Inspector General of Police who is head of state prison department who comes under State Home Department and prison libraries. The DIG's will play an important role related to library decisions and will further co-ordinate with the superintendent, senior jailer, jailer of all jails

in the state. Librarians of all jails have to follow all the decisions and execute it thoroughly. The DIG's will be the representatives of the Prison management who will work on both the ends such as communicating, understanding and analysing the problems and requirements of the lower management people i.e. the needs and requirements of prisoners through prison librarians, jailor and senior jailor and communicating the same to the top management so as to get the permissions, sanctions etc. with regard to the prison libraries.

As the study is confined to central prisons, the researcher has focused more on the central prison management. There is larger scope for this model, if extended to district and sub jails. Currently, the facility of library and education is restricted mostly up to central prisons for those inmates who had longer duration of imprisonment. But with the help of this model we can try to extend the library services to the district and sub jails as well. In that case the sub jails can get the support from district jails and district jails further can avail the support from the central jails. Maharashtra has different types of jails those are central jails (9), district jails (28), sub jails (100), women's jail (1), borstal jail (1), open jails (13), special jail (1), and other jail (1). Here the central jail libraries can work as apex body and can give guidelines for other types of prison libraries. The central Prison libraries can work in co-ordination with the public libraries to avail the various facilities related to library services.

In the model as we are further extending the library and education services to the district, sub jails and other types these respective authorities can communicate with the superior authority regarding their problems and requirements regarding the educational and library facilities in their respective jails to the DIG who in turn will process the things through the top management.

In this case also the DIG plays the central role of intermediate between the all jails and the top management.

ii) Public Libraries

The researcher felt the need of involvement of the public libraries in the betterment of library services so as to avail the benefit of training to the prison

librarians, exchange of books, Public library membership and to avail the benefit of books donations from the public libraries.

As the Public library membership offers the chance to lend their collection, members can avail the facility to exchange or borrow the required number of books.

Therefore in this case the head of state public library will be a part of Core Committee of the “MODEL” as he is the decision maker.

iii) Library Associations -

There are various library associations at local, state and national level which help prisons at various levels like offering grant and scholarship, sharing association network, help in library automation etc.

As per the researcher the **representatives of these associations also be a part of Core Committee of the “MODEL”** to take decision regarding the various services offered at Prison libraries in terms of getting grants, scholarships or availing the benefit of books sharing, etc.

iv) Other Associations -

Other associations include the **Non-Governmental Organisations, philanthropic societies like Rotary Clubs, Lions Club, etc.** as these different associations play an important role in terms of books donations to the prison libraries. Therefore the researcher felt the need of involving a representative of these associations in the **Core Committee of the “MODEL”** so as to get the relevant and good quality and quantity of books in the central prison libraries.

6.2.3 Actual execution of model -

- i)** In the committee we have Deputy Inspector General of Police as a representative of the prison authority. As Maharashtra is divided into 4 different zones, we have 4 different DIG's as representatives of the Prison authority.
- ii)** At first stage DIG's can have a regular interaction with the SP's, DSP's, Jailors, Sub Jailors and Prison Librarians of the central jails so as to understand and

review the current and future requirement of the prison library in terms of the problems, books, facilities or services provided by the prison libraries.

- iii) DIG's plays an important role to understand the problems and requirement of the prison libraries and put forth them in front of the top management so as to check the feasibility and appropriateness of the demands by the lower management. Once all members agree on that, DIG's will forward them to the top Management which includes IG's and Department of Home Ministry.
- iv) Here the role of DIG's is to act as the **bridge between Lower Management and the top management.**
- v) Once the top management agrees and sanctions the demand submitted, it has to be communicated back to the lower management respectively with whatever modifications or changes suggested by the top management.
- vi) Finally the decisions will be implemented at the ground level.
- vii) After the implementation; periodic review should be taken from the lower management by the DIG's so as to check whether 100% implementation has occurred or not. Meeting will be conducted at regular intervals with the lower management to address the further issues and the process will continue in the same manner.

As per the “**MODEL**” the committee should design and follow certain rules and regulations in regard to the operations agreed by all.

Some of the operating Rules as suggested by the researcher are as follows:

1. The committee will call a quarterly or six monthly meeting to take a review on the different issues related with prison libraries such as requirement of any new books, number of books in the library, number of titles and any other facilities to be provided by the library.
2. There will be at least 70% members present so as to fulfil the Coram.
3. The decision will be acceptable if at least 70% members are present.
4. The decision will be mandatory and be acceptable by those who are absent.

6.2.4 Norms / Guidelines for the prison libraries -

As per the guidelines suggested by Anupama (2001) & IFLA (2005) regarding the library formation and administration researcher proposed the following guidelines for the jails located in Maharashtra.

i. Library Infrastructure -

Infrastructure includes the location of the library building, furniture and fixtures used in the library and the light and ventilation facilities in the library.

a. Library Building and Design -

The location of the library should be at a central place within the prison campus, preferably near the administrative section so that discipline, control and security are maintained automatically. The library should reach the largest number of prisoners and should be accessible for persons despite of physical disabilities and other health ailments.

The structure of the library should be designed by considering the various factors like availability of space for the Library, size and interior of the library building. Depending upon the size of the reading population and the number of collection of books, etc. the time slot can be decided for the prisoners of all categories.

There will be only one entrance and exit in the library so as to maintain discipline and keep a check on prisoners. The provision of separate toilets for male and female prisoners should be attached to the library as they will be having dedicated time slot for using the library. A library should be designed for ‘Open Access System’ and flexible in case of change in the library function. It should be having provision for the future expansion if required.

b. Equipment and Furniture -

As per the design and appearance of available structure the furniture and fixtures need to be used in the library which should be appealingly, attractive and comfortable to use. It should be simple, cost-effective and easy to maintain. Metal book racks should be provided for keeping books helping in easy maintenance. The number of tables and chairs should be sufficient as per prison population. Other furniture items and fixtures like Counter for issue/return of

books; Books display racks; Newspaper stands; Periodical racks; Office table and chair should be made available.

c. Lighting & Ventilation-

The ambience in the library should be pleasant with proper light and ventilation facilities. There should be ample lighting which must be distributed uniformly at all the places like books shelves and study tables.

ii. Library Administration-

Written policies for the provision of library services should be developed by national, state and/or local prison authorities so that accordingly it can be utilized and implemented. It should clearly state the mission and goals, as well as the funding sources and administrative responsibilities for the library services. The policies formation should be on the basis of relevant library laws and regulations and shall be timely reviewed and updated.

The prison library policies should act as the foundation guidelines for the development of library procedures, addressing the daily operations and library hours, materials selection, cataloguing /processing, donations, circulation and access to materials, inventory and weeding, copyright compliance, collection of library data, staffing, budgeting, reader services, policy review, and use of computers / information technology.

The library working hours / operational hours can be as follows; the library should remain open throughout the year except on National Holidays, the library should be kept open on Saturdays and Sundays by adjusting weekly holiday so that it will be benefited by all users optimally. Working hours of the library should be flexible so that prisoners can avail maximum utilization of library. The library hours should be designed as per the leisure timing of prisoners.

iii. Library Membership -

Each & every entity of the prison i.e. Prisoners under trials as well as prison staff can avail the prison library facility. Despite of their security classification and location within the prison, the services should be restricted only for documented set of users

abiding to the library rules. Prisoners with restricted movement should be able to visit the library every week to select and check out materials, to ask reference questions, to order interlibrary loan items, to read materials that is not circulated, and participate in cultural activities organized by the library.

iv. Library Staff

From the research it was found that most of the prison libraries don't have sufficient and trained staff therefore the model recommends that each prison library should have the following minimum staff as per the size of population and availability of the books and other material in the prison library:

1. Librarian - one
2. Library Assistant - one
3. Library Attendant - one

Each staff should fulfil the required professional and technical qualification criteria. The pay scales of these library staff should be at par with the corresponding scales enjoyed by their counterparts in the government libraries. The library staff should be required to attend an Orientation Programme organized by the prison authorities on how to deal with the prisoners. The Library staff appointed should be knowledgeable and possess the necessary human and interpersonal skills of the numerous and complex information needs of imprisoned persons, so he/she can manage effectively the things in a prison environment.

If the staff is insufficient then prison library can take help from prisoner. They can also take help from prisoners in cleaning, dusting, shelving and shifting etc. so that prisoners can get more acquainted with library and attract towards library.

v. Library Collection Development

For library services to be effective an adequate collection of books is important. The collection should be utilized fully by the user of every age and educational background. The total collection should include the books on all subjects, preferably in regional languages or the languages known to the prisoners.

As IFLA suggest prison library should have ten volumes per prisoner, but researcher suggest that Maharashtra Prison library should have at least five volumes per prisoner. And in future to increase the collection of library they should plan to acquire two books per newly joined prisoner in jails.

Collection development includes the basic selection of books i.e. various types of books such as religious, recreational, academic, magazines etc. Collection development also talks about book selection criteria, book processing, circulation of books etc.

The library collection should include materials in print and other formats to meet the informational, educational, cultural, recreational, and rehabilitative needs of the prison population.

The library collection should be regularly enhanced with new acquisitions selected by the professional librarians. The planned acquisitions may be augmented by donations, if the donated titles meet the needs of the library.

Interlibrary loans should be used to complement the library collection and not as an alternative to planned collection development. The library collection should be managed and maintained according to professional standards and should be effectively displayed and actively promoted. Materials should be selected according to a collection management policy/plan that is based on the demographic composition of the prison population

All library materials should be classified and catalogued according to national and/or international standards.

Library materials should be kept in good repair and should be labelled with call numbers and kept organized for open and easy access. An automated catalogued and circulation system is highly recommended, in order to increase search capabilities, manage the collection and account for its use.

a) Basic collection Books

Following types of books should be included in the basic collection of each prison library.

- **Religious Books** - Multiple copies of Holy books on all religions, commentaries covering the origin, history and growth of religion,

explanations and translations of Holy books in other languages should be kept. These books are essential for the prison libraries because majority of the prisoners have shown their inclination towards these books.

- **Recreational books** - These books are required by most of the prisoners during their leisure time. Books of fiction, drama and poetry have recreational value and can keep the prisoners busy during free time.
- **Books on Different Vocational Courses** - Books on different vocational courses as well as educational courses are required in the prison library. As prison library offers different corresponding courses for prisoners for getting employment after imprisonment, the books required for different vocations are also essential for a prison library.
- **Books on Different subjects** - The prison library should have books on all the subjects having introductory information about the subject like Economics, Political Science, Public Administration, etc. It should also include historical, geographical and cultural, Legal, Social books. Biographies of great personalities.
- **Books on Philosophy, Yoga and Meditation** - Books on these subjects will not only emotionally enlighten the prisoners but also keep them physically fit. So a prison library should have books on philosophy of Indian as well as western thinkers and books which can teach yoga and meditation in simple manner.
- **Reference Books** –Reference books like Dictionaries, General Encyclopaedia, Gazetteers, Year Book, etc. should be available in the library collection.

b) Selection of Reading Material -

It has been observed that the prison population is a mixture of all types of people with different groups of age, sex, occupation, educational background and marital status. They have different range of interests, tastes, likings and disliking about the reading material. Therefore, in addition to the basic collection already mentioned previously, the reading material should be such

that it can look after the interest of each and every prisoner. The emphasis should be on constructive recreation and information.

For selecting the reading material there should be proper book selection committee. Selection criteria are further described as follows.

- **Book Selection Committee** - A committee should be appointed for the selection of books which should include Librarian, Gurujis, Psychologist and prison Authority. The Periodical opinion survey should be conducted to get the requirement of books from their side. The committee should consider the survey analysis at the time of book selection. This committee should put proposed budget for further purchases.
- **Book Selection Criteria** - An opinion survey of the prisoners should be conducted annually to determine the interest of the prisoners. On the basis of the information and data so collected, a list of the books of interest of the prisoners of the particular prison should be made. This should serve as a guide for the purpose of selecting the reading materials for the library. Books with bold prints and sturdy binding should be preferred. No reading material which offends the religious feelings of members of one or the other community should be purchased for the prison library.

Books purchased should be accessioned by the librarian in an Accession Register regularly. A separate annual budget should be provided for the prison library by the prison department for purchase of books, furniture, periodicals and for other day to day expenses.

vi. Library Finance -

Finance plays an important role for any domain to be successful. Without adequate and timely supply of funds for the library services, it will not be possible to implement, run and develop the library services. As the Prison Library is a welfare service for the benefit and betterment of the prisoners, no fees should be charged for the prisoners. Separate funds need to be allocated for Library.

As prison libraries are not considered separate entities, so there is no separate and major provision for the prison libraries available. Therefore a separate provision especially for prison library services should be sanctioned with the help of home

ministry and the education ministry as a welfare fund for the upliftment and betterment of the society. The funds should also be raised from the donation from different organizations as well as public.

The Library finance should have provision of separate budget for the different heads of library such as Library infrastructure, library staff, purchase of new books etc. It is further explained as follows:

- a. Library Infrastructure:** A special provision should be made in the library finance for the Infrastructure of library which includes modification and annual maintenance of the library building and provision for the purchase of different fixtures and furniture which includes the stacking racks, chairs, tables etc.
- b. Library Administration:** A special provision for running the library facility smoothly should be made in the library finance which includes the budget for the stationary requirement. Other requirements for the smooth and effective functioning, prison library include facilities such as computers, printers, internet etc.
- c. Library Staff:** One of the major head of library finance is the budget for library staff. Though currently there is no special staff recruited for the prison libraries but as per the model suggested by the researcher a special provision should be made for the salaries of library staff as per the standard norms.
- d. Library Collection Development:** Library collection is the heart of library, therefore major funds of library finance should be allocated to the development of library collection which includes purchasing of different types of books such as religious, recreational, vocational, reference books etc.
- e. Processing of Books:** some amount of funds should be reserved for the processing of books to maintain the registers and develop the different cards.
- f. Periodical Section:** Some funds out of total library finance should be allocated to develop the periodical section of library which includes different newspapers, magazines, subscriptions etc.

Other Library Services: Some funds of the library finance should be reserved for other library services such as arranging the exhibitions, creative writing workshops etc.

Ideally 6% of the main budget prison may be reserved for library management.

vii. Processing of Books -

The books acquired by the library are to be technically processed before keeping them for use. Such processing helps in arrangement of books, book identification, etc. This includes classification and cataloguing of books.

- a) **Classification** - All the books purchased should be classified in order to arrange these books in the library in a most helpful sequence, so that the prisoners can find the books of the same subject at one place. The prison library should have the “Open Access System” to enable the prisoners to find the books by themselves. Any authenticated scheme which is easy and comfortable should be employed to classify the books. Call numbers helps to find required books immediately and in issue and returning of books.
- b) **Cataloguing of Books** - A library catalogue is a guide to the library collection. It helps to locate the books quickly. After classification of books these should be catalogued according to simple and helpful cataloguing codes, and arranged in alphabetical order title wise, author wise etc. so the prisoners can get it easily while searching.

viii. Circulation of Books -

There are many prisoners who prefer to carry books to their barracks for reading. So a circulation counter should be placed near the entrance where the library should issue and return the books to the prisoners.

The Issue and Return System of books should be chosen which should take the least possible time in issue and return of books. “Newark Charging Method” should be used for the purpose of issue and return of books. Every prisoner should be provided a borrower’s passbook for this purpose. Normally two books should be issued to the prisoner at a time, for a period of one week, which can be renewed, if so required.

Additional books should be issued by the librarian at his /her discretion, keeping in view the availability of the books, need of the prisoners and other related issues. In case the books are not returned on the due date, a nominal delay fine per book, per day should be charged from the prisoners. This amount should be nominal and it should not pinch the readers while paying the fine. If the book is torn or lost by the reader, then the price of the book should be charged from the prisoner and the book should be replaced by the librarian.

ix. Periodical Section -

The Librarian of the Prison library should obtain the approval from Committee for the subscription of newspaper, popular magazines and periodicals. Each prison library should subscribe minimum four newspapers in English and regional languages and six to seven popular magazines and periodicals. The newspapers are read by almost all prisoners because of its daily occurrence as well as it gives them latest information about the outside world. The magazines and periodicals related to General knowledge, Current Affairs, Religions, Health, Sports, Fiction and Women should be subscribed. These periodicals should be in the languages which can be read by the majority of the prisoners.

x. Other Library Services –

Apart from regular services of the library they should also provide following services:

i. Book Exhibition:

Prison library should arrange book exhibitions frequently on various events so that prisoners can know the stock on that particular subjects and issue more books from library. The library can take the advantage to provide the information about the collection as well as facilities provided through book exhibition.

ii. Reader's Advisory Service and Reference Service

Reader's advisory service should be provided regarding the guidance to prisoners while using library services. Reference service should be provided

by the librarian in order to answer the queries of the individual readers (prisoners).

iii. Extension Service

The prison library should aim at creating and stimulating good reading habits. The library should attract the prisoners by converting itself into a social and cultural centre. The library should also organise lectures, seminars, one act plays, puppet shows, religious discourse, yoga and meditation etc. for the prisoners to encourage them to participate in the library activities.

iv. Reading Hours for the Illiterates

The prison library should organise a ‘Reading Hour’ for the illiterates who cannot read themselves. During this hour either the librarian or some other educated prisoner should read from the books or other reading material. The illiterates thus get education, information entertainment, inspiration and recreation. They should also be motivated to undertake learning, reading and writing.

v. Inter-Library loan Services

Each Prison Library should initiate inter-library service for the prisoners as existing stock of the prison library may not be adequate to meet the demands of the prisoners, especially, the long term prisoners and those who are appearing for various academic and professional examinations. The considerable number of long term prisoners having enough time, need more books on subject of their choice. Interlibrary loan facility with nearby academic library or public library membership should help prison library to fulfil this book requirement. The demand for the required books should be sent by the librarian of prison library through Jail Superintendent.

vi. Book Club and Discussions:

Library should provide the service of book club and discussion to exchange the views of different readers on that particular book.

vii. Creative writing workshops

Creative writing workshops can be arranged for the literates who can write. It will help to explore the creativity amongst them.

xi. Stock Verification -

Stock verification of the prison library should be done annually by the library staff and report should be presented in the Committee meeting. Keeping in view the type of client the library is serving, a loss of three books per thousand books should be written off every year. So far as the newspaper and magazines are concerned these should be written off more frequently and liberally by the prison authorities on the recommendation of the Committee.

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CHAPTER VII

FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Findings -

7.1.1 Introduction:

The comprehensive study on Library services for the prisoners of Maharashtra Central Jails provided a base for findings. While studying the facets of topic, different points were considered like the library services help prisoners to improve their psychological condition as well as rehabilitation, educational qualification help them to boost their confidence and moral for life after imprisonment. Another important aspect studied during the research was the constitutional provisions Prison Library and Government Contribution towards it. These all aspects are taken into consideration while drawing the findings and conclusions.

The findings of a research are divided into two parts with Part I for Prisoners and Part II for Gurujis who were playing the role of Librarian in all central prison libraries. The findings helped the researcher to get the clear picture about “A study on Library Services for the Prisoners in Maharashtra Central Jails.”

In Maharashtra, there are 9 central jails. Total samples considered for the study is 244 prisoners and 9 gurujis. The findings highlighted from the data collected from the prisoners was about prisoner’s demographic profile, and its relation with the tendency of crime, the earlier use of library, preferred interest in reading materials, availability of collection, expected library services, etc. The data collected from Gurujis highlighted on the basic details of Prison library, collection and classification of books, budget, etc.

7.1.2. Findings from Research Data:

Findings from Part I: Prisoners -

1. Demographic Factors of Prisoners -

a. Age –It is found that 44.26% prisoners are from age group 18- 30, followed by 31.14% belonging to age group 30-40, 17.21% are from age group 41-50 whereas only 4.91 % belonging to age group 51-60 and 2% are from age group 60-70. This shows that 75% prisoners in Maharashtra central prisons belong to age group 18-40 are youth and working force.

b. Gender – It was found that 95% prisoners are male and 5% are female. This shows that number of male prisoners in Maharashtra central prisons is very high as compared with female. From this, it can be concluded that the crime tendency is comparatively high in males than in females.

2. Education of Prisoners -

It was found that 12% prisoners have completed Primary education, 31% are have completed Secondary education. 19% have completed higher secondary, 15% are under graduates, 17% are graduates, 5% are post graduates and only 1% are doctorate and above educated. It shows that 61% prisoners' education is below higher secondary standard. Here researcher has analysed that all prisoners can possibly read and write and take benefits of library facilities From this analysis, it can be concluded that education and crime is inversely related to each other. i.e Low education level increases the tendency of crime whereas higher the education there is decrease in amount of crime.

3. Offence Committed by Prisoners –

It was found that 67% prisoners are punished for offences like murder and homicide, followed by 12% punished for atrocities against women and 7% punished for a dacoits/robbery, theft and burglary whereas 4% prisoners are punished for offences like attempt to Murder/ Injury and Kidnapping/ Wrongfully Restraint each. 3% prisoners are punished for Documentary Offences and Blackmail each followed by 1% for MOCCA and NDPS

(Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances) each. Thus we can conclude that maximum numbers (67%) of prisoners in central jails of Maharashtra are those who are punished for Murder and homicide.

4. Number of years in current Prison -

The research result shows that 69% of the prisoners are less than 5 years in current prison, 22% are from 6 to 10 years, 7% are from 11 to 15 years, very few are that is 1% are from 16 to 20 years and above 20 each. It can be concluded that maximum prisoners (69%) are residing in respective jails for less than 5 years. But even 5 years is not less, if we consider in terms of days then this 5 years goes to 1825 days which is a huge figure. It can be concluded that during the imprisonment of 5 years or less, library can play an important role in making a positive change by providing good facilities to the inmates.

5. Day to Day work and Leisure Time Schedule -

All the Maharashtra central prisons follow same schedule for prisoners which starts at 5.30 am and ends at 9.00 pm. This includes different activities like Morning exercises & Yoga, appointed Work, Batta collection, watching TV etc. It was found that 93% prisoners give first preference to read newspaper, 62% prisoners to watch TV, 57% prisoners like to do conversations with others whereas 30% prefer to do other work like cleaning personal stuff, meditation or writing. From this, the conclusion can be drawn as 93% prisoners use library to read newspapers or books in spite of lack of separate time slot for it. Commonly some of them also prefer to watch TV or conversation with others.

6. Use of Library before Imprisonment -

It was found that 52% prisoners used library before imprisonment and 48% have not used any library. Almost all of the prisoners are educated, still nearly about half of the prisoners have not used library before. It can be concluded that about half of the crowd (48%) has not used library before imprisonment even though if they are literate.

7. Information about Prison Library -

It was found that 91% of prisoners know about present prison library whereas 9% of prisoners have no information about prison library.

8. Information about books available in Prison Library -

Analysis shows that 62% prisoners don't know about the availability and information of books in prison library and 38% of prisoners say that they have information about books in Prison library.

9. Interest in book reading -

Out of total, 96% prisoners like and enjoy book reading whereas 4% prisoners don't like reading book. It shows that there is a need of awareness to be created about books, reading of books and its importance among the prisoners.

10. Books read till now -

After combining the data of 244 samples, it was found that 40% prisoners have read less than 10 books, 16% prisoners have read 11-20 books, 8% prisoners have read 21-30 books, 4% prisoners have read 31-40 books, 6% prisoners have read 41-50 and , 27% prisoners have are read books above 50.

11. Freedom to select Books as per choice -

It was found that out of 244 prisoners 40% prisoners say that they have freedom to select books as per their choice, whereas 60% prisoners are disagree with it.

12. Relation between book reading habit and psychological condition Improvement -

To know the thoughts of prisoners about relations between book reading habit and psychological improvement, it was found that 96% prisoners agree that book reading habit leads to improvement in psychological condition and only 4% of prisoners say that they are not able to describe it. It shows that almost all readers think that books improve the psychological condition of reader.

13. Reading Preference

The research shows that 70% prisoners give first preference to read Religious Books, secondly 62% prisoners prefer to read Novels, 52% prisoners like to read Historical, 41% prisoners like to read Biographical, 25% prisoners like to read Drama Books, 23% prisoners like to read Child Literature, other 23% prisoners read other types of books.

14. Favourite book

The study helped to analyse the facts as well as the interested 'Book Type'. 97% of prisoners were able to name favourite book which ranges only between 1-5 favourite books.

15. Improvement in educational qualification during imprisonment

Through analysis of 244 respondents, it was found that 73% prisoners have improved their educational qualification after getting Imprisonment whereas 27% prisoners haven't done any improvement in their education after imprisonment.

16. Professional course completed in Imprisonment

The analysis shows that 32% prisoners completed some Professional Courses during imprisonment whereas 68% of surveyed Maharashtra prisoners haven't completed any Professional Course during imprisonment. It shows the need of awareness and importance programme about the professional courses among the prisoners.

17. Library Services to be offered -

The analysis shows that 67% prisoners prefer yoga session as the most favourite service to be offered by Prison library followed by music with 57%. Book reading hour services in library and information from films are preferred at same level with 40%. Discussion on book reading is preferred by 33% prisoners. Book Exhibition services are the least favourite services.

18. Problems faced while issuing of Books -

59% of surveyed prisoners say that they don't face any problem while issuing of book on other side 41% prisoners of the prisons said that they face problems. These problems can be resolved by various ways like matching the library working hours with prisoners' schedule, providing and informing them about the availability of books, authors, subject catalogue, etc.

19. Availability of Books of choice in library -

28% prisoners agree that they get books which they require from the prison library, 72% prisoners disagree that they do not get books from library as per their choice. This shows the prior need to analyse the requirement of books by prisoners and add new and more number of books in prison libraries.

20. Satisfaction about library services -

From the research it was found that, out of total prisoners surveyed only 47% prisoners are satisfied with the current services offered by prison libraries whereas 53% of prisoners are not satisfied. This shows the need of improvisation in library services.

21. Additional services required to be offered in Prison library-

From the prisoners expectations about the library services, it was found that 97% prisoners of the central prisons prefer to include more books in the library and the second preference of 95% prisoners prefer to have Librarian in the library and only 8% prisoners require different programme and newspaper reading services.

22. Opinions about Prison Library-

The analysis of samples shows that 94% Maharashtra central prisoners prefer to have more books to library, 4% prisoners prefer to issue more books whereas 24% prisoners prefer to maintain catalogue in library. It shows that almost all prisoners think that more books should be added in prison library and maintain the informative catalogues.

Findings from Part II: Gurujis -

1. Separate Building -

78% prisons have separate building for prison library whereas 22% prisons don't have separate building hence prison libraries are residing in same building.

2. Details about Gurujis -

Gurujis are appointed by government and perform the duties of librarian.

A) Education -

From the research it was found that none of the gurujis are educationally qualified as a librarian. The appointed person is known as "Guruji" who are having totally different educational background. 11% gurujis are graduates, 22% gurujis are graduates along with Degree of education (D.Ed) and remaining 67% gurujis are post graduate.

B) Experience -

Analysis showed out of the total prison libraries only 22% of gurujis who are looking after the library services had experience of more than 10 years whereas 45 % of them had experience of less than 10 years, 33% gurujis are having experience of less than 5 years.

C) Approved Post -

It was found that 100 % Maharashtra Central Prison Libraries have approved post of Guruji and not for Librarian.

D) Selection Process -

It was found that 100% of Gurujis have been appointed at prison through staff selection process where the basic interest is to get a Government Job. It can be concluded that none of them are having any professional qualification or knowledge required to be a Librarian.

3. Help from others in official work -

It was found that 11% central prisons library gurus have other staff to assist them, 89% prisons do not have other staff to assist and hence they take help from prisoners, Most of the Central Prison Library gurus take prisoners as the supporting staff. Only one prison has appointed 2 gurus to help the main guru. It can be concluded that most of the prison libraries (89%) have staff insufficiency, due to which they have to take prisoners help for official work.

4. Library Collection:

The analysis shows that none of the prison libraries have collection of books more than 5000. Only one prison library had books collection of 4800 books and rest of the libraries are having the book collection less than 2000 books. It can be concluded that although all prisons are established before 50-100 years ago volume of books is very less. The analysis shows negligence towards the prescribed norms.

5. Books Collection Classification -

A. By Language:

It was found that 67% of surveyed Maharashtra prisons books are classified by language, 33% of surveyed Maharashtra prisons are not classified as per language. From the study it is observed that most of the books are in regional language.

B. By Book Type -

Out of total, only 44% of surveyed Maharashtra central prisons books are classified by book type and other 56% are not classified. It was also found that number of novels is more as compared with remaining types.

6. Type of Library Collection -

Out of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries, 100% Prison libraries have books as their collection, 44% prison libraries have journals and Magazine as their collection, 22% prisons have CD/DVD as their collection in

library. Prison Libraries has to consider this point and should increase its collection as per the requirement.

7. Selection of books for Library-

Out of surveyed Maharashtra prisons libraries, only 11% Prison involve librarian for the selection of books, 33% prisons do it as per readers recommendations and remaining 56% prisons get the books by other i.e. donation. Only Nasik Central Prison library takes the concern of library in charge and reader for selection of books.

8. Book Purchasing -

It was found that all the central Prisons libraries get books through donations. Out of total Prison libraries, Taloja, Arthur road and Aurangabad central prison libraries purchase new books. Nasik central prison library purchase books through grant; whereas Nasik and Arthur road central prisons get it from other sources. It can be concluded that less number of books is the basic issues of the prison libraries.

9. Increase in book volume -

To analyse the increase in the number of books during 2009 – 2012, the data from 9 central prison libraries is combined which shows that 33% libraries have no increase in book volume, 56% prison libraries have increment in 2010-11 and 2011-12, 33% central prisons show increment in 2009-10. The analysis shows the negligence of libraries towards addition of books. All the libraries are totally dependent on the donation, grants or other ways to get the books.

10. Library Budget -

Surprisingly, none of the libraries has special library budget sanctioned. Budget is the basic requirement of growth. In the case of shortage or lack of budget, no organization can survive. Hence every prison need to have library budget so that it can be utilized for the development of library only.

11. Membership - It was found that all prisons offer library membership only to Permanent Prisoners and the service staff whereas membership is not provided to under Trial Prisoners. All Maharashtra central prison libraries offer library membership to Prisoners, whereas 78% central prisons give library membership to jailers. 56% central prisons offer the library membership to Police officers. Only 22% central prisons give membership to other staff members.

12. Library working Time and days -

Analysis shows that 22% of surveyed Maharashtra prisons libraries are opened on Sundays and holidays, 78% of surveyed Maharashtra prison libraries are not opened on Sundays and holidays.

13. Interlibrary Loan Facility -

78% of surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries use interlibrary loan facility and 22% of libraries don't avail the facility of interlibrary loan.

14. Book Transaction and Corresponding activities details -

A. Number of Books issued and Book changing duration

It was found that 89% central prison libraries issue only one book at a time with 7 days to exchange or renew period and remaining 11% prison library issues two books with 15 days to exchange or renew period. It can be concluded that all the libraries are following the rule ideally which help them to update the record periodically.

B. Book issued and methods used

Analysis shows that 55% Maharashtra central prison libraries issue 21-30 books in a day. 11% prison libraries issue 0-10 books. 22% libraries issue 11-20 and remaining 22% issue 31-40 books in a day respectively. 89% Central Prison Libraries use Open Access method to issue books which is considered as the most suitable method and 11% of Maharashtra central prisons libraries use Book Cart method for issuing books

It can be concluded that maximum number of books issued in a day are 21-30. More than half (55%) libraries issue 21-30 books in a day. Most of them (89%) use the most suitable open access method to issue books.

15. Types of book preferred to read by prisoners

The analysis shows that first preference of 100% users is to read the book is for Religious Books and novels. 78% prisoners give Historical books as second preference, 56% want Biographical and Drama books, 22% prisoners want Child Literature and 11% want other books. It can be concluded that all prison libraries priory prefer religious books and novels.

16. Book accessioning & Processing

This question was asked to get the details about the accessioning process followed by the libraries. It was found that 78% surveyed Maharashtra central prison libraries use Continuous Accession method; whereas 22% prison libraries use accessioning in Different sections. This analysis concludes that Most of the libraries (78%) use continuous accession method for book accessioning.

17. Book classification –

It was found that none of prison libraries use the authenticated book classification methods. 100% central prison libraries use other classification methods like by language and by book type. From analysis, it can be concluded that due to lack of library science professional knowledge, all prison libraries are using general methods for classification of books.

18. Library book cataloguing -

It was found that none of the libraries has professional knowledge about library science terms; the staff is unaware about cataloguing and none of them are following cataloguing method. It can be concluded that due to lack of professional knowledge of Library science, Gurujis could not implement cataloguing which affect on access of library as well as satisfaction of user.

19. Library automation -

After combining data of 9 Prison libraries, it was found that none of the libraries have Automation facility. Prison libraries should step forward for library automation which may help to reduce workload of Gurujis. It can be concluded that as none of libraries adopted automation, Gurujis or other staff could not utilize their time productively.

20. Collection preservation methods used -

It was found that 22% prison libraries use covering books for preservation of collection, 56% prison libraries use Book binding whereas 22% prison libraries follow Fumigation by using naphthalene cakes only. We can conclude that the methods used by libraries for collection preservation are not sufficient and effective.

21. Reference Services -

Reference services are the services which give ready and pinpointed information to the users. Library users can consult library for help in finding information. The librarian by clarifying the needs of users, determine the information sources. The ultimate help provided may consist of reading material in the form of a book or journal article, or library's online catalogue. As none of the prison libraries have professional librarians, no prison libraries provide Reference Services. Hence it was found and concluded that no library provides reference service to prisoners.

22. Help from other association -

There are various library associations at local, state and national level which help prisons at various levels like offering grant and scholarship, sharing association network, help in library automation etc. The analysis shows that 100% prison library do not get the help from any association. It can be concluded that none of the prison libraries has taken help from such organizations.

23. Public Library Membership -

Public library membership offers the chance to use their collection through book exchange or borrow. To analyse the facility availed by prisons, the data collected from 9 respondents is combined and it was found that 78% prison libraries are the members of public Library whereas 22% prison libraries are not Members of Public Library. Hence we can conclude that still 22% prison libraries are away from the facility of public library membership.

24. Literacy programs for prisoners -

All central prisons in Maharashtra had collaboration with different open universities like Tilak Maharashtra University, Yashwantrao Chavhan Open University etc. to conduct literacy programme for prisoners with the purpose of their rehabilitation after imprisonment. The analysis shows that 78% central prison libraries provide certification Courses, 67% prison libraries provide Diploma courses. All prison libraries provide Degree courses whereas 56% Maharashtra central Prison libraries provide Post graduate courses. Apart from the educational courses, some prisons also offer various professional courses to the prisoners such as Plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry, Mechanical, Printing etc. to get a better option for their living after imprisonment. The analysis concludes that all prison libraries conduct short time as well as long term literacy programs.

25. Different Programs to motivate reading habits among prisoners -

The analysis of 9 central prison libraries show that 33% prison libraries arrange discussion on reading books for motivating prisoners to exchange the thoughts and views among all readers. And remaining 67% libraries don't consider this option. It can be concluded that 67% libraries have negative feedback about discussion on reading books by prisoners. 44% libraries arrange book reading hour. It is also found that none of the library arrange book exhibition.

26. Programmes to be arranged to improve the psychological state of prisoners -

Out of all central prisons libraries, 89% libraries think, the arrangement of Lectures of renowned persons may help to improve the psychological state. 67% Prison libraries think use of Pictures/Films programme will help to upgrade psychological state whereas 56% Prison libraries think other methods like Music programme arranging, Yoga programmes, Bhajans, Meditation etc. can improve psychological state. From analysis it can be concluded that most of prison libraries (89%) think lectures of renowned persons help to improve psychological state of prisoners.

27. Frequency of stock verification -

It is found that, 67% prison libraries conduct stock verification once in 6 months and remaining 33% prison conduct it once in a year. This is a good sign which rectifies the differences among the book transactions. It can be concluded that the Prison libraries are following stock verification.

28. Methods of Stock Verification

The analysis showed that 89% Prison libraries use Accession Register for stock verification except one central Prison Library (Yerwada). Though the method is mostly used by all the general libraries, it can be improved by adopting ideal method.

29. Future plans for development -

It was found that 100% prison libraries have a plan to increase books for library development, 11% prison libraries will take help from different associations for development, 22% prison libraries will take help from Government, 11% need computer, 11% need book rack, 11% need to start book club, 11% will work out with different promotional programme, 11% need to take membership of Public library. On the other hand 100% Central Prison libraries need professional Librarian. The analysis shows that except one central Prison library, none of them have any plan to take help from other association. It can be concluded that all the libraries give preference to appoint librarian and collection development as the future plan.

7.2 Suggestions -

After doing detailed analysis of the research, data collected from 244 respondents i.e. prisoners and 9 central prison library gurus working as library head I conclude that the services provided by Libraries of central prisons in Maharashtra are not satisfactory.

- Though the prisons have their own library building, the provided area is not sufficient. As all the prisons are overcrowded, facilities to be provided should be in same proportion. Hence Prison library should be provided with separate building and more space.
- The huge numbers of prisoners in Maharashtra central Jails are males belonging to age group 20-40 with education below higher secondary standard and punished for long term imprisonment against serious crime like Murder/ Homicide. As this group will be under imprisonment for long time, authority can focus to encourage them to continue education under guidance of collaborated open universities.
- Some libraries offer short term professional courses. But the courses are limited in number. There is a need to include more short term professional courses like AC and mobile repairing, crafting, etc more rigorously will help the prisoners for their rehabilitation after imprisonment.
- As authority has scheduled the routine for all the central prisons, respective libraries have to match up with it and do the related changes in timing so that prisoners can utilize the facility fully.
- Library can conduct induction as well as informative programmes periodically to make prisoners familiar with the library and its services. This may include introductory sessions on information on collection of the library and services provided.
- Libraries can follow open access system through which the prisoners can choose the books as per their need. This will give them a sense of freedom to choice.

- No library offers membership to under trial prisoners. The libraries should offer the membership to them also. In case of release or change in prison of such prisoners, the libraries should make the system of dues clearance for the department.
- Most of the prisoners think that psychological conditions can be improved by reading books. But all the prison libraries have very limited collection. Libraries have to develop the collection according to the reading preferences of prisoners. Libraries can take help of periodical survey to get the idea about it.
- Library must have to develop their collection with different ways like purchasing new books, interlibrary loan facility from public and other libraries as well as increasing the contacts for book donation. They can also avail the facilities provided by different library associations at various levels. For all this, the library and the respective authority have to take initiative.
- Library should prefer to increase the collection of CD, DVD or other multimedia, etc. which will help to attract more users towards library. As most of the prisoners belong to age group 20-40 the collection may help to attract them to use the library consistently.
- The libraries have to arrange the book exhibitions at least quarterly or half yearly. This facility may give the information about the new collection as well as old stock availability of library to the users and help to attract more users.
- Library should conduct a periodical survey (at least once in a year) to know about their requirements and feedback for provided services. So that the analysis can clear the idea about future plans to purchase as well as add on services.
- Libraries should improve their services like book issuing methods, providing information about available books, authors or subject categories etc. to prisoners. These may help to readers to select the books.
- Libraries should adopt the technically correct methods for different library services like book transaction and corresponding activities, book accessioning and processing methods, so that library work will be more authentic and correct.

- Most importantly, library can prepare the yearly budget required for expenses like membership fees, purchase of new books, subscription of yearly journals and newspapers, preservation of books, etc. Every Prison library has to plan for library automation which will help for time-saving and productive work.
- As none of the library has professionally qualified librarian, most important services like technical classification of books, cataloguing, automation, reference services, communication with library associations etc. could not be implemented. The authority should prefer to appoint librarian so that these services can be implemented to upgrade the library services.
- Researcher has proposed the ideal prison library model. Prison libraries can either adopt the model or they can improve existing libraries as per the proposed model.

7.3 Conclusions -

After detailed analysis it can be concluded that current libraries in the Maharashtra central prisons are not satisfactory as per the standard guidelines given by International Federation of Library Association and Institutions (IFLA) and Indian Prison Manual. The libraries are not matching up the level as compared to library collection, staff as well as their services also. The Home department and Prison authorities should give proper attention towards library facility in prison in Maharashtra.

Various researches conducted all over the world have shown that Bibliotherapy helps to reduce negative emotions and negative behaviour and boosts individual's wellbeing, behaviours, self-confidence and esteem. The term Bibliotherapy means the therapy by using different types of books. It helps effectively in psychological problem solving, increasing compassion, developing understanding and enhancing self-awareness. It encourages effective social behaviour, clarifies values, and implants cultural identity and ethnic pride. It is applicable to individuals and groups. As the prisoners are totally separated from the outer world, Bibliotherapy will help them to reduce the loneliness, depression and stress. For the prisoners it can become a way of knowledge improvement, stress bursting as well as entertainment element.

In prison, the benefits of Bibliotherapy can be grabbed through the mediator, Prison Library. It opens the doors of the huge collections of different type of books from own collection as well as others with the help of interlibrary loan facilities. It also facilitates prisoners to improve educational and professional knowledge and skills.

The appointment of professional librarian in prison library will helps to develop library professionally by applying the services like classification, cataloguing, reference services. Librarian can also act as responsible person to communicate with other relevant associations in aspects of upgrading the services and other benefits.

The researcher has proposed the model of prison library which will help the concerned authority for developing Ideal Prison Library. The model includes the organization structure, collection of books, number of staff required, and services to be provided which can be the most compatible structure to stand up as a Standard

Prison Library.

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Long Form
ALA	American Library Association
APA	American Prison Association
CILIP	Chartered Institute of Library & Information Professionals
DIG	Deputy Inspector General
IFLA	International Federation of Library Associations & Institutions
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
IPC	Indian Penal Code
NCRB	National Crime Records Bureau
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
RRRLF	Raja Ram Mohun Roy Library Foundations
SLL	Special & Local Laws
UTS	Union Territories

ग्रंथपालासाठी / गुरूजीसाठी प्रश्नावली

कृपया प्रश्नाच्या उत्तरासाठी दिलेल्या कंसात (✓)अशी खुण करावी व आवश्यक तेथे आपले मत व सूचना नोंदवाव्यात .

१. सर्वसाधारण माहिती

१.१ कारागृहाचे नाव,पत्ता व स्थापना वर्ष:.....

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१.२ कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयाचे नाव पत्ता व स्थापना वर्ष :.....

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२. ग्रंथालय इमारत

२.१ ग्रंथालयाकरिता स्वतंत्र इमारत आहे का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

असल्यास एकूण क्षेत्रफळ किती ?स्क्वे . फुट .

अ.क.	विभाग	क्षेत्रफळ स्क्वे . फुट
१	ग्रंथदालन	
२	ग्रंथ देवघेव विभाग	
३	वाचन कक्ष	
४	संदर्भ सेवा विभाग	
५	प्रशासकीय विभाग	
६	नियतकालिक विभाग	
७	संगणक विभाग	
८	इतर विभाग	

३. ग्रंथालयीन सेवकवर्ग

३.१ ग्रंथपाल सेवक

ग्रंथालय प्रमुखाचे नाव :

शैक्षणिक पात्रता :

अनुभव :

३.२ मान्यताप्राप्त पद आहे का :-

१) होय () २) नाही ()

३.३ या क्षेत्रात कसे काय आलात?

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३.४ ग्रंथालयातील सेवकवर्ग

अ. क.	हुद्दा	संख्या
१	ग्रंथपाल	
२	सहाय्यक ग्रंथपाल	
३	ग्रंथालय लेखनिक	
४	ग्रंथालय परिचर	
५	ग्रंथालय शिपाई	

३.५ ग्रंथालय सेवक वर्ग ग्रंथालय कामासाठी पुरेसा आहे काय?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

नसल्यास तुम्ही ग्रंथालयाचे कामकाज कशा प्रकारे करता

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४. ग्रंथ संघटन

४.१ ग्रंथालयातील एकूण आतापर्यंतची ग्रंथसंख्या

४.२ ग्रंथालयातील ३१ मार्च २०१२ रोजी एकूण ग्रंथसंख्या

४.३ ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथांची भाषेनुसार विभागणी:-

१. मराठी ()
२. हिंदी ()
३. इंग्लिश ()
४. इतर ()

४.४ ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथांची प्रकारानुसार विभागणी:-

१. धार्मिक/ आध्यात्मिक ग्रंथ ()
२. कादंबरी ()

- ३ . एतहाभक ()
 ४ . आत्मचरित्र ()
 ५ . नाटयपुस्तके ()
 ६ . बाल वाङ्मय ()
 ७ . इतर ()

४ . ५ कोणत्या प्रकारचे वाचनसाहित्य घेता ?

- १ . ग्रंथ
- २ . नियतकालिके
- ३ . सी . डी / डी . व्ही . डी
- ४ . इतर

४ . ६ ग्रंथनिवड कोणत्या प्रकारे करता ?

- १ . संचालकाच्या मर्जीनुसार ()
 २ . ग्रंथालय प्रमुखाच्या शिफारशीवरून ()
 ३ . वाचककच्या मागणीनुसार ()

५ . ग्रंथ खरेदी

५ . १ ग्रंथखरेदी कोणत्या पद्धतीने करता

- १ . देणगीदाखल ()
 २ . खरेदी ()
 ३ . अनुदान तत्त्वावर ()
 ४ . इतर ()

५ . २ ग्रंथालयातील मागील तीन वर्षातील वाढलेल्या ग्रंथांची संख्या

अ. क.	वर्ष	ग्रंथ संख्या
१	२००९-२०१०	
२	२०१०-२०११	
३	२०११-२०१२	
	एकुण	

६ अर्थसंकल्प

६ . १ ग्रंथालयाच्या अर्थसंकल्पाची तरतूद कशी केली आहे

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६.२ ग्रंथालयाच्या मागील आर्थिक वर्षात (२०१०-२०११) झालेल्या खर्चाचा तपशाल .

अ. क.	प्रकार	रूपये
१	गंध	
२	नियतकालिके	
३	पुरतक वांधणी	
४	फर्निचर दुरुस्ती / खरेदी	
५	स्टेशनरी	
	एकुण	

६.३ ग्रंथालयातील मागील तीन वर्षात वाचनसाहित्य खरेदीवर झालेला खर्च

अ. क.	वर्ष	कमिक	नियतकालिके	इतर
१	२००९-२०१०			
२	२०१०-२०११			
३	२०११-२०१२			
	एकुण			

७. देवघेव पद्धती

७.१ सभासद नोंदणी कशा प्रकारे केली जाते?

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७.२ सभासदत्व कोणाकोणाला दिले जाते

अ. क.	प्रकार	प्रतिक्रिया
१	कैदी	
२	जेलर	
३	पोलिस अधिकारी	
४	इतर	

७.३ ग्रंथालयाची रोजची वेळ

७.४ ग्रंथालय रविवारी व सुट्टीच्या दिवशी उघडे असते काय?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

असल्यास कृपया किती वेळ उघडे असते

.....

७.५ सभासदांना एका वेळेस किती ग्रंथ दिले जातात

७.६ आन्तरग्रंथालयान दवघव पद्धता वापरला जात काय?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

असल्यास त्या ग्रंथालयांची नावे

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७.७ वाचकांनी ग्रंथ निवडण्यासाठी कोणती पद्धती वापरली जाते?

१. मुक्तद्वार पद्धती (Open Access) ()

२. बंदद्वार पद्धती (Close Access) ()

३. बुक कार्टद्वारे ()

७.८ सभासद किती अवधीसाठी पुस्तके ठेवू शकतो

७.९ उशिरा दिलेल्या ग्रंथाकरिता विलंब शुल्क आकारले जाते काय?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

विलंब शुल्क आकारल्यास दिवसाला किती आकारला जातो? रू.

७.१० सभासदाकडून कोणत्या प्रकारच्या ग्रंथांची मागणी जास्त होत?

१. धार्मिक/ आध्यात्मिक ग्रंथ ()

२. कादंबरी ()

३. ऐतिहासिक ()

४. आत्मचरित्र ()

५. नाट्यपुस्तके ()

६. बाल वाङ्मय ()

७. इतर ()

७.१२ दिवसभरात अंदाजे किती ग्रंथ देवघेव होतात?

८. ग्रंथप्रक्रिया

८.१ ग्रंथप्रक्रिया कशा प्रकारे केली जाते?

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८.२ दाखल नाद कशा पद्धतान करता?

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८.३ ग्रंथायात ग्रंथ वर्गीकरणाची कोणती पद्धत वापरली आहे?

१. द्विचिंदू वर्गीकरण ()
२. दशांश वर्गीकरण ()
३. यु. डी. सी. ()
४. इतर ()

८.४ ग्रंथालयात कोणती तालिकीकरण पद्धत वापरली जाते ?

१. ए.ए.सी. आर II ()
२. सी.सी.सी. ()
३. संगणकीय ()
४. इतर ()

९. ग्रंथालय संगणकीकरण

९.१. ग्रंथालयामध्ये कोणत्या संगणकप्रणालीचा वापर केला आहे

९.२. ग्रंथालयामध्ये संगणकप्रणालीचा वापर केला असल्यास संगणकप्रणालीद्वारे ग्रंथालयाची कोणकोणती कामे केली जातात?

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१०. ग्रंथांची निगा व व्यवस्था

१०.१. ग्रंथांच्या निगा व व्यवस्थेसाठी काय करता?

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१०.२. मागील वर्षात (२०१०-२०११) वाचन साहित्याची बांधणी झालेली संख्या किती आहे?

१. ग्रंथ

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२ . नियतकालक

एकुण

११ . अन्य सेवा

११ . १ संदर्भसेवा कुठल्या प्रकारच्या दिल्या जातात?

१ . शीघ्र संदर्भसेवा () २ . विलंबित संदर्भसेवा ()

११ . २ ग्रंथालयाला इतर संघटनेची मदत मिळते का?

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११ . ३ सार्वजनिक ग्रंथालयाचे सभासदत्व घेतले आहे का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११ . ४ साक्षरतेविषयी उपक्रम राबविले जातात का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११ . ५ दूरस्थ शिक्षणक्रम राबविले जातात का?

१ . प्रमाणपत्र

२ . पदविका

३ . पदवी

४ . पदव्युत्तर

११ . ६ इतर राबविले जाणारे व्यावसायिक अभ्यासक्रम आहेत का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

असल्यास त्यांची नावे:-

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११ . ७ ग्रंथ प्रदर्शन आयोजित केले जाते का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११ . ८ ग्रंथालयात पुस्तकवाचन आयोजित करता का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११.९ वाचलल्या पुस्तकासाठी चचा आयोजित करता का

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११.१० कैदयाची मानसिक स्थिती उंचावण्यासाठी कुठले उपक्रम राववता

१. व्याख्यान () २. चित्रफित ()

३. संगीत () ४. इतर ()

१२. ग्रंथ परिगणन

१२.१ ग्रंथालयातील ग्रंथ परिगणन किती कालावधीनंतर केले जाते

१. वर्षातून एकदा () २. दोन वर्षातून एकदा ()

३. तीन वर्षातून एकदा () ४. पाच वर्षातून एकदा ()

१२.२ ग्रंथ परिगणनाची कोणती पद्धती वापरली जाते?

१. दाखल नोंद वहिवरून ()

२. स्वतंत्र नोंदवहिचा वापर करून ()

३. सुटया कागदांवर दाखल अंक लिहून ()

४. इतर ()

१३. ग्रंथालयाच्या संबंधित भविष्यकालीन योजना/नियोजन/तरतूद आहे काय?

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दिनांक

सही :-

शिकका :-

बंदीवानासाठी प्रश्नावली

कृपया प्रश्नाच्या उत्तरासाठी दिलेल्या कसात (✓)अशी खुण करावी व आवश्यक तेथे आपले मत व सूचना नोंदवाव्यात .

१ . बंदीवानाचे नाव/ बंदी कमांक :

२ . वय :

३ . लिंग : पुरुष () स्त्री ()

४ . शिक्षण :

५ . कुठल्या गुन्ह्यात शिक्षा भोगत आहात?

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६ . किती वर्षांपासून या तुरुंगात आहात?

७ . तुमचे दैनंदिन काम कसे चालते?

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८ . फावल्या वेळेत काय करता?

८ . १ चर्चा ()

८ . २ वर्तमानपत्र वाचन ()

८ . ३ दूरचित्रवाणी पाहणे ()

८ . ४ इतर ()

९ . इथे यायच्या आधी कोणते ग्रंथालय वापरले आहे का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

असल्यास त्या ग्रंथालयाचे नाव.....

१० . या कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयाची माहिती आहे का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

११ . ग्रंथालयातील पुस्तकांची माहिती आहे का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

१२ . तुम्हाला ग्रंथवाचन आवडते का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

१३ . तुम्ही आतापर्यंत अंदाजे किती पुस्तके वाचली?.....

१४ . तुम्हाला तुमच्या मनाप्रमाणे ग्रंथ निवडण्यास वाव मिळतो का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

१५ . ग्रंथ वाचनाने मानसिक स्थिती सुधारत आहे, असे तुम्ही अनुभवता का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

१६ . कोणत्या प्रकारची पुस्तके जास्त वाचयला आवडतात ?

१६ . १ धार्मिक / आध्यात्मिक ग्रंथ ()

१६ . २ कादंबरी ()

१६ . ३ ऐतिहासिक ()

१६ . ४ आत्मचरित्र ()

१६ . ५ नाट्यपुस्तके ()

१६ . ६ बाल वाङ्मय ()

१६ . ७ इतर ()

१७ . तुम्हाला जास्त आवडलेले पुस्तक कोणते ?

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१८ कारागृहामध्य दाखल झाल्यानंतर शैक्षणिक पात्रता वाढवण्याचे प्रयत्न केले का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

१९ . कारागृहामध्य दाखल झाल्यानंतर कोणता व्यावसायिक अभ्यासक्रम पूर्ण केला आहे का ?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

२० . तुमच्यासाठी खालीलपैकी सवा तुम्हाला जास्त आवडताल

२० . १ ग्रंथ वाचन ताम ()

२० . २ ग्रंथ प्रदर्शन ()

२० . ३ वाचलेल्या ग्रंथांचे चर्चासत्र ()

२० . ४ चित्रफितीतून माहिती देणे ()

२० . ५ मानसिक व शारीरिकदृष्ट्या चांगले राहण्यासाठी योगाचा अभ्यास ()

२० . ६ संगीत एकणे ()

२१ . ग्रंथ वाटपावेळी ग्रंथनिवडीसाठी काही समस्या उद्भवतात का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

२२ . तुम्हाला पाहिजे असलेले ग्रंथ कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयातून मिळतात का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

२३ . ग्रंथालयीन सेवा व सुविधाबाबत आपण समाधानी आहात का?

१) होय () २) नाही ()

२४ . तुमच्या कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयाने अजून कोणत्या सेवा द्याव्यात असे तुम्हाला वाटते?

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२५ . तुमच्या कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयाच्या वावतीत थोडक्यात मत नोंदवा

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दिनांक :

सही

(नाव / वंदी क्रमांक:

Annexure IV

Preferred Book List by Prisoners

Sr No	Prison Name	Name of Favourite Books
1	Harshul Jail, Aurangabad	Gulamgiri, Shetkarancha Aasud. Autograpdy of great persons
		Autography of Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
		Historical, Autograpdy of great persons
		Autograpdy of great persons
		Mrityunjay, CRPC, IPC, Swami Vivekananda
		Mrityunjay Karna, Ekach Paila
		Chava
		Spiritual, Religious
		Spiritual, Religious
		Mrityunjay
		Dr. Babasaheb Abedkar
		Yayati
		Chanayyaniti
		Saudamini
		Bhagwat Gita
		Mrityunjay, Chava
		Maina
		Fimile Muslmin, Kuran
		Maji Jalmatep
		Mrityunjay
Mrityunjay, Chava, yayati		
Maina, Bhagwat Gita		
Mohol		
2	Taloja Central Prison	Geeta
		Athelo, Kingleav
		Ramayan
		Bangarwadi
		Yugandhar
		Sakhi, Mrityunjay
		Sambhaji Maharaj
		Bhagwat Gita
3	Arthur Road	Chhatrapati Shivaji
		Tethe tuzi me Vat Pahte

		Magadh ka Raja
		Golpitha
		Maze Satyache Prayog
		Pandharicha Raja
		Sakhi
		Bol Anubhavache
		Swami Vivekanand Charitra
		Mahatma Gandhi
		Pani Mala Have ! Milat Ka Nahi
		Mahatma Gandhi Jivan Darshan
		Jain Dharm
		Gangotri
		Mahabharat
		The History of Freedom India
		Kuran
		Veerangana
		Kavya Sangrah
		The Kingdom
4	Thane	Raja Shiv Chhatrapati
5	Nagpur	Sharad Pawar
		Sakhi, Gavasli Preet
		Geeta
		Chandrakanta
		Chhatrapati Shivaji
		Samyak Dnyan
		Shalu
		Sakhi
		Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm
		Sangati, kurup Asne Bare, Shanti Kaise Mile
		Katha Asu Ki Vyatha
		Pandurangache Bhajan
		Swami Vivekanand
		Ahilyabai, Shivaji Maharaj
		Stalemate
		Shri Krishn Bhagwan
		Shrimati Bhagwat Puran
		Bhagwat Gita

		Kuran
		Mrityunjay
		Bouddh Ani Dhamm
		Etahasache
		Gajanan Maharaj
		Durga Chalisa
		Dan
6	Amravati	Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm, Bahishkrut Bharat
		Mahatma Gandhi Atma Charitra
		Bhagwat Gita
		Bhagwat Gita, Hanuman Chalisa
		Yayati
		Aai
		A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (Atma Charitra)
		Veer Shivaji
		Mrityunjay
		Chhava, Mrityunjay
		Mein Kampp (Hitler Atma Charitra)
		Mahatma Phule Samagra Vangmay
		Ek Gafil Kshan, Man Sarovar, Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm,
		Yayati
		Shyamchi Aai
		Chhava, Mrityunjay, Anna Bhau Sathe, Dr. Babasaheb
		Bhagat Singh, Secret of Bhagat Singh
		Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm
		Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm, Rasta Band Khun Chalu
		Natya Pustake
Sam Geeta		
Ramayan		
7	Nashik	Vapurza
		Mahabharat, Bhagvat Geeta, Ramayan
		Shyamchi Aai
		Panchyahattariche Bol, Ani Dav Ulatla, Chaukari Baherche
		Yayati
		Nishabd Zunj, Mautarma Te Amma, Fakira
		Chirantnacha Gandh, Janmalelya Pratyekala, Vishvrang,
		Shyamchi Aai

		Raja Shivaji, Duniyadari, Abhang, Katha
		Shri Ramcharit Manas
		Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Umrav Jan, Meditation Samayak Buddha
		Shri Mad Bhagvat Puran
		Ramayan, Shivilila Amrut, Ganesh Puran, Navnath
		Mahatma Gandhi, Bahujan Hitay Bahujan Sukhay, Sahastra Buddhe
		Rikt Aasan
		Muktatma
		Aitihisik Kadambari, Atma Charitra, Swami Vivekanand
		Hanuman Chalisa, Hari Path
		Dharmik, Aitihisik
		Shrimat Dasbodh, Sadguru Charitra, Bal Bhakti
		Shivilila Amrut
		Geeta
		8
Swami, Indradhanucha Bhang, Janhavi, Parinita, Murda Ghar		
Dhananjay		
Radhe		
Char Band, Puran, Bhagvat Geeta, Kuran, Bible		
Parmarthachi Vatchal, Swami Vivekanand		
Shriman Yogi		
Bandini		
The Secret, Yashasvi Jivnache Rahasya		
Gandhi, Ambedkar		
Asa Me Asa Me		
Mrityunjay		
Sainik, Babasaheb Jadhav Yanche Charitrya		
Shri Gurucharitra Katha, Shri Pandurang Mahatm, Gajanan Maharaj Katha		
Bhagvat Geeta		
Yayati		
Mrityunjay		
Shiv Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj		
Dharmik Granth		
Aitihisik Pustake		

		Asa Ha Tuza Bharvasa
		Dharmik Granth
		Yayati, Mrityunjay
		Swami
9	Kolhapur	Mrityunjay
		Shyamchi Aai, Chhava
		Kshan Ek Pure Premacha
		Tukobachi Gatha
		Me Vijeta Honarach
		Mrityunjay
		Mahatma Gandhi, Shyamchi Aai, Bharatiya Sanvidhan
		Bhagvat Geeta
		Bangarwadi
		Dev Jo Bhuvvari Chalila, Sant Balumama, Nevati
		Duniyadari, Nazi, Mahanayak, Mrityunjay
		Mrityunjay, Chhava, Panipat, Shriman Yogi, Duniyadari, Upara, God Father, Three Mistake of My Life
		Shyamchi Aai
		Yayati
		Mrityunjay
		Chhava, Shyamchi Aai
		Yayati, Mrityunjay, Shriman Yogi, Chhava Yugandhar, Dnyaneshwari, Shrimad Bhagvat Geeta
		Mrityunjay
		Shyamchi Aai
		Hindu Swarajya
		Gharmik, Adhyatmik
		Aasaram Bapunchi Adhyatmik Pustake
		Aamantran Aarogya Ko, Chakravyuh, Chanakya, Pani, Ek hota Carver
		Yayati, Mrityunjay, Shriman Yogi, Chhava, Yugandhar, Dnyaneshwari, Bhagvat Geeta
		Shyamchi Aai, Yayati
		Bhagvat Geeta
		Buddha Ani Tyancha Dhamm
		Panipat
Yayati, Zada Zadi		

दिनांक: १/११/१२

प्रती,

भा. उपपर पोलीस महासंचालक
व कारागृह महानिरीक्षक,
फुलारी
महोदय/ महोदया,

मी, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी गंधालयशास्त्राची विद्यार्थिनी गेले अनेक वर्ष असून या शास्त्रातील औपचारिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करित आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षणातील उच्च पदवी विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) याचा अभ्यासागिता संशोधन करणे लागते. या हेतूने मी महाराष्ट्रातील कारागृहातील गंधालयांचा अभ्यास करवयाचे ठरवले आहे.

समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत अनेकविध वृत्ती व पवृत्ती वावरतात. सामाजिक वांधिलकीवगेवरच काही पवृत्ती समाजविघातक वृत्ती करतात व समाजाच्या कटू भागाचा म्हणजेच कारागृहाचे घटक बनतात. या पवृत्ती सुधारण्यासाठी विचारप्रबोधन हाही एक मार्ग उपचाराचा बनतो व गंधालय जी ज्ञानाचे व ज्ञानवाहकाचे भांडार आहेत ते या उपचारप्रणालीत महत्वाचा दुवा बनू शकतात. हे कार्य प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या कारागृहातील गंधालय हे समर्थपणे पूर्ण करते, याचा अभ्यास संशोधनाच्या चौकशीत करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न असेल. त्यासाठी आपणास विनीत होऊन कळकळीची विनंती करते की, आपण सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रश्नावली आपल्या बहुमूल्य वेळाला वेळ काढून आवर्जून भरून घ्याल.

आपल्या सहकार्याशिवाय माझ्या प्रयत्नास दिशा मिळणे कठीण वाटते. माझ्या संशोधनाचा उपयोग मी केवळ वैयक्तिक पातळीवर न करता सामाजिक वांधिलकीच्या भूमिकेतून करीन. तसेच मदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी हमी देते.

आपल्या अग्रत्यागीत येणा-या कारागृहातील गंधालयांचा अभ्यास करण्यास परवानगी द्यावी ही नम्र विनंती.

कळावे,

आपली कृपाभिलाषी,

AR 01/11/12
(आवक लिपीक)
कारागृह महानिरीक्षक
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-४११००५
याचे करिता

Sundari

(सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी)

सोबत जोडलेले कागदपत्र :

- १) विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र
- २) परवानगी प्रमाणपत्र
- ३) प्रश्नावली



अपर पोलीस महासंचालक व कारागृह महानिरीक्षक
यांचे कार्यालय, जुनी मध्यवर्ती इमारत दुसरा मजला,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१

दुरध्वनी: क्र.०२०/२६१२५८७८

फॅक्स नंबर ०२०/२६१२३५६३

Email I.D. : igprisonspune@rediffmail.com.

प्रति,

श्रीमती सुनंदा एस. फुलारी,
कावेरीनगर, पोलीस कॉलनी वाकड,
पुणे. ४११०५७

६५५१

जा.क्र./न्यावि/ ग्रंथालय/परवानगी पीएच.डी./२०१२ कक्ष- ९(३) पुणे-१

दि : ०४/१०/२०१२.

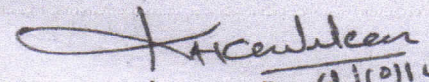
विषय:- कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करणेसाठी कारागृह भेटीस परवानगी मिळणेबाबत.

संदर्भ :- आपले पत्र दिनांक ७/०९/२०१२

उपरोक्त विषयी संदर्भांकित पत्रानुसार कळविण्यात येते की, आपण महाराष्ट्रातील कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा पीएच.डी करणेसाठी अभ्यासक्रमाचा भाग म्हणून कारागृह भेटीची परवानगी मागितलेली आहे.

सदर प्रकरणी या कार्यालयाचे परिपत्रक दिनांक १४/१०/२०१० नुसार कारागृह भेटीबाबत विभागीय कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक यांचे स्तरावर परवानगी देणेबाबत कळविण्यात आले आहे. म्हणून आपण महाराष्ट्रातील कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करणेसाठी मा. कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक पश्चिम विभाग, येरवडा पुणे-६, मा. कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक, मध्य विभाग, औरंगाबाद, मा. कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक, पूर्व विभाग, नागपूर व मा. कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक, दक्षिण विभाग, मुंबई या कार्यालयाशी संपर्क साधून सदर प्रकरणी परवानगी घेण्यात यावी.

(मा. का.उ.म.नि. (मु.)यांचे मान्यतेनुसार .)


(के.एच.कुर्लेकर)

विधी व संशोधन अधिकारी,
अपर पोलीस महासंचालनालय, व
कारागृह महानिरीक्षनालय,
महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१

अर्जदार: सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी

१९/६, कावेरी नगर पोलिस वसाहत,

वाकड, पुणे- ४११०५७. मो. ९८२३३४४७००.

दिनांक: ८/१०/२०१२

प्रती,

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक

पश्चिम विभाग, पुणे.

महोदय/ महोदया,

मी, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी ग्रंथालयशास्त्राची विद्यार्थिनी गेले अनेक वर्ष असून या शास्त्रातील औपचारिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करित आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षणातील उच्च पदवी विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) च्या अभ्यासाकरिता संशोधन करावे लागते. या हेतूने मी महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करावयाचे ठरवले आहे.

समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत अनेकविध वृत्ती व प्रवृत्ती वावरतात. सामाजिक बांधिलकीबरोबरच काही प्रवृत्ती समाजविघातक वृत्ती करतात व समाजाच्या कटू भागाचा म्हणजेच कारागृहाचे घटक बनतात. या प्रवृत्ती सुधारण्यासाठी विचारप्रबोधन हाही एक मार्ग उपचाराचा बनतो व ग्रंथालय जी ज्ञानाचे व ज्ञानवाहकाचे भांडार आहेत ते या उपचारप्रणालीत महत्त्वाचा दुवा बनू शकतात. हे कार्य प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या कारागृहातील ग्रंथालय हे समर्थपणे पूर्ण करते, याचा अभ्यास संशोधनाच्या चौकशीत करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न असेल. त्यासाठी आपणास विनीत होऊन कळकळीची विनंती करते की, आपण सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रश्नावली आपल्या बहुमूल्य वेळालातून वेळ काढून आवर्जून भरून द्यावी.

आपल्या सहकार्याशिवाय माझ्या प्रयत्नास दिशा मिळणे कठीण वाटते. माझ्या संशोधनाचा उपयोग मी केवळ वैयक्तिक पातळीवर न करता सामाजिक बांधिलकीच्या भूमिकेतून करीन. तसेच सदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी हमी देते.

आपल्या विभागांतर्गत येणा-या पुणे व कोल्हापूर येथील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्यास परवानगी द्यावी ही नम्र विनंती.

कळावे,

आपली कृपाभिलाषी,

Shubee

(सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी)

सोबत जोडलेले कागदपत्र :

- १) विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र
- २) परवानगी प्रमाणपत्र
- ३) प्रश्नावली



कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षणालय,
पश्चिम विभाग, येरवडा पुणे-६.
फॅक्स क्र. ०२०-२६६८४५२८
दूरध्वनी क्र. ०२०-२६६८०४८८

प्रति,

सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी,
१९/६, कावेरी नगर पोलीस वसाहत,
वाकड, पुणे-४११०५७

जा.क्र.परवानगी/येमका/पी.एच.डी/२०१२, पत्रि-३ (१) पुणे-६ 5478 दिनांक ३१.१०.२०१२

विषय : पी.एच.डी.अभ्यासक्रमाकरिता कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास 01/11/2012

करण्यास परवानी बाबत.

संदर्भ : १) आपले पत्र दिनांक १२.१०.२०१२.

२) या कार्यालयाचे समक्रमांकाचे पत्र दिनांक ३१.१०.२०१२

उपरोक्त विषय व संदर्भीय पत्रानुसार कळविण्यात येते की, आपण दिनांक १२.१०.२०१२ रोजी दिलेल्या पत्रानुसार आपणांस येरवडा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह तसेच कोल्हापूर मध्यवर्ती कारागृह येथे पी.एच.डी. अभ्यासक्रमाकरिता संशोधन करण्यास परवानगी देण्यात येत आहे.

कारागृह नियमावली १९७९ मधील नियम क्र.१५ मधील नियम १९ (बी) प्रिझन कीजीटर्स रुल्स मधील सर्व अटींचे पालन करणे आवश्यक आहे. ग्रंथपालासाठी/ गुरुजीसाठी प्रश्नावली ची एक प्रत विद्यापीठात देणे पुर्जा या कार्यालयास सादर करावी. या कार्यालयाचे मंजूरी नंतरच विद्यापीठात सादर करता येईल.

प्रस्तुत प्रकरणी अधीक्षक, येरवडा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह व अधीक्षक, कोल्हापूर मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांचेशी संपर्क साधून पुढील कार्यवाही करण्यात यावी. ही विनंती.
(मा.का.उ.म.नि.यांचे आवेष्टाने)

(आर.क.गायकवाड)

स्वीय सहाय्यक

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक

पश्चिम विभाग, पुणे-६

प्रत-मा.अधीक्षक येरवडा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह, व अधीक्षक, कोल्हापूर मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांना महिती व पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठी अर्पेधित.

२/- अधीक्षक, येरवडा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह तसेच कोल्हापूर मध्यवर्ती कारागृह, कळंबा यांनी मुळ प्रश्नावली भरून द्यावी. तसेच कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा उपयोग करणा-या २५ (पंचवीस) बंधाकडून बंधांसाठीची प्रश्नावली भरून द्यावी.

३/-महाराष्ट्र कारागृह नियमावली १९७९ मधील नियम क्र.१५ मधील नियम १९(बी) प्रिझन कीजीटर्स रुल्स अन्वये परवानगी देण्यात येते, तसेच मुख्यालयाचे परिपत्रक क्र.कारागृह भेट/२००६/कक्ष-५(३) दिनांक ३१.१.२००६ नुसार कार्यवाही करण्यात यावी. कारागृहात मुलाखतीच्या वेळी कारागृह सुरक्षा व सुव्यवस्था यास बाधा येणार नाही, याची विशेष काळजी घेण्यात यावी, ही विनंती.

अर्जदार: सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी

१९/६, कावेरी नगर पोलिस वसाहत,

वाकड, पुणे- ४११०५७. मो. ९८२३३४४७००.

दिनांक: 5/12/12

प्रती,

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक,

पूर्व विभाग, नागपुर .

महोदय / महोदया,

मी, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी ग्रंथालयशास्त्राची विद्यार्थिनी गेले अनेक वर्ष असून या शास्त्रातील औपचारिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करित आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षणातील उच्च पदवी विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) च्या अभ्यासाकरिता संशोधन करावे लागते. या हेतूने मी महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करावयाचे ठरवले आहे.

समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत अनेकविध वृत्ती व प्रवृत्ती वावरतात. सामाजिक वांधिलकीबरोबरच काही प्रवृत्ती समाजविघातक वृत्ती करतात व समाजाच्या कटू भागाचा म्हणजेच कारागृहाचे घटक बनतात. या प्रवृत्ती सुधारण्यासाठी विचारप्रबोधन हाही एक मार्ग उपचाराचा बनतो व ग्रंथालय जी ज्ञानाचे व ज्ञानवाहकाचे भांडार आहेत ते या उपचारप्रणालीत महत्वाचा दुवा व नू शकतात. हे कार्य प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या कारागृहातील ग्रंथालय हे समर्थपणे पूर्ण करते, याचा अभ्यास संशोधनाच्या चौकशीत करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न असेल. त्यासाठी आपणास विनीत होऊन कळकळीची विनंती करते की, आपण सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रश्नावली आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील सहकारी कर्मचा-यांकडून (१ ग्रंथपाल / गुरुजीकडून आणि २५ वाचक / बंदीवाना कडून) आवर्जून भरून द्यावी.

मी ह्या पूर्वी मागील महिन्यात आपल्याला पत्र पाठविले होते पण त्याचे उत्तर अजूनपर्यंत मिळाले नाही तरी माननीय साहेबांकडून सहमती पत्र मिळावे, अशी मी विनंती करते. कारण, आपल्या सहकार्यांशिवाय माझ्या प्रयत्नास दिशा मिळणे कठीण वाटते. माझ्या संशोधनाचा उपयोग मी केवळ वैयक्तिक पातळीवर न करता सामाजिक वांधिलकीच्या भूमिकेतून करीन. तसेच सदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी हमी देते.

आपल्या विभागांतर्गत येणा-या नागपुर व आमरावती येथील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्यास परवानगी द्यावी ही नम्र विनंती.

कळावे,

आपली कृपाभिलाषी,

Sundar

(सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी)

सोबत जोडलेले कागदपत्र :

- १) विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र
- २) कारागृह महानिरीक्षकांचे परवानगी प्रमाणपत्र
- ३) प्रश्नावली



कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक, पूर्व विभाग,
यांचे कार्यालय, वर्धारोड, नागपूर
दुर./फॅक्स क्रमांक ०७१२/२२४८८४४
Email. digprisonseast@gmail.com

अत्यंत महत्वाचे

जा.क्र.परवानगी/शैक्षणिक/९३७२ /२०१३, पुवि-१०, नागपूर-२०, दिनांक ०६.०३.२०१३.

विषय:-पी.एच.डी.करीता माहिती देण्यास परवानगी मिळणेबाबत.

संदर्भ:- सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी यांचा दि. १५.१२.२०१२ रोजीचा विनंती अर्ज.

उपरोक्त संदर्भाकित विषयाचे अनुषंगाने आपणास कळविण्यात येते की, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी यांनी पी.एच.डी.करण्याकरीता महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास या विषयी अध्ययन करण्याकरीता परवानगी मागितलेली असल्याने त्यांना विभागातील नागपूर व अमरावती मध्यवर्ती कारागृहाकडील उपलब्ध ग्रंथलयास खालील नियमातील अटी व शर्तीच्या अधिन राहून परवानगी देण्यात आली आहे. सदर प्रकरणी अधीक्षक, नागपूर/अमरावती मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांनी महाराष्ट्र कारागृह नियमावली १९७९ मधील चॅप्टर क्र.१५ मधील नियम १९, २(अ) मध्ये नमुद तरतुदीनुसार कार्यवाही करावी.

सदर प्रकरणी कार्यवाही करतांना संशोधन अभ्यास करणाऱ्या अशा व्यक्तीने प्रसिध्दी करावयाच्या किंवा एखाद्या विद्यापीठास किंवा शैक्षणिक संस्थेस सादर करावयाच्या त्यांच्या शोध निबंधातील किंवा संशोधन कागदपत्रातील संशोधन निष्कर्षात एखाद्या कैद्याची व्यक्तीगत ओळख उघड न करण्याची पुरेशी काळजी घेण्याचे आणि असा शोध निबंध, कागदपत्रे किंवा प्रकाशने प्रकाशित करण्यापुर्वी ते शासनाकडे मान्यतेसाठी पाठविण्याचे लेखी स्वरूपात मान्य केले पाहिजे.

अभ्यागतांनी दिलेल्या अटी व शर्तीचे पालन करणे आवश्यक राहिल.

- १) अभ्यागतांना राज्य शासनाने वेळोवेळी विनिर्दीष्ट करील अशा कैद्यांच्या किंवा अशा वर्गाच्या कैद्यांची भेट घेणार नाही किंवा जवळ जाणार नाही.
- २) अभ्यागतांचे कोणीही बंदी नातेवाईक किंवा संबंधीत नाही याची खात्री करावी.
- ३) कोणत्याही कैद्यांची व्यक्तीगत ओळख उघड न करण्याची पुरेशी काळजी घेईल.
- ४) शोध निबंध, कागदपत्रे किंवा प्रकाशने करण्यापूर्वी ते शासनाकडे मान्यतेसाठी पाठविण्याचे लेखी स्वरूपात अभ्यागतांनी मान्य केले पाहिजे.

शशिकांत शिंदे

(शशिकांत शिंदे)

पोलीस उपमहानिरीक्षक
व कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक
पुर्व विभाग, नागपूर

प्रति,

अधीक्षक

नागपूर / अमरावती मध्यवर्ती कारागृह

प्रति:- :- सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी, १९/६, कावेरी नगर, पोलीस वसाहत, वाकड, पुणे- ४११०५७ यांना
माहिती व पुढील कार्यवाहीस अग्रेषित.

२/- पूर्व विभागातील नागपूर/अमरावती मध्यवर्ती कारागृहात ग्रंथालय उपलब्ध असुन
त्याबाबतची स्वतंत्र माहिती सोबत जोडली आहे.

प्रतिलिपी :- मा. अपर पोलीस महासंचालक व कारागृह महानिरीक्षक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे-१ यांना
माहितीस्तव सविनय सादर.

अर्जदार: सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी

१९/६, कावेरी नगर पोलिस वसाहत,

वाकड, पुणे- ४११०५७. मो. ९८२३३४४७००.

दिनांक: 5/12/12

प्रती,

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक,

मध्य विभाग, हर्सुल औरंगाबाद.

महोदय/ महोदया,

मी, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी ग्रंथालयशास्त्राची विद्यार्थिनी गेले अनेक वर्ष असून या शास्त्रातील औपचारिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करित आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षणातील उच्च पदवी विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) च्या अभ्यासाकरिता संशोधन करावे लागते. या हेतूने मी महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करावयाचे ठरवले आहे.

समाजाच्या जडणघडणीत अनेकविध वृत्ती व प्रवृत्ती वावरतात. सामाजिक बांधिलकीबरोबरच काही प्रवृत्ती समाजविघातक वृत्ती करतात व समाजाच्या कटू भागाचा म्हणजेच कारागृहाचे घटक बनतात. या प्रवृत्ती सुधारण्यासाठी विचारप्रबोधन हाही एक मार्ग उपचाराचा बनतो व ग्रंथालय जी ज्ञानाचे व ज्ञानवाहकाचे भांडार आहेत ते या उपचारप्रणालीत महत्वाचा दुवा बनू शकतात. हे कार्य प्रत्यक्ष आपल्या कारागृहातील ग्रंथालय हे समर्थपणे पूर्ण करते, याचा अभ्यास संशोधनाच्या चौकशीत करण्याचा माझा प्रयत्न असेल. त्यासाठी आपणास विनीत होऊन कळकळीची विनंती करते की, आपण सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रश्नावली आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील सहकारी कर्मचा-यांकडून (१ ग्रंथपाल /गुरूजीकडून आणि २५ वाचक /बंदीवांना कडून) आवर्जून भरून द्यावी.

मी ह्या पूर्वी मागील महिन्यात आपल्याला पत्र पाठविले होते पण त्याचे उत्तर अजूनपर्यंत मिळाले नाही तरी माननीय साहेबांकडून सहमती पत्र मिळावे, अशी मी विनंती करते. कारण, आपल्या सहकार्यांशिवाय माझ्या प्रयत्नास दिशा मिळणे कठीण वाटते. माझ्या संशोधनाचा उपयोग मी केवळ वैयक्तिक पातळीवर न करता सामाजिक बांधिलकीच्या भूमिकेतून करीन. तसेच सदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी हमी देते.

आपल्या विभागांतर्गत येणा-या औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड येथील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्यास परवानगी द्यावी ही नम्र विनंती.

कळावे,

आपली कृपाभिलाषी,

Ehulaa

(सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी)

सोबत जोडलेले कागदपत्र :

- १) विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) नोंदणी प्रमाणपत्र
- २) कारागृह महानिरीक्षकांचे परवानगी प्रमाणपत्र
- ३) प्रश्नावली

सी. सुन्दर शर्मा पुस्तकालय
११/६, कावेरी नगर बसहाट,
वाकड, पुणे-४११ ०५७

जा.क्र. भेट/परवानगी/नारोमका/ओमका/मवि. (न्यावी-२)

औरंगाबाद

दिनांक १५/०१/२०१३

विषय:- पीएच.डी. संशोधन अभ्यासाकरिता औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील
ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करण्यास परवानगी मिळणेबाबत.
संदर्भ :- आपले दिनांक २०/१२/१२ रोजीचे पत्र

उपरोक्त संदर्भाय पत्रानुसार आपणास अभ्यासक्रमाचा भाग म्हणून पीएच.डी. संशोधन
अभ्यासाकरिता औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करणेकरिता
कारागृहाची भेट घेणेस मंजूरी देण्यात येत आहे.

आपले नावाची आगाऊ माहिती फोटोसह अधीक्षक, औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृह
यांना सादर करावी. तसेच भेटी दरम्यान अभ्यासक्रमा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोणतीही आक्षेपार्ह माहिती
संकलित करणार नाही व ती कोठेही प्रकाशित करणार नाही तसेच बंद्यांची व्यक्तिगत ओळख करणार
नाही व कारागृहाचे फोटो काढणार नाहीत या अटीवर परवानगी देण्यात येत आहे. आपण
संशोधनासंबंधाची प्रश्नावली अधीक्षक, औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांचेकडून तपासून
घ्यावी व त्याचा अहवाल अधीक्षक, औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांना सादर करावा.

अधीक्षक, औरंगाबाद व नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांचेशी संपर्क करून तारीख व वेळ
निश्चित करून घ्यावी.

(भा. काठमनि यांचे मान्यतेने)

(आर.बी. बोरकर)

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक

मध्य विभाग, औरंगाबाद यांचेकरीता

प्रत:- अधीक्षक, औरंगाबाद/नाशिकरोड मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांना माहितीस्तव व पुढील कार्यवाहीस्तव
रवाना.

२/- भेट देणारी विद्यार्थीनी हिचे फोटोसह नावाची माहिती प्राप्त करून घ्यावी. फोटो व त्यांचेजवळील
ओळखपत्र याची खात्री करून कारागृह प्रवेशाबाबत कार्यवाही करावी. कारागृह सुरक्षा अबाधित ठेवून
कोणत्याही कारागृह निवमांचे उल्लंघन त्यांचेकडून होणार नाही याची दक्षता घ्यावी. त्याचप्रमाणे सदर
विद्यार्थीनीला वर दिलेल्या सूचने प्रमाणे अहवाल देणेस कळवावे.

(आर.बी. बोरकर)

कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक

मध्य विभाग, औरंगाबाद यांचेकरीता

अर्जदार: सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी

१९/६, कावेरी नगर वसाहत, वाकड,

पुणे- ४११०५७. मो. ९८२३३४४७००.

दिनांक: 19/05/2013

प्रती,

विशेष पोलिस महानिरीक्षक (कारागृह),

दक्षिण विभाग, भायखळा, मुंबई.

महोदय / महोदया,

मी, सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी ग्रंथालयशास्त्राची विद्यार्थिनी गेले अनेक वर्ष असून या शास्त्रातील औपचारिक शिक्षण पूर्ण करित आहे. औपचारिक शिक्षणातील उच्च पदवी विद्यावाचस्पती (Ph.D.) च्या अभ्यासाकरिता संशोधन करावे लागते. या हेतूने मी महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करावयाचे ठरवले आहे.

मी आपणाला सांगू इच्छिते की, माझे हे काम मी आपल्या कारागृहाच्या ग्रंथालयातील गुरूजीमार्फत करू इच्छिते. मला वैयक्तिकरीत्या कारागृहातील बंदिवानापर्यंत जाण्याची गरज भासणार नाही. तसेच सदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी हमी देते. त्यासाठी आपणास विनीत होऊन कळकळीची विनंती करते की, आपण सोबत जोडलेल्या प्रश्नावली आपल्या ग्रंथालयातील सहकारी कर्मचा-यांकडून (१ ग्रंथपाल / गुरूजीकडून आणि २५ वाचक / बंदीवांना कडून) आवर्जून भरून द्यावी अशा आशयाचे पत्र मी आपल्या विभागाला पाठविले होते परंतु मला सुरक्षेच्या कारणास्तव परवानगी नाकारली होती. (जा. क. संकिर्ण / परवानगी / कार्य / १२ / दि. (४) २७५६ दि. ७/११/२०१२). परंतु, महोदय माझा संशोधनाचा विषय हा महाराष्ट्रातील मध्यवर्ती कारागृहातील ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास असल्यामुळे त्यात नऊच ग्रंथालये येतात व त्यातील तीन आपल्याच अखत्यारीत असल्यामुळे मला ह्याही तीन ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करणे अनिवार्य असल्यामुळे मी मा. कारागृह महानिरीक्षकांना परत परवानगी मागितली होती. परंतु, त्यांना आपणाकडूनच परवानगी मिळेल अशा आशयाचे पत्र मला दिले आहे (दि. ३/०५/२०१३). ते पत्र आपल्या संदर्भासाठी मी सोबत जोडत आहे. मला इतर तीन (पुणे, नागपूर आणि औरंगाबाद) विभागांची परवानगी भेटलेली असल्यामुळे त्या कारागृह ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास झालेला आहे. आता फक्त आपल्या अधिपत्यामध्ये येत असलेल्या तीन कारागृह ग्रंथालयांचा अभ्यास करणे बाकीचे आहे. माझ्या संशोधनातून मी उकृष्ट कारागृह ग्रंथालय कसे असावे याचा नमुना सादर करणार आहे. तरी माननीयांना मी व्यक्तिशः कळकळीची विनंती करते की, या सर्व गोष्टींचा विचार करून मला परवानगी द्यावी. तसेच सदर माहितीचा उपयोग फक्त शैक्षणिक हेतूपुरताच केला जाईल याची मी परत एकदा हमी देते.

कळावे,

आपली कृपाभिलाषी,

S. Hulase

(सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी)

सोबत जोडलेले पत्र :

१). मा. कारागृह महानिरीक्षक, पुणे यांचे परवानगी पत्र.



कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक,
दक्षिण विभाग, भायखळा, मुंबई-८ यांचे कार्यालय
दुरध्वनी क्र. ०२२-२३०७४५०८
फॅक्स क्र. ०२२-२३००११७७

Email- igprisonmumbai@gmail.com

पत्र

✓ प्रति,

सौ. सुनंदा शरद फुलारी,
१९/६, कावेरी नगर पोलीस वसाहत,
वाकड, पुणे- ४११००५७

जा.क्र. काउमनी/प्रशिक्षण/परवानगी/क्षेत्रकार्य/श्रीमती चौहान/ /दवि-१(४),

मुंबई-८,

दि. ०२.०१.२०१४.

विषय :- कारागृह ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्याची परवानगी मिळणे बाबत

संदर्भ :- १. आपला दि. ०७.१०.२०१३ रोजीचा विनंती अर्ज.

उपरोक्त पत्रान्वये कळविण्यात येते की, महाराष्ट्र कारागृह नियमावली १९७९ मधील, चॅप्टर क्र. १५, नियम क्र. १९ प्रमाणे व मुख्यालयाचे परिपत्रक क्र. कारागृह भेट/परवानगी/२०१०/कक्ष-९(३), ८६७८, दि. १४.१०.२०१० अन्वये खालील अटीचे अधीन राहून ठाणे/मुंबई/तळोजा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह येथे कारागृह ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्याची परवानगी देण्यात येत आहे.

१. कारागृह ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास करण्यासाठी दिनांक, वेळ व कालावधी याबाबत अधीक्षकांशी संपर्क साधावा.
२. सदर विद्यार्थीनी स्वतःच्या ओळखपत्राच्या छायांकित प्रत अगोदर कारागृहाकडे सादर करावी तसेच अहवालाची एक प्रत कारागृह अधीक्षकांना सादर करावी लागेल.
३. कारागृह भेटीच्यावेळी स्वतःचे ओळखपत्र कारागृह अधिका-यांना दाखवावे तदनंतरच कारागृहात प्रवेश दिला जाईल. सदर ग्रंथालयाचा अभ्यास हे कारागृह शिक्षक/अधिका-यांचे उपस्थितीत करण्यात यावे.
४. कारागृहातील कोणत्याही बंद्याचे वा परिसराचे छायाचित्र काढता येणार नाही.
५. अभ्यासांतर्गत कारागृहातून संकलीत केलेली माहिती कोणतेही वृत्तपत्र व प्रसिध्दी माध्यमातून प्रसिध्द करणार नाही.
६. कारागृहात नेण्यास अक्षेपार्ह असलेल्या वस्तू कारागृहाच्या मेनगेटवर जमा कराव्यात.
७. कारागृहातील बंद्यांशी बेकायदेशीर स्वरूपाचे कुठलेही संबंध ठेवता येणार नाही.
८. कारागृहाची सुरक्षितता, शांतता व सुव्यवस्थेत बाधा येईल अशी कोणतीही कृती करू नये.
९. संशोधना संबंधाची प्रश्नावली अधीक्षक ठाणे/मुंबई/तळोजा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांचे कडून तपासून घ्यावी व त्याचा अहवाल अधीक्षक, ठाणे/मुंबई/तळोजा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांना सादर करावा

(मा. काउमनि यांचे मान्यतेने)

(एन. के नेमन)

प्र.स्वीय सहाय्यक
कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक
दक्षिण विभाग, मुंबई-८

प्रत :- अधीक्षक, ठाणे/मुंबई/तळोजा मध्यवर्ती कारागृह यांचेकडे माहिती व योग्य त्या कार्यवाहीसाठी अप्रेषित.

२/- भेट देणारी विद्यार्थीनी हिचे फोटोसह नावाची माहिती प्राप्त करून घ्यावी फोटो व त्यांचेजवळील ओळखपत्र याची खात्री करून कारागृह प्रवेशाबाबत कार्यवाही करावी. कारागृह सुरक्षा अबाधीत ठेवून कोणत्याही कारागृह नियमांचे उल्लंघन त्यांचेकडून होणार नाही याची दक्षता घ्यावी त्याचप्रमाणे सदर विद्यार्थीनीस वर दिलेल्या सुचने प्रमाणे अहवाल देणेस कळवावे.

(एन. के नेमन)

प्र.स्वीय सहाय्यक
कारागृह उपमहानिरीक्षक
दक्षिण विभाग, मुंबई -८