

## A Sociological study on Central Jail

Dr G S Sakree Naik

Associate professor, Dept of Sociology  
Government First Grade College, Shivamogga.

### Abstract:

Crime is the violation of the law and it is also called an offence or criminal offence. Crime is harmful not only for the individual but also to the community, society, and state. Crime is the sinful activity which is committed sometimes intentionally and sometimes accidentally. There are two perspectives of crime: legal and social. Prisons are environments in which socially excluded people are more likely to reside. The main reason for this is the existence of prisons in society necessary to express their desires through the means of courts. Isolate and isolate some people who broke the law. This concept of isolation is as old as society itself. This article discusses prison administration in India, purposes of prisons and types of prisons in Shimogga.

Prisons do little use in solving criminal problems, and sometimes do great harm to inmates. Some individuals are dangerous and should be removed from society, but there is disagreement about who should be jailed and how long. The ideology underlying the founding of prisons, the history of prisons, the sentencing patterns that have led to the current overcrowding problem, the extent and impact of prison overcrowding. The following sections discuss prison grading, career programs, prison education, the prison industry, Rehabilitation programs and inmate subcultures with special attention to historical and current experiences about minorities and scheduled caste.

**Keywords:** sociological, jails, shimoga, Pocco.

### 1. Introduction

As Rousseau says in his book "Social contract" man is born free and everywhere he is in chains it is true that man cannot be absolutely free in society. The collective life of man is possible only in the context of social constraints. That's why to maintain a normative system in society people have to follow certain rules and regulations. The irony is all will not follow all rules and regulations they against that they will become deviance.

Definition about deviance is according to Louis Weston : **Deviance can Or social expectations of a given group or society.** In simple words deviance may be defined as the act of going against the group-shared expectations and norms. Due to this kind of deviant attitude the social disturbance leads to normal life for common people. Then some sort of social disruptive activities will arise. Due to this kind of process to curb this kind of behavior society or state is going to implement certain correctional centres or prison homes. This centre is opened not to give only the rigorous or capital punishment. More than to this changing their attitude or behavior and assist them to lead a normal life. Keeping of this objective the researcher is trying to find reformatory methods which are following in the Jail. The researcher selected Shimoga Centre jail. For his study he will collect the adequate information through primary methods like interview schedules.

### 2. Objective of study:

1. To know the inmates' educational background.
2. To know the causes for becoming inmates.
3. To find the reformatory rates.

### 3. Types of jail

1. Central jail: Central jail is one of the common and popular jails in the country which are run by the state government concerned. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a long period (more than 2 years) are confined in the Central Jails, which have larger capacity in comparison to other jails.
2. District jail: District jails serve as the main prisons in States/UTs
3. Where there are no Central Jails
4. Sub Jail: Sub jails are smaller institutions situated at sub-divisional level in the States.
5. Borstal School: Borstal Schools are a type of youth detention centers and are used exclusively for the imprisonment of minors or juveniles.
6. Open Jail: Open jails are jails with minimum security prisoners with good behavior satisfying certain norms prescribed in the prison rules are admitted in open prisons.
7. Special Jail: Special jails are jails with high security facilities that have specialized arrangements for keeping offenders and prisoners who are convicted of terrorism, insurgency and violent crimes.
8. Other Jails: Jails that do not fall into the categories discussed above, fall under the category of other jails. Three states - Goa, Karnataka & Maharashtra - have 1 jail each of the above categories in their jurisdiction.
9. Vocational Training: Mihika Basu (2013), nearly two years after a report by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) recommended effective vocational training programmes to improve employability of prisoners post release, the higher and technical education department has

decided to extend its facilities to prisons in the state.

#### 4. Study area:

The researcher has selected Shimoga central jail for his area of study.

Other difficulties which is facing by inmates

**Table -1 no of inmates and cases**

Sl no	Nature of crime	U T	Convicted	Total	
1	Murder 302	25	04	29	
	Attempt to Murder 307	86	113	199	
	NDPS(	19	03	22	
	POCSO	63	99	162	
	Theft	09	07	16	
	Dakaith	17	07	24	
	Goonda	--	01	01	
	Terrorist		02	02	
	Others	87	106	193	
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>648</b>	

#### 5. Data analysis:

The research is based on secondary data. However the researcher has collected information regarding number of inmates and section details from shimoga Central jail. According to this data the total number of inmates is 648. The highest inmate who comes under section (307) attempt to murder is more total 199 cases has been register. Among them under trail accused are 86 and convicted are 113. Second highest case register is Pocso under Section 20 there are 162 cases register so far among them 63 numbers are under trail and remain 99 cases are considered has convicted.

The next place is occupied by section 302 murder cases are 29. Among that 25 cases are under trail and rest only 04 cases are considered that they are convicted. Now a day's NDPS narcotic drug or psychotropic substance cases are increasing more in Shivamogga district. However there are 22 cases registered among them 19 cases are under trail and remain 3 is convicted. Recently dakaits cases also increasing there are 24 cases 17 UT AND 07 cases are convicted and under Terrorist case two persons are consider convicted. Under other cases like cyber crime, Cheque bounce, pity case etc. 193 people have been jailed. 87 are under trial and 106 cases are considered convicted.

#### 6. Findings:

1. The highest cases found in Section (307 ) 199.
2. Second highest case is POCSO 162.
3. Threatening issues is increasing of Terrorism activities. In this district.
4. According to inmates bio data maximum Muslim inmates comes under NDPS section.
5. Under Pocso Sc/ST other backward caste people.
6. Communal issues are arising more in this district.
7. Maximum youths are involving in NDPS,302,307 and Pocso activities.
8. 60+ age group people are involving in Posco and Murder cases.
9. No vocational training or Jobs for inmates.
10. Taking out side food from their relatives and friends.

#### 7. Causes:

1. Role of Fundamentalist and Politician.
2. Eagerly want become rich without putting effort.
3. Lack of proper socialization.
4. Inefficiency in law and Judiciary.
5. Lack of formal education.
6. Inspired by media.

#### 8. Suggestions:

1. Encourage prisons to involve in Handicraft or any other artisans work.
2. Conduct moral talk sessions.
3. Create awareness about community feeling and patriotism among them.
4. Provide effective vocational training programmes for prisons after their release.
5. Society must accept them as usual. People must have forgive attitude.

#### 9. Conclusion

If you see the caste and religion wise Under NDPS Section maximum Muslim community peoples and under pocso act schedule caste other backward caste peoples comes. In rest of other sections all other communities and religion peoples come.

#### Reference :

1. International journal of advanced scientific Research & development ( IJASRD),03(02/1), PP.57-65.e-ISSN: 2395-6089 p –ISSN: 2394-8906.

2. Jaishankar, K. & Halder, D. (2007). Rights of Women Prisoners in India: A Legal Analysis. *The Indian Journal of Criminology & Criminalistics*. xxviii(2), 12-20.
3. Bastick, M. & Townhead, L. (2008). *Women in Prison: A Commentary on the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*. Quaker United Nations Office. Human Rights & Refugees Publications.
4. Kaushik, A. & Sharma, K. (2009). Human Rights of Women Prisoners in India: A Case Study of Jaipur Central Prison for Women. *Indian Journal of Gender Studies*. 16(2), 253-271.24
5. Kumari, N. (2009). Socio Economic Profile of Women Prisoners. *Language in India: Strength for Today and Bright Hope for Tomorrow*. 9(2), 134-259.
7. Achode, M. M. (2012). *The Socio Economic Characteristics of Women Offenders at Lang'ata Women's Prison*. Nairobi. University of Nairobi.
8. Garg, M. & Singla, N. (2012). Rights of Women Prisoners in India: An Evaluation. *International Journal of Advanced Research in Management and Social Sciences (IJARMSS)*.1(2), 134-152.
9. Parveen, S. (2012). *A Study of Condition of Women Prisoners & Their Children in Eastern U.P.Jails*. New Delhi. National Commission of Women.
10. Das, S. (2013). *Women Prisoners in Odisha: A Socio Cultural Study*. Odisha. National Institute of Technology.
11. Kazhoyan, P. (2013). *Women in Prison*. Yerevan. American University of Armenia.