

# INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 42<sup>nd</sup> AISC CONFERENCE

## RC-18 SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE

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**RC-18:1 Dr. Mamata Patel (LMI- 2105)** Professor, Department Of Criminology And Forensic Science Dr. H. S. G. University, Sagar (M.P)

#### **“Rape: The life long Social Stigma on Victim”**

Rape is the worst form of crime and it carries a huge stigma for the victim. Crimes against women came down marginally in 2015 compared to 2014, but 95 women were still raped every day in India. The objective of this study is to know the impact of rape and social stigma on the victim. The data was taken from reported cases of print media from January to September 2016. Total 281 cases were found reported against children, adult, elderly female victims in two leading newspaper of country. The content of the reported cases was analysed through quantitative content method. The paper presents the findings related to the abuser/offenders and their victims, the circumstances, consequences of sexual abuse, and long-term effects of social stigma. It was also found that except 32 cases, all were reported under the act of POCSO. Many of the incidents in India go unreported to protect the victim's and the family's honour. The social stigma creates a fear for the victims. If the victim gets pregnant, the stigma continues with the child described as illegitimate. For the help of victim, we need better law enforcement, speedier justice delivery and emotional assistance.

**RC-18:2 Prof. Ramesh H. Makwana (LMI: 2661(RC-18, Convener: P.G. Department of Sociology Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar ,Dist:Anand, Gujarat.)**

#### **“Role of Family and Peer Group in Drug Abuse among College Students”**

Family and peer group associations are the primary patent influences upon the direction which individual takes and maintains in his life family background is significant in drug usage. The nature of family control the discipline composed by the parents over the children the parents' interest in their friends leisure activities and their future career prospects and parents remaining conscious of their obligations towards their children were found to be important factors which determine the childrens inclination to step into the world of drugs.

In this context I have carried out study entitled the Role of Family and Peer Group in Drug Abuse among College Youth with special reference to Anand city of Gujarat. Total 10 colleges of Anand city from each colleges 20 respondents (college youth) and total 200 college students have been selected through purposive sample method under the study. The main objective of the study is to examine the role and causes of family and peer group in drug abuse among college students. An interview schedule was used for the data collection. Descriptive research designs have been selected in the study.

The family, peer group pressure was found influential in drug abuse. 75 per cent drug users had friends who were drug users. 54 per cent drug users were initiated into drug use by their friends. 36 per cent drug users always took drugs in the company of their friends. 61 per cent drug users got first knowledge of drugs from their friends and 26 per cent. Users had first taken drugs in their friends' house. In short, all this shows that peer group culture has a significant effect on the drug use behavior. The main causes of drug abuse are; family environment, social factors, peer pressure, personality factors and pursuit of pleasure and fun. Researchers also mention main findings with suggestions for control of drug abuse among college students.

**Key Words:** Role, Peer Group, Drug Abuse, Youth

**RC-18:3 Dr. Smriti Bhosle** Principal & Head, Dept. of Sociology, L.J.N.J. College, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai, India. E-mail: [smritibhosle@gmail.com](mailto:smritibhosle@gmail.com)

### **“Problems of Under-trial prisoners and Overcrowding in prisons”**

Prisons are an integral and important part of the criminal justice system. In accordance with progressive and reformatory penal policies, the primary function of Prison department is not only to confine prisoners, but also to reform, rehabilitate and reintegrate them with the society. Besides that, basic amenities and requirements are to be provided in all prisons to ensure better living conditions of prisoners. Prison officials have to be sensitized adequately to become receptive to basic requirements and genuine grievances of Prisoners.

The National Human Rights Commission has often expressed its concern in regard to general overcrowding in prisons and the problems of under-trial prisoners. Prison overcrowding can occur when the rate at which people are incarcerated exceeds the rate at which other prisoners are released. Operating prisons over maximum capacity is expensive, and inconvenient and dangerous for both prisoners and employees. The term ‘under-trial prisoner’ is generally referred to un-convicted persons in prison custody. The problem of under-trials has posed a great challenge to prison administration. Due to the increasing number of under-trial prisoners the problem of overcrowding in prisons has reached unmanageable proportions. The large number of under-trials contributes to serious problems of congestion in jails due to insufficient space and produces sub-human conditions of living. Though the NCRB did not specify the reasons for overcrowding of prisons, the reasons could be several. It is learnt that many languish in prisons either without getting bail in the court or finding it difficult to get sureties on his behalf.

The administration of Prisons has been accorded due priority by the Government and concerted efforts have been taken by the Government to improve welfare of prisoners, staff, infrastructural facilities, safety and security of prisons, health care, and observance of human rights. This is being undertaken by careful planning and systematic implementation. But even now, in most of the states the

Prison Act is implemented made in the British Rule. Most of the prisons were built in the nineteenth century or at the turn of this century. Indian prisons are over-crowded creating havoc for the jail administration and making it difficult to provide even basic amenities like clothes to the prisoners. Prisons do not present a dismal picture of human beings languishing in idle confinement, but are places vibrant with activity, both administrative and correctional. There appears to be a horizontal coordination of prison officials with the officers of other departments and with functionaries of other organs of the criminal justice system. In this context, this paper focuses its scope to the administration and problems facing by prisons and prisoners as well as identifies the challenges & changes needed in Indian prison System.

**Key Words:** Under-trial prisoners, Overcrowding, Criminal justice system, Human Rights.

**RC-18:4 Dr.L.P.Swain** ( Deptt. Of Sociology Neelashaila Mahavidyala ,Rourkela, Odisha)

**“Children in to the world of Crime In a newly born Smart Steel City of Rourkela”**

Since the advent of human civilization crime has been known to man.It is an inevitable part of human society. With the complexities of human life and advancement in the cultural world, the rate and type of crime in increasing rapidly particularly in industrial cities. Crime is not only confined to the lower strata of society but it has become the domain of upper and middle classes also.This paper attempts to identify and analyze different causes responsible for committing crime by young offenders in a newly born smart steel city, Rourkela, Odisha. As an industrial city rourkela is very much in the midst of modernization.It is revealed from this study that 54 percent of the respondents belong to lower economic category while the rest 46 percent are from middle & upper class with drug and alcohol consuming habits. The out come will definitely bring some insight to social researchers,policy makers & law enforcing agencies.

**RC-18:5 Prof. (Dr.) K C Raval** (Life Member No. 4128) Director, School of Law, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad Gujarat)

**“Children in Conflict with Law : A MultiDimensional Issue”**

Society is recognized through the mindset of the people and child is a backbone of the society. If we develop certain morals and sense then it develop gradually and when child become major then behave accordingly. Since long we punished many people worldwide but criminality and criminal mind set day by day become more mature. So it is a matter of serious discussion to be done by criminologist, penologist, sociologist, anthropologist, psychologist etc... tried to find out the reason behind the crime. But after the crime committed one come to know the real reason. Child from vary beginning come in a context with, family then society. Appropriate care and education provided to child then we can have good citizens in future. We are witness and victim of the crime and paying heavy cost for such behavior. So we have to take preventive steps at early stage and where such child are at vulnerable stage or on border must be taken care by vary systematically, sympathetically and scientifically so they may not diverted toward criminal behavior. If we create good societal environment then the menace can be remove from the society.

**Key Words:** Children, Crime, Societal Environment

**RC-18:6 Dr.Paresh Parmar,** (Associate Professor, Anand Arts College, Anand, Dist: Anand, Gujarat)

### **“Crime in Society”**

The factors which hinder the adjustment process also explain the causes and consequences of crime. Indian society has its own unique character, and the phenomenon of crime needs to be seen in terms of its peculiar nature. To understand crime, one must analyze the socialization process, peer group influence, and the structure of delinquent gangs. The crucial variables in delinquency are age, sex and status of the family. India has witnessed rapid socio-economic changes since independence. Various institutions have been created and recreated due to structural and cultural changes over the past six decades. White-collar crime has acquired new dimensions. Political institutions have changed very rapidly and cultural norms have not kept pace with them. Hence, there is a ‘cultural lag’ in today’s India. Aspirations for status elevation have also increased in recent years. A number of people have adopted malpractices to acquire high status. Economic unevenness among different sections of society has been caused partly by the social heritage of the people and partly by the processes of modernization and change. The status hiatus created by these factors has been responsible for creating situations of crime and delinquency.

**RC-18:7 Dr.Kamini B. Dashora, (LMI:4212)** Assistant Professor, Adiwasi Arts and Commerce College, Santrampur, Dist: Mahisagar, Gujarat, Email: [kaminidashora111@gmail.com](mailto:kaminidashora111@gmail.com))

### **“Organised Crime in India: Problems & Perspectives”**

Crime in general is a growing problem in India. According to the Presidents Commission on Organised Crime 1986 , Organized crime is the collective result of the commitment, knowledge and actions of three components : i) The Criminal groups; ii) The Protectors; and iii) The Specialist support. The core organized crime activity was the supply of illegal goods and services, which was deeply involved in legitimate business and in labor unions. There has been no systematic study of organized crime in India from either a sociological or criminological perspective. There were no firms data regarding organized criminal gangs, but in this paper attempted to give brief profiles of some of the major gangs in metropolitan areas. Organized crime in India included drug trafficking, smuggling, money laundering, terrorism and narco-terrorism, trafficking in illicit arms, contract killings, kidnapping for ransom, illegal immigration, and prostitution. The research paper included case studies of several notorious murders and a case involving terrorist funding. Problems in trying to control organized crime in India included an inadequate legal structure, difficulties in obtaining proof, the slow pace of trials and low conviction rates, lack of resources and training, lack of coordination, dual criminality, and the criminal, political, and bureaucratic nexus. In this paper suggested that efforts to combat organized crime should include strengthening criminal laws, improving local and international coordination and creating specialized units, political commitment, public awareness, and expanding the role of the mass media.

**RC-18:8 Dr. Avanish Bhai Patel** ( Research Officer, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai

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### **“Crime against the Elderly Women in India”**

The cases of crimes against the elderly are rising fast across the country. Today, they are being attacked for grievous hurt, murder, and abuse and isolated by neighbors, family members and domestic servants. These cases have certainly affected the way of life and sense of well being of the elderly to a large extent in the family as well as in the society. The paper examines the impact of factors related to fear of crime in the rise of fear among the elderly and explores the different types of crime which are raising the fear of crime. This study is based on secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from news papers (Danik Jagran and Amar Ujala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand Edition). These news items have been collected from April 2012 to July 2012. The news items relating to crimes against the elderly have been systematically collected and their content have been analyzed. The findings show that there are various factors behind fear of crime such as residential location, previous victimization experience, vulnerability, defensibility and incivility. Finally, the paper critically analyses the role played by the state and the Police for safety and security of the elderly.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Fear of Crime, Vulnerability.

**RC-18:9 Razdha Parveen** (Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh: 202002. ISS Conference Registration Membership number- 2391)

### **“Impact of Imprisonment: Dimensions and Consequences”**

The legitimate aim of imprisonment is to reform and rehabilitate those who have committed an offence and are considered a danger to society, to assist them to lead a law abiding and self supporting life upon release. But most prisoners do not exist in a vacuum. They are members of family, kin and friendship networks. While prisoners experience the primary effects of detention and deprivation of liberty, their families live their lives in the shadow of prison having social stigma, economic burden and psychological deprivations. This shadow is cast not only over individuals but also over entire communities. The partners and children of prisoners experience the effects of imprisonment most acutely during sentence but also often have to cope with the manifold challenges posed by prisoners release and community re-entry. In this backdrop, this paper is an attempt to highlight the issues concerning imprisonment its dimensions and consequences of imprisonment over prisoners their family members and community.

**Key Words:** Imprisonment, Community, Prisoners, family members, Dimensions and Consequences.

**RC-18:10** प्रा.संजय र.पटेल सहायक प्राध्यापक-समाजशास्त्र,डॉ.बाबासाहब आंबेडकर मुक्त विश्वविद्यालय,अहमदाबाद [e-mail-sanjay.patel@baou.edu.in](mailto:e-mail-sanjay.patel@baou.edu.in) ISS NO: LMI4004 अत्याचार निवारण

**अधिनियम कार्यान्वयन: आदिवासी समुदाय के परिप्रेक्ष्य में(Implementation of prevention of Atrocities Act: in the context of tribal community)**

१५ अगस्त १९४७ के दिन भारत ब्रिटीशरो के शासन में से मुक्त होकर अपना जनतंत्र संविधान लेकर गणतंत्र राज्य के रूप में २६ जनवरी १९५० के दिन घोषित हुआ। विश्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ जनतंत्र संविधान को भारत के लोगोंने २६ नवम्बर १९४९ के दिन 'हम भारत के लोग' की प्रस्तावना से लागू किया गया। जिसमें भारत की सभी जाति, जाति, धर्म, समाज के लोगोंने अपने सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय और धार्मिक अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संविधान में विशेष प्रकार के प्रावधान बनाए गये हैं, और सबसे विशेष रूप से हजारों साल से भारत की प्रभावी जातियों द्वारा अस्पृश्य, शोषित, दासत्व जैसी परिस्थितियों में धकेली हुई जातियाँ, जनजाति समाज के समुदायों में समाज के प्रवाह के साथ कदम मिला सके इसलिए संविधानिय रक्षा कवच के रूप में आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया है। संविधानमें उन अछूतों को अनुसूचित जाति (Scheduled caste ) एवं मूल निवासी आदिवासीयों को अनुसूचित जनजाति (Scheduled tribe ) और सामाजिक शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्ग (other backward caste) को संविधान में नामाभिधान किया गया है। प्रस्तुत शोध लेखमें देश के पीछड़े समुदाय जैसे कि SC.ST.OBC को संविधानीय रक्षा कवच के साथ कोई सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजकीय, धार्मिक अत्याचार, प्रभावी समूह के जाति समूह द्वारा किए गए अत्याचार के खिलाफ सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संविधान में अत्याचार निवारण अधिनियम का प्रावधान पारित किया गया है। जिसमें गत शाल २०१५ तक इस अधिनियम में सुधार-वृद्धि होते रहे हैं। जिसके कारण गुजरात में किए गए सुधारे एवं कार्यान्वयन और इसमें भी विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगो का भी अधिनियम होने के बावजूद भी सरकारी प्रशासन जैसे कि पुलिस विभाग, प्रशासन विभाग, अदालतों की भूमिका किस प्रकार की है, यह जानने का प्रयास किया गया है और राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो का आदिवासी समुदाय के साथ जुड़े आँकड़ों का अध्ययन किया गया है।

**RC-18:11 Sushil Mishra** (M.Phil Research Scholar ,Barkatullah University (BHOPAL).

**"Human Trafficking"**

Human trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and the arms trade across the globe. According to the definition of the United Nations – “trafficking is any activity leading to recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or a position of vulnerability”. Close to 80% of the human trafficking across the world is done for sexual exploitation and the rest is for bonded labor and India is considered as the hub of this crime in Asia. As per the statistics of the government – in every eight minutes a child goes missing in our country. In 2011 about 35,000 children were reported missing and more than 11,000 out of these were from West Bengal. Further, it is assumed that only 30% of the total cases are reported, so the actual number is pretty high. Fundamental theory of demand and supply is applicable to this situation as well. Men for work generally migrate to major commercial cities and from here the demand for commercial sex is created. To fulfill the supply all sorts of efforts are made by the suppliers like abduction etc. Young girls and women belonging to poor families are at higher risk. Then comes the economic injustice and poverty. If you are born to a poor family in Northeastern state of India then you are at a higher risk of being sold. If you are born to a poor family and a girl then these chances further increases. Sometimes

parents are also desperate to sell their daughters to earn money. Social inequality, regional gender preference, imbalance and corruption are the other leading causes of human trafficking in India. Parents in tribal areas think that sending their kids means a better life in terms of education and safety. Parents also pay about Rs 6000-7000 to these agents for food and shelter.

Under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA) trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is penalized. The punishment ranges from seven years' to life imprisonment. The Bonded Labor Abolition Act, the Child Labor Act, and the Juvenile Justice Act prohibit the bonded and forced labor in India. Because of the brutal gang rape of December 2012, government has passed a bill in which laws related to sexual violence and making sex trafficking have been amended. But still there is a huge gap between enactment and enforcement of these laws. Because of widespread corruption and bribe, it is easy for agents to bring these young boys and girls for their profit. But there should be strict disciplinary action against everybody involved in such a crime then only this problem can be addressed. Also better education and other facilities should be provided at native places so that parents do not opt these ways for their kids. Above all attitude towards women and young girls must change.

**RC-18:12 Dr. Hanamagouda. C.**(Assistant Professor,Department of Post Graduate Studies and Research in Sociology,Karnatak University, Dharwad) **“Problems of Neglected Children”**

Innocent, beautiful, angelic, careful these objectives are often used to describe children. Many people say that, children are the best things to ever happen to their lives. They bring joy in the house and through their activity one is left wondering why innocence has to end at some point. But children are now a neglected and abused lot. With modern lifestyles that go hand in hand with a lot of work for the parents, children are now growing up with scanty parental bonds. Neglect is about what parents and care givers don't do we all understand that parents are not able to meet all their basic children's needs all the time, but it is persistent neglect/the failure to deal with something which is life threatening for the child. Neglect in the form of physical, medical, supervisory, emotional and educational neglect. Many parents are increasingly leading busy lives with little time for their children. They are “absent mothers and fathers “as child rights activists refer to them. The present paper tries to assess the problems in which neglected children faces non-organic failure to thrive, developmental delay, poor school achievement and brain damage etc. The present study carried out to neglected children of Remand Home (Correctional Home) of Dharwad in Karnatak state during 2005. It is confined to 80 Neglected Children's selected as respondents. The study reveals that, the majority i.e. 70 percent respondents parents have divorced automatically it leads to children suffered from basic needs like, food, cloth, shelter, health, education, and emotional problems.

**Key Words:** Neglected Children, Social Deviance, Social Problems.

**RC-18:13 Prafulla Gupta** (Dept. of Sociology, A.M.U., Aligarh Email: [Prafull18feb@gmail.com](mailto:Prafull18feb@gmail.com) Membership Number: M-2392)

**“Women in Criminal Justice System”**

Police, Court and Prison constitute the three important pillars of criminal justice system in India. Police as a part of criminal justice system is entrusted with the responsibilities of prevention and detection of crime, while judiciary is responsible for administering a common law system of legal jurisdiction. Women's participation in the criminal justice system is significant at all levels and it

would not be wrong to expect that their participation would contribute towards reducing crime against women. However, the increasing rate of crime against women in India shows that the participation of women in the criminal justice system has not been as fruitful as expected. It is in this backdrop that the present paper aims to explore the position of women in the criminal justice system in India at the levels of police and judiciary and explain their underperformance.

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### **The Problem of Recidivism in North East India: Exploring the Scope for Further Research**

Recidivism is the tendency of relapsing into crimes by the criminals and a recidivist is a person who relapses into crime again and again. Various terms are used to describe recidivists as repeat offenders including habitual offenders, a serial killer and professional or career criminals. The recidivists tend to be a small but persistent minority with hard-core problems in terms of socialization. The phenomenon of criminal recidivism is subsumed under the sociology of deviance from the norms and values of society, being regarded as a specific form of it. Recidivism jeopardizes public safety and escalates expenditure on law enforcement and criminal justice. The growing prison population and high recidivism rates, result in enormous individual, social and economic costs. The research on the topic of recidivism is relatively scanty-especially when compared with the volume of research done on the factors leading to the initiation of criminal careers. The very few studies that have attempted carrying out such examination, have done so in passing without much attention to sociological theory, academic, policy and social considerations on offender recidivism. The problem of recidivism is deeply rooted in the socio-economic, political, spatial and cultural reality of the context in which it occurs. The gravity of the problem leaves scope for research minds to deeply reflect on the problem and keeping in mind the circumstances of people relapsing to crime.

Offender recidivism stands out to be a complex puzzle requiring not only actionable solution but also meaningful explanation. Although there appears to be a stronger desire to combat the problem than to develop an overall understanding of it, there is a need to examine the parameters that nonetheless emerge from the state of the art literature. It is important to illuminate and update the epistemological and ontological dimensions of such human experience for further research. Accordingly, this paper captures literature and statistical data and consolidates itself under the following heads 1) Defining recidivism and related concepts 2) Recidivism in Indian Law 3) Sociological theoretical perspectives on Recidivism 4) Types of Recidivists and Characteristic Causes 5) Decadal Trends of recidivism in North East India between 2005 and 2014 and finally 6) the paper looks back and winds it up with preparing an agenda for research in North East India after locating the research gap. To that end, reliance is placed primarily on available books, papers published in journals, documents, research reports and Crime India Compendium 2005 to 2014 published annually by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, New Delhi) including publications of various other relevant organizations.

**Key Words:** Recidivism, Deviance, Crime Rate Research, North East India, Criminology