

Open Jail System-A Case Study Of Bijupatnaik Open Air Jail, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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Introduction

The background of reforming the wrong-doers includes two major aspects of reforming the wrong-doers, such as a) Punishment b) Rehabilitation

The theories of punishment were

- i. Retributive theory
- ii. Reformatory theory and
- iii. Capital punishment

The retributive theory signifies the criminal should be punished in the way he has done the crime. It is mainly based upon the principle of eye for an eye. eg. If X murdered Y then X should get the death penalty.

The reformatory theory stands just opposite of retributive theory. According to this theory, the criminal should get the chance to reform himself/herself for his/her anti-social activities.

The capital punishment signifies that, the criminal should get the death penalty always; irrespective the degree of crime is low or high. This theory is mainly meant for the betterment of the society's member by sacrificing one criminal. This theory aims to free the society from any criminal activity. As per this theory, the criminal should get the punishment only to create a panic or fear among other members regarding the criminal activity. And also this panic will help to dissuade other members of the society from committing any crime. As an ultimate result the society will be free from criminals by this process. But reformatory theory says various types social intervention bring reformation in criminal behavior. After these types of intervention the rehabilitation of the prisoners came into existence. And these rehabilitation programmes targets for the resettlement of prisoners into the mainstream of the society. The rehabilitation programmes mainly targets for enhancing the sustainability of prisoners in the society when they are about to complete their period of punishment and ready to enter into the society. These programmes will help them to sustain themselves as well as their dependants. And for this purpose in between their punishment period apart from their daily activities some productive activity as well as reformatory

activities are to be provided to them. From humanitarian point of view the reformatory theory is based on basic human rights.

The prisoners are divided into two main categories. They are as follows:

- ◆ Habitual Criminals
- ◆ Situational Criminals

The habitual criminals are those who intentionally or deliberately commits crime and also for that activity they don't have any repent feeling or realization within them. The situational criminals are those who commits the crime under the pressure of circumstances.

The rehabilitation measures is only meant for situational criminals because habitual criminals repeats their activity within a very short interval. On this backdrop it is highly essential to study open jail system, a social intervention measure to reform the criminals.

Review of Literature

Which implies the historical background of the study area.

'Open Air Jail', officially 'Open Air Correctional Home', the open air concept is a revolutionary concept in India, now called Correctional Homes with the focus being shifted from using a jail as a mere place of custody of the prisoners to a place of habitation where fruitful measures are adopted to rouse in the mind of a prisoner healthy social values by effacing from his mind the evil influence of anti-social ways of life and creating a conviction in him for returning to normal social life as a useful citizen. This is indeed a long and arduous process, which has just begun and requires the change of the mindset of not only the prisoners but also of all who are closely associated with the prison administration of this State.

Methodology

Researcher adopts case study method by field study of an open jail situated at Jamujhari near state Capital Bhubaneswar of Odisha.

Rationale of Study

This kind of study is necessary to identify the impact of the programme over the criminal in particular. This kind of study is only specific to that concerned programme from where the irregularities can be learned and in the further due course of action can be taken so as the mistakes might not be repeated.

Objectives

- ❖ To find out the various rehabilitation programmes implemented for prisoners in Open Air Jail.
- ❖ To have a comparative analysis of the success and failure of the rehabilitation programmes implemented for prisoners in Open Air Jail and Special Jail.
- ❖ To analyse the changes occurred among the prisoners through the rehabilitation programmes.

Study area is confined to all the prisoners of Biju Patnaik Open Air Jail, Jamujhari.

Sampling Techniques

In order to have systematic research study, the researcher adopted well designed sampling techniques. In the first stage, the researcher has selected Jamujhari Open Air Jail of Khurda district as the study area, according to her convenience. In the last stage, the researcher randomly selected 70 prisoners from the Biju Patnaik Open Air Jail, Jamujhari for the study purpose.

Thus, the present study can be called as Simple Random Sampling technique.

The researcher has collected the data from 70 prisoners from Biju Patnaik Open Air Jail, Jamujhari.

Sources of Data Collection

The Researcher will collect the data from the primary sources which include the direct interaction with the prisoners as well as with the jail officials. And also from the secondary sources which includes journals, magazines, books, internet.

Analysis

The collected raw data from various sources was edited, codified and classified. The simple and complex tables were formed for better analysis. The tables were analysed in terms of percentage.

Limitations of the Study

The present study was only confined to open air jail.

Time and cost factor was the major constraint to study more in details.

Major Findings and Suggestions

It implies the findings and suggestions regarding the present reformatory measures taken by govt.

Though this research study the researcher could be able to find out the various measures which are promoting the resettlement of prisoners in the society. The prisoners of this jail are directly availing the services from the state Govt. of Orissa. These rehabilitation programmes are mainly target to enhance the employ abilities of the prisoners. As a result they will have a sustainable livelihood measures for their maintenance in the society. These rehabilitation programmes are divided into various categories and as per the interest and deficiency of the prisoner, the category is being provided to him.

Apart from the resettlement programmes, the prisoners have the optimum scope to build their career on their own interest. Once in a month there is a spiritual seminar or classes for the prisoners. These seminars are solely target for improving the conscience level, moral thinking, ethical values within the prisoners. By these attributes each and every prisoner will be able to cope with the various dynamism of the society. The researcher found that all these necessary steps are not only meant to bring back the wrong doers to the mainstream of the society but also reforms the wrong doers from all the aspects of life.

Conclusion

Thus it can be concluded that all the rehabilitation or resettlement programmes which are being specially made for the prisoners of the Jamujhari Open Air Jail, are running successfully in Orissa. These programmes are creating positive attitude of the other people towards the prisoners.

Only some necessary consideration of the State Government is needed to improve the counseling programmes for the prisoners. For making these rehabilitative measures more effective, necessary measures to be taken by the competent authority.

Reference:

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