

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study :

Nepal is in Himalayan Kingdom with the area of 1,47,181 square kilometer. It is a small landlocked Country situated at the distance of 500 kilometer from the nearest area. It extends from 26<sup>0</sup> 22' North to 30<sup>0</sup> 27' North latitude and from 80<sup>0</sup> 4' East to 88<sup>0</sup> 12 East longitude. The average breadth of Nepal is 193 kilometer in north - south and 885 kilometer length in East - West. Nepal is bordered by India in East, West and South and by China in the North. According to the last census of 2001, the population of Nepal is 2,31,51,423 ( Bhattraï : 2005)

Mountain region is also known as Himalayan Region. It occurs in the Northern part of Nepal between the altitude of 4,877m to 8,848 m from the sea level. The highest peak of the world Mt. Everest is located in this region. This region has 7.3% total population(C. B. S. 2005) and only 2% of the total land is cultivatable. The Hilly region lies between 610 meters to 4877 meters from the sea level with 44.3% of the total population. This region has 42% of the total land and only 10% of the areas is suitable for cultivation. Terai region accommodates 48.4% of the total populations(C.B.S. 2005). It lies between the altitude of 90m to 610m from the sea level with 23% of the land area.

Administratively, Nepal is divided into Municipalities and Village Development Committees, the number is 58 and 3915 respectively on the basis of the population and available facilities, they are separated / divided.

Nepal is a multilingual, multicultural, multiethnic country. It is rich of diversity in terms of race / caste, ethnicity, language, religion, society and culture. The history of Nepal is a history of syncretism of various cultures, languages, religions castes and creeds. Nepal is Hindu kingdom but the constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 1990 and the Interim constitution of Nepal 2007 allows everyone to participate and practice the traditional religion one's own family. Nowadays the nation has followed the notion of secularism . (Interim constitution 2007.)

Nepalese people celebrate different festivals which depends on their religion and culture. Hindus celebrate Badadashain, Tihar, Janaipurnima, Tij, etc. Buddhists celebrate Lhosar and Nara, Christians celebrate Christmas and New Year and Muslim celebrate Id.

Nepal is united in spite of it's diversity. We have various organization / institutions. They are the social and national organization / institution. Social organization are marriage, caste system kinship, religion, family etc and the national organizations are GOs / NGOs bureaucracies parliament, assembly etc.

The country is diversified according to people's works and occupations. Hereditary and superstitious tradition in the Hindu society have led to an occupational caste structure with the Brahmin's on top and Chhetris, Vaishya and Sudras have been severally mistreated and slighted as low caste and some untouchable also by other caste. This complexity and rigidness is the form of traditional culture and gathering of racial costal and ethnic community ( Berreman : 1991).

In the context of Nepal, during Gopal, Kirant & Lichhavi dynasty, there was no evidence of jail through there were the system of giving hard punishment as 'tit for tat' for the offenders. The concept and provision was

introduced specially in Malla period / dynasty. During shah dynasty after the unification of Nepal in 1968 A.D., the concept of Jail was developed and Rana prime Ministers continue it. Muluki Ain(Legal Code) was introduced in 1854 A.D. by Janga Bahadur Rana. He also kept the concept of jail in it on. With the pace of time and reformation of concept, the prisoners are kept in the Jail but not as in the custody ( Banskota : 2007). Nowadays there is at least a Jail in each district and more in need.

Surkhet district has a Jail which is located at the North corner near by Kalika Mandir in Surkhet valley. It is about One Kilometer from the centre. It has no long history because the settlement of the people was late only after the eradication of Malaria in 1961 A.D. However, the Jail is still existing since now. Nowadays, there are 42 prisoners out of them 38 are male and 4 are female. The researcher wants to study their socio-economic background as a whole.

## **1.2 Statement of The problem :**

Many theories of deviance and crime are in the part of official statistics provided by the Police, the court and various Governments Such data provided evidence on the context of deviance and information about the social characteristics of the deviant, for example his class position. But official statistics can not be taken as a face value therefore nor can theories which are based on their use. If examines the reasons why official statistics must be handled with caution ( Haralombos : 1980)

Nepalese society is still stratified between rich and poor, male - female, high caste - low caste, superior- inferior etc. In social system / organization, marriage, religion, caste system, kinship, family also have

varied. The perspective of societies towards prisoners is doubtful even if they are free from the Jail.

Social changes affect the criminal law many ways- through developments in science especially in biology and medicines. Through changes in the predominant and social philosophy, through change in the structure of the society especially in its transition from a rural self contained and relatively sparsely populated to a highly urbanized and industrial patterns ( Tripathi : 1990).

In deed, the prisoners are missing about of their whole life. They are not aware about the future. However, there are some statement of the problems regarding the prisoners of Surkhet Jail which are as follows :

1. The number of prisoners are increasing day by day.
2. There are different types of crimes in rural as well as urban society.
3. Mostly young people fall under crime and they are affecting from social deviances.
4. Although moral takes place in human society, state has forwarded so many provisions and orders of Jail.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study :**

Each studies have their own objectives. The general objective of this study is to explore socio - economic status of the prisoner in Surkhet Jail. Kalikamandir ward No. 5. The specific objectives are as following :

- 1. To find out the socio - economic status of the prisoners.**
- 2. To find out the nature of crime.**
- 3. To find out the causes of crime.**

#### **1.4 Rationale of the Study :**

There are various studies regarding the 'Human Rights' and its violation in the Jail and police custody. Each and every Journalists, institutions, researchers, program - designers focus the physiological and physical environment of the prison, custody and prisoners. Their focuses is mostly related to their basic needs and human rights. Nepal has semi - feudal, multicultural, Multilingual, multi religious society as the geographical diversity. The importance of this study will be as:

1. This study will be helpful theoretically to add up in the life literature to the forth coming researches. This has academic as well as practical significance.
2. This study has made an effort to explore the existing social - economic status of the prisoners on the basis of their caste, sex, family and religion.
3. This research will be informative to the policy makers, politicians and social workers for the development and welfare of the people in the prison either they kept in the Jail or custody.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study :**

The units of the study has been organized in to six chapters and each have sub - topics. It is designed in order to make the study more specific, precise and impressive. The first chapter is an introductory chapter which provides the background of the study and the general introduction of prison and prisoners and their deviation in the society before coming to the jail. Chapters second describes the literature review in the reference of prison and custody with the sociological deviation and deviant nature of the people in society.

Chapter third deals with the research methodology applied to generate necessary data from the study area. Methods of data analysis to illustrate for study are. Chapter four(4) presents the physical introduction of Surkhet Jail located in Birendranagar Municipality ward No. 5 near Kalika Mandir extended in the area of 19 katta where the prisoners are kept and guard by police with the coordination of officials personnel and bureaucrats. The fifth(5<sup>th</sup>) chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation. The data gives us the information about different sociological aspects.

Finally, chapters six(6<sup>th</sup>) presents the summary, conclusion and some recommendation of the study. Besides these chapters abbreviations, bibliography, case study, key informants, maps and photos have been included in the Annex section.

### **1.6. Experience of the Study**

As it is said , " Research is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge". At first I was very eager to begin this job. I had already got the theoretical idea from the lectures in the class room study. But practically, it was challenging to me. I selected the topic, " The Prisoners of Surkhet Jail : A Case Study " which is new for the students of Surkhet and requested to my guide Asst. Lecturer Bhiu Singh Budha and he approved my proposal easily giving me more excitement. So I am grateful to him.

It is difficult to enter to the Jail easily so I begged the permission from the official personnel's because they recognize me well and I also have the membership of Amnesty International Group 69 which made our close relationship with them but the challenge was with the prisoners to convince. I presented in front of them and they looked at me as hunter with the opposition that nobody could make them the ladder to drive Pajero / Parado.

They thought me the forgery reporter of any organization. So I thought my self that I could not convince them but later, I exchange messages of sadness, feeling and trouble of life with them very fast. They became cool, I bought ten pieces of caps each price was Rs. 100. Moreover I donated them a Volleyball and numbers of magazines. After three days I became their close partner then my duty of data collection and questionnaire started in a warm environment. They explained every day activity and committed crimes in detail.

I got the detail data, they further told me to follow up. I did. My data was not Sampling, so I should asked the whole population to which I got success. It is my glorious part of the study. I thanked all the respondents of the Jail family by which my study became over.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Review of the Literature :

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

Crime is an inevitable and normal aspect of social life, it is an integral part of all healthy society (Durkheim : 1895). It is inevitable because not every of society can be equally committed to the 'collective sentiments' the shared values and moral beliefs of society since individuals are exposed to difference influence and circumstances, It is impossible for all to be alike. Therefore not every body shares the same restraints about breaking law (Haralumbos : 1980).

Many of the problems that occupied Durkheim's steams from his concern with the decline of the common morality. In the concept of the anomie, Durkheim best manifested his concern with the problems of a weaken common morality. Individuals are said to be confronted with anomie when they are not faced with sufficient moral constrains, that is when they do not have a clear concept of what is not proper and acceptable behavior (Ritzer : 2000).

Everybody will admit that all person care most for their personal safety, particularly security of life, liberty and property maintenance of peace and order is absolutely essential in any society for human beings to live peacefully and without fear of injury their lives and property. This is possible only in states where the panel law is effectives and strong enough to deal with the violators flaw . Any states whatever its ideology or form of government, in order to deserve the name of a state should certainly have an efficient system of panel laws in order to discharge its primary function of keeping peace in the land by maintaining law and order. The instrument by which this paramount duty of government is maintained in undoubtedly the



panel law of the land. The prime subject of criminal law is protection of the public by the maintenance of law and order ( Tripathi : 1990)

Nowadays, the movements are continue in the Jail, Specially the prisoners / criminals want to release if get the opportunities. Some innocent are also kept in the jail because of the blame of the court in false case by the support of the 'Human Right' . The real criminals are getting support in name of fulfillment of the basic need. Some offenders are kept in the police custody for investigation where the facilities are available enough. Custody are full of prisoners but the number is minimum in Jail. So, custody is not Jail. Home Ministry is lagging silent still now and if so going on, the government should face the serious result (Himal : 2007)

## **2.2 Review of previous study :**

" The code, the main basis of our present study, embodied to a highest set pf countries law on diverse social, economic, religious and administrative matters totaling in one Hundred and sixty three categories by means of which legal actions against Nepalese subjects were regulated by the state" ( Sharma : 1977).

How the culture and structure of society generates deviance. The overemphasis up on cultural goals in American society at the expense of institutionalized means create a tendency towards anomie. This tendency exerts pressure for deviance, a pressure which varies depending on a person's positions in the class structure the way of person respond to this pressure will also depend up on his positions in the class structure ( Merton : 1968)

"Ahamad Harizal, Ahamad Fauzie and Mangal Bahadur Gurung will probably never meet each other and even know each others existence .

One is from impoverished broken family in Paris and the other a Nepalese who came to Malaysia to earn enough money for better future for his family ,Harizal broke the law, Mangal did not .They were both Jailed ".(Hassan :2005).

"Nisha and Gita watch everyone man who crosses out of Nepal at Kakarvita boarder point ,trying to spot those destined to be sold in brothels in India. They know what to look for. The two female guards ages 19 and 21 had been lured from their mountain village and sold as a sex slaves to Bombay brothels by people who promised jobs in the city and escape from hard rural life. " ( Gurubacharya : 2002).

"We are Tibetan Refuges, who have been arrested by Nepal government at the urging of china because we wanted to visit his Holiness the ' Dalai Lama ', We are not criminals, said Tibetan Refugees" (Souchang and Gurung : ntm.com).

"Nine people had reportedly been killed in Nepal a head of tomorrow's election there. The elections are the first in seven years for Himalayan Kingdom and they are not high profile positions. The voting is for Municipal jobs. Still they are important. The voters become the focus of a tense and stand off between the countries. " (Norris : 2006).

"After releasing from the jail, prisoners are difficult to rehabilitate in the society. The women has to face more difficulty. The spouse murder their mother together but only the women was blamed and imprisoned "(Nepal : 2001)

"Many crimes are found in the society because of ego in many social functions. It happens specially at the young (20-34 yrs)" (Shrestha : 1999)

## **2.3 Definition of key concept and their Measurements**

### **2.3.1 Social Status :**

Social status is the social frame and foundation of person that is defined as where is he / she , What is his / her socio - economic status as well as cultural background.

### **2.3.2 Economic Status :**

Economics status is the economic frame and foundation of person which defines his / her economic condition and composition to the society he / she belong to.

### **2.3.3. Educational Status :**

Educational status is the respondents literary status and year of formal and informal schooling.

### **2.3.4. Age and Age group :**

Age is the actual chronological age of respondents. Age groups are the group of same functional and psychological division.

### **2.3.5. Size of the family :**

The person living together in the respondents familiar unity is known as family. Family size is the number of persons in family.

### **2.3.6. Occupation :**

Occupation refers to the way of earning by a person or family for living and saving for the future.

### **2.3.7. Prisoners :**

Prisoners refers to the person who is kept in the jail for certain time as the order of the court or law.

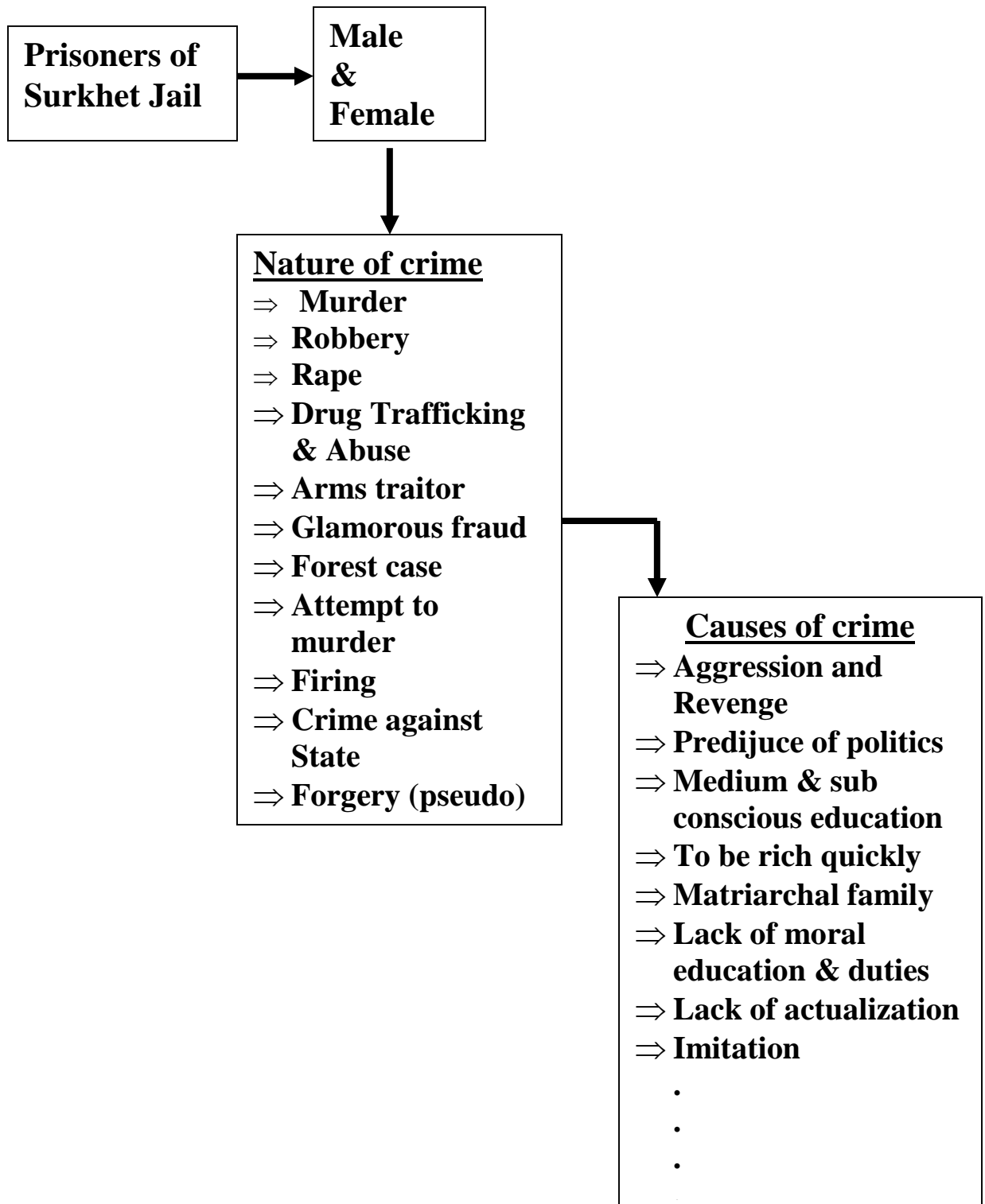
### **2.3.8. Penal :**

Penal is concerned with or used for punishment, especially by law.

### **2.3.9. Social crime :**

Social crime refers to the activities that involves breaking the law : an increase in violent crime. The person who act of activity that are against humanity and social order.

## 2.4. Conceptual Framework.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

# **Research Methodology**

This chapter deals with various research definition, sampling tools and techniques used to carry out of the study.

### **3.1. Research Design :**

This research is to be descriptive, exploratory and analytical social research about the prisoners of Surkhet Jail ,located near by Kalika Mandir in Birendranagar Municipality ward no. 5, Surkhet. It is a case study, specifies in its objectives, conceptual framework and hypothetically approved analysis .This research has been used for the purpose to minimize the Social deviances .

#### **Study Area /site and Rational for selection :**

The research / study of ' Prisoners in Surkhet Jail ' is to be conducted which is located near by Kalika mandir in ward No.- 5, of Birendranagar Municipality, Surkhet. The Jail lies to the north about a Kilometer from the centre. The reasons behind the purposive selection of the site are as follows :

- a) Kalika Mandir jail ( Surkhet Jail ) is the single Jail of Surkhet district about which no researchers have been carried out now.
- b) The socio - economic status, family background , educational status, political status etc. is vary among the prisoners. It is easy to study about them.
- c) The researcher lives in ward No. 8 and the Jail is located in ward No. 5 of Birendranagar Municipality which distance is about a kilometer. It is easy to visit the Jail because the

researcher is familiar with the officials and security personnel which makes also easy to obtain the necessary data from the jail.

### **3.3. The universe and sample :**

In this research, the whole population of the jail is analyzed where total number of respondents are 42 and it concludes the study. Here, sampling is an optional case due to small volume of universe, no sampling has made and census method is used in this study.

### **3.4. Nature and Source of Data :**

The data for the study are both primary and secondary in nature. The primary data are collected from the field work through the personal contact with the people who are in jail and the official personal related to the Jail. The secondary are collected from Insec, Birendranagar municipality, Awaj journals and various related literatures i.e. books, Journals, magazines, previous dissertations, website etc. The data are both qualitative and quantitative and in nature.

### **3.5. Data collection Techniques :**

The data are to be collected by the fieldwork and by the use of following techniques.

#### **3.5.1. Case Study :**

Case Study is 'A method / technique of exploring and analyzing the life of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, cultural group or even entire community '(Young : 1988). It investigates the contemporary phenomenon with in its real life context.

### 3.5.2 Observation :

Observation is the most important technique of data collection for the social problems (Raj: 1992). It is used intensive information about settlement, family background, food habit, life styles, dress up etc of the prisoners. Mostly, the research depends on the observation.

### 3.5.3 Interview :

The interview is the face to face interpersonal role situation in which on person, the interviewer, ask a person being interview, the respondent, question designed to obtain answer pertinent to the research problem. (Kerlinger : 1998). As the aim or objective of the study, the researcher asks the questions to the informant and gets the required information. By this techniques, the researcher explores the background of the prisoners, family size, occupation before coming to the jail, income etc.

### 3.5.4. Key informants :

The key informants are the personnel who are nearby the informants. They have the information about the prisoners. In this study, Jailor, security officer, guard, police, kitchen, helpers, politicians, leaders / members of Human Rights, politicians, Jail researchers are the key informants to the researcher.

## **3.6. Reliability and Validity of Data**

### 3.6.1. Reliability of the Data :

The researcher is trying a high level of reliability with the population census technique/method which concerns to the data analysis in the research field in this study.

### 3.6.2. Validity of data :



The data of this research are valid because they are collected from field survey i.e. interview , observation ,case study etc with jury opinion.

### **3.7. Data processing, Analysis & Interpretation :**

The collected data with various methods and techniques from the field survey has been organized and categorized. It is tried to make the data errorless. The data are arranged in tables, graphs and pie charts according to the requirement of the objective of the research topic. According to the information, data are analyzed, interpreted and generalized of the findings.(DDC Surkhet 2002)

### **3.8. Limitations of the study :**

Every social research has some kind of limitations. The study is primarily conducted for the partial fulfillment of the Master's degree of Arts in Sociology from the Tribhuvan University, Birendranagar Multiple campus, Surkhet, Nepal. This is an academic. This small scale study confines itself to Surkhet Jail. This study is limited only on 42 prisoners as the whole representatives. Some respondents may not give the real information hiding the truth. Since the researcher being a student and not has previous experiences might suffer from some methodological problem and weakness. The findings have been generalized which are not be equally applicable to the case of other parts of the country. The researcher is a purposive case study of the prisoners only time and money are other variable to cause constraints and limitations for the researcher to carryout in depth.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Setting of the Study Area

#### 4.1 Geographical outline :

Surkhet district lies in Mid-western Development Region of Nepal and spans over 2451 square kilometer of area. It extends from 28<sup>0</sup> 22' to 28<sup>0</sup> 58' North latitude. The district comprises fifty village Development Committees and a Municipality.

Geographically 84% of the area is covered by hills and valley plains cover 16% of area. The latitude ranges from 192 meter to 2800 meter. The district has very diverse topography in terms of geomorphology, altitude geological formation. Based on these, the district can be divided into three geographical areas, i.e. low hills area (churia range), high hills area (Mahabharata) and valley plains. Surkhet valley comprises 88 square kilometer and Birendranagar municipality captures 36 square kilometers. Surkhet Valley has some wards of Jarbuta, Latikoili and Uttarganga. Mahabharata Range of Ratanagla, Ranimatta in the north, Churria Range of Harre in the south and Deurali hills have surrounding this valley. Surkhet valley is located near by Jhupra and Bheri River .It slopes from north to south. From the sea level, the valley is 665 meter high. The main stream of this valley are Neware, Itram and Khorke (khola). Surkhet District has a municipality i.e. Birendranagar municipality with 12 wards and there is a Jail in ward no 5 i.e. known as Kalika Mandir Jail.(Municipality Smarika, 2059). It captures 19 Katta area of land and there are buildings for bureaucrats, security police and prisoners.

## **4.2 Administrative and political boundaries :**

Surkhet district is divided into three constituencies, 11 Illakas , 50 Village Development committees and one Municipality. Special extends of all these political and administrative units. The total area of Surkhet district is 2485 Square kilometer. The smallest and largest VDCs are Awalching (14.39 Sq km) and Taranga (129.02 sq km) respectively. The actual area may different from the calculated geographic information system. (DDC Surkhet 2002)

## **4.3 Climate**

The climate of Surkhet is divided into four seasons, i.e. spring, rainy, winter and summer. Sub-tropical climate is found in lower altitude area. Where as warm temperate climate prevails in high altitude area. Most of the settlements are confined to valley plains and lower foot hills.(District Profile : 2002)

## **4.4 Population**

The total population of this district according to 2001 census is 2,88,691 which comprises 1,42,886 males and 1,45,805 females. Chhetri is the dominating ethnic group followed by Magars and Kami. Nepali is the dominant language. Around 99% of the people are Hindus and the rest are Buddhists, Christians, Muslim, Jains and others. Subsistence agriculture is the major occupation of the most people.(Surkhet Jilla Ek Parichaya: July 2002)

## **4.5 Flora and Fauna**

Because of the Sub-tropical climate, this region has coniferous and evergreen forest is found. Sal, Sisau, Katus, Salla, Banjha, Khayar, Simal,

Pines etc are found enough as the tropical fruits. With regard to fauna, the wild animals like tiger, deer, jackal, wild hen, panther, musk, deer, boar, wild pigs and various birds are found. (DDC Report: 2002)

#### **4.6 History of Birendranagar.**

In the past, Birendranagar or Surkhet valley was known as 'Dovanchaur' then 'Chauhanchaur'. There was only the settlement of Tharu and Raji community. The valley was also known as 'Sur Kshetra', the inhabitant of God. Before the eradication of Malaria, except Tharu and Raji, the land owner used to live in Katkuwa, Gothikanda, Lade, Bayalkanda, Jarbuta after the whole day work. However, Malaria was eradicated in 2022 B.S. and the service of RNAC started its civil service which made people easy to travel even Karnali districts and capital city of Nepal, Kathmandu.

Chauhanchaur became Birendranagar since 2029 B.S. as His Majesty the late king Birendra divided Nepal into five Development Region since when Birendranagar was declared the headquarter of Mid -western Development Region (This is the biggest Development Region in area among Eastern Development Region, Central Development Region, Western Development Region, Mid-western Development Region and Far western Development Region).

For the systematic and planned development, in direction of His Majesty the late King Birendra, asked 'High Technical Commission' & formulated 'The Master Plan' for the effective and efficient developmental infrastructure. Because of this base Birendranagar is an important and well planned municipality among 58 municipalities of Nepal. Birendranagar has different ethnic group i.e. Brahmin, Chhetri, Tharu, Magar, Newar, Kami, Damai, Badi, Hudke etc. Those people have their own culture, religion,

marriage system, social values and norms. The main heritages of Surkhet valley are Kankrebihar, Bulbule lake, Ghantaghar, Deutibajai Temple, Kuinepani area, Shivamandir, Ganeshmandir, Kalikamandir, Ramjanakimandir, Shivalaya(Itram) etc.

Enough transportation is available in Surkhet to another places. Civil Aviation from Surkhet to Nepalgunj, Jumla, Mugu, Kalikot, Dolpa, Humla and Kathmandu. Bus service in various line i.e.day and night service to Kathmandu, Birgunj, Pokhara, Mahendranagar, Narayanghat, Butwal, Salyan, Nepalgunj, Rajapur, Tikapur, Dailakh, Kalikot and Jumla.

Drinking water has been distributed with private, public and group tap. There are 1301 private, 74 public and 993 group taps in Birindranagar. For the Health Service, Regional Hospital- 1, INF clinic- 1, P.H.C.- 4, Ayurvedic hospital- 1 ,Eye hospital - 1 ,Nursing Home -1 and many private clinics and medical stores are located in Surkhet.

For communication, landline, prepaid, postpaid, mero, sky mobile, CDMA and UTL are available. Different private and Government Educational Institutes, Campus, Higher Secondary Schools, Technical Institutes have been established in Surkhet. Nowadays, the concept of Mid-western University and its establishment is in process. (MunicipalitySmarika, 2059).

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Data Presentation & Analysis**

In this chapter, the personal information, social and economic, background and the feeling of prisoners about the jail has been explained. The explanation prepared from the questionnaire, observation and face to face interview in the jail.

#### **5.1 Social Status of the Prisoners.**

In the study of social status of the prisoners, the main focus has been given to their Educational level, religion, age, sex, marital status, place, economic status, land ownership are the basic subject matters. These are the topics to explain the causes of crime in the society.

##### **5.1.1 The Nature of crime.**

In the study of Surkhet Jail, the verities of crimes are found which are verified mostly by Court, CDO, and forestry office. " Crime refers to those activities which break the law of the land and are subject to official punishment" (Clinard : 1974). The nature of crimes of Surkhet Jail are as below :

Table No. 1  
**The Nature of crimes**

S. N.	Nature of crime	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Murder	16	-	16	38.09
2	Rape	8	-	8	19.04
3	Robbery	5	-	5	11.9
4	Maoist(murder)	1	2	3	7.14
5	Drug Abuse	3	-	3	7.14
6	Arms traitor	1	-	1	2.28
7	Glamorous fraud	1	-	1	2.28
8	Forest case	1	-	1	2.28
9	Attempt to murder	1	-	1	2.28
10	Firing	-	1	1	2.28
11	Crime against state (moist)	-	1	1	2.28
12	Traffic accident (death)	1	-	1	2.28
Grand total		38	4	42	100

Source : Field survey, Jan 2008

From the table No. 1, It is found that 38.09 % prisoners are blamed of murder, 19.04% of rape, 11.9% of Robbery, 7.14% of Maoist murder, 7.14 of drug abuse, Arms traitor, Glamorous trait, forest case, Attempt to murder, firing, crime against state and traffic accident (death). The state has declared the three prisoners as the murder ( 1 male + 2 female), but they claim

themselves as a Ideological prisoners (Maoist) and a female prisoner against the crime of the state. She also claims herself as a Maoist too.

### 5.1.2 Age Group of the prisoners :

In the study of the prisoners of Surkhet Jail Verities of crime are found which are against the social law, norms and value. " The delinquent subculture takes its norms from the larger culture. In the 'Journal of sociology volume 91 no 1, July 1985 entitle of " Age, crime and social explanation " has concluded that most of the crimes are found at the age 20 - 30. It is the young age. It is an American research.

Table No. 2

#### The age group of the prisoners :

S. N.	Age group	male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	up to 14 yrs	-	-	-	-
2	10-20 ,,	8	-	8	19.04%
3	20-30 ,,	16	3	19	45.23%
4	30-40 ,,	8	-	8	19.04%
5	40-50 ,,	4	1	5	11.90%
6	50-60 ,,	1	-	1	2.38%
7	60-over ,,	1	-	1	2.38%
Grand total		38	4	42	100%

Source: Field survey : 2002 February.

Table no. 2 has categorized the age group of the prisoners that presents 19.04%, 45.23%, 19.04%, 11.9%, 2.38% and 2.38% in the age group 10-20, 20-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60 and 60-over respectively.



This study clarifies that most of the crimes occur during young period. Males are found more aggressive in comparison of female. No children are found in the jail because there is provision in the children act 2048 B.S. not to punish child under 14 of age.

### 5.1.3 Educational status :

Education is considered as the door of civilization which helps people for decision making. "In general, interactions view the various institutions for the treatment of deviance the prisons, mental hospitals and reforms schools as a further set of links in a long chain of interactions which conforms the label of deviance both for the individual so labeled and for society as a whole (Goffman E. 1971).

During the study of the prisoners of Surkhet Jail, The Literary rate or education status of the prisoners is found as below :

Table no. 3

#### **Educational Status of the Prisoners in Surkhet Jail.**

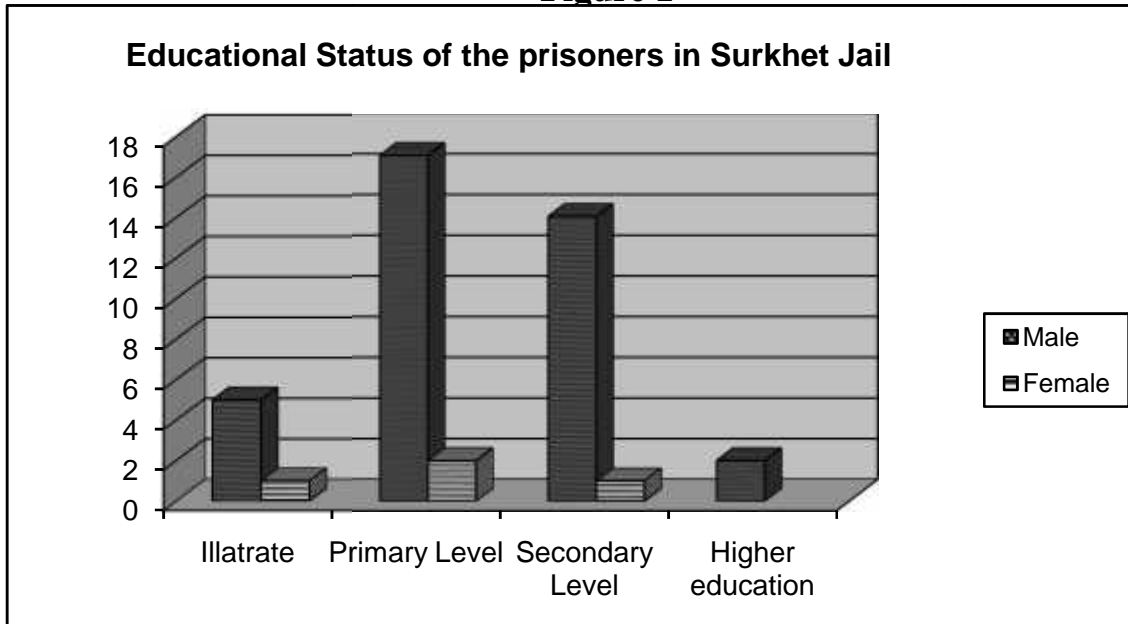
S. N.	Educational Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Illiterate	5	1	6	14.28%
2	Primary level	17	2	19	45.23%
3	Secondary Level	14	1	5	35.7%
4	Higher education	2	-	2	4.76%
Grand total		38	4	42	100%

Source : Field Survey : Jan 2008.

The prisoners in the jail have different educational status. Out of 42 prisoners 14.28% are illiterate, 45.23% have primary level, 35.7% have secondary level and 4.76% have got higher education. According to this data, most of the prisoners are found having secondary level education.

Illiterate and higher educated people in comparison of primary and secondary level of people. The number of female prisoners is low in comparison of male too. It is presented in the bar diagram as below :

**Figure 1**



#### **5.1.4 The religion of the prisoners :**

In Surkhet Jail there are 42 Prisoners and they follow their own religion. ' Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things'(Durkheim : 1894 ) and according to Majunder & Madam, 'Religion is the human response to the apprehension of same thing or power which is super- natural or supersensory. It is people with their conception of the supernatural.'

In the study of Saxena 1984 has concluded that religion affects one's behavior and his way of life, there after it indicates the right way to the family, community and society.

Table No. 4

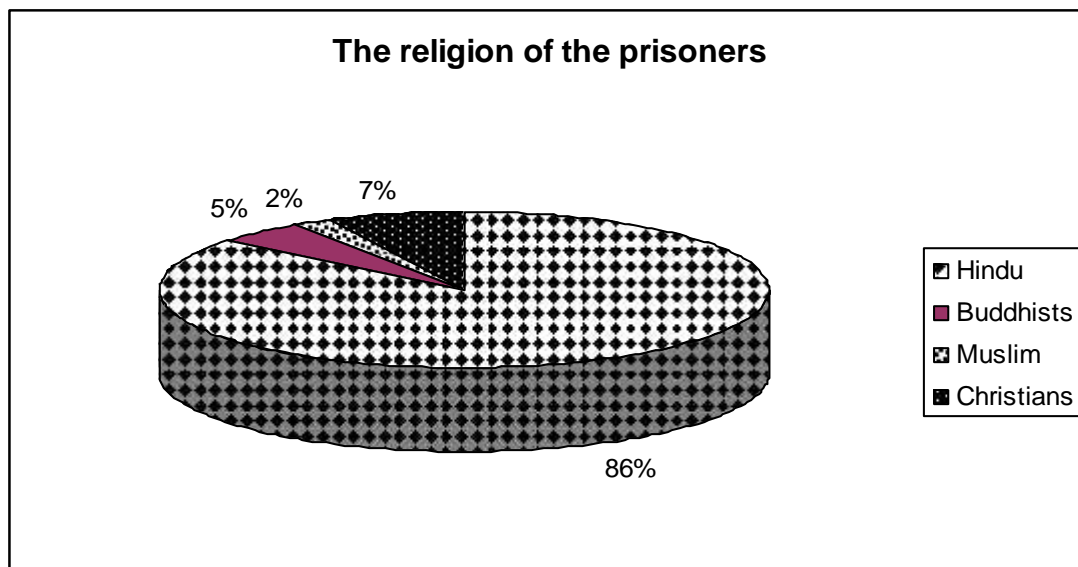
**The Religion of the prisoners.**

S. N.	Religion	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Hindus	33	3	36	85.71
2	Buddhists	2	-	2	4.76
3	Muslims	1	-	1	2.38
4	Christians	2	1	3	7.14
Grand Total		38	4	42	100

Source : Field Survey Jan 2008

Religion is a part of the society to unite people. The followers of different religions in the jail are as 85.71% Hindus, 4.76% Buddhists, 2.38% Muslims and 7.14% Christians. In this study majority of the prisoners are found of Hindus and the least number of Muslims, 36 and 1 respectively the data can also present in a pie chart as below.

**Figure 2**



### 5.1.5 Marital Status of the prisoners.

Marriage is an institution among the various social institutions. It helps couple to enter in the new family life by which they perform the social and cultural value, norms and rituals. There is the understanding between two opposite sex to socialize their newly born children too. According to Majundar and Madam, " Marriage involves the social sanction generally in the form of civil or religious ceremony, authorizing two persons of opposite sexes to engage in sexual and other consequent and co-related socio-economic relations with one another."

In Surkhet Jail, most of the prisoners are married and even though their unmarried number is not less from the table below clarifies that 42.85% of the prisoners are single and 57.15% are double. In the study of the ratio of crime of married and unmarried, seems not very high.

Table No. 5

#### Marital status of the prisoners in Surkhet jail.

S. N.	Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Single	16	2	18	42.85
2	Double	22	2	24	57.15
Grand total		38	4	42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

From the above table, in the Surkhet jail, there are 42.85% prisoners are single and 57.15% are double. Regarding the sex, two females are single and 2 are double. Being over 25 of age, a female wants to get marriage and run the social life with politics but she is in prison from 8 years as a Maoist prisoner. Male are found more aggressive in sex even if their age is less than

twenty. A prisoner of 55 old year is in the jail since long time and have the single life.

### 5.1.6 Ethnic / Caste of the prisoners:

Nepal is flourished with different caste system. It plays the important role of a person in socialization. Every caste has their own social rule, custom, rite and rituals, tradition etc. In different caste, the process of socialization is vary, With in the boundaries of rules and regulation of the caste, a person learns his/ her tradition and gains knowledge, attitude and behavior.

Surkhet District has the majority of Brahmins and Chhetris so that their number is also found greater.

Table no. 6

#### Ethnic/Cast of the prisoners.

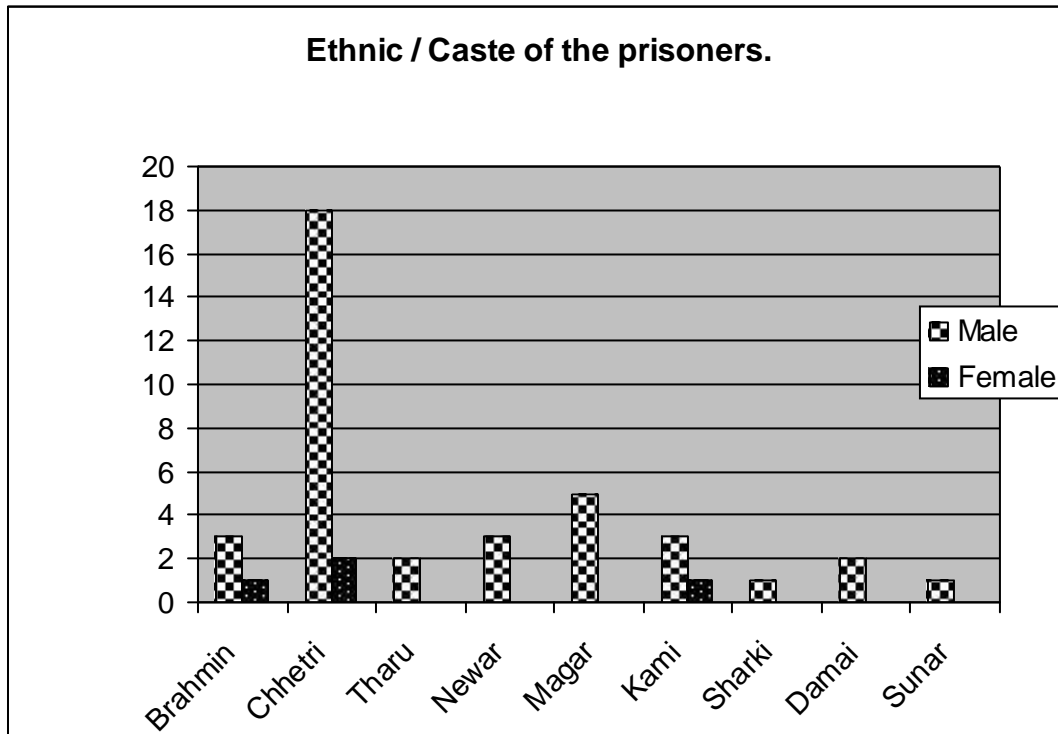
S. N.	Caste/ethnicity	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Brahmin	3	1	4	9.52
2	Chhetri	18	2	20	47.61
3	Tharu	2	-	2	4.76
4	Newar	3	-	3	7.14
5	Magar	5	-	5	11.90
6	Kami	3	1	4	9.52
7	Sharki	1	-	1	2.38
8	Damai	2	-	2	4.76
9	Sunar	1	-	1	2.38
Grand total		38	4	42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

In this study, from the ethnicity point of view, majority of the crime is committed by chhetris (47.61%) by magars 11.90, by Brahmins and

kami(9.52%),by Tharu and Damai (4.76%) and Sunar and Sharki and Sunar 2.38 %. To clear this description, the above data is presented in the bar-diagram as :

**Figure 3**



### 5.1.7 Place of birth of the prisoners.

According to criminologist and sociologist with the same conclude that the place also indicates the nature of crime and deviance. " Place is a variable which affects personality and his behaviors. The environment of the fertile place develops the better personality, polluted environment dissolves the neighborhood (Adwani : 1978)

To present the relationship between place and crime the data of the prisoners is as below.

Table No. 7

**Place of birth of the prisoners.**

S. N.	Place of birth	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Surkhet	32	3	35	83.33
2	Dailekh	2	-	2	4.76
3	Bardia	1	-	1	2.38
4	Jumla	1	-	1	2.38
5	Achham	1	-	1	2.38
6	Dolpa	1	-	1	2.38
7	Jajarkot	-	1	1	2.38
Grand total		38	4	42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

From the above table, the data of the prisoners with their respective district has been presented. The table shows that out of 42 prisoners 83.33% are of Surkhet district, Dailekh district has 4.76% and Bardiya, Jumla, Achham Dolpa and Jajarkot has 2.38%. The crimes committed by the prisoners in Surkhet is high than that of other seven district. The fact is, Surkhet district has the urbanization, industrialization and modernization. The Regional court office and police office are also in Surkhet so that the prisoners of Surkhet district found high. It needs to observe in the respective districts too.

In case of Surkhet Jail the Majority of the prisoners are found of Surkhet district.

**5.1.8 Family members of the prisoners :**

Family is the primary and fundamental unit or institution of society. It is a social system. It fulfils the biological and physiological needs of a

person. According to Murdock 1949, " The family is a group characterized by common reproduction. It includes adult of both sex, at least of when maintain a society approved sexual relationship and one or more children, own or adopted of the sexually co- habiting adults ".

The crime causes the role of family size and their unlimited wants and needs the prisoners family or their numbers are presented below.

Table No. 8

**The number of family member of the prisoners.**

S. N.	No. of family member	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	0 - 5	14	33.33
2	5 - 10	26	61.90
3	Over 10	2	2.76
Grand total		42	

Source : Field Survey 2008

In the study of Surkhet jail 14 prisoners are living with up to 5 members, 26 prisoners live in the house of 5 - 10 family members and 2 live over 10 family members. Many prisoners are found coming from the big family. The diagram presents that the prisoners from the 5 - 10 member of family is greater. In modern society, nuclear family is popular that is the another cause of tending prisoner of the small family. The bar diagram clarifies it more in detail.

**5.1.9 Occupation of the prisoners before coming to the jail:**

Occupation indicates the social class as his/her status in the society. The researcher tries to find out the cases and the occupation of the prisoners which is as below :



Table No. 9

**Occupation of the prisoners.**

S. N.	Occupation	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Agriculture	5	2	7	16.66
2	Student	8	-	8	19.04
3	Trade	19	1	20	47.6
4	Driving	1	-	1	2.38
5	Teacher	1	-	1	2.38
6	Labor	4	1	5	11.90
	Grand total	38	4	42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

As in the table, 16.66% are engaged in agriculture, 19.04 are student, 47.6% are in trade, 2.28% are driving 2.38% are teacher and 11.90% are labor. Most of the prisoners are found engaged in trade for the quick income, getting more profit with a short period of time, or the rich trader's successors ha found more criminal in the jail. In case of women there number is very few found in serious crime.

**5.1.10 The ownership of house of the prisoners.**

In the study of the prisoners of Surkhet jail, some prisoners committed the crime living at their home and some did in search of job doing job. To find out either they have their own house or not in Surkhet. The following result is found.

Table No. 10

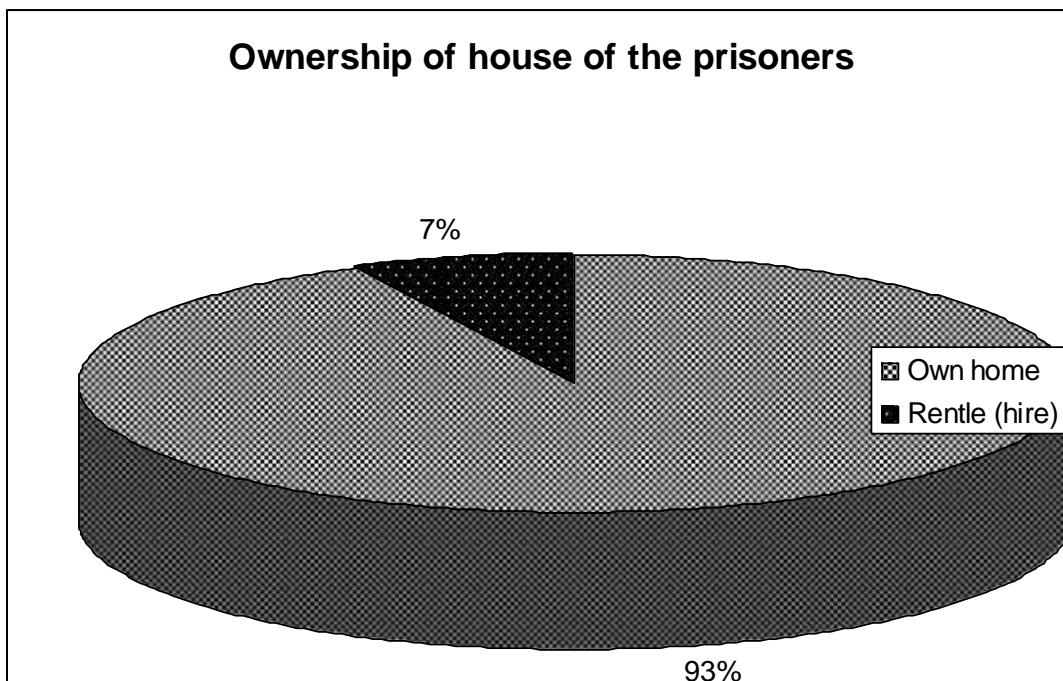
**Ownership of house of the prisoners**

S. N.	Ownership of home	Number of prisoners	Percentage
1	Own home	39	92.85
2	rental (hire)	3	7.15
3	Others	-	-
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

Most of the prisoners of Surkhet jail have their own house their number is 39 and 3 prisoners live in the rent(hire) house. It also can be presented in the pie chart as :

**Figure 4**



### 5.1.11 Co- helpers of the prisoners.

Human being can not live alone. To Fulfill unlimited wants and needs he needs his family and society, the researcher asked the prisoners with the questionnaire and found the co-helpers at home to run their day to day social process.

Table No. 11

#### Co-helpers of the prisoners.

S. N.	Co - helpers	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Father	8	19.04
2	Mother	26	61.90
3	Wife	4	9.52
4	Brother	2	4.76
5	Husband	1	2.38
6	No one	1	2.38
Grand total		42	100

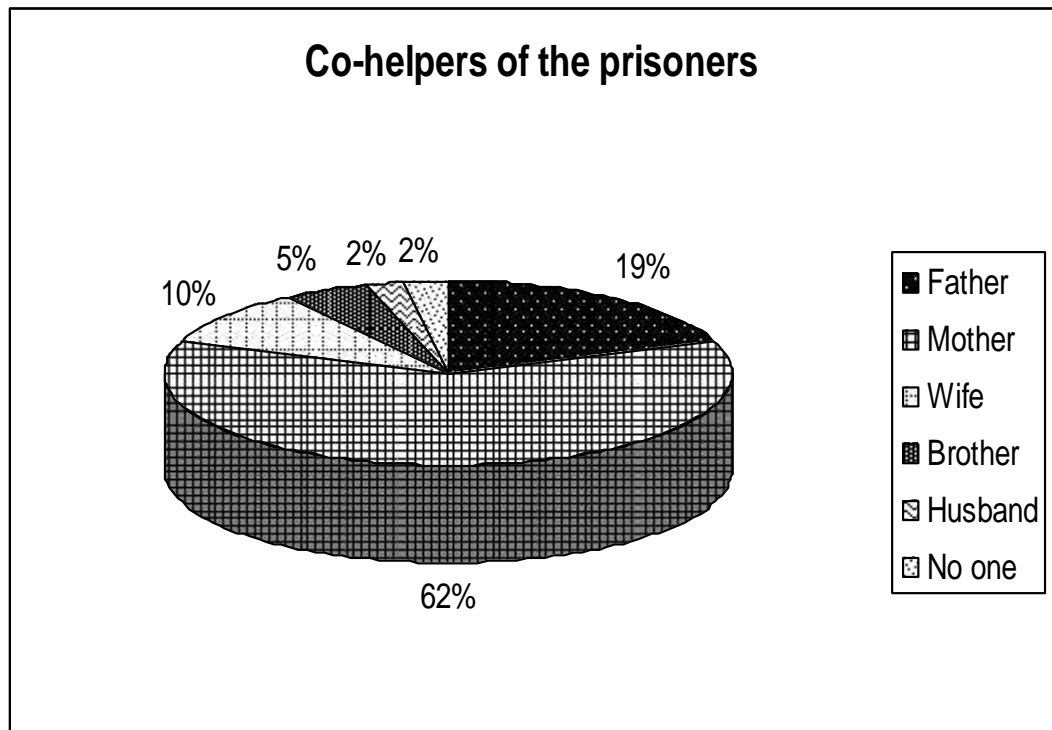
Source : Field Survey 2008

According to the questionnaire to the prisoners of Surkhet Jail have answered that 61.90% have father, 19.04% have brother, 2.38% have husband and one have no one as co-helper. He has not get married yet. He is independent.

The data of the above table can be presented In the pie chart as below

:

**Figure 5**



### 5.1.12 Land ownership

Prisoners in Surkhet jail having and landless are below.

Table No. 12

#### Land ownership

S.N.	Land ownership	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Have not	4	9.5
2	Have	36	85.71
3	Enough	2	4.76
Total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

From the above table it is clear that 9.56% of the prisoners are landless and 85071% have the land to run their subsistence economic of life and 4.76 person or two can run their prosperous information that, to earn and

get better life, medium class of people commit more crime. To copy and cheat the higher society's (modernization) push them to, commit crime.

### 5.1.13 Structure of house of the prisoners.

In the, study of economic status of the prisoners, the physical condition of the house is classified on the basis of the follow points.

- a) Kachchi house : Those house which has grass roof.
- b) Tiled : Those houses having one or two storey with tiles on the roof.
- c) Cemented : Those houses having cemented roof made up of pillars.
- d) Others : Hire or live in relatives home

The structure of the house of the prisoners of Surkhet Jail is found as below.

Table No. 13

#### Prisoner's house structure

S. N.	Structure of house	No. of prisoners	percentage
1	Hut	3	7.14
2	Tiled & Tina roof	29	69.04
3	Cement	7	16.66
4	Others	3	7.14
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

This table clarifies that 3 prisoners (7.14%) live in the hut 29 in the tailed and tin roofed home, 7(16.66%) in the cemented and 3(7.14%) live in the haired room or houses.

This study shows the prisoners housing and their subsistence economic condition of their own.

### **5.1.14 Income of the prisoners family before coming to the jail.**

In this topic, the cash income of the prisoners has been recorded which shows their per capita income because it plays the vital role in criminal activities in the society. Monthly income of the prisoners family in the jail is found as below :

Table No. 14

#### **Income of the prisoners before coming in the jail**

S. N.	Income /Monthly	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Up to 3000	20	47.61
2	3000 - 5000	18	42.85
3	Over 5000	4	9.52
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

Table No. 14 shows that the income of 20 prisoners' family is up to 3000, 18 have 3000 to 5000 and 4 have over 5000 per month. The percentage is 47.61, 42.85 and 9.52 respectively which also can be the per capita income of each prisoners. This income helps them to run their family very hard. The ratio of the prisoners from the rich family is very low found from the field study.

### **5.1.15 Political Attachment of the prisoners**

The researcher asked the prisoners about their political attachment or awareness about the political system in the society which covers about all the parts of the development in the state. Their answer is as below.

Table No. 15

**Prisoners having political attachment**

S. N.	Having political attachment	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Yes	5	11.91
2	No	37	88.9
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

The study clarifies that, among 42 prisoners, 5 are ideologically link with politics and 37 do not have the concept of the politics. This concludes that the prisoners who are unaware of politics and law are in the jail except Maoists. The student of 15 to 25 years old do not know the criminal law and its result in the whole life so they are regretting in the jail.

**5.1.16 Dynamics of prisoners.**

To find out the dynamics of prisoners the cultural behavior related religion is asked and observed with questionnaire their answer is as follow :

Table No. 16

**Religion changed or not**

S. N.	Forms of religion	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Ancestral	39	92.85
2	changed	3	7.14
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

In Surkhet Jail 92.85% of prisoners follow their ancestral religion and 3 have changed others. One of the prisoner said that he felt guilty because of untouchability and two come to know their ancestral or the religion of their own ethnic/ caste group. The high rate of crime is committed by the Hindus.

### 5.1.17 The period of time being in the jail.

The prisoners of Surkhet jail committed the crime in different time and their causes are different. Although, the researcher studies the period of time they are in the jail.

The table below presents the period of time of the prisoners being in the jail.

Table No. 17

#### The period of time being in the jail

S. N.	Period of time jail	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Less than one year	20	47.61
2	More than one year	14	33.33
3	Five year	3	7.14
4	More than five year	5	11.90
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

The table above shows that 47.6% of the prisoners are in the jail since less than one year, 33.33% are more than one year, 7.14% are since five year and 11.90% are in the jail since more than five year. All prisoners are in the same boundaries and in the same field.

As the time passes in the jail, a person may understand about the circumstances and characteristics of the world. He/she tries and internalize the crime committed in the society so that during the period of time in the jail, it is tried to understand their consciousness.



### 5.1.18 Prisoners' Activity in the jail

Food, Shelter and clothes are the basic needs which are managed by the government in Surkhet jail. Further, what activities are running in the jail to pass time and develop their personal carrier after releasing from the jail, is the another part of the study and the activity is found as below.

Table No. 18

#### Prisoners' activities in the jail

S. N.	Activities	No. of Prisoners	Percentage
1	weaving	5	11.90
2	Playing ball, carom, loondo etc.	21	50
3	Reading/sleeping	9	21.42
4	Helping others	7	16.66
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

Out of 42 prisoners of the jail, 11.9% passes their time by weaving, 50% by playing the available game, 21.42% by reading and sleeping and specially the old aged and poor people help the other and get money to fulfill their own and family need. The students wants to study but the crow makes them bore and could not continue their school/campus course. There is a library but not the books of course of study which has made them uneasy to study. For the players outdoor game, like volleyball is difficult to play because of the sharp nails and glasses on and around the wall so, it needs to reform and give opportunity to build their carrier in the jail which makes the life easy to run releasing from the jail.

### 5.1.19 Head of the family of the prisoners.

In our society, to maintain and teach the social norms value and culture, the role of the guardian or head of the family is vital/very important. The head of the family of the prisoners are presents in the following table

Table No. 19

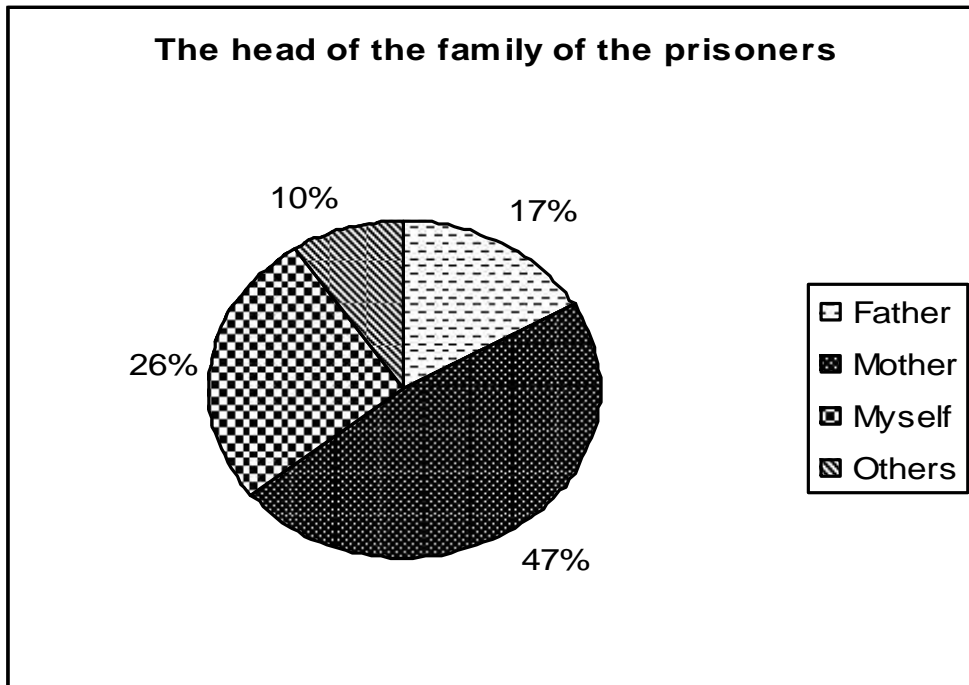
#### The head of the family of the prisoners.

S. N.	Head of the family	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Father	7	16.66
2	Mother	20	47.61
3	Myself	11	26.19
4	Other	4	9.52
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

It is found that prisoners have their over head and some are themselves. Out of 42 prisoners, the father is the head of the 7 prisoners, 20 have the mother, 11 are themselves and 4 have others. The family having the mother being head found 47.61% of crime, than being self head 16.66%, then father and others 11% and 4% respectively. This data also can present in Pie-chart.

**Figure 6**



**5.1.20 Causes of crime in society.**

The prisoners are in the jail with the following causes.

Table No. 20

**Causes of Crime**

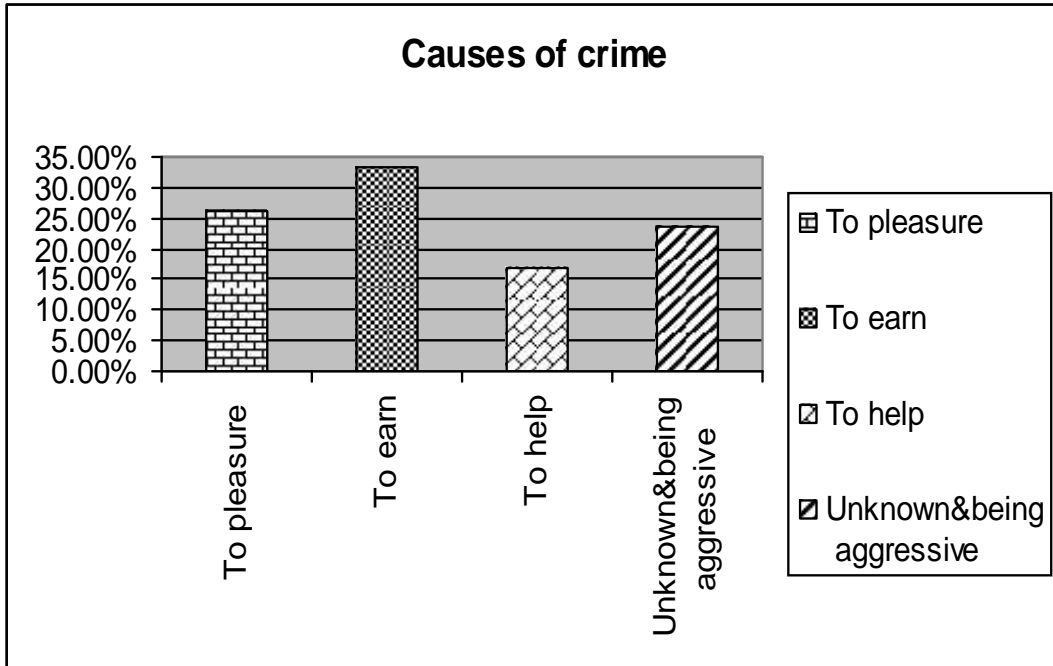
S. N.	Cause of crime	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	To pleasure	11	26.19
2	To earn	14	33.33
3	To help	7	16.66
4	Unknowingly & being aggressive	10	23.80
Grand Total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

Out of 42 prisoners, 26.19% committed crime to pleasure 33.33% to earn, 16.66% to help and 23.80% unknowingly and being aggressive. The man in

society found only claiming right than doing duties where is lack of awareness. The data of above table No. 20 also can present in bar- diagram.

**Figure 7**



**5.1.21 Verification of prisoners crime.**

There are three organs of the government to systematize the law and order in the state from portfolio to local level. Specially legislature, executive and judiciary have the provisioned. Legislature makes the law, executive amends and Judiciary carries it into practice. In the society court office, forestry office and police office categorized the case of the crime and punishes the criminals according to law. The prisoners of Surkhet jail are found verified by the following officials.

Table No. 21

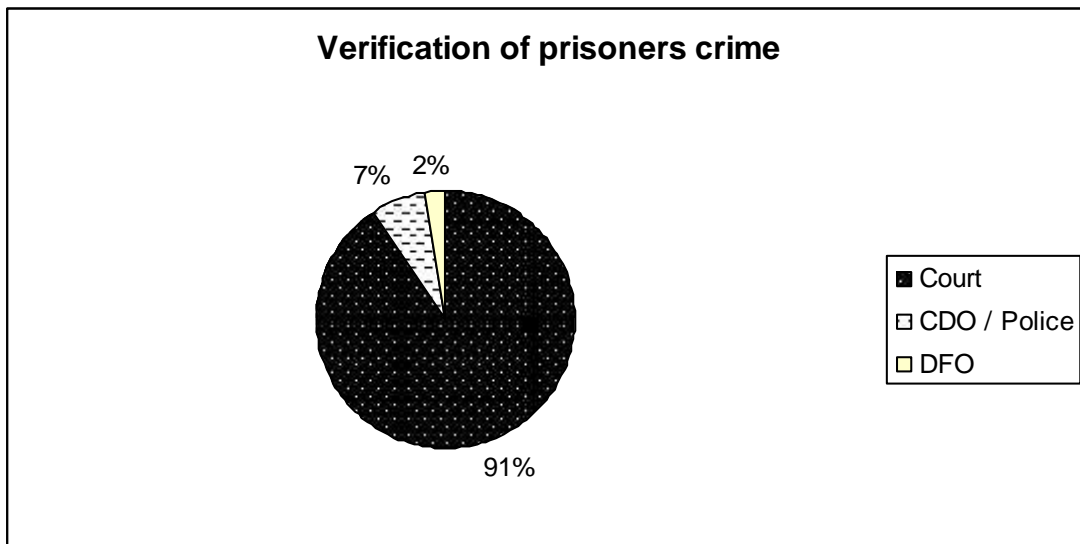
**Verification of prisoners crime.**

S. N.	Verified by	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Court	38	90.47
2	CDO (police)	3	7.14
3	DFO	1	2.38
4	Others	-	-
Grand total			100

Source : Field Survey 2008

80.95% of the cases are verified by the court, 7.14% by the CDO (police) and 2.38% by the DFO. As the provision of the law, they are referred to the jail after the decision of official authorities on the basis of the nature of crime.

**Figure 8**



### 5.1.22 Comparison the environment of home and Jail.

The change of inhabitant differs the understand of the people. The experience of the prisoners at home and jail is found as below.

Table No. 22

#### Comparison of environment of home and jail.

S. N.	Experience	No. of Prisoners	Percentage
1	Same as home	0	0
2	Unique world	42	100
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

In the Jail, all the 42 prisoners found that they are feeling the jail environment as unique world where they are just alive for living all have the feeling of dissatisfaction of jail environment because various people of various caste, age, occupation, age group, educational background are kept in the same environment. No prisoners are getting the environment as they need.

### 5.1.23 Domination of prisoners within colleagues :

The prisoners committed the crime in the society and kept in the jail after the verification of court. They are studied as their respective behavior in the group is as below.

Table No. 23

**Domination of prisoners within colleagues.**

S. N.	Colleague domination	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Yes	42	100
2	No	0	0
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

In the jail, all 42 prisoners are co-operating or doing their duties in mutual understanding. The capacity of the jail is of 25 prisoners though 42 are living and spending their monotonous life with the minimum requirement of daily needs managed by the government in spite of their unlimited wants and needs.

**5.1.24 Feeling of prisoners.**

In society, the psychological behavior indicates the way of life of a person, physiological needs, social needs, self stem and self actualization are the social needs of each person. The feeling of the prisoners in the jail is as below than that of society or home is found as in table No. 24. Table No. 24

**Feeling of prisoners :**

S. N.	Feeling of prisoners	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Monotonous	22	52.38
2	Funny	2	4.76
3	Regretful	14	33.33
4	Others(Aggressive)	4	9.52

Grand total	42	100
-------------	----	-----

Source : Field Survey 2008

52.38% Prisoners are feeling monotonous, 4.76% funny, 33.33% regretful and 9.52% are aggressive. Prisoners who actually have not committed crime and blamed or become in track are more aggressive with the administration and justice. The feeling of the prisoners is presented in the diagram as :

**Figure 9**



### 5.1.25 Infrastructures of Jail :

The physical pre-requisites for the society and social being is inevitable to get the information about the infrastructure of Jail, prisoners are asked the questions and their answers are found as presented below table No.

25



Table No. 25

**Are infrastructure of Jail enough?**

S. N.	Infrastructure	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Yes	4	9.53
2	No	38	90.47
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

The prisoners of jail, out of 42, 9.53% answer that the infrastructure of the jail are enough and 90.47% have rejected as they are not enough. Specially with in the period of one week, the number is increasing 70 but they adjust with in the same residence. We can easily predict their condition that the residence is only for 25 prisoners.

**5.1.26 Acceptance of blame.**

The internalization of crime by the prisoners indicates the feeling of breaking the values and norms of the society. The violation of social rules is crime. This is studied with their view as they accept their blame or not.

Table No. 26

**Acceptance of blame.**

S. N.	Blame	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Accept	8	19.04
2	Reject	34	80.95
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

In the jail, out of 42 prisoners 8(19.04%) accept their blame and 34(80.95%) reject their blame. Most of the prisoners raise questions against the judiciary and administration. Some prisoners are found in tragedy as the decision of the court. Some criminals having enough money with the same crime are releasing and who have no money are getting punishment being prisoners in the jail.

### 5.1.27 The expect of prisoners

As the time passes on, the sentence time over and they will releasing they should come to the society and run their life. In the long year jail, their time has been killed and they should expectation after releasing from the jail is as table No. 27 below.

Table No. 27

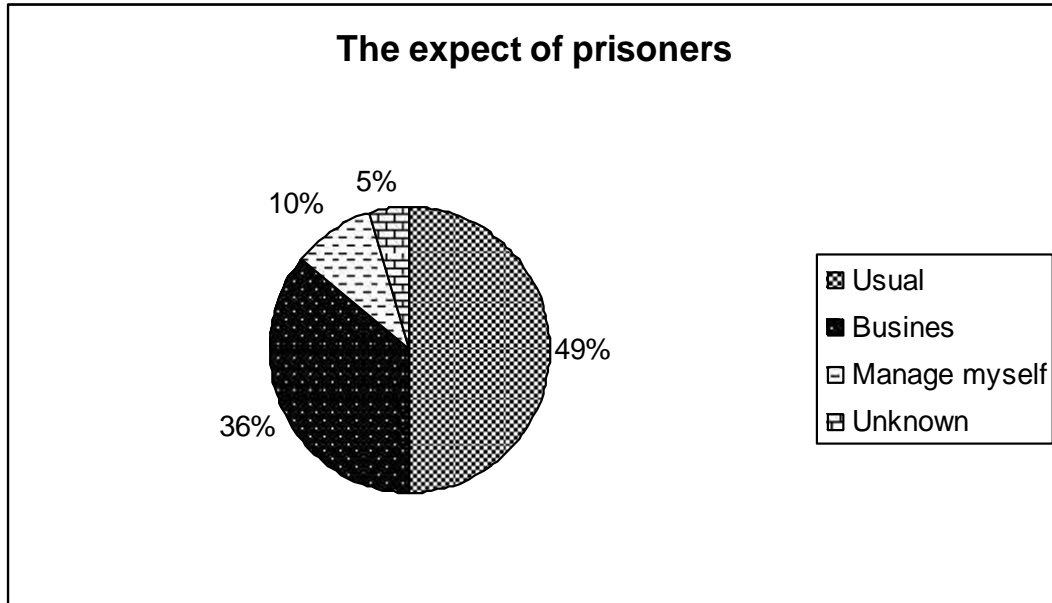
#### The expect of prisoners from the family.

S.N.	Expectation	No. of prisoners	Percentage
1	Usual	21	50
2	Business	15	35.71
3	Manage my self	4	9.53
4	Unknown	2	4.76
Grand total		42	100

Source : Field Survey 2008

Among the 42 prisoners of the jail 50% want the usual help of the family as previous, 35.71% run business, 9.55% do anything they need and 4.76% are in tragedy what to do and what not to do, they are unknown. The fertile period to develop economy and progress decays in the jail and it seems difficult specially for the poor. Their expect can be presented as in the pie chart.

**Figure 10**



Some prisoners express their sorrow as no soul, no way to go in life. However, the life of jail is full of monotonous & regretful, as the cage of the parrots.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

# **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **6.1 Summary :**

Surkhet Jail has 42 prisoners out of which 38 are males and four are females from different caste, ethnic group, age, sex, educational status family background, marital status, place of birth etc. The study has focused the sociological aspects with the nature of crime in the society. 42 prisoners are taken as the whole population. Sampling is not used in this study. Primary data are collected from the study area with observation, questionnaire, interview and case study. Questionnaire are both closed and open. Jailor and his assistance (official clerks ), security officers and other polices. Five prisoners are studied with case study. The elite educationist, jailors, kitchen helpers, security officers are the key informants. The research is explanatory and descriptive. In case of females (sex), their number is very low. In robbery, murder, sex abuse or they are not found in the jail. Three girls of Maoists are accused of forgery case of murder(two) and crime against state(one) and kept in the jail. A women from Lade fire the house and she is only the criminal found in the society among female.

According to wall chart record of the jail, the total number of murder 19 out of which 17 males and 2 females( 2 females and a male are Maoists), Rape- 8, Robbery -5, Drug trafficking- 3, Arms traitor-1 forest case- 1, traffic accident(death) -1. Most of the prisoners in the jail are found at the

age group of 20 - 30 years old or under 30 years of age. Many of the prisoners are found illiterate and emotional. Because of the lack of awareness about jail and moral rule to get pleasure, people are committing crimes . Most of the prisoners are found of Hindus and over 80% of the people follow Hinduism in Nepal and 85.71% are Hindus in the jail and 99% are Hindus in Surkhet District.

Although the occupation of Nepalese people is subsistence agriculture, many prisoners are found traders because of poverty, faster and easier the service, higher the income. So many young are found engaged in this illegal profession. In regard of marital status 42.85% are married. Chhetri number is high(42.61%), Brahmin 4, Kami, 9.52% Magar, 11.90% Newar 7.14%, Damai and Tharu 4.76% and Sunar 2.38%. Surkhet jail has many prisoners from Surkhet, Jumla, Achham, Dolpa, Jajarkot, 2.38% from each. The members of family are 7 of each prisoners in average. Most of them have their own house( 92.85%) and 7.15% have hired the room/house.

Many prisoners have mother(61.91%) to help his/her family, father 19.04% wife 9.52% brother 4.76%, wife 9.52% brother, 4.76% and husband 2.38% and one has no one to co-operate him. Many prisoners have tina and tailed houses.

The monthly income of the prisoners having up to 3,000(20), 3,000-5,000(18) and over 5,000(4) and their percentage is 47.61%, 42.85% and 9.5% respectively. 11.91% of the prisoners have the awareness of politics and 88.9% are unknown or they have no attachment with politics. In case of religion, 7.14% have changed and 92.85% follow their ancestral religion Hindu. Many prisoners are new comers, 47.61%, 33.33% have the time of more than one year, 7.14% are here since five year and 11.90% are more than five year. They are life imprisoned.

In regard of the head of family father 16.66%, mother 47.61%, myself 26.19% and others 9.52% of the prisoners at home while committing crime. The cause of the crime is to pleasure- 26.19%, to earn 33.33%, to help- 16.66% and unknowingly, and being aggressive 23.80% of the total(42) prisoners. In the prison, they have no feeling of domination of colleagues although the infrastructure of the Jail is lacking. 52.38% are feeling monotonous, 4.76% funny, 33.33% regret and 9.52% are aggressive because 19.04% accept and 80.95% reject their blame.

The prisoners are not so ambitious except traders, some prisoners want to live usual life(50%), run business (15%), and unknown 14.30%.

## **Main Findings**

The research ' Prisoners of Surkhet Jail : A case study started from August, 2007 and completed in February 2008. In this period of time the following findings are concluded :

- ❖ The aggression and revenge cause murder.
- ❖ Maoists are kept in the jail with accuse of murder. It needs more investigation because they reject and claim themselves that they are political ideologist.
- ❖ People of 15-30 years of age are found committing crime mostly.
- ❖ The people of medium educational level have no experience/ knowledge of jail are doing crime.
- ❖ People running, trade are got doing more crime to be rich faster.
- ❖ Both married and unmarried are found doing crime.
- ❖ Chhetris are found committed almost all kinds of crime.
- ❖ Bigger the family, greater the chance of committing crimes.

- ❖ Medium class, subsistence economy and ambitious people are found doing more crime.
- ❖ Because of no legal sense/ awareness, the crime takes place.
- ❖ Matriarchal family has high rate of crime.
- ❖ No sense of doing responsibilities given by the society and habit of claiming right develops the habit of crime.
- ❖ People of jail want not to recommit crime.
- ❖ Prisoners who are kept in the jail with forgery case are aggressive.

## **6.2 Conclusion :**

In the process of development, the invention and discovery has changed the world rapidly. With the walk of twenty first century, our society is crawling to maintain peace and security although the world is watching the universe. The implementation of law and investigation is not access and equally judged. More over, our society should prevent those crime with the study of the nature of crime. After the study of the view of prisoners the following conclusion is summarized.

1. Medium class of people are found committing more crime.
2. Secondary level school student having no knowledge of jail and spoil of life time pace lead them crime.
3. Many prisoners have subsistence economy.
4. In the jail, prisoner's life skill is deteriorating.
5. About all prisoners have no fear of family and society on their crime except the prisoners of rape.

6. The Maoists are blamed as murder but they should release as the other leaders because they themselves claim that they are also ideologically imprisoned.
7. The interrelationship among prisoners found about harmonious and no domination.
8. The housing of the male prisoners is very congested, the capacity of ward is for 25 prisoners but 38 are kept. The follow up after one week, I found its number 63. It needs further investigation.
9. Because of the crime, they are killing the time and life being a live.
10. Moral education and awareness of experience of jail and life impact assessment is essential to the school education.

### **6.3 Recommendation:**

Jail is not a custody, in the pace of long walk of life, people may make mistake which can be fatal and deserved others' life and spoils society. We know that prevention is better than cure. So, in the process of socialization at home, school and society, awareness is inevitable not to break the social, norms and values. After the long study, the following recommendations are presented,

1. Short/ long terms education is essential in the jail to the prisoners.
2. Moral education and punishment against crime is to be taught to the students at school level.
3. Jail should reform as the discipline maintaining school (Rehabilitation Centre) and skill development institute.
4. Skillful manpower are to be used in manual development.
5. According to the nature of prisoners' crime they are to be isolated.



6. The products by the prisoner are to be managed in the market. The marketing, management and advertisement of the products of the prisoners need to extend.
7. Outdoor game is necessary to the prisoners.
8. The life of prisoners is miserable in the jail and they are to be observed and taught as their skill and ability.
9. After releasing from the jail, the orientation between the prisoners, guardians and society, needs for the socialization.
10. The prisoners are to be followed up to judge their nature and behavior by the government / institutions.

**Abbreviations**

DDC	District Development Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
KM	Kilometer
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
AD	Anno Domini
GO	Government Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
i.e.	That is
Sq	Square
RNAC	Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation
INF	International Nepal Fellowship
PHC	Primary Health Centre
CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
UTL	United Telecom Limited
CDO	Chief of District Office

DFO District Forestry Office

M.A. Master's in Arts

## Annex - 2

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### Annex - 3

## Case Study 1

A prisoner of 21 years who is from rich family and handsome in personality. He writes poems and jokes which makes people spellbound. He was not only talent student of collage but also a star player of mid-western region.

He said in his verse

*Sagarmatha pahiro gai, Jhare jasto lagchha*

*Banchnalai ta banche kai chhu. mare iasto lagchha.*

He was engaged in illegal import of arms and armory. He did not know dysfunction in the society even if he was busy in Hotel trade. According to him the more crime he did, the more profit he got. At last he was arrested from his hotel Nepalgunj, with the accuse of robbery and alert from the society, his friend and family members, even though he was doing evil works, he loves his family, regrets and still spoiling his golden life in monotonous environment at the Surkhet Jail.

After releasing from the Jail he wants to help his family as Shrawan Kumar and to get only love as previous. He resembles as the lotus and says in his verse,

*Maph garnu aama buba, bhulma paryo jindagani*

*Aakash chhuna khoie tara Dhuloma naryo iindagani*

He accepts his crime. Really, he was in arm trafficking but the case is running with the accuse of robbery in the court.

## **Case Study 2**

A Maoists prisoner , 37 years old was a teacher in Hariharpur VDC - 6 was arrested with the accuse of Murder (he rejects). It is extra judicial system. Politically he believes on Maoists philosophy and their members are either killed or imprisoned as the criminal law. Nowadays after the cease fire, Maoist leaders are in the government who were underground meantime. He says :

*The state can not run in 'sophism'.  
To control crime, the innocent are arrested  
which may have negative impact in society. I request the society to  
view the prisoners with positive altitude not as the creature of*

After releasing from the jail, he wants to be the well politician. His family members are waiting him and he has no objection from them. He has the skill of weaving woolen Bhadgaunle caps which he sells from the jail.

## **Case Study 3**

A Muslim prisoner of 27 years of age from Nepalgunj running business of Rod & Cement from importing from India has been imprisoned in the case of drug trafficking. He had his personal car which he used to market Rupaidiha, India. Nepalgunj and Surkhet area. Checking in police station in Chinchu, drug was found under the seat of the car which was illegal to transport and sale. He claims that he doesn't know himself, the case

is mysterious. In this case, a retired police also in the prison. The case is under investigation who really is the guilty.

However, his social status and family are in worry and his life is also miserable.

### **Case Study 4**

A prisoner of 68 years old, follower of Hinduism has the case of rape and imprisoned in the Surkhet Jail since one year. He is illiterate and poor, works as a labor. He accepts his crime obviously as that the women of 79 years old called him and they started intercourse(Sexual). Unfortunately, her brother in law(Sister's husband) found them in the spot and case in the police office to him alone. The women was sent to her sister's home (Babiyachaur) and he was kept in police custody. He really wanted to marry her but nobody managed the opportunity to bargain with her. At last the case gone to the court and he was sentence the jail. Nowadays, the case is running but not decided yet by the court.

### **Case Study 5**

A Maoists lady prisoner was arrested by the police before 8 years with the accuse of crime against state. She is 27 years old and have the education of 7 class. She wanted the harmonious society. She believes that the aware society can progress rapidly. The evil traditions has deep-rooted our society and women are subordinated and dominated, need to be independent so she wanted to involve in politics but police arrest her and accuse as the criminal. After the implementation of 'Peace Agreement', she is still in the jail. Now the leaders of the Maoists are in government but unable to release her because she is cased with evidence. So the law can not

release her or her case should transform as the political case from the council of ministry / cabinet unless she is being in the jail and spoiling her social activities. Her family members, sometimes, come to visit her. The family members have no comment with her previous activities. She wants their usual behavior even in the future. She wants the positive attitudes of the society towards the prisoners.

## **Annex - 4**

### **Questionnaire**

#### **1. Personal information :**

- |                                |                        |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Name :-                     | Date of birth (Age) :- |
| b) Address :-                  | Income :-              |
| c) Sex :-                      | Occupation :-          |
| d) Caste :-                    | Marital status ;-      |
| e) Religion :-                 |                        |
| f) Education status :-         |                        |
| g) Number of family members :- |                        |

2. Where did you live before coming to the jail ?

- a) At your own home    b) At rented home

3) If you have your own house, what is it like ?

- a) hut                  b) tiled                  c) cemented                  d) others

4) Do you have any land ?

- a) Yes                          b) No

If not, how do you manage your daily need of food ?

- a) by labor                  b) by sharing cropper                  c) others

If labor, what types of labor were you ?

- a) Masson                  b) porters                  c) carpenter                  d) others

5) What did your co-helper (husband / wife/ father) do ?



.....  
6) Was your income enough to run your family ?

- a) yes            b) No

If not, who used to co-operate you ?

- a) wife                    b) father                    c) brother                    d) others

7) Do you have any attachment with political parties ?

- a) yes            b) No

Who was the head of your family while commit crime ?

- a) father    b) mother                    c) myself                    d) other

8) Which religion do you follow ?

- a) Hindu                    b) Buddha                    c) Islam                    d) others

9) Is this your ancestral or you changed (religion) ?

- a) ancestral                    b) changed

10) What causes you to lead to the Jail ?

.....  
11) How many times are you in Jail since ?

- a) less than one year                    b) more than one year  
b) five year                    d) more than five year

12) How many times are you in Jail since ?

.....  
13) Are you being satisfied with the needs provided by the jailors ?

- a) Yes    b) No

14) In your opining what are the basic needs you need in deed ?

.....  
15) How is your felling being in the jail ?

- a) monotonous                    b) funny                    c) regretful                    d) others

16) Are the infrastructures of the jail enough ?

- a) yes                                  b) no
- 17) Who verified you as criminal ?
- a) CDO                                  b) DFO                                  c) Court                                  d) others

18) What was your blame ?  
.....

- 19) Do you accept your blame now ?
- a) yes                                  b) no
- 20) What help do you accept from your family after releasing from the jail ?

.....

21) Are you equally treated by the jailors in the jail ?

- a) yes                                  b) no
- If not, what inequality are you getting ?
- .....

22) Do you feel any dominations ?

a) yes                                  b) no

If yes , what is it like ?

.....

THANKS

Key Informants

Name :

Post :

Address :

1) Do the prisoners aware about their right ?

- a) Yes
- b) No

2) What are the basic needs for the prisoners ?

.....

3) How do the prisoners pass their time ?

.....

4) Do you think that they need to develop their skills even if they are in the jail?

.....

5) What education policy is need in deed to prevent the crimes in the society?

.....

6) Do you think that the management and environment of the jail is enough ?

.....

7) What are the causes of crime ?

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....

8) Do you think that they are changing their behavior during the jail ?

.....

9) How does the society treat to the prisoners releasing from the jail ?

.....

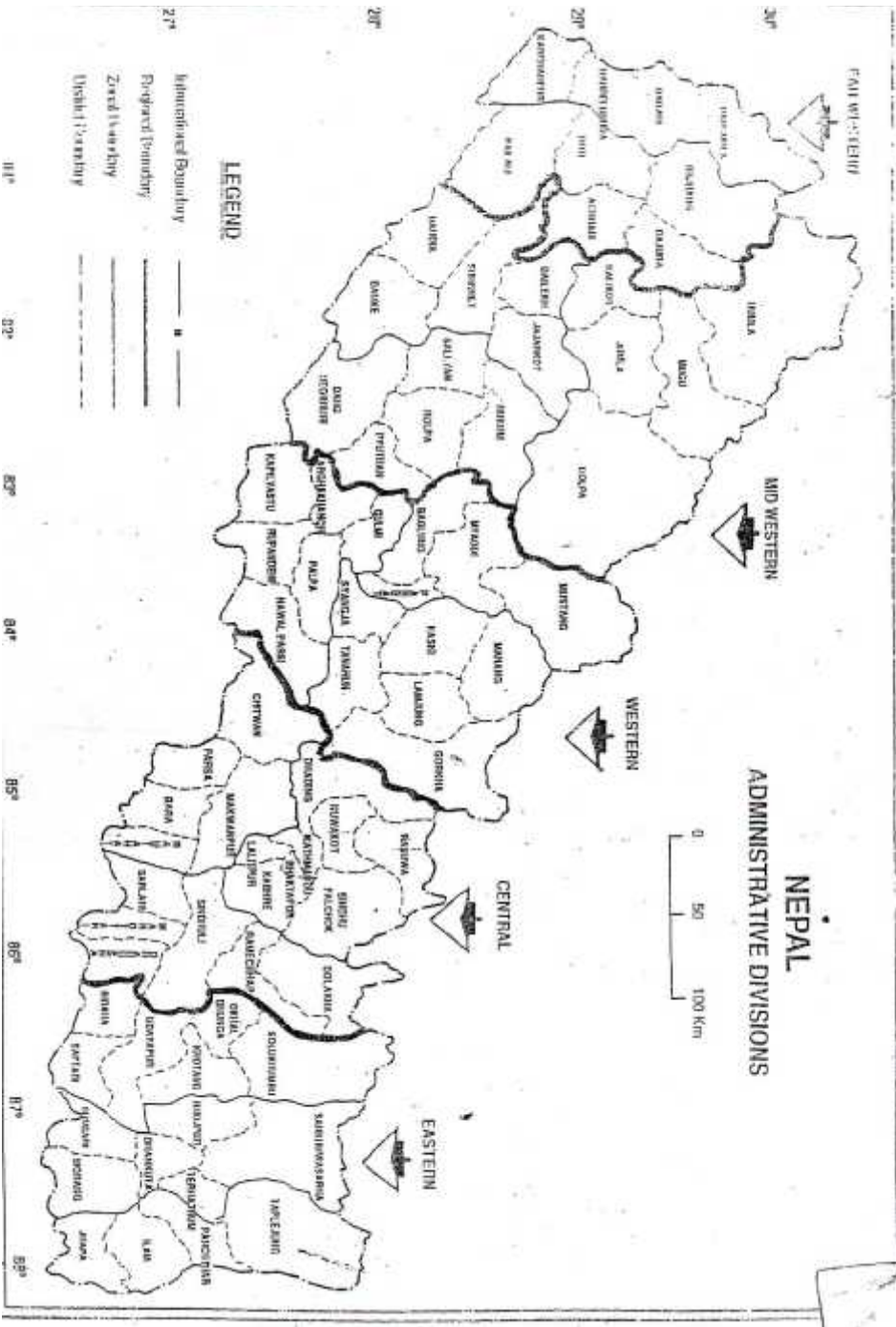
10) How can we minimize the crimes of the society ?

.....

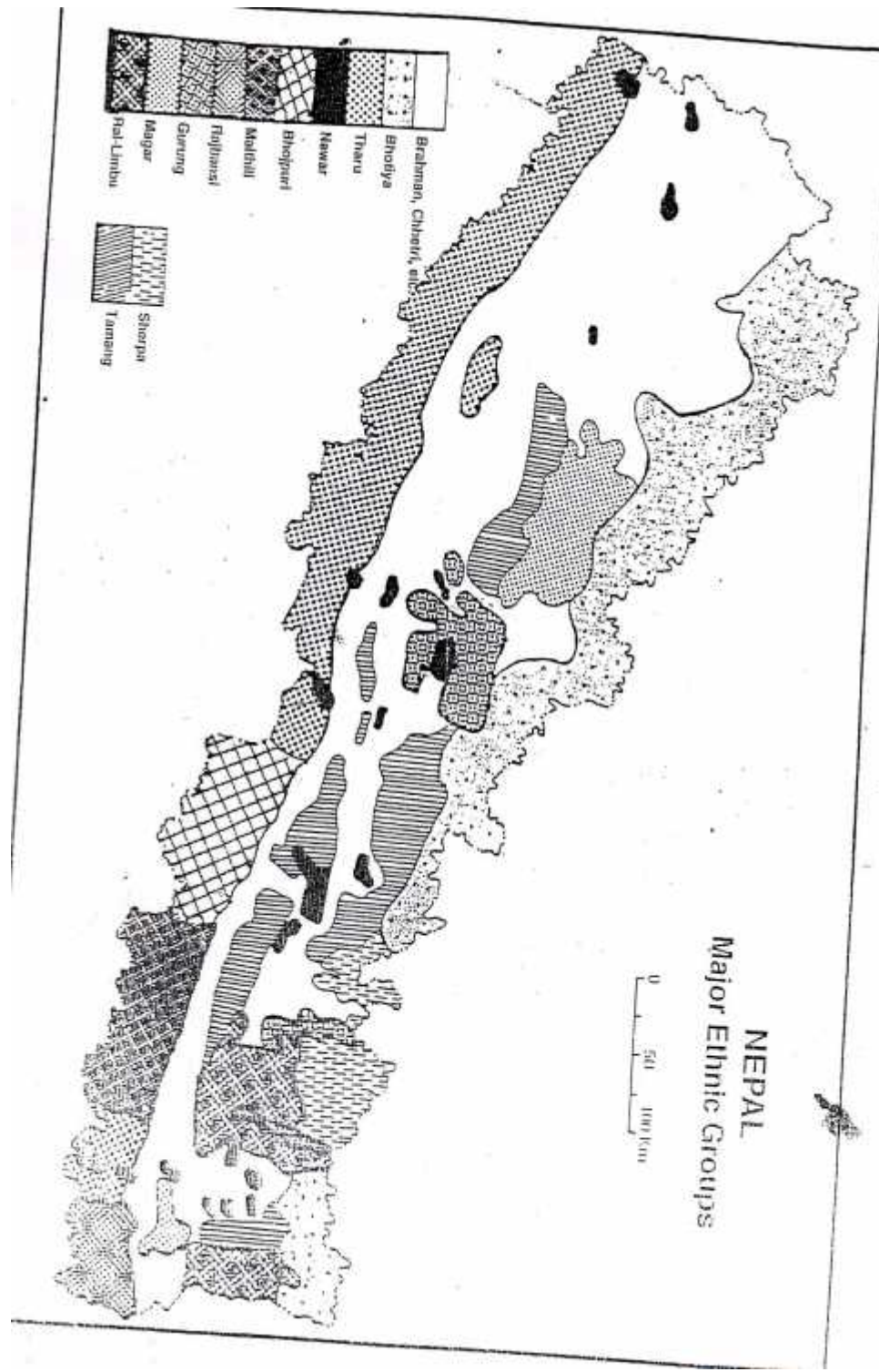
*Thanks*

**Annex - 6**

**Political Map of Nepal**



**Ethnic Map of Nepal**



**Map of Surkhet District**

# Village Development Committee

Surdhawal District

Map No. 03



20 Kilometers



Source: HMG Survey Department 1998/08

550000

60000



# Map of Birendranagar Municipality

- 1. A line showing the limits of the Municipality.
- 2. A line showing the limits of the wards.
- 3. A line showing the limits of the streets.
- 4. A line showing the limits of the plots.
- 5. A line showing the limits of the buildings.
- 6. A line showing the limits of the trees.
- 7. A line showing the limits of the water.
- 8. A line showing the limits of the land.
- 9. A line showing the limits of the air.
- 10. A line showing the limits of the sky.
- 11. A line showing the limits of the earth.
- 12. A line showing the limits of the universe.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय  
 श्री १०८ शंकराचार्य  
 श्री १०८ शंकराचार्य  
 श्री १०८ शंकराचार्य







**Kalika Mandir**



**The Scenario of the Jail**





**Security Guard of the Jail**

---



**The researcher is with the Jailor**



Handwritten notes and stamps in the top left corner, including a circular emblem and some illegible text.

Handwritten date: 20/4/11/16



क्र: ५२०२६१

कारागार व्यवस्थापन विभाग  
जिला कारागार शासन कार्यालय  
कारागार कार्यालय, सुर्खेत  
वीरेन्द्रनगर, सुर्खेत

पत्र संख्या : ०६४१०६४  
चलानी नम्बर : ३४८०

मिति : २०.६.११.१०१२९

**विषय :** आवश्यक तथ्याडु उपलब्ध गराई दिई वारे।  
श्री वीरेन्द्र नगर बहुमुखी क्याम्पस  
चक्रपाणी पथ सुर्खेत।

उपरोक्त संवन्धना न्यस्यल क्याम्पसला स्नातकोत्तर तह -  
दोस्रो वर्षका समाजशास्त्र विषयका परिक्षा थरि हामले -  
समाजशास्त्र १०८ मा सोध पत्र लेख्न पर्ने गरेका -  
हुंदा यस क्याम्पसका स्नातकोत्तरका वि परिक्षा थरि -  
श्री प्रज्ञा प्रशासक दुपादराले सुर्खेत जिल्लाका कैदी -  
हामको बोला सोध पत्र तयार गर्ने लागेका हुंदा -  
उक्त परिक्षा थरि बोला आवश्यक पर्ने तथ्याडु उपलब्ध  
गराई दिन गरेको सिफारिस अनुसार आवश्यक -  
तथ्याडु उपलब्ध गराई दिईका व्यवस्था अनुरोध  
ह।

Handwritten signature and a blue official stamp at the bottom right.

