

# A comparative study of the crime pattern of Male and Female Jail Inmates of Jails of Uttar Pradesh

Anand Kumar Paney<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. Abhishek Janvier Frederick<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Prabhat Dwivedi<sup>3</sup>,

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar of Department of Business Studies, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology And Sciences (SHUATS), Prayagraj U.P., India;

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Business Studies SHUATS, Prayagraj, U.P., India;

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor, School of Business Management, CSJMU, UP State University (Formerly Kanpur University), Kanpur, U.P., India

**Citation:** Anand Kumar Paney, et al (2024), A comparative study of the crime pattern of Male and Female Jail Inmates of Jails of Uttar Pradesh Educational Administration: Theory and Practice, 30(1), 575-580, Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i1.4867

## ARTICLE INFO

## ABSTRACT

The present study by the authors is based on the data collected from five leading jails of Uttar Pradesh. The study aims to evaluate how recidivism can be changed and inmates made responsible citizens. The study is conducted on five leading jails of Uttar Pradesh. The study covers Bulandshahar, Aligarh, Moradabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar and Ghaziabad district jails. The study was conducted by collecting the observations with the help of a structured questionnaire administered to 600 jail inmates selected from these five jails of Uttar Pradesh covering both male and female prisoners.

Traditionally, all over the world prisons used to be considered as a horrifying place where prisoners are met with various kinds of serious punishments so that they may not repeat their criminal behaviour or at least remain in isolation from the society so that society is not ill-effected by their deeds. However, in modern times, there has been a positive change in thinking towards prison system and administration and the approach seems to be more humane and human centric. In the same background, the paper attempts to compare the crime pattern of male and female prisoners.

**Keywords:** Male Female Jail Inmates, Prisons, Motives behind the crime

## Introduction

Good and bad people both reside together in the society and we cannot assume a society which is free of crimes. The rate of crime varies from society to society and country to country. At the same time the nature of crime also varies. No doubt those who are committing crimes are few in numbers and the mostly rest of the people are peace loving but however the crime in whatever quantity is not good for the harmony of the society and it disturbs the rhythm of the society and the peace of the people.

## Objective of the study

The main objective of the study are as follows:

Objective: To study the association between crime pattern of male and female Jail inmates in Jails of Uttar Pradesh.

## Hypothesis of the Study

The hypothesis of the study is as follows:

Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between observed and expected crime pattern of male and female jail inmates in Jails of Uttar Pradesh

## Sampling Plan

A total of 600 prisoners out of which 399 males, 200 females and 1 transgender jail inmates is surveyed on the basis of a Questionnaire survey selected from following 05 district Jails of Uttar Pradesh- Aligarh, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad and Moradabad. Following is the statistics drawn from various Jails included in the survey as per the composition of male and female prisoners is concerned.

**Table No: 1.0 Data regarding total male and female prisoners in selected five jails of Uttar Pradesh**

S.No	District Jail	Male Prisoners	Female Prisoners	Total
1	Aligarh	3586	155	3741
2	Gautam Budh Nagar	2708	84	2792
3	Bulandshahar	2565	90	2655
4	Ghaziabad	4906	165	5071
5	Moradabad	3320	134	3454

The following table presents the sampling plan deployed for the study. Here, we can see that a total of 399 male, 200 female and 1 transgender prisoner are selected for the purpose of conducting the study. It has already been pointed out above that the figures arrived at individually for both male and female prisoners in case of all these five jails are decided on the basis of proportionate sampling method.

**Table No: 2.0 Sampling plan of the study**

Name of District Jail	Male Sample	Female Sample
Aligarh	84	49
Gautam Budh Nagar	63	27
Bulandshahar	60	29
Ghaziabad	115	53
Moradabad	78	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>

**1.0 Analysis and interpretation of data in concern with the hypothesis of the study:**

Above tables show the Chi Square test calculation with respect to first hypothesis of the study. Here we have considered five factors namely:

1. Circumstantial Factor
2. Habitual Factor
3. Domestic Factor
4. Psychological Factor
5. Any Other Please Specify

Respondents are asked to mention their nature of offence out of the above categories and the results are presented in following tables:

**Table No: 3.0 Nature of Offence- Frequency distribution of responses**

		Circumstantial Factor	Habitual Factor	Domestic Factor	Psychological Factor	Any Other	Total
Gender	Male	291	15	19	19	55	399
	Female	141	1	57	0	1	200
	Transgender	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total		433	16	76	19	56	600

These five factors are analysed with respect to the gender of jail inmates – Male, Female and Transgender. Thus, forming a chi square matrix of 5x3. Hence the degree of freedom is  $(5-1) \times (3-1) = 4 \times 2 = 8$ . The chi square test is conducted at 5% level of significance. Moreover, two tail test is applied. It can be seen from above table that this hypothesis stands rejected as we find that calculated value of chi square (99.799) is more than the tabulated value at .025 level of significance at 8 degree of freedom which is 17.535. It means hypothesis stands rejected.

**Influencing Factors triggering recidivist behaviour among jail inmates**

Following eleven factors are considered for analysing second hypothesis:

1. Fun
2. Poverty
3. Revenge
4. Circumstances
5. Bad Peer Company
6. Extra Marital Affairs
7. Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction
8. Sex Motivated Factors
9. Domestic Violence
10. Financial, Property Related Disputes

## 11. Influence of Criminal Literature and Films

In following tables analysis of responses of respondents with respect to influencing factors triggering recidivist behaviour among them is presented.

**Table No: 4.0 Fun – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	226	58	49	49	17	399
	Female	178	18	3	1	0	200
	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		404	77	52	50	17	600

**Table No: 5.0 Poverty – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	226	54	49	58	12	399
	Female	170	14	8	7	1	200
	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		396	69	57	65	13	600

**Table No: 6.0 Revenge – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	219	63	60	35	22	399
	Female	168	11	4	7	10	200
	Transgender	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		387	74	64	42	33	600

**Table No: 7.0 Circumstance – Frequency Distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	74	8	101	58	158	399
	Female	32	2	8	45	113	200
	Transgender	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		106	10	109	103	272	600

**Table No: 8.0 Bad Peer Company – Frequency Distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	211	34	68	64	22	399
	Female	176	12	6	3	3	200
	Transgender	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		387	46	75	67	25	600

**Table No: 9.0 Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction – Frequency**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	217	28	58	68	28	399
	Female	179	12	3	2	4	200
	Transgender	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		396	40	61	70	33	600

**Table No: 10.0 Extra Marital Affairs – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	261	63	50	14	11	399
	Female	171	7	9	8	5	200
	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		432	71	59	22	16	600

**Table No: 11.0 Sex Motivated Factors – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	254	39	70	28	8	399
	Female	190	7	1	1	1	200
	Transgender	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		444	46	71	30	9	600

**Table No: 12.0 Domestic Violence– Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	254	57	49	21	18	399
	Female	113	6	10	45	26	200
	Transgender	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		367	63	60	66	44	600

**Table No: 13.0 Financial, Property Related Disputes – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	254	66	36	32	11	399
	Female	151	19	11	10	9	200
	Transgender	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total		405	86	47	42	20	600

**Table No: 14 Influence of Criminal Literature and Films – Frequency distribution**

		STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEUTRAL	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	Total
Gender	Male	246	53	59	35	6	399
	Female	185	13	2	0	0	200
	Transgender	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total		431	66	62	35	6	600

The calculation and interpretations in above tables are summarized in the following table:

### Findings and Conclusion of the study

The following table presents the summary of the Chi- square calculation with respect to the eleven factors identified in the study as factors triggering the criminal behaviour

**Table No: 15 Chi Square calculation summary**

Q. No.	Chi Square Calculated Value	Chi Square Table Value	Acceptance/ Rejection	Degree of Freedom	Level of Significance
1.	99.799	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
2.	79.29	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
3.	57.347	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
4.	72.736	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
5.	49.132	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
6.	84.979	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
7.	100.062	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
8.	40.791	17.535	Reject	8	0.025

9.	89.590	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
10.	82.427	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
11.	18.423	17.535	Reject	8	0.025
12.	77.002	17.535	Reject	8	0.025

It can be seen from above table where in summarized results of chi square test are presented that in all eleven criteria or influences which triggered the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, the hypothesis stands rejected. In case of influencing criteria namely Fun, we find that chi square calculated value is 79.29 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Fun, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Poverty, we find that chi square calculated value is 57.347 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Poverty, the first null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Revenge, we find that chi square calculated value is 72.736 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Revenge, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted.

In case of influencing criteria namely Circumstances, we find that chi square calculated value is 49.132 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Circumstances, the hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Bad Peer Company, we find that chi square calculated value is 84.979 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Bad Peer Company, the hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction, we find that chi square calculated value is 100.062 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Extra Marital Affairs, we find that chi square calculated value is 40.791 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Extra Marital Affairs, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted.

In case of influencing criteria namely Sex Motivated Factors, we find that chi square calculated value is 89.590 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Sex Motivated Factors, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Domestic Violence, we find that chi square calculated value is 82.427 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Domestic Violence, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted.

In case of influencing criteria namely Financial, Property Related Disputes, we find that chi square calculated value is 18.423 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Financial, Property Related Disputes, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted. In case of influencing criteria namely Influence of Criminal Literature and Films, we find that chi square calculated value is 77.002 which is more than the corresponding tabulated value of chi square which is 17.537. Therefore on the influencing criteria namely Influence of Criminal Literature and Films, the null hypothesis stands rejected and alternative hypothesis stands accepted.

In other words, we can say that there is significant difference between observed and expected crime pattern of male and female jail inmates as the first hypothesis stands rejected. Considering the peculiar social fabric of Indian society, this result is on expected lines. We expect women to be involved in lesser number of gravest crimes in comparison to their male counterparts.

This hypothesis and its testing is further augmented by the correlation test which is applied on question 14 to 25. Following table provides the summarized results of correlation coefficient with respect to eleven influencing factors triggering recidivist behaviour among jail inmates.

**Table No: 16 Correlation coefficient summary**

Q. No.	Influencing Factors	Correlation Pearson's R Value
1.	Fun	-0.332
2.	Poverty	-0.269
3.	Revenge	-0.193
4.	Circumstances	0.155
5.	Bad Peer Company	-0.331
6.	Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction	-0.327
7.	Extra Marital Affairs	-0.128
8.	Sex Motivated Factors	-0.298
9.	Domestic Violence	0.212
10.	Financial, Property Related Disputes	-0.067
11.	Influence of Criminal Literature and Films	-0.314

It can be seen from above table that in case of all eleven influencing factors triggering recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, we find negative correlation between male and female jail inmates, except in case of Domestic violence and Circumstances where it is positive. This observation again augments the results drawn from applying chi square test on first hypothesis. It is because of the fact that crime pattern of male and female appear to move in opposite direction which is equivalent to say that there is significant difference in crime pattern with respect to male and female jail inmates. Further details are as follows:

In case of influencing factor “Fun” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.332, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Poverty” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.269, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend.

In case of influencing factor “Revenge” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.193, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Circumstances” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is positive 0.155, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect similar trend. In case of influencing factor “Bad Peer Company” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.331, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Alcoholism, Smack, Other Drug Addiction” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.327, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Extra Marital Affairs” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.128, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Sex Motivated Factors” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.298, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Domestic Violence” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is positive 0.212, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect similar trend. In case of influencing factor “Financial, Property Related Disputes” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.067, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend. In case of influencing factor “Influence of Criminal Literature and Films” triggering the recidivist behaviour among jail inmates, Karl Pearson Coefficient is negative 0.314, which means that on this count crime pattern of male and female jail inmates reflect opposite trend.

### References:

1. Veena Basant, “A Study of Present system in India”, Social Science, volume 7 July 2014: ISSN 2277-8179.
2. Pridarshi Nagada, Research Scholar Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Faculty of Law 2016, “A socio –legal study of prison system and its reform in India”.
3. S. Manikandan and K. Jaishankar (2019) Recidivism among Prisoners in Tihar Jail and Contributing Factors: A Qualitative Study.
4. Upneet Lalli (2019) Attitude to Prison Reforms: An Empirical Survey.
5. Dr. C. Paramasivan, “A study of prison industry in Tamil Nadu”, SELP Journal of Social Science- A Blind Revied and Referred Quarterly journal volume XI, 43, January – March 2020.
6. Chandiprashad Khamari, Prison problems in Indian: An overview on the constitution and legal status” Journal of Emerging Technology And Innovative Research (JETIR), October,2021 volume 8, issue 10.
7. Nitin, DS Senger (2022) Prison Reforms and Legal Support At A Correctional Facility: A Case Analysis.
8. Clemmer, D. (1940). The prison community. Boston: The Christopher Publishing House.
9. Sutherland, Edwin H.; and Cressey, Donald R. 1960 Principles of Criminology. 6th ed. New York.
10. Sutherland, Edwin H. (1949) 1961 White Collar Crime. New York: Holt.
11. Cressey, Donald R. 1960 Epidemiology and Individual Conduct: A Case From Criminology. Pacific Sociological Review 3:47–58.
12. Morris, Norval; Rothman, David J. (eds) (1995): The Oxford History of the Prison. The Practice of Punishment in Western Society: OUP.