

A KIN SERVING A SENTENCE: AN EXPLORATION OF SOCIAL VICTIMIZATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF CONVICTS

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ABSTRACT

Prisons are the correctional institutions which are basically exist to remedy or prevent the crime causation by confining the convict for a stipulated period of time. But family members of the convict are also the victim in the process. Prisoner's families in general are greatly affected by conviction of their family member. Prisoner's families are victimized indirectly by the convict because they have to face various negative challenging situations in their life after conviction of the close one. They are losing peace in their life. Starting from the phase of crime causation to confinement then conviction these primary kin are suffering a lot. During the whole process they are going through an unbearable pain to support convict and his or her needs as well as they have to maintain their day to day schedule. During this whole process they have to face social, psychological and emotional hardships. In each aspect harm inflicted by the family member who has committed a crime, on the primary kin is somehow ignored by the convict and society. The family members have to sacrifice their children's education, ancestor's property, past savings, in some cases even necessary wants of their life. We always think about the victim on whom the harm has been directly inflicted and completely ignore the harm inflicted on the kin of the convict. It not only makes them psychologically frail but also emotionally helpless and socially unwanted. Conviction is necessary to control crime in the society but is it desirable in the part of the state to neglect the negative effects of conviction on primary kin of convicts? The specific situation is even more critical when the convict is the sole bread earner of the family. This present study is concentrating upon social victimization of these families. Apathy of the society and neglect by the government for a harm they have not inflicted, the family members of the convict are in crisis. The present study is an endeavour to bring to light the helplessness of families of convicts in a prison in Bhubaneswar through a small sample survey.

KEYWORDS: *Families of Convicts, Social Transition, Secondary Victimization*

INTRODUCTION

The families of lawbreakers are integral members of the society who have suffered harm, secondarily, resulting from the felony.³ Prisons are meant to punish the convict who is responsible for inflicting harm on the victim.⁴ Prisoner's families in general are greatly affected by conviction of their family member. They are victimized at the first place by the convict and second place by the society.⁵ They are bearing not only social, financial loss but also emotional hardships.⁶ In each aspect

³Gampell, L. and Harber, J. 1999. 'Prisoners' Families, the Forgotten Victims Prisons; a Study in Vulnerability', Board for Social Responsibility, Church House Publishing. Vol 45, Issue 3, 1998

⁴ Hazary, N. & Mohanty. A.1990. *Indian Prison system*. 1st Ed. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, P.4.

⁵ Soicher, O. S. 2011. 'The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Material', The University of Chicago Press Stable, Vol. 85, No. 3, P.447.

harm inflicted by the family member who has committed a crime, on the primary kin is somehow ignored by the convict and society.

The family members have to sacrifice their children's education, ancestor's property, past savings, in some cases even necessary wants of their life. We always think about the victim on whom the harm has been directly inflicted and completely ignore the harm inflicted on the kin of the convict.⁷

It not only makes these families mentally weak but also emotionally helpless and socially unwanted. They lose respect, lose support, lose relationships and in some cases they also lose their hope to stand again as before. Apathy of the society and neglect by the government for a harm they have not inflicted, the family members of the convict are in crisis. This study is aiming to bring to light on the social sufferings and emotional stress of the families of felon in prison in Bhubaneswar through a small sample survey.

Conceptualising Victimisation of Family Members of Convict

A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.⁸ In other way persons who have suffered loss, injury or trauma is termed as victim. There are three basic types of victims like,

Primary Victims: Those who are directly suffered loss, injury or trauma by the critical event. Like; a rape victim or a murder victim.

Secondary Victims: Those who are in some way observers of immediate traumatic effects on primary victims or the people who are indirectly affected by a crime are known as indirect or secondary victim. Like; immediate relatives of victims as well as convict. Here the convict is not harming them directly but inflicting hardship, trauma and stigmatisation to their lives.⁹

The current research stress on social transition of families of convicts which includes; change in mental condition, Transformation of family environment, Behavioural change in the society, Deterioration of social Status, Loss of respect and social treatment, Social stigmatisation and Change in the bonding with relatives.¹⁰

Change in Mental Condition: this represents change in the psychological state of the primary kin due to conviction of the dear one. Because after conviction they have to deal with the society and all the problems associated with families alone.¹¹

Transformation of family environment: Conviction brings tension, loss of support, loss of welfare in the family and many more. So ultimately it is resulting negative impact on the overall environment of these families.¹²

⁶Garfinkel, I., Geller, A. & Schwartz-Soicher, O. 2011. 'The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Material Hardship', Social Service Review, The University of Chicago Press, Vol. 85, No. 3, pp. 447-473

⁷Keane, M. P. & Prasad, S. E. 2002. 'Inequality, Transfers, and Growth: New Evidence from the Economic Transition in Poland', the Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 84, No. 2 pp. 324-341

⁸ Hagan, F.E. 2011. *Introduction to Criminology*. 7th edition New Delhi: Sage Publication, P.147.

⁹Garner, B.A. 2009. *Black's Law Dictionary*. 9th Ed. Toronto: A Thomson Reuter's business, P.383

¹⁰ Rao, C. N. S. 2012. *Sociology principles of sociology with an introduction to social Thoughts*. 7th Revised Ed. New Delhi: S. Chand and company Limited, P.349.

¹¹Arditti, J. A. (2003). Locked doors and glass walls: Family visiting at a local jail. *Journal of Loss & Trauma*, 8(2), pp. 115-138.

¹²Arditti, J. A., Lambert □ Shute, J., & Joest, K. (2003). Saturday morning at the jail: Implications of incarceration for families and children. *Family relations*, 52(3), pp.195-204.

Behavioural change in the society: this is again another crucial factor of trauma for these families. The stakeholders of the society are behaving with this family in very rude way after conviction in maximum cases.¹³

Deterioration of social Status: loss of social status in the form of loss of respect from the neighbours. Deterioration in treatment towards these families after conviction is another strong aspect which can stress to fall in the status of these families.¹⁴

Victimisation of Family Members

This study is concentrating on the social victimization of families of the offender. Here, by family members, the primary kin of the convict are taken into account. Generally in the one side people are showing their concern, regards and sympathy to the victims and on the other side they are misbehaving, avoiding and showing hatred towards the primary kin of the convict. So this study is defining these family members as secondary victims of crime. Here the victimisation of family members includes types of victimisation and family members of offender as secondary victims.

By family members of convict it means Primary Kin of offenders or the family members who are having direct relation with the convicts. The individuals who are directly related to each other are known as primary kin.¹⁵ Primary affinity is of two types like Primary Consanguineal Kinship and Primary Affinal Kinship.¹⁶ Those who are directly related to each other are known as Primary Consanguineal kin. The connections between parents and children and between siblings refer primary kinship. In the societies of all over the world these primary Consanguineal kin are common. The second category refers to the direct relationship resulted from marriage. The connection in between husband and wife is known as the only direct Affinal kinship.

This research is based on family members of convicts as **secondary victims**. This study is tagging the family members of convicts as Secondary Victim because not only the welfare of the family specifically the small one or children is threatened but also the whole family is going through a tough phase of their life after the conviction of the father or the sole bread earner of the family.¹⁷ Here the convict is not harming them directly but inflicting hardship, trauma and stigmatisation to their lives.¹⁸

This study is concentrating on Indirect or Secondary victims as victimisation of family members of convict. Lives of these family members are going through vast and tragic changes. When convicts experience the fundamental effects of imprisonment and withdrawal of liberty, their families are leading their lives under the shadow of jail. This shadow of prison not only cast over the kin of convicts but also over entire society.¹⁹ The primary kin of convicts experience the

¹³Breen, J. (2008). *Prisoners' Families and the Ripple Effects of Imprisonment. Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, 97(385), pp.59-71. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25660536>

¹⁴Bülow, W. (2014). *The Harms Beyond Imprisonment: Do We Have Special Moral Obligations Towards the Families and Children of Prisoners? Ethical Theory and Moral Practice*, 17(4), pp.775-789. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24478603>

¹⁵ Giddens, A. 2006. *Sociology*. 5th ed. pp.206. New Delhi. Wiley India Pvt. Ltd. India. P.211

¹⁶Gampell, L. and Harber, J. 1999. 'Prisoners' Families, the Forgotten Victims Prisons; a Study in Vulnerability', Board for Social Responsibility, Church House Publishing. Vol 45, Issue 3, 1998.

¹⁷ Lowenstein, A. 1986. *Family Relation: The Single Parent Family*. National Council on Family Relation, Vol.35(1), P.75-89

¹⁸Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal. 2016. Types of Victim. Retrieved from <https://www.vocat.vic.gov.au/assistance-available/types-victims>.

¹⁹Hairston, C. F. (1998). The forgotten parent: Understanding the forces that influence incarcerated fathers' relationships with their children. *Child welfare*, 77(5), 617.

effects of sentence most acutely with respect to all most all sphere of life.²⁰ Despite the locks, bars and bolts the convicted family member is still a family member that is why families continues to care for the prisoners.²¹

In this study Social victimisation of primary kin of convicts is the result of punishment. Punishment is related to the discipline of Penology. As we know Punishment is a type of correctional activity which is meant to reduce the breaking of rules both formal as well as informal.²² Therefore Punishment is a “necessary evil-essential for raising of children or for the regulation of adult human life”.²³ In short punishment is required to regulation and assurance for safe living in a society. Therefore punishing the wrong doer is absolutely inevitable but the society, state or the government should find a way out to reach to these families who are also indirect victim of crime. These families are suffering not because they did crime but because the convict is related to them.

This study specifically concentrates on the social effect of punishment on the primary kin of convicts. Social effect of conviction on the primary kin can be studied under ‘deterioration of mental condition’, ‘physical strength’, ‘ill treatment from the stake holders of the society’ and ‘psychological trauma’²⁴. Again social victimisation primary kin of convicts can be defensible with the points like; ‘Loneliness and frustration of spouse’.²⁵ ‘Difficulties in management of children and parents’.²⁶ ‘Future uncertainty after completion of the imprisonment’ and ‘Anxiety due to uncertain future’.²⁷

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- The study seeks to explore the Social Transition of the families of convicts after conviction of the offender.
- How there is a change in the social life with special reference to family members of convict and society of the perpetrator of crime?

METHODOLOGICAL ORIENTATION OF THE STUDY

This research is exploratory in nature. Since it is an exploratory study no hypothesis has been constructed for the study. It combines of collection of both primary data and secondary data. Primary data have been collected through face to face interview of the primary kin of convicts visiting Jharpada Jail, Bhubaneswar. Primary data will also be collected from government reports. This study also includes secondary data like books, journals, articles, internet sources, and website.

The primary kin of convicts of Jharpada Jail is the universe of the study. Here by primary kin the researcher means parents, siblings, spouse and offspring between 12 to 18 years of the convicts. The area of research is Jharpada Jail Bhubaneswar. This study includes a sample size of 100 family members or primary kin of convicts serving sentence in Jharpada Jail, Bhubaneswar. It includes Non-probability Sampling Procedure, which includes Purposive Sampling and Convenience Sampling.

²⁰Jin, X., Deng, S. & Alon, I. 2011. ‘Consumption Behavior of Chinese urban residents during economic transition: Intermittent and cyclical fluctuations’, International Journal of Emerging Markets, Vol. 6 Issue: 3, P.187-199

²¹Dasmaseela, M. A. 2019. Indonesia’s efforts to achieve globally competitive human resources. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention (IJHSSI)*. Vol. 7(8).

²²Shukla, G. 2013. *Criminology-crime Causation, Sentencing and Rehabilitation of Victims*. 1st edition. New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, P.2.

²³Malik, K.P. 2011. *Penology, Victimology & Correctional Administration in India*. 1st ed. Haryana: Allahabad Law University. P.

²⁴<https://www.expertily.com/blog/kinds-of-punishments-IPC/Dt-4/12/18>

²⁵Soicher, O. S. 2011. ‘The Effect of Paternal Incarceration on Material’, The University of Chicago Press Stable, Vol. 85, No. 3, P.447

²⁶Pettman, B.O. 1977. ‘Socio-Economic Systems’, International Journal of Social Economics, Vol. 4 Issue: 2, pp.101-119

²⁷Morris, P. 1965. *Prisoners and their families*, London: George Allen and Unwin, P.291-29

EMPIRICAL FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

About the Sample:

Sex: From the above table and diagram about the sample it is quite obvious that 60 % of the respondents are female where as 40 % of them are male. Here we can imply that the female members in the offender's families are more emotionally attached with the convicts than the male members.

Marital Status: 76 % of the respondent are married, 16 % are single where as 8 % are divorcee.

Educational Qualification: Educational qualification of these family members is concentrating more in category 3 i.e. till graduate i.e. 70 %. Then 14 % of family members of convicts are having qualification of PG and above. Rest 16% are coming under illiterate category.

Occupation: 44 % of them are unemployed and dependent on the other family members or on the convicts. Rest 24 % are self-employed where as 32 % are salaried.

Income: From the below diagrammatic representation of income level of respondent it is clear that 36 % of them are earning less than ₹ 10,000, 22 % of the families are earning ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 25,000 and only 18 % primary kin of convicts are earning ₹ 25,000 and above. From the above data it is clear that maximum of them are not able to lead their life comfortably because comparatively more family members are earning less than ₹ 10,000.

FINDINGS ON SOCIAL TRANSITION

- Most of the respondent and their family are living in their neighbourhood for a longer period time. The average length of association with their neighbourhood is 19.86 years. Accordingly they have good cooperation and coordination with their neighbourhood and the relationship with neighbourhood were good before conviction.
- Before conviction **79%** of the neighbours was good, **10%** were peaceful or highly good and **8%** were manageable. Therefore, **97%** were behaving in a positive way with these family members.
- After conviction **61%** of neighbours are showing support but in a hesitated way but these people are at least keeping the ties with these families. Whereas **14%** were expressing directly that they are not interested to keep any type of relationship with them by maintaining silence. Then **13%** have started avoiding these people or primary kin of convict. This situation is even worse where **3%** of the people in the society totally stopped all types of communication with these families.
- Rest **9%** are the people who are involved in all type of bad behaviour showed towards these families. These people are criticising, making them ashamed of the situation, harassing publicly in front of other people, igniting the other people in the locality to not to mix with these families. During interaction the researcher found that maximum of them are trying to leave their locality or trying to shift their village area.
- The condition or the environment of the family before conviction was just near to healthy one as per their very active and dynamic answers. Maximum of them had said that their families were happy family and they were leading a tension free life i.e. **100%**. Then others have explained their state of life before conviction in various vibrant ways like it was wealthy, happy, self-sufficient, helping, well to do, tension free and jolly family. So it can be viewed that welfare level of these families was near to maximum.

- Post-conviction more than 95 % of families stated that they are now living under stress. Variety types of words/statements they have used to show their sorrow such as very stressful, very painful, tough phase, sleepless night, lonely helplessness, lost all hopes, lost smile, full of tension and full of hardship. This narrates the trauma the families of convicts are facing during and post-conviction period.

Analysis of Behavioural Change in People of the Society before and After Conviction

Table 1 and 2 are clearly showing the visible change in the behaviour of the people living near to these families. They are not only struggling to survive but also every day they are bearing the mental stress gifted by the society. Suddenly they feel unwanted in their locality. Neighbours are doing this by not inviting these people to their family functions. These people are showing their avoidance through less talk even no talk, by keeping a distance with primary kin of convicts, disrespecting the elder person of these family, even they are reluctant to give any type of general support to these people. In other cases the neighbours are not going to those parties and functions where they have been invited by other peoples. They are not only hurting these families but also creating a very bad impact on the mind of the children of these families. Most importantly the little one who is unaware about the situation and even very hard for the family members to make them understand what conviction is? In this situation they are totally confused. Even the society is not showing any type care or support towards the innocent member of these families. Therefore it became very hard for these families maintain a normal life.

Table 1: Relationship with Neighbours before Conviction

Relationship with Neighbours		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not good	3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Manageable	8	8.0	8.0	11.0
	Good	79	79.0	79.0	90.0
	Peaceful / highly good	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table 2: Relationship with Neighbours after Conviction

Behaviour of Society Post-Conviction		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Neutral behaviour	61	61.0	61.0	61.0
	Less talk	14	14.0	14.0	75.0
	Avoiding	13	13.0	13.0	88.0
	Stop mixing	3	3.0	3.0	91.0
	Behaving badly	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Analysis of Family Welfare Before and After Conviction

It can be said from the analysis of Table 2 and Table 3 that these families members have lost the five letters word which the basic representation of welfare of any family i.e. happy. So after conviction they are all unhappy for many reasons of their own. But maximum of the reasons are imposing pressure on the psychological status of these family members. They are at the same time fighting with their emotions as well as trying hard to fitting with the society people. In both the cases they are receiving a failure result, neither they are able to find peace inside the family environment nor they able to convince the neighbours to treat them with compassion. The feelings like depressed, feeling alone, full of all types of hardship, full of huddles, sorrow, tension, pain, stress, shocks, feeling helpless, lost all hopes of life, loss peace of mind, lost smile, pathetic, suffering like anything, sleepless night, tough phase, very bad, difficult and weak internally are quite enough to explain their current state of mind. It can be stated as sudden fall in the welfare level to zero of these families after conviction of their family member.

Table 3: Family Condition before Conviction

Family Condition Pre-Conviction		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Living happily	52	52.0	52.0	52.0
	Living without tension	15	15.0	15.0	67.0
	Leading a peaceful life	33	33.0	33.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	
Family Condition Post-Conviction		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lost all hopes	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Facing all types of hardship	34	34.0	34.0	49.0
	Lost peace of mind	21	21.0	21.0	70.0
	Feeling lonely and helpless	19	19.0	19.0	89.0
	Sleepless nights with lots of tension	11	11.0	11.0	100.0

Findings on Behavioural Change in the Children Who Are Going To School

- 66 % of the families have mentioned that their children look happy while attending school and 34 % have stated that the children are not happy while going to school.
- None of them look happy when they are returning from their educational institution. 48 % are behaving normal where as 52 % are tensed.
- Post-conviction affects the education of the little ones of these families badly. Neither the family members are able to give time to their children nor are the children able to give sufficient time to their studies. 97 % responded that their children are not devoting sufficient time for their study as before.

Child Behaviour after Returning from School

Table 5 shows reveals that children are being treated well by their school friends after the conviction of family member. There has not been any negative change in the behaviour of the school friends or school authority towards the children; however it also shows that many of the children are not happy anymore going to school (44 %), and similarly a major 50 % of the children have tensed after returning from school. This might be because of their own perception regarding the conviction of family member or because of any differential treatment they experience but fail to identify in their school. This can be attributed to the social change happened due to conviction of the family member.

Table 6 shows Similarly though the children do not give sufficient time to study, they are still attending birthday parties of their school friends, indicating that they are equally acceptable and comfortable among their school friends as before conviction of family member. Many of these families used to invite friends of their children to their home i.e. 86 %. It shows that number of friends coming to these families before conviction of family member has decreased drastically i.e. 78 %. So it can be opined that though friends of the children & their family invite the children to their home. They are not sending their children to the family of convicts for any party or function. This indicates a major change in their sociability in the society, which may have larger impact on the children growth and development.

Table 5: Child Behaviour after Returning from School

Child Behaviour after Returning from School	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	32	32.0	32.0
	2	50	50.0	82.0
	3	1	1.0	83.0
	4	17	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Table 6: Devotion of Proper Study Time by Children

Children Study Time	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	3	3.0	3.0
	No	97	97.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0

Specific Recommendation to Neutralise the Negative Effects of Conviction on Primary Kin

Here this study is trying to observe and feel the pain of the primary kin of convicts serving sentence in Jharpada jail. As the harm is also inflicted by the society to the families of convicts therefore this research is categorising these group of the people as secondary victims. In the one hand state is taking responsibility to provide justice to the direct or primary victim of the crime, on the other hand it is not paying any type of heed towards these categories of people who are also suffering due to crime causation²⁸. Everyone is busy in neglecting and showing hatred towards these innocent people whose only fault is that they are the blood relatives of the offender serving sentence behind the bar. Families or primary kin of the convicts are not only the victim of convict but also the victim of the state and society where they are residing. Both state as well their neighbour and relatives are not showing any concern about their loss and pain even not aware of their struggles.

In some cases during interaction with the family members of convicts researcher found that they are hesitate to disclose to their neighbours about the conviction of their relatives. This clearly states that in some corner of their mind they are also feeling insecure as one of their family members is in Jail or in some part of their silent observation they are also feeling guilty of the crime causation by their family member. But they have to face the rough behaviour of the society, loss in education of the little one, loss in social respect as well as they are trying hard to manage with all the pain and problems incurred due to the conviction of their dear one²⁹. In this respect they are also losing their hopes with respect to rebuilding the image in the society. Here this study is trying to find out some sorts of recommendation so that the society as well as state can think about these families and help them to face the situation. The researcher's specific recommendations in these cases are:

- The state may support these secondary victims by creating awareness among the public regarding the pain and trauma these families are going through.
- Legal service may be extended to those who are going through emotional break down or bearing severe mental problem due to the conviction of their family member.
- State may protect the future generation specially the children of these families who are going through a traumatic situation.

²⁸ Morris, P. (1965). Prisoners and their families. London: George Allen and Unwin. pp. 291-292.

²⁹ Hairston, C. F. (2002, January). Prisoners and families: Parenting issues during incarceration. In From Prison to Home: The Effects of Incarceration and Re-entry on Children, Families and Communities Conference, Jan (pp. 30-31).

- State may try to protect these children who are neglecting their studies and feeling alone after conviction of their family member by arranging specific medical facilities or providing tutorial class to these students.
- Government may think about these groups of people and introduce specific plans and policies to uplift these sections of the society.
- The state can support the families of prisoners who are extremely dependent on the convicts. It can arrange for Prisoner's wife allowance to provide minimum support to those families where wives were solely dependent on the convict. "The same type of financial support was given by Irish government during 1974 and the eligibility criteria for inclusion of wives of the prisoner under this allowance were (a) the women had to be under 66 years of age and (b) she have no dependent children" (Breen, 2008).³⁰
- In part IV of constitution of India which deals with directive principles of state policy states vide article 38, (1) "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". So to protect the welfare of these families State may try to arrange alternate earning source for the families where there is no one to provide financial support after conviction of the family member.

CONCLUSIONS

The current research engrosses information about the victimisation or sufferings of families of prisoners serving sentence in Jharpada Jail Bhubaneswar. It explores the opinion of the visitors of these convicts regarding the suggestion, expectation and improvement of their condition. This re-establishes the fact that these group of people losing their hope to be happy again in their life. Here I want to quote a line from one of the respondent during interaction; she said "the condition of people outside the hospital and outside the Jail is just equal. We always pray to God regarding good health in fear of hospital and its expenses during the treatment. This conviction is also meant to treat the convicts, and it includes equal or more pain as well as expenses like hospital. Again in both the places there is no assurance that we will get back our closed one so in both the places there is fear of losing person. Waiting outside the hospital cabin is just equal to visiting Jail to meet the dear one. That is why one should pray to God for crime free life."

Therefore the families of wrongdoer are also victims of the convicts'. Even these victims are not only treated as second group of secondary victims but also forgotten victims of the critical event. They are not only suffering socially and psychologically but also going through a very critical emotional stage of their lives. Some struggling to cop up with the situation some are confused how to act and some are living with the hope that everything will be fine after the end of conviction. Whatever they are going through is not because of their fault but still as the convict is the integral part of their family that is why they have to bear the pain. So the pain they have been bearing since or before conviction is because of the relationship they are having with the convicts. They are suffering from social loss, burden increased responsibility and psychological stress. Therefore these categories of people who are termed as "Convicts' Family Members" are also the victim of convict and the total procedure.

³⁰Breen, J. 2008. Prisoners' Families and the Ripple Effects of Imprisonment. *Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review*, 97(385), pp.59-71. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25660536>

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