
A Study On Social Inclusion Of Ex-Offenders And Their Role In Society

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Abstract

The modern world sees many people subjected to incarceration by the Justice System for crime of every kind. Those people are subjected to a sentence of rigorous detention and rehabilitation in hopes of changing their mindset from recidivism. They prevent themselves from repeating it. After their release, they seek a second chance at life. These individuals, now called ex-convicts or ex-offenders, want to return to their initial lives. People happen to know the difficulties faced by those discriminated against due to the differentiative characteristics earlier mentioned. Once a member of the society like any other person, has been convicted by the Judicial Justice System for a crime committed, however small or big. However, albeit a few others, a major portion of the society seems to deprive them of their old life out of fear of re-offending the social exclusion of these ex-convicts, its effects and the remedies to be taken. People happen to know the difficulties faced by those discriminated against due to the differentiative characteristics earlier mentioned. The effects and opinions of members of the society on ex-offenders and the remedial measures. The method of research employed here is empirical research. The samples are 208 in number and were collected through a convenience sampling method. Age, Gender, Marital Status and Educational Qualification are the independent variables and Opinion on Public Mingling of Ex-Offenders, Checking on Change of Opinion if the Ex-Offender is a Family Member, opinion on Role Model who is an Ex-Offender and level of awareness on the existence of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations for the social inclusion of ex-offenders.

Keywords -*Ex-Offenders, Ex-Convicts, Inclusion, Exclusion, Social*

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I. Introduction

Discrimination is somewhat prevalent not only in our country but the entire world. People are being put up or pulled down based on their complexion, their races, castes, religious beliefs etc. and even though people deny it, it has become a basic thought in the minds of people. Most of these differentiative characteristics become a part of everyone from birth, skin colour being genetic, caste and religion depending on which family one's born in and so on. However, that's not the case when it comes to ex-convicts. A fair amount of the respondents are ready to accept ex-offenders back into society. However, there also exists another group who do not think letting the ex-convicts back into a social platform is advisable. They also state, on a major scale, that their opinion would not differ if the ex-offender happens to be a family member. There were also mixed reviews of rating on a linear scale when asked if the opinion of respondents on their role model would change when they find out that they were once an ex-convict. Family members or celebrities, ex-offenders deserve a second shot at life. This study focuses on the social exclusion of these ex-convicts, its effects and the remedies to be taken. People happen to know the difficulties faced by those discriminated against due to the differentiative characteristics earlier mentioned. Once a member of the society like any other person, has been convicted by the Judicial Justice System for a crime committed, however small or big. When they are done with their sentence, they are released from wherever they are detained. Now, they become ex-convicts or ex-offenders. The main problem faced by these ex-convicts is that they are excluded from society by people and are not allowed to continue a normal life similar to the one they had before their detention.

The research analysis reveals the opinion of the general public on ex-offenders, how people view them and the level of awareness they have on the remedial measures for them or the groups that undertake those measures. A fair amount of the respondents are ready to accept ex-offenders back into society. However, there also exists another group who do not think letting the ex-convicts back into a social platform is advisable. They also state, on a major scale, that their opinion would not differ if the ex-offender happens to be a family member. There were also mixed reviews of rating on a linear scale when asked if the opinion of respondents on their role model would change when they find out that they were once an ex-convict. Family members or celebrities, ex-offenders deserve a second shot at life. There are many people leading an exemplary life who were, at one point of time, detained by the justice system.

One of them is Daniel Manville, who was convicted for manslaughter. He studied when he was in jail, passed the bar and now is a very successful lawyer in the USA representing both prison guards and inmates. Another famous example is Robert Downey Jr., famed Hollywood actor. This proves that all they need is a second chance, to be socially included, and they can shine like any other person. The resettlement of ex-offenders in the society is a sometimes neglected aspect of building safer communities, yet meeting the diverse and often complex needs ex-offenders have on leaving custody serves to reduce crime by preventing re-offending. Studies show that 83% of released prisoners are rearrested within a decade. That rate of recidivism is obviously bad for society and for the individuals who are trapped in a cycle of bad decisions and awful consequences. Beneath the very high rate of reoffending lies the hard reality of rejection that prisoners face upon release from prison. Ex-prisoners are often not allowed to mingle with the society, they struggle to find work, and people think they are dangerous and bad people, a belief that members of the public readily convey. In other words, ex-prisoners are rejected from the society they are trying to reenter. This rejection makes life after prison stressful and depressing, and stressed and unhappy *ex-offenders* often *re-offend*.

Aim: To Analyse on the crimes and to know on the released prisoners and their role in society.

II. Objectives

- To analyse the factors restricting social acceptance of ex-offenders.
- To discuss the awareness on remedial measures adopted to promote social inclusion of ex-offenders.
- To analyse the release rate of prisoners and their social society status.
- To interpret on ex-offenders and the support needed for them in society.
- To analyse on ex-offenders and rate social support in society.

III. Review Of Literature

It has studied the contribution of labor markets to the social exclusion of the local ex-convicts. to a socially inclusive work mentality. Adding to that, the author has studied the benefit of their education as well **Nowak (2018)**

The study has researched the view of employers' concern for the criminal history of their employees. The authors have focussed on those employers who are from the so-called "Ban the Box" states of their country **Griffith and Young (2017)**

The study has researched the role of cooking and culinary activities on the social inclusion of ex-convicts. The author has studied the change in their social skills, cultural competence and overall resettlement **Parsons (2017)**

The study has researched to find the various meanings of social inclusion and how the citizens of Australia perceive and view the inclusion of various affected people, especially ex-convicts, into the society. The article weighs the appropriateness of a 'social inclusion agenda' in Australia, which the author feels is a country with a history of social exclusion **Silver (2016)**

I have analyzed, on the basis of verbal questionnaires, different ex-offenders and their perspective of being included by the society. The authors have compared the past and present lives (the life between these two denotes their lives in prison) and have analyzed how the society has potentially behaved towards these individuals **Wright et al. (2015)** have experimented on the self-sufficiency of ex-convicts before and after they had been given an employment opportunity. The authors have confirmed that there was a development in the focus and hope in the ex-offenders after they were employed. **Hong et al. (2014)**

The authors have also examined the psychological advancement of the ex-offenders and their successful transition into self-sufficiency has investigated sports as a feasible medium of social inclusion where socially exclusive principles seem “inevitably limited” and also call for team spirit amongst the former inmates. The article mainly focuses on various youth initiatives for this very purpose and also analyzes the concept of “sports-based social inclusion” using numerous themes.

Hirschfield and Piquero (2010)

The study have studied the impact of social reentry on the attitudes of ex-offenders. The authors have investigated whether the incarceration of such people is being considered a reason to be socially exclusive or whether that situation has become normalized

Kelly (2011)

The study has researched the role of art in the process of inclusive activities of socially excluded individuals. The author has also investigated the personal holistic development of those individuals when subjected to art-based activities.

Rutherford (2002)

It reported about people part of the youth justice system of England and Wales from three different phases of time and the attempts made towards the social inclusion of these individuals. More specifically, the author considers three time periods which are the 1980s to the 1990s (narrowed down by the author as 1982-1991 and 1992-2002) and the third from 2002 onwards (as the research seems to be incomplete)

Ashley Williams-Queen(2014)

The study found that lack of income and education has impacted the number of individuals who are failing to successfully reintegrate into society. This study also revealed that the lack of employment, housing, community resources, correctional rehabilitation, and vocational training have the ability to challenge successful reintegration. This study recommends that an increase in transitional services be rendered to ex-offends, as policy and practice has studied to learn about the complex social lives of female ex-offenders and how their release from prison impacts and is impacted by their relationships.

Andrea Leverentz (2003)

The main area of interest is how various groups impacted – offenders, their employers or potential employers, landlords, friends and family, acquaintances -- manage the process of inmate reentry. Little is known about the actual daily lives and experiences of ex-offenders or how, when, and with whom their ex-offender status is salient. Even less is known about the experience and networks of female offenders. The Social Reintegration of Offenders and Crime Prevention Comprehensive crime prevention programs must include effective measures to prevent recidivism and to stop the cycle of failed adaptation by repeat offenders. Offenders released from confinement face a variety of **Danielle Murdoch(2007)**

It challenges that may hinder their ability to become law-abiding citizens. Of particular concern are high-risk offenders with lengthy records of criminality. **(Charo Mangia,2019).**

Mohammad Mamunwar analyzes the last two years, with the growing supply of the internet, the rapid spread of digital technologies and the widespread flow of social media, the country has witnessed an increase in the rate of new dimensional violence against women. It's called violence. **(Mohammad Mamunur ,2019).**

Nadeesha Adikari has analysed the development of information and communication technology. The number of men and women engaged in this new technology is increasing all over the world including developing countries as well as developing countries. This study is an in-depth explanation of "cyber violence against women and girls". This research will help raise public awareness about cyberbullying and discuss possible ways to avoid cyberbullying. **(Nadeesha Adikari,2016).**

Debarti Haider and K. Jaishankar has published the cyber crimes that women have exposed flaws in the existing laws and policies of the Indian judicial system and what can be done to ensure safety before trolling people. **Hans van Netburg(1996)**

If prisoners are to return to their communities and maintain law-abiding lifestyles, they must be provided with accessible tools. Instead of providing ex-prisoners with subsistence incomes, it seems to be more beneficial to provide decent job skills before release and assistance in securing employment upon and after release. Another aspect that has to be taken into account are the rising costs of prison building and service. The relationship between crime and unemployment is a complex one. However, studies which focus in particular on the relationship between employment and groups of identified offenders have found that accessing meaningful work may be viewed as a turning point in the lives of offenders who cease offending.

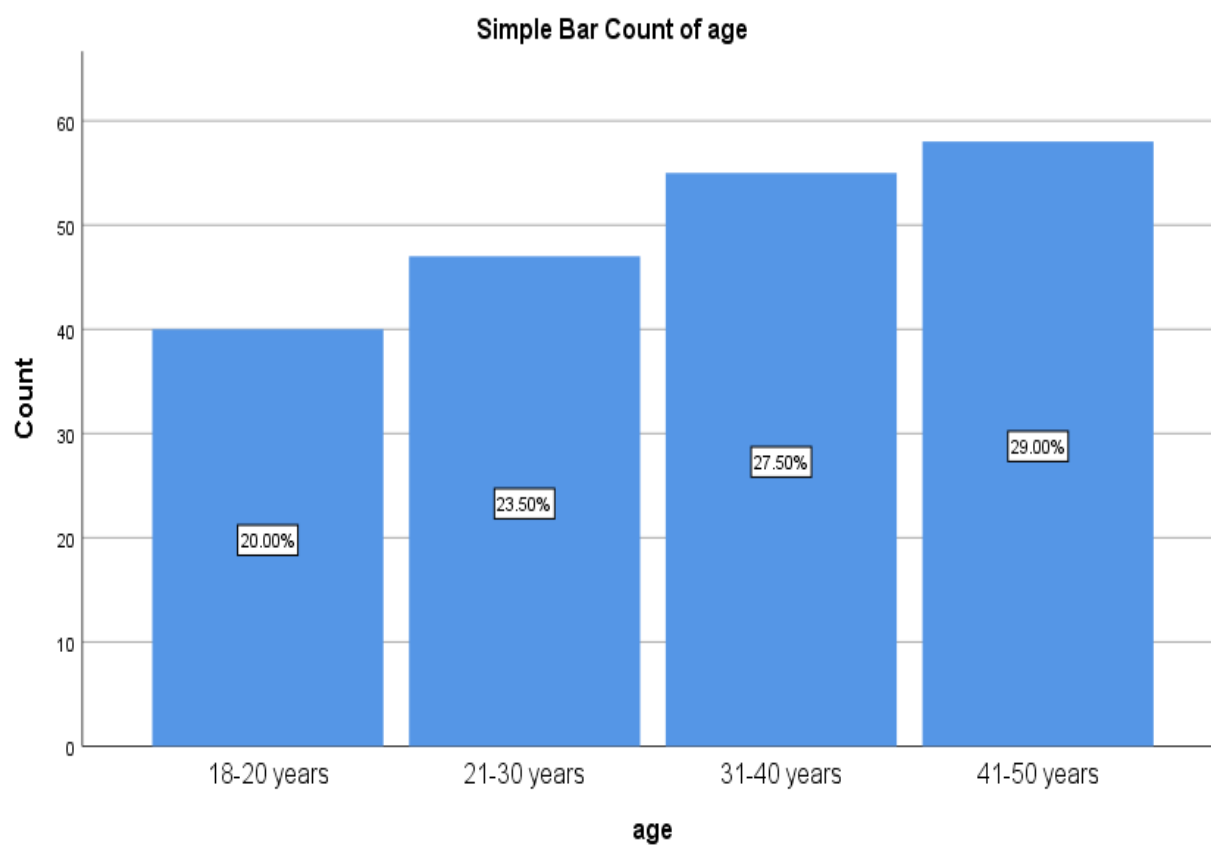
Kieran McEvoy(2002)

The (Re) Socialization of Ex-Prisoners. SIG Model for an Idle Social Group. Case of Estonia, Continuous high rate of imprisonment combined with relatively long sentences, problems with recidivism (incl. among young) and low level of socialization after release ask for re-examining the current prison philosophy and measures in community building **Peeter jarvelaid(2015)**

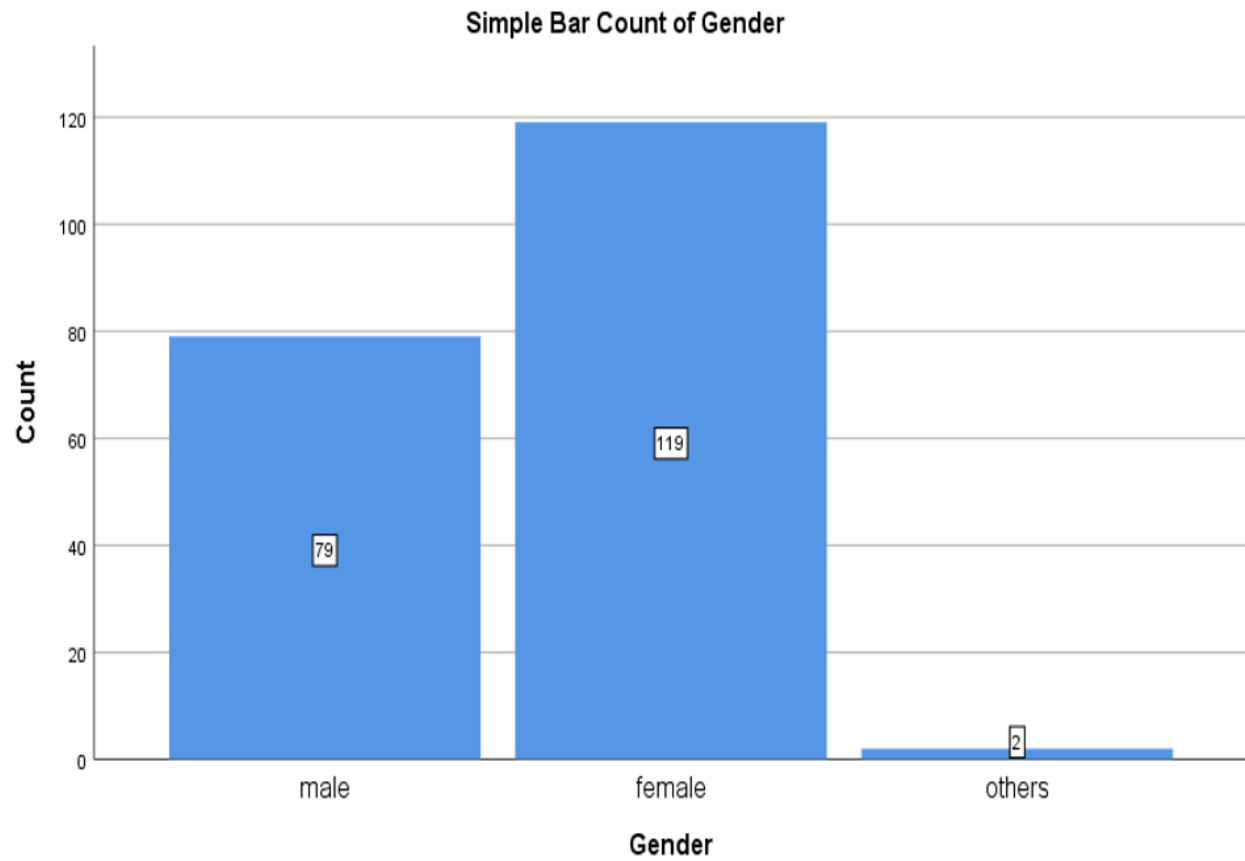
The persons who have been detached from the labor market is an ongoing tackle in all EU countries. With free movement policies of labor forces, also the problems travel across borders. One of the groups who (re)enters the labor market with restricted opportunities is released felons. The new EU member states with soviet background carry historic and cultural traits that still affect government-level policies, including imprisonment **Tuuli Stewart (2016).**

IV. Methodology:

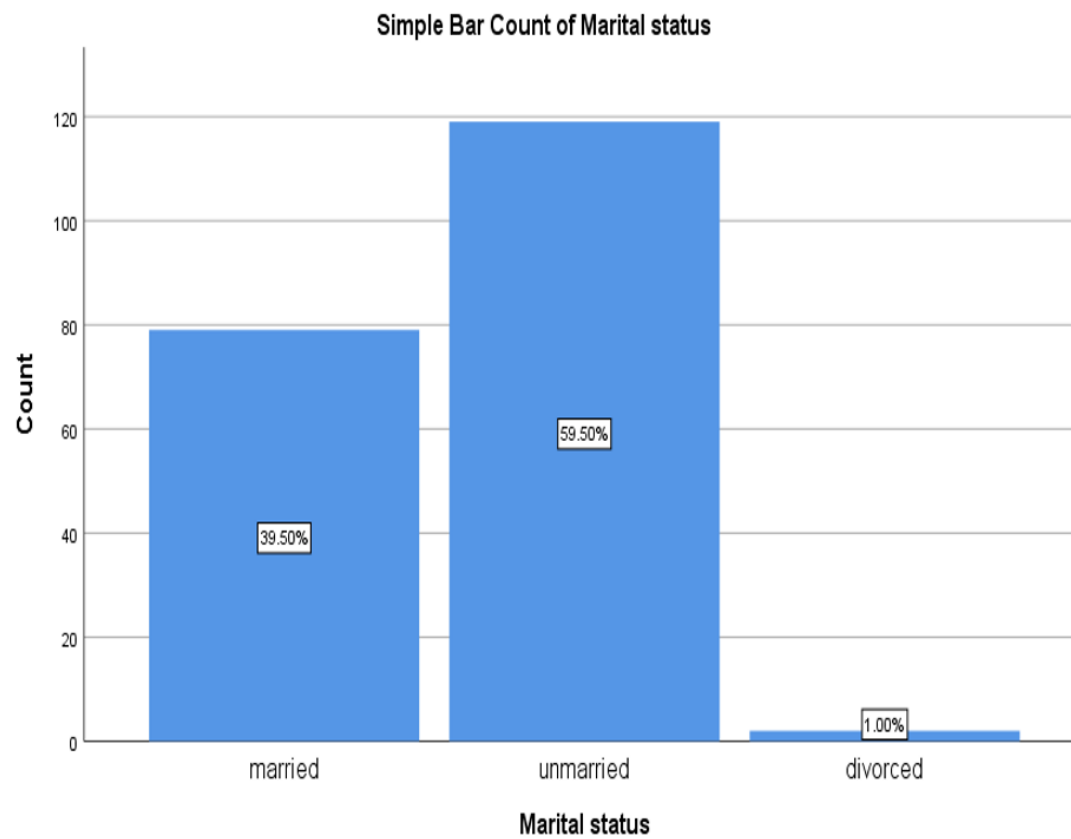
The method of research employed here is descriptive research. The samples are **201** in number and were collected through a convenience sampling method. The respondents were contacted online through WhatsApp and were asked to answer an online questionnaire. Age, Gender, Marital Status and Educational Qualification are the independent variables and Opinion on Public Mingling of Ex-Offenders, Checking on Change of Opinion if the Ex-Offender is a Family Member, opinion on Role Model who is an Ex-Offender and level of awareness on the existence of Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations for the social inclusion of ex-offenders. The variables are statistically represented using graphs, more specifically bar graphs and pie charts.

Analysis:**Figure-1**

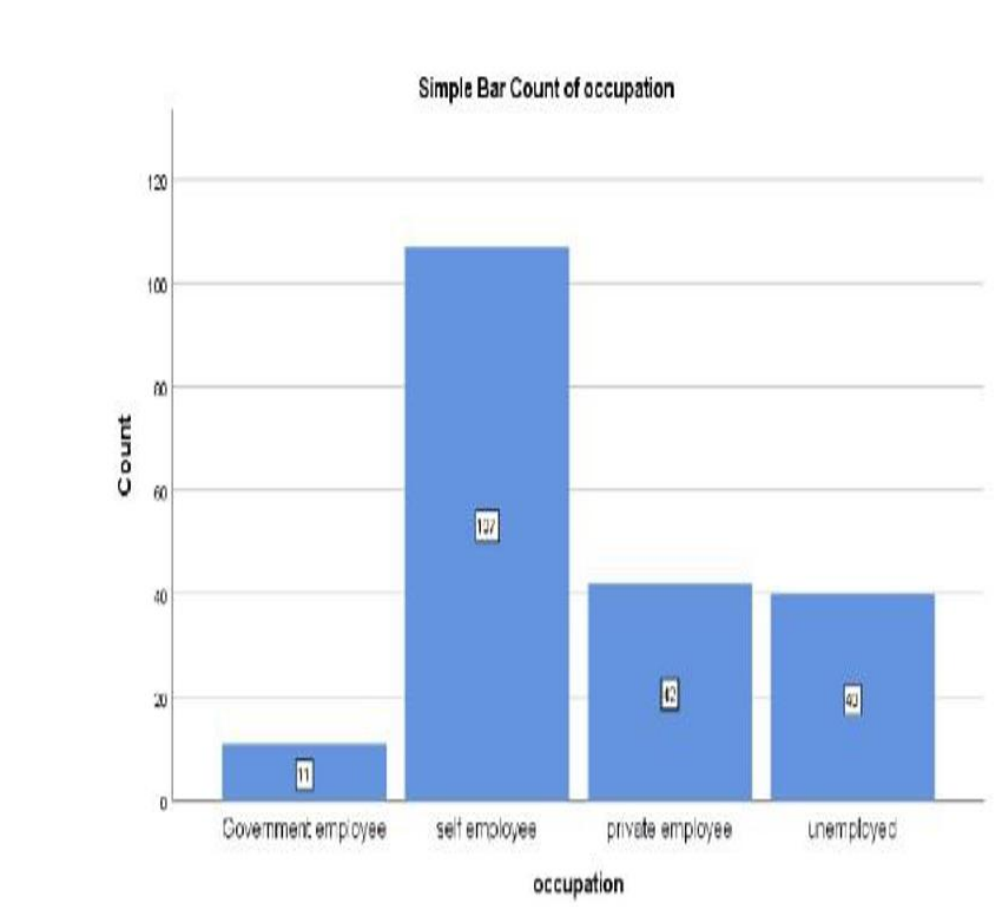
Legend: Figure 1 represents the age of the respondent in simple bar graph.

Figure-2

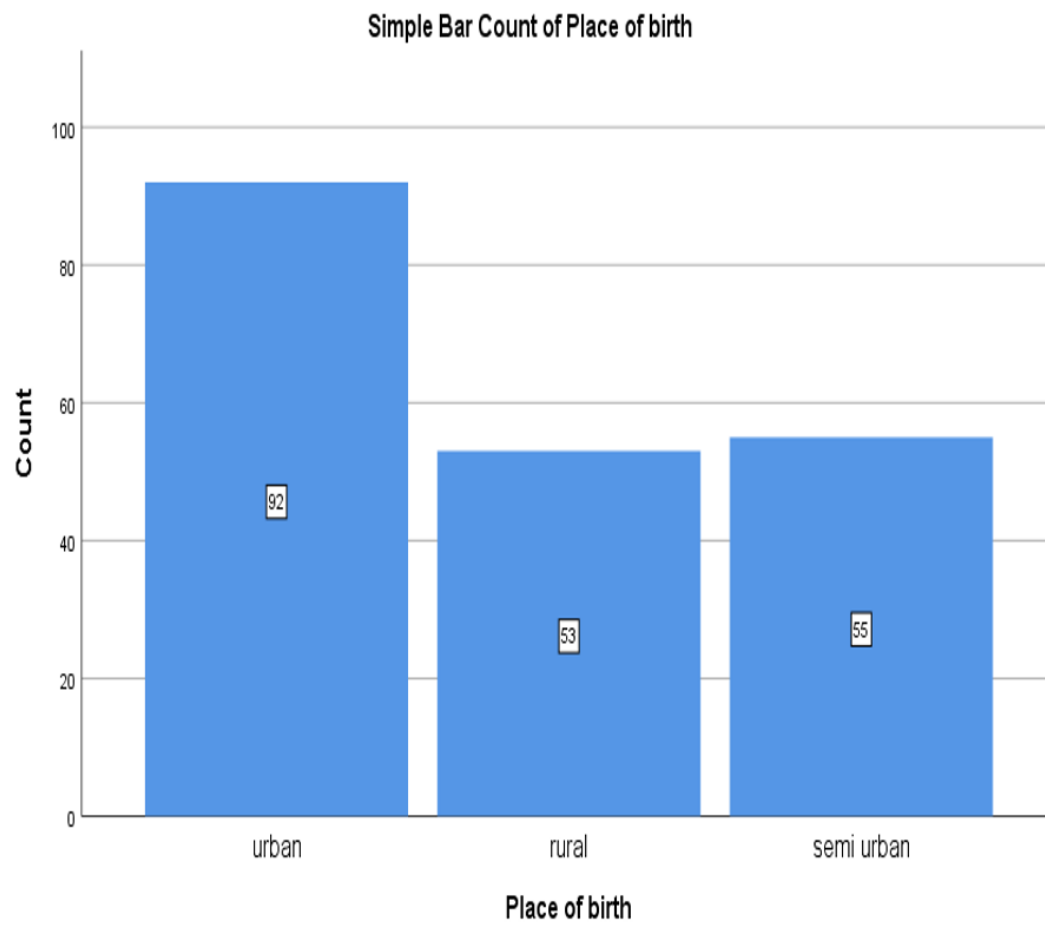
Legend: Figure 2 represents the gender of the respondent in a simple bar graph.

Figure-3

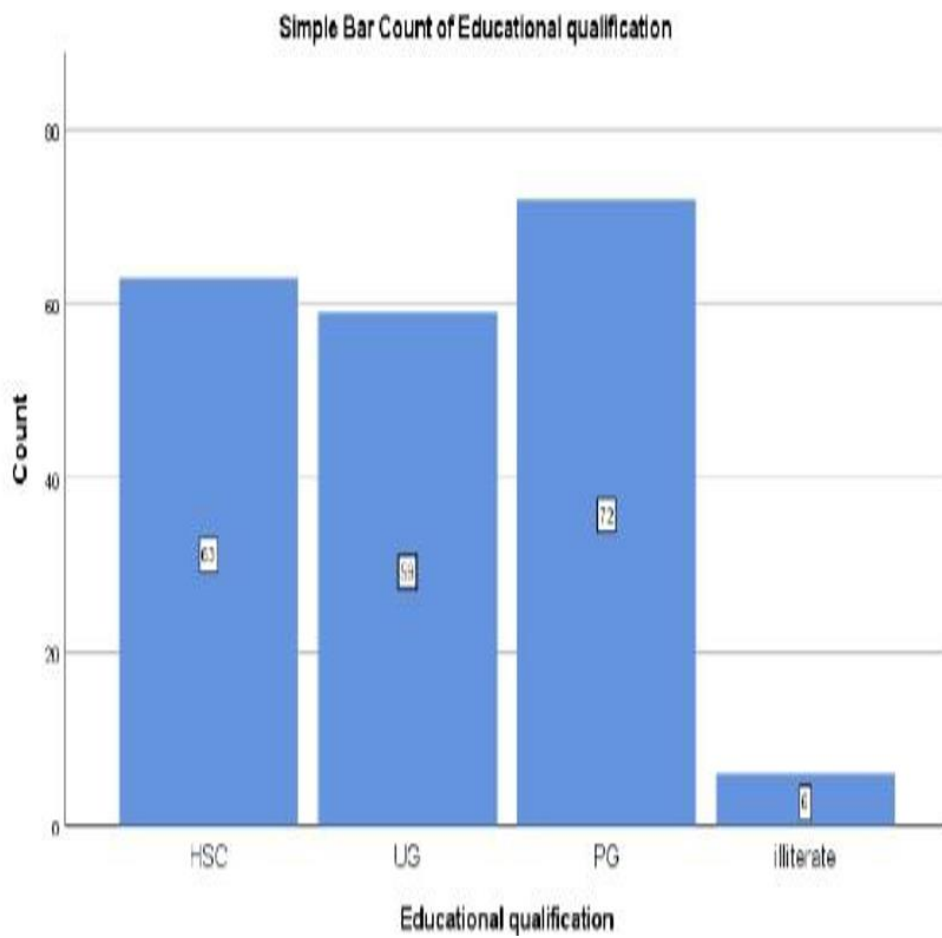
Legend: Figure 3 represents the marital status of the respondent in a simple bar graph.

Figure-4

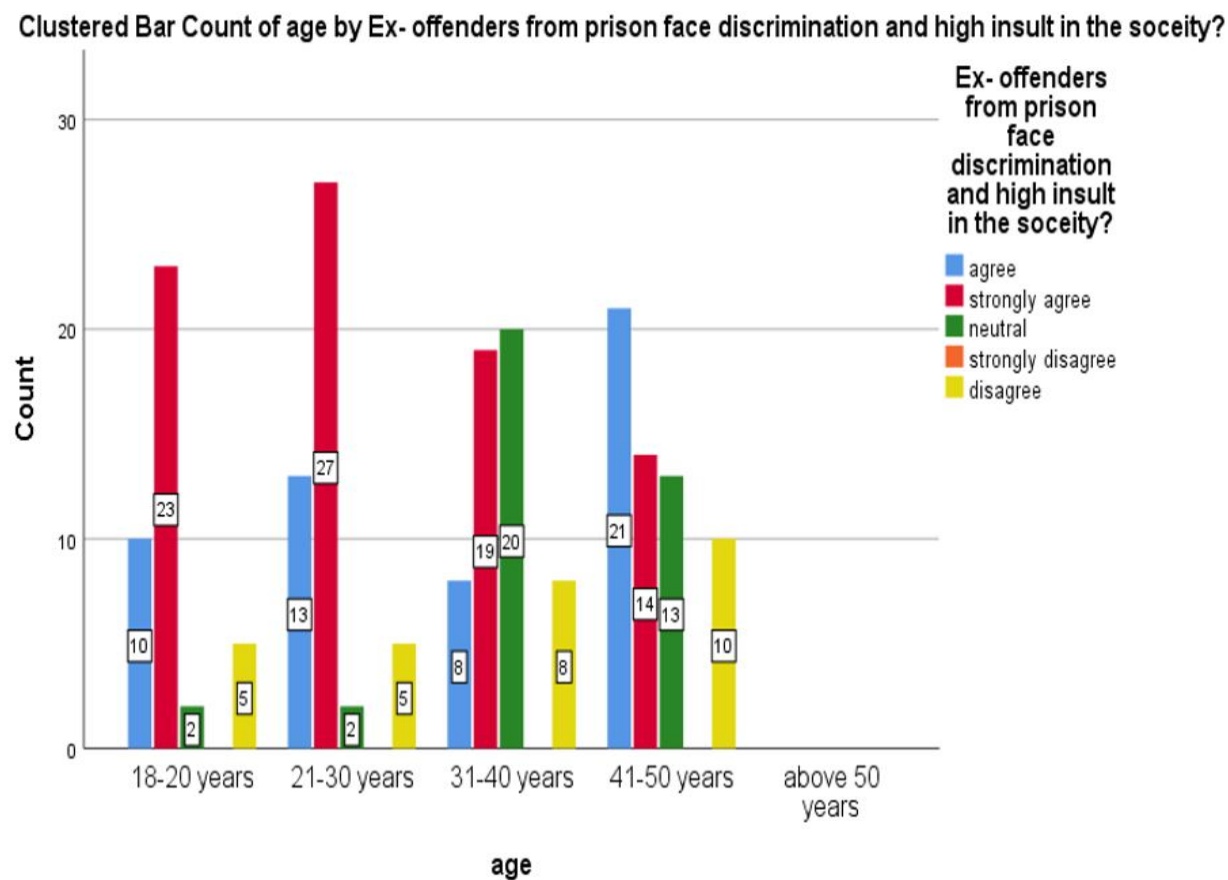
Legend: Figure 4 for represent occupation of the respondent in simple bar chart.

Figure-5

Legend- Figure 5 represents place of birth of the respondent in simple bar chart.

Figure-6

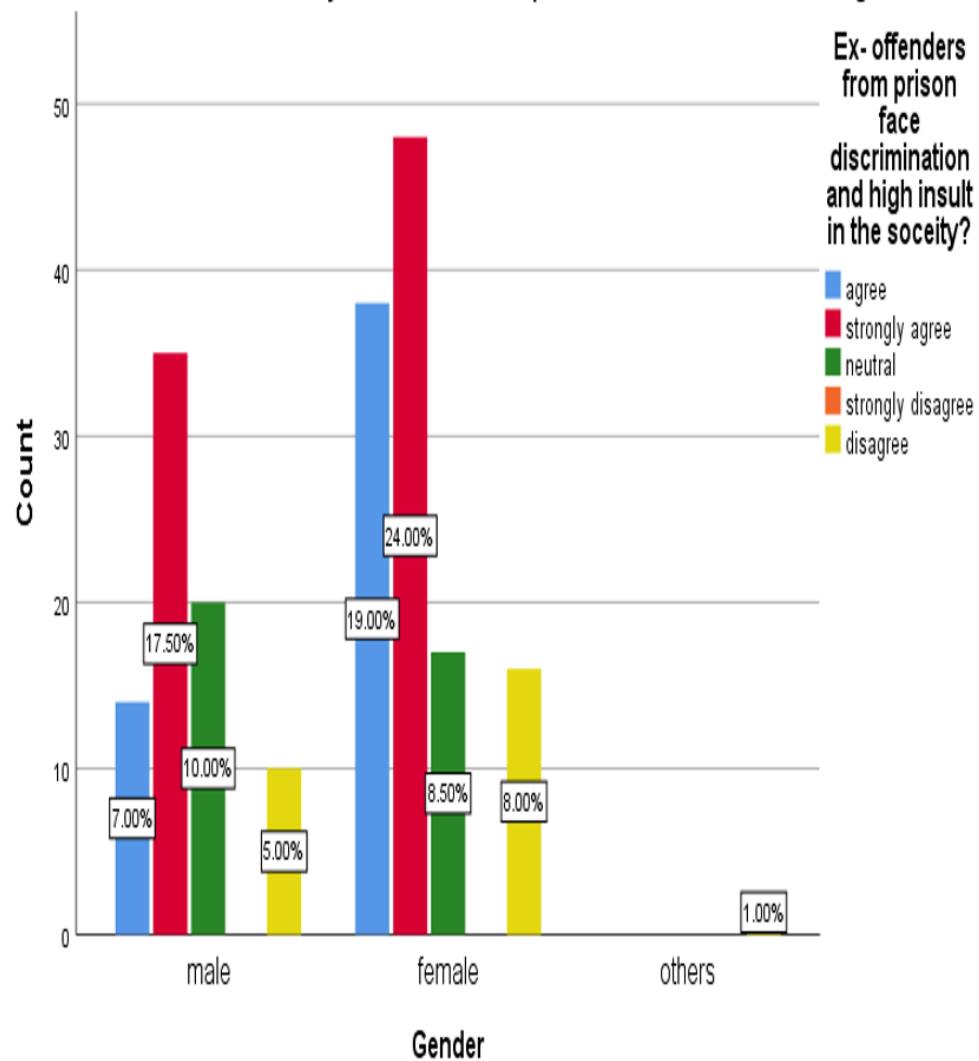
Legend: Figure 6 represents the educational qualification of the respondent in a simple bar chart.

Figure-7

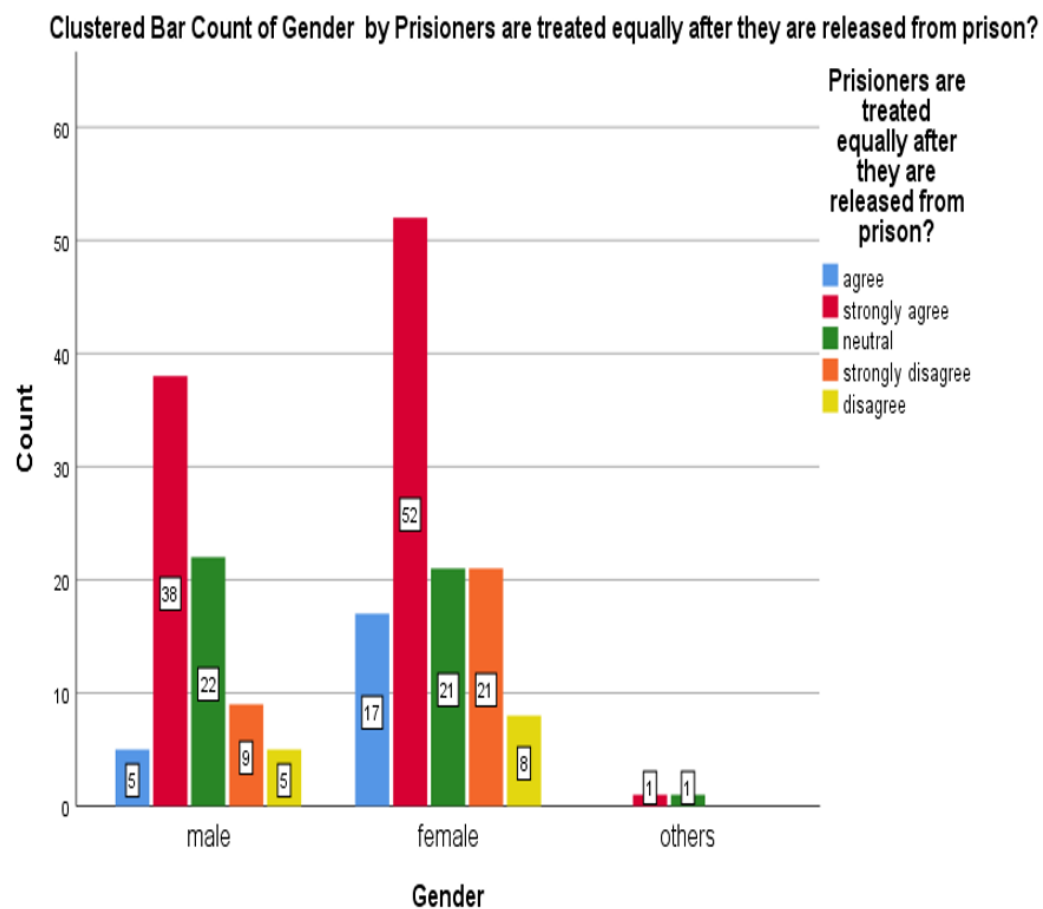
Legend: Represents age and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society.

Figure -8

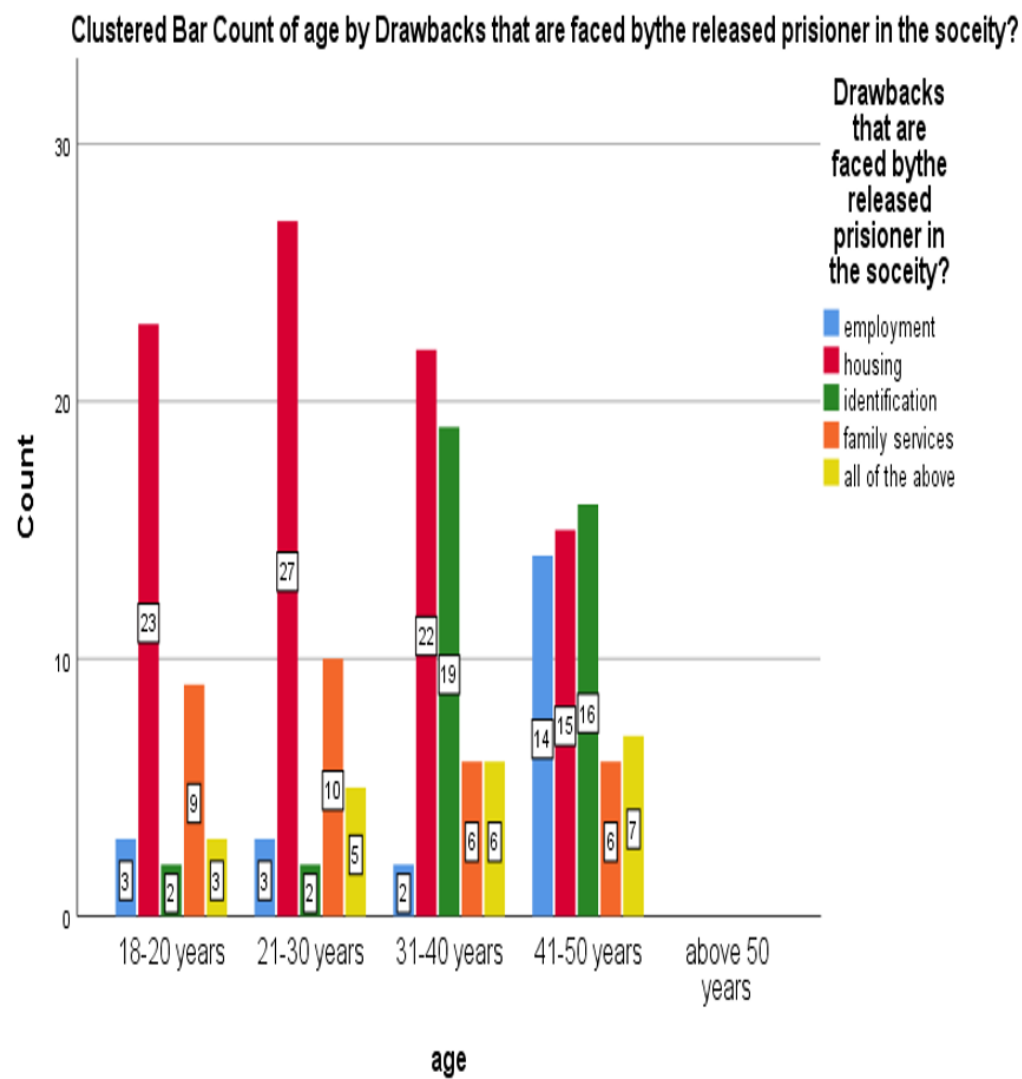
Clustered Bar Count of Gender by Ex- offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the socieity?



Legend: The figure Represents age and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society with gender.

Figure-9

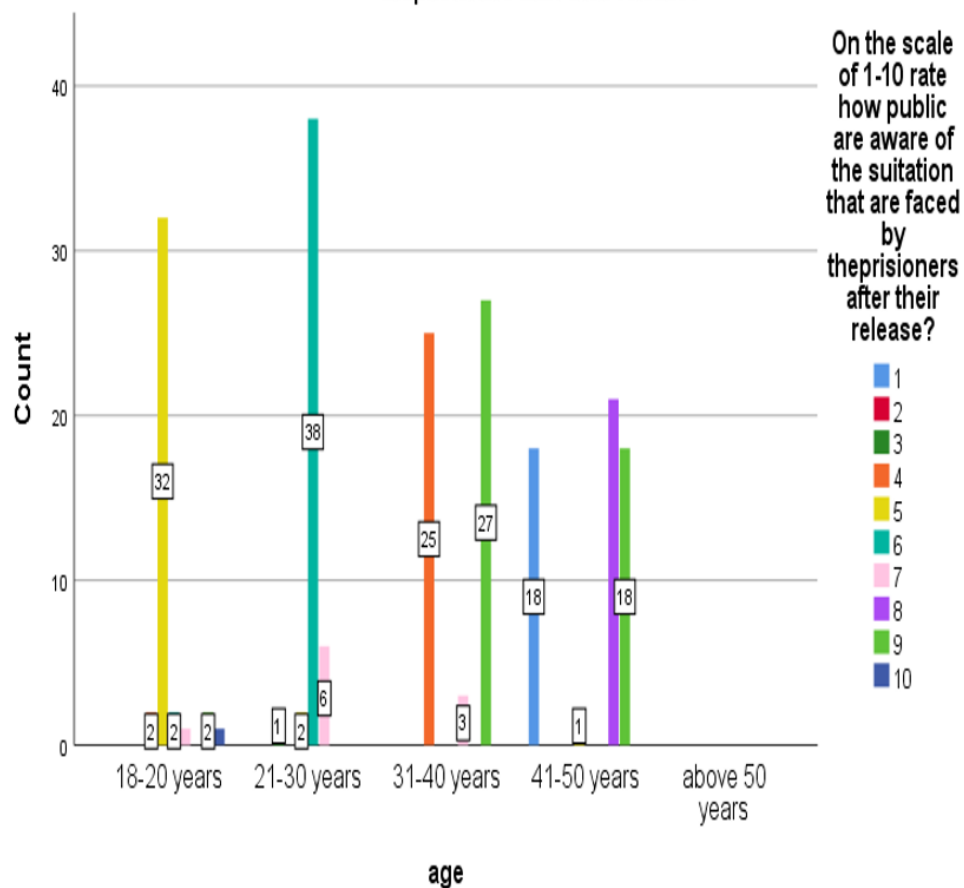
Legend: represent gender and compared with prisoners are treated equally after their release from prison.

Figure-10

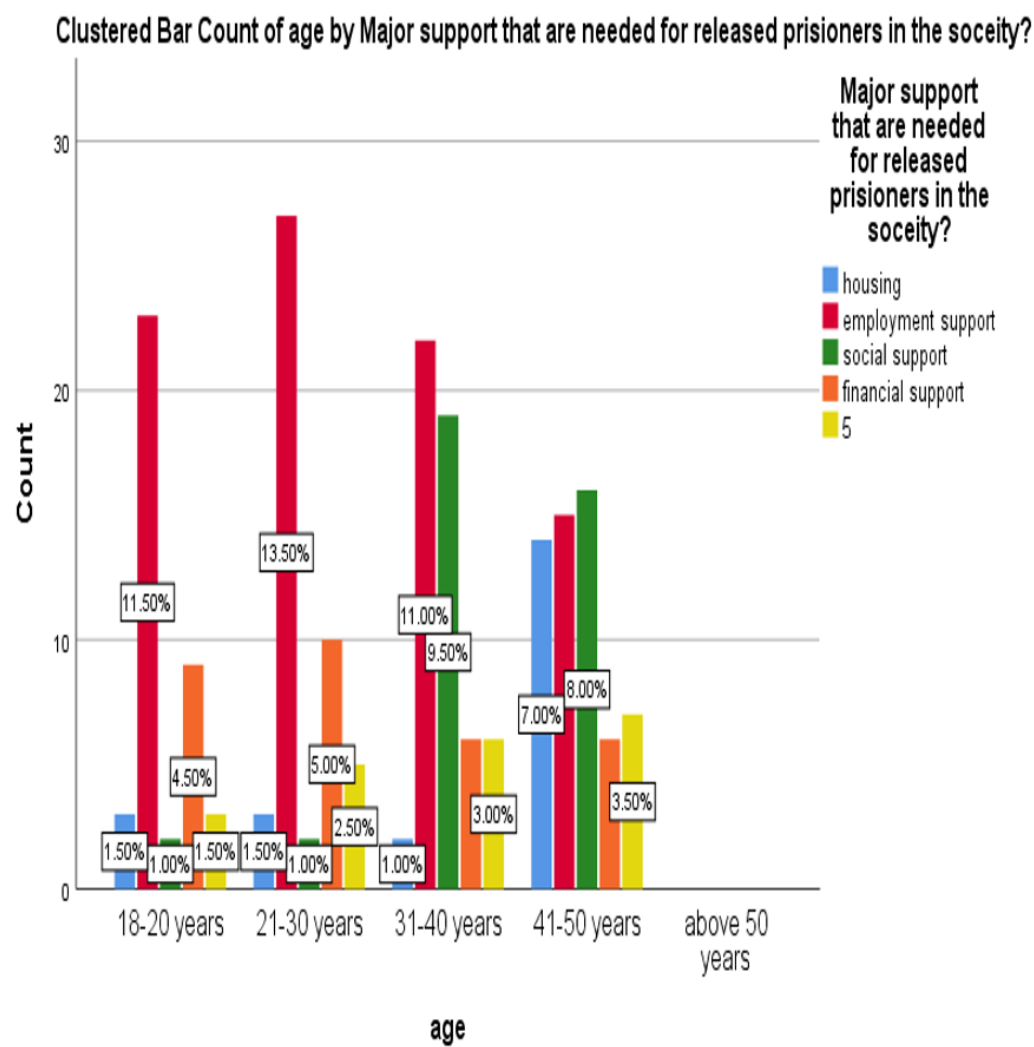
Legend-The figure represents drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society.

Figure-11

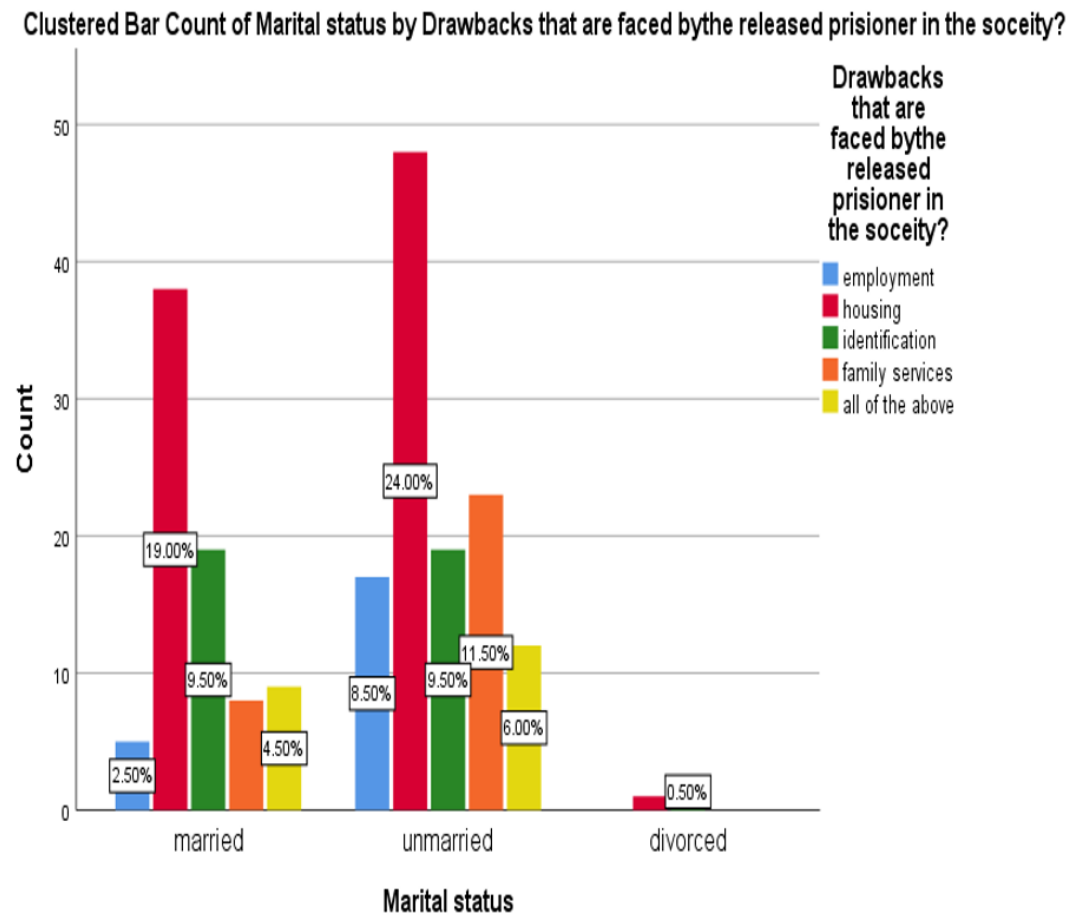
Clustered Bar Count of age by On the scale of 1-10 rate how public are aware of the situation that are faced by the prisoners after their release?



Legend: represents the scale of 1-10 and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners.

Figure-12

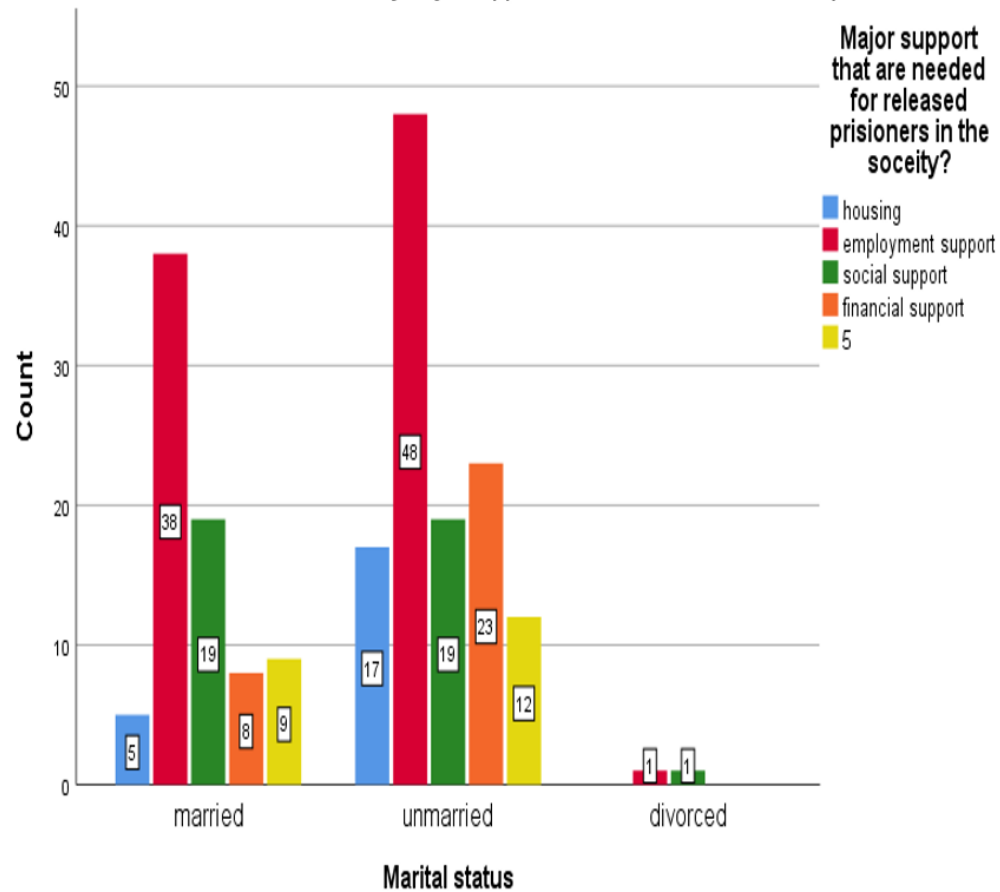
Legend: The graph represent age and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society.

Figure-13

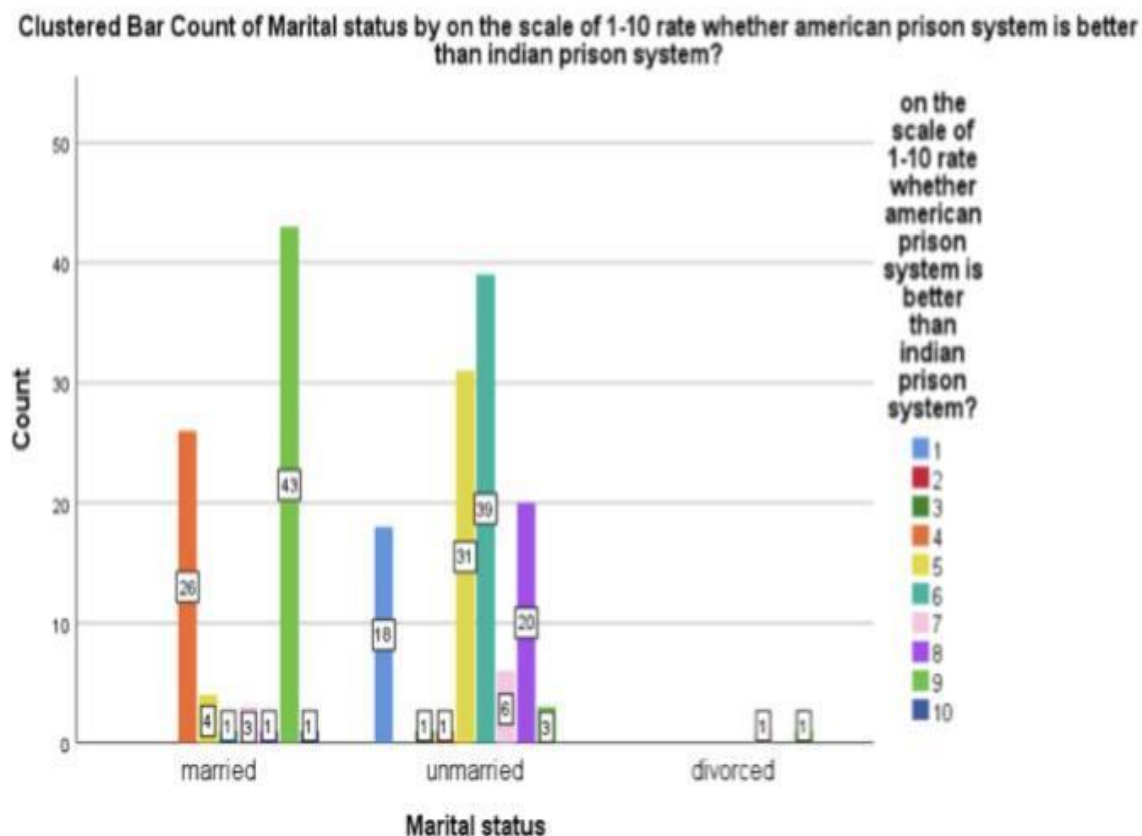
Legend: The graph represent marital and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society

Figure-14

Clustered Bar Count of Marital status by Major support that are needed for released prisoners in the society?



Legend: The graph represents marital status and drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society.

Figure-15

Legend: represents the scale of 1-10 and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners and betterment of Indian and American prison.

V. Result :

The graph Represents age of the respondent in simple bar graph and the highest respondent are from the age group 41-50 years **Fig-1** Represents gender of the respondent in simple bar graph and the highest respondent are from female gender.**Fig-2** represents marital status of the respondent and the highest respondent are form the marital status unmarried.**Fig-3** represents occupation of the respondent and the highest respondent are from the self employees**Fig-4** represents place of birth of the respondent and the highest respondent are urban.**Fig-5** represents educational qualifications of the respondent and the highest respondent are PG qualification.**Fig-6** represent age and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society the highest response are from strongly agree.**Fig-7** represent represent gender and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society the highest response are from strongly agree.**Fig-8** represent gender and compared with prisoners are treated equally after their release from prison and they strongly agree.**Fig-9** represents age and drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society and they say housing are the major problem faced in the prison.**Fig-10** represents the scale of 1-10 and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners and the count is 6out of 10.**Fig-11** represent age and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society and the response is employment facilities.**Fig-12** represent marital and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society and the response is employment facilities.**Fig-13** Represents marital status and drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society and they say housing are the major problem faced in the prison.**Fig-14** represents the scale of 1-10 and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners and betterment of Indian and American prison **Fig-15**.

VI. Discussion

Represents age of the respondent in simple bar graph and the highest respondent are from the age group as the graph says the highest are adults.**Fig-1** Represents gender of the respondent in simple bar graph and the highest respondent are from female gender and where the male respondent is comparable less than female.**Fig-2.** represents marital status of the respondent and the highest respondent are from the marital status unmarried as compared to the married respondents..**Fig-3** represents occupation of the respondent and the highest respondent are from the self employees as compared to private and government sector.**Fig-4** represents place of birth of the respondent and the highest respondent are urban as compared to rural and semi urban residences.**Fig-5** represents educational qualifications of the respondent and the highest respondent are PG qualification as compared to UG and Ph.D qualification.**Fig-6** represent age and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society the highest response are from strongly agree and the adults have responded higher in the survey.**Fig-7** represent represent gender and compared with the ex-offenders from prison face discrimination and high insult in the society the highest response are from strongly agree where the female respondents as compared to male respondents.**Fig-8** represent gender and compared with prisoners are treated equally after their release from prison and they strongly agree.**Fig-9** represents age and drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society and they say housing are the major problem faced in the prison.**Fig-10** represents the scale and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners and the count is higher in the survey as they know the public awarness compared to other people.**Fig-11** represent age and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society and the response is employment facilities **Fig-12** represent marital and major support that are needed by the released prisoners in the society and the response is employment facilities **Fig-13** represents marital status and drawbacks that are faced by released prisoners in the society and they say housing are the major problem faced in the prison **Fig-14** represents the scale and how public are aware of the suit action that are faced by the released prisoners and betterment of Indian and American prison **Fig-15.**

VII. Limitations:

The nationwide lockdown implemented due to the outburst of the COVID-19 pandemic happened to be a strong impediment for conducting the study as it restricted the means and ability to traverse out to gain samples and to get in direct contact with the sample population. This was replaced by the online collection of samples from the respondents.

VIII. Conclusion:

The research analysis reveals the opinion of the general public on ex-offenders, how people view them and the level of awareness they have on the remedial measures for them or the groups that undertake those measures. A fair amount of the respondents are ready to accept ex-offenders back into society. However, there also exists another group who do not think letting the ex-convicts back into a social platform is advisable. This study focuses on the social exclusion of these ex-convicts, its effects and the remedies to be taken. People happen to know the difficulties faced by those discriminated against due to the differentiative characteristics earlier mentioned. Once a member of the society like any other person, has been convicted by the Judicial Justice System for a crime committed, however small or big. When they are done with their sentence, they are released from wherever they are detained. The one they had before their detention. The research analysis reveals the opinion of the general public on ex-offenders, how people view them and the level of awareness they have on the remedial measures for them or the groups that undertake those measures. A fair amount of the respondents are ready to accept ex-offenders back into society. They also state, on a major scale, that their opinion would not differ if the ex-offender happens to be a family member. There were also mixed reviews of rating on a linear scale when asked if the opinion of respondents on their role model would change when they find out that they were once an ex-convict. Family members or celebrities, ex-offenders deserve a second shot at life. There are many people leading an exemplary life who were, at one point of time, detained by the justice system. One of them is Daniel Manville, who was convicted for manslaughter. He studied when he was in jail, passed the bar and now is a very successful lawyer in the USA representing both prison guards and inmates. Another famous example is Robert Downey Jr., famed Hollywood actor. This proves that all they need is a second chance, to be socially included, and they can shine like any other person.

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