

## A STUDY ON IMPACTS OF IMPRISONMENT TOWARDS FAMILY TIES IN TAMILNADU

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### **ABSTRACT**

Imprisonment is the mode of punishment imposed upon individual for commission of offence and violations of law. When a person is incarcerated in prison, that not only affects the individual but also the people depend on them. Family and children of prisoner are indirect victims of imprisonment. The family encounters social impact and financial impact in larger level. Financial effects is characterised by loss of income, closure of business, incapable to pay debts and standing loans. Social impacts involves societal shame, loss of reputation to family and community will address as criminal family. The innocent children are living under the vulnerable circumstances that might lead to future development of low self-esteem and problem behavior. Children are not only deprived of recreational facilities, and affection of father/ family members. Absence of stronger parenthood creates weaker child and plightful future. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling techniques. Convenient sampling is used to collect the primary information from the respondents. Convenience sampling method is used in this study to collect the samples. When population elements are selected for inclusion in the sample based on access, it is called convenience sampling. The total number of responses collected in the Survey is around 200. Imprisonment and its effects on children and parents are collateral consequences of punishment. The aim of this research is to know whether imprisonment destructs financial stability, problems faced by family due to imprisonment, imprisonment affecting children.

**Keywords:** Prison, Imprisonment, Incarceration, Family, Children

## INTRODUCTION

Imprisonment is the word which means taking away the freedom of prisoners when they are punished by a court of law. They are locked up in prison and all the rights are taken away they are not given any rights which are under laws. They have to stay in jail till the end of the imprisonment given by the court of law before they are not allowed to be released from the jail. Offenders are confined in prison for protection of public peace and security as these offenders are a threat to society. In due course of confinement, punishment given to offender affects his/her family in various dimensions. When either of a parent or both parents have been convicted, the life of child would become pathetic without the parental care. Impact of Imprisonment is broadly classified as Financial Impact, Social Impact, Emotional Impact, Impact after Release. The family and persons may suffer either one or more impacts of the four classifications.

**Financial Impact:** Regardless of whether it was a legal job, income or even from illegal activity, that income was gone and the family suffers. While imagining the impact to a family that was already struggling financially prior to the imprisonment will be so pathetic. In addition to potential lost income, there are a variety of costs that may burden the family, costs that are often unanticipated. There can be legal costs such as counsel, appeals or sentence reduction. Maintaining a family relationship can bring a number of additional costs, including telephone calls from within the prison, which carry exorbitant fees. Families also bear the cost of visits to the prison. “Visiting an imprisoned family member may require travel, since prisons are often in remote areas, and a person in central prison may be in a distant areas, and traveling requires food and lodging. There are also financial costs of supporting and maintaining an incarcerated person. Even if the person has a job in prison, the pay is very low. So when there are things that they need or want articles like an extra pair of shoes, money for the commissary, books, magazines or art supplies a family member or friend has to send the money or send the item. It all adds up. The combination of lost income and increased expenses can push a family into poverty.

**Social Impact:** The social costs to families are very real and very practical, yet rarely recognized or discussed by academics or policymakers. Social Impacts highly causes effects on family and children. The role of imprisoned person becomes inactive in his social role. Lot of Criticism has to be faced by the family members. There will be a negative overview will be created and framed upon the family. Society and people will recognise them as a family of wrongdoer and may treat them with disrespect and partiality. Stigma for children can be manifested in being bullied by classmates in school. People may also experience stigmatization simply for having a family member in prison, or for being related to someone who committed a crime. Often, whatever that person did to be imprisoned, the perception is transferred to his or her family members, the incarcerated person is more than their worst deed. It's very complicated and can be a difficult balancing act for the family as they struggle to maintain some sense of stability or normalcy. Finally, there are the social costs that incarceration has exacted on entire communities. When large numbers of people (most often men) are removed from the community, many social relationships become disrupted which, in turn, impacts the social ecology. There is a ripple effect that moves throughout the community. For example, the incarceration of a parent may contribute to children acting out in school. Schools may respond by enforcing zero-tolerance policies, punishing even small infractions. Many such children will end up in special education, with an increased likelihood of contact with the juvenile justice or criminal justice systems.

**Emotional Impact:** Having already experienced the stress of an arrest, the wait for the trial and then the trial itself, families are further taxed emotionally during the incarceration, especially if they are trying to maintain a relationship with the person in prison. There is the obvious emotional cost of just knowing that the family member is in prison, or seeing them in that environment. But there can be additional costs, such as going to a parole hearing only to hear that parole is denied. There is an uncertainty that is very stressful for the family. “They never know what's going to happen, at trial or at a parole hearing. Or even on a visit, when they arrive at the prison but it's on lockdown, so they're prevented from seeing

the family member. A prisoner's life is no longer his or her own, but neither is the life of the family. There are so many things over which they have no control. Someone else makes all these decisions, exercising a kind of control over their lives. As an example, when on a visit, the treatment families receive from prison staff can make them feel as if they are prisoners. It creates great uncertainty and stress for the family. There are also emotions around the loss of the person from family life. People may experience grief for the loss of their incarcerated family member, but the experience is different from when someone has died.

**Costs Continue Even After Community Reentry:** Most incarcerated people do return to the community and, while this is generally the desired outcome, there are still costs and difficulties for the family. There are practical costs such as supporting the person while they seek employment. Formerly incarcerated people face many obstacles to finding and keeping gainful employment. There is no progress in supporting prisoners to find employment after reentry, but supporting the person as they struggle to find employment can add substantial financial difficulty for the family. Formerly incarcerated people often have health issues, some of which were acquired during their time in prison. This may include chronic health conditions such as asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure or sexually transmitted disease. In addition to producing more strain on the family, the person's health needs may further reduce their chances for employment.

### **Parental Incarceration and Child Risk Factors**

**Child criminal involvement:** There is particular concern that a parent's imprisonment will lead to a cycle of intergenerational criminal behavior. One statistic indicates that children of incarcerated parents are, on average, six times more likely to become incarcerated themselves. But risk factors rarely present themselves across all children, and these behaviors are difficult to understand or predict. One study, for example, found that children of incarcerated mothers had much higher rates of incarceration and even earlier and more frequent arrests than children of incarcerated fathers. Although we need more research on this relationship, this differential may speak to the likelihood that the mother, on average, is a primary support for the child.

**Psychological problems and antisocial behavior:** Research on depression and aggression among children of incarcerated parents has been mixed and highly differentiated by gender, age, race, and family situation. One study, for example, found that African-American children and children who have both a mother and a father incarcerated exhibited significant increases in depression. Another study found that, for the most part, parental incarceration was not associated with a change in childhood aggression, but the findings were decidedly mixed. Twenty percent of sampled children did see an increase in aggression; boys who tended to be aggressive before a parent's incarceration were most at risk for a trajectory of increased aggression. Interestingly, there were some decreases in aggression: About 8 percent of the children saw a return to a stable home upon parental incarceration if their father had lived in the home prior to incarceration and had drug and alcohol issues. The most common consequence of parental incarceration appears to fall under the umbrella of antisocial behavior, which describes any number of behaviors that go against social norms, including criminal acts and persistent dishonesty. One meta-analysis of 40 studies on children of incarcerated parents found that antisocial behaviors were present more consistently than any other factors, including mental health issues and drug use. A separate study built on those findings by examining the presence of multiple adverse childhood experiences a child may face, including incarceration. The study found that exposure to multiple adverse childhood experiences throughout development may put children at risk for severe depression and other issues that persist into adulthood, including substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, and suicide attempts. Antisocial behavior resulting from parental incarceration may limit a child's resilience in the face of other negative experiences, which could then compound the effects of exposure to other issues.

**Educational attainment:**For example, one study found that parental incarceration was strongly associated with externalizing behavioral problems.It is found that children of incarcerated parents are significantly more likely to be suspended and expelled from school. More research needs to be conducted to isolate the impact of parental incarceration on educational attainment from that of other risk factors.

**Economic well-being:**The overwhelming majority of children with incarcerated parents have restricted economic resources available for their support. One study found that the family's income was 22 percent lower during the incarceration period and 15 percent lower after the parent's re-entry. A mother's incarceration was associated with greater economic detriment, especially if the father did not live with the family. This economic loss might be exacerbated if the child lives with a caregiver who is already responsible for other dependents or with a grandparent who lives on retirement income. A third study found that children of incarcerated parents systemically faced a host of disadvantages, such as monetary hardship; were less likely to live in a two-parent home; and were less likely to have stable housing.

**Parent-child attachment and contact while incarcerated:**If the parent is a strong support in the child's life, the interruption of the child-parent relationship will lead to or exacerbate many of the issues or risk factors already discussed. Conversely, in some cases a child might benefit from the removal of a parent who presented problems for the child. Any attempt to facilitate contact between the incarcerated parent and child should consider the quality of the relationship the child had with the parent before incarceration. Visits while the parent is in the facility seem to do little to build a relationship if there was not one prior to incarceration.

The **aim of the research** is to understand and find possible solutions relating to effects suffered by family and children due to imprisonment of family member.

## OBJECTIVES

- To understand the effects of imprisonment in family
- To examine the difficulties of prisoners children
- To know impacts of imprisonment in relationships
- To study the people opinion on prisoners children and their welfare

## LITERATURE REVIEW

**Murray, Joseph. (2005).** The effects of imprisonment on families and children of prisoners.Researchers have only begun to explore the far-reaching effects of imprisonment beyond prison walls. Unintended consequences highlighted so far include: the social disorganisation of communities ; reduced job opportunities for ex-prisoners ; diversion of funds away from schools and universities ; and psychological and financial burdens on families.

**Condry, Rachel & Minson, Shona. (2020).** Conceptualizing the effects of imprisonment on families: Collateral consequences, secondary punishment, or symbiotic harms?. Theoretical Criminology. This article explores how we might best understand the effects of imprisonment on families and why this is important to a full understanding of prison as a form of punishment.

**La Vigne, Nancy & Naser, Rebecca & Brooks, Lisa & Yahner, Jennifer. (2005).** Examining the Effect of Incarceration and In-Prison Family Contact on Prisoners'Family Relationships.This article explores the effect of incarceration on

relationships between prisoners and their family members, examining the extent to which in-prison contact with family may mediate the negative effect of incarceration on family relationships and support after release. Based on responses from 233 Chicago-bound male prisoners interviewed, Findings indicate that level and type of family contact typically mediate the effect of pre-prison relationship quality on both post-prison family relationship quality and support, but that in-prison contact can be a negative influence if intimate partner relationships are already poor.

**Clancy, Anna & Maguire, Mike. (2017).** Prisoners and their children: An innovative model of ‘whole family’ support. *European Journal of Probation*. The article reports key findings from an evaluation of ‘Invisible Walls Wales’ (IWW), It provides an overview of previous research on the impact of parental imprisonment on children and families, including financial hardship, emotional stress and risks of ‘intergenerational offending’.

**Lobo, Kristine & Lobo, Kg. (2019).** Incarceration and its effects toward family functioning cross the family life cycle: *Human Ecology*. This study aimed to determine the effects of incarceration on family functioning by family life cycle stages as experienced by inmates. Findings show that in the Beginning Family stage, the inmate's emotional aspect is the main concern because his family of orientation cannot visit him. Despite this, the inmate and his wife focused on building their own family. In the Child Bearing stage, the problem is with the inmate's financial aspect because he cannot provide adequately for his family.

**De Claire, Karen & Dixon, Louise. (2015).** The Effects of Prison Visits From Family Members on Prisoners' Well-Being, Prison Rule Breaking, and Recidivism: A Review of Research Since 1991. *Trauma, violence & abuse*. Prison visits reduced depressive symptoms in women and adolescent prisoners. There was some evidence of reduction in rule-breaking behavior. One high-quality study suggested that visits reduced recidivism and increased survival in the community. Although there were positive outcomes associated with prison visits, it was not possible to draw strong conclusions for the outcomes of interest due to a lack of research, methodological discrepancies, and variability in outcome measures and results.

**Condry, Rachel & Smith, Peter. (2018).** *The Sociology of Punishment and the Effects of Imprisonment on Families*. The purpose of this book is to draw together some excellent scholarly work that has emerged in recent years and has begun to address the impact of criminal justice and particularly prison upon the families of offenders and the ways in which they are drawn into the realm of punishment. Much earlier work on prisoners' families was concerned with identifying the difficulties they faced and how this might be addressed through policy measures. In more recent years, studies have begun to explore deeper theoretical, legal, and sociological questions which have important implications for criminology and criminal justice, the sociology of punishment, human rights, and the broader study of social justice.

**Hardy, Tracey & Snowden, Michael. (2010).** Familial impact of imprisonment and the community specialist practitioner. *Community practitioner : the journal of the Community Practitioners' & Health Visitors' Association*. 83. 21-4. This paper examines the impact of imprisonment upon family members and illuminates the effects of imprisonment upon family health and wellbeing, the affect of shame and stigma and the lack of formal health and social welfare provision available to this distinct marginalised group. The dilemmas generated by the transition faced by families when someone receives a custodial sentence are significant and include physical and emotional loss, loss of social mobility and income stability, stigmatisation, stress and anxiety. The health visitor has a significant role to play in assessing and assisting families to acknowledge and meet the needs of this marginalised group within society. Research to inform practice is



limited, and typically the research that is available is of poor quality, dated and has limited application to the UK. This paper provides a number of recommendations for community specialist practitioners and highlights the need for further research in this subject.

**Murray, Joseph & Farrington, David. (2008).** The Effects of Parental Imprisonment on Children. 10.1086/520070. Parental imprisonment might cause adverse child outcomes because of the trauma of parent-child separation, stigma, or social and economic strain. Children may have worse reactions to parental imprisonment if their mother is imprisoned or if parents are imprisoned for longer periods of time or in more punitive social contexts. Children should be protected from harmful effects of parental imprisonment by using family-friendly prison practices, financial assistance, parenting programs, and sentences that are less stigmatizing for offenders and their families.

**SCHNELLER, DONALD. (2006). PRISONERS' FAMILIES** A Study of Some Social and Psychological Effects of Incarceration on the Families of Negro Prisoners. *Criminology*. This study examines the effects of imprisonment on the families of inmates. Likert scaling procedures were used to measure three components of change occurring in 93 families subsequent to the incarceration of the family head. These are: change in social acceptance, change in economic status, and change in the degree of sexual and emotional frustration of the wife. Findings indicate that finances and sexual-emotional frustrations underwent significant change and became problematic for a majority of families. Contrary to expectations, changes in social acceptance of the families were neither significant nor problematic except for a small minority.

**Clancy, Anna & Maguire, Mike. (2017).** Prisoners and their children: An innovative model of 'whole family' support. It outlines the core elements of the IWW model and the substantial infrastructure of family support facilities in the prison on which it was built. It summarises outcomes of the project for fathers, partners and children, and gives examples of how IWW's 'whole family' approach is influencing policy and practice elsewhere. Reoffending rates are not yet available, but are anticipated to be low. However, the key strength of the project, it is argued, lies in its emphasis on the 'whole family' as the main beneficiary, rather than focusing narrowly on rehabilitation of the father.

**Holt, Amanda. (2021).** The Stigmatised Family: The Impact of Offending on Families. In the chapter, we explored how families, and particularly parents, are often blamed and responsibilities for the crimes of their kin.

**La Vigne, Nancy & Naser, Rebecca & Brooks, Lisa & Yahner, Jennifer. (2005).** Examining the Effect of Incarceration and In-Prison Family Contact on Prisoners' Family Relationships. This article explores the effect of incarceration on relationships between prisoners and their family members, examining the extent to which in-prison contact with family may mediate the negative effect of incarceration on family relationships and support after release. Male prisoners interviewed before and after their release from prison, the authors examine the extent to which the quality of relationships prior to prison is related to the frequency and type of family contact during prison, as well as the quality of family relationships and level of family support after release.

**Condry, Rachel & Minson, Shona. (2020).** Conceptualizing the effects of imprisonment on families: Collateral consequences, secondary punishment, or symbiotic harms?. *Theoretical Criminology*. It suggests that the first of these descriptions is at best insufficient and at worst subordinating and marginalizing, while the second is inaccurate when

family members have not committed an offence. We offer instead the concept of ‘symbiotic harms’ which we define as negative effects that flow both ways through the interdependencies of intimate associations such as kin relationships

**Smith, Rose & Grimshaw, Roger & Romeo, Renee & Knapp, Martin. (2007).** Poverty and Disadvantage Among Prisoner's Families. This study examines the financial impact of imprisonment on prisoners' families. Through in-depth qualitative interviews with the families and partners of prisoners and an evaluation of services for these families, the study looks at: loss of work, income reduction and reliance on welfare benefits, mental and physical health problems and the limitations of statutory and voluntary services. The authors conclude that a review of criminal justice policy for families is needed, focusing on four key themes: rights and equality; care principles; public accounts reform; and community-based services. The study will be of interest to policymakers in the fields of poverty, imprisonment, health, welfare, and social exclusion, and to advice services, family welfare organisations, and community groups that support families of prisoners.

**Woodward, Rosemary. (2003).** Families of Prisoners: Literature Review on Issues and Difficulties. This literature review identifies issues and difficulties for families of prisoners in Australia, especially those issues affecting prisoners' children and the children's care givers. The review reflects research that has been conducted over the last decade and includes studies, reports, commissions, census data and program documentation from within the areas of human services, criminology, child welfare, Indigenous perspectives and youth affairs. The research focus is primarily on Australian literature supplemented by relevant literature from the United Kingdom and United States.

**Dyer, William & Pleck, Joseph & McBride, Brent. (2012).** Imprisoned Fathers and Their Family Relationships: A 40-Year Review From a Multi-Theory View. This article reviews the literature on family relationships of incarcerated fathers, examining the literatures' topics, samples, and theories. Nineteen studies were identified that treated fatherhood as a primary construct, with relating indirectly to fatherhood. Various theories were represented in the literature, yet with a general lack of studies theoretically building on one another. This article synthesizes the research and theoretical work, situating it in identity theory, family process theory, and ecological systems theory, thereby providing needed structure for advancing theoretical models. Situating the research thus provides a more comprehensive view of a father's incarceration and affords guidance to future research.

**Gueta, Keren. (2017).** The Experience of Prisoners' Parents: A Meta-Synthesis of Qualitative Studies. Family Process. The synthesis produced four core themes, reflecting findings regarding parents' (primarily mothers') experience of their offspring's incarceration: parenting from a distance; the burden of care; troubled parental identity; and social reaction. Furthermore, the findings suggested a number of possible mediating factors of this experience, such as parents' social capital and their cognitive appraisal of their offspring's criminality. These themes imply a possible experience of “imprisonment by association” among the parents of inmates and illuminate features that may be unique to them. Given the inherent limitations regarding generalizability of a metasynthesis and the heterogeneity of the experiences of the parents represented by the articles reviewed, the findings call for future large-scale quantitative studies to explore the challenges and therapeutic needs of parents of prisoners regarding the themes identified.

**Christmann, Kris & Turliuc, Maria & Mairean, Cornelia. (2012).** Risk and Resilience in Children of Prisoners: A Research Review. *Analele Științifice ale Universității*. This paper reviews theory and evidence on the risk for child mental health and well-being following parental imprisonment in Europe, America, and Australasia, and examines some cross-

country differences in outcomes. In an attempt to explain these cross-country differences a particular focus on strengths based approaches is provided in discussing how a number of risk factors might explain mental health problems following parental imprisonment. In doing so, the authors seek to integrate findings from both deficit perspectives and the resilience research literature and point the way to a more profitable research agenda.

**Johnson, Elizabeth & Easterling, Beth. (2012).** Understanding Unique Effects of Parental Incarceration on Children: Challenges, Progress, and Recommendations. *Journal of Marriage and Family*. Growth in U.S. incarceration rates during the 1980s and 1990s prompted a body of research focused on understanding the diverse effects of incarceration on individuals, families, and communities. Despite what appears to be converging evidence that parental incarceration poses a significant threat to child development, this area of inquiry has yet to overcome important methodological and conceptual challenges related to selection bias. It is therefore unclear whether the difficulties that have been observed among children whose parents are incarcerated are due to the incarceration itself or to other adversities that children have experienced. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to these issues, to summarize empirical and conceptual progress in overcoming these challenges, and to suggest directions for future research.

## METHODOLOGY

For the purpose of this study Empirical research is used. It is a way of gaining knowledge by means of direct and indirect observation or experience. This empirical study includes a self tested questionnaire which contains yes or no questions and other choices accordingly by using the Convenient sampling method. The sample size is 201. This is a non- doctrinal study. This paper depends on both primary and secondary data. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling techniques. Convenient sampling is used to collect the primary information from the respondents. A random sample selected from the available general public who are the regular users of online platforms. The primary data which has been analysed using Frequencies, Chi-Square test and Crosstab method, Anova. The secondary data is collected from books, journals, articles and e-sources. The researcher has also utilized books, articles, notes, comments and other writings to incorporate the various views of the multitude of jurists, with the intention of presenting a holistic view. The dependent variables are age, marital status, gender, income, marital status, educational qualification.



## DATA ANALYSIS

FIGURE 1

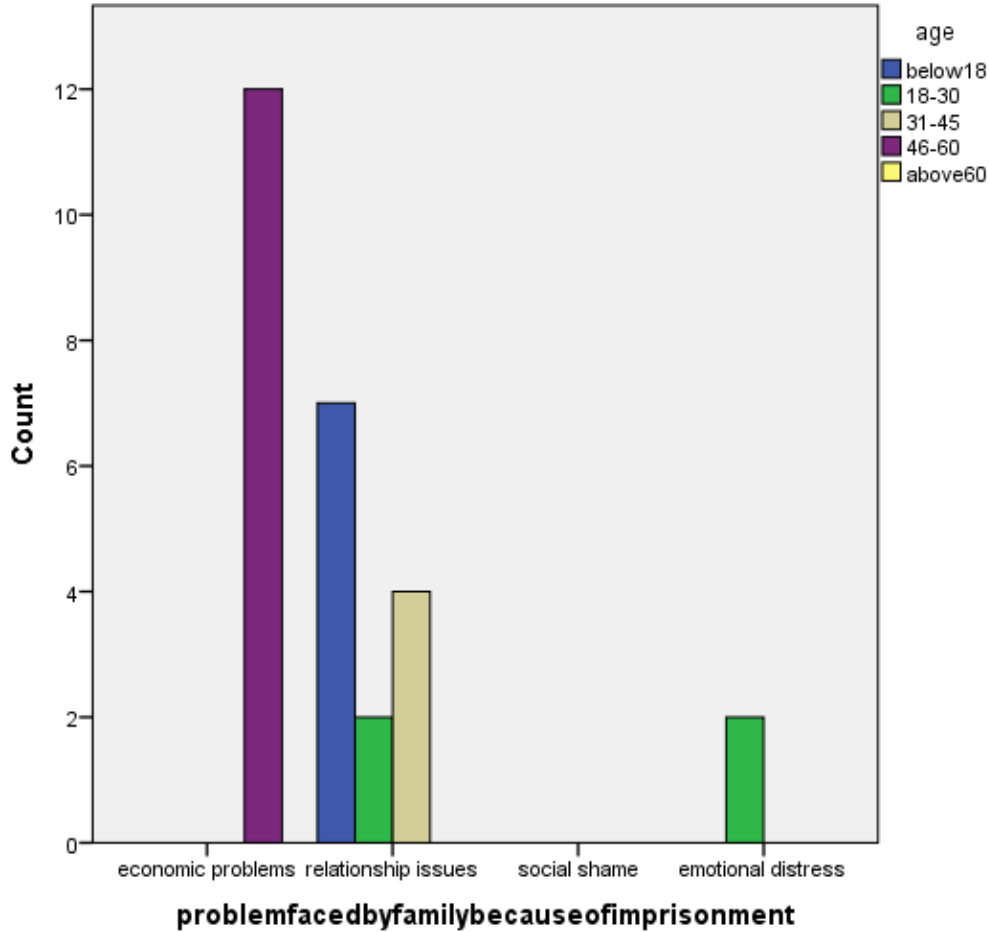
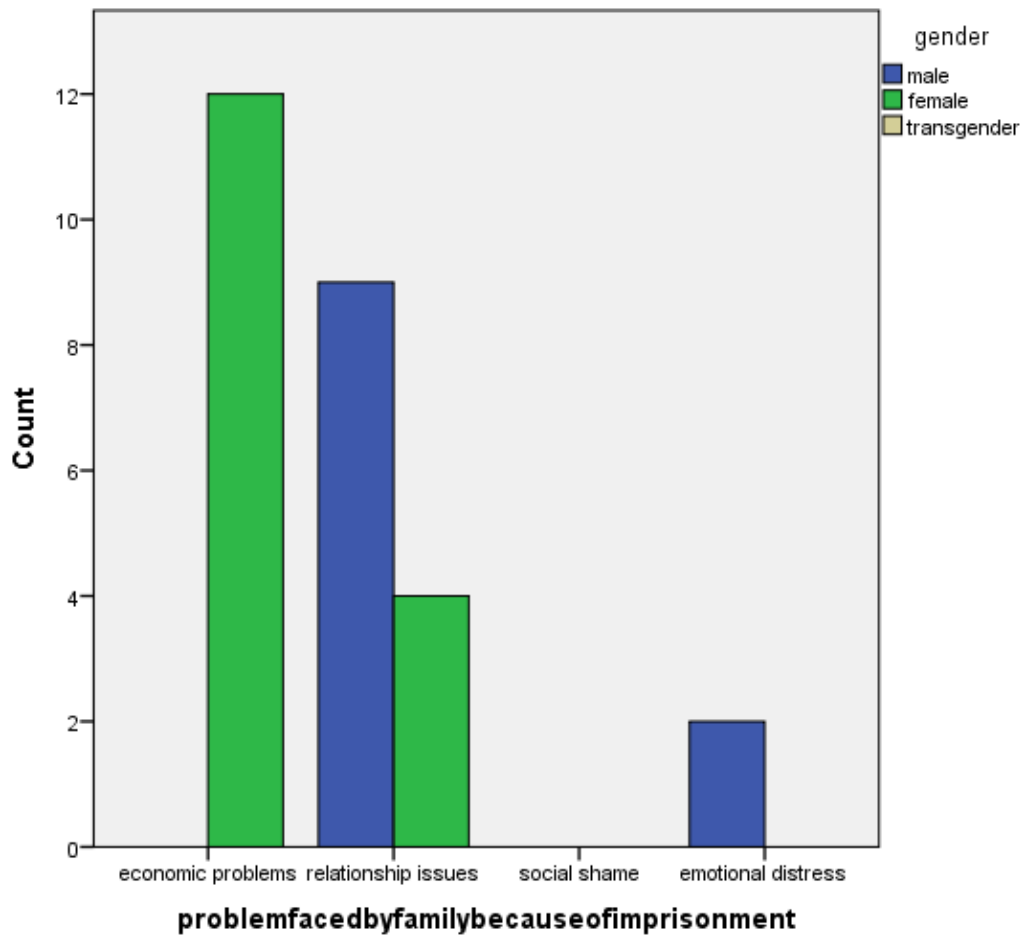


Figure 1

**Legend:** The figure 1 represents the problem faced by a family because of imprisonment on the basis of age.

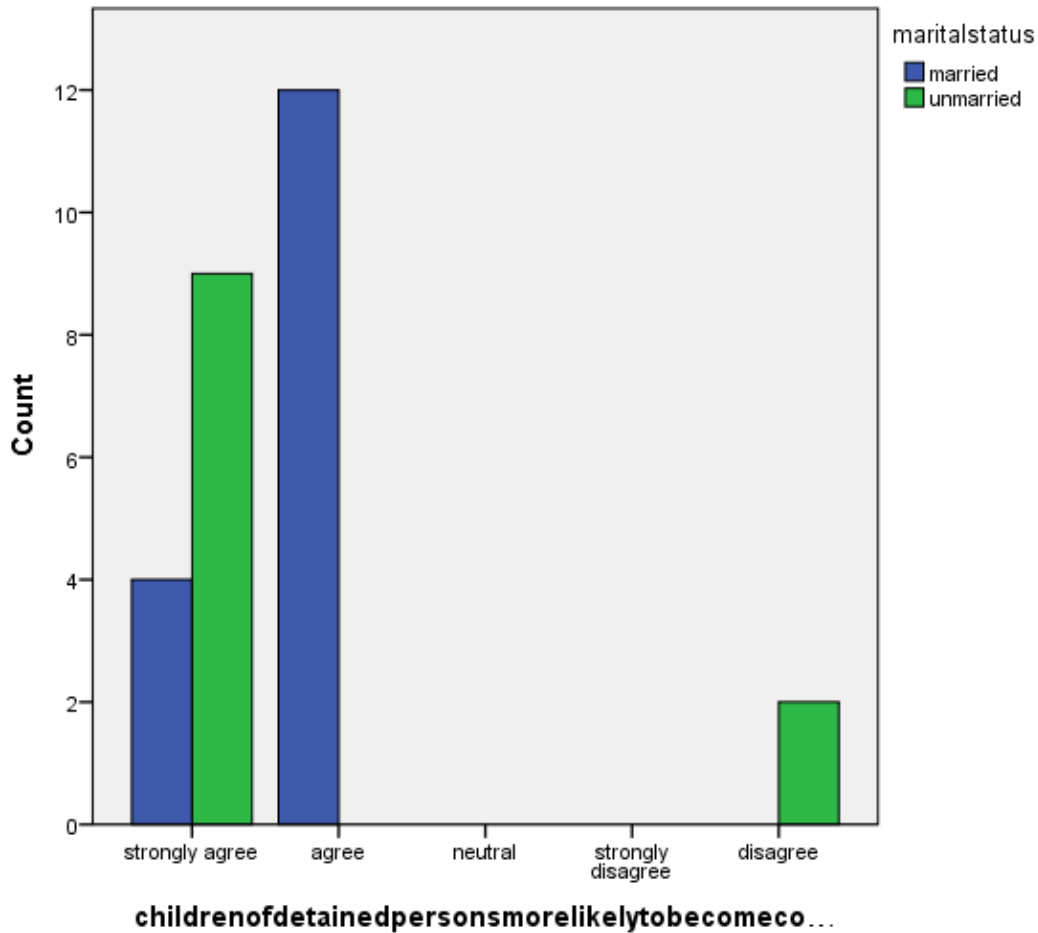
**FIGURE 2**



**Figure 2**

**Legend:** The figure 2 represents the problem faced by a family because of imprisonment on the basis of gender.

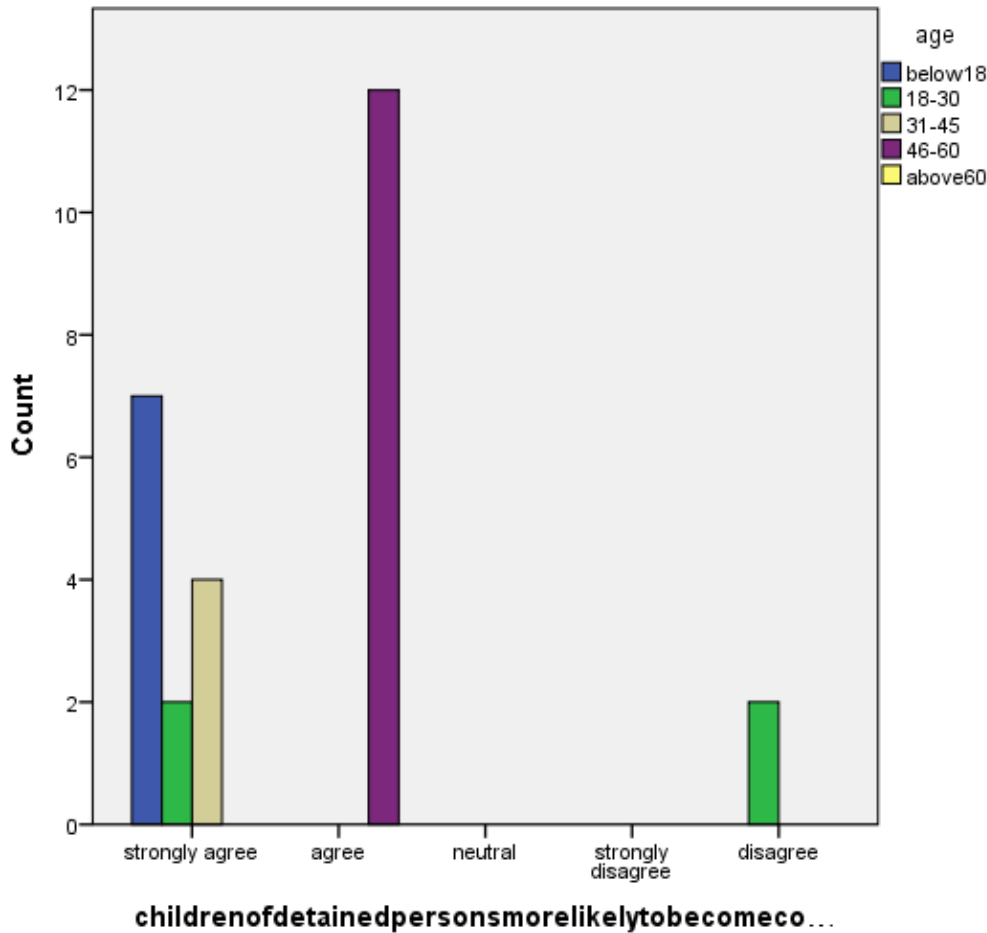
**FIGURE 3**



**Figure 3**

**Legend:** The figure 3 represents the children of detained person more likely become criminals on the basis of marital status.

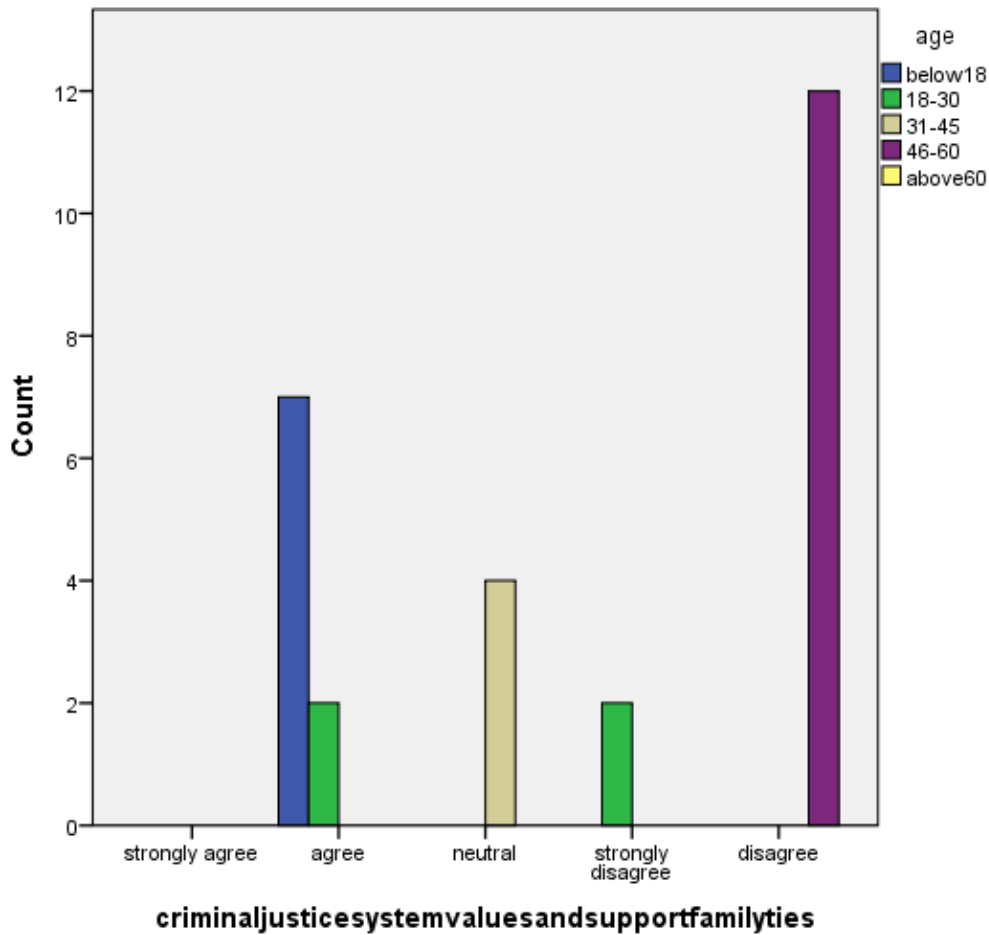
**FIGURE 4**



**Figure 4**

**Legend:** The figure 4 represents the children of detained persons more likely become criminals on the basis of age.

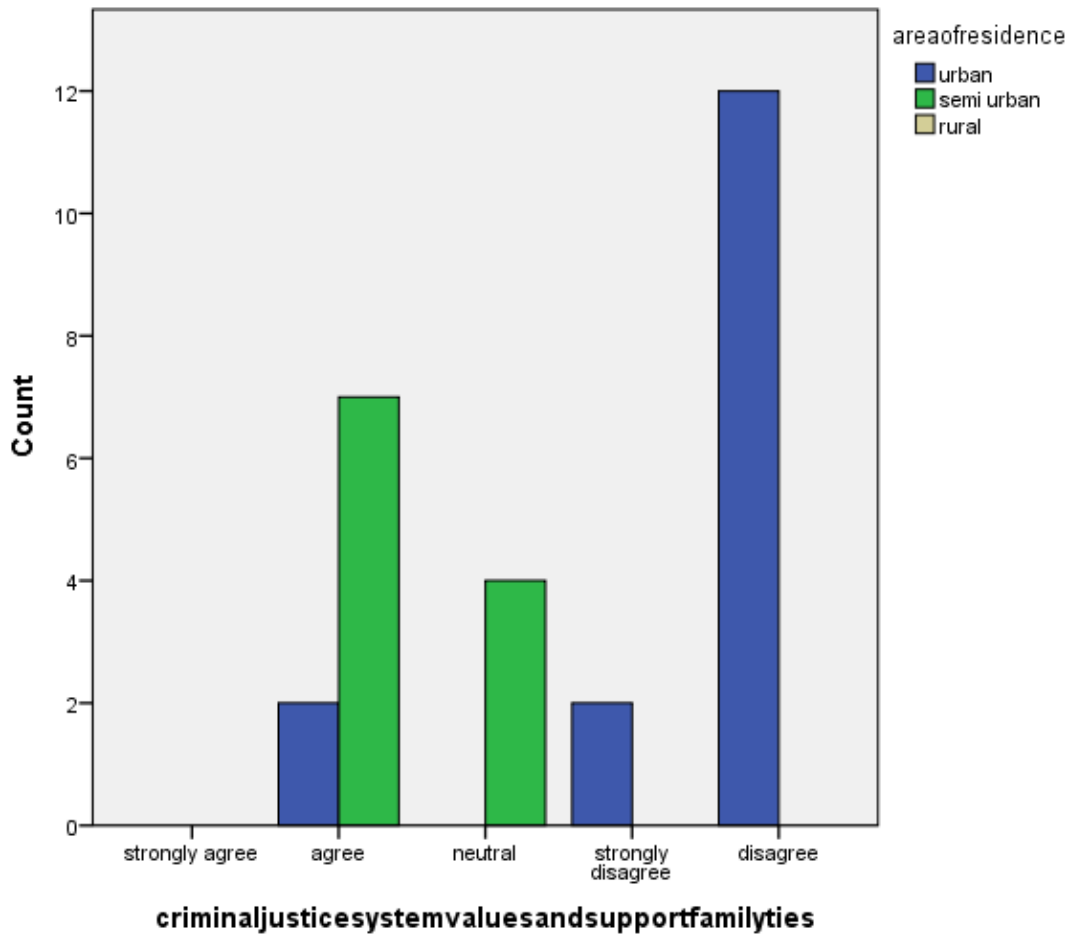
**FIGURE 5**



**Figure 5**

**Legend:** The figure 5 represents the criminal justice system values family ties on the basis of age.

**FIGURE 6**

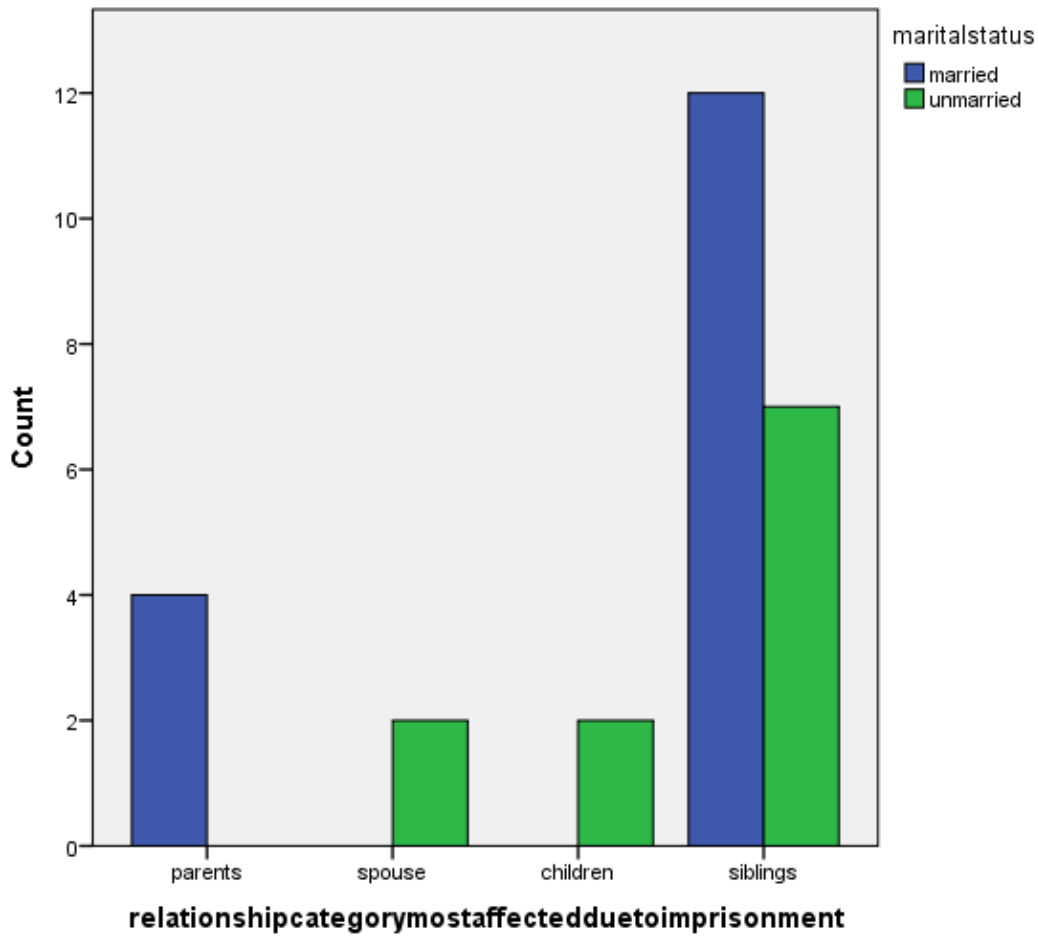


**Figure 6**

**Legend:** The figure 6 represents the criminal justice system values family ties on the basis of area of residence.



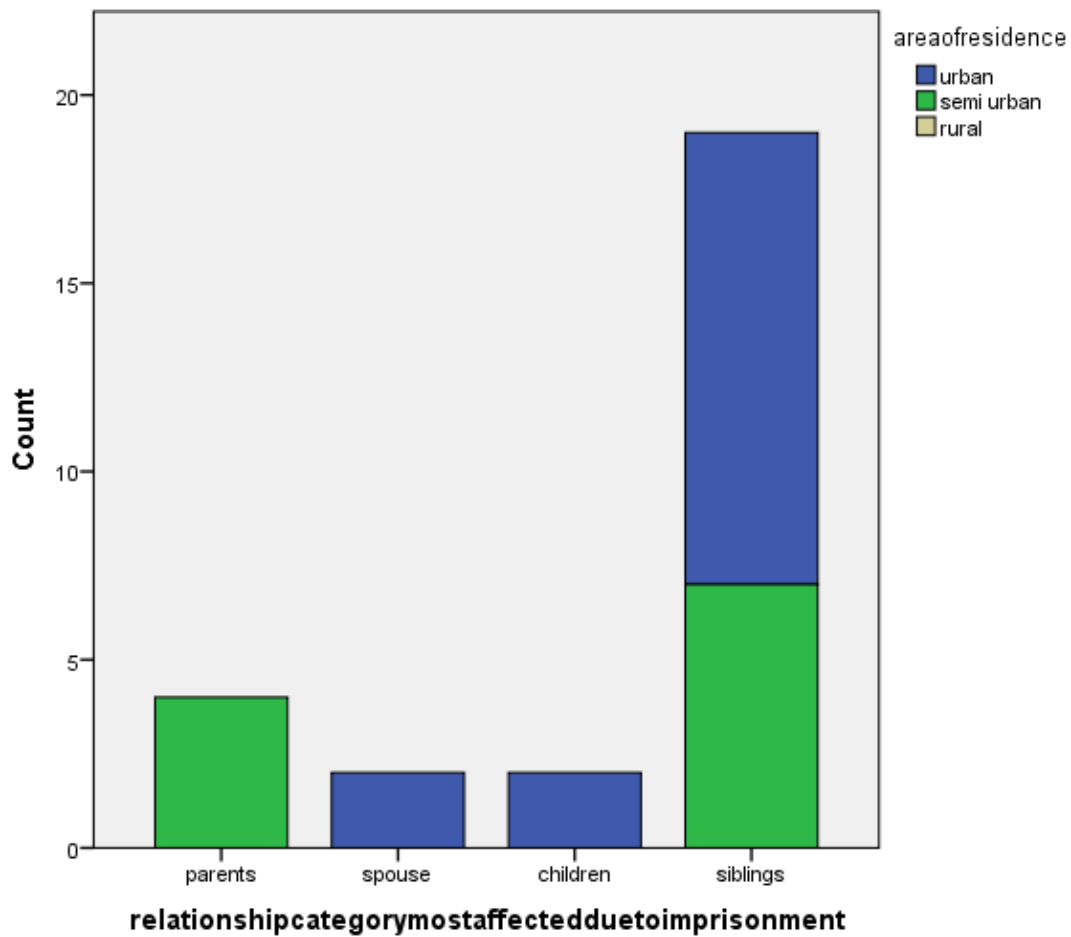
**FIGURE 7**



**Figure 7**

**Legend:** The figure 7 represents the relationship category most affected on the basis of age.

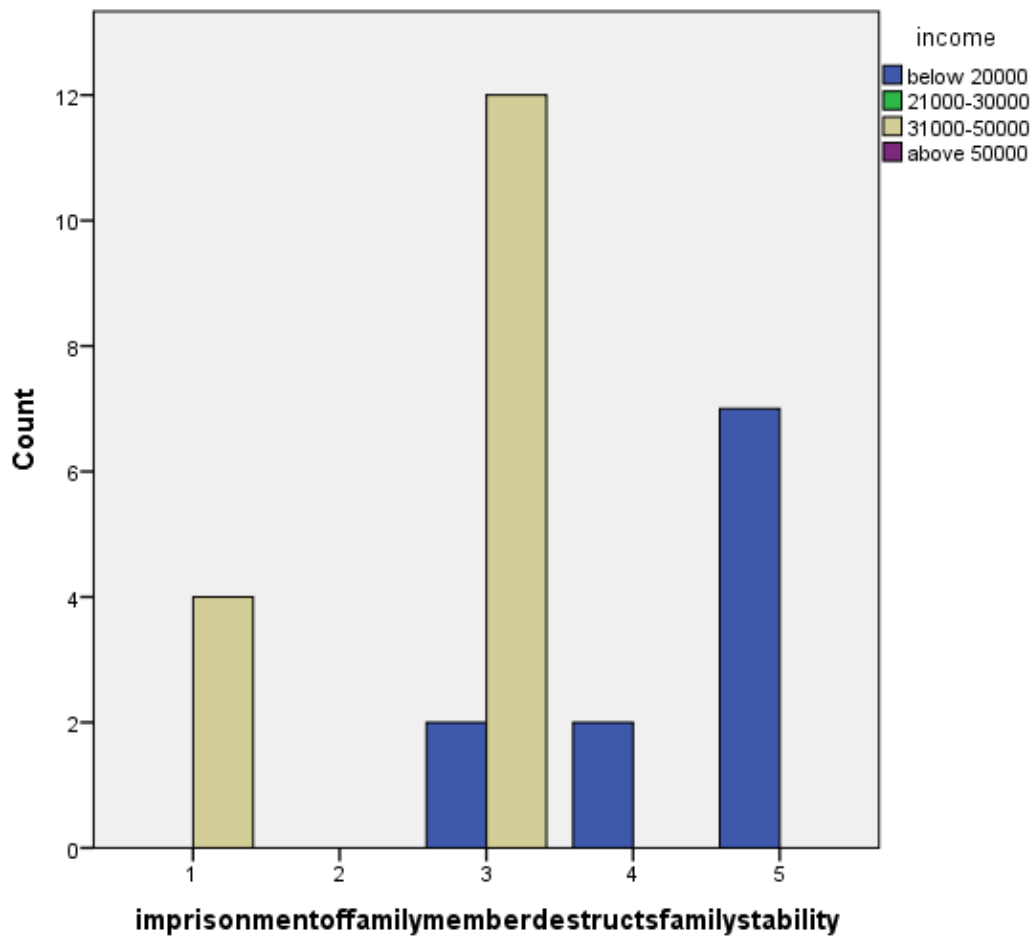
**FIGURE 8**



**Figure 8**

**Legend:** The figure 8 represents the relationship category most affected on the basis of area of residence.

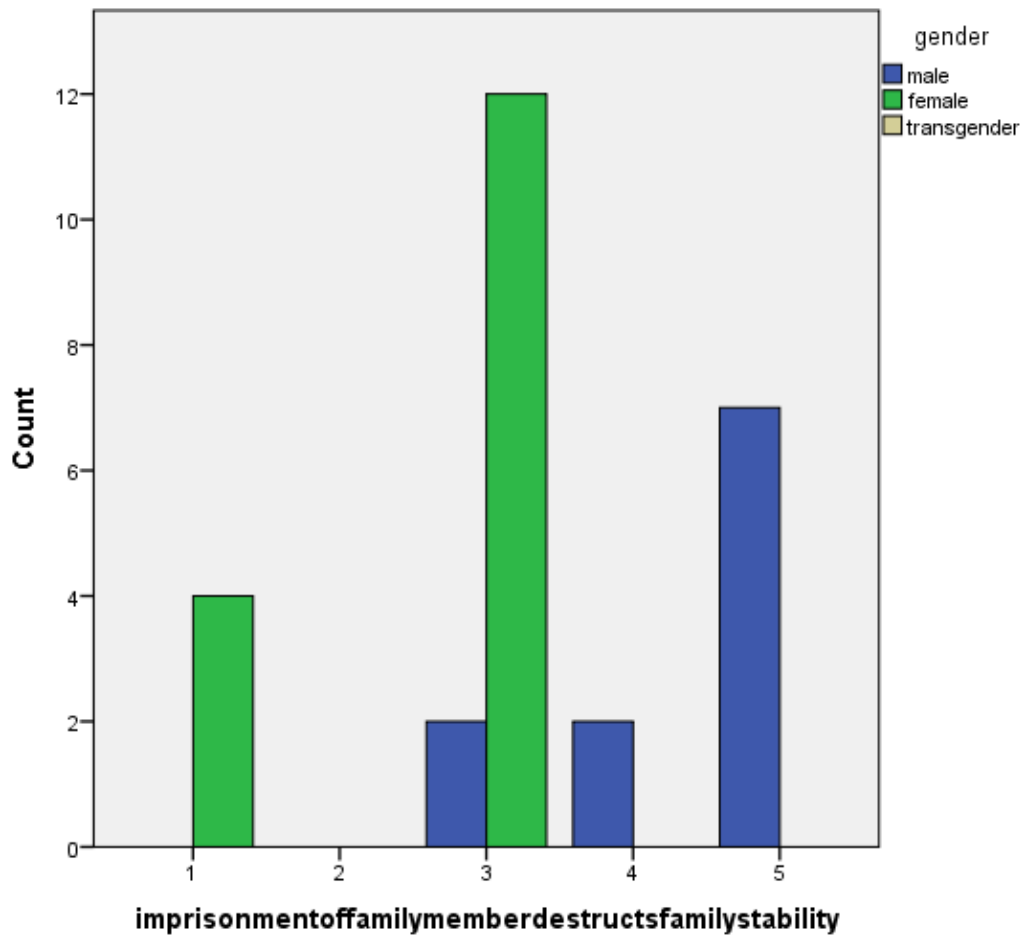
**FIGURE 9**



**Figure 9**

**Legend:** The figure 9 represents the imprisonment of family members destructs family stability on the basis of area of residence.

**FIGURE 10**



**Figure 10**

**Legend:** The figure 10 represents the imprisonment of family members destructs family stability on the basis of gender.

## RESULTS

The **figure 1** shows the problem faced by prisoners families on age distribution,age group of 18-30,age of 31-45 are the major responses stating economic problems.The **figure 2** shows problem faced by prisoners families on gender distribution and majority of male responses stating economic problems as problems faced by family of prisoners.The **figure 3** shows the children of detained person more likely become criminals based on the basis of marital status,majority of responses are unmarried stating that agreeability and strong agreeability.The **figure 4** shows the children of detained person more likely become criminals on the basis of age.Age of below 18 years,18-30 years,31-45 years have stated strong agreeability.The **figure 5** shows the criminal justice system values family ties age,below 18 and age of 18-30 stated strongly agreeable whereas age of 46-60 shows disagree responses.The **figure 6** shows the criminal justice system values family ties,major urban responses shows disagreeability,however there exists mixed responses of agreeability.The **figure 7** and The **figure 8** shows of relationship categories that are most affected by imprisonment,parents and spouse relations are affected,siblings breakage is also stated.The **figure 9** and **figure 10** deals with rating scale based question in which family stability is destructed by imprisonment is considered,where majority of male and income group of 21000-35000 stated on scale of 3 proving that family stability is destructed by imprisonment.

## DISCUSSION

The **figure 1** represents the problem faced by a family because of imprisonment on the basis of age.The figure 1 shows the problem faced by prisoners' families on age distribution,age group of 18-30,age of 31-45 are the major responses stating economic problems.The **figure 2** represents the problem faced by a family because of imprisonment on the basis of gender.The figure 2 shows problem faced by prisoners families on gender distribution and majority of male responses stating economic problems as problems faced by family of prisoners.The **figure 3** represents the children of detained person more likely become criminals on the basis of marital status.The figure 3 shows the children of detained person more likely become criminals based on the basis of marital status,majority of responses are unmarried stating that agreeability and strong agreeability.The **figure 4** shows the children of detained person more likely become criminals on the basis of age.Age of below 18 years,18-30 years,31-45 years have stated strong agreeability.The **figure 5** shows the criminal justice system values family ties age,below 18 and age of 18-30 stated strongly agreeable whereas age of 46-60 shows disagree responses.The **figure 6** represents the criminal justice system values family ties on the basis of area of residence.The **figure 7** represents the relationship category most affected on the basis of age.The figure 7 and The **figure 8** shows of relationship categories that are most affected by imprisonment,parents and spouse relations are affected,siblings breakage is also stated.The **figure 9** represents the imprisonment of family members destructs family stability on the basis of area of residence.The **figure 10** represents the imprisonment of family members destructs family stability on the basis of gender.The figure 9 and figure 10 deals with rating scale based question in which family stability is destructed by imprisonment is considered,where majority of male and income group of 21000-35000 stated on scale of 3 proving that family stability is destructed by imprisonment.

## LIMITATION

The Study discussed imprisonment and its effects on family and children. The opinions for the research is collected among the general public. The study lacks opinions of targeted people to understand the detailed aspect of the effects of family due to imprisonment. Imprisonment is act of sanctioning punishment, Punishment will have consequences beyond the limits. Affecting family and children is among the continuation of effects of the Punishment. The another limitation of the study is sample size. Sample size is 200 responses. Conclusion is drawn based upon looking into the 200 samples which may will have definite variations with actual conditions.

## SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Law enforcement and child welfare practitioners are often involved with the child before the correctional system is involved with the parent, so enhanced and streamlined communication between the various government entities could maximize the potential to provide the child whatever support is available. It is suggested that teachers, school administrators, and school social workers may benefit from training that increases their awareness, support, and sensitivity toward the challenges faced by children of incarcerated fathers. The strong links between parental incarceration and child health and behavioral problems, should lead to a rethinking of sentencing policies, particularly for nonviolent offenders. When parents or family member incarcerated the entire family's ability to develop their well being will be restricted. Financial issues, Psychological issues, Social issues all develop together and haunts a family. Children of imprisoned parent would definitely will have the sufferings of absence of parents. Unstable parenting would create mental disabilities in children. Society would always identify family and children as Prisoners Family or Prisoner Children or Prisoner spouse etc... When the offence is committed by a particular individual the whole community disrespects the dependents of the family. The innocent children are living under the vulnerable circumstances that might lead to future development of low self-esteem and problem behavior. Children are not only deprived of recreational facilities, and affection of father/ family members. Absence of stronger parenthood creates weaker child and plightful future. The Children of imprisoned parent shall allowed parenting visits with relevant and adequate time breaks. Government should educate general community in this regard to provide relevant respect and should understand the perspective of victims. Parental support shall must be provided to suffering childrens without proper parenting. Imprisoned captives are also persons and shall provided with basic human rights. The research finds that family gets much affected and family stability demolishes when there is a dependable person of family is imprisoned. The income earning capacity, social stigma of family gets down to deep. Correctional facilities and Criminal justice system should value the family ties of the prisoners.



## REFERENCES

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