

Chapter 6

1. Findings of Study

Crime is broadly divided into separate species and each with its own specific features which are expressed in Criminological Research and ways to prevent crime in a particular type and combat.

Undoubtedly separation of crime by sex makes sense since both quantitative and qualitative content of female crime has features and differences from men. With regard to the quantitative features and differences, then for centuries female criminality is always much inferior to men. Ratio of crimes committed by women to the level of crimes committed by men is one by seven. The number of women in the country more than the number of men stand out crime which reflect a pattern that has emerged under the influence of a particular characteristic is for women micro-or situation certain period. Usually among them than among the identified criminals, men of the older age. And the trend continues to date despite the fact that in general in recent years there has been rejuvenation of criminals. The educational level of women offenders have always been higher than male offenders however had never observed such a high increase in the number of criminals among those with higher education.

This only some features and differences of female criminality. In recent years experienced significant growth as a common crime as respectively and female. Despite the differences, female criminality reflects the general patterns of crime and its changes. It acts as a subsystem total crime and organically linked to it. There several theories that justify the delay of female crime male. However, the subsequent development of science has shown that the priority in the causal complex Crime belongs to those circumstances which are formed in social life. They have the

most significant impact on formation of criminal behavior of women, as, indeed, legitimate. Assume that the basis of such a distribution of social roles was a natural inequality, although it is quite controversial who were not inferior in physical strength any man. The basis division of labor into male and female served as the moral-psychological differences between the sexes. Woman is the mother and it is dominated by the creative quality of a man as hunter or fisherman has the more aggressive qualities. This does not mean that women are deprived of aggression, and men are not able to create. In practice offers women who kill their newborn children without regret and fathers who successfully educate not only their but also foster children.

Most women have dominated the qualities that hinder crimes, as well as the motivation of female behavior, as a rule, associated with the family. Protection of family welfare and psychological comfort in the family. The responsibility for the seven most also has a woman. Women's lives very compatible with criminal activity because it recognizes its responsibility for its children, Accordingly, if a woman involves in crime, it imperils his family as very high probability that it will suffer punishment in prison and nobody knows who will be to care and cultivation of her children. At the time of the crime slightly more than half of women married to. Those of them who the conviction has been punished by imprisonment, the family fell apart. Women prisoners in places of deprivation of liberty are preserved only in the family. All women married to among offenders committing the murder of her newborn baby. The murder of the child is usually a result of adverse circumstances or early sexual activity, lack of husband material difficulties, inadequate living conditions for the education of the future child. All this contributes to the fact that a

pregnant woman who seeks an abortion, and if this fails, then commit infanticide.

In connection with the crime women tend to feel guilty and worried about their continued existence. In women offenders strongly enhanced anxiety and there has been an emotional vulnerability. Violent criminals should be noted that they have high activity and excitability of compared with women have committed acquisitive crimes. Psychological studies of women prisoners showed that among them there are a significant proportion of those with neurotic violations. Distributed to them and anxious depression, future drawn to them in a gloomy light. It must be remembered that women were compared with men more suggestible. Family man is much harder to evade and escape punishment because, if the offender decides to hide change his place of residence, the presence of family complicates this desire. Family man difficult to find time for reflection and crime, as well as family worries rob a lot of time. In addition to these reasons, there are other reasons which do not give a woman a criminal. It is more attachment to the family of women than men and linked by the fact that the victims violent crimes committed by women are usually husbands, cohabitants, children, close relatives. So way natural predisposition of women defines its social role in society which in turn affects the crime rate among women. Therefore, determining the circumstances leading to crime must take into account the nature of women in society. All situations that arise in connection with the employment of women at work and at home. Such same approach holds true for the consideration of male crime. Having to as conquerors of nature, the aggressor, a man and in society plays relevant role than is justified and the preponderance of male crime female. Men are employed in more spheres of life and more social active. He has more

conditions and provoking conflict situations that involve the commission of crimes.

In Recent years have seen rapid growth curve of crime, including and women, as one of its components. This fact can be explained that changes in political and economic life of led growth social tensions, social conflicts and contradictions. Also there have been changes in the understanding of the social status of women which of course impact on female crime by quality and quantity. The consequences a changed situation in the country, as well as more specific and immediate factors influencing the growth in crime rates are rising unemployment, decline in real moves up, the growth of alcoholism among women, as well as reduced of the family growth in the number of divorces at low rates number of marriages. There are several types of crime among women in which observed a peculiar growth. These types of crimes are violent crimes committed in the family home soil, bodily crime, property crime and economic crimes and wild life crime. Women often get in the criminal path due to earn livelihood or the means to survive or maintain order of standard of living but unemployment, falling standard of living and falling interest family value lead them to path of crime. However, women criminals often generally choose these types crimes such as extortion, cheating customers, fraud, and theft and rarely involved themselves in the robbery and looting or serious crimes.

Increase in recent years the proportion of women in the overall crime related crime, while other causes, with equalization of the sexes in the legal, social and other aspects. If a woman in society is equal to men, she unwillingly adopts male type of behavior which is initially more aggressive. Hence growth violent crime in the family, as a woman and the house starts to behave tougher. A woman tries a more active and self-

serving crimes, so as those natural properties that it contains to preserve the family departs secondary. She does not want now to take full responsibility for the family itself. The share of responsibility for the family as major deterrent to criminal activity decreases which leads an increase in crime. Especially in the economic sphere of influence on gender equalization increases in the percentage of female Crime as well as women's condition appeared to commit this type of crimes. Fewer women engaged in entrepreneurial activity. They can be seen in leadership positions mainly women occupied those positions that were not suitable for economic crime. blending social roles of men and women led to that woman and man get into different situations that arise in connection with their Employment at work and at home. This could create conflicts that could end the crime. The emergence of opportunities for committing economic crimes or self-serving and violent is the same as for men and for women. Naturally not every person dare to commit a crime even if experience such an opportunity. However, if the woman previously had a set of those moral and psychological characteristics that are necessary to carry crime. It has not always been the same opportunities as men which has the same. This equalization of the women to men can be seen as one of the cause for the increase of female criminality in relation to male crime. Conclusion peculiarity of female crime due to the historically conditioned place women in the public relations, its social roles and functions, its biological and psychological characteristics. Causes of Crime women are closely connected with the contradictions of social development. Causes of crime a collection circumstances are rooted in the reality of existing social relations base and superstructure of the order, regularly generating and reproducing

crime as a social phenomenon, as well as acting as the conditions to facilitate emergence and functioning of the reasons.

Among the social cause I found that mostly family condition, relationship with family and support of family leads to female in involving criminality. The researcher believes that the families who are nuclear and not living with their parents are easily involved with the crime. Most of the sample is nuclear family. The antecedent histories of inmates are nil even though by interview it is found that the one of the family member in their family is involved in offences. It may be a tiny offence or may be a serious offence. So cultural environment is also making familiar atmosphere in the family that inmates lead to crime. They support by one way or another way to women to commits crime or makes their mind to criminality.

Women in this country have been socially and economically handicapped. They have been deprived of equal participation in the socio-economic activities of the nation. The Constitution of India has taken a long leap in the direction of eradicating the lingering effects of such adverse forces so far as women are concerned. It recognizes women as a class by itself and permits enactment of laws and reservations favoring them. Several articles in our Constitution make express provision for affirmative action in favour of women. It prohibits all types of discrimination against women and lays a carpet for securing equal opportunity to women in all walks of life, including education, employment and participation. Article 51 of the Constitution obligates the State to honour international law and treaty obligations. Our natural obligation to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women has been elevated to the status of fundamental duty by Article 51-A.

1.1 Personal profile

1. Age group describes the need of family at their older age. Concentration of female offenders is in the age group 51-60 years 33% shows that after 50 age, she becomes more committed to crime and disturb the family.
2. Most of the female offenders were found to be illiterate. 72% of the female were illiterate and have no concern with the education whereas 87% of women were married women. Maximum number of women inmates are not educated and involved into crime.
3. So far concern with the religion of inmates, Researcher comes to know that 71% inmates profess Hindu religion and 24% profess Muslim religion whereas others follow different religion. This factor is dependent on sample size of research. The researcher randomly selected sample so it could possible into variation in this profile.
4. Most of the female criminals nearly 64% have been found convicted under the charge of murder and 11% for Narcotic Drug offences by the court.
5. Majority of the female prison inmate were found imprisoned for life. 59% of the sample is in the prison for Life Imprisonment. 10% is up to 12 years and 12% is up to 5 years imprisonment.
6. The sample belongs to central Gujarat is higher compare to other areas. 45% is from central Gujarat and 27% is from Saurashtra whereas remaining are different parts of Gujarat.
7. A total of 67 per cent of the female offenders admitted that they committed the crime jointly. And remaining accepted that they committed crime by her own without help of anyone.

1.2. Family Background

1. Exactly 29 per cent of the female offenders were found belonging to joint family and rest of 71 percent to nuclear families. Size of the families found to be medium in a majority of cases.
2. In most of the families of female offenders decisions are taken by jointly. 43% inmates have good relation with husband that they can take joint decision in the house. 33 percent sample told that they are only follower of their husband. They bound to accept the decision of their husband and cannot cross them. Its means they are not free to express their will in the house.
3. Out of total sample size, none of has criminal past and engaged in any criminal activity before this conviction. This is their first conviction. This means they are not habitual to commit crime and committed crime by one or another reasons.
4. Female criminals have uncongenial interpersonal relations who live jointly in the family. They are not free with every member of the family and have stress in their relation.

1.3 Personality Analysis

1. Most of the female offenders were found extraordinarily extrovert mostly in life imprisonment.
2. Most of the female offenders were found to be very complex personalities and suspicious in nature. While discussing with inmates, Researcher comes to know by observing their behavior that they are not disclosing all the material facts. They just share what they want to share and conceal some issues.
3. Merely 1 per cent of the female offenders reported having pre-marital love affairs. Sexual experience in most of the cases was found to be harmonious. Only one inmate accepted that she was

having relation outside. She is not satisfied with her husband may be by physically or by mentally. Sometimes mental dissatisfaction also leads a person to commit extra marital relation.

1.4 Etiology of Women Crime

The Researcher comes to know by face to face interview with inmates. The inmates are pleading their innocence and saying that they did nothing. Only they have been convicted by the court. They are worried about their family and did not want to spend their whole life in the prison. They want to go to their family and children. It is not the revolt against the system but they are the victim of the circumstances.

Crime by the women against the women seems to be a wave but crime by the women against the male does prove any wave like thing.

When asked about the most important factor to lead them to crime, 20 per cents reported livelihood is the cause for commission of crime and subsequent factor is low income of family which is 19%. So it is seen that while clubbing both factor, it comes near to 39 per cents related with the survival issue. Vengeance is also one of the factors for leading towards the crime. 15 per cents of total sample wanted to take revenge

Maximum number of sample believes that social structure is responsible for the crime. 53% of sample strongly feels that the social structure is mainly liable for crime in society. It must be changes as per time and more freedom should be given in the family so they can live happy life. Only 6 per cents said that legal structure is responsible for commission of crime.

A total of 90 per cents of the female offenders committed the crime without proper pre planning. They committed accidentally and without making any planning. It is circumstances which compel them to commit crime.

When asking to the sample that which one is immediate provocative factor for crime, there are two different answers from sample which are near to each other in percentage. 21 per cents said quarrel is the main factors for immediate provocation whereas 19 per cents said starvation is factor. The 17 per cents believe that injustice is a crucial factor for commission of crime. Person didn't get justice from the system and system did not help them then they take the law in their hand.

While directly asking the cause for crime to inmates by researcher, the 24 per cents said that they commit offence by accidentally and have no will or intention to commit crime. They only become the victim of situation which was not in their hands. The 20 per cents said that financial crisis is important factor for crime. When we are not able to satisfy our basic needs then only way is to satisfy our needs by any ways. They said that necessity sees no laws and do any act forbidden by law. So accidental or circumstantial factors play vital role for commission of crime.

1.5 Attitudes and Behaviors pattern

Inmates were reported unfavourable responses towards the crime, court, law, Jail, and Investigation Agency. This does mean that they do not like criminal activity and commission of offences is not their. If it is so, then they must be favourable for crime and like criminal activities. They also not satisfied with present system of law and administration of Justice and that is why they are not accepting court, law, jail and investigating Agency.

Maximum number of inmates passes their times by gossips. Some of them are interested in reading of books.

1. Behavior with the husband was balanced between two extremes by the facts as 83 per cent reported the excellent while another same number reported it bad.

2. Behavior of in laws was admitted that 89% have favorable response and remain were not have good relation with in-laws.
3. Behavior of children also showed an extreme tilt for 35.2 per cent it was excellent, 30.8 per cents formal 20.8 per cent bad and rest 13.2 per cents good.
4. 97 per cent of the female offenders reported the behavior of their parents excellent while 3 per cent reported to be unfavourable behavior with their parents.
5. 90 per cents of samples have affection and feeling for their children. They have attachment with their children.
6. About 11 per cent of the offenders reported unsatisfactory sex experience. They are not satisfied with their husbands but have no extra marital relation with others.
7. Female offenders are generally found to be religious ladies doing prayers and observing fasts very frequently.
8. 23 per cents have favorable response for jail authority. 52 per cents are not having harmonious relation with jail authority. They feel that they had been in the jail because of jail authority. They curtailed their freedom and were not allowed them to go outside. Whereas 24 per cents said nothing. They neither favorable nor unfavorable with jail authority. They accepted jail authority.
9. Numbers of the inmates said that they were not allowed to spend money in their homes. Even they can't keep money with them. Whenever they need, they have to tell their husband for money. They were dependent on their husband. They also not allowed spending money without knowledge of their husband.

10.98 per cent has been found to be satisfied with the social structure.

They said that present social structure needs change but present structure is not as bad as it is being called.

2. Recommendation

The study of 94 female inmates in the prison has shared their views and frustration with the Researcher. It was literally that they wanted to free from prison. It was literally like bagging for freedom. They said that they do not want to live in the prison any more. It was frustration among them to spend each and every moment. A social officer was visiting prison as per rule and try to make them familiar with the environment of the prison. Researcher found that new coming inmates need special treatment because they could not adjust themselves in the environment. The prison staff and other help them to be comfortable with the environment because there is no way except to accept the situation for new inmates.

Women have never been as prominent as their male counterparts in criminology, so much so, they can be said to have been ignored for many centuries and it was not until the turn of the 20th century that women who committed crimes were really included in criminological discourse.

There are various types of crime for female crime, which include violent crime, drug crime crimes against property, arranging for or forcing or sheltering women to engage in prostitution and the crime of human trafficking. The crimes against property include various types of offences relating to property such as theft, fraud, and job occupation. The violent crimes include murder, intentional injury, robbery, and kidnapping. Among them, the crimes against property, the violent crimes and the sex crimes account for a large proportion. The crimes against property account for 45% to 50% of the total female crime; the violent crimes

account for about 20%; and the sex crimes and other crimes account for about 25% to 30%.^[2] With a wide range of women's participation in social activities, the crimes by taking advantage of duty are also increasing.

Female and male has been changing with the females becoming the major or joint breadwinner. Now the females are experiencing the same pressures and strain as the male are. This increased strain causes increased female criminality. Women are moving out of traditional homebound social roles and their opportunities of access to outside activities. With the change in the role she perfume at home, now she becoming more aggressive and competitive. Women are taking the role men and they have started to fight the battles which men had always fought. This social reality causes increased female criminality. Women have been coming out of their home confines so they have now more access to outside world, thereby they have now more opportunities to commit crime.

Biological structure of both men and women are different. Different brain and difference in hormonal between both cause the genetic passivity of females. If a female is injected with androgens in early life, she will be exhibiting male characteristics including enhanced aggressive behaviour and an early castrated male will become more passive like females. It is really very difficult to ascertain which, social or biological, factors play greater role in shaping different behaviour of female and male

Female offenses were most strongly influenced by father's absence and low education, number of neurological abnormalities, and the status of coming from a foster home. Thus, father's low education level had a significant effect on both male and female adult crime.

2.1. For Adultery

The offence of the Adultery shall be made punishable to both as men and women who commit adultery. Women cannot escape from the liability under the Adultery. There are so many instances in the society in which women being married induces the male to make sexual relation with her to satisfy her lust or other objects. The psychological aspect of men is very weak in this situation and fall down with the female and commit offence of adultery. In such a situation, male is totally innocent person and shall not be punished because he is abated to commit crime.

2.2. Public Participation

Public participation is an inseparable ingredient of the process that defines behaviour as crime and strives to tackle it. Whereas the critical attitude of the public that abhors crime and cries for the offender to be so punished as to become a deterrent for the others, is clearly discernible, the positive role of the public in preventing conditions which precipitate crime and in facilitating the offender to mend his behaviour and to reintegrate into society has yet to be fully recognized. The public opinion towards crime manifests in an ambivalent manner demanding for a stringent action against those who offend, on the other hand, pleading for the powers of those who administer punishment to be restrained and curbed. It is therefore logical that civil society is encouraged to take a balanced view and to guide the public in subscribing to a system that protects society against crime without impinging on the human rights of all those involved whether as offenders or victims. For this purpose, civil society must be closely associated with the planning and execution of crime prevention and criminal justice strategies so that it sets a direction for a momentum to public participation in this field at the individual, group and community levels. Civil society has to serve as the primary

tool for the desired transparency and accountability in the functioning of various penal institutions established by the State to control crime.

2.3. Role of NGOs and VOs

In the prevention of crime, voluntary organizations that spring from within society have a definite advantage over official agencies in making a dent on the problems that culminate into crime. A variety of situation, problem and individual oriented approaches to crime prevention can be devised and implemented through the self-help endeavours and collective initiatives of the people themselves. A situation oriented strategy would be based on an optimum use of all such voluntary agencies as are engaged in protecting the vulnerable like children, women and other economically weaker or socially disadvantaged sections in society against any form of abuse or exploitation which is likely to induce asocial reaction. A problem oriented strategy would bring within its ambit all such activities and programmes as are initiated through voluntary action to tackle social problems which have a nexus with crime. An individual oriented strategy would obviously require working with those who under situational compulsions have fallen to a socially deviant behaviour and still have a chance to redeem. In all these areas, voluntary organizations have to function in conjunction with female families, communities and other social institutions which have a bearing on the process of resocialization. Apart from a direct intervention in situations and problems responsible for crime, voluntary organizations can be greatly instrumental in moulding public opinion and in mobilizing social support for an effective implementation of social legislation enacted to eradicate social evils such as dowry, child marriage, ‘Sati’, beggary, prostitution, etc. and strengthen the position of women in society. Most of these laws contain specific provisions for public participation in different forms.

Experience has abundantly shown that despite severe penalties prescribed in the law against the perpetrators, such social evils continue mainly because of the lack of public awareness about their ill effects and the absence of an enabling social environment for the measures to succeed. It is distressing to note that while a large number of voluntary organizations in social welfare are being financially supported by the government very few are really coming forth to work for the mainstreaming of social deviants and spread awareness among women towards empowerment.

The need for public participation in the treatment and rehabilitation of offenders is equally well established. The future of various non-custodial measures is tied with not only the offender's responsiveness to community correction but also the extent to which the public is prepared to extend its helping hand in the correctional process and to accept the offender within its fold. Besides adopting a positive attitude towards the rationale and efficacy of community-based treatment, the public can substantially contribute to the reformatory process by providing social and material inputs. In the sphere of institutional treatment, the public can play a significant role. (i) By supplementing correctional programmes in custodial institutions and (ii) by serving as a bridge for the women offender's transition from custody to free society and remove the factors which take them to free society to prison.

2.4. Socio-economic system

The social defence approach is based on the premise that the criminal justice system by itself cannot undo such aberration of the wider socio-economic system as are associated with crime. the reduction in crime particularly in women criminality is a more realistic goal that can be achieved only by extending crime prevention and control measures

beyond the criminal justice system and by building these into a broader social action to curb conditions which produce crime. Such a perspective requires focusing on two major areas: (i) prevention of crime by protecting women within the framework of social justice and, (ii) special treatment to the women offenders is given in a just, fair and equitable manner with due regard to their human rights. While the prevention of crime would necessitate forging of constructive linkages between the formal system and various sectors of socio-economic development, the treatment of offenders would inevitably entail a progressive refinement of the criminal justice processes. With newly emerging forms and trends of criminality among women, some of which are much more volitional and disruptive in nature, a holistic strategy has to be worked out jointly by various criminal justice, social welfare and development agencies. Such a concept of social defence warrants not only a thorough reorganization of the traditionally operative crime control mechanisms but also innovation of and experimentation with new approaches in coping more effectively with the changing crime scenario.

2.5 Government Role

The government shall make necessary amendment in the legal provisions which are not adequate to protect the interest of women. Sometimes the legal provisions are being misused by the women but it does not mean that such protection is to be removed from the society. The necessary protection to be given in cases of misuse of provisions by women and such women shall be rigorously punished. So no one think to use it as sword. Many committees and law commission from time to time suggesting to government that it is now time to make amendment in the present provisions. Such as Malimath Committee suggested a radical

change in the law on adultery. Women are sometime abettor even though she has not been penalized and freed from her liability.

Economical issues

The economical issue also depresses women because she has to run and lively hood is mains problem for her. She has to satisfy basic needs of their children and for that she shall be financially sound and can fulfill basic need of her children. There are several ways to improve women's economic conditions. It is imperative to provide women with education and help them to develop skill-enhancing opportunities that will make them capable in the employment sector. To increase women's chances of landing a job that will result in jobs in the hands of women. In addition, employment counselors should work closely with women in villages or slums areas or such places where such types of help is necessary. While education and job placement are a start, it is not enough to help women who are returning to economically distressed communities. women were more likely to have committed crimes because of their poor economic conditions. Thus, it is critical for community-based organizations to partner with economic development agencies and business organizations in order to provide more employment initiatives that will lead to economic advancement within the neighborhood where women reside. Further, Community-based transitional programs must be developed. Women expressed the significant value of having access to external resources and support services which met their specific needs. These transitional programs should assist returning females with temporary housing, job placement assistance, childcare, health care, public transportation, referrals for treatment, and case management. Educating and training women coupled with bringing resources to their communities

can help improve women's economic conditions and increasing their likelihood of successful reentry.

Researcher suggesting some suggestion to be implemented to curb crime among women and provide protection in society and in criminal justice system.

2.6. Preventive Measure

Measures should be taken to launch a campaign at grassroots level to provide sex education to both the parents and to create values that sex is a biological need which needs to be fulfilled. The concept of imposed socialized sex should be replaced by physical urge of promiscuity.

1. A constructive social action movement should be started by educators, researchers, social workers and all men of prudent conscience involving the common men to change social value and cultural ethos which are responsible for the increases in crime by the women against the women.
2. Pre-marital and post marital counseling centres should be started in rural and urban slum areas so as to prepare the partners to lead healthy conjugal life.
3. Short term 'family life education' programmers should be organized involving young and aged women so as to give them orientation to have a proper them to become a lovable wife and daughter in law and loving and understandable mother in law.
4. Husband should understand the physical and emotional urge of wife and should give more time and show more concern to the wife's physical, emotional and material needs.

2.7. Corrective and Supportive

Situational factors leading to crime must be given primacy over the legal technicalities and for this judges and magistrates should be thoroughly sensitized and given orientation for a more sensitive and humane handling of judicial and legal procedure affecting women.

1. There should be compulsory legal audit of each and every verdict or case as to ensure fool proof justice owing to the oft repeated charges of corruption on lower judiciary.
2. There should be special courts for women in which women judge should be appointed to ensure better understanding of the situation which lead women to crime.
3. Bar council of India needs to amend code of conduct for advocates and make it more humane and add pacific commitments and modalities which can in turn reduce the gap between the law and the women. The Advocates needs to be humanized and practice of law would be taken as humble profession rather than a commercial enterprise.
4. Government should ensure free legal aid to women in distress in its true spirit. The free legal aid and assistance help women to outcome from distress.
5. The police reforms should be made and training to be given to all the officers of police from bottom to top. They have been taught humanistic approach with the women prisoners and should be properly sensitized over the sensitive issues relaxed to women.
6. Spiritual knowledge make man free from frustration. Spiritual therapy have been given to women prisoner in the jail so after

release from jail, they can be surely rehabilitate in the society and not to be part of colleague again.

7. It was found during the study that trial sometimes delayed and sometimes the women even have to be in the jail for a duration which is more than what their offence actually requires. In such cases judiciary must give proper compensation. No accused should be release before the court has finally convicted him or her. it is duty of the apex court must see and liberate the existing system by ruling under various article of Constitution of India.
8. Long term prisoners should be provided more opportunitists for parole. It is found that female prisoner has reformed herself in the jail and no purpose is served by keeping them in jail for long run. So the provision for parole shall be liberalized and give benefit to the women prisoners.
9. Efforts should be made to generate and create humanitarian conditions for female offenders in the prisons. It was found that in the absence of recreational and cultural activities women lead a monotonous life in the prison which is always detrimental to their physical, emotional and psychological health.

2.8 Rehabilitative Action

1. It is strongly suggested that there should be a provision of liberal wages for the work female offenders do in the jail No matter if jail authorities retained some amount of that money to meet their stay requirements but remaining almost two third of the wages must be deposited in the bank so that it may build up a sizeable amount for female offenders to ensure her proper rehabilitation after her discharges.

2. During the course of the study, it was found that no attempt has been made to provided any effective vocational training to the female offenders during the course of their internment in the jail nor there is any provision of after care or follow up. In the absence of theses, female offenders after they are discharges often find themselves in dole drums . The prison stigma stands as an obstacle in their social and vocational adjustment. In the pursuit of their adjustment they are sometimes badly exploited. Therefore, it is strongly suggested that in order to protect these offenders from further exploitation the provisions for effective vocational training must be incorporated in prisons.
3. Rehabilitation officers must be appointed in the prisons to help the prisoners to plan their post release rehabilitation in the society. They must be entrusted task of mobilizing social organizations and government help for their proper rehabilitation in the society rising above the prison stigma. He must also undertake suitable follow ups and after care services till she is properly adjusted back in the given social setting.
4. Prison counselors must be appointed in the female prison to help the female prisoners to adjust in the changed environment, cope with the harsh realities of life, reinforce their collapsed morale, and to make their stay in the jail more fruitful and rewarding. Prison counselors may coordinate with after care and rehabilitation officer in her post release adjustment.

2.9. Social and Legal Education to women

The study has shown that women are unaware of their legal rights and are handicapped by their subordinate status socially, economically and even

before the law. Another observation is that women's inferior status is produced and reinforced through adverse social practices and ignorance of the law by its intended beneficiaries. It is being proposed that legal education is essential to promulgate popular support for progressive changes in the law.

1. Broad-based legal rights education targeting rural masses, particularly women.
2. Mass civic education on such issues as gender, cultural beliefs, marriage and family and so on by using popular theatre and drama or skit.
3. Legal literacy programmes incorporated into curricular for functional literacy or adult literacy programmes.
4. Mass legal literacy programmes using the mass media, radio and popular theatre.
5. They have been given proper guidance regarding policies of government which can enhance their status.
6. Women shall be educated with the bad effect of crime on her as well as her children and family. The awareness among women can reduce crime among women.

2.10. Legal aid

Lack of legal representation and inability to access legal services is a major challenge to a female. This factor is further compounded by women's lack of economic muscle on one hand and the shortage of resources in the Legal Aid Department on the other.

Increased use of volunteers, paralegals and law students to provide basic legal services to women and the poor.

Introduction of mobile legal aid clinics based on the model of the paralegal system but supported by a qualified lawyer.

Setting up a network of lawyers from the private sector to offer pro- bono legal aid services to women.

2.11 Training

The justice delivery system is substantially complex for women offenders. The critical areas being court processes and procedures, male dominance at different levels of justice delivery and, above all, obstacles entrenched in the interpretation and application of the law by different stakeholders from the police to the judiciary. It may be said that the problem is not just in the letter of the law but also with those who administer it.

1. Continuous gender sensitization and analysis training for all stakeholders involved in the administration of justice;
2. Incorporation of the subject of gender and the law, and gender and sexuality in the curriculum of law students at the university;
3. Training of prison wardresses and policewomen on how to handle female offenders;
4. Provision of training in psycho-social counseling for select prison and police officers;
5. Formal educational programmes and practical skills training for female inmates

2.12. Structural changes

The study has revealed that there are several weak areas in the operations of the criminal justice delivery structure.

1. Concept of open prison is somewhat affirmative for rehabilitation of women prisoner in society.

2. Extension of community service beyond one year for women should be effected. Another alternative is building of a separate prison for women with special facilities to meet the needs of women.
3. Adequate provision of appropriate food, accommodation and sanitary facilities to women based on their specific conditions in prison. In the prison, she should be given facilities and attention should be paid to those that are sick, pregnant and lactating female prisoners.
4. Improvement of remand and holding centres. This should include issues of cell capacity and facilities like toilets and bathrooms, food and provision of bedding;
5. Government should establish reformatory activities and a relevant system for dealing with female juvenile offenders.
6. Introduce resettlement projects for female ex-prisoners to help them re-integrate into the community and develop viable income-generating activities.
7. Non-governmental organizations should be given more formal recognition as potential government allies in the accessibility of justice.

2.13 Improving justice delivery

1. Legal representation should be made available to women to ensure fair trials as the system seems to intimidate them and women generally cannot afford to hire lawyers.
2. Government should recruit more legal aid advocates and provide them with conducive conditions of work so as to retain them in the system.

3. The training of those in charge of dispensing justice should be intensified so that they are sensitive to the needs of female offenders.
4. Application and interpretation of the law should consider issues of equality between men and women.
5. Women lighter should be given lighter sentences depending on the circumstances of the crime.
6. Suspended sentences, fines or community service should be considered and courts in their own right should consider not sending women to prisons for minimal offences.
7. There should be careful screening of women before they go to court. Women like juveniles are vulnerable, therefore they should be treated as vulnerable.
8. Women's cases need to be looked at carefully by judges because most of their crimes are committed in the heat of passion. Investigations involving women should include thorough background information about the person and the case.
9. Some cases are minimal therefore they should be dealt with at village level to avoid women being imprisoned.

2.14 Legal reform

1. There is need to push for review in the interpretation and application of current constitutional and international human rights provisions favouring women, to effect equitable and consistent application of the law.
2. Review of existing laws that do not favour women. The Law Commission initiative to review all gender related laws should be recommended. This should also consider the issues raised in this study pertaining to women offenders.

3. Introduction of new legislation to improve the status of women before the law. A key area is the review of abortion laws to make abortion legal and accessible to women.
4. Domestication of international Instruments, such as CEDAW and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, into national law.
5. Review the efficacy of trial by jury in murder cases to avoid incompetence and mismanagement of justice.

These problems can be traced to the inferior position of women before and after commission of a crime and the legal obstacles that affect them more adversely than men. There are a number of pertinent issues that have to be addressed if women are to achieve both de facto and de jure equality with men.

'It is men, men only men, from the first to the last that we have to do with! To please a man, I did wrong at first, and then I was flung about from man to man. Men, police lay hands on us. By men we are examined, handled, doctored and messed about with. We are had up before magistrates who are men and we never get out of the hands of men'

(*Shield, 9 May 1870, quoted in Edwards, 1984: 1*)

Conclusion

Women who involve themselves in criminal behavior is not uncommon compared to their male counterparts. It is an issue that exists and must not be overlooked even though it may be suggested that women are perceived to be civil and caring. Any individual, including women have the capabilities of performing some type deviant behavior that may lead a life of crime. Women have endured the harsh reality to compete and survive in a society that women were expected to preserve the status of good mother and wife. But in all reality, women are not all the same and are

compelled like everyone else to commit crimes due to forces that may include drug abuse, victimization, criminal opportunities, and self-gratification of terrorist acts. The majority of crimes committed by females are not violent in fact, the percentage of women incarcerated for violent offenses been steadily declining over the past two decades. While the percentage of crimes committed by women has always been significantly smaller than those of men, it is important to note the major increase in the number of women arrested for criminal activity (specifically non-violent) over the past few decades there are generally two observations that are associated with female criminality. As stated previously, the first and most widely known is that women have consistently maintained a lower rate of officially recorded crimes than males. In every category except prostitution, men commit crimes at much higher rates. The second is that this low rate of female criminality has not been adequately studied. Throughout most of our nation's history, mainstream criminology research and literature has virtually ignored the female criminal, and placed a far greater emphasis on the male offender. Both male and female offenders mainly commit minor property and substance abuse crimes and there are far more of these types of offenses than more serious crimes like robbery and murder. The surprising fact is that the increase has not been in traditional female crimes such as child abuse and prostitution, but rather in crimes like theft, fraud, embezzlement and forgery (Simon and Baxter). Criminologists have universally recognized the low level of female crime rates in relation to male and there have been many proposed hypotheses regarding what accounts for this disparity. It is commonly known that the majority of men are perceived as physically stronger than women, and therefore more capable of committing violent crimes however, societal norms, and the

emotional strength and development must also be considered in the explanation of the gender gap that exists in criminology. Gender norms upheld and dictated by the general society seem to have a significant impact on the lower crime rates of women male figures in their lives. Derivative identity constrains deviance on the part of women involved with conventional males but encourages the criminal involvements of those who become accomplices of husbands or boyfriends. Qualities that are esteemed in the world of criminality basically contradict the most common female stereotypes such as weakness, submission, domestication and nurturance. For the most part, crime is much more stigmatizing for women than for men and it generally poses greater limits on the life chances of women. Females also have certain societal expectations regarding their physical appearance and sexuality, and these expectations play a role in the deviant roles that women have available to them. In addition, a female s fear of falling victim to crimes such as sexual assault diverts her from crime-likely locations like bars and nighttime streets. In addition, women s life are profoundly influenced by the threat of physical violence, particularly domestic abuse and rape, in ways that men s are not so women are much more likely than men to modify their behavior because they fear victimization.

Social Control Theory

Most of the empirical investigations of the past that assessed self-control theory failed to separate the analysis by gender. However, more recent studies have been conducted in the attempt to prove that social control is another factor that can account for the gender gap in criminology. One particular study outlined in the Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency determined that there exists qualified support for the generality of self-control s effects across males and females. In A General Theory of Crime, crime requires not only the combination of low-self-control and

opportunity, but that crime is easy to become involved in and therefore the opportunities for crime are ever-present. Given the greater number of constraints placed on females, their involvement in criminal activity probably depends more on females who have low self-control are able to gain access to illegal and illegitimate opportunities. Female misbehavior is more stringently monitored and corrected through negative stereotypes and sanctions. The greater likelihood of sexual deviance and infidelity among males can be largely attributed to differences in male and female sexuality and reproduction, particularly when combined with society's views on sexual taboos and titillations. Women have increased opportunities for financial gain through sexual crimes such as prostitution or other illicit sexual activities. The possibilities that women have within this arena decrease their desire to engage in crimes typically committed by males. While prostitution is generally considered a female crime, it is still a criminal enterprise that is dominated and controlled by males. Pimps and businessmen who employ female prostitutes almost always have control over the prostitutes working conditions. Gender norms, social control and other factors all discourage and inhibit women's access to criminal opportunities and careers. For example, women are less likely to be employed in truck driving, carpentry and other fields that provide opportunities for illegitimate activities like drug dealing and theft. The stereotypical jobs that women are employed in generally offer them the opportunity to make commissions off sales this makes them much more susceptible to employer surveillance and being caught committing petty crimes like fraud or embezzlement. The considerable differences in crimes largely stems from differences in the motivations and risk-taking styles of men and women. Women take greater risks to sustain valued

relationships, whereas males take greater risks for reasons of status or competitive advantage.

The distribution of arrest patterns has shifted a fair amount for both men and women but these changes are generally similar. Compared to 1960, there has been a shift toward arrests for minor violence and substance abuse offenses. For example, the percentage of total arrests accounted for by simple assault increased from 4% in 1960 to about 10% in 2004 for both women and men. The proportion of arrests for liquor laws, and drug abuse increased from about 7 or 8% to 23% for women and 29% for men. The offense profiles of women have shifted toward heavier involvement in minor property offenses. The offense profiles of both men and women have shifted away from public order offenses—public drunkenness, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, suspicion, and gambling—a change largely related to shifting enforcement priorities. Arrest trends and shifts in offender profiles have generally been similar for men and women, but some notable gender differences exist.

The female percentage of arrests has tended to rise over the past two to three decades most notably in the property crime categories for simple assault, and for substance abuse offenses. However, the bulk of that rise is due to the sharp increase in the numbers of women arrested for minor property crimes like larceny, fraud, and forgery. The alcohol-related offenses of DUI and liquor law violations narrowed the gender gap as well female representation in DUI increased. Perhaps the most notable trend in recent years has been the narrowing gender gap for assault crimes, with the female. Incremental increases began in the 1980s and heightened through the 1990s. In light of apparent increased female involvement in some offense types, it is important to note that for a number of other offenses, the female percentage has held steady or

declined slightly, including arrests for homicide and drug law violations. Some criminologists have attributed increases in the female share of arrests for minor property crimes and, more recently, assault and drinking-related offenses to gains in gender equality and the women's movement. The media during the 1970s and even recently has enthusiastically embraced this interpretation of the "dark side" of female liberation. It is plausible to argue that greater freedom has resulted in more female participation in the public sphere such as work, shopping, banking, driving, and the like, and could help account for some of the increases in the female share of arrests for minor property offenses like larceny fraud or forgery. More in-depth analysis shows that typical arrestees for these offense categories do not commit white-collar crimes but that these are petty offenses committed by economically marginal women. Likewise, women's assaults still tend to reflect relational concerns domestic strife, fights with other women over men, disputes with children and tend to be minor in nature, inflicting less harm than men's assaults. The context of female assault incidents belies the claim that female violence is a product of changing gender roles toward female "masculinization." Rather than gender equality, a variety of alternative explanations provide more plausible and more parsimonious accounts for increases in the female percent of arrests.

Some feminists point to the peculiarity of considering that assumed improving girls' and women's economic conditions would lead to an increase in female crime when almost all the existing criminological literature stresses the role played by discrimination and poverty and unemployment or underemployment in the creation of crime". Patriarchal power relations shape gender differences in crime pushing women into crime through victimization, role entrapment, economic marginality, and

survival needs. Nowhere is the gender ratio more skewed than in the great disparity of males as offenders and females as victims of sexual and domestic abuse. Rather than equality between the sexes leading to more female crime, it is female *inequality* and economic vulnerability that are more likely to shape female offending patterns. For example, increases in property crimes among females is due not so much if at all to workforce gains nor are female gains in assault likely a product of changing gender roles. Adverse economic pressures on women have been aggravated by heightened rates of divorce, illegitimacy, and female-headed households, coupled with greater responsibility for children.

A few studies report a relationship between nontraditional or masculine gender-role attitudes and female delinquency on a given item but not on other items the bulk of studies, however, report that traditional rather than nontraditional views are associated with greater delinquency.

The increased female percentage of arrests for (minor) property crimes reflects not only economic marginalization, but also an increase in opportunities for these crime categories. Largely excluded from lucrative forms of crime, female increases in share of arrests for economically motivated crimes have come mainly in those categories that (1) require little or no criminal “skill”; (2) have expanded due to changes in merchandising and credit; and (3) are easily accessible to women in their roles as consumers and heads of families. Together, growing economic adversity among large subgroups of women has increased the pressure to commit consumer-based crimes such as shoplifting, check fraud, theft of services, and welfare fraud, crimes for which opportunities have expanded. Rising levels of illicit drug use by females appear to have had a major impact on female crime trends even though female drug arrests have not outpaced male arrests over the past several decades. Drug

dependency amplifies income generating crimes of both sexes, but more so for females because they face greater constraints against crime and need a greater motivational push to deviate. Female involvement in theft and robbery occurs after addiction and is likely to be abandoned when drug use ceases. Drug use is also more likely to initiate females into the underworld and criminal subcultures, expose them to potentially violent situations, and connect them to drug-dependent males who use them as crime accomplices or exploit them as “old ladies” to support their addiction.

Increased economic insecurity among large subgroups of adolescent girls and adult women within the overall female population as well as several other factors increased opportunities for “female” types of crime and trends in female drug dependency help explain *behavioral* gains in the female percentage of arrests in some offense categories such as theft, fraud or assault. However, official arrest statistics are not only a product of offender behavior but law enforcement activity as well. Expanded definitions of violence and crime utilized by law enforcement in response to public pressures have shaped upward female arrest trends as much or more than changes in the position of women. The expanded scope of behaviors subject to arrest has widened the arrest net to disproportionately ensnare minor offenders—more typically women.

A more important factor than women’s changing position in society in shaping their arrest trends for violence and substance abuse is recent changes in law enforcement arrest practices and public policies defining the parameters for arrest. Women’s arrest vulnerability has increased owing in part to the growing emphasis on the legal equality of the sexes, the curtailment of legal discretion and increased bureaucratization of policing, and an increased willingness on the part of victims or witnesses

to perceive and report female suspects. But an even greater contributor to recent female arrest trends is the more inclusive, expansive definitions of what constitutes violence, assault or drunk driving that have emerged in recent years. Recent enforcement practices have lowered the threshold of tolerance for low-level or misdemeanor violence, with officers now arresting less serious, less culpable offenders and those offending against intimates or in private settings. The ability of authorities to dip more deeply into the pool of offenders elevates the female share of arrests because females are involved disproportionately in the less serious forms of law breaking even within a specific offense category. The gendered nature of offending women's less serious, historically less visible offending has intersected with more elastic, expanded definitions of offending to artificially increase women's arrest levels in comparison to men's. How the widening arrest net has disproportionately affected female arrest patterns is reflected in this quote from a veteran police officer: If it is a domestic case involving a man and a woman or one female fighting with another female over a boyfriend, chances are the lady will be arrested. Even if she is the one reporting a domestic violence situation but the guy claims that she threw things at him or scratched him bad, then we would be inclined to arrest them both. Same with two ladies who get into a scuffle one hits the other or pulls her hair, if there is a complaint, we would arrest one or maybe both of them. We did not do that. Maybe charge disorderly or just give them a warning. Another example is resisting arrest that is to say it is a man or woman who is stopped for a traffic violation or whatever maybe the person is drinking and hassles the officer maybe there is some pushing or shoving. More and more times today, the officer will tack on an assault charge. On account of society being so uptight about violence it is a different ballgame today.

You can get busted for assaulting someone, even aggravated assault, very easily.

Several other sources of data and present survey by researcher are available to compare male and female offending patterns and trends. These sources estimate offending levels independent of the actions of agents of the criminal justice system. Evidence from these other sources corroborates the relatively low female involvement in offending and the more gender equal involvement in minor forms of offending. However, by analyzing present samples data, we can come to know that women are also in charge of crime pattern.

Most women in prison today were convicted of homicide or assault generally against a spouse or lover or child or family members. Also, a higher percentage of female prison inmates than male inmates were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offense Statistics on males and females incarcerated in state and prisons reveal that from roughly the mid-1920s to the present, the female percentage of the total prison population varied. However, the gender gap trend in imprisonment for assault (and other violent offenses) has been stable since at least the mid-1980s, suggesting that less serious, less culpable, overcharged offenders more typically women who might not have been arrested for assault in the past are pruned out during later stages of case processing. Also, the female share of arrests for aggravated assault is almost three times the share of women newly admitted to prison, suggesting that fewer females than males are imprisoned for assault during the sentencing stage when culpability, mitigating circumstances, and degree of harm are taken into account.

The Researcher found that the longitudinal sequence of crimes committed by an individual offender has become an increasing focus of criminology.

The limited research comparing male and female criminal careers is limited mainly to violent career offenders and has found substantial gender variation.

1. Although violent offenses constitute only a small percentage of all the offenses committed by offenders in any population, females participate in substantially less violent crime than males during the course of their criminal careers.
2. The careers of violent females both begin and peak a little earlier than those of males.
3. Females are far less likely than males to repeat their violent offenses.
4. Females are far more likely to desist from further violence.
Extremely rare within the female offender population.

The new feminism pertains to the women who may deny any sympathy for the formalized action, but who have recently secured their first job since marriage or decided to go back to school. It applies to the women who staunchly defend ‘feminime’ as a variety of human rather than as a complement of masculine. They are standing up and speaking without apology at parent teacher meetings, they are organizing demonstrations, walking picket lines, and influencing decisions at all level of their community. It includes the nuns who are asking for rights more closely aligned with the rights which priests enjoy, and the housewife who have come to expect their husbands to share more of the duties of the home. it also means sexually honest women who expect the same orgasmic satisfactions as men, and who are requiring that men do something about it. And most relevant to our subject, It describes the women who have concluded that prostitution and shoplifting are not their style. Records say that she was involved in a robbery of a image movie theater ticket office.

Other inmates privately related that the same women was nearly killed in recent underworld warfare which broke out when she was thought to have ‘ripped off’ a local heroin dealer for few thousand dollars worth of his products. The other spoke of her escapades with envy and obvious admiration.

The entrance of women in to the major leagues of crime under-scores the point that the incidence and kinds of crime are more closely associated with social than sexual factors. This is so for at least three reasons. (i) While cupidity may be universal, ability and opportunity are less evenly distributed. Housewives might pilfer from the supermarket while doing the grocery shopping, but could not embezzle from a corporation unless they work out of executive office. (ii) Since a crime is a transgression as socially defined by the group in power. Authorities are prone to overtook upper class practices and lean a bit too heavily on the lower class. Arrests for prostitution are a pertinent example .If sex on the open market is an illegal commodity, then penalties should fall on the buyer as well as the seller, particularly if it can be established that the buyer understood the nature of the trans-action and was a material participant. But such is not the case. While prostitution continues to be a crime for which a significant number of women are arrested every year, the number of males arrested for consorting with prostitutes is so small that is does not even merit a special category in the uniform crime Reports. (iii) Why kinds of crime are more closely linked with social roles than sex has to do with mental sets. According to the group system hypothesis, behavior is directed by a largely conscious desire to please one’s own significant group, and by a predominantly unconscious tendency to conform to an early ingrained set of attitudes. So decisive is this set for the way we think and feel and act that few people breach its boundaries, even in

imagination even in deviance. we go crazy and we go criminal along the well-worn paths that our maze way has constructed for us. Running amuck is not something that Bostonians do, nor do sex kittens rob banks-they peddle their bodies as untold generations od sex kittens before them have done. How else can we understand the female offender except in the context of her social role? The mother becomes the child beater the shopper the shoplifter, and the sex object the prostitute. Adolescent girls have a particular difficult task because they are attempting to negotiate puberty with nowhere near the spatial and sexual freedom of males. In the emergence of women as a socially rising group, we are witnessing an interesting phenomenon which has implications for other upwardly mobile group. As they become more visible in positions of prestige and power, they receive more attention from the media, and are thus further bolstered n their rising achievement. Old mental sets of devaluation and self-contempt gradually yield to new ones of pride, and sometimes an overcompensating arrogance. Black shifts from denigration to beautiful. Sexually active bachelor women are no longer “ruined but free or at the very least. the ruined maid as envy from her raw country sister.

Case studies and interviews with female offenders by Researcher indicate weak commitment to criminal behavior. This finding stands in sharp contrast to the commitment and self-identification with crime and the criminal lifestyle that is often found among male. Case studies also show that the career paths of female teens that drift into criminality are typically a consequence of running away from sexual and physical abuse at home. The struggle to survive on the streets may then lead to other status offenses and crimes. Especially when drug abuse is involved, other criminal involvements are likely to escalate. Other researchers have chronicled how female vulnerability to male violence may drive women

into illegal activities. Despite histories of victimization or economic hardship, many of these women display considerable innovation and independence in their survival. Finally, female involvement in professional and organized crime continues to lag far behind male involvement.

Female crime is best characterized as less extensive than male involvement and tilted more heavily toward minor property crime and substance abuse offenses. Changes in arrest patterns have generally been similar for men and women, though female arrests for minor property offenses, and, more recently, simple assault and alcohol-related offenses have grown relative to men. Though increased female economic marginalization, expanded opportunities for female crime, and heavier substance abuse among women may contribute to some extent to increased female representation in arrest statistics, a more likely culprit is the widened arrest net aimed at low level offenders. Women's relatively greater involvement in minor offending has made them a more visible target of law enforcement in recent times.

Traditional structural and social process theories are more or less gender neutral. These theories are as useful in understanding overall female crime as they are in understanding overall male crime. They can also help explain why female crime rates are so much lower than male rates.

The utility of the traditional theories is supported by evidence of considerable overlap in the causes of female and male crime. Female come from social backgrounds that disproportionately involve low income, poor education, and minority status. Female offenders are more likely to have dependent children. Female rates respond to the same societal forces as male rates is also found in the close parallel between female rates and male rates across time. Females are far less likely to

commit serious crimes or to participate in or to lead criminal groups. When involved with others, women typically act as accomplices to males who both organize and lead the execution of crime. Additionally, females are far more likely than males to be motivated by relational concerns and to require a higher level of provocation before turning to crime. Situational pressures such as threatened loss of valued relationships play a greater role in female offending.

Similarly doing crime for one's kids or family plays a greater role in female offending. Women are not necessarily less risk-oriented than men, but that women's risk taking is less prone to law breaking and more protective of relationships and emotional commitments. Further, although many factors are as predictive of female as male offending, female offenders are more likely to have been victims of sexual abuse as children or adults, and they are more likely to have had records of neurological and other biological or psychological abnormalities. Female offender nevertheless tend to be more conventional in other aspects of their life more likely to have greater responsibilities for children, commitment to education or job training, legitimate sources of income, and so forth and thus are more amenable to rehabilitation or reform. These and other differences in female and male offending patterns often involve subtle issues of context that are not well explained by other theories and that are nearly invisible to quantitative analysis. However, both traditional criminological literature and recent feminist analyses provide a wealth of qualitative data that illuminate such contextual issues.

A gendered theory can advance our knowledge not only of female crime but of male crime as well (although this chapter focuses on female crime). A gendered theory is quite different from gender specific theories that propose causal patterns for female crime that are distinctly different

from theories of male crime. Both female and male crime may be better understood by taking into account the ways in which the continued profound differences between the lives of women and men shape the different patterns of female and male offending. The traditional theories shed little light on the specific ways context of criminal behavior are shaped by women.

Crime may be better understood by taking into account at least four key elements:

1. The organization of gender which means differences in norms, moral development, social control, and relational concerns, as well as reproductive, sexual, and other physical differences).
2. Access to criminal opportunity which includes underworld sexism, differences in access to skills, crime associates, and settings).
3. Motivation for crime that includes differences in taste for risk, self-control, costs benefits, stressful events, and relational concerns).
4. The context of offending that includes differences in the circumstances of particular offenses, such as setting, victim-offender relationship, use of weapons.

Female criminality is inhibited by two powerful focal concerns ascribed to women: (1) relational imperatives and the presumption of female nurturance; and (2) expectations of female beauty and sexual virtue. Such focal concerns pose constraints on female opportunities for illicit endeavors. Women, much more than men, are rewarded for building and maintaining relationships and for nurturance of family, and the constraints posed by child-rearing responsibilities are obvious.

The cleavage between what is considered feminine and what is criminal is sharp, the crime is almost always stigmatizing for females whereas the dividing line between what is considered masculine and what is criminal

is often thin. Whether women actually conform to femininity stereotypes is irrelevant. Female internalization of the same stereotypes heightens fear of sexual victimization and reduces female exposure to criminal opportunity through avoidance of bars, nighttime streets, and other crime-likely locations. Expectations of female sexuality also shape the deviant roles available to women, such as sexual media or service roles. Women are more likely to refrain from crime due to concern for others. Females are encouraged to cultivate interpersonal skills that will prepare them for their roles as wives and mothers. This predisposition toward an ethic of care restrains women from violence and other behavior that may injure others or cause emotional hurt to those they love. Such complex concerns also influence the patterns and contexts of crime when women do offend. Females engage in do not have a visible victim and are viewed by offenders as being relatively harmless. When they feel those efforts are blocked, they may develop an amoral ethic in which the ends justify the means.

The ability and willingness of women to commit crime is powerfully constrained by social control. Particularly during their formative years, females are more closely supervised and their misbehavior discouraged through negative sanctions. Risk-taking behavior that is rewarded among boys is censured among girls. Women find their freedom to explore worldly temptations constricted. The weakness of women relative to men whether real or perceived puts them at a disadvantage in a criminal underworld that puts a premium on physical power and violence. Muscle and physical prowess are functional not only for committing crimes but also for protection, contract enforcement, and recruitment and management of reliable associations. Females may be perceived by themselves or by others as lacking the violent potential for successful

completion of certain types of crime. This can help account for the less serious and less frequent nature of female crime. Female criminals sometimes deliberately restrict themselves to hustling small amounts of money in order not to attract predators. Perceived vulnerability can also help explain female offending patterns such as women's greater restriction to roles as solo players.

Demand for illicit sex creates opportunities for women for criminal gain through prostitution and other quasi-legitimate sexual activities. This in turn may reduce the need for women to seek financial returns through serious property crimes. Female sexuality open certain criminal opportunities for women within criminal groups these same stereotypes close opportunities for women that are not organized around female attributes. The sexual tensions that may be aroused by the presence of a woman in a criminal group may force her to protect herself through sexual alignment with one man becoming his woman. Despite our reference to prostitution as a criminal opportunity that women may exploit it is of course a criminal enterprise that is controlled by men.

Women are less likely to hold jobs such as truck driver, dockworker, or carpenter that would provide opportunities for theft, drug dealing, fencing, and other illegal activities. In contrast, abundant opportunities exist for women to commit or to be caught and arrested for petty forms of theft and fraud for low-level drug dealing and sex-for-sale offenses. The underworld has its glass ceiling. The scarcity of women in the top ranks of business and politics limits their chance for involvement in price fixing conspiracies, financial fraud, and corruption. If anything, women face even greater occupational segregation in underworld crime. Just as in the legitimate world, women face discrimination at every stage from

selection and recruitment to opportunities for mentoring, skill development and especially, rewards.

Criminal opportunities for women also limit the subjective willingness of women to engage in crime. Gender norms, social control, lack of strength, and moral and relational concerns all contribute to criminal motivation that is tastes for risk, likelihood of shame, level of self-control, and assessment of costs and benefits of crime. Although motivation is different from opportunity, opportunity can amplify motivation. Being able tends to make one more willing. Female as well as male offenders tend to be drawn to those criminal activities that are easy within their skill repertoire a good payoff and low risk. Women have risk-taking preferences and styles that differ from those of men. Men will take risks in order to build status or gain competitive advantage, while women may take greater risks to protect loved ones or to sustain relationships. Overall level of criminal motivation is suppressed in women by their greater ability to foresee threats to life chances and by the relative unavailability of female criminal type scripts that could channel their behavior.

Traditional female stereotypes appear to constrain most women from crime, some have been tempted to predict that female crime rates would increase to the level of male crime rates as women's roles become more like those of men. However, entrapment in traditional roles may actually increase the likelihood of criminal involvement for some women. For example, it is wives playing traditional roles in patriarchal relationships who appear to be at greatest risk not just for victimization but also for committing spousal homicide or engaging in self-defensive or retaliatory violence against a domestic abuser. Similarly, emotionally dependent women are more easily persuaded by criminal men to do it all for love.

Female offending need to address several key ways in which women's routes to crime especially serious crime may differ from those of men.

1. The more blurred boundaries between victim and victimization in women's than men's case histories
2. Women's exclusion from the most lucrative crime opportunities;
3. Women's ability to exploit sex as an illegal money-making service;
4. Consequences (real or anticipated) of motherhood and child care;
5. The centrality of greater relational concerns among women, and the manner in which these both shape and allow women to be pulled into criminal involvements by men in their lives;
6. The frequent need of these women for protection from predatory or exploitative males.

By the study of female in the prison and by available literature and discussion with inmates, the researcher can conclude that women are mostly the victim of the factors and atmosphere where she lives. They are not habitual offender and like to commit crime. They only indulge themselves in the crime to fulfill various needs of her life. However, some of them misusing the laws for their benefits. But we can say that every coin has two sides same as where the provisions are for benefit then that will also be misusing of the provisions. But we should curb such misuse and harassment to innocent people by developing effective mechanism.