



## A Study of condition of Women Prisoners & Their Children in Eastern U.P. Jails



Sponsored by  
National Commission of Women  
New Delhi

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## Preface

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The past three decades have witness an unprecedented increase in the women crime. In India there are **14,657 (3.9%)** female inmates till 2006.

Incarceration severely effects the health well being of women and their children living inside the jail. The scope of this international problem remains largely hidden from health professionals and policy makes. Female criminality in India has been a neglected subject of study. Due to low incidence of female criminality there is less emphasis on research on this field. This back drop present study purposes to review the study of women prisoner and their children in jail.

The study has been divided into six chapters, **chapter I** is introductory one which deals with social change and crime and status of women in Indian jail except this the chapter also deals with the minimum standard rules for the treatment of prisoner. Chapter IA deals with the empirical studies theoretical framework and review of literature. **Chapter 2** is related to –Need and signification of the study, objectives and research methodology **chapter 3** deals with socio-economic background of the respondent.

In **chapter 4** data analysis has been done. This chapter is divided into two parts. In chapter 4(A) jail administration data has been analyzed in chapter 4(B) women prisoner data has been analyzed. In **chapter 5** case studies have been elaborated. **Chapter 6** includes the major findings and recommendations are given at three level.

The study is out come of co-operation support and encouragement of hard work .We are grateful to national – commission of women for entrusting the institute to conduct our study

We are very thankful to Prof. Lakshmi Dubey , Dr. Vandana Sinha from social work department for giving us valuable suggestions time to time .

We express our gratitude and thanks Mr. K.B. Joshi, *Research Officer Head Quarter, Jail administration and Correctional Services*, in permitting us to visit jails. We are also thankful to Superintendent of all selected district jails for their co-operation with research team in jail premises.

Finally the credit goes to our research team comprising of Ms Priyanka Chaturvedi, Ms. Sunita Srivastava, Ms. Neelima Agnihotri, Pawan Tripathi and Irshad Ahmad who took entire pains for collecting data, literature, field surveys, processing of data and analysis of research findings.

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## **Chapter-I**

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## CHAPTER-I

### Introduction

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Development in the recent past has led to conflict, violence, chaos and disparities. Unplanned and unconcerned pursuits of development have caused chaos and disorders in the society. Much of the crime in the country can be attributed to the issues and problems thrown up by the implications of development deprivations of the benefits and fruits of development pursuits generally led to disparities resulting in the criminality and unrestness.

In the wake of industrialization, westernization and urbanization, Indian society has been passing through drastic and fundamental changes both in the structures, socio-economic and cultural spheres which not only produced a changed physical environment and a new form of economic organization but also affected the social order, solidarity, human conduct and thought traditionally women, whose role was mainly confined to the domestic area has now switched over to productively job sector. She is found to be actively participating in area sphere of professional life along with the male counterparts. Women are participation in economic activities, political insulations and a social sphere has increased to the greater extent. However, because of family disorganization, marital discord, high aspiration level and frustration due to no fulfillment stress and failure in coping process and alteration women are found to getting involved in criminal activities more in number in the present day society, (Planning Commission Report-2004).

Traditionally, the Indian women has been the foundation stone of the family and society in general. She creates life, nurses it, guards and strengthens it. In her task as mother, she plays a vital role in the development of the nation. In many countries, in all regions, the female prison population has increased dramatically over the last ten years. Already, in eleven countries women comprise more than one in ten prisoners.

Women's offending and imprisonment is closely related to women's poverty. Women are particularly vulnerable to being detained because of their inability to pay fines for petty offences and or to pay bail. Women offenders typically come from economically and socially disadvantaged segments of society. Typically they are young, unemployed, have low levels of education and have dependent children. (Women in Crime, 2000), Many have histories of alcohol and substance abuse. A high proportion of women offenders have experienced violence or sexual abuse. At the same time, there tends to be greater stigma attached to women's imprisonment than men's and women who have been in prison may be ostracized by their families and communities.

Although both men and women are subjected to imprisonment, little consideration has been given to the different needs and problems of imprisoned women as opposed to men. This omission may be a reflection of the fact that women prisoners are a very small minority of the overall prison population. Indeed, the

world average is 4 Percent. The small numbers of imprisoned women can in themselves create problems with women either being held in mixed sex facilities (with greater or lesser segregation from male prisoners) or with the existence of a much smaller number of women's prison meaning that women are held further from their homes, with consequent additional problem in maintaining domestic and community ties, and often severe regimes than warranted by their offence. The small number female prisoners is even more marked in relation to detention facilities for juvenile females, to the extent that in some countries there are no separate institutions for young female offenders, thus leading to their imprisonment with adults including sometimes with adult males. The dearth of disaggregated data makes identification of the number of juvenile females in prison more difficult and may be compounded where 16 year old girls, or those below 16 who have reached puberty are in practice treated as adult in this context.

Women's are a small minority of the prison, but a minority that is growing at a disproportionate rate their needs, and ended their rights are frequently not fulfilled by prison regimes that are designed predominantly for male prisoners.

Imprisonment impacts on women differently than on men. The following are some of the key areas of concern:-

- (a) Problem with accommodation.
- (b) Inappropriate staffing
- (c) Lack of family contact.
- (d) Lack of education and work programmes.
- (e) Lack of proper healthcare.
- (f) High proportion by women prisoners with a history of mental, physical or sexual abuse.
- (g) The adverse impact of imprisonment of mother on their children.
- (h) Disproportionate representation of indigenous women and foreign women (R. Taylor, 2004)

#### **Children of Imprisoned Mothers :-**

Women prisoners are often the sole or primary career for minor children. This means that the imprisonment of the mother cannot be considered in isolation. It is common in many countries for babies and young children to be taken into prison with their mothers. This may will be preferable to separating them. However it also raises complex issues about the facilities available for such children to ensure their own appropriate development-physical, mental and emotional including their interaction with other children. Even where special mother and baby units are provided, these are often very limited in numbers and so may not be



available in practice. According to Indian Jail manual age of child is up to six years, can stay with her mother in prison, but many other country practice in this area varies considerably (from a few months to 6 years even within Europe), and has to include difficult issues pertaining to the mother's capacity and suitability, the length of her sentence, and the nature of her crime, in addition to the needs of the child. But this situation become stressful, when child completed his/her six years age, and time for separation comes and it has very adverse impact on both mother and child. Visiting prison can be a daunting and frustrating experience for adults. Travelling a long distance entering a grim building, being searched by a strange adult to spend a short time with a mother that one cannot even touch may be distressing in the extreme to a child. This in turn may make the child's caretaker less inclined to undertake this arduous task. The children of imprisoned mothers and particularly those who are taken into state care during the mother's imprisonment are at significantly greater risk of developing criminal behaviour in adulthood than other children similar background.

The impact of their mother's imprisonment on the children affects every aspect of their lives and not only their relationship with their mother. It is similar to bereavement, but with added stigma and often less support, from the new career teachers and others. Not surprisingly it often leads the children into aggressive and anti-social behaviour. The impact on the children will, of course vary according to their age and the surrounding family and community response.

Although all released prisoners face issues surrounding their efforts to reintegrate into society, for women these may be compounded by the need to reconcile with children who may have changed (as well as grown up) during their absence even a short prison term may lead to the mother losing the rented accommodation in which she had been living, and it is common for a mother to be unable to regain custody of her children if she does not have anywhere to live.

#### **Female crime in India at a glance :-**

Eminent experts in the field of criminology develop various theoretical models. Highlighting the strain & theory of criminality based on tension or pressure of work, Merton (1949) states that social structure and society were equally responsible for crime causation. According to him women are prone to commit crimes when they are failed to attain 'culturally defined goals' through 'Institutional means.'

Crime has become a major area of public policy and political debate, and to politicians and public commentators. It is often seen as sign of underlying problem in society.

Our Indian women are considered to be holier than men and purer, but recently the crime rate of women has gone up and number of women prisoners keep increasing. Statistics on female criminality reveals that female criminals contribute a numerically smaller proportion than that of male offenders. But at present, there is upward trend in the number of crimes committed by women.



**Table No. 1.1**

***Women arrested under IPC crime during (2001-2006)***

S.No.	IPC Crime	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006
1.	Attempted to murder	6444	2225	2469	2236	2417
2.	Murder	74460	3589	3501	3475	3439
3.	Kidnapping & Abduction	17468	1753	1450	1685	1846
4.	Dacoity	199	174	102	146	156
5.	Robbery	4778	140	184	160	168
6.	Burglary	4780	1200	1090	971	1200
7.	Theft	2065	4951	5280	4769	5474
8.	Riots	36641	19422	17884	15768	16457
9.	Counterfeiting	280	69	43	80	34
10.	Criminal Breach of Thrust	228	478	504	478	580
11.	Cheating	6209	1786	2074	2351	2868
12.	Other IPC Crime	8905	47884	51926	55015	48737
	Total	162457	83671	80507	87134	83376

***Source : Crime in India***

Above table reveals that proportion of female criminality has been increased year by year. This table reveals that women are arrested mainly under the different kinds of crimes i.e. riots, murder, cheating, theft, robbery, dacoity, due to poverty, social biasness and uneducated. This table proves Fernald (1920), about causes of female crime i.e. Poor economic background, lack of education or training and inferior mentality.

**Table No. 1.2****Female arrested under special and local laws during****(2001-2006)**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Crime Head</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>1.</b>	Arms Act	2	45	123	44	66
<b>2.</b>	Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act	61	1723	1762	1876	1850
<b>3.</b>	Gambling Act	32	312	893	717	459
<b>4.</b>	Excise Act	468	8072	10117	9419	9196
<b>5.</b>	Prohibition Act	0	116448	102665	86416	76571
<b>6.</b>	Explosive Substances	0	32	26	39	25
<b>7.</b>	Immoral Traffic	78	9666	8098	8288	7555
<b>8.</b>	Indian Railways Act	60	2822	1677	532	5
<b>9.</b>	Registration of Foreigners Act	29	460	402	310	561
<b>10.</b>	Protection of Civil Rights Act	0	47	28	32	25
<b>11.</b>	PCR Act for Scs	0	46	25	32	25
<b>12.</b>	PCR Act for Sts	0	1	3	0	0
<b>13.</b>	Indian Passport Act	0	146	229	203	622
<b>14.</b>	Essential Commodities Act	0	36	33	32	104
<b>15.</b>	Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act	0	5	4	4	0

16.	Antiquity & Art treasure Act	0	1	0	4	0
17.	Dowry Prohibition Act	288	1336	1270	1056	1492
18.	Child Marriage Restraint Act	0	91	49	83	60
19.	Indecent Representation of Women Act	2	625	503	676	1093
20.	Copy Right Act	8	30	30	23	26
21.	Sati Prevention Act SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	0	0	0	0	0
22.	SC/ST Act	45	831	620	702	505
23.	Atrocities Act for SC	45	735	541	636	461
24.	Atrocities Act for ST	0	96	79	66	44
25.	Forest Act	45	16	37	5	9
26.	Other SLL Crime	824	45662	63906	38952	37762
27.	Total organizable crime under SLL Act	1898	188406	192472	149408	137986

**Source : Crime in India 2007**

Above table reveals that women arrested in special & Local laws mainly in prohibition act, immoral traffic Act, indecent representation act, explosive substation, child marriage restraint Act. during 2001 to 2006. This data shows that women are from socially marginalized group. They involved in such crime due to poverty, social biasness and uneducated.

**Status of women prisoners in India:-**

Let us have a glance of Occupacy Rate of Jail inmates in India-

**Table 1.3**

**Capacity in Jails, Population of Immates and Occupancy rate in States/UTs at the end of 2006**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Available Capacity	Inmate Population	Occupancy# Rate (2006)	Occupancy Rate (2005)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12416	15421	124.2	119.1
2.	Aruranchal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	6357	8538	134.3	133.9
4.	Bihar	24492	44281	180.8	208.0
5.	Chhattisgarh	5299	10356	195.5	215.2
6.	Goa	256	380	106.7	107.9
7.	Gujarat	5700	11793	206.9	200.5
8.	Haryana	10587	12687	119.8	121.9
9.	Himanchal Pradesh	1004	1336	133.1	122.2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3100	2270	73.2	68.9
11.	Jharkhand	11305	20709	183.2	318.2
12.	Karnataka	11787	12700	107.7	131.9
13.	Kerala	5024	6504	129.5	127.0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20255	32000	158.0	169.6

15.	Maharashtra	20128	25789	128.1	141.8
16.	Manipur	1070	398	37.2	48.5
17.	Meghalaya	520	621	119.4	106.7
18.	Mizoram	1058	729	68.9	71.0
19.	Nagaland	1220	674	55.2	53.9
20.	Orissa	9125	14644	160.5	152.3
21.	Punjab	11274	15115	134.1	130.2
22.	Rajasthan	17554	13983	79.7	82.0
23.	Sikkim	121	225	186.0	195.0
24.	Tamilnadu	17499	18656	106.6	115.4
25.	Tripura	1065	1370	128.6	132.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	36070	66669	184.8	164.7
27.	Uttranchal	1703	2644	155.3	133.3
28.	West Bengal	19722	18193	92.2	89.4
	Total (States)	255811	358688	140.2	144.7
29.	A & N Islands	309	346	112.0	72.5
30.	Chandigarh	1000	438	43.8	45.5
31.	D & N Haveli	60	33	55.0	58.0



<b>32.</b>	Daman & Diu	120	54	45.0	29.2
<b>33.</b>	Delhi	6250	13400	214.4	197.1
<b>34.</b>	Lakshadweep	56	0	0	10.0
<b>35.</b>	Pondicherry	305	312	102.3	94.4
	Total (UTs)	8100	14583	180.0	165.0
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>263911</b>	<b>373271</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>145.4</b>

Source: Prison Static, 2006, Indian Crime Record Bureau.

**Table 1.4**

**State/UT-Wise Distribution of Female Prison Inmates in Women Jails at the End of 2006**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>State/UT</b>	<b>Convicts</b>	<b>Under Trails</b>	<b>Detenues</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	Andhra Pradesh	192	179	1	0	372
<b>2.</b>	Aruranchal Pradesh	-	0	0	0	0
<b>3.</b>	Assam	0	0	0	0	0
<b>4.</b>	Bihar	63	25	0	0	88
<b>5.</b>	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
<b>6.</b>	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
<b>7.</b>	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0
<b>8.</b>	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0

9.	Himanchal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Kerala	25	21	0	0	46
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Maharashtra	36	345	0	0	381
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Orissa	12	9	0	0	21
21.	Punjab	98	108	0	0	206
22.	Rajasthan	167	48	0	0	215
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamilnadu	197	45	29	518	789
25.	Tripura	17	5	0	0	22
26.	Uttar Pradesh	175	0	0	0	175

<b>27.</b>	Uttranchal	0	0	0	0	
<b>28.</b>	West Bengal	44	8	0	0	52
	Total (States)	1026	793	30	518	2367
<b>29.</b>	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
<b>30.</b>	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
<b>31.</b>	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
<b>32.</b>	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
<b>33.</b>	Delhi	79	383	1	463	0
<b>34.</b>	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
<b>35.</b>	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total (UTs)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>463</b>
	<b>Total (All-India)</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>1176</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>2830</b>

Source: Prison Static, 2006, Indian Crime Record Bureau.

Above table reveals that the occupancy rate is high in all the jails .

Table – 1.5

## Distribution of Different types of Female Inmates in the Country by Age Group at the End of 2066

Sl. No.	Category	16-18 Years	%Share	18-30 Years	% Share	30-50 Years	% Share	Above 50 Years	% Share	Total
(1)	(2)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Indian</b>										
<b>1</b>	Convicts	0	0.0	989	26.0	2119	55.7	697	18.3	<b>3805</b>
<b>2</b>	Undertrials	13	0.1	3205	35.7	4471	49.7	1298	14.4	<b>8987</b>
<b>3</b>	Detenues	0	0.0	25	26.0	61	63.5	10	10.4	<b>96</b>
<b>4</b>	Others	0	0.0	300	25.4	668	56.5	215	18.2	<b>1183</b>
<b>5</b>	Total	13	0.1	4519	32.1	7319	52.0	2220	15.8	<b>14071</b>
<b>Foreigner</b>										
<b>6</b>	Convicts	0	0.0	47	47.5	44	44.4	8	8.1	<b>99</b>
<b>7</b>	Undertrials	1	0.2	231	49.4	203	43.4	33	7.1	<b>468</b>
<b>8</b>	Detunes	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	<b>0</b>
<b>9</b>	Others	0	0.0	10	52.6	0	47.4	0	0.0	<b>19</b>
<b>10</b>	Total	1	0.2	288	49.1	256	43.7	41	7.0	<b>586</b>
<b>11</b>		14	0.1	4807	32.8	7575	51.7	2261	15.4	<b>14657</b>

**Note:** The percentage shares shown against Sl. No. 5, 10, 11 (Total) are the average percentage at All India level.

**Source:** Indian Crime Record Bureau, 2006.

This table shows that there are 14657 women prisoners till 2006 in India and a maximum are in the age group of 30-50 years

#### Status of Women in U.P.

An important aspect of prison administration is the population that authorities have to handle in the prisons. A major problem that is being faced in most of the Indian jails is overcrowding resulting in inadequate infrastructure facilities and lack of essential services for the prisoners.

**Table – 1.6**

#### **Growth & Average Population of U.P.**

S.No.	Year	Average of Population			Growth %
		Convict	Under Trial	Total	
1	2000	5601	44193	49794	1.9
2	2001	5981	48455	54436	9.3
3	2002	7338	47775	55113	1.2
4	2003	8041	43435	51476	-6.60
5	2004	9624	42833	52457	1.9
6	2005	10985	43708	54693	4.2
7	2006	15026	48417	63443	13.8
8	2007	19152	52935	72087	12.0
9	2008	21275	57002	78277	8.6

**Source: Prison Statistics, U.P. 2008.**

Above the table clarify that growth and average population of inmates from 2000 to 2008 in which that highest growth percentage in 2006 and minimum growth percentage in 2003



**Table 1.7****Prison-wise Female Inmates Population & Occupancy Rate as on 31.12.2008**

Sl. No.	Name of the Prison	Female Capacity	Female Inmate Population			Occupancy Rate
			Convict	Undertrial	Total	
1.	Model Jail Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0.00
2.	Na Bandi Niketan Lucknow	90	154	0	154	1.71
3.	Kishore Sadan Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0.00
4.	Central Jail Agra	0	0	0	0	0.00
5.	Central jail har	0	0	0	0	0.00
6.	Central Jail Fatehgarh	0	0	0	0	0.00
7.	Central Jail Naini	30	17	71	88	2.93
8.	Central Jail Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0.00
9.	District Jail Fatehpur	20	28	27	55	2.75
10.	District Jail Pratapgarh	30	14	37	51	1.70
11.	District Jail Banda	30	08	44	52	1.73
12.	District Jail 1-lainirpur	20	03	09	12	0.60
13.	SubJailMahoba	10	04	06	10	1.00
14.	District Jail Mirzapur	22	06	25	31	1.41
15.	Sub Jail Gyanpur	08	01	07	8	1.00

16.	District Jail Varanasi	16	11	50	61	3.81
17.	District Jail Gazipur	06	07	26	33	5.50
18.	District Jail Jaunpur	30	08	16	24	0.80
19.	District Jail Agra	60	13	68	81	1.35
20.	District Jail Firozabad	30	08	26	34	1.13
21.	District Jail Mainpuri	20	05	26	31	1.55
22.	District Jail Mathura	34	07	17	24	0.71
23.	District Jail Aligarh	20	14	71	85	4.25
24.	District Jail Etah	30	05	49	54	1.80
25.	District Jail Jhansi	34	06	24	30	0.88
26.	District Jail Orai	30	08	20	28	0.93
27.	District Jail Lalitpur	08	0	11	11	1.38
28.	District Jail Bareilly	31	13	48	61	1.97
29.	District Jail Badaun	30	12	34	46	1.53
30.	District Jail Pilibhit	30	10	40	50	1.67
31.	District Jail_Shahjahanpur	60	04	51	55	0.92
32.	District Jail Moradabad	05	10	60	70	14.00
33.	District Jail Bijnaur	30	12	20	32	1.07

34.	District Jail Rampur	15	16	18	34	2.27
35.	District Jail Azamgarh	30	10	30	40	1.33
36.	District Jail Ballia	10	08	24	32	3.20
37.	District Jail Mau	30	05	10	15	0.50
38.	District Jail Basti	30	10	20	30	1.00
39.	District Jail Sidhart Nagar	30	07	07	14	0.47
40.	District Jail Gonda	60	13	29	42	0.70
41.	District Jail Babraich	20	04	40	44	2.20
42.	District Jail Faizabad	30	30	32	62	2.07
43.	District Jail Barabanki	30	07	25	32	1.07
44.	District Jail Sultanpur	30	04	22	26	0.87
45.	District Jail Gorakhpur	20	10	65	75	3.75
46.	District Jail Deoria	20	13	44	57	2.85
47.	District Jail Lucknow	60	24	89	113	1.88
48.	District Jail Kheri	30	05	63	68	2.27
49.	District Jail Hardoi	30	09	50	59	1.97
50.	District Jail RaiBareilly	68	05	34	39	0.57
51.	District Jail Sitapur	60	09	73	82	1.37

<b>52.</b>	District Jail Unnao	30	15	34	49	1.63
<b>53.</b>	District Jail Kanpur	42	16	67	83	1.98
<b>54.</b>	District Jail Kanpur Dehat	30	07	18	25	0.83
<b>55.</b>	District Jail Etawa	40	11	30	41	1.03
<b>56.</b>	District Jail Fatehgarh	30	07	27	34	1.13
<b>57.</b>	District Jail Meerut	90	10	59	69	0.77
<b>58.</b>	District Jail Bulandshahr	30	18	36	54	1.80
<b>59.</b>	District Jail Ghazibad	94	17	125	142	1.51
<b>60.</b>	District Jail Saharanpur	07	08	16	24	3.43
<b>61.</b>	District Jail Muzaffarnagar	30	12	23	35	1.17
<b>62.</b>	Sub Jail Deobaud	10	01	02	3	0.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1800</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>150</b>

**Source: Prison Statistics U.P., 2008.**

**Table – 1.8**

**Prison-wise & Available Accommodation as on 31.12.2008**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of the prison</b>	<b>Authorised Accommodation</b>			
		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Young Adult</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	Nari Bandi Niketan Lko	0	90	0	<b>90</b>
<b>2</b>	District Jail Varanasi	672	16	59	<b>747</b>
<b>3</b>	District Jail Ghazipur	361	6	30	<b>397</b>
<b>4</b>	District Jail Jaunpur	260	30	30	<b>320</b>
<b>5</b>	District Jail Azamgarh	250	30	40	<b>320</b>
<b>6</b>	District Jail Ballia	280	10	25	<b>315</b>
<b>7</b>	District Jail Gorakhpur	752	20	50	<b>822</b>
	Total	3101	112	234	<b>3447</b>

**Source: Prison Statistics U.P., 2008.**

Above table reflects that all the jails taken for our study are overcrowded.



Table 1.9

## Prison-wise Children living with Female Inmates as on 31.12.2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Prison	Female Inmate & Children								
		Convict			Undertrial			Total		
		No of female inmates	No of children accompanied with their mother		No of female inmates	No of children accompanied with their mother		No of female inmates	No of children accompanied with their mother	
			Boy	girl		boy	girl		boy	Girl
1.	Model Jail Lucknow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Na Bandi Niketan Lucknow	154	10	4	0	0	0	154	10	4
3.	Kishore Sadan Bareilly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Central Jail Agra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Central jail har	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Central Jail Fateligarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Central Jail Naini	17	0	1	71	1	12	88	1	13
8.	Central Jail Varanasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	District Jail Fatehpur	28	2	2	27	2	3	55	4	5
10.	District Jail Pratapgarh	14	0	0	37	3	2	51	3	2
11.	District Jail Banda	8	1	0	44	11	13	52	12	13
12.	District Jail 1-lainirpur	3	0	1	9	1	2	12	1	3

13.	SubJailMahoba	4	0	0	6	4	0	10	4	0
14.	District Jail Mirzapur	6	3	1	25	3	4	31	6	5
15.	Sub Jail Gyanpur	1	0	0	7	0	2	8	0	2
16.	District Jail Varanasi	11	0	1	50	5	2	61	5	3
17.	District Jail Gazipur	7	0	0	26	0	2	33	0	2
18.	District Jail Jaunpur	8	0	0	16	3	0	24	3	0
19.	District Jail Agra	13	13	4	68	3	1	81	8	5
20.	District Jail Firozabad	8	8	0	26	2	3	34	5	3
21.	District Jail Mainpuri	5	5	0	26	2	1	31	3	1
22.	District Jail Mathura	7	7	0	17	1	1	24	1	1
23.	District Jail Aligarh	14	14	3	71	5	8	85	11	11
24.	District Jail Etah	5	5	0	49	7	1	54	7	1
25.	District Jail Jhansi	6	6	1	24	2	4	30	2	5
26.	District Jail Orai	8	8	0	20	3	0	28	4	0
27.	District Jail Lalitpur	0	0	0	11	1	0	11	1	0
28.	District Jail Bareilly	13	13	3	48	1	7	61	1	10
29.	District Jail Badaun	12	12	0	34	4	2	46	6	2
30.	District Jail Pilibhit	10	0	0	40	06	08	50	6	8
31.	District Jail_Shahjahanpur	04	0	0	51	05	08	55	5	8

32.	District Jail Moradabad	10	0	0	60	03	04	70	3	4
33.	District Jail Bijnaur	12	02	01	20	03	01	32	5	2
34.	District Jail Rampur	16	01	03	18	04	02	34	5	5
35.	District Jail Azamgarh	10	01	01	30	01	0	40	2	1
36.	District Jail Ballia	08	0	0	24	02	02	32	2	2
37.	District Jail Mau	0.5	03	0	10	0	01	15	3	1
38.	District Jail Basti	10	02	0	20	03	03	30	5	3
39.	District Jail Sidhart Nagar	07	01	01	07	0	0	14	1	1
40.	District Jail Gonda	13	0	0	29	05	02	42	5	2
41.	District Jail Babraich	04	0	0	40	04	01	44	4	1
42.	District Jail Faizabad	30	03	02	32	04	04	62	7	6
43.	District Jail Barabanki	07	01	00	25	01	02	32	2	2
44.	District Jail Sultanpur	04	0	0	22	0	0	26	0	0
45.	District Jail Gorakhpur	10	05	0	65	05	0	75	10	0
46.	District Jail Deoria	13	0	0	44	02	0	57	2	0
47.	District Jail Lucknow	24	01	01	89	02	09	113	3	10
48.	District Jail Kheri	05	0	01	63	10	06	68	10	7
49.	District Jail Hardoi	09	03	0	50	10	03	59	13	3
50.	District Jail RaiBareilly	05	0	01	34	02	02	39	2	3

51.	District Jail Sitapur	09	0	0	73	07	04	82	7	4
52.	District Jail Unnao	15	01	03	34	03	0	49	4	3
53.	District Jail Kanpur	16	0	01	67	01	02	83	1	3
54.	District Jail Kanpur Dehat	07	0	0	18	01	0	25	1	0
55.	District Jail Etawa	11	01	0	30	04	03	41	5	3
56.	District Jail Fatehgarh	07	01	0	27	10	04	34	11	4
57.	District Jail Meerut	10	0	0	59	02	05	69	2	5
58.	District Jail Bulandshaher	18	03	03	36	01	03	54	4	6
59.	District Jail Ghazibad	17	08	04	125	09	17	142	17	21
60.	District Jail Saharanpur	08	02	01	16	02	0	24	4	1
61.	District Jail MuzaffarNagar	12	0	01	23	02	01	35	2	2
62.	Sub Jail Deobaud	01	0	0	02	0	0	3	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>212</b>

Source: Prison Statistics U.P., 2008.

Above the table shows that total number of children accompanied with their mother in which 25 are boys and 212 are girls and total number of female inmates are 2694.

Table – 1.10

## Summary of Demographic Particulars of Inmates in U.P. as on 31.12.2008

Particulars	Convicts			Undertrials			Detenus			Others			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
<b>1- Education Qualification</b>	7590	425	8015	23566	1217	24783	235	0	235	11	1	12	31402	1643	33045
a.1 Illiterate	7494	164	7658	18224	508	18732	204	0	204	07	0	07	25929	672	26601
a.2 Below Class X	4244	66	4310	9026	187	9213	126	0	126	09	0	09	13405	253	13658
a.3 Class X & above but below graduation	1177	06	1183	3000	30	3030	26	0	26	0	0	0	4203	36	4239
a.4 Graduate	285	02	287	1095	13	1108	8	0	8	0	0	0	1388	15	1403
a.5 Post Graduate	212	10	222	1567	65	1632	9	0	9	0	0	0	1788	75	1863
a.6 Holding Technical Degree/Diploma etc.	21002	673	21675	56478	2020	58498	608	0	608	27	1	28	78115	2694	80809
<b>Total</b>	<b>7590</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>8015</b>	<b>23566</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>24783</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31402</b>	<b>1643</b>	<b>33045</b>
<b>B. Religion</b>															
b.1 Hindu	16594	563	17157	38922	1541	40463	351	0	351	14	01	15	55881	2105	57986
b.2 Muslim	3933	99	4032	16463	448	16911	231	0	231	04	0	04	20631	547	21178
b.3 Sikh	322	04	326	470	11	481	15	0	15	0	0	0	807	15	822

b.4 Christian	25	01	26	147	02	149	03	0	03	0	0	0	175	03	178
b.5 Others	128	06	134	476	15	494	08	0	08	09	0	09	621	24	645
<b>Total</b>	<b>21002</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>21675</b>	<b>56478</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>58498</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78115</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>80809</b>
<b>C.Caste</b>															
e.1 SC	4720	173	4893	15196	553	15749	126	0	126	02	0	02	20044	726	20770
e.2 ST	954	20	974	2712	96	2808	21	0	21	0	0	00	3687	116	3803
c.3 OBC	7633	260	7893	20113	737	20850	275	0	275	09	0	09	28030	997	29027
c.4 Others	7695	220	7915	18457	634	19091	186	0	186	16	01	17	26354	855	27209
<b>Total</b>	<b>21002</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>21675</b>	<b>56478</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>58498</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78115</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>80809</b>
<b>D. Domicile</b>															
d.1 Belong to State	20411	631	21042	53302	1916	55218	569	0	569	26	01	27	74308	2548	76856
d.2 Belongs to other state	533	31	564	3050	84	3140	20	0	20	0	0	0	3603	115	3718
d.3 Belongs to other country	58	11	69	69	126	20	146	19	0	19	01	0	01	204	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>23521002</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>21675</b>	<b>56478</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>58498</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>78115</b>	<b>2694</b>	

Source: Prison Statistics U.P., 2008.

Above tables shows that there are total 2694 of female in U.P. jails.



### **International Human Right Standard Apply to the Imprisonment of Women :-**

Whilst the UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners are still relevant and important they are only one part of the framework of International human rights standards that must be applied to imprisoned women. Understanding of issues such as gender, violence against women and child rights has progressed a great deal since the UN standard minimum rules were agreed in 1955.

A person does not lose their human rights when they are imprisoned. As stated in the 1948. Universal declaration of human rights, the state may only limit the exercise of a person's rights and freedom- including the rights and freedom of a person who is a prisoner for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedom of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society. (Began Bastic 2008)

Pregnant prisoners should be provided with the same level of health care as is provided to women not in prison, including access to obstetricians, gynaecologists if required, and midwives or birthing practitioners appropriate to their culture. There should be 24-hour access to advice from midwives on whether the women needs to go to hospital, but above facility have not been seen any prison, and pregnant women not to get appropriate food and health care in their prenatal period.

The application of this principle in relation to imprisonment is set out in the basic principle for the treatment of prisoners. Except for those limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by the fact of incarceration, all prisoners shall retain the human rights and fundamental freedom set out in the universal declaration of human rights (General Assembly 1990) and any other UN human rights treaties to which their state is a party.

- (1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (2) International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights.
- (3) International Covenants on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights.
- (4) Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- (5) Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination Against Women.
- (6) Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; and
- (7) Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol.

### **Supervision of Women Prisoners by Women :-**

Women in prisoner all round the world are at risk of rape, sexual assault and torture in some countries, gender based violence is endemic in places of detention. Women are placed at particular risk of sexual and physical abuse when male staff are employed in inappropriate capabilities in women's prison in less overtly violent prison environments improper touching during searches, being watched when dressing showering or using the toilet. The presence of male corrections officers in housing units and elsewhere creates a situation in which sexual misconduct is more pervasive than if women are guarded by female officers(report of the special

rapporteur on violence against women of the mission to the USA on the issue of violence against women in state and federal prisoners E/CN, 9/1999/68/Add.2, paras, 55,58.

**UN standard minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners :-**

- (1) In an institution for both men and women, the part of the institution set aside for women shall be under the authority of a responsible women officer who shall have the custody of the key of all that part of the institution.
- (2) No male member of the staff shall enter the part of the institution set aside for women unless accompanied by a women officer.
- (3) Women prisoners shall be attended and supervised only by women officer. This does not, however, preclude male members of the staff, particularly doctors and teachers, from carrying out their professional duties in institutions or parts set aside for women.

According to International Human Rights Standard. UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

**Article-2** :-Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to the following- (c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, whichever it occurs.

**Article-4** :-State should pursue by all appropriate means and without delay a policy of eliminating violence against women and to this end, should- (i) take measures to ensure that law enforcement officer and public officials responsible for implementing policies to prevent investigate and punish violence against women receive training to sensitise them to the needs of women.

**According to Indian Jail Manual** :-No male officers of the jail shall enter the female enclosed by day unless he has a legitimate duty to attend.

**Children living in Prison with their Mothers** :-In many countries babies born to women in prison stay in prison with their mother and young children may accompany their mothers into prison. Facilities vary widely between and within countries. Some countries have mother and baby units, with special facilities to support the mother and the child's development in others babies live in the prison without their presence being registered or monitored by the state and/or without any special provision being made for them.

In prison, facilities to ensure the safety, health and development of a child are often lacking or inadequate whilst a number of countries have 'open' prison for mothers with young children, in most cases children in prison are unable to interact regularly with the outside community and other family members. There is a dearth of research on the effects of living in prison often do not receive adequate stimulate to develop. Children living in prison almost always live in more restrictive conditions than they did outside, even though they are not themselves prisoners and should not be treated as such in particular. The greatly reduced contact with the

world outside prison (especially with family members) and the often limited opportunities for development can be damaging to children, both during and often their time in prison. It is therefore important when deciding whether or not a child should live in prison to weigh up the likely benefits of maintaining the mother child relationship against the negative effects a prison environment.

**UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners :-**

- (1) In every place where persons are imprisoned there shall be kept a bound registration book with numbered pages in which shall be entered in respect of each prisoners received.
  - (a) Information concerning her/his identity.
  - (b) The reason for his commitment and the authority therefore;
  - (c) The day and hour of his admission and release.
- (2) No person shall be received in an institution without a valid commitment order of which the details shall have been previously entered in the register.
  - (1) In women's institutions there shall be special accommodation for all necessary prenatal and postnatal care and treatment.
  - (2) Where nursing infants are allowed to remain in the institution with their mothers, provision shall be made for a nursery staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when they are not in the care of their mothers.

**According To Indian Jail Manual :-**

Female prisoners shall be allowed to keep their children with them in Jail till they attain the age of six years.

**UN Standard Minimum Rules for Provision of children living in prison with their Mother :-**Special provision must be in place to ensure that the child's right and promoted and protected whilst in prison and during any separation from the mother that may follow.

Mechanisms must be in place to protect children residing in prison from all forms of physical or mental violence, including sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment whilst in the care of their parent or any other person.

Children in prison must be given appropriate medical treatment and immunisation, and have access to specialist child health services, comparable to a child outside prison.

Young children in prison with their mother should be housed in specially created mother and child units, separate from the general prison population. These, units should have all the facilities that a nursing mother would normally have in the community and should provide the children with a stimulating and safe environment; mothers should have access to facilities to prepare food for their children.

**United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies in Relation to Children of imprisoned Mother :-**The existence of children is identified at the time of arrested or imprisonment. What provision is made to inform and consult children about decisions affecting them and how all the rights of the children are secured in these circumstances.

If Children are in prison (or pre-trial detention) with their mother. Careful provision must be made and special facilities provided to promote their rights to survival, protection, development and participation whilst in prison.

If children are not permitted to stay with their imprisoned mother, arrangements must be made that maintain the child's relationship with their mother and address the trauma of separation.

**According to Indian Jail Manual :-**Children in Jail shall be provided with such clothing as the superintendent may prescribed by a written order.

**Care of Children :-**In every prison trained nurse shall be employed to keep & look after such children in Jail as are old enough to be separated from their mothers.

#### **Pregnancy, Birth and Postnatal Care Pregnancy :-**

Women who are pregnant whilst in prison have particular health and nutritious diet. They require appropriate facilities and medical care to monitor their pregnancies. They need proper exercise and to be issued with appropriate clothing. Many will need to be educated about pregnancy and require counselling and support throughout. Such provisions are often unavailable or sorely inadequate. Poor prison condition and lack of proper care and facilities may place at risk both the health of the women, and the health, or even life, of her unborn child. The high level of stress that accompanies incarceration in itself has the potential to adversely affect pregnancy. A specialist on pregnancy in prison has noted that pregnancy during incarceration must be understood as a high situation, both medically and psychologically for inmate mother and their children.

**HIV and Pregnancy :-**In prison, it is not uncommon for a women to discover. She is pregnant at the same time that she discover that she is HIV positive (refer to part 13 for a more detailed discussion on HIV/AIDS). "The psychological burden of being in prison, leaving behind her family a new pregnancy and discovering her HIV states can be devastating for women who are often fragile and vulnerable.

**Birth :-**Adequate medical attention during birth is clearly essential for mother and child. Women in prison often do not have access to any education in breathing and birthing techniques to help prepare them for the birth. Women may give birth either in prison or at a public hospital.

**Post Natal Care and Breastfeeding :-**Once born the child requires immunization and regular health checks. As during pregnancy, breastfeeding women have particular health and nutrition needs that are often unmet in prison. Mother require health checks to ensure that their body is recovering from birth healthily, and to ensure for example, that they do not have any infection. They might transmit to the child through breastfeeding. Often women in prison are discouraged from breastfeeding, as it is perceived as interfering with prison routine.

**UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners for Pregnant women :-**



- (1) In women's institution there shall be special accommodation for all necessary prenatal and postnatal care and treatment. Arrangement shall be made wherever practicable for children to be born in a hospital outside the institution. If a child is born in prison, this Act shall not be mentioned in the birth certificate.
- (2) Where nursing infants are allowed to remain in the institution with their mothers, provision shall be made for a nursery staffed by qualified persons, where the infants shall be placed when they are not in the care of their mothers.

**International Human Rights Standards** :-International convention on civil and political rights Article 24(2) every child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have a name.

**International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** :-Article 10(2) Special protection should be accorded to mothers during a reasonable period before and after childbirth.

#### **Article 12**

- (1) The states parties to the present covenant recognize the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
- (2) The steps to be taken by the states parties to the present covenant to achieve the full realization of this right shall include those necessary for :-
- (3) The provision for the reduction of the stillbirth rate and of IMR and for the healthy development of the child.

#### **Convention on the right of the child**

**Article 7(1)**-The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

**According to Indian Jail Manual** :-As far as possible a child birth in Jail shall be avoided, but if this be not possible, the service of a qualified midwife shall be requisite and if the matron is not trained in midwifery, or when she recognize additional help, then authorities of maternity and child welfare centre shall be requested to depute a midwife to attend any case of confinement in the female ward.

**Rehabilitation Programme, education and work** :-Prison should have a reformatory restorative and rehabilitative function. Its purpose and justification is as the UN standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners state, to equip each prisoners to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life. The main way that this is done is by giving prisoners the opportunity to be educated, gain skill for future employment, and address any drug or substance abuse problems that they have. Women's prisons, compared to men's prison, tend to provide less access to educational or vocational training, drug/alcohol dependency programmes, and work programmes. Where women have their children in prison with them, a lack of childcare facilities may exclude the women from participation in

educational and work programme either because of the difficulties of looking after the baby/child at the same time as participating or because babies are not allowed in classes or at work.

#### **UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners :-**

##### **Work :-**

- (1) Sufficient work of a useful nature shall be provided to keep prisoners actively employed for a normal working day.
- (2) So far as possible the work provided shall be such as will maintain or increase the prisoners ability to earn an honest living after release.
- (3) Vocational training in useful trades shall be provided for prisoners able to profit thereby and especially and especially for young prisoners.
- (4) Within the limits compatible with proper vocational selection and with the requirements of institutional administration and discipline, the prisoners shall be able to choose the type of work they wish to perform.

##### **Education and Recreation :-**

- (1) Provision shall be made for the further education all prisoners capable of profiting thereby, including religious instruction in the countries where this is possible. The education of illiterate and young prisoners shall be compulsory and special attention shall be paid to it by the administration.
- (2) So far as practicable, the education of prisoners shall be integrated with the educational system of the country so that after their release they may continue their education without difficulty..Recreational and cultural activities shall be provided in all institutions for the benefit of the mental and physical health of prisoners.

#### **International Human Rights Standard:-**

##### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

##### **Article 23**

- (1) Everyone has the right to work to free choice of employment, to just and favorable condition of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone without any discrimination has the right to equal pay for equal work.

##### **Article 26 :-**

- (1) Everyone has the right to education, education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding tolerance and



friendship among all nations, racial or religious group and shall further the activities of the united nations for the maintenance of peace.

#### **According to Indian Jail Manual :-**

- (a) Literate convicts may be allowed to have not more than two books at a time from the jail library.
- (b) The convict may read books on Sunday and jail holidays and if permitted by the superintendent during their spare time on working days but not during working hours.

Female convicts shall ordinarily be employed on repair of clothing cleaning grain etc. and shall whenever possible be given instruction in needle work, knitting and other domestic industries.

#### **Light Labour etc. during period**

**Labour :-**Female convicts shall be allotted light labour and provided with sterilized linen to ensure cleanliness during the period.

**Family Visit :-**Being able to receive family visit is important for all prisoners, but it is undeniable that it affects some more than others. A mother of young children is likely to suffer more psychological and emotional trauma if denied visiting rights than an unattached adult male. The difficulties of travelling long distances in order to visit prisoners are aggravated when the visiting hours are brief.

The stigma attached to women's imprisonment also serves to reduce the numbers of visit women receive. This causes emotional hardship for the prisoners, as well as limiting their access to material goods which they rely on visitors to bring. (e.g. soap, clothing etc.).

#### **Preparation for release and support after release :-**

**UN Rules for the treatment of Prisoners :-**As with other programmes for prisoners, women often receive less pre release preparation and post release support than do male prisoners, or programmes are not targetted to their needs fail to address the particular family and other dimensions of women's release. On release women prisoners often face greater stigmatization and rejection by their communities than do male prisoner many experience ongoing mental illness after prison.

If a mother is able to regain custody of her children, she will have to rebuild her relationship with children who have been growing up without her and may feel resentful towards her. It is essential that women are given options about where they are offered post release support. Effectively supported release from prison can offer women a chance to break with violent or destructive relationship that may have contributed to their offending.

## **International Human Right Standard :-**

### **Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 25(1)**

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disabilities, sickness, widowhood, old age or when lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

**According to Indian Jail Manual :-**Every female convict confined in jail other than that of the district of his residence shall be transferred to the jail of the district to which she belongs so that she may arrive there tendency before her release. The sanction of the inspector general for such transfers within the state is not required.

The superintendent shall inform the D.M. of the convicts place of residence of the date of release and the names and address of the relatives of every female convicts who in so be released one month before such date, to enable him to ask to them. to come to receive her at the jail gate the name of the jail from which the convict will be released shall also be communicated so the D.M.

**Conclusion :-**There are so many rights of prisoners and lots of facilities should be provided for the prisoners but still we can see all such rules are hardly followed by the jail authorities. The picture of women prisoners is very grim and lots of attention for facilities at executive level.

## **1 (A) Review of the Literature**

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### **International Studies :-**

A study done by B. Owen entitled in 2003 in New York "Understanding Women in Prison and Jeffrey and Richards, Stephen (eds.) : 'Convict Criminology' (Thomson Wardworth, 2003). According to this study 70% reported some form of sexual abuse during childhood, 77% of all respondents reported that they had been a target of violence by others. Only 6% of all 150 respondent did not mention at least one physical or sexual attack during their lifetime.

A study done by M. Reiz entitled *Mujeres Jovenes Y pobres un mayor riesgo de in la carcee inmakico*, 2003. According to this study 6.11% of women prisoners are illiterate. Compared to 2.37% of male prisoners. Six in ten of the mother in prison had their children in adolescence and half of the 1,653 people inter viewed ran away from home before the age of 12, principally as a result of domestic violence or in search of work.

A report presented by Asia watch/Human right watch entitled *prison conditions in Indonesia* in September, 1990, according to this report, a proportionally higher number of women are sentenced for drugs offences 48% of women and 10% of men roughly half of the female inmates were held for drug crimes, usually for very low level offences.

A study done by Crez Blanco entitled "Las Carceles se llenan de mujeres" in Mexico (2001). According to this study one of the problem in that type of properly crime is usually punishable by a fine, being considered a more appropriate sentence than prison for a petty crime. On the other hand theft is committed as a consequence of poverty there is little or no prospect of the defendant being able to pay the associated fine, the result of which is that they receive a prison sentence instead.

A study done by L. Saldana entitled *Meyeres Prison, Carcerles insuficientes*.in 2003 in Mexico, according to this study there are capacity of 156 women and currently contains 479, which represents 182% more than its institutional capacity. Another women in prison overpopulated by percent. A report presented by middle east watch 1993 entitled "prison conditions in Egypt" according to this report, the living quarters therefore were extremely overcrowded. There was a severe lack of sanitary facilities, had no access to the washroom.

A study done by Human Rights watch entitled *All too Familiar : Sexual abuses of women in US State Prisons* in 1996. This study shows that the general neglect and under funding the women is prison estate often leads to the lack, or insufficiency, of programmes for women prisoners. In terms of rehabilitation, educational or vocational training, counseling or drug/alcohol depending programmes, women prisoners are disadvantaged compared to men's establishment.

In most of the jails there are no schemes for proper and appropriate vocational training and non elementary education for women prisoners. In some jails education means being taught the alphabet with little emphasis on its applicability. (Human Rights Watch 1993)

A report of Social Justice Report in 2002 shows that indigenous female offenders report higher rates of sexually transmitted disease, higher rates of current pregnancies, higher rates of respiratory condition, diabetes and lower rate of contraception use than non indigenous women. (Social Justice Report 2002)

**National Studies :** Nagla (1991) revealed that 60% female offenders belongs to the age group of 30-50 years . The status showed that a large of female offenders are young and adult at the time of committing crimes which means that the interpersonal relation in the family after marriage create adjustment problem for women and something force them to indulge in deviant behavior.

Mishra and Gautam(1982) revealed that the female criminality increased as the level of education Viva-Versa. Thus it may be said that Women criminals are generally younger in age ,married ,illiterate and also come from low economic classes . This reflects women;s nature(adjustment) need (economic and social condition and situation for the explanation of crime and criminality.

A study done by Ahuja Ram female Offenders in India in Rajasthan,Punjab,Madhyapradesh Shows that of total offenders,about half involved physical harm to some one ,one-sixth involved economic harm,one ninth involved moral aberrance and one seventh were minor offenders. Low economic level was found to be more influential than low cast factor in offenders profile. Illetracy is found closely related to crime as 70% female criminal were found to be illetrate . 76% women were married and 17% were widow and 3% deserted.

A study consisting Sheela Raman Othan, Advocate and member committee against violence on women, Bangalore, Vansessa Dounac Journalist France/Delhi Banoyotsm Research Scholar, JNU Delhi, Vasantha Committee against violence on women (A Vow), Delhi Sumati Student, JNU Delhi, Manisha Rani Advocate Ranchi, Dr. Rose Kharkatta, Professor Ranchi conducted on 18th to 20th Jan. 2008 the team visited Chaibasa Jail the Ranchi Central Jail and the Hazaribagh Jail, 2008.

According to this study both Chaibasa and Hazaribagh Jails are extremely crowded. It is housing almost three times more than its capacity to hold prisoners. The women prisoners have to live in an obvious disassociation from her family once she is imprisoned or under trial. Children are allowed to study with their mothers till the age of six and most of women are completely unless about the whereabouts of their children. There is complete failure of legal aid from the government inmates have no idea of their lawyers, have rarely met them and hardly receive any concrete help from them. The advocate rarely visit jail and therefore the accused can hardly meet their lawyer before they are product in the court.

The Ranchi Jail was comparatively cleaner and better. The team were not allowed to go inside the Chaibasa Jail, but it is doubtful matter about the Hygiene condition and vocational Training in Chaibasa Jail. There is no provision at all for the women to work and earn during their period of confinement. The door of the toilets in Ranchi Jail was shockingly half exposed while there were no doors at all in the toilets of Hazaribagh which reflects the insensitivity of the Jailors about the privacy of the women prisoners.

In Hazaribagh Jail, No regular classes for the inmates are carried out. Most of the inmates are illiterate. There was also no provision for recreation, outdoor-indoor games at all for the inmates. Doctor visited the Jail irregular. The Jail also does not provide the prisoners with sanitary napkins. The doctor of the female ward is clueless about that. There is a serious problem of safe water within this prison.

In Ranchi Jail however there is special wards for some prisoners called upper male wards and upper female wards. These wards from outside looked extremely well kept like mini-bungalow. According to the jailor of Ranchi only economically well-off and people with high social status can avail those ward. A study conducted by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant Institute of studies in rural development Lucknow, sponsored by planning commission government of India, New Delhi entitled "Children of women Prisoners in Jails : A study in U.P." according to this



study most of jails are overcrowded. The occupancy rate has been reported to be 128.5% against installed capacity. The jails proper planning for human resources and also lack basic minimum facilities for prisoners, particularly women and their young children. The system of their proper education was not reported in any jail. Even no creche was found in any jail. (Condition of women prisoners in Jharkand, 2008)

A study done by (i) Nagesh Kumari, entitled "Socio-Economic Profile of Women Prisoners" in 2005-07. According to her findings, she suggested that facilities of higher studies for literate women prisoners, technical skill training for illiterate women prisoners, technical skill training for illiterate women, business with simple skill technology for earning some money, should be provided in the jails.

According to a study of Sarswati Mishra entitled in 2002, "Status of Indian Women" that through police and jail reforms socially handicapped females, who get uprooted from their social environment for 14 years or so, can be made normal citizens of society to some extent at least and consequently the chances of their committing crime again become very bleak.

According to a study done by Suman Jain(1995) entitled "Women in Prison which is published in social welfare April 1995, that segregation in prison leads to degeneration of human values. Prisoners acquire a jail mentality which can be broken down by regular visit by the family or regular contact through letters.

According to a study done by R. Saxena in 1994 entitled "Women on crime in India : A study in Socio-cultural dynamics" according to this study women offenders had stressful relations with their husband their marital life had undergone severe conflicting situations involving oppression cruelty, repression and humiliation. Husband's adultery his illicit affairs with other women immoral behaviour of husband. contributed significantly in motivating married women to resort to crimes of murderous violence. The majority of the women offenders convicted for homicidal activities were poorly adjusted to the family settings.

A study done by Elliott and Ross in 1974 entitled "Crime in our changing society". According to this study troubled parents child relationship are more often reflected in female than in male delinquency, but that school factors are more directly linked than parental rejection to adolescent law violation.

A study done by Anupama Kaushik, who is reader in Banasthali University in Rajasthan and Kavita Sharma, who is a lecturer in Vadanta P.G. College for Girls, Ringar(Rajasthan) entitled human rights of women prisoners. A case study of Jaipur Central Jail for women" ([www.google.com](http://www.google.com)) according to this study the pathetic situation of women prisoners branded as bad women who deserve bad treatment is not surprisingly. The concept of human rights is totally alien to such women. Basic facilities are taking for the women and their childrekn; also the prisoners are visibly scared of the prison staff. There is scope for vast improvement at all levels, particularly in the prison staff who need to learn to respect the human rights of women prisoners.

A study done by penal reforms and justice association(Praja), Hyderabad in Oct. 2002. This study based on desperately need counselling for their physical as well as psychological well-being. This study entitled "Mental health and care of women and children in Prison in Andhra Pradesh". The aim of the study is not to point out that what was lacking in existing approaches in the welfare of women prisoners and their mental and physical health but to look at the prisoners as persons with problems and finding methods to address them. According to this report society is total ignorance about the prisoners and an ideological predisposition against women in prison. Women faced various problem and in some cases the biggest worry for many was the fate of their children living with them. Most of the children were not expressive, some because they are unable to express and because they have meagre communication skills, some children missed their family members, that they do not like their food as it was mean for adults and there are too few plaything. The other big problem was the children faced several health

problem such as allergies and other problems like stomach aches and often, the medication was not adequate or timely. The biggest problem of dealing with children was that they were 'dressed up' when visitors came and were gently handled but at other times, they were dealt with harshly.

A study done by Awadesh Pandey S.P. Singh, K.R. in 2006 entitled "women prisoners and their dependent children" New Delhi, according to the study imprisonment of mother with dependent young children is problematic issues. The study purports to review the status of women prisoners and their young children living with them and suggesting policy measures for their development.

A study done by S.K. Bawa in 2007 entitled "Psycho-social influences of convicted women in northern India". According to this study the reason for which women are compelled to commit heinous crimes. It endeavours to study the women convicts of Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

An article written by Dr. Satya Sundaram entitled "Plight of Women Prisoners" which is published in social welfare August 2004. According to the article in spite of several legislation and committees, the condition of Indian Jails is deplorable. Women prisoners have to suffer several indignities on account of their gender political will is the prime instrument that can transform our institution of correction.

A official study found that women in prison are beaten, sexually molested or otherwise harassed in Jail. Women prisoners live in over crowded unsanitary conditions and often rear their children in jail. More than 17 percent of all unconvicted women prisoners in India are mentally unstable and have been placed in Jail despite a lack of mental health care.

According to Mrs. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Human Resource in Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Government and prominent known for spokes women for women's rights in India, many women prisoners ignorant of their rights, and unaware that they could get bail. According to her a stigma of a jail term sometimes ruined a women's life because her family would refuse to take her back even after her release.

A study consisting member committee, including seven women. The committee was headed by a former Supreme Court Judge Justice V.K. Krishna Iyer a man and its members included prominent government officials, lawyers and a journalist according to this study, women preferred to stay in prison even after they were released because of social ostracism. Separate prison are available only for one fourth of the total population of women in Jail. The others are housed in segregated wings of prison for men.

There had no access to any of the amenities-clothing, work education or even medical examination. There were no beds, bedsheets or pillows, just a cane mat Women was suffering from beating and specified tortures like hitting with bamboo sticks straps etc.

A team consist of chairperson, Mahila Ayog, Maharastra, member secretary inspected the study over 22 jails in the state of Maharashtra. These study were based on a comprehensive questionnaire which dealt with various aspects of the well being of the women prisoners. The observation made by the commission were compiled into an analytical report. According the report over crowding of prison is the most drastic problem prevalent over 33% of the jails inspected were over crowded. Jail inmates faced several problems including lack of proper food, clothing, health and recreational facilities. The childrens of these inmates were not properly looked after.

### **Conclusion :-**

Most of the above studies shows that the condition of women prisoners is worst and there is a need of necessary action in this field.



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## **Chapter-II**

**Needs and Significance of the study,  
Methodology of study.**

## CHAPTER-2

### Research Methodology

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This chapter deals with the elements of scientific research as applied to the present study. It defines the research problem.

#### **Need and Significance of the study:-**

In the wake of industrialization, westernization, urbanization and friendly policies have resulted in increased opportunities for employment of women and participation in economic activities, political insulation and a social sphere has increased to the greater extent. However, because of family disorganization, material discord, high aspiration level and frustration due to no fulfillment, stress and failure in coping process and alternation women are found to getting involved in criminal activities more in number in the present day society for the past two decades the topic of women and crime has began to draw much attention because of the recent interest in women and their development.

There is a great need to study women in crime because the place and role of women in the Indian society has undergone considerable changes during the last two decades leading to a greater participation in the criminal activities by them. Since the research on women criminals is fragmentary in nature, scope and coverage, and is still in initial stages, the present study examines and explains women prisoners status in the socio-economic context. Statistical and female criminality reveals that female criminals contribute a numerically smaller proportion that of male offenders.

According to the Crime in India Report (1990) the female percentage for arrested persons at all India level was at 1.7. There have been upward trend in female criminality over the period of 1990-2000 about 10 stages and 3 union territories recorded more than 5% female arrested in total arrested persons during 1996. During June 2008, 7268 female were reported in jails and out of total women prisoners 5268 (77.85%) were under trails in the state of U.P. The situation of women prisoners process another problems like children who are born in Jails and those who are accompanied by the mother in Jails are compelled to live behind the bars without being offenders. They spend the formative years of their lives behind the wall of jails under victims of cruel circumstances. These children should be provided with diet and clothing by the Jail authorities. There is no act in the country to take care of these children. General health care, adequate clothing toilet facilities, facilities for education, vocational training and recreational facilities is very poor.



Justice Iyer committee also looked into living condition of women prisoners. The committee observe that children of women prisoners were callously placed in prison in general except in a few central Jails for women where the children were satisfactory.

The state of women prisoners in more distressful. Thus, living condition are pathetic female wards in prison are mostly over crowded. Adequate clothing and toilet facilities are not made available to them many a time due to over population. General health care of women prisons in many prisons is not up to the mark. The static facilities for education, vocational training and recreational facilities are also very limited, Although the main objective of imprisonment is the rehabilitation programme which have not been very successful in this country.

Moreover majority of the women prisoners are from rural background illiterate, shy and do not have courage to communicate their needs and grievances to the prison staff in Jails. They cannot also ventilate their suffering and transmit the same to higher authorities.

There is a great need to study women in crime because the place and role of women in the Indian society has undergone considerable changes during the last two decades leading to a greater participation in the criminal activities by them. Since the research on women criminals is fragmentary in nature, scope and coverage, and is still in initial stages, the present study examines and explains women prisoners status in the socio-economic context.

There is a paucity of literature and empirical data on problems of women prisoners and their children living in Jails in India. That sad fact is that most women prisoners under trial who are unable to defend themselves and cannot offered to get proper legal help. Another factor is that most of the women belongs to lower economic class uneducated, poor families and their family members, husband do not help them to make them release from jails. Eventually they have to remain in jails with their children. There is no sufficient data and studies has not been done on the problem of women prisoners, thus this study in an attempt to explore the various facts and causes and to study the problem of the women prisoners and their children.

#### ***Objectives of the Study:-***

Women are a small minority of the prison population, but a minority that is growing at a disproportionate rate, their needs, and indeed their rights, are frequently not fulfilled by prison regimes that are designed predominantly for male prisoners. The needs and concern of women prisoners are different from those of men prisoners. Women prisoners have different health needs, including those related to sexual and from very high rates of mental illness, imprisonment impact women differently than on men. The proposed study has therefore its primary objective to find out the number of female prisoners and their problem faced in jail, and facilities given by government in jails. Objective of the study that follows from the above are.

- (1) To find out the numbers of women prisoners living with their children in the district jails of eastern U.P.
- (2) To study socio-economic background of women prisoners in terms of female age, marital status, residence, religion, caste, education, occupation, income.
- (3) To study the major factors and nature of crime.
- (4) To identify and analyze the problem faced by the women prisoners and their children's inside the jail.
- (5) To suggest the ways and means for social rehabilitation of women prisoners and their children.

#### ***Hypothesis :-***

The Programmes available in prisons for the adequate care, protection and development are very inadequate.

On the basis of the survey of literature done by the researchers following hypothesis were put forward for this study –

- (1) Low socio-economic status of the family is an important factors in crime.
- (2) Stressful situation within the family plays an important role in the life of female criminals.
- (3) Number of women prisoners living with their children in more than the occupancy rate.
- (4) The programmes available in prison for their adequate care, protection and development are very in adequate.

#### ***Importance of the Study:-***

- This study will help the social reformers to find the reasons for women to commit crimes and help them to devise remedial measures.
- This will also help the government officials and policy makers to draft new scheme for the upliftment of the women prisoners and their different need.

#### ***Operational Definitions:-***

##### **Crime**

Crime is any act or behaviour by a person which violates the norms of society. It may be a theft, a robbery, a murder, sexual abuse or kidnapping.

### ***Women Prisoners***

A women who has been found guilty of criminal behaviour convicted under Indian Penal Codes and sentenced to imprisonment. The under trails prisoners were also considered as prisoners for the purpose of the study.

**Convicts** – Convicts are those who are legally indentified as criminals and undergoing punishment during the study period in the prison of Coimbatore.

**Under trails** – Under trails are those who are housed in prisons and for them the trail is pending before the court of law.

### ***Scope of the Study:-***

Scope of the study is confined in two ways, which is geographical basis of the study and second is applicability of the study. The applicability of the present study is on all women prisoners in India and abroad. But geographical basis of this study is based in districts Jails of Eastern U.P.

This study has a wide range and scope but keeping in view that limited time and resources the investigation has restricted to 7 district jails of U.P. There are 72 district and 62 jails in U.P. A few newly created districts (18) do not have jails. There has been 5.5% compound annual growth rate of population in jails of U.P. out of total district, 7 district jails were selected for our study.

### ***Universe:-***

Though this problem is universal women are facing lots of problem in the jails, especially whose having children with them. There are total 1,136 numbers of jails in India, in which total inmates are 3,73,27 as on 31.12.2006, out of these 14,657 (3.9%) are female inmates in India. The highest number of 66,669 inmates, 64,722 males and 1,947 female were reported from U.P., total 17.9% of total prisoners in India. Maximum number of convicts as on 31.12.2006, 477 female from U.P. were reported. In India 339 convicts with their 374 children and 1,031 women under trials with their 1,197 children were reported to be in prison. (Prison Statistic, India, 2006).

As highest number of female prisoners are reported from U.P. so we have chosen U.P. as our universe for study. There are total no. of 2,694 female inmates out of Female Inmates in jails with children in U.P. which 694 convict 995 are under trail.

**(Prison Statics, U.P. 2008)**

1. Prison Static India, 2006 – National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI
2. Prison Static U.P., 2008 O IG of Prison U.P. Lucknow

**Female Inmates in Jail with Children in U.P. Women**

Convict	95	119
Undertrail	280	345
Total	375	464

***Sampling:-***

There are total 72 district 62 jails in U.P. There are 14 number of districts in Eastern U.P. The study on women criminals and women prisoners have not been done here previously in Eastern U.P., so we have chosen the following district for our study. District Jail of Varanasi, Distt. Jail of Jaunpur, District Jail of Ghazipur, D. J. Azamgarh, D. J. of Ballia, D. J. Gorakhpur and one Model Jail – Nari Bandi Niketan.

The present study is a census study as the population is floated in the jails. This study has been conducted with reference to the total population of female under trials & convicts residing in the above jail in the state of U.P.

***Design of the Study:*** There were personal observations, interviews and group discussion. Through observation method various kind of information were collected while being present in the prison. During the administration of the interview schedule the researcher opted more for an informal rather than a formal interview. It was more or

less like a discussion rather than questioning them. Focused group discussion technique to understand the attitude of prisoners was also very much helpful to establish a rapport with the respondent.

The present study is exploratory cum descriptive research design. The study has conducted in two phases while the first was the enumeration phase and a base line survey of records available with state Gov. Deptt. of Prison. The second phase was a data collection with some sample case consisting of detailed case. Studies and social, economical and other factors are investigated in order to know the profile of the women prisoners & to give suggestions for their rehabilitation.

**Data Collection:-** The Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary sources of data were the women prisoners and the Jail officials. The data was collected through Interview schedule, Observation Method, Focus Group Discussion, Case Studies.

The schedule of women prisoners have covered a number of aspects such as their socio-economic background, types and nature of crime and facilities available in jail. The interview schedule use both close ended and open ended questions, while the schedule for the prison staff and officials has contained the questions about the facilities provided to female criminals their relationship with women prisoners & their children.

The secondary data and pertinent literature has been compelled from published and documented sources, previous studies surveys and published literature has been reviewed for insight stimulation on the topic.

**Analysis of Data:-** The data so collected has been coded & tabulated for the purpose of analysis simple frequency tables & cross tables have been made percentage analysis have been done to present the data.

**Limitation of the Study:-** The study attempts to find out the problems of female prisoners and their children in 7 districts of Eastern U.P. jails. The convicts and undertial were considered as respondent in the present study. It was found that study of undertrails was rather difficult in that they were busy with court cases and some of them were not in a mood to talk freely since the changes leveled against them were not confirmed by court, they were opposed to any kind of labeling as criminals.



It was very difficult to interview in privacy in the prison environment often the Mahila Hawaldar or the matron would present. So sometimes it becomes difficult for the inmate, to answer questions frankly. These the study may be bias due to the administration pressures. As we got limited time for field survey and to meet the inmates, so it was not possible to do in depth study, as we did not get much time for rapport build up with the inmates because of this, any serious qualities or quantitative research effort is compromised.

**An Overview of Field Experiences:-** Data collection in different jail was very difficult task in front of the research team. First of all we seek permission from IG Jail U.P. It was a very long process to seek permission. We wrote several letters regarding the permission of visiting jail but did not receive any information, then went personally to get the permission. We seek the permission from May 2010 to July 2010 to visit the Jails. Then the different jail authorities assigned particular timings to visit the jail. Prior to starting the work, the research team visits to women's section to get familiar with the place and the people, the team needed acceptance and formed relationship. Our time schedule to visit several jails is given below.

Sr. No.	Date Visited	District Jail
1	21-05-2010	VARANASI
2	22.5.2010	AZAMGARH
3	24.5.2010	JAUNPUR
4	26.6.2010	GORAKHPUR
5	28.5.2010	GAZIPUR
6	29.5.2010	LUCKNOW
7	1.6.2010	BALIA



8	3.6.2010	GORAKHPUR
9	5.6.2010	AZAMGARH
10	7.6.2010	VARANASI
11	8.5.2010	GAZIPUR
12	9.6.2010	BALIA
13	11.6.2010	JAUNPUR
14	17.6.2010	VARANASI
15	18.6.2010	GORAKHPUR
16	21.5.2010	JAUNPUR
17	22.6.2010	GAZIPUR
18	24.6.2010	BALIA
19	26.5.2010	AZAMGARH
20	28,29,30 June 2010	LUCKNOW

**(Letters from the concerned jail are enclose as annexure)**

Data was collected from 11.5.2010 to 5 July 2010. Initially women were hesitant to talk because they were under the impression that the research team will publish their identity some women thought that the team might help them in their cases. Constant persuading and human treatment was essential while collecting data. Through informal dialogue, focus group discussion discussion the team was able to generate openers among female prisoners. The meeting with prisoners inside the female Yarder (wing) has several advantages. It made the

team to observe the facilities like rooms and food, toilets etc. ourselves. This ensured privacy also but most of the time a Mahila matron was around, but somehow we manage to talk in privacy. In Gorakhpur jail one woman was giving us a letter, jail administration searched us and took the letter back. During our next visit we were not allowed to go inside the women & the inmates were brought out to talk to us.

#### **References:-**

**Prison Statistics Report, 2008**

National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of  
Home Affairs, New Delhi.

**Prison U.P Statistics Report, 2008**

National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi



## **Chapter-III**

### **Demographic Analysis of the Respondent.**

## CHAPTER-III

### Demographic Analysis of The Respondent

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Women in prison face in crazed and unique challenges in prison compared to their male counterparts, many women enter prison with a history of victimization. Prison are made into setting in which useful protection and promotion work can occur, much can be achieved in the time period that women are under the responsibility of national prison services.

Although there are major differences in the method that countries use to address the special need of women in their criminal justice system, the evidence is clear and consistent current arrangement for dealing with women offender jail to meet their basic need and are far short of that is required by human right accepted by international recommendation and by social justice. The need of women held in detention have received little attention and continued to be neglected by health system and prison authorities. One reason for their too readily accepted until now, is that women prisoners are a clear minority group within prison all over the world. It is only recently that attention has been drawn to the fact that a minority status does not justify the widespread ignorance of women basic rights and the considerable gender insensitivity still dominating criminal justice system.

Although women should be entitled to the same rights as men in prison. Prison system were primarily designed for men, and many prisons do not have adequate facilities to protect women's right or to promote to their health education, employment, recreational child care etc.

There are 1336 prisons across the country, with Maharashtra having the maximum number (210). Prisons in India are categorized as Central Jails, District Jails, Sub jails, women jails, Boosted School, Open Jail, Special jails and other jail. There are no set criteria that are common to all the states and union territories for difference between these prisons.

The national crime record bureau notes that central jails are larger compared to other prisons, housing prisoners sentenced for a longer period. As against the maximum number of prisoners in India are sub jails. Their capacity to hold prisoners is very small. In 2006, there were 49,534 inmates. Their in all the sub jails in India as against the prescribed capacity of 41,187. There is little information available in the public domain about these prisons and their functioning.

There are very few prisoners in the country that are meant exclusively for women prisoners. There exist in 11 states and union territory. Women prisoners are lodged in all the different kind of prisoners-central, district and sub jail. That have the facilities to hold them.

In India jails are so overcrowded in the absence of rehabilitation programmes for women prisoners. Many prisoners don't want to leave the prison. Once a prisoner gets released after spending some time in prison. He or she becomes an outcast in the eyes of our society. They could not get a job and his family would not accept them back for reason having to do with "honour" and "Prestige", so most of these helpless prefer to stay in prison, where shelter and their meals of a day are assured. When male prisoners face such a situation, how can the plights of the women be any better.

In prison when women are imprisoned children are also affected, with them.

Our present study is based in U.P. Jails. There are 82 jails in U.P. Out of 82 jails, We have taken 7 district jails for our study. Most of the jail are build before independence.

**Details of a few surveyed jails**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of DistrictJails</b>	<b>Year of construction</b>	<b>Capacity</b>	<b>Actual population</b>	<b>Capacity in female ward</b>	<b>Total prison female</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	2009	1000	318	1000	318
<b>2.</b>	<b>Ballia</b>	1917	203	442	25	31
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ajamgarh</b>	1903	320	633	30	31
<b>4.</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	1853	724	1747	17	59
<b>5.</b>	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	1842	810	1092	50	64
<b>6.</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	1800	293	383	30	39
<b>7.</b>	<b>Ghazipur</b>	1854	382	462	20	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>		<b>3732</b>	<b>5077</b>	<b>1172</b>	<b>565</b>

Above table reflects that most of the jails have female prison more than its capacity. These jails are not only over crowded but also be ctue and resources are limited and imprisonment of female prisoners is increasing day by day.

Women committed crime due to poverty. Women are particularly vulnerable to being detained because of their inability to pay fines for putty offences. These women offenders typically come from economically and socially disadvantaged segments of society. Typically they are maddle age young unemployed have low level of education and have dependent children.

Present chapter mainly deals with the socio, economic, background and causes and nature of their crime. This chapter is based on the primary data from women offenders in concerned district jail. Analysis of collected data is presented in this chapter from **table No. 3.1 to 3.17**.

#### **Age :-**

The process of Socialization is related to age. Age is one of the most important variables which helps in understanding the status of an individual, with the changes in age the status and role of an individual changes, women are no exception to the phenomena. Table no 3.1 shows the age distribution of of the respondent.

**Table 3.1**

#### **Age of the Respondent**

Name of District Jails	Age in Years				Total
	(15-25)	(26-35)	(36-45)	(46 and above)	
<b>Lucknow</b>	30 9.43%	88 27.67%	58 18.23%	142 44.65%	318 100%
<b>Varanasi</b>	15 25.42%	14 23.72%	14 23.72%	16 27.12%	59 100%
<b>Ghazipur</b>	2 17.39%	4 17.39%	5 21.73%	12 52.17%	23 100%
<b>Ballia</b>	2 6.45%	10 32.25%	6 19.35%	13 41.93%	31 100%



<b>Agamgarh</b>	2 6.45%	6 19.35%	7 22.58%	16 51.61%	31 100%
<b>Jaunpur</b>	4 10.25%	9 23.07%	12 30.76%	14 35.89	39 100%
<b>Gorakhpur</b>	7 10.93%	12 18.75%	12 18.75%	33 51.56%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>62/10.97%</b>	<b>143/25.30%</b>	<b>114/20.17%</b>	<b>246/43.53%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

Many studies(Nagla 1991) demonstrable that very young person are more subseptble to crime. But this present study reveals that 40% of female prisoners are mainly from the age group of above 46 years. While 28.50% of the total respondent are from age group 26-35 years. 20.18 percent of the respondent are from the 36-45 age group. It is obvious from the table that elder women are more to commit crimes and the incidence of their crime describes with as increasing year by year.

The predominance of women offenders from adult age group. When a women is growing old, she is confined more within the family home both through parental and society combat. Young women mainly have not such freedom to do any illegal offence. But when they are growing old, they are converted as a means of socialization in their family, due to pressure, they are more exaggerate and aggressive in deviant behaviour.

**Residence** :- Residential place is a symbol of an individual's social and economic status. Mainly people live in two Area i.e. Urban Area, Rural area. Urban area is a symbol of modernization and prosperity of any individual because, urban area is consider to be a very expensive to live. But in Rural area life is simple and smooth. All people live with each other and feeling of unity is found in rural Area. In present study Residential Place of respondent is given table no **3.2**.

**Table No. 3.2**

**Residential Place of Respondent**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Name of District Jail</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	Lucknow	182 57.23%	136 42.77%	318 100%
<b>2.</b>	Varanasi	28 47.45%	31 52.54%	59 100%
<b>3.</b>	Ghazipur	21 91.30%	2s 8.70%	23 100%
<b>4.</b>	Ballia	23 74.19%	8 25.80%	31 100%
<b>5.</b>	Azamgarh	29 93.55%	2 6.45%	31 100%
<b>6.</b>	Jaunpur	32 82.05%	7 17.94%	39 100%
<b>7.</b>	Gorakhpur	53 82.81%	11 17.18%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>368/65.13%</b>	<b>197/34.86%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

Several studies demonstrates that women criminality is more pronounced in urban areas. But in present study, 65.13 percentage of women prisoners are from rural Areas. While only 34.86% of respondent are from urban areas. According to this study cause of women criminality in rural areas is, ignorance about law, and

legal procedure, social biasness, personal grudges, tortured of low cast by higher cast in society, poverty and various disease etc Except this still in India may be 70% of Population lives in village.

**Economical Status** :- Economical status reflects any Individual's social status and well being. In the present study Economical status is measured by type of house, size of land and income. In present study economical status of respondent are mentioned in following points :-

**Type of house** :-House structure reflects social and economical status of person were a person lives with family.

**Table No. 3.3 (A)**

**Type of house**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Pucca	Kaccha	Semi Pucca Kaccha	N Total
1.	Lucknow	102 32.08%	126 39.62%	90 28.30%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	28 47.45%	15 25.42%	16 27.11%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	9 39.13%	7 30.43%	7 30.43%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	12 38.70%	10 32.25%	9 29.03%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	13	10	8	31

		41.93%	32.25%	25.80%	100%
6.	Jaunpur	22 56.41%	11 28.20%	6 15.38%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	23 35.93%	21 32.81%	20 31.25%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>209</b> <b>36.99%</b>	<b>200</b> <b>35.40%</b>	<b>156</b> <b>27.61%</b>	<b>565</b> <b>10%</b>

Above table(No.3.3) reveals that 35.40% of the respondent are from Kucha houses. 27.61% of the respondent are from half kucha-puckka houses 36.99% of the respondent are from pukka house. According to this study only poverty and poor economical status is not responsible for their crime but also personal grudges and caste factors are responsible for crime. Above table shows that people from lower economic strata commit more crime, and they are also arrested because of the false allegation from high strata of the society.

**Size of land of The Respondent :-** Land reflects the prosperity of person. Land is used for cultivation. When land size is large, cultivation is vast. But when a person is completely landless, they have not any source of cultivation of grain. Land is also source of income. Table NO.3.33 represent the land Size.

**Table No. 3.3 (B)**

**Size of land of Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Landless	Small Size	Big Size	N = Total
1.	Lucknow	151 47.48%	125 39.31%	42 13.21%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	18 30.50%	25 42.37%	16 27.11%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	3 13.04%	16 69.56%	4 17.39%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	7 22.58%	18 58.06%	6 19.35%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	7 22.58%	18 58.06%	6 19.35%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	9 23.07%	19 48.71%	11 28.20%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	13 20.31%	42 65.62%	9 14.06%	64 100%
Total	7	208 36.81%	263 46.54%	94 16.63%	565 100%

46.54% of the respondent have small land size. While 36.81% of the respondent are found completely landless. Only 16.63% of the respondent have big land size. A proportion of land size respondent is high



in number, people who possess small land size have posses low income and a average economical status. It is clear from the study that maximum number of the respondent are from very poor status. So poverty is one of major causes of their committing crime.

**Income of the Respondent:-** Income is one of measure economical status. When a person's income is good, Its economical and social status is also respectable ful. But when income is very poor, then its create a number of problem for living. Income is a source to fill up the basic need of any individual and when it is very low, then basic need such as food shelter and cloth are difficult to fulfill.

**Table No. 3.3 (C)**

**Income of the Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Low 1000-2000Rs.	Low Medium 3000-5000rs.	Middle-Medium 5000-7000Rs.	High-Medium 7000-8000Rs.	Total
1.	Lucknow	206 64.77%	76 23.90%	35 11.01%	1 0.31%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	26 44.07%	23 38.98%	3 5.08%	7 11.86%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	14 60.86%	7 30.43%	2 8.6%	0 0%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	20 64.51%	9 29.03%	2 6.45%	0 %	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	22 70.96%	9 29.03%	0 0%	0 0%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	25 64.10%	12 30.76%	2 5.12%	0 %	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	49 76.56%	8 12.5%	7 10.93%	0 %	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>362 64.07%</b>	<b>144 25.49%</b>	<b>51 9.02%</b>	<b>8 1.41%</b>	<b>565 100%</b>

According to above table 64.07% of respondent belong to low income. While 25.49% percent of the respondent are from low middle income group. 9.02% of the respondent are those, whose income level is middle. Only 1.41% of the respondent out of total the respondent are from high income family. This reason because poor income reflects poor economical status in society. It creates a number of problem such as, poverty lack of education, social biasness violation. As income level is increase respect of that family or person is also increased in society. This table clearly indicate that the major reason of committing crime is poverty. Economic

condition of the family does not necessarily indicate the role of poverty in female crime, yet, it is significant, in the same that low income is an important factor to family tension, and a combination of unsatisfactory social relationship and poverty is conducive to criminal behavior. On the basis of review findings (Nagesh Kumari 2007), it may be viewed that the main causes of female criminality are economic insecurity and family circumstances. The people of lower socio-economic status face more deprivation throughout their life. It is difficult for them to satisfy their economic needs; therefore, they are tempted to commit crime.

**Education of the Respondent :-** A person's ability and capacity to cope with the function of living depends on the level of education. Literacy and education is the gateway to information, opportunity and empowerment. Women in India have for long been kept disempowered. The problem of illiteracy of women in India is a largely major problem. In India the female literacy rate according to the 2001 census of India 54.16 as against 75.85% males. Educational background of offenders indicates that education plays an important role in the criminal behavior.

**Table No. 3.4**  
**Education of the Respondent**

Sr.No.	Name of District Jail	0-5	5-8	8-12	10-12	Above 12	Total N
1.	Lucknow	224 70.44%	36 11.32%	28 8.81%	9 2.83%	21 6.60%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	30 50.84%	11 18.64%	5 8.47%	7 11.86%	6 10.16%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	20 86.95%	1 4.34%	2 8.69%	0 0%	0 0%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	17 54.83%	9 29.03%	1 3.23%	1 3.23%	3 9.68%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	23 74.19%	6 19.35%	1 3.23%	1 3.23%	0 %	31 100%

6.	Jaunpur	32 82.05%	6 15.38%	1 2.56%	0 0%	0 0%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	30 46.87%	18 28.12%	5 7.81%	10 15.62%	1 1.56%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>376 66.55%</b>	<b>87 15.39%</b>	<b>43 7.61%</b>	<b>28 5.95%</b>	<b>31 5.48%</b>	<b>565 100%</b>

The data in above table reflects that total majority 66.55 percentage of respondent illiterate due to poverty, social mentality towards female literacy, early marriage. 15.39% respondent are educated till 5 to 8<sup>th</sup> class. 7.61% of the respondent educated till 10<sup>th</sup> class. 4.95 percentage of respondent get their education till 12<sup>th</sup> class. 5.48 percentage of the respondent educated above 12th class. This data clearly indicate that due to low level of education women offenders committed crime, in other hand, they are committed to crime forcibly, due to ignorance about law and its difficult process, punishment for crime, facing biasness to be a criminal. Low education level indicate low economic condition and standard of life . So for as the relationship between education and crime is concerned we can affiers that illiterate and low level of education always dominates the crime scenario.

Ahuja's study indicate that 72.5% female criminal were illetrere where, Bajpai Ahuja & Bajpai P.K. in their study found that 74.4% of total sample were illetrate while 13% acquire merely primary education .

**Type of family of the Respondent** :-Family is the basic social institution both in rural and urban setting reflects one or more individual related by blood, marriage or adoption and living within a single household. In India, the extended family organisation known as joint family has been the dominant norm. In recent times due to many forces of change such as Industrialization, urbanization migration of population occupational mobility, educational changes etc. The small family called as 'Nuclear Family' consisting of husband, wife and their unmarried children and sometime grandfather and grandson, is quite evident. The family distribution of the respondent is given **table no. 3.5**

**Table No. 3.5**

**Type of family of the Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Single Family	Joint Family	Total N
1.	Lucknow	235 73.90%	83 26.10%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	45 76.27%	14 23.72%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	15 65.21%	8 34.78%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	20 64.52%	11 35.48%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	19 61.29%	12 38.71%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	24 61.53%	15 38.46%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	47 73.43%	17 26.56%	64 100%
Total	7	404/71.68%	160/28.31%	565/100%

The data in above table reflects that majority of the respondent 71.68% belong to nuclear family, 28.31% belong to joint family. As most of people lost their tradition and cultural norms and they don't

have such a older person who may guide them for choosing a right way and only 29.03%. respondent s belong to joint family. It is clear from the above table that maximum number of female prisoners are from single families.

**Religion:-**India is being a religious country since Anraty. In U.P. there are a number of religion and it has became a centre of all religion. In U.P., through major proportion of population is covered by Hindu and Muslim. Religion fams the backbone of our system and beliefs and is the influential force of social conflict . It was included in order to assess whether any religion group as abnormality represented in the study.

**Table No. 3.6**

**Religion of the Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Christian	Total
1.	Lucknow	248 77.98%	61 19.18%	9 2.83%	0 %	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	38 64.40%	17 28.81%	0 %	4 6.78%	50 100%
3.	Ghazipur	21 91.30%	2 8.70%	0 %	0 %	23 100%
4.	Ballia	26 83.87%	4 12.90%	0 %	1 3.22%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	26 83.87%	4 12.90%	1 3.22%	0 %	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	35 89.74%	4 12.90%	0 %	0 %	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	57 89.06%	7 10.93%	0 %	0 %	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>451/79.82%</b>	<b>99/17.52%</b>	<b>10/1.76%</b>	<b>5/0.88%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

Importantly, majority of the women offenders were found to be Hindu (79.82%) and muslim women are 17.52%. While negligible proportion of Sikh offenders (1.76%) and Christian (0.88%) . Majority of the respondent are Hindu because Hindu women faced less is crimination, numerous regulation and restrictions as compared to muslim women. As according to the census of India 2001-Hindu constitute % Muslim 15%. This study reflects thst there is no affect of religion on committing crime,so it is imperative for the demographic analysis of the sample.

**Cast of the Respondent :-** Cast is a system in which individual rank and its accomplinging right and legation are aseribed on the basis of birth in a particular group in India. In our country we have practiced the caste system for the thousands of years. As an institution caste regulates social status and social relationship. This system puts all the caste groups in a hierarchy in which every caste group is higher or lower than after. There is no doubt that the caste identify makes a difference to the behaviour of a person.



**Table No. 3.7**

**Cast of the Respondent**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of District Jail</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>OBC</b>	<b>SC</b>	<b>ST</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	96 30.19%	145 45.60%	66 20.75%	11 3.46%	318 100%
<b>2.</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	20 33.90%	24 40.68%	8 13.56%	7 11.86%	59 100%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ghazipur</b>	4 17.39%	13 56.52%	4 17.39%	2 8.70%	23 100%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ballia</b>	9 29.03%	9 29.03%	9 29.03%	4 12.90%	31 100%
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ajamgarh</b>	12 38.72%	13 41.94%	4 12.90%	2 6.45%	31 100%
<b>6.</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	9 23.07%	19 48.71%	10 25.64%	1 2.56%	39 100%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	11 17.18%	37 57.81%	16 25%	0 %	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>161/28.50%</b>	<b>260/46.02%</b>	<b>117/20.71%</b>	<b>27/4.72%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

The data in above table reflects that majority of respondents (46.02%) belong to Other Backward Class. 28.50% of the respondent belongs to General caste. 20.71% of the respondent belongs to scheduled caste. While negligible proportion of scheduled tribe women of genders of this caste is found low because our study area is not scheduled tribe belt. Majority of the respondent belong to O.B.C., because this caste is considered as a vulnerable caste of society and, lack of education, ignorance, and awareness, people belong to this caste is also consider as a most vulnerable and deprived from a long time in indian society. Person of this caste seen a slave and they are hate by higher caste and sometime due to poverty and social biasness women of OBC and Schedule Cast are helpless to commit a crime.

Rani found that a slightly more than 50% of women criminals belongs to backward caste.

**Marital Status:-**Marriage is a socially approved way of establishing a family by production. As an institution it involves certain reciprocal rights and duties. The specific patterns of right and duties distinguish the marriage institution in one society from the other. There is some clearly acknowledged social ritual in recognition of the social significance of marriage in every society then marriage in the institution concerned with the reciprocal social relations and cultural behaviour of a man union for the implied purpose among other possible objectives, of founding family or procreation. Any sense of failure,frustr ation of victimization on this front may provoke unusual or deviant behavior.

**Table No. 3.8**

**Marital Status of the Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Married	Unmarried	Divorce	Widow	Total
1.	Lucknow	205 64.47%	40 12.58%	4 1.26%	69 21.70%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	38 64.41%	8 13.56%	4 6.77%	9 15.25%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	20 86.96%	0 %	0 %	3 13.04%	23 100%

4.	Ballia	24 77.42%	1 3.23%	0 %	6 19.35	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	25 80.65%	0 %	0 %	6 19.35%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	31 79.49%	3 7.69%	1 2.56%	4 10.26%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	47 73.44%	3 4.69%	1 1.56%	13 20.31%	64 100%
Total	7	390 69.03%	55 9.73/8%	10 1.77%	110 19.47%	565 100%

It was found from the present study that majority of respondent are married (69.03%), while 19.47% of the respondent are widow, after marriage womens role has been changed and due to pressure of work within the family, role conflict, mal adjustment with family member and some time cruelty of husband etc are forced to such female to commit a crime. 9.73% of the respondent are unmarried. Only 1.77% of respondent found divorced. They committed crime due to ambition, love and frustration of family pressure. Some time personal grudges of women family is responsible for their crime.

**Occupation**:-Occupation is one of the indicator of well being and social status. If a person posses a respectful occupation their social statues is respectable if occupation is not respectful, then social status is not respectful. Occupation is a source of income, to fulfill basic need.

**Table No. 3.9**

**Occupation of the Respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	House wife	Working	Total
1.	Lucknow	266 83.65%	52 16.35%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	38 64.41%	21 35.59%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	21 91.30%	2 8.70%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	28 90.32%	3 9.68%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	30 96.77%	1 3.22%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	36 92.31%	3 7.69%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	54 84.38%	10 15.63%	64 100%
Total	7	473/83.72%	92/16.28%	565/100%

The data in above table reflects that majority of the respondent (83.72%) are housewives. Their pressure of work, maladjustment, cruelty of husband, lack of income, social norm are enforced them to committed a crime. Only 16.28% of the respondent are working as unorganized labour, house made, etc. Working women faces many kind of problem such as workplace harassment, sexual exploitation, ignorance, and this reason they enforced to illegal offence are sometime false allegation by owner.

**Category of Prisoners** :- Punishment is a curse for any person but it is very complicated when a women is put in jail and it is very crucial situation when that women have a child in prison or out of prison. When case run in court a person who is put in jail called under trial. While when a person found guilty and get a punishment by court and enforced to live in prison for whole life or sentenced to death is called convicted. In present study Category of Prisoners under Imprisonment is given in table **no. 3.15**

**Table No. 3.10**

**Category and Total Number of prisoners**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Convicted	Under Trial	Total
1.	Lucknow	222 69.81%	96 30.19%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	10 16.95%	49 83.05%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	8 34.78%	15 65.22%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	8 25.81%	23 74.19%	31s 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	3 9.67%	28 90.32%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	11 23.20%	28 71.79%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	16 25%	48 75%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>278/49.20%</b>	<b>287/50.79%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>



Here the above table shows that 50.79% of the respondent are found under trial. While 49.29% of the respondent are found \convicted in other words they found guilty by magistrate and so they may to live in prison in any circumstances.

#### **Women Offenders:-**

Imprisonment affects every person both male or female. It effects not only physical, mental, emotional but also socially. When person went to jail once in his life social attitude has been changed towards him. But in case of female imprisonment, it creates a very crucial condition. Women faces double discrimination not only in jail but also in their family community and society. Many women committed crime first time and are come in jail same case again and again but some women come in jail first time which given table **no. 3.17**

**Table No. 3.11**

#### **Visit in jail by women offenders**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of District Jail</b>	<b>First Time offenders</b>	<b>Occassional</b>	<b>Habitual</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	201 63.20%	108 33.96%	9 2.83%	318 100%
<b>2.</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	48 81.35%	11 18.64%	0 %	59 100%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ghazipur</b>	15 65.21%	8 34.78%	0 %	23 100%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ballia</b>	26 83.87%	5 16.12%	0 %	31 100%
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ajamgarh</b>	30 96.77%	1 3.22%	0 %	31 100%
<b>6.</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	30	9	0	39

		76.92%	23.07%	%	100%
7.	Gorakhpur	49 76.55%	15 23.43%	0 %	64 100%
Total	7	399/70.61%	157/27.78%	9/1.59%	565/100%

This study reveals that majority of the respondent 70.61% come in jail first time. While 26.73% of the respondent come in jail occasional because they are found guilty by court after hearing. Only 2.65% of the respondent are habitual to commit crime.

**Nature of crime done by the women** :- Women in India **seen to** be taking part in all type of grime . So it is necessary to understand what are the major crimes in which they geeting involved

**Table No. 3.12**

**ype of crime done by the women**

S.No .	Name of District Jail	Thieftnes s	Alcoholian	Dowry	Politic al Reason	Police Exploita tion	Attemp t to murder	Other	Total
1.	Lucknow	17 5.35%	44 13.84%	128 40.25%	0 %	0 %	0 %	129 40.57%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	4 6.77%	6 10.16%	23 38.98%	0 %	1 1.69%	0 %	25 42.37%	59 100%
3.	Ghaziपुर	0 %	0 %	15 65.21%	1 4.34%	0 %	0 %	7 30.43%	23 100%

4.	Ballia	0 %	3 9.67%	12 38.70%	0 %	0 %	0 %	16 51.61%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	1 3.22%	1 3.22%	17 54.83%	0 %	2 6.45%	0 %	10 32.25%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	2 5.13%	0 0%	20 51.28%	0 0%	2 6.45%	0 0%	10 32.25%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	4 6.25%	0 %	24 37.50%	0 %	0 %	0 %	36 56.25%	64 100%
Total	7	28/4.95%	54/9.55%	233/41.25%	1/0.17 %	3/0.53 %	0/0%	240/42.48 %	565/100%

These crimes fall under I.P.C. as well as SLL. The nature of crime done by the female offenders is dowry death 42.30%. While 42.48 of the respondent committed other crime such as murder, attempt to murder, kidnapping, prostitution. 9.56% of female arrested in crime related to Alcohol and drug addition. 4.95% of the respondent are arrested for theft. 0.53% of the respondent are tortured by police in false allegation. 0.17% women respondent involved in crime related to political reason. Above table shows that all type of crime are done by women offenders. Reason of their criminality is their uneducated, exploitation, maladjustment, poverty, poor economical and social background, social biasness etc.

**Number of Women According to nature of crime** :- Punishment for crime is given under two categories such as Indian Penal Code and Special local laws. I.P.C (Indian Penal Code) Crime or such a crime when a person commit offence against I.P.C law such as theft, dacoity, murder, kidnapping etc. But S.L.L. (Special Local Laws) crime or such crime where a person commit an offence against particular Act, which is made for development of marginalize group of society such as Child, Women, Senior Citizen, S.C., & S.T. In present study we met many women offender who are arrested in different kind of crime, which are given table **No.3.11**

**Table No.3.13**

**Number of women According to nature of crime**

S. No.	Types of Crime	No. of Female	Act	Duration of punishment
1.	Dacoity	3	395 I.P.C.	Life time Imprisonment or hard imprisonment for 10 year with fine
2.	N.T.P.C.	54	Exise Act 60	Two year imprisonment with 500 rs. fine.
3.	Cheating	10	417 418 419 420 I.P.C.	1 to 7 year imprisonment with fine.
4.	Sexual harassment	9	372 to 376 I.P.C.	5 to 10 year imprisonment with fine.
5.	Indecent representation or women	20	366 A 497	5 year imprisonment fine.
6.	Naxlite	1	NSA 7 CRLA Act	Life time imprisonment
7.	Political reason	3	120 B I.P.C.	Life time imprisonment with fine
8.	Dowry Act	239	498 A I.P.C $\frac{3}{4}$ D-P Act.	Life time imprisonment or 3 years imprisonment + fine (498 AZAMGARH)

9.	<b>Murder</b>	128	302 I.P.C. Act	10 year to life time imprisonment or sentence to death. Some time in case of unknown murder 2 year + fine.
10.	<b>Jaharkhurani</b>	1	3 RPUP Act.  (I.P.C.)  272 to 276 I.P.C.	14 days imprisonment with fine.        Life time imprisonment with fine
11.	<b>Kidnapping</b>	26	369 I.P.C.	7 year imprisonment + fine
12.	<b>Land dispute</b>	9	420 I.P.C.	7 year imprisonment + fine
13.	<b>Theft</b>	28	379   380 + 381  382 I.P.C.	3 year imprisonment + fine (on the way)  7 year imprisonment + fine (form home, or from servant)   10 years imprisonment + fine (theft & murder)
14.	<b>Without ticket journey (Indian railway Act.)</b>	1	3 RPUP Act.	14 days imprisonment with fine.
15.	<b>Extra Marital relation</b>	1	496 I.P.C	7 year imprisonment + fine
16.	<b>Police Explotion</b>	2		There is no any act till date or any punishment.
17.	<b>Other I.P.C. Crime</b>	11		According to crime
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>565</b>		

According to above table reflects that 0.53 % respondent are charged in dacoity case and so they are helpless to live in prison for lifetime or hard imprisonment till 10 year with fine. 4.42% of the respondent are



arrested in N.T.P.C Act and they could be punish for 2 year imprisonment with 500 Rs. fine. 1.76 % respondent are from cheating case and so they are given punishment for 1 to 7 year. 22.65 % of the respondent belongs to murder case so the article 302 of I.P.C. They could be sentenced to death, or lifetime imprisonment or 10 years imprisonment. 4.60% of the respondent are from kidnapping case and they are enforceable to live in prison for 7 years with fine according to article 369 for I.P.C. 1.59% of the respondent are from theft case so they are put in prison for 3 years to 10 years with fine. According to I.P.C. Article 379, 380, 381, 382. 1.59 % of the respondent are found involved in land dispute and they are helpless to live in prison for 7 year with fine. According to Article 420 of I.P.C. 0.17% respondent found without ticket in train so they are arrested and put in jail for 14 days. 0.35% of the respondent are from police torture, case. 0.35% of the respondent belongs to political reason so they could be lifetime imprisonment. 42.30 % of the respondent are found guilty in case of dowry and such women are helpless to live in prison for life time imprisonment, according to prohibition of dowry Act. 1.59% of the respondent belongs to sexual harassment case, and there are put in prison forcibly in for 10 year, according to Article 372 to 376 of I.P.C. Only 3.53% of the respondent to belongs to prostitution case and they are helpless to live in prison for 5 years with fine, according to Article 366 A of I.P.C. 0.17% of the respondent belongs to naxlite so they are put in prison for lifetime. But many women told that they are false alligated in such crime as a conspiracy by relative, neighbour, villagers, police and so called higher cast.

#### **Accpetence of the crime:-**

Committed crime is a very crucial condition for any men or female. But In case of women, it is very pitiable condition when a eligate a crime or commit a crime. Because they are considered as a holiar than men. Accepting their crime is affect their role responsibilities and their social status.

**Table No. 3.14**

**Accepting of the crime by women offenders**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Yes	No.	Total
1.	Lucknow	30 9.43%	288 90.57%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	3 5.08%	56 94.57%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	0 0%	23 100%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	1 3.23%	30 96.77%	31 100%
5.	Ajamgarh	3 9.68	28 90.32%	31 100%
6.	Jaunpur	2 5.13%	37 94.87%	39 100%
7.	Gorakhpur	5 7.81%	59 92.19%	64 100%
Total	7	44/7.79%	521/92.21%	565/100

According to above table 92.21% of the respondent do not accept their crime according to them. They are false aligated by other and police. While only 7.79% of women respondent accept their crime.

### Causes of Crime :-

Bonger has classified crimes into four groups on the basis of their motives economic,sexual ,political and vengeance. But it can not be maintained that all crimes are committed only with one motive. In the present table motives behind the crime examined.

**Table No.3.15**

### **Causes of Crime**

<b>Motives Behind Crime</b>	<b>Number of Women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Financial causes	15	2.65
Disputes	10	1.76
Marital Dispute	12	2.12
Others	7	1.23
Claim Innocensetly	521	92.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>100</b>

Maximum number of respondent does not accept their crime ,but through our focus group discussion we reach to this conclusion that the mainreason of allegation of their crime is financial problem, and some women involve into crime with their husband in emotions. Very few spokes in focus group discussion about marital dispute. Prasad found in his study that the female offenders were highly frustrated in their conjugal life and sexual releations. He further revealed that more than 90% offenders came from low income group

**Visit by relatives or family members** :- Visit are an important feature of prison life, particularly for mothers with children. There is a well-established view that prisoners who maintain family ties while in prisoners are more likely to reintegrate successful into the community upon release. They also display fewer disciplinary problems and have better physical and mental health while in prison. In present study many women who do not any family visit as, but some women have family visitors.

**Table No. 3.16**

**Visit by relatives or family members**

S.NO.	Name of District Jail	Yes	No.	Total
1	Lucknow	205 64.47%	113 35.53%	318 100%
2	Varanasi	42 71.18%	17 28.81%	59 100%
3	Ghazipur	20 86.95 %	3 13.04%	23 100%
4	Ballia	25 80.65%	5 19.35%	31 100%
5	Ajamgarh	25 80.65%	6 19.35%	31 100%
6	Jaunpur	35 89.74%	4 10.26%	39 100%
7	Gorakhpur	48 75%	16 25%	64 100%
Total	7	400/70.79%	165/29.20%	565/100%

Table No.3.13 shows that only few respondent were occasionally or habitual criminals ,while majority were first offenders, It proves that most of the respondent were not habitual criminals . The possibility is that ,they might have committed criminal act because of the pressure of situation. Above table shows that 70.79% respondent have their family visitors, while 29.20% of respondent don't have any family visitors due to excess poverty, long distance journey to jail, and one of the most important reason is that not to family visitor, because Whole family is put in jail and there is not any family member to visit them in Jail.

#### **Advocacy about the case of the respondent :-**

Advocacy in process of a court which is identify the guilty and get punishment. It is done by registered lawyer with the help of concerning family members of a criminal. If family member of that person are unable to hire a lawyer then it is very difficult for a criminal to release from the case easily. In present study many respondent do not have any lawyer,while some respondent have lawyer which is shown in table **no. 3.15s**

**Table No. 3.17**

#### **Advocacy about the case of the respondent**

S.No.	Name of District Jail	Yes	No	Total
1.	Lucknow	167 52.52%	151 47.48%	318 100%
2.	Varanasi	41 69.49%	18 30.51%	59 100%
3.	Ghazipur	18 78.26%	5 21.74%	23 100%
4.	Ballia	25 80.65%	6 19.35%	31 100%



<b>5.</b>	<b>Ajamgarh</b>	26 83.87%	5 16.13%	31 100%
<b>6.</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	35 89.74%	4 10.25%	39 100%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	42 65.63%	22 34.37%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>354/62.65%</b>	<b>211/37.35%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

Present study reflects that 62.65% of respondent have such resource for the advocacy of the case in court by lawyer so that they may release from the case and live a respectful life again in their family. 37.35% of the respondent have not such resource for the advocacy of their case so that they prove themselves innocent and release from the case and due to they are helpless to live in prison.

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## **Chapter-IV**

Data Analysis- Facilities Programmes for  
Prisoners and Their children Women.

### **4 (A) Jail Administrations**

### **4(B) Women Prisoner**

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **Data Analysis-**

#### **Facilities and Programmes For Women Prisoners and Their Children**

#### **Jail Administration 4(A)**

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#### **Prison:-**

Prison institutions are one of the three main constituents of the criminal justice system. Prisons are no longer regarded only as places for punishment with the changing perception towards prisons. They are now being considered as reformation and greater attention is being given to ameliorate the conditions in jails, so that they have a healthy impact on prisoners. It is made to show the data collected from the jail administration that what are the services provided by them to the inmates discussed.

The prisons and correctional services are an important component of the criminal justice system. They play a very important role in reform and rehabilitation of the inmates, resulting in prevention of crime and creating harmony in society. In this chapter the complete data of the inmates and the facilities provided to them by jail administration are discussed in detail.

**Table 4.1(A)**

**Jail Accomodation**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Only Female	Both (Male/Female)	Seprate ward for female	
				Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR		✓	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓	✓		
4	JAUNPUR		✓	✓	
5	BALIA		✓	✓	
6	AZAMGARH		✓	✓	
7	GAZIPUR		✓	✓	

Except Lucknow jail ,all concering district jail have different wards for male and female .But Lucknow Jail is made especially only for female, known as ‘Nari Bandi Nikatan’ .

**Table 4.2(A)**

**Number of Women Prisoner**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>No. of Adult prisoners</b>	<b>No. of adolescent prisoner</b>	<b>Total Prisoners</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	56	3	59
<b>2</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	62	2	64
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	300	18	318
<b>4</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	35	4	39
<b>5</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	29	2	31
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	22	1	23
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	30	1	31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>565</b>

There are total 534 adult women prisoners 31 adolescent prisoners and total 565 women prisoners residing in the above 7 district jail.



**Table 4.3(A)**

**Number of female Living with children in prison**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Number of female	Number of children
1	VARANASI	3	5
2	GORAKHPUR	3	8
3	LUCKNOW	10	28
4	JAUNPUR	4	6
5	BALIA	5	5
6	GAZIPUR	1	1
7	AZAMGARH	2	3
	Total	28	56

In different 7 jail there table 28 women living with there 56 children in side the jail.

**Table 4.4(A)**

**Separate unit for mother and children**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓
2	GORAKHPUR		✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓
4	JAUNPUR		✓
5	BALIA		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓

According to jail Administration there are no seprate unit for mother and children in any jail. Because there are no such provision for it in Indian jail manual . So they have to live with their children inb the same unit with other prisoners.

**Table 4.5(A)**

**Accommodation Area for female Inmates**

Sr. No.	District jail	Size of room female ward	Number of rooms inside women ward
1	VARANASI	502 sq. feet	1
2	GORAKHPUR	3x6 sq.feet	3
3	LUCKNOW		16
4	JAUNPUR	50 sq.feet	1
5	BALIA	42 sq.feet	1
6	GAZIPUR	18 sq.feet	2
7	AZAMGARH	21 sq.feet	1

According to above table in Varanasi jail there is only one barrack . In Gorakhpur jail there are 3 barrack ,size vary from each other.In jaunpur jail there is one barrack for female followed by balia one barrack .In Gazipur jail there are two barrack one of them is new and in Ajamgarh prison there is only one barrack .According to jail administration sometimes women barrack are over crowded.

**Table 4.6(A)**

**Do male staff work in female ward**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Administration		Maintenance		Direct contact with prison	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓		✓			✓
2	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓			✓
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓			✓
4	JAUNPUR	✓		✓			✓
5	BALIA	✓		✓			✓
6	GAZIPUR	✓		✓			✓
7	AZAMGARH	✓		✓			✓

According to jail Administration in female ward no male staff works. Male staff works in Administration and maintenance. There is no direct contact with female prison. But when we visit the various jail all the male staff accompany in female wards. They shows that male staff frequently visit inside the female wards.

**Table 4.7(A)**

**Recreational Facilities**

Sr. No.	District Jail	T.V(onlyDD1),News paper Yes	Picnic,Outing,Indoor games ,outdoor games
1	VARANASI	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓	
5	BALIA	✓	
6	GAZIPUR	✓	
7	AZAMGARH	✓	

In all the survey jail recreational facilities such as T.V. and news paper are available for female ward. But in Lucknow jail T.V. is connected with cable connection. In Lucknow jail magazines are available, indoor games such as carom and outdoor games badminton are also provided to female inmates.

**Table 4.8(A)**

**Types of Recreational Facilities**

District Jail	Library		Play Ground		Television		F.M.		Common room		Picnic Movi	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
VARANASI		✓		✓	✓					✓		✓
GORAKHPUR		✓		✓	✓					✓		✓
LUCKNOW		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓		✓
JAUNPUR		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
BALIA		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
GAZIPUR		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
AZAMGARH		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓

According to jail Administration there is not any arrangement for library ,playground and common room ,picnic and F.M. But in Lucknow jail F.M. channel are available for female in every ward. There is also a canteen inside the Lucknow women prison ,where biscuits toile articles etc. are available for women prisoners.



**Table 4.9(A)**

### Clothing and other need based facilities

[illegible]

Sleeper (chapel)		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓
Tensits	✓		✓			✓								
Hair oil,comb	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

According to jail Administratin every female inmates are provided bathing soap , washing soap, Datun ,Sanitary pad ,Bedsheet mattress,pillow, blanket ,chapaal,utensils, hair oil is given to every female prisoner. These facilities are provided according Indian Jail manual.

**Table 4.10(A)**

**Food**

Sr. No.	District Jail	PerHead ration	Break fast		Lunch		Dinner	
1	VARANASI		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	GORAKHPUR		✓		✓		✓	
3	LUCKNOW		✓		✓		✓	
4	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓	
5	BALIA		✓		✓		✓	
6	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓	
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓	

According to jail Administration everyday breakfast ,lunch and dinner are provided and it in provided on the basis of U.P. government Rule. They provided tea and dalia in breakfast with sabzi , dal, chapatti and rice in lunch and same in dinner.

**\*Menu provided by the jail administration are attached as the annexure.**

**Table 4.11(A)**

**Special Food on Special Occassion**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	✓	
<b>2</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	✓	
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	✓	
<b>4</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	✓	
<b>5</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	✓	
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	✓	
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	✓	

According to jail Administration special diet with sweet , puri halwa on the occasion of Independence day, Republic day , Dashahara , Holi , Dipawali , Tij, Gandhi Jayanti .Children are provided with egg , pastry and sweet on special occasions.

**Table 4.12(A)**

**Drinking Water**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Clean		Dirty		Regular		Purifier available	
1	VARANASI	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	GORAKHPUR	✓			✓				✓
3	LUCKNOW	✓			✓				✓
4	JAUNPUR	✓			✓				
5	BALIA	✓			✓			✓	✓
6	GAZIPUR	✓			✓				✓
7	AZAMGARH	✓			✓				✓

According to Jail Administration protect water supply arrangements have been provided for drinking purpose. Only in Jaunpur and Lucknow Jail purifier is used for pure drinking water. At times of emergency water supply is obtained through corporation lorry.

**Table 4.13(A)**

**Electricity**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Generater Supply		General Supply	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI				
2	GORAKHPUR		✓	✓	
3	LUCKNOW		✓	✓	
4	JAUNPUR		✓	✓	
5	BALIA		✓	✓	
6	GAZIPUR		✓	✓	
7	AZAMGARH		✓	✓	

According to jail Administration in every jail only general electricity supply is available in the prison. Although generator is available in every prison but in most of the jail it is not in working condition.

**Visiting Room**

**Table 4.14(A)**

	Name of District jail														
	VARANASI		GORAKHPUR		LUCKNOW		JAUNPUR		BALIA		GAZIPUR		AZAMGARH		No Visit room
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Airy					✓							✓			
Clean					✓							✓			
Atractive		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Limited Space		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Very Dirty		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
Unattractive		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

According to present study there is no visitors room in any jail except Lucknow Jail. In Lucknow jail ,there is Sofa , T.V. ,Fan and another Luxury goods in visiting rooms . It has sufficient space but it is hardly used for the visiting purpose.



**Table 4.15(A)**

**How many times women prisoners are permitted to meet their family member.**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Within a week		Within 15 days		Withinj one month		According to jail manual	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓		✓			✓	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓			✓	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓			✓	✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓		✓			✓	✓	
5	BALIA	✓		✓			✓	✓	
6	GAZIPUR	✓		✓			✓	✓	
7	AZAMGARH								

According to jail administration family member including children above 6 year of female prisoners are allowed to meet female inmates weekly.

**Table 4.16(A)**

**Is any special arrangement for meeting with family member**

Sr. No.	District Jail	District Jail	
		Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓
2	GORAKHPUR		✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓
4	JAUNPUR		✓
5	BALIA		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓

According to jail Administration of concerning district jail there are no any visitors room and inmates are not allowed to meet their children or family member more than 30 minutes as according to Indian jail manual.

Health

Table 4.17(A)

Primary Health Care

Sr. No.	District Jail	Yes	No
		✓	✓
1	VARANASI	✓	✓
2	GORAKHPUR	✓	✓
3	LUCKNOW	✓	✓
4	JAUNPUR	✓	✓
5	BALIA	✓	✓
6	GAZIPUR	✓	✓
7	AZAMGARH		

According to jail Administration primary health care is available in every jail. A doctor regularly visit in female ward for health related problem but in Lucknow jail there is a 20 bed hospital, where a lady doctor is also available for female inmates. Inmates are allowed to admit in hospital in care of emergency .In all other jail female inmates are sent outside the prison in case of serious illness.

**Table 4.18(A)**

**Are prisoner allowed to meet Doctor in alone**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Without presence of any guard		Without presence of any employee of prison	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	Yes	No	Yes	No
2	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓		✓	
5	BALIA	✓		✓	
6	GAZIPUR	✓		✓	
7	AZAMGARH	✓		✓	

According to jail Administration female are allowed to meet doctor alone.

**Table 4.19(A)**

**Is Any Special Food Arrangement for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother**

<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>VARANASI</b>	✓	
<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	✓	
<b>LUCKNOW</b>	✓	
<b>JAUNPUR</b>	✓	
<b>BALIA</b>	✓	
<b>GAZIPUR</b>	✓	
<b>AZAMGARH</b>	✓	

According to jail Administration special arrangement are provided for pregnant and Lactating mother such as milk egg , ghee and another thing as according to Indian jail manual.

**Facilities for children**

**Table 4.20(A)**

**Any Special Food Arrangement Available for Children Living with Their Mother**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓	
5	BALIA	✓	
6	GAZIPUR	✓	
7	AZAMGARH	✓	

According to jail Administration some children who can consume the adult meal took the same meal which is given to female prisoners. But small children who can not consume the adult meal take are provided milk, egg, ghee, and any seasonal fruits but it differs jail to jail



**Table 4.21(A)**

**Recreational Facilities for children**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Spoon,plate		Indoor game		Outdoor game		Picnic		Creche		Recreational facilities		Other
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	VARANASI		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
2	GORAKHPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓	
4	JAUNPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
5	BALIA		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓		✓	✓

According to jail Administration of concerning district jail children are provided indoor game such as, bat ball, ludu , puzzle etc. But no other good are provided to children . Only in Lucknow jail recreational facilities such as games children magazines , picnic time to time in available for children.Toys are also available .bicycle for children etc.

**Education**

**Table 4.22(A)**

**Any Educational Programme for Women in Jail**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓	
5	BALIA		✓
6	GAZIPUR	✓	
7	AZAMGARH	✓	

According to jail Administration educational programme is available for women in jail. Adult education scheme is taught in school attached to the prison 1<sup>st</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> standard classes under adult education function for the prisoners.

**Type of Education Programme**

**Table 4.23(A)**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Educational		Professional		Any other	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓			✓		✓
2	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓			✓
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓			✓
4	JAUNPUR	✓			✓		✓
5	BALIA	✓			✓		✓
6	GAZIPUR	✓			✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH	✓			✓		✓

According to jail Administration formal educational are provided for women in all jail professional programme such as swing training , stitching training are provided in Gorakhpur and lucknow jail.

**Women registerd in any Educational Programme**

**Table 4.24(A)**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Lack of space		Lack of interest in women		Problem of related children		Any other reasons	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓	✓			✓		✓
2	GORAKHPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓	✓			✓		✓
4	JAUNPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓
5	BALIA		✓	✓			✓		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓	✓			✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓	✓			✓		✓

According to jail Administration of all concerning district jail the reason of not registration of women in any kind of educational is their lack of interest.

**Opportunity of Employment**

**Table 4.25(A)**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Not Available		Cumpulsory work		Optional without page		Optional work wage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓		✓		✓	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR		✓		✓		✓	✓	
3	LUCKNOW							✓	
4	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓	✓	
5	BALIA		✓		✓		✓	✓	
6	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓	✓	
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓	✓	

According to jail Administration optional work opportunity available for women . They are provided money for their work according to Indian jail manual. In all the jail except lucknow there is no availability of employment except cooking but in Lucknow some N.G.O's tie-up is providing the employment opportunity.

**Rehabilitation Programme**

**Table 4.26(A)**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓	
2	GORAKHPUR	✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓	
5	BALIA		
6	GAZIPUR	✓	
7	AZAMGARH	✓	

According to jail Administration for women and children rehabilitation programme and child care programme are available as given in jail manual.



**Table 4.27(A)**

**Number of Female Arrested in Different Type of Crime**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Theft	Alcoholism	Dowry	Political Reason	Police Expl	Other Murder	Total
		4 (6.77)	6 (10.16)	23 (38.98)	0 0%	1 (1.69)	25 (42.37)	59 100
1	VARANASI	4 (6.25%)	0 0%	24 (37.50)	0 0%	0 0%	36 (56.25)	64 100
2	GORAKHPUR	17 (5.35%)	44 (13.84)	128 (40.25)	0 0%	0 0%	129 (40.57)	38 1000
3	LUCKNOW	2 (5.13%)	0 0%	20 (51.28)	0 0%	2 (6.45)	10 (32.25)	39 100
4	JAUNPUR	0 0%	3 (9.67)%	12 (38.70)	0 0%	0 0%	16 (51.61)	31 100
5	BALIA	1 (3.22%)	1 (3.22)	15 (65.21)	1 (4.34)	0 0%	7 (30.43)	23 30.3
6	GAZIPUR	28 (4.95%)	54 (9.55%)	17 (54.83)	0 0%	2 (6.45)	10 (32.25)	31 100
7	AZAMGARH	28 (4.95)	54 (9.55)	233 (41.2)	1 (17)	3 (0.5)	240 (42.48)	565 100

According to jail Administration and the table number of women inmates(41.2%) are arrested in dowry case .42.48% women arrested in other crime such as murder, kidnapping and prostitution. Rest of other women prisoners are arrested under other crime such as theft , Alcoholism, political reason.

**Table 4.28(A)**

**Category of Female Prisoner**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of District Jail</b>	<b>Convicted</b>	<b>Under Trial</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>Lucknow</b>	222 69.81%	96 30.19%	318 100%
<b>2.</b>	<b>Varanasi</b>	10 16.95%	49 83.05%	59 100%
<b>3.</b>	<b>Ghazipur</b>	8 34.78%	15 65.22%	23 100%
<b>4.</b>	<b>Ballia</b>	8 25.81%	23 74.19%	31s 100%
<b>5.</b>	<b>Ajamgarh</b>	3 9.67%	28 90.32%	31 100%
<b>6.</b>	<b>Jaunpur</b>	11 23.20%	28 71.79%	39 100%
<b>7.</b>	<b>Gorakhpur</b>	16 25%	48 75%	64 100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>278/49.20%</b>	<b>287/50.79%</b>	<b>565/100%</b>

Prison inmates lodge in various jail categorized as convicts and untrial. Only in Lucknow jail convicts and undertrial are kept together . Because its work as a district jail and central jail.

## Data Analysis

### **Facilities and Programmes for Women Prisoners and Their Children (According to Women Prisoners)**

#### **4(B)**

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In many countries, in all regions, the female prison population has increased dramatically over the last ten years. Furthermore, the rate of increase in the number of women prisoners is much greater than that for men. Women's prisons are an adaptation of prisons for men. As a consequence, prisons tend not to meet the needs of women prisoners, and women in prison are affected by imprisonment in a particularly harsh way.

Imprisonment imposes certain painful experience on the convicted prisoners, which are often presumed to have to stress. Every man and woman who enters prison undergo prisonization to some extent although there may be variation in prisonization among the incoming inmates. Personal profile of the women imprisoned for background of extreme poverty and are rarely high up in criminal gang which use them. Most women have children and first time offender's financial and sometimes psychological pressure is effective in convincing women to act as a crime.

The majority of these women were primarily caregivers and provides for their family prior to imprisonment, not only for children but also elderly parents and other extended family. Their imprisonment therefore exposes the family to many financial and emotional burdens. As they expected to be absent only for days or even hours, most women have not made any long-term care arrangement for their children.

Many women born their children in prison or stay in prison with their children. In prison, facilities to ensure the safety, health and development of a child are often lacking or inadequate. There is a dearth of research on the effects of living in prison on a child's early development, but it is likely that children living in prison often do not receive adequate stimuli to develop normally.

The needs and concerns of women prisoners are different from those of men prisoners. Women prisoners are very often the sole or primary caregiver for young children, and have other family responsibilities. They may be particularly vulnerable to abuse in prison. Women prisoners have different health needs including those related to sexual and reproductive health.

Whilst problems such as overcrowding, poor hygiene, and inadequate visiting facilities affect both men and women prisoners. There are many concerns that are specific to women, or which affect women prisoners in a difficult or particularly harsh way.

The sixth UN congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (1980) adopted a resolution on the specific needs of women prisoners highlighting amongst other things, that is

- Because of the small number of women offenders, they often do not receive the same attention and consideration as do male offenders.
- This in attention often results in limited access for women to the necessary programmes and services, including placement in detention facilities for from their families and have communities and
- That women most of the time have major responsibilities for children.

In prison women with babies or young children in prison with them are often precluded from participating in education training or work programmes because there are no child care and no rehabilitation programme. This chapter deals with the various facilities, programmes for women and their children on the basis information provided by women.

**Table No.:-4.1(B)**

**Condition of Toilet**

**On the basis of observation**

Sr. No.	Name Of District Jail	Clean		Dirty		Very Dirty		Average	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI			✓			✓		
2	LUCKNOW	✓			✓		✓		
3	GORAKHPUR				✓		✓	✓	
4	JAUNPUR				✓		✓	✓	
5	GAZIPUR	✓			✓		✓		
6	BALIA				✓		✓	✓	
7	AZAMGARH				✓		✓	✓	

According to our research team observation the toilet were very dirty in Varanasi jail . But in Lucknow jail toilet were found clean. In some jails because of our prior permission they cleaned the toilet just before we reached there (according to inmates information) . The main problem is overcrowding and due to that the number of toilet is very less than the woman inmates.

**Table-4.2(B)**

**Are Toilet cleaned**

**(According to jail Inmates)**

Sr. No.	Name of District Jail	Weekly	Every Day	Within 15 Days	Once In Month
1	VARANASI			✓	
2	LUCKNOW		✓		
3	GORAKHPUR	✓			
4	JAUNPUR	✓			
5	GAZIPUR	✓			
6	BALIA	✓			
7	AZAMGARH	✓			

According to table No. 4.2(B) toilet are clean weekly only in Jaunpur , Balia , Ghazipur, Azamgarh, while in Varanasi jail it is clean once in 15 days. Only in Lucknow jail toilet got clean every day. In Varanasi jail women inmates' complaint about cleanliness.

**Table No. 4.3(B)**

**Condition Of Bathroom**

**(On the basis of observation)**

Sr. No.	Name of District Jail	Clean	Dirty	Very Dirty	Average
1	VARANASI		✓		
2	LUCKNOW	✓			
3	GORAKHPUR				✓
4	JAUNPUR				✓
5	GAZIPUR	✓			
6	BALIA				✓
7	AZAMGARH				✓

According to table No. 4.3 (B) bathroom of female inmates were found clean in Lucknow and Ghazipur jail while it was found average in Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Balia and Azamgarh. But in Varanasi jail bathroom were found very dirty because of water problem.



**Table No. 4.4 (B)**

**Structure of bathroom**

**(On the basis of observation)**

Sr. No.	Name of District Jail	Airy	Insufficient space	Enough space
1	VARANASI	✓	✓	
2	LUCKNOW	✓	✓	✓
3	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓
4	JAUNPUR	✓		✓
5	GAZIPUR	✓		✓
6	BALIA	✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH	✓		✓

According to table No. 4.4(B) bathroom of all jails were found in satisfactory condition except varanasi jail.

**Accommodation and Need Based Facilities:** Persons deprived of liberty shall have adequate floor space, daily exposure to natural light, appropriate ventilation and heating according to the climate conditions of their place of deprivation of liberty. They shall be provided with separate bed, suitable bed clothing, and all other conditions that are indispensable for nocturnal rest. The installations shall take into account the special needs of the sick, persons with disabilities, children, pregnant women or breast feeding mother, and the elderly amongst others. Being imprisonment people, human rights cannot be denied. So a women have some right of better accommodation in prison at free of cost. In Indian jail manual there are provision for accommodation facilities for prison. Here the following table reflects accommodation facilities in prison for woman given by jails

**Table No. - 4.5(B)**

**Accommodation and Need Based Facilities**

Sl. No.	Facility	VARANASI		GORAKHPUR		LUCKNOW		BALIA		JAUNPUR		GAZIPUR		AZAMGARH	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
(i)	Separate women room		?		?		?		?		?		?		?
(ii)	Electrical facility	?		?		?		?		?		?		?	
(iii)	Bathing soap		?		?	?			?		?		?		?
(iv)	Toothpaste and brush		?		?		?		?		?		?		?
(v)	Sanitary pad	?		?		?		?		?		?		?	
(vi)	Hair Oil		?		?	?		?		?		?		?	
(vii)	Bed for Kid		?		?		?		?		?		?		?
(viii)	Saree		?		?	?			?		?		?		?
(ix)	Chadar		?		?	?			?		?		?		?
(x)	Pillow, Mattress, Sleepers		?		?	?			?		?		?		?

According to this table the condition of women in jails is not satisfactory. It is below average. They are not satisfied with the facilities provided to them by the jail administration. There is no separate ward for the female with children. The barracks are too small and they have to live in same ward with their children. Except Lucknow jail condition is same. There are generators in the jails but this facility is not available in the ward, only emergency light work when there is electricity supply failure and specially women who have children with them suffers a lot as the barrack of overcrowded.

According to Jail administration they provide bath soap, cloth soaps, they provide datun (neem stick) pads (sanitary napkins) & general clothes but all the seven district women said that they don't get any soap or tooth brush. Only pads are provided these pads also vary from jail to jail In most of the jails they get maximum

three pads, although they required 10-12 sanitary napkins per month for soap also they said that we wash our hand by soil even clothes are also washed by soil , so the condition is worse.

They are conditioned to live in this condition and their condition is very poor. They demand many times if they need sanitary napkins but they don't provide them.

Hair oil is provided to them weekly (5 ml mustard oil). Even those female who have children with them also get the same quantity.

According to jail administration. They can provide sheet & woolen blanket but it also vary from jail to jail. Lucknow jail provide pillow, sheet, and matters and blanket all the things, but other jail they provide only sheet in summer and blankets in winter. There is no separate facility for children even children don't get separate sheet, blankets.

Women prisoners who are convicted they get 3 sky blue sarees, blouse, petticoat, undergarments, other women don't get this facility.

**Table No. 4.6 (B)**

**Facilities Related to Food**

Sr. No.	Name of District Jail	Breakfast		Lunch		Dinner		Utensil		Milk	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI										
2	LUCKNOW	✓		✓				✓			
3	GORAKHPUR	✓		✓				✓		✓	
4	JAUNPUR	✓		✓				✓			
5	GAZIPUR	✓		✓				✓			
6	BALIA	✓		✓				✓			
7	AZAMGARH	✓		✓				✓			

According to this table which is based on information provided by women prisoner, living condition are not satisfactory within prison. As far as for food jail administration has given their menu according to Indian jail

manual but during our visit all times we observed that it was not according to the menu. They get same food every day and the quality of food is very bad. The food is usually inedible and watery vegetable preparation.

**Table No. - 4.7(B)**

**Supplementary Nutrition in jail**

Sr. No.	Name of District Jail	Milk		Fruit		Ghee		Egg	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI								
2	LUCKNOW		✓		✓		✓		✓
3	GORAKHPUR	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓
4	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓
5	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓
6	BALIA		✓		✓		✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓		✓

The basic facilities about which an enquiry was made were of vital importance to the women prisoners and their children. Unfortunately it was noticed that lactating mother in most of the jails did not have a provision of providing milk, ghee, fruit, and egg. They only get ½ water milk packet daily. So the supplementary nutrition is not provided to the mother to feed their children.

**Educational Facilities** :-The scarce provision made for educational and work programme for women prisoners, the value placed on them is high not only in terms of the qualification they may receive but for the psychological & emotional benefit that they confer. The general neglect and under funding of women's prison state often leads to the lack, or insufficiency of programme of employment and education for women prisoners. For women prisoners in India "In most jails there is no scheme for proper and appropriate vocational training and non elementary education means being taught the alpha bet with little emphasis on its applicability. Here the following table presents the condition of educational and work programme for women in prison, which is based on information provided by women prisoners.

**Table No. 4.8 (B)**

**Educational Facilities Jail**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>		✓
<b>2</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>		✓
<b>3</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>		✓
<b>4</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>		✓
<b>5</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>		✓
<b>6</b>	<b>BALIA</b>		✓
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>		✓

According to table No. 4.8 (B) there is not any educational facilities for women in any jail. Many study demonstrate that no provision for education for women in jail. A study done by Human Right watch M. according to their study in most of the jails there is no scheme for proper and appropriate vocational training and non elementary education for women. In some jail education means being taught the alphabet with little emphasis on is applicability (Human Rights watch 1993).

According to our finding and another study we can say that educational facilities are not available in the jail. According to jail administration there is a provision of education for women prisoners, but according to women inmates and by our observation we found that there is not any educational programmes for the inmates.

**Table No. 4.9 (B)**

**Employment Opportunity and Payment**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Employment Opportunity for women		Payment for work		Total No. of women	Percent
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
1	VARANASI	45 (76.27)	14 (23.72)	15 (25.42)	30 (50.84)	59	100
2	GORAKHPUR	0	(64) 100	NA	NA	64	100
3	LUCKNOW	200 (62.89)	118 (37.10)	200	NA	318	100
4	JAUNPUR	30 (76.92)	9 (23.08)		NA	39	100
5	BALIA	3 (9.67)	28 (90.32)	0	NA	31	100
6	GAZIPUR	4 (17.39)	19 (82.60)	0	NA	23	100
7	AZAMGARH	20 (64.51)	11 (35.48)	0	NA	31	100
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>302 (53.45)</b>	<b>263 (46.54)</b>	<b>215 (38.05)</b>	<b>30 (5.30)</b>	<b>565 (100)</b>	

According to table no. 4.9(B) 53.45% women prisoner told that employment opportunity available for women, 46.54% of women told that in prison there is no employment opportunity , 58.05% of women told that there are payment available for work within prison which differ work to work. 5.53% women told that get any kind of payment for available work.

According to jail administration in all jails educational and employment programme is available, but it was not found any where except Lucknow jail. About employment opportunities there is not as such any employment any given to them. Only in Lucknow jail this opportunity is provided. They work as a peon in jail, do stitching and packing food goods. They get rupees 10/day as peon, 10/day for packing, 18/day for cooking. In other jails of

Female inmates cook regularly for three months they will get 10 rupees.



**Health:-**The health encountered by women prisoners, encompass a wide range of physical and psychological symptoms. While many of these may also effect male prisoners, women prisoners are often found to have a higher incidence of these disease, or to suffer them more severally. The overcrowding, comes to many women's push and additional risks of Gynecological illness also serve to complicate women's health issues further. The finding shows that women prisoners were found to suffer high rates of "high blood pressure, weakness, anxiety, depression stomach complain, sight and heaving difficulties, bladder and kidney problem, urinary problem, hypertension, loss of appetite dental problems.

**Table No.-4.10(B)**

**Condition Of Health care in jail**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Total Women	Primary health care in jail		As prisoner to meet doctor in alone		Medical facilities access in jail		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	VARANASI	59	✓			✓	11 (18.64)	48 (81.35)	100
2	GORAKHPUR	64	✓			✓	55 (85.93)	9 (14.6)	100
3	LUCKNOW	318	✓		✓		68 (21.38)	250 (78.61)	100
4	JAUNPUR	39	✓			✓	9 (23.08)	30 (76.92)	100
5	BALIA	31	✓			✓	8 (25.80)	23 (74.19)	100
6	GAZIPUR	23	✓			✓	3 (13.04)	20 (86.95)	100
7	AZAMGARH	31	✓			✓	11 (35.48)	20 (64.51)	100
	Total						165 (29.20)	400 (70.79)	100

According to above table primary health care available in jail. 29.20% women prisoners are satisfied with medical facilities available in prison, but 70.79% women prisoners are not satisfied with medical facilities available in prison.

**Table No.-4.11(B)**

**Suffering from illness**

**Suffering from any kind of Illness**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Total number Of Women	Yes		No		Total
			No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
1	VARANASI	59	45	76.27	14	23.72	100
2	GORAKHPUR	64	57	89.84	06	10.16	100
3	LUCKNOW	318	275	88.70	43	13.52	100
4	BALIA	39	20	64.51	11	35.48	100
5	JAUNPUR	31	24	61.53	15	38.46	100
6	GAZIPUR	23	15	65.21	9	39.13	100
7	AZAMGARH	31	23	74.19	8	34.78	100
	Total	565	459	81.24	106	18.76	100

According to this table 81.24% of women are suffering from high rates of high blood pressure, weakness, anxiety, depression, stomach complain, sight and having difficulties bladder and kidney problem ,urinary problem ,hyper-tension loss of appetite ,dental problem. But 18.76% of women do not suffer from any disease. Some of the statements given by the women are –

- They can not meet the doctor alone. They are surrounded by the matron or the male staff.
- No ladies doctor visit us and we feel hesitant to discuss our problem with the male doctor.

All the female inmates suffer from the one or another disease. Women also complain that they got same treatment (Tablet) for all the problems. They were only 5 mentally disabled in all 565 women but a large number female complaint of depression, hypertension, anxiety, and fear.

The finding of (Social justice report;2002) shows that indigenous female offender report higher rates of sexually transmitted disease , high rates of current pregnancies, higher rates at respiratory condition diabetes and lower rate at contraception use than non indigenous women. (Social justice report; 2002).

#### **Status of Pregnant women:-**

Pregnancy and reproductive health needs are another neglected area of health care estimate of the percentage of pregnant women prisons. Women who are pregnant or breastfeeding in prison also have particular needs. Adequate health care, both preventive and curative is of primary importance for both the mother and child. There is no clear policy on postnatal care in the jail.

**Table No. 4.12(B)**

#### **Status of Pregnant women**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Total number</b>	<b>No of pregnant women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8.47</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6.25</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.77</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.67</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5.12</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4.34</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6.45</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>5.13</b>

According to this table total number of 29 pregnant women in all jail.

**Table No. 4.13(B)**

**Satisfaction Of Facilities During Pregnancy**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Total No pregnant women</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(40)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(60)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(25)</b>	<b>3</b> <b>(75)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b> <b>(33.33)</b>	<b>8</b> <b>(66.66)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(33.33)</b>	<b>2</b> <b>(66.66)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(100)</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50)</b>	<b>1</b> <b>(50)</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>10(34.45)</b>	<b>19(65.55)</b>	

According to this table only 10 of the total pregnant women are satisfied with the facilities given to them during their pregnancy while 19 pregnant women told that they are not satisfied with the facilities the during their pregnancy.

A study also denotes that no pre-natal care for pregnant women in pre-trial detention and adequate care in prisons. No clear policy on postnatal care (Report a review a principles, policies and procedure for mother and babies/children in prison July 1999 P 30).

Another study shows pregnant women at all stages of their pregnancies were held in the some cells are their non-pregnant fellow inmates (Middle east watch, Human rights watch; prison condition in Egypt (Feb 1993) P 47).

**Table No. 4.14(B)**

**Number of women who delivered their child in jail**

Sr. No.	District Jail	No of women	No of pregnant	Inside the jail
1	VARANASI	59	5	0
2	GAZIPUR	64	4	0
3	LUCKNOW	318	12	5 (1.57)
4	BALIA	31	3	0
5	JAUNPUR	39	2	0
6	GAZIPUR	23	1	0
7	AZAMGARH	31	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.57</b>

According to the above table only in Lucknow jail total 5 women inmates delivered children jail. According to finding of our study condition of women who are pregnant is not up to the mark. Which in reflect from another study.

**Table No. 4.15(B)**

**Diet during Pregnancy**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Name of Diet					
		Chapati	Pulse	Rice	Milk	Medicine	Aother
1	VARANASI	yes	yes	yes	No	No	No
2	GAZIPUR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
3	LUCKNOW	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
4	BALIA	yes	yes	yes	No	No	No
5	JAUNPUR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
6	GAZIPUR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
7	AZAMGARH	yes	yes	yes	No	No	No

According to this table in all jail pregnant women get the same food as other fellow inmates . Only in Lucknow and Azamgarh jail where women get milk, no other nutrition diet is provided to pregnant women specifically.



**Table No. 4.16(B)**

**Immunization during pregnancy**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>No of pregnant women</b>	<b>No of immunized women</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33.33</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>7(24.13)</b>	<b>24.13</b>

According to this table only 7 (24.13%) of women got immunized within the prison during their pregnancy.

**Table No. 4.17(B)**

**Visit of Lady Doctor**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>		✓
<b>2</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>		✓
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	✓	
<b>4</b>	<b>BALIA</b>		✓
<b>5</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>		✓
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>		✓
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>		✓

According to the table only Lucknow jail there is small 20 bed hospital within the other jail the condition is very deplorable. There is no provision of any gynecologist visit and pediatric visit.

**Exploitation, Abuse, inappropriate Procedures and Torture :-**

Violence, abuse, sexual and shape are serious problems within detention facilities for prisoners of both genders and all ages. Prison authorities have a responsibility to eliminate them, both by direct action to repress them and by establishing a system that does not facilitate these abuses. But there is not any correctional still, they may be complicit or even active perpetrators.

When considering the issue of sexual abuse against prisoners, it is important to remember that the majority of women prisoners in most institutions have previously been a victim, of sexual abuse.

When considering the question of abuse with respect of female prisoners, it is helpful to divide the problems into the following distinct areas.

Detention of women in over crowded ward and abuse committed by female staff in prisons by female warden.

**Table No. 4.18(B)**

**Exploitation in jail**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Total women</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	50 (84.75)	9 (15.25)	59 (100)
<b>2</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	54 (84.38)	10 (15.62)	64 (100)
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	(50.31)	158 (49.68)	318 (100)
<b>4</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	25 (64.10)	14 (35.90)	39 (100)
<b>5</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	2 (6.46)	29 (93.54)	31 (100)
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>	20 (86.96)	3 (13.04)	23 (100)
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	6 (19.35)	25 (80.64)	31 (100)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>317</b> <b>(56.10)</b>	<b>248</b> <b>(43.90)</b>	<b>565</b> <b>(100)</b>

According to table 56.10% of women accept they get exploited by the jail .The mahila hawaldar strip search them in case they have money they snatch it from them.The are physically tortured by female wardens and verbally by male sipahi.

**Table No. 4.19(B)**

**Type of Exploitation**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Pushing	Kicking	Strip search
1	VARANASI	15(50) 30%	10(50) 20%	25(50) 50
2	GORAKHPUR	20(54) 37.03	4(54) 7.40	30(54)
3	LUCKNOW	30(160) 18.75	20(160) 12.5	110(160) 68.75
4	JAUNPUR	10(25) 40	5(25) 20	10(25) 40
5	BALIA	0	0	2(2)
6	GAZIPUR	8(20) 40	7(20) 35	2(20) 10
7	AZAMGARH	2(6) 33.33	2(6) 33.33	2(6) 33.33
	Total	85 (317) (26.81)	48 (317) (15.14)	184 (317) (58.05)

According to table no 4.19(B) 26.81% of women told that they are pushed by male and female staff of prison without any purpose while 15.14% women told about kicking highest number of women 58.05 informed about strip searched done by female staff of prison purposely to snatch their things.

#### **Problems Faced by Children in jails**

Many children, particularly those with no experience of life outside prison, may have difficulty integrating into the community children, who have committee no care be subjected to the same restriction on prisoners. Their physical emotional social and intellectual development is damage by living in prison due to lack of proper food, water facilities supplementary nutrition. Primary health care, education and recretional facilities etc. Children who share the ward with them develop a rebellious mindset as they see prisoners ill-treated in jail. These are the crucial years since the child has high level of curiosity and oppositional behavior.

The influence of prisoners on the minds of growing children is an enormous is seen because these children may engage in anti social behavior and harm people and properly without fear. In Jail administration only spoiling the future hundreds of innocent lives but also producing a factory of future criminals in the country.

#### **No of children in jail**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>	3	2	5
<b>2</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>	4	4	8
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>	20	8	28
<b>4</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>	2	4	6
<b>5</b>	<b>BALIA</b>	2	3	5
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>		1	1
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>	1	2	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>56</b>

According to table no.4.19(B) total number of children in 7 jails is 56.Which 32 are male children and 24 are female children.

**Table No. 4.21(B)**

**Separate ward for mother and children**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>District Jail</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>VARANASI</b>		✓
<b>2</b>	<b>GORAKHPUR</b>		✓
<b>3</b>	<b>LUCKNOW</b>		✓
<b>4</b>	<b>BALIA</b>		✓
<b>5</b>	<b>JAUNPUR</b>		✓
<b>6</b>	<b>GAZIPUR</b>		✓
<b>7</b>	<b>AZAMGARH</b>		✓

According to this table there is no separate ward for mother and children in any jail visited by us.



**Table No. 4.22(B)**

**Immunization of children**

Sr. No	District Jail	T.T		Polio		Measles		B.C.G		D.T		Other Special	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
2	GAZIPUR	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4	BALIA	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
5	JAUNPUR	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
6	GAZIPUR	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
7	AZAMGAH	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	

According table no. 4.22(B) immunization is not very regular .Although most of the women do not know about the routine of immunization but they accept that jail employee maintain the record of immunization of every children.

**Table No. 4.23(B)**

**Facility of child development in the jail**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Recreation facilities											
		Indoor game		Outdoor game		Picnic		Park		T.V		Book	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
2	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
3	LUCKNOW	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓	
4	BALIA		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
5	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓

In all surveyed jail recreational facilities for children were not found except Lucknow jail. Only in Lucknow jail there are indoor games, outdoor games , they go outside for picnic, park and television with cable connection in available for children.

**Table No. 4.24(B)**

**Facilities for Education for children in jail**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Anganbadi		Nursery School		Pre Primary School		Creche		Children going outside of jail	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
2	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
4	BALIA		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
5	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓

According to table no.4.24(B) except Lucknow jail there is not, any education facilities such as aganwadi, pre school, nursery and crèche are available for educational development of children. But in Lucknow jail these facilities are available.

**Table No. 4.25(B)**

**Supplementary Nutrition Recived by children**

Sr. No.	District Jail	Child Getting Supp. Nut.		Nutritional diet						Milk		Egg		Fruit		Ghee	
				Break Fast		Lunch		Dinner									
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	VARANASI		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
2	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
3	LUCKNOW		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		✓			✓
4	BALIA		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
5	JAUNPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
6	GAZIPUR		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓
7	AZAMGARH		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓			✓		✓		✓

According table no 4.25(B) children got only 250 ml milk in a day, some time fruits and egg are given in only Lucknow jail. But it is not regular. So their supplementary nutrition is not satisfactory for children.

**Table No. 4.26(B)**

**Are children happy (By observation)**

Sr. No.	District Jail	No of women have children		Total Children
		Yes	No	
1	VARANASI	3	2	5
2	GAZIPUR	3	5	8
3	LUCKNOW	10	18	28
4	BALIA	2	3	5
5	JAUNPUR	2	4	6
6	GAZIPUR	0	1	1
7	AZAMGARH	1	2	3
	Total	21 (37.05)	35(62.05)	56

According to table no. 4.26(B) 35(62.05)% of children looks happy because they are very small and they do not know the trauma of prison, while 21(37.05%) out of total children don't look happy because they are bigger and they feel uncomfortable within the prison.

**The children complained**

- They do not like the food it is adult food.
- No milk is provided (according to jail administration they provide).

Health is a problem:-

- Children develop allergies, itches, stomach aches and upsets and after medication is not adequate (no pediatric visit).

- The clothes they wear are too dirty. There is no provision of clothes supply. The daily life of children waists of wake up eat something and get locked again.

**Table No. 4.27(B)**

**Are you Satisfied with the given facilities to children within prison**

Sr. No.	District Jail	No of mother having children	No of children	Satisfied with the facilities	
				Yes	No
1	VARANASI	3	5	2	3
2	GAZIPUR	3	8	1	2
3	LUCKNOW	10	28	4	6
4	JAUNPUR	4	6	4	0
5	BALIA L	5	5	1	1
6	GAZIPUR	1	1	0	1
7	AZAMGARH	2	3	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>13</b> <b>(46.42%)</b>	<b>15</b> <b>(53.57%)</b>

According to table no 4.26(B) 13 women are satisfied with given facilities to their children while 15 women are not satisfied with the facilities provided to them. So there is lots of differences between the jail Administration statement and women prisoner statements and our observation.

The interviews conducted at differnt Jail were quite heart rendering as the conditions of the female inmates were depressing and dilapidated. It was observed that it is the small number of women in prisons, which, in my view, is responsible for their needs being neglected. The position of these women scattered in small clusters in jails, is highly vulnerable.



In a normal questionnaire with one of the inmates (name undisclosed), about the treatment meted out to them, this was what she had to say :-

The way that these people treat us, it's as though emotionally and physically they feel we will never get out of prison, so they can do whatever they want to us. They forget that ... the way they treat them will be reflected back on them, because these people, some of them will get out. .. but they don't think about that. And it sounds like a threat, but it's not really a threat. That's just an old saying that goes around prison, because the way that some of these people treat the inmates, you would swear that they think we were rabid dogs or something like that. After one more such small conversation with an inmate about how the guards within the prison behave with them, the gist of it obtained went like-

Guards have access to and are encouraged to review the inmates' personal history files (this includes any record of complaints against themselves or other prison authorities). Guards threaten the prisoner's children and visitation rights as a means of silencing the women. They would issue rule infraction tickets, which extend the woman's stay in prison if she speaks out. Prisoners who complain are frequently placed in segregation. Male correctional officials retaliate, often brutally, against female inmates who complain. If a prison official is found guilty, he is often simply transferred ("walked off the yard") to another facility instead of being fired. The inmate may also be transferred.

Health problems are widespread – often brought on by prison life and exacerbated by the authorities' indifference and inadequate facilities and healthcare. Another inmate explains how prison conditions affect the prisoners' health and life:

Spending time in prison, for anyone, is a test of how much strength you have. We all feel depressed at one time. Everything in prison is inconvenient and in very poor condition, all everyday activity in food, living condition including shower time was troubling. But we all are with principle and conviction, no matter how hard situation we face, how terribly we are treated, we stand unshaken firmly. Nobel is one of those people. "There was no bed in the cell. I had to sleep on a worn bamboo mat on the concrete floor. The room faced north and in the cold season it was very cold. My bones were aching and I could not sleep. As I couldn't sleep, I just did light physical exercises. I couldn't sleep during the whole cold season. I tried my best to keep my spirits high. If and when released, I have many things to do, so I did my best to maintain my health."

She further explains aggrieved- "if something happened to us, the doctors rarely came. They tended to give us medicines through nurses or other women prisoners. As they didn't treat us like human beings, but instead with the attitude that they could give us any kind of medicine, later on I didn't inform them of my condition. I don't understand whether the government authorities have any policies or actions. I often wondered whether the people who were in charge of prisoners' health saw us prisoners as human beings or not. I often thought how hard their hearts must be."

Another inmate (at random) stated that prison authorities were oppressive during family visits. She said- "During family visits, we were only allowed to talk about family affairs and our general well being. Before we met our family members, we had to sign {on paper} that we would not talk about the conditions inside prison, or else action would be taken. Even today prisoners have to sign agreements before family visits."



## **Chapter-V**

### **Case Studies**

## CHAPTER-5

### Case Study

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#### Some Case Studies

Introduction: - The following case studies are analyzed highlighting the contributory causes and the problem face by women in prison. These women represent different types of offenders. The name mentioned in the case studies is fiction in order to protect the privacy of accused.

#### **5.1: Roli:- Not informed by jail authorities about her husband is custodial death.**

Roli is 25 year old, illiterate woman, belongs to Hindu-Kurmi community. Her parents got her married at early age. She lived with her husband in Lucknow. Her husband was a labor who worked as a brick maker and earned 1500 to 2000 per month. She has 2 children one is male and second is female child. Her husband had to work very hard to maintain the family, so Roli also started working as a labour with her husband and assisted her husband in maintaining the family. With the income of Roli her family properly maintained. But one day at the work place their owner's son was kidnapped by some one. Unfortunately such situation was created, Roli and her husband were alleged for that kidnapping and arrested by police.

Roli and her husband were not aware about all these things. Due to poverty they were unable to prove themselves innocent. Roli was put in Nari Bandi Niketan Lucknow, while her husband was not put in model jail Lucknow. Although she used to meet her husband within one week.

Prison staff tortured her husband so that her husband accepted the crime, which was not done by him. Due to access tortured her husband was died within the prison, But Roli was not informed about it. She got the news about her husband's death when she applied to meet her husband. Not only has this but also jailed authorities again and again refused her proposal to meet her husband to hide the news of her husband's death.

This case clearly describes the carelessness and violation of human right by jail authorities about their inmates.

## **5.2: Chandani : A Sociopath and Case of Mood Dissorder**

Chandini a twenty year old a Muslim, complete mentally ill women. She got marriage in very early age. From her childhood she has got a habit of fighting with others. She had four brother and 5 sister including her. She was born in poor family. She is illiterate. When she got married her nature of fighting was continued, by and by she become mentally ill. When she consulted the doctor, after diagnosis doctor informed her husband that she is a patient of mood disorder and this is the root causes of her abnormal behaviour. According to her doctor she needed more care and treatment, but due to poverty it was impossible for her husband. After sometime she got pregnant and delivered a baby. But she throws her baby on stone and her baby was died immediately. She did it because her baby was crying.

For murder of her baby she was arrested by police and was put in jail. But like outside the world she continued her abnormal behavior. In prison she beats her fellow inmates, abused them and and fighting without any reason. When she did this female warden tortured her crudely. Some time she was in chain due to her ill behavior, like her children her behavior with other children in prison ver cruel and unpitable. There is not any rehabilitation measures available for her. Researcher felt that she was also socially boycotted and destitute not only for her abnormal behavior due to mentality of society towards such person in prison as well as outside the world.

## **5.3: Mona: Carless Behavior of Female Guard Towards Prison Inmates.**

Mona is 28 year old fair, attractive, smart, married Hindu women arrested for murder with her husband. Mona was model and a bar dancer too. She got love marriage with her husband. But their family did not accept their marriage, so they lived separately from their family. Mona has a girl named Surili who is very cute, sweet and intelligent. All though Surili is 7 year old during the time of visit of research team as Mona informed. But Mona informed jail authorities about her daughter age 2 year less than her original age.

Mona told that one night her daughter had breathing problem and she was restless and breathing very fast. Mona wanted to inform female warden who take care in night of prisoners. But female warden was sleeping and barrack was closed. Due to sound sleep female warden, did not pay attentions to Mona's problem.

According to Mona her daughter was suffering all night. In the early morning when female warden open the door of barrack, then her daughter was about to die. Surili was sent to city hospital and admitted till one week. Due to seriously ill, she took more time to recover.

This case clearly present the carelessness of prison staff towards their duty and responsibility.



#### **5.4: Lilawati: Victim of False Allegation and An example of Manish Snatching by female warden within prison.**

Lilawati 50 year old Hindu woman arrested in dowry death of her daughter-in-law. Lilawati told that she had two sons named Ramesh and Suresh. Ramesh is her younger son while Suresh is her elder son. Her source of income is farming. Her younger son lived in Delhi with his wife. Her elder son also worked in Goa. Suresh got married with a girl named Neeru. But Neeru did not come after their marriage because of family tradition GAUNA. After 3 months Neeru came in her spouse's house. When her husband went back to his work, Neeru also went to her parental home. Neeru returned with her husband in her home with her husband. After some days Neeru's husband again returned to his duty. Neeru delivered a male child. But when her husband got about it he returned home and refused that baby as according to him that child is the result of Neeru's illegal relationship. Suresh asked her wife about it and Neeru accepted that Suresh was right. She admitted that baby is the result of her intimate relation with her lover at her parental home.

Suresh forgave her and told her not to do again. When Neeru's father heard about her illegal relation he scolded and shouted on her daughter for her illegal offence and told her not to come back to his home. Due to that pressure, Neeru burnt herself and died. Before died she did not think a single minute about her newborn baby who was only 15 days old. When Neeru died of burn her father alleged Lilawati that Neeru was murdered for dowry. As the result Lilawati is in prison with her one month old grandson.

Lilawati told researcher that female warden tortured all female prisoners. According to her when family members come to meet them they give money for their any expenses but female guard take money forcibly. If any women refused to give money then female warden threaten that next time she will not allow them to meet their family member.

Lilawati slightly told these all things because female ward strictly prohibited for that.

#### **5.5: Bhan:-Economic crisis in the family compelled to adopt Illegal means (Drugs-supply).**

Bhan a twenty five year old Hindu woman, lost her parents during childhood. She was brought up by her parental aunt. She experienced an unhappy childhood because of poor family background. Bhan is illiterate. She also cannot speak Hindi properly. She was arrested with other women at Mugalsaraya station for drug smuggling.

Her husband was a labor and earned 2500/ month. To maintain the family Bhan too started working as domestic servant and earned 500/month. But their jobs were casual in nature, therefore income was uncertain. They feel that there are not much job opportunities, besides that there are no proper wages for labor work and majority of the people live in poverty with no good job and several financial crisis in the family. Bhan and her husband decided to migrate Delhi to earn a livelihood, leaving behind their two daughters with Bhan's sister. She

left Assam **with** other two female. She never thought of the consequences. She was aware that many people come from North-East to Delhi with the hope off getting a job.

She arrested at Mugalsarai station for drug smuggling in Oct 2009. She is now in Varanasi jail. She has no relation in Varanasi. She has been unable to contact their relatives in Assam. Bhan has already spent seven months in jail. She has no clothes, no money and facing lot of problem inside the jail. She has been suffering from feeling of insecurity and fear.

#### **5.6: Elizabeth: - Murder of friend**

Elizabeth a 37 year old from Italy. She was only high school and working as a receptionist there, came India along with her two boy friend. They visited Delhi, Agra and then came to Varanasi. She was residing in the same room with her 2 boy friend, suddenly one of the friend died. She and her another friend got arrested by the police for killing their friend but they both are not accepting the crime.

She cried infront the research team, said she miss Italian food. She don't like the food, she get inside the jail. She was feeling very hot inside the jail. She got itching and skin disease problem. She feels very uncomfortable in using the toilet and bathroom because they are very dirty. She is convicted now, for rest of the punishment will be send back to her country.





## Findings, Conclusions And Recommendation

## Findings, Conclusions and Recommendation

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### Introduction:-

Female criminality in India has been a neglected subject of study. Due to low incidence of female criminality there is less emphasis on research in this field. However there has been increasing academic interest on female criminality since in the recent past growth of female crimes has shown upward trend.

The shocking survey children women prisoners conducted by National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi during 1997-2000, documented the conditions of deprivation and criminality in which they are forced to group, lack of proper nutrition, inadequate medical care and little opportunity for education importantly imprisonment of mother with dependent young child is a problematic issue. The children of women prisoners living with them in jails are being deprived of their basic rights. In The jail lack proper planning for human resource and also lack basic minimum facilities for prisoners particularly women and their children. The poor health and nutrition status of pregnant women is a major contributory factor to child mortality infants. The reach of maternal health services poor and lactating mother do not get proper food intake and health service in the jails.

The status of women prisoners is mere distressful. Thus, living conditions are pathetic female wards in prisoners are mostly over crowded. Adequate clothing and toilet facilities are not made available to them many a time due to over population. The static facilities for education, vocational training and recreational facilities are also very limited. Although the main objective of imprisonment is the rehabilitation of the prisoners in the main stream of life, due to many constraints, rehabilitation programmes have been very successful in this country. The study entitled "**Condition of women Prisoners and Their Children in Eastern U.P. Jails**" was undertaken to explore the acuteness of the living condition of women prisoners and their children as well as socio-economic condition chapter presents the findings of the study along with the recommendations put forth by the respondents as well as the research team.

The Specific objective of the study were:-

1. To find out the number of women prisoners living with their children in district jails of eastern U.P.
2. to study socio-economic background of the women prisoners.
3. To study the major factors and nature of their crime.
4. To identify and analyses the problem faced by the women prisoners and their children.
5. To suggest the ways and means for social rehabilitation of women prisoners and their children.

### **Universe & Geographical Area:-**

Though this problem is universal in nature but in present study eastern U.P. jails have been taken for our study.

### **Sampling:-**

Census method was followed as all the women convicted and undertrial were taken. Women prisoners and their children of district jails of eastern U.P. Jails were taken for collecting the primary data. Primary data was collected through the structured interview schedules observation focus group discussion. In order to draw further information, discussion were carried out with the jail authorities, female prisoner's warden from each district jails. Case studies were also undertaken to get on in depth and realistic picture of the problems faced by female prisoners.

Thus, the study had a total number of 565 respondent.

### **Tools of data collection:-**

The data were elicited through interviews, informal discussions interview schedules, interview guideline guidelines for discussion/observations focus group discussions were the tools employed to discuss the view and the suggestions of the respondent.

### **Major Findings**

The findings of the study are summarized under the following heads viz.

- Number of women and Children in jails.
- Demographic Profile of the respondent.
- Type and Nature of crime done by the female
- Facilities for women prisoner's facilities for children.

### **No. of Female prisoners and their children in eastern U.P. jails**

There are 565 of total female prisoners and 56 children in are found in 7 district jails of eastern U.P. There are 278 convicted while 287 No. of Female prisoners and their children in eastern U.P. jails

### **Demographic Profile of the Respondent:-**

Demographic profile of the respondent are given in following point.

### **Age of the respondent**

43.53% of the respondent belongs to age groups above 40 years while 25.30% respondent belongs to age group 26-35. 20.18% of respondent belongs to age group 36-45. 11.38% of the respondent belongs to 15-25 age group.

### **Place**

65.13 of the respondent belongs to rural, while 34.86 %. Respondent belongs to urban area.

### **Type of House**

35.49% respondent have kaccha house. 36.99% of the respondent have packka house. While in 27.61% the respondent have half kacha-packa house.

### **Size of land**

46.55% of the respondent have small size of land. 36.81% of the respondent are found completely landless. While 16.64% of the respondent have big size of land.

### **Income**

64.07% of the respondent belongs to low income family. 25.48% of the respondent belongs to low middle income family. 9.02 % of the respondent belongs to middle income family. Only 1.41% the respondent belongs to above high income family.

### **Education**

66.55% of the respondent are found illiterate. 15.39% of the respondent are found educated till 5<sup>th</sup> class. 7.61% of the respondent literate till 10<sup>th</sup> class. 4.95 % of the respondent are found literate till 12<sup>th</sup> class. Only 5.48% of the respondent are found literate above 12<sup>th</sup> class.

### **Type of Family**

70.68% of the respondent belongs to nuclear family. 29.31% of respondent belongs to joint family.

### **Religion**

79.65% of the respondent belongs to Hindu religion. 17.70% of the respondent belongs to Muslim religion while only 1.77% of the responders belongs to Sikh religion. Only 0.88% of the respondent belongs to Christian Religion.

### **Caste**

43.36% of the respondent belongs to other backward caste. 28.50% of the respondent belongs to general caste. 22.65 % of the respondent belongs to schedule caste. 5.49% of the respondent schedule tribe.

### **Marital Status**

69.03% of the respondent are found married. 18.94% of the respondent are widow. 9.73% of the respondent are never married. Only 2.30% of respondent are found divorced.

**Occupation** 83.72% of the respondent are found housewife while only 16.28% of the respondent are found working such as labor etc.

Thus the socio economic characteristics of 565 female prison were analyzed. It was found that majority of the respondent were from nuclear families illiterate family background, belongs to low economic background.

It is significant from the study that low income is an important contributor factor to family tension, and a combination of unsatisfactory social relationship and poverty is conducive to criminal behaviour.

**Nature of crime done by women:** 41.2% of the respondent is found involved in dowry case. While 42.48% of the respondent were found involved in other crime such as murder, kidnapped prostitution etc. 9.56% of the respondent involved in crime related to alcoholism. 4.95% of the respondent are involved in thief. 0.77% of the respondent are tortured by police. The Offence profile Of 565 inmates was criminal. It revealed that majority of the respondent had been arrested for the dowry cases then for murder and alcoholism. In most of murder cases the victim was a member of the victim family. Majority had committed offences with the help of others indulged in office for the first time, did not think about the result of their action before innocence about their crime.



**Causes of Crime** 2.65 Of the respondent did crime due to financial problems.1.76% of the respondent did crime due to dispute such as property problem,relative problem etc.1.23% of the respondent did other crime. Such as murder dowry, kidnapping etc.

But 92.21% of the respondent told that they were claim innocently Family was found to be an important factor in female criminality. In crimes like murder, assistance in raping, cheating, theft and other offences, female criminality play secondary or supportive roles. Therefore, they are not to be treated as sole perpetrators of these crimes. For example. In dowry offences, when husband was arrested for crime, his wife too was arrested for helping the husband in illegal activities. Since women accompanied men, they too were arrested and penalized. Most of the thefts committed by women are due to family and economic compulsions. Women arrested for minor thefts are those, who usually lack money to be able to buy things which were later stolen, many female criminals engage in immoral traffic and property offences to earn money to support their families, and most of the studies support it.

As per the data of the present study, factor responsible for female crime are found to be socio economic conditions. In other words, economic instability and lack of adjustment in family relationship mainly explains crime among women.

#### **Acceptance of the Crime by Women Prisoners**

92.21% of the respondent do not accept their crime. 7.79% of the respondent accept the crime. It was found that majority of the respondent were of the opinion that decision about their arrested and custody are unjustified. They claimed innocence. They found prison as forced separation from family. Insecurity and anxiety feeling are found among female prisoners.

#### **Family Visit**

71.86% of the respondent accept that their family visit in the jails. While 27.61% of the respondent family member do not visit them.

#### **Advocacy of the case**

57.88% relatives or family members of the respondent advocated their cases while 42.21% of the respondent do not have any relatives do advocacy of their case.

#### **Category of Prisoners**

49.20% respondent are convicted while 50.80% of the respondent are undertiral.



### Repeat Punishment of Female Prisoners

- ❖ 70.62% of the respondents are first time offenders, 26.73% of the respondents are occasionally. While 2.65% of the respondents are habitual.

### Violence and humiliation

- ❖ Violence Verbal abuse has been cited by women inmates. This abuse is reportedly being done by other prisoners and jail staff. As stated earlier one of the major limitations of the study is the restricted interaction that the research team held with the women inmates during a fixed time and date frame. Thus it is but obvious that the women inmates would not reveal instances of violence very easily and openly. It was only after rapport building that they would open up
- ❖ It was clearly mentioned by the inmates that *“hame bahut maara jaata hai “dando se bhi maara jaata hai “mulaqat ke baad nanga ker ke checking hoti hai agar paise ya kuch samaan hota hai wo cheen lete hain.*

### **Facilities for Women Prisoners in Prison:-**

- In any jail women prisoners faced discrimination with their children. Thus living conditions are pathetic. Female wards in prisoners are overcrowded except Lucknow jail. Lucknow jail is newly constructed. While most of the jails are constructed in 18<sup>th</sup> century. Some were built before independence. Female wards have limited space for women and number of female criminality is increasing day by day.
- There is not any arrangement of educational and vocational programme for female prisoners in any jail of eastern U.P. No work is allotted to the inmates, hence most of the inmates spent their time in gossiping and sleeping. Majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the facilities available in the prison. It is observed that insecurity, anxiety and frustration are highly significant among the inmates.
- Toilet and Bathroom facilities are found average except Lucknow jail because in Lucknow jail toilet and bathroom get clean daily followed by toilet and bathroom of Gazhampur jail, the condition of toilet and bathroom is good because they get clean weekly. In Varanasi and Gorakhpur jail condition of toilet and bathroom is not good, because it is very limited according to members of female inmates. Drinking water supply is not good in Varanasi and Gazhampur Jail.
- There is not only special food for women in jails. They get only bread, pulse, rice and one vegetable. Rice is not provided regularly. Women get food only twice in a day, they get 50gr. dalia and one cup tea. Tea is also not given regularly.

- There are no arrangement for, bathing soap, tooth brush and tooth paste, hair oil, Bedsheet, pillow, mattress, sleeper etc. In their menstrual cycle women got only 3-5 pad average in all jai and they need atleast 10 pads so the condition is very deplorable
- There is not any bed arrangement for female prisoners. They have only chadar and one's 'Dari' for sleeping and sleep at floor in all the jails.
- Although a doctor visit in female ward regularly but doctor gives only one medicine in all disease to every female prison but in Lucknow jail, there is a small bed hospital for female prisoners in prison campus and any women is free to take proper care and treatment. But when any women suffers from any serious problem she is taken out of jail to admit in public hospital.
- In any jail, there is not any special arrangement for pregnant women and breastfeeding mother.
- All 7 district female prisoners are physically tortured by female warden more or less. These female warden also abused female prisoners. In all 7 district jail strip searched is done with female wardens.

#### **Facilities for children**

- There is no any special unit for mother and their children. Although immunization facilities is available, but it is not regular and enough for child development.
- In any jail there are is not any recreational facilities for children except Lucknow jail, where Balwadi and creche and play things are available for children.
- There is not any kind of educational facilities available for children. But in Lucknow jail, preschool is available for them not only these but children also goes school out of jail with school uniform and lunchbox.
- There is not any pediatric doctor visit in jail. Although a hospital is available in Lucknow jail but it is not enough for children's primary health care.
- Children get milk, ghee, eggs and seasonal fruits but this distribution is different in every jail for a child development there are not sufficient.

## **HYPOTHESIS:-**

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The present study covers a variety of aspects related to female Prisoners. However, as the study deals with a limited sample size, the finding should be accepted with some caution. Certain conclusions can be drawn based on the finding of the present study about the nature and trends of female problems faced by the women prisoners and their unhygienic living condition violation of rights the following

- (I) Low socio-economic status of the family is an important factors in crime.
- (II) Stressful situation within the family plays an important role in the life of female criminals.
- (III) Number of women prisoners living their children in more than the occupancy rate.
- (IV) The programmes available in prison for their adequak care, protection and development are very in adequate.

The analysis detects low socio-economic level to be more influential. As for as women are concerned, their inferior status, both within the family and society can put unusual stress on them leading them to deviance in reaction to such stress. But apart from low socio-economic status of the family and stressful situations within the family researcher observed that personality disorder and desire to earn more money or easy money are also important causes of crime.

It is observed that insecurity, anxiety and frustrations are highly significant in the inmates. They were also anxious about the care and happiness of their children. On the other hand, they were worried about their future due to the stigma of imprisonment and mentioned that they have faith in "GOD". In the present study the above finding of obtained regarding the emotionality of the prisoners.

According to our study finding the occupancy rate was high in all the concerned the jail. The programme available in the prison for their adequate care protection and development are in adequate, it is proved from the study. All the inmates are living in unhygienic living condition, children are deprived of their basic rights. Pregnant inmates and lactating inmates are not getting proper care and food. Several studies (Justice Iyyer Commetee Report 1987, S.P. Pandey 2004, Smriti 2009) also shows the same condition of women prisoners.

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### **Suggestion**

A criminal is not a born criminal, efforts can and should be made to correct and socialize the individual. A large number of criminals are victims of situations or criminals by accident women prisoners are handle a bunch of dangerous criminals. So keeping all this in view, the following suggestions are found at different levels to improve the conditions of female prisoners.

### **Central Government**

- As per finding of our study, most of the jail have very old building and female criminality is increasing day by day and jails are overcrowded and there is no sufficient space for women and children .So new building should be constructed.
- As per finding of our study in most jails resources and funds are very limited, so resources and fund should be increase.
- Government and legal authorities can also have a humanistic approach on ethical grounds women involved in crime the cares must be taken special care of and No. women should be retained for long period in jail under trial for this purpose counselors should be appointed so that they can make easy the under trial women to accept their crime because sometime they get longer punishment against their crime. If they will accept their crime they will get punishment according to their crime and it may led to less crowd in the jai.
- Model Prison Manual says that Socio-legal counselling cell should be set up in each institution to be managed by volunteers from a designated law school, school of social work, or a non-governmental voluntary agency. Work done by students while working in such a cell should be given academic credit and should form a part of the student's graded curriculum.
- But we did not found any legal aid or counselling in fact it is difficult to take permission for such purposes.
- A women who is at her advance stage of pregnancy or lactating or is being accompanied with her young .Child to a jail, concerned authorities should ensure that whether jail has basic minimum facilities of health, recreation, accommodation and nutrition to care child and mother in care such facilities are not available in the jail, concrete efforts to avail such facilities should be made by jail authorities.
- The young children along with their mothers should be provided separate food and nutrition .The food of kids may be supplemented by reasonable quantity of milk fruits, sweet, baby food and other nutritional components as recommended by hospital doctors during the illness of child suitable food as prescribed by doctors should be made available to them.

In case of serious illness of the mother of young child .Alternative arrangements for care of child is immediately made by jail authorities.

- Some funds should specifically be earmarked for the welfare of women prisoner in the beginning of the year and utilized for the purpose, even if young children are not living in jail and funds are not for financial year. Such funds may be deposited as an emergency fund. That may be utilized for the welfare of children of women prisoners at the needs an hour.

- **IN EXISTING PRISONS, A PROPER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM MUST OPERATE WHICH SHOULD INCLUDE MEDICAL, CRIMINOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE INMATE AND SERVE AS BASIS FOR SPECIALIZED AND SEGREGATED CASE, TREATMENT, EMPLOYMENT, TRAINING, EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION OF THE INMATES.**
- **3. MEDICAL DIAGNOSTIC AND CARE FACILITY MUST BE AVAILABLE TO INMATES ROUTINELY AND BY A FAMOUS DOCTOR, WHERE FULL OR PART TIME WOMEN MEDICAL STAFFS ARE ILL AFFORDED, AND LOCAL FEMALE DOCTORS FROM GOVERNMENT HEALTH FACILITIES MUST BE INDUCTED TO SERVE THE PRISONERS ON A VISITING CONSULTANT BASIS.**
- Diet, clothing and basic living facility (bath, toilet, personal and environmental hygiene) are due to every prisoner .Whatever adjustments within the prison procedures are possible should be made to help remove minor irritants.
- The juvenile justice Act also needs to be amended and young children of women prisoners may be indwelled in the Act so that there neglected children can derive benefit of the Act for their car protection development and rehabilitation as per our findings education and literacy programme should be made available for literate prisoners, book of leading material should be provided.
- Prison must appoint counselors, social worker of also a qualified person with some knowledge os psychiatry findings and discussion the women were worry about family female social worker must be appointed at the prison who can look into the problems of the prisoners specially to ease their family.
- Children (up to the age of 5 years) accompanying women prisoners may be allowed to be kept with them in specially organized crèches outside the main prison building.

#### **State Government or Local Administration**

- As per our findings the living conditions of the women are inhumane unhygienic, no education facilities, not proper clothing so.
- Condition of living in the prison should be humane and sensible. It is also necessary to create hygiene condition.
- Improvement in daily facilities education should be introduced carried on with seriousness.
- Jail administration with the help of NGOs should arrange recreational programme for women offenders and their children such as picnic ,movies, sports activity, painting competition, song and dance competition so that women offenders may feel fresh.
- Local organizations can also have a human approach in rehabilitating the women prisoners and prisoners and show their ways to live with self-confidence.



- Arrangements should be made to ensure child birth outside the prison and also to provide sufficient facilities to the women prisoners accompanied by children.
- The quality of food should be improved proper clothing should be provided for needy under trial female prisoners .Proper medical facilities and medical examination of women in matter should be ensured in prison lady doctor, pediatrician should visit in the jail. Enough soap should be provided to the prisoners as a preventive measures against the spread of skin disease and also for cleanliness.
- The primary consideration should be that the barrack is not overcrowded and children of women prisoners get sufficient space for accommodation and their movement.
- The jail staff should be provided training and orientation for coping up new changer and proper care and welfare of women prisoners along with their young children living with in prison.

#### **For Non Government Origination**

- Jail Administration should personally approach local and reputed N.G.O's might promote vocational and educational programme between female prisoners .Not only jail administration but also N.G.O's should personally try to promote employment and educational programme.
- N.G.O's should support the women offenders to hire a lawyer for their advocacy of case in court because it has been seen in present study that many women do not have resources to hire a lawyer of with the help of jail authorities.
- N.G.O;s should arrange recreational programme for women offenders and their children such as picnic,movies,sports activity,painting compettion,song and dance compettion so that women offenders may feel fresh.
- N.G.O's can approach jail authorities to address the prisoners and make them to start small scale production of some goods.
- Local organizations can also have a human approach in rehabilitating the women prisoners and prisoners and show their ways to live with self-confidence.

#### **Educational institutions:-**

Educational institutions especially academicians through the extensions services can address the women convicts in the prisoners and also provide skill training, motivate and target women and make them to involve themselves in economics activities after release.

THE ABOVE ANALYSIS SIMPLY DEMONSTRATES THAT STATE OF WOMEN PRISONERS AND THEIR YOUNG CHILDREN IN JAILS IS FAR BEHIND SATISFACTION.THEIR CONDITIONS IN JAILS ARE PATHETIC DESPITE LEGAL PROVISIONS AND EMPHASIS LAID ON ENSURING FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CHILDREN OF WOMEN PRISONERS.THERE ARE



NO MINIMUM FACILITIES FOR OVER ALL DEVELOPMENT OF MINORS IN JAILS SINCE VERY LIMITED RESOURCES ARE AVAILABLE FOR CORRECTIONAL MEASURES.

WELL AS FAR AS MY OPINION IS CONCERNED, I PERSONALLY FEEL THAT THE LAW REMAINS THE LAW AND MUST BE APPLIED EVERYWHERE WHERE THERE IS AN INFRACTION. THINGS ARE EVEN MORE SERIOUS WHEN THESE ACTS ARE ENCOURAGED BY PRISON GUARDS. THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION ARE CLEAR-WHEN YOU VISIT THE FEMALE UNITS OF THE PRISON, YOU SEE MANY WOMEN WITH YOUNG CHILDREN WHOM THEY GAVE BIRTH TO WHILST THERE .THERE SHOULD BE A HOLISTIC VIEW TO WOMEN AND CHILD PRISONERS .MOTHERS CAN KEEP KIDS BORN IN PRISON FOR 5 YEARS,WITH THEIR SCHOOLING AND HEALTHCARE GUARANTEED. THE SYSTEM IS THERE,OPEN TO SUNSHINE,IT MAY NOT BE THE BEST BUT CAN ONLY BE FRUITFUL AND SERVING IF IT IS TALKED ABOUT,WRITTEN ABOUT,LEGALLY DEBATED,ADDRESSED,QUESTIONED,REPORTED AND EVEN CORRECTED.

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## **Annexure**

### **Bibliography**

Snapshots of Indian prisons-2006

Snapshots of U.P prison-2008

Interview schedule Letter of Director  
General Jail, Govt. of U.P. Letters from  
different visited jail. Food menu provided  
from different jails.

## ***Annexures***

### ***SN A P S H O T S - 2006***

#### ☐ **Total Number of Jails in the country: 1,336**

Central Jails: 111 Women Jails: 15

District Jails: 293 Open Jails: 27

Sub Jails: 852 Other Jails: 38

#### ☐ **Total Capacity of Jails in the country: 2, 63,911**

Central Jails: 1, 17,242 (44.4%) Women Jails: 2,413 (0.9%)

District Jails: 92,400 (35.0%) Open Jails: 3,088 (1.2%)

Sub Jails: 41,187 (15.6%) Other Jails: 7,581 (2.9%)

#### ☐ **Total Number of Jail Inmates as on 31.12.2006: 3, 73,271**

Male: 3, 58,614 (96.1%) Female: 14,657 (3.9%)

#### **Convicts: 1, 16,675 (31.3% of total inmates) under trial Prisoners: 2, 45,244 (65.7% of total inmates)**

Male: 1, 12,771 (96.7% of total convicts) Male: 2, 35,789 (96.1% of total undertrials)

Female: 3,904 (3.3% of total convicts) Female: 9,455 (3.9% of total undertrials)

#### **Detenues: 2,275 (0.6% of total inmates) others: 9,077 (2.4% of total inmates)**

Male: 2,179 (95.8% of total détenues) Male: 7,875 (86.8% of total others)

Female: 96 (4.2% of total detenues) Female: 1,202 (13.2% of total others)

#### **Foreigners**

#### **Convicts : 676 Undertrials : 2,772 Detenues : 110**

(Male : 577, Female : 99 ) (Male : 2,304, Female : 468) (Male : 110, Female : 0)

☐ No Borstal school exists in any of the UTs

☐ The highest number of 66,669 inmates (64,722 male : 1,947 female) were reported from Uttar Pradesh (17.9%) followed by Bihar 44,281 (42,863 male : 1,418 female) at the end of the year 2006.

☐ Delhi reported the highest overcrowding of prisons (214.4%) followed by Gujarat

(206.9%) and Chhattisgarh (195.5%) while no occupancy was reported from Lakshadweep.

□ 339 Women Convicts with their 374 children and 1,031 Women undertrials with their 1,197 children were reported to be in prisons in the country at the end of 2006.

□ Maximum number of 16,289 (15,812 male : 477 female) Convicts were reported from Uttar Pradesh (14.0% of total convicts in the Country) followed by Madhya Pradesh 15,215 (14,866 male : 349 female) accounting for 13.0% of the total convicts in the country at the end of the year 2006.

□ Murder alone accounted for 58.0% of the total Convicts under IPC Crimes. The highest percentage of Murder Convicts was reported from Madhya Pradesh (15.6%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (9.7%) of the total Murder convicts at the end of the year 2006.

□ The highest number of Graduate (972) and Post Graduate (344) Convicts were reported from Uttar Pradesh at the end of the year 2006.

(iii)

□ The highest percentage (28.0%) of undertrials were charged with Murder. Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of (9,936) such Undertrials (18.5%) followed by Bihar 8,102 (15.1%).

□ 1,569 Undertrials (0.6% of total undertrials) were detained in jails for more than 5 years at the end of the year 2006. Punjab had the highest number of such undertrials (377) followed by Bihar (356).

□ 347 Convicts including 8 females lodged in different jails of the country at the end of 2006 were awarded capital punishment.

□ 62,180 Convicts accounting for 53.3% of total Convicts in the country were undergoing sentences for Life Imprisonment at the end of the year 2006.

□ 13,084 Convicts were repeat/recidivists which accounted for 5.1% of total convicts admitted during the year.

### **Number of convicts and undertrial prisoners in different age-groups**

□ 64 convicted prisoners were in the age group of 16-18 years, 44,371 in the age group of 18 to 30 years, 56,479 convicts were in the age-group of 30 to 50 years and 15,761 convicts were 50 years or more.

□ 567 undertrial prisoners were in the age group of 16-18 years, 1,06,335 in the age group of above 18 to 30 years, 1,09,039 undertrials were in the age-group of above 30 to 50 years and 29,303 undertrials were 50 years or more.

### **Rate of change in number of Convicts**

□ Number of persons convicted under Murder charges increased by 4.9 percent in 2005 and 10.2 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of persons convicted under Attempt to Murder increased by 25.8 percent in 2005 and 8.6 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of persons convicted under Rape charges increased by 10.3 percent in 2005 and 20.0 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of persons convicted under Dacoity decreased by 9.1 percent in 2005 and increased by 11.9 percent over respective previous year.

□ Number of persons convicted under Robbery increased by 2.5 percent in 2005 and 9.9 percent in 2006 over respective previous years.

### **Rate of change in number of Undertrial prisoners**

□ Number of undertrial prisoners under Murder charges increased by 7.0 percent in 2005 and 8.6 percent in 2006 over respective previous year

(iv)

□ Number of undertrial prisoners under Attempt to Murder charge decreased by 6.3 percent in 2005 and increased by 17.5 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of undertrial prisoners under Rape charge increased by 6.6 percent in 2005 and 6.0 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of undertrial prisoners under Dacoity charge increased by 6.0 percent in 2005



and 1.3 percent in 2006 over respective previous year.

□ Number of undertrial prisoners under Robbery charge increased by 17.6 percent in 2005 and 0.2 percent in 2006 over respective previous years.

#### **Prison Administration and Earning by Prison Inmates**

□ The highest earning by inmates trained in various vocational programmes was reported from Maharashtra (Rs.1,092.0 lakh) followed by Uttar Pradesh (Rs.1,030.0 lakh) during the year 2006.

□ The highest earning per inmate was reported from Gujarat (Rs.5,649) followed by Maharashtra (Rs.4,234) as against All-India average of Rs.1,500 during the year 2006.

□ 2,982 (i.e.6.1%) staff members were women out of the total 48,602 staff managing jails in the country during the year 2006.

□ The highest expenditure per inmate was reported from Nagaland (Rs.31,157) followed by Chandigarh (Rs.23,973) as against All-India average of Rs.11,320 during the year 2006-07.

#### **Inmate Population and Strength of Jail Official**

□ The prisons had a strength of 39,687 Jail Officials to take care of 3,73,271 inmates which amounts to 1 Jail Official per 9 inmates.

□ The highest number of inmates per jail official was reported from Bihar (25) followed by Jharkhand (24) and Gujarat (17).

#### **Literacy among the prisoners**

□ 36,337 of total convicted prisoners were illiterate, 52,932 had education upto Xth class, 19,368 had education above Class X but below graduation, 5,680 were graduates, 1,639 were post graduates and 719 were holding some technical degree.

□ 93,313 of total undertrial prisoners were illiterate, 1,03,548 had education upto Xth



class, 35,313 had education above Class X but below graduation, 9,559 were graduates,  
2,479 were post graduates and 1,032 were holding some technical degree.

1

#### **SNAP SHOTS-2008 U.P. Prison**

**(Based on figures as on 31-12-2008)**

##### **Sl. Item/Subject Numbers**

**Total number of Jails in Uttar Pradesh 62**

**(a) Central Jails 05**

**(b) District Jails 51**

**(c) Sub Jails 03**

**(d) Women Jail 01**

**(e) Special Jails (Model Prison Lucknow & Kishore**

**Sadan Bareilly)**

**02**

**1.**

**Totat 62**

**2. Total Capacity of Jails 42176**

**Total Number of Inmates 80809**

**(a) Male 78115**

**3.**

**b) Female 2694**

**Total Number of Inmates 80809**

**(a) Convicts 22097**

**4.**

**(b) Undertrials 58712**

**Annual Average No. of Inmates 78277**

**(a) Convicts 21275**

5

**(b) Undertrials 57002**

**Percentage of Total Inmates**

**a) Convicts 27.18%**

6.

**b) Undertrials 72.82%**

**Total No. of releases 319860**

**(a) Convicts 70816**

7.

**(b) Undertrials 249044**

**Total No. of Inmates escaped 87**

**(a) Jail Custody 13**

8.

**(b) police Custody 74**

2

**Total No. of Re-arrested escapees 31**

**(a) Jail Custody 04**

9.

**(b) police Custody 26**

**No. of deaths 304**

**(a) Natural death 295**

10.

**(b) Un natural death 9**

**Female Inmates in jail with their children 375**

**a) Convicts 95**

11.

**b) Undertrials 280**

**Total No. of Children with female Inmates 464**

**(a) No. of children with Convicts 119**

**12.**

**(b) No. of children with Undertrials 345**

**13. Largest prison of the state C.P. Naini**

**(Inmates population)**

**4183**

**14. Highest No of Convict population**

**(C.P. Bareilly)**

**3142**

**15. Highest No of Undertrial population(D.J. Ghaziabad) 4087**

**16. Average Expenditure Per Inmates per day (In Rs) 69.38**

**17. No. of Convict confined for death sentence 35**

**18. No. of Inmates whose Sentence Commuted to life**

**Imprisonment**

**05**

**19. No. of Convicts hanged Nil**

**20. Ratio of Security staff with Inmates 1:11**

**21. Ratio of officers with Inmates 1:125**

**No of Jail Inspections/Visits made during the year. 2413**

**(a) Medical 1034**

**(b) Executive 398**

**(c) Judicial 897**

**22.**

**(d) Others 206**

**3**

**Recidivism.**

**a) No. of Convicts admitted during the year 86698**

**23.**

**b) Out of which, Numbers of Habitual Offenders 3565**

**Disturbances/Violent incidence**

**(a) Jail Breaks Nil**

**(b) Clashes/Group Clashes etc 16**

**24.**

**(c) Firing in Jail. Nil**

**Wages paid per day to convict Inmates. (In Rs.)**

**(a) Skilled 18.00**

**(b) Semi-skilled 13.00**

**25.**

**(c) Un-skilled 10.00**

**(d) Total money paid during year 2008-09 (Rs. In Lacs) 152.17**

**No of References Received from NHRC & SHRC & Disposal.**

**NHRC**

**(i) No. of Complaints Received 67**

**(II) No. of Complaints Disposed of 39**

**SHRC**

**(i) No. of Complaints Received 10**

**26.**

**(ii) No. of Complaints Disposed of 2**

**27- Number of N.G.O's working exclusively for prison reform 22**

**Number of Inmates Benefitted from**

**(a) Medical Counseling 6198**

**28(b) Legal Counseling 528**

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