

Final Report

**Children of Women
Prisoners in Jails: A
Study in Uttar Pradesh**

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P R E F A C E

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. Importantly, imprisonment of mother with dependent young child is a problematic issue. The effects of incarceration can be catastrophic on the children and costly to the state in terms of providing for their care. Children should not be allowed to stay in jails because jails are not the place to bring up children. The children of women prisoners living with them in jails are being deprived of their basic rights, entitlements and amenities for their development. Against this, backdrop, present study purports to review the status of women prisoners and their young children living with them and suggesting policy measures for their development.

The study has been divided into seven chapters. Chapter 1st is introductory one which deals with social change and crime, female criminality and state of jail administration. Chapter 2nd is related to rationale, objectives and methodology. The study is empirical in nature and based on mainly primary data collected through field survey in selected jails of U.P. Chapter 3rd deals with the theoretical frame work and review of literature. Chapter 4th is related to children

of women prisoners. While chapter 5th is the profile of women prisoners. Chapter 6th is concerned with facilities and programmes

for development of children of women prisoners. Chapter 7th is concluding one.

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Note:

In accordance to observations made by Planning Commission, we have selected 9 more districts i.e.: Sitapur, Rai Bareli, Banda, Mahoba, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar for field survey to complete the sample. The study was conducted in May-June 04 just after getting the permission of Director General, Jail, Govt. of U.P., Lucknow.

During the field survey, we found 57 women prisoners and 63 children living with their mothers in selected jails. Number of the women prisoners and children vary from one month to another month, because of it we could get only such number of women and children.

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Executive Summary

Development efforts in the recent past have undergone significant changes and unplanned, unsustainable and erratic developmental pursuits have caused social tension, unrest and disorder in the society and attracted attention of policy makers, administrators, social scientists and researches. Development alone cannot bring peace and prosperity unless it has a social justice dimension and people centered approach. Importantly, there have been marked changes in the patterns, trends, and nature of crimes over the period, particularly in the recent past. The post liberalized and globalized era calls for effective measures for criminal justice administration and development administration with focus on people and environment along with sustainable management of development.

The imprisonment of mother with dependent young children is a problematic issue. The effects of incarceration can be particularly catastrophic on the children and costly to the state in term of providing for their care, and because of the social problems arising from early separation. Children should not be allowed to stay in jails. Jails are not place to bring up children. The shocking survey on children of women prisoners, conducted by National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, Delhi, during 1997-2000, documents the conditions of deprivation and criminality in which they are forced to grow up, lack of proper nutrition, inadequate medical care, and little opportunity for education. Indian Council of Legal Aid and Advice also filed public interest litigation in the Supreme Court, asking that state governments formulate proper guidelines for the protection and welfare of children of women prisoners. The jail authorities said that they are doing what they

can do within limited resources to give children the best possible facilities. This ranges from medical checkups for pregnant women and health education classes for mothers to vaccines for children. Officials say that prisoners in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have special diets for lactating mothers and babies. In Meghalaya, breastfeeding mothers are kept in a separate enclosure. In Tamil Nadu, the special prisons for women in Vellore and Madurai have crèches as do Presidency Central Jail in West Bengal and Nari Bandi Niketan in Lucknow. Jail conditions are deplorable in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately, prisoners are not a priority for any government because inmates are typically poor, illiterate and powerless, and because of the prevailing attitude that prisoners deserve what they get. Against this backdrop present study purports to review the women criminality, status of women prisoners and their young children living with them in jails. The study has been divided into 7 chapters and is based on mainly primary data collected from field survey in 21 jails (2 special jails and rest district jails) and 297 women prisoners. The chapter wise main findings of the study are as followed.

Chapter 1st is introductory one which deals with social change and crime, female criminality and state of jail administration. At the beginning of the 1990's, the average number of offenders per lakh population was five times highest than in the 1950's. For the last decades there have been further fundamental societal changes contributing to an increasing crime load. Significantly, the globalization process with its concomitant integration at the economic, technological and cultural level contributes to globalization of crimes as well which appear in the form of terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering, and organized crimes with international dimensions. The privatization, liberalization and

marketization policies have led to the growth of economic crimes. Importantly, in the wake of industrialization, westernization and urbanization, Indian society has been passing through drastic and fundamental changes both in the structured, socio-economic and cultural spheres which not only produced a changed physical environment and a new forms of economic organizations but also affected the social order, solidarity, human conduct and thought. The rate of women criminality has increased over the period. However female criminals constitutes a numerically smaller proportion than that of male offenders. According to the Crime in India Report (1996), the female percentage for arrested persons at all India level was at 4.7. There has been upward trend in female criminality over the period of 1990-2000. About 10 states and 3 Union Territories recorded more than 5 percent female arrested in total arrested persons during 1996.

During June 1997, 7268 female were reported in jails and out of total women prisoners 5658 (77.85 percent) were under trials. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, 902 women prisoners were reported and most of them were under trials. Again, 885 children were reported in jails and most of the children were living in jails of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh (12.43 Percent), Andhra Pradesh (9.15 percent), Maharashtra (7.90 percent), Bihar (6.92 percent), Delhi (6.78 percent), West Bengal (6.10 percent), and Rajasthan (6.10 percent). Most of the jails are over crowded and additional capacity of prisoners has to create. Though prison infrastructure available in India is huge but the main problem of the prisons is overcrowding due to under trial prisoners. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, there are 82 jails. A few newly created districts (18) do not have jails. There has been 5.5 percent compound annual growth rate of population increase in jails of U.P. During 1991-2001, average

number of prisoners grew by 96.49 percent. There has been increasing trend in the ratio of convicted and under trial (1:8 ratio in 2001). The jails lack proper planning for human resources and also lack basic minimum facilities for prisoners, particularly woman and their young children.

Chapter IInd is related to rationale, objectives and methodology. The study conducted by B.N. Chattoraj, at National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, Delhi revealed the pathetic and shocking conditions of women prisoners and particularly young children of women prisoners. The study also reported that young children of women prisoners are deprived of basic minimum facilities of education, health, nutrition, care, recreation and accommodation. Justice Iyer committee also looked into the living conditions of children of women prisoners. The Committee observed that children of women prisoners were callously placed in prisons in general except in a few central jails for women where the childcare was satisfactory. However, there is paucity of literature and empirical data on the problem of children of women prisoners living in jails. Thus, the present study is an attempt to fill this gap. The study aimed at reviewing the socio-economic status of women prisoners, the programmes for the rehabilitation, and facilities for care and development of young children living in jails with their mothers. The study has been conducted in U.P., covering 297 women prisoners of 21 jails.

Chapter III^d deals with the theoretical framework and review of literature. In the last few year professional interest in women criminality has considerably increased. A good number of studies have been undertaken on female criminality. Ahuja (1969), Kawale (1982), Rani (1983). Nagla (1982), Bhanot and Mishra (1980) etc. have analysed social back ground of female offenders. However, B.N. Chattoraj (2000)

is the only person who has conducted a detailed study on young children of women prisoners. A few committees such as Mullah Committee and Iyer Committee also observed the living status of women prisoners and their dependent young children living with them in jails.

Chapter IVth is related to children of women prisoners. In 1997, 885 young children were found living with their mothers in jails. Out of total such children most of the children belonging to U.P., M.P., A.P., Maharastra, Bihar and Delhi. More than three fourths mothers of children were under trials of the total children living in jails with their mothers, 58.3 percent were males and 41.8 percent were females. Out of total children, 30 percent children were from general castes while rest were belonging to backward castes. Again most of the children were belonging to middle aged mothers and low socio-economic profile of society. The children were facing problems related to food, nutrition, health, care, education and recreation. All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) popularly known as Justice Mullah Committee has observed the pathetic conditions of young children living in jails with their mothers.

Chapter Vth is the profile of women prisoners. The women offenders are mainly from middle age group (57.5 percent women in age group of 26-45 years). They generally belong to Schedules Castes (37.73 percent) of Hindu religion (85.86 percent). Women offenders are from agricultural based families (52.85 percent). While 36.36 percent woman reported that their economy is predominantly based on labour. Most of the women are from rural background (65.32 percent) and are married (74.75 percent). Prior to jail, 64.98 percent women were housewives. Interestingly, 55.56 percent women offenders are illiterate while one fourth women are literate. Even the educational level of their

husband was reported to be poor (34.68 percent illiterate and 23.57 percent literates). Their economy is predominantly agricultural one and therefore they belong to low income group of families. The family behaviour towards them also reveals that they are in constantly under mental stress leading towards tense life. Most of the women offenders were arrested for the case of dowry deaths (46.42 percent). Again, out of totals offenders of dowry deaths reported, 39.73 percent women offenders were belonging to Scheduled Caste.

Chapter VIth is concerned with facilities and programmes for development of children of women prisoners. About 61 percent women reported that they were living in jails for less than 6 months and only 5 jails were found over crowded. Only 3.03 percent women offenders accepted that they delivered their babies in jails. At the time of survey, 2.91 percent women were found pregnant while 20.19 percent women were lactating. Again, 135 children were reported in jails living with their mother prisoners. Most of the children were found living in Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow. About 37.04 percent children were belonging to Scheduled Caste women while about two fifth children were found illiterate. Most of the young children were reported coming from low-income group (50.37 percent). Importantly, the system of their proper education was not reported in any jail except in Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow. Even no creche was found in any jail, except Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow. However, mothers reported that their children are getting adequate nutrition, food and health facilities. Out of 21 jails, only 8 jails have recreational facilities and 5 jails have arrangements for educational development, 4 jails have vocational training and skill development.

Chapter VIIth is concluding one, which emphasizes on summary, conclusion and interpretation of main research findings. It also presents

a package of policy recommendations. To avoid repetition of facts, figures and perspectives, the main findings of this chapter are not discussed since these have already been discussed in proceedings.

Policy Recommendations:

- Before sending 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 case, such facilities are not available in the jail, concrete efforts to avail such facilities should be made by jail authorities.
- The children must be separated from such a state of living, which is harmful for development of children.
- The women prisoners should be accommodated in a separate barrack and incase separate barrack is not existing in the jail, 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 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, sweets, baby food and other nutrition components as recommended by hospital doctors. During the illness of

child, suitable food as prescribed by doctors should be made available to them.

- Children of women prisoners may be provided adequate clothes, bed sheets and other necessary materials for maintenance. Women prisoners should also be provided adequate quantity of clothes, bed sheets, bedding, sanitary napkins, soap, detergents, oil etc. for maintenance.
- In case of serious illness of the mother of young child, jail authorities immediately make alternative arrangement for care of child.
- Basic facilities like creche, Aganwadi centre, primary education centre, recreation etc. should be ensured in each jail. If not possible, at least proper arrangement for such facilities may be ensured through involvement of local reputed NGO's and government officials.
- Women prisoners should be provided adequate learning materials such as books, exercise books copies, pencils, slates, etc. so that they may be educationally empowered. Moreover, women prisoners should be imparted professional education, training and entrepreneurial skills for their proper rehabilitation. This type of arrangement may be ensured through strengthening, encouraging and supporting local NGO's.
- Women prisoners may be exempted imprisonment. Moreover, women prisoners above the age of 65 years

should be curtailed imprisonment and released them to live peacefully in the society.

- Women prisoners engaged in work programme should be provided their due wages and honorarium so that their motivation for rehabilitation programmes may be sustained.
- Diversified recreational programmes should be made available to the children of different age groups. Play grounds, materials for indoor games and sports may be ensured by jail authorities. Again, jail authorities should arrange for site seeing in the organized festivals, fairs, and recreational events such as folk dances, songs theatre etc. Jail authorities may also organize programmes of recreation and spiritual theme.
- In order to encourage the work culture among women prisoners, it is necessary that every jail where children are living with their mothers should have a creche with proper staff.
- Prison administration has to be made more sensitive and responsive to the problems of the children of women prisoners. The jails should be provided sufficient resources to ensure that care, nourishment, protection, welfare and development of young children living with their mothers in jails.
- The jail staff should be provided training and orientation for coping up new changes and proper care and welfare

of women prisoners along with their young children living with them in jails.

- Some fund should specifically be earmarked for the welfare of the children of women prisoners in the beginning of the year and utilized for the purpose, even if young children are not living in jail and funds are not utilized for that financial year such funds may be deposited as a emergency fund that may be utilized for the welfare of children of women prisoners at the need of hour.
- The Juvenile Justice Act also needs to be amended and young children of women prisoners may be included in the Act so that these neglected children can derive benefits of the Act for their care, protection, development and rehabilitation.

CHAPTER- I

Introduction

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. Moreover, the denial of the justice to the poor led to the growth of agrarian agitation in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The politicization in agrarian regions has exacerbated conflicts. Crime has implications on development too. Crime ridden areas lag behind in development. Violence and terrorism obstruct the industrial and business development. Several regions of the country like north east, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Bihar etc. are experiencing the brunt. They are losing a lot of foreign investment and cooperation. Thus, the peace is the prime condition for development. (Bedi, 2002).

Social Change and Crime:

At the beginning of the 1990s' the average number of offences per lakh population was five times higher than in the 1950's. According to Garland (1996), there is a normality of higher crime rates in late modern society and a new collective experience of crime and insecurity, an experience which is itself structured by the distinctive social, economic and cultural arrangements of late twentieth century capitalism (Garland, 2000). Changes in crime rates link primarily to political change and the resulting consequences for the affected societies. Social factors cause delinquency and deviant behaviour. In addition, different patterns of the recording and registering offences and

criminal behaviour contributed to varying crime rates. Equally, almost all criminological theories refer to the relations between crime and social conditions (Durkheim, 1961; Lunnak, 1979). For the last fifty years, for instance, economic and social changes in industrial countries led to an extended range of behaviour defined as criminal. Computer crimes, environmental crimes, credit card fraud or offences in connection with internet have only been made possible by the technical and economic development of last years. In addition, the public sensitivity for deviant behaviour has risen as well, fundamentally influenced by increasing sensational and aggressive media coverage. Equally important, the women's movement contributed to bringing offences and behaviour to the public attention that comprise women's and children's right (Kury and Woessner,2002).

For the last decades there have been further fundamental societal changes contributing to an increasing crime load. Taylor (1999) holds following social changes responsible for the increase in both crime rates and the fear of victimization: (1) Job crisis, (2) Crisis of material poverty and social inequality, (3) Fear of falling and fear of others, (4) Crisis of nation state, (5) Crisis of inclusion and exclusion (6) Crisis in the culture, (7) Crisis of masculinity and gender order, (8) Crisis of family and parenting and (9) The size of market society. Unemployment, inequality and poverty cause the breakdown of the everyday order, perspectives, and social relations which further more may lead to the considerable feelings of insecurity, deprivation and apathy. Unemployment may lead to financed problems and thereby poverty, but also to social isolation. Unemployed people are in danger of sinking into poverty and therefore, becoming socially marginal. (Kury and Woessner, 2002). Relevant studies proved again and again that

unemployment fosters intra family conflicts and tensions and even violent behaviour, (Silbereisen and Walper, 1989).

Significantly, the globalization process with its concomitant integration at the economic, technological and cultural levels contributes to the globalization of crime as well which appear in the form of terrorism, drug trafficking, money laundering and organized crime with international dimensions. Development also brings about change in forms of and patterns of crime and also their cause and conditions. When development process reaches a certain stage at which the economic security and social well being of a majority of population is assured the pattern of crime begin to change from crime typical of poverty to crime is typical of affluence (Srivastava, 2002). In the changed scenario, the traditional agrarian castes at the middle and lower middle levels were able not only to enhance their economic standards, but also acquired considerable political power. In cultural and educational domain they are still deprived in relation to the upper castes. They are not only to competitive rivalry with the upper castes, but the lower level debits. They now have exploitative and conflictual relationships. The ascendance of this new middle class in rural areas have several important implications for the emerging patterns of caste related crimes and violence in rural areas. (Srivastava, 2002). Importantly, lack of social responsibility and accountability, erosion of social values and austerity, an enormous amount of money goes into the black market resulting in the parallel black money which has a destabilizing and crippling effect on the economy. In urban areas, enormous growth of population, unplanned development, lack of civic amenities, increasing urban problems, growing, unemployment etc. has all contributed to the urban unrest, violence and crime. The pressures on urban infrastructure and the perception of privatizations of urban

areas in comparison to rural areas gives rise to rural urban tensions and conflicts.

Privatization, liberalization and market friendly policies have lead to the growth of economic crimes. There are social and cultural consequences of liberalization and globalization with implications for social tensions and crimes. Moreover, there has been a qualitative change in the political leadership and processes. Politicization of the crimes is the main characteristics of today's political leadership. Political goals are increasingly sought to be achieved by violent means. Political mobilization on easier, communal and regional grounds often takes place employing violent means. This has necessitated the assistance and inclusions of criminals and mafia in politics.

Female Criminality:

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 (Patanaik, 2002). 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. The urbanization, industrialization, liberalization, globalization, and market friendly policies have resulted in increased opportunities for employment to women. Moreover, women centred policies; programmes and projects accelerated the process of women empowerment. 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 non 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. (Patanik, 2002).

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. According to crime in India Report (1996), the female percentage for arrested persons at all India level was at 4.7. An increasing trend in the female criminality has been found considering their involvement in total cognizable crimes from 3.1 percent in 1990 to 4.1 percent in 1995 and finally to 4.7 percent in 1996. At the same time 10 states and 3 Union Territories recorded more than 5 percent female arrests in total arrested persons during 1996. Again, report reveals that Manipur (18.4 percent) and Himanchal Pradesh (13.0 percent) recorded higher female arrested percentage. During 1995, 2.29 taken females were arrested while in 1996 the figure slightly dropped to 2.05 lakh. Most of the females were arrested against prohibition Act (65.77 percent). However, women were also arrested against serious crimes. Details are given in Table No.1.1.

Table No. 1.1**Female Arrested Under Special and Local Laws During 1995-96**

| Sl. No. | Crime Head | Number of Female Arrested | |
|---------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| | | 1995 | 1996 |
| 1. | Arms Act | 59 | 61 (0.02) |
| 2. | Narcotic Drugs & Psy. Sub. Act | 1051 | 1006 (0.48) |
| 3. | Gambling Act | 220 | 243 (0.11) |
| 4. | Excise Act | 5739 | 7642 (3.71) |
| 5. | Prohibition Act | 141254 | 138251 (65.77) |
| 6. | Explosive Act and Explosive sub Act | 35 | 61 (0.02) |
| 7. | Immoral Traffic (Pre.) Act | 7849 | 8922 (4.34) |
| 8. | Indian Railway Act | 539 | 576 (0.28) |
| 9. | Registration of Foreigners Act | 88 | 237 (0.11) |
| 10. | Protection of Civil Rights Act | 268 | 117 (0.05) |
| 11. | Indian Passport Act | 51 | 28 (0.01) |
| 12. | Essential Commodities Act | 70 | 30 (0.01) |
| 13. | Terrorist & Disruptive Activities Act | 6 | 0 |
| 14. | Antiquity and Art Treasure Act | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Dowry Prohibition Act | 1360 | 1358 (0.66) |
| 16. | Child Marriage Restraint Act | 19 | 105 (0.05) |
| 17. | Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act | 73 | 6 |
| 18. | Copy Right Act | 16 | 4 |
| 19. | Sati Prevention Act | 0 | 0 |
| 20. | SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act | 1060 | 761 (0.37) |
| 21. | Forest Act | 157 | 31 (0.01) |
| 22. | Other Act/Crime | 67647 | 49161 (23.91) |
| | Total | 229561 | 205531 |

Source: Crime in India, 1996

Women are arrested mainly under the different kinds of crimes i.e. riots, murder, cruelty by husband, dowry death, hurt/serious hurt etc. A significant number of women arrested are below 16 years and 16-18 years. It is given in Table No.1.2 below:

**Table No. 1.2
Women Arrested under IPC Crimes During 1995-96 in India**

| Crime Head | Number of Female | | Below 16 Years | | 16+ Years | |
|---|------------------|--------|----------------|------|-----------|------|
| | 1995 | 1996 | 1995 | 1996 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Murder | 2926 | 3168 | 15 | 23 | 41 | 37 |
| Attempt to Commit Murder | 1693 | 1534 | 9 | 12 | 34 | 23 |
| C.H. not Intention to Murder | 403 | 332 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Rape | 274 | 287 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| Kidnapping and Abduction | 1255 | 2770 | 15 | 8 | 27 | 32 |
| Dacoity | 297 | 96 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Preparation and Assembling for Dacoity | 25 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 168 | 177 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 9 |
| Burglary | 1267 | 1187 | 45 | 33 | 50 | 41 |
| Theft | 4236 | 4424 | 120 | 144 | 174 | 256 |
| Riots | 22112 | 23242 | 57 | 46 | 357 | 368 |
| Criminal Breach of Trust | 270 | 271 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cheating | 806 | 952 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 1 |
| Counter Feinting Arson | 7 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hunt/Serious Hunt | 15459 | 20697 | 43 | 129 | 410 | 388 |
| Dowry Death | 2409 | 3383 | 1 | 5 | 25 | 43 |
| Molestation | 214 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 |
| Sexual Harassment | 78 | 92 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Cruelty by Husband/Relatives | 10224 | 16573 | 42 | 28 | 150 | 1898 |
| Other IPC Crime | 41687 | 42460 | 394 | 228 | 835 | 1122 |
| Total | 105831 | 122277 | 757 | 665 | 2141 | 2542 |

Source: Crime in India, 1996

Majority of the arrested women are belonging to age groups of 18-30 years (46.47 percent) and 30-50 years (46.75 percent). While women belonging to age group of 50 years and above constituted just 10.15 percent in 1996. Details are given in Table No.1.3 below:

Table No.1.3
Age wise Distribution of Arrested Women under IPC Crimes
During 1995-1996

| Age Group | 1995 | % | 1996 | % |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Below 16 Years | 754 | 0.71 | 665 | 0.54 |
| 16-18 Years | 2141 | 2.01 | 2542 | 2.07 |
| 18-30 Years | 46336 | 43.68 | 56826 | 46.47 |
| 30-50 Years | 46556 | 43.88 | 49828 | 40.75 |
| 50+Years | 10289 | 9.69 | 12416 | 10.15 |
| Total | 106076 | 100.00 | 122277 | 100.00 |

Source: Indian Crimes Records Bureau, 1996

The states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu registered higher female convicts inmates in their prison in 1995. In percentage term Manipur (11 percent), Mizoram (9 percent) and Karnataka (8 percent), recorded higher percentage of female convicts to the convicts held in prison. So far as the women under trial in jails are concerned, their number was highest in the state of Tamil Nadu followed by Kerala and Karnataka. In percentage terms, the share of women undertrial prisoners was high in Mizoram (8.1 percent), Tamil Nadu (8.0 percent), Kerala (4.9 percent) and Meghalaya (4.1 percent). Details are in Table No. 1.4.

Table No. 1.4**Percentage of Women Prisoners in Different Jails of India**

| States | Convicts | | Percentages (%) | Undertrial Women | % of women to total |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | Total | Women | | | |
| Assam | 1125 | 25 | 2 | 69 | 1.8 |
| Bihar | 5314 | 67 | 1 | 591 | 1.8 |
| Goa | 49 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2.3 |
| Himanchal Pradesh | 43 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3.0 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 190 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0.7 |
| Kerala | 14531 | 928 | 6 | 1407 | 4.9 |
| Karnataka | 3443 | 279 | 8 | 1022 | 3.9 |
| Maharastra | 6698 | 168 | 3 | 469 | 3.1 |
| Manipur | 28 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 3.0 |
| Meghalaya | 53 | 2 | 3 | 39 | 4.1 |
| Mizoram | 78 | 7 | 9 | 42 | 8.1 |
| Orrisa | 2852 | 44 | 1 | 131 | 2.3 |
| Rajasthan | 2387 | 69 | 2 | 123 | 2.0 |
| Sikkim | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Tamil Nadu | 11661 | 560 | 4 | 3410 | 8.0 |
| Tripura | 156 | Nil | Nil | 14 | 3.4 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 5619 | 61 | 1 | 728 | 2.2 |
| Andman Nikobar Island | 77 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.19 |
| Chandigarh | 43 | 3 | 6 | 22 | 2.8 |
| Delhi | 966 | 30 | 3 | 301 | 3.9 |
| Total | 55313 | 2258 | 4.08 | 8412 | - |

Source: Prison Statistics, 1995

During June, 1997, 7268 females were reported in jails and out of total women prisoners, 5658 were under trials. In the state of Uttar Pradesh, 902 women prisoners were reported and most of them were

undertrial (834 women). Again, 885 children were reported in jails and most of the children were living in jails of Uttar Pradesh (17.51 percent), Madhya Pradesh (12.43 percent) Andhra Pradesh (9.15 percent), Maharashtra (7.90 percent), Bihar (6.92 percent), Delhi (6.78 percent, West Bengal (6.10 percent) and Rajasthan (6.10 percent). In nine states no child was reported living in jail. Details are given in Table No.1.5.

Table No. 1.5
Women Prisoners & Children lodged in Different Jails
(as on June, 1997)

| State | No. of women Prisoners | | | No of Children Staying in Jails with their Mothers |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Convicts | Undertrials | Total | |
| Uttar Pradesh | 68 | 834 | 902 | 155 (17.51) |
| Madhya Pradesh | 293 | 449 | 742 | 110 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 101 | 524 | 625 | 51 |
| Maharashtra | 194 | 491 | 685 | 70 |
| Bihar | 99 | 866 | 965 | 61 |
| Delhi | 47 | 354 | 401 | 60 |
| West Bengal | 121 | 284 | 405 | 54 |
| Rajasthan | 65 | 203 | 268 | 54 |
| Punjab | 83 | 307 | 390 | 51 |
| Harayana | 89 | 165 | 254 | 51 |
| Mizoram | 85 | 152 | 237 | 42 |
| Orissa | 40 | 205 | 245 | 23 |
| Tamil Nadu | 115 | 196 | 311 | 20 |
| Karnataka | 16 | 206 | 222 | 19 |
| Assam | 27 | 77 | 104 | 18 |
| Gujarat | 48 | 119 | 167 | 15 |
| Himanchal Pradesh | 6 | 2 | 8 | Nil |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 20 | 64 | 84 | Nil |
| Kerala | 78 | 106 | 184 | Nil |
| Tripura | 2 | 12 | 14 | Nil |
| Meghalaya | 2 | 4 | 6 | Nil |
| Sikkim | Nil | 2 | 2 | Nil |
| Arunchal Pradesh | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Manipur | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Nagaland | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Total | 1599 | 5622 | 7221 | 885 |

Source: Chatteraj, B.N. N I C F.C., Delhi, 2000

The number of women prisoners is fluctuating since most of the women prisoners are under trials. However, number of children living with their mothers in jails is still high in some of the jails of Uttar Pradesh. Details are given in Table No. Table 1.6 below:

Table No.1.6
Age wise Distribution of Arrested Women under IPC Crimes
During 1995-1996

| Jail | No. of women Prisoners | | No. of Children Living in Jails | |
|----------------|------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1997 | 2003 | 1997 | 2003 (Average No.) |
| Azamgarh | 18 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Jaunpur | 21 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Ballia | 13 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Varanasi | 25 | 24 | 3 | 5 |
| Ghazipur | 8 | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Sultanpur | 21 | 26 | - | 3 |
| Barabanki | 17 | 21 | 2 | 2 |
| Faizabad | 15 | 23 | 5 | 4 |
| Lucknow (D.J) | 29 | 44 | 7 | 7 |
| Lucknow (M.J.) | - | 124 | - | 22 |
| Naini (CJ) | 20 | 40 | 4 | - |
| Gorakhpur | 14 | 29 | 3 | 5 |

Source: National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, Delhi, 2000 and list provided by office of Director General, Karagar Prashashan and Sudhar Sewayen, Govt. of U.P., 2004.

State of Jail Administration:

The Indian correctional system is one of the oldest and one of the largest in comparison with many other countries of the world. It comprises of vast paraphernalia of infrastructure, through out the country, in terms of many institutions such as central jails district jail, sub jail etc; land and buildings etc;

The Table No.1.7 shows the extent of infrastructure, available for institutional correction of adult prisoners, in India. There is considerable infrastructure provided by the government, to deal with the internationalized treatment of offenders.

Table No.1.7
Jails in India

| Institution | 1919-20 | 1961 | 1970 | 1980 | 1986 | 1994 | 1998 |
|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Central Jails | 39 | 52 | 64 | 76 | 81 | 86 | 93 |
| District Jails | 161 | 180 | 194 | 250 | 255 | 252 | 257 |
| Sub Jails | 779 | 919 | 860 | 822 | 667 | 547 | 850 |
| Juvenile Jails | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Brostal School | - | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 | - | 13 |
| Women Jails | - | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 14 | 17 |
| Special Jails | - | 6 | 17 | 20 | 14 | - | 28 |
| Open Air Jails | - | 5 | 17 | 27 | 21 | 23 | 2 |
| Total | 987 | 1176 | 1170 | 1220 | 1054 | 922 | 1260 |

Source: Bajpai, G.S. (ed) Development without Disorders, Sagar Vishawadiyals Prakashan, (Sagar MP), 2002.

About 8.6 million people are held in penal institutions through out the world and about 3.81 lakh prisoners are incarcerated in India (Som Sundaram, 2002). The prison population rate i.e. defined as the number of prisoners per lakh of the total to population of that country. This rates (40) is far behind to USA (680), UK(125) Australia (110), Russian Federation (730), China (110), Singapore (340), Srilanka (100), and Pakistan (50) (Walmsley, 2000). Of the 3.81 lakhs of the prisoners incarcerated in Indian prisons, majority of them are undertrials, and convict prisoners only forms a small minority. In an average Indian prison, a typical prisoner is likely to be a male (97.18) percent), a first offenders (77.63 percent), and will be mostly an under trial (72.07

percent). The rate of increase of prison population (between 1981 to 1984) in India is up by a factor of 2.83. If this trend continues, there will be about 12 lakh prisoners by the end of this decade (Sumithra & Madhawan, 1998).

Though, the prison infrastructure available in India is huge but the main problem of the prisons is overcrowding due to under trial prisoners. The occupancy rate has been reported to be 128.5 percent during 2000 which demands the need for additional capacity of 60359 persons in Indian jails. The occupancy rate has been recorded highest in Madhya Pradesh (167.2 percent) followed by Uttar Pradesh (149.1 percent). Occupancy rates in jails are given in Table No. 1.8 below:

Table No.1.8
Occupancy Rate in Jails

| State | No. of Jails | Effective Capacity (Dec. 2000) | Actual Population (Dec. 2000) | Occupancy Rate (%) | Need for Additional capacity. |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | 61 | 33468 | 49885 | 149.1 | 16417 |
| Maharashtra | 36 | 16178 | 21333 | 131.9 | 5155 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 98 | 16497 | 27587 | 167.2 | 11090 |
| Rajasthan | 100 | 15653 | 12161 | 77.7 | Nil |
| Tamil Nadu | 133 | 19226 | 18420 | 95.8 | Nil |
| All India | 1058 | 211720 | 272079 | 128.5 | 60359 |

Source: Directorate of Jails, U.P.

Most of the revenue expenditure by states on different agencies on criminal system goes to police and courts and hardly funds are available for jails reforms and correctional systems. Details are given in Table No.1.9.

Table No. 1.9
Revenue Expenditure by States on Different Agencies of Criminal System

| Year | Revenue Expenditure | Police | % | Courts | % | Jails | % |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|------|-------------|-----|--------|------|
| 1951-52 | 404.34 | 54.93 | 13.4 | 10.84 | 2.6 | 7.61 | 1.8 |
| 1961-62 | 1173.93 | 88.77 | 7.6 | 15.40 | 1.3 | 10.31 | 0.9 |
| 1971-72 | 4458.67 | 268.66 | 6.0 | 35.21 | 0.8 | 24.38 | 0.5 |
| 1981-82 | 17377.63 | 1023.61 | 5.9 | 120.02 | 0.7 | 68.92 | 0.4 |
| 1982-83 | 20546.35 | 1213.30 | 5.9 | 142.09 | 0.7 | 81.57 | 0.4 |
| 1983-84 | 24186.93 | 1412.26 | 5.8 | 163.30 | 0.7 | 90.50 | 0.4 |
| 1984-85 | 29132.45 | 1594.49 | 5.5 | 188.85 | 0.6 | 97.52 | 0.3 |
| 1985-86 | 33497.72 | 1841.83 | 5.5 | 216.88 | 0.6 | 108.48 | 0.3 |
| 1986-87 | 38693.72 | 2049.83 | 5.3 | 247.12 | 0.6 | 123.84 | 0.3 |
| % change during 1986-87 over 1951-52 | 9339.52 | 3631.71 | --- | 2258.0 1 | --- | 1527.3 | ---- |

Source: Shankerdass (ed.) Punishment and the Prison, Sage Publication, Delhi

The national average of overcrowding in jails is 20 percent in 1998 as against 9.33 percent in 1996. The problem of over crowding is not uniformly prevailing in all the states. Delhi topped the list in overcrowding (221 percent), followed by Haryana (145.2 percent), Bihar (88 percent), Madhya Pradesh (73.6 percent), Orissa (61.7 percent), Andman and Nikobar Islands (60.0 percent), Goa (48.8 percent), Andhra Pradesh (21.8 percent), Karnataka (16.9 percent). Over crowding is not big problem in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal.

In the state of Uttar Pradesh, there are 82 jails. Out of total jails, most of the jails are district jails (47.36 percent). Besides there are 5 central jails and one model jail in Lucknow. Types of Jails are given in Table No.1.10 below:

Table No. 1.10
Types of Jails in U.P.

| Particulars | Total | Agra | Meerut | Allahabad | Lucknow | Gorakhpur | Bareilly |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Model Jails | 01 (1.21) | --- | --- | --- | 01 | --- | --- |
| Camps | 01 (1.21) | --- | --- | 01 | --- | --- | --- |
| Central Jails | 05 (6.09) | 01 | --- | 02 | 01 | --- | 01 |
| Regional District Jails | 10 (12.19) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| District Jails | 39 (47.56) | 09 | 05 | 05 | 09 | 07 | 04 |
| Sub Jails | 03 (3.65) | 01 | 01 | 01 | --- | --- | --- |
| Women Jails | 04 (4.87) | 01 | --- | --- | 02 | 01 | --- |
| Juvenile Jails | 19 (23.17) | 05 | 02 | 03 | 05 | 01 | 03 |
| Total | 82 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 | 8 |

Source: Department of Jail Administration and Reforms, Government of U.P., 2003

There has been 5.5 percent compound annual growth rate of population increase in jails of U.P. during 1996 to 2001. During 1991 to

2001, average number of prisoners grew by 96.49 percent. There has been increasing trend in the rates of convicted and under trials (1:7 in 2002). During the year 2001, there were 54436 persons in jails against the effective capacity of 33802 prisoners. Average number of prisoners in U.P. jails is given in Table No.1.11 below:

Table No.1.11
Average Number of Prisoners in U.P. Jails

| Year | Capacity of Prisoners | Effective Capacity of Prisoners | Average Number of Prisoners | Annual Increase | Convicted and Under trials Ratio |
|------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1991 | 34748 | 28934 | 27704 | --- | 1:4 |
| 1992 | 34748 | 28934 | 31248 | 13.0 | --- |
| 1993 | 34748 | 28934 | 31511 | 1.1 | --- |
| 1994 | 34748 | 30355 | 33190 | 5.3 | 1:5 |
| 1995 | 34748 | 31210 | 37255 | 12.2 | 1:6 |
| 1996 | 36061 | 32920 | 40812 | 9.5 | 1.6 |
| 1997 | 36418 | 32936 | 44490 | 9.0 | 1:6 |
| 1998 | 37237 | 33857 | 46531 | 4.6 | 1:6 |
| 1999 | 37788 | 33857 | 48844 | 4.9 | 1:7 |
| 2000 | 37788 | 35632 | 49794 | 1.9 | 1:8 |
| 2001 | 35643 | 33802 | 54436 | 9.3 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | 35643 | 33802 | --- | --- | 1:7 |

Source: Directorate of Jail, Government of U.P.

There are about 18 districts without jails. More than 6170 prisoners were reported living in adjoining district jails. The occupancy rate in 2002 was recorded highest in Ballia (218), followed by Barabanki (204), Azamgarh (198), Varanasi (187), Lucknow (174) and Sultanpur (138). While it was reported low in Lucknow Model Jail (58) and Naini Central Jail (100). Among the surveyed jails occupancy rate and projected occupancy rate are shown in Table No.1.12.

Table No. 1.12
Details of A Few Surveyed Jails in U.P.

| Sl.No. | Jails | Year of Construction | Capacity | Actual Population (31.3.2002) | Occupancy Rate (%) (31.3.2002) | Projected Occupancy Rates (%) 2007 |
|--------|--------------|----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Ballia | 1917 | 203 | 442 | 218 | 283 |
| 2. | Barabanki | 1875 | 438 | 894 | 204 | 265 |
| 3. | Azamgarh | 1903 | 320 | 633 | 198 | 257 |
| 4. | Varanasi | 1853 | 724 | 1354 | 187 | 243 |
| 5. | Lucknow D.J. | 1861 | 1004 | 1747 | 174 | 226 |
| 6. | Gorakhpur | 1842 | 810 | 1092 | 135 | 175 |
| 7. | Jaunpur | 1800 | 293 | 383 | 131 | 170 |
| 8. | Ghazipur | 1854 | 382 | 462 | 121 | 157 |
| 9. | Faizabad | 1840 | 665 | 801 | 120 | 157 |
| 10. | Naini C.J. | 1869 | 2016 | 2021 | 100 | 130 |
| 11. | Lucknow M.J. | 1867 | 444 | 259 | 58 | 76 |
| 12. | Sultanpur | 1892 | 475 | 656 | 138 | 180 |

Source: Directorate of Jails, Government of U.P.

In U.P. Jails, 7889 posts are sanctioned while only 7069 persons were found employed and 820 posts are still vacant. Even the vacant Posts are mainly related to class one and class two. Studies demonstrate that prison personnel operate in an all round atmosphere of inefficiency, slackness, disinterest, poor discipline and lack of motivation. This causes demoralization and frustration among the prison staff. This is attributed to low priority by government, poor pay scales, non payment of essential allowances, poor training, stagnation and poor promotional prospects, long hours of duty, restriction by courts

in adequate resources etc. The jails also lack proper planning for human resources development and rehabilitation of prisoners due to lack of financial resources and political will. Personnel in jails of U.P. is given in Table No. 1.13 below:

Table No. 1.13
Personnel in Jails of U.P.

| Class | Sanctioned Posts | Actual Staff | Nos. of Vacant Posts |
|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | 42 (0.53) | 37 (0.52) | 5 (11.90) |
| B | 212 (2.68) | 161 (2.27) | 51 (24.05) |
| C | 7003 (88.76) | 6258 (88.52) | 745 (10.63) |
| D | 632 (8.01) | 613 (8.67) | 19 (3.00) |
| Total | 7889 (100.00) | 7069 (100.00) | 820 (10.39) |

Source: Directorate of Jails, Government of U.P.

Rationale, Objectives and Methodology of Study

Rationale of the Study:

The development studies of Indian Children are affected by some key social and economic factors. Prominent among these are the massive population and its high rate of growth, wide spread illiteracy, poverty of large segments of the population, backwardness of rural areas, unsatisfactory level of development of infrastructure and the poor state of public social services and civic amenities. The population of India rose to 1027 million in 2001 and is expected to reach 1264 million in 2016. A positive development is the evidence of slowing down of the population growth rate since 1981. In 2001 India was expected to provide immunization services to 22 million infants, pre-school services to 66 million children and middle/upper primary schools to 74 million children (Bose, 2003). In view of the backwardness of the rural population on social development indicators and generally poor state of social services in rural areas, the state of children is affected by the development status of rural areas. Even in urban areas, the tremendous increase in population living in slums, which have an unhealthy environment and are very poorly served by civic and social services, adversely affects the development of the children. Poverty and massive illiteracy are major factors affecting the development of the country and of children. Housing in both rural and urban areas inherited by low-income groups is of poor quality with basic civic amenities in an unsatisfactory state. Only 9 percent rural households in 1991 had toilet facilities, 30 percent had electricity, and 50 percent safe drinking water.

Only 4 percent rural households had all the three facilities while 31 percent had none. The National Family Health Survey 1998-99 showed some improvement but the availability of these basic amenities are still lacking for large segment of the poor in rural areas and urban slums.

India has achieved some success in addressing child health issues. Infant deaths in India in 1998 constituted 21 percent of the total deaths. In some States like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the percentage is higher. In 1998 early neonatal deaths constituted 47 percent of infant deaths. Neonatal mortality and still births have to be specifically addressed through improved ante-natal and postnatal services to bring down mortality rate. The poor health and nutrition status of pregnant women is a major contributory factor to child mortality. Maternal malnutrition continues to be an area of concern. Low birth weight is a major problem area, with a prevalence rate estimated to be 20 to 35 percent. Importantly, health care facilities do not function satisfactorily. The reach of maternal health services is feeble. The population segments worst affected are the rural and urban poor who suffer the most when the public health systems are malfunctioned.

Some progress towards universalization of elementary education has been achieved since independence but the attainment of this goal even after nearly five decades of independence is still a long way off. Nearly one-third children aged 10-14 years were illiterate in 1991 (40 percent girls as compared to 23 percent boys). Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together had 40 percent of the total number of illiterate children's aged 10-14 years in India. Low quality of education, poor physical infrastructure, low retention rate, high drop out rate and low completion rate are some of the issues for policy concern.

Child labour, though virtually been eradicated from the organized sector of production, is still continued to enjoy unregulated status, despite the provision in 1986 Act. The failure of the public sector elementary education system in enrolling and retaining the child in school, and helping the child to acquire some level of learning which will be useful, has been a major contributory factor in the perpetuation of the problem. The poor physical infrastructures of schools and their dismal functioning in large parts of the country contribute towards keeping the child away from school. A large number of children are in especially difficult circumstances and need carefully designed welfare services. The problem of street children has acquired a high degree of visibility in urban areas. The problem needs to be given immediate attention failing which the social fall out could be serious. Current services for street children cover only a small fraction and are focused on relief and rehabilitation. Importantly, juvenile delinquency has resulted due to socio-economic factors. The implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act has not been satisfactory. States give low priority to juvenile matters. Services, both institutional and non-institutional are grossly inadequate and provide unsatisfactory quality of care. So other categories of children in need of care and protection are emerging on social scene. Imprisonment of mothers with dependent young children is a problematic issue. A shocking survey on children of women prisoners, conducted by National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, Delhi between 1997-2000, documents the conditions of deprivation and criminality in which they are forced to grow up, lack of proper nutrition, inadequate medical care and little opportunity for education. These children are forced to live in the jails along with other adult criminals and a suspect in a seriously adverse situation. In the formative years of their life, they are not only denied a normal

environment of a family life but also are exposed with criminal elements all round them which make a permanent imprint on their outlook of life.

Justice Iyer's Committee looked into the living conditions of children of women prisoners. The Committee observed that children of women prisoner were callously placed in prisons in general except in a few central jails for women where the child care was satisfactory. The Committee also stated that educations and re-educational facilities for such children were most neglected. Emotional need of children was not properly cared for. Sometimes, children of 8 to 9 years also live with their mothers in the prisons in the absence of Children Homes. The Committee further observed that prevalent arrangements for looking after of these children were quite inadequate.

The state of women prisoners is more distressful. Thus, living conditions are pathetic. Female wards in prisons 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 prisoners 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 of the prisoners in the main stream of life, due to many constraints, rehabilitation programmes 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 the fails. They cannot also ventilate their sufferings and transmit the same to higher authorities.

There is paucity of literature and empirical data of the problem of children of women prisoners living in jails. Thus, the present

study is an attempt to review the status of women prisoners, status of their young children living with them in jails, efforts for their rehabilitation and bringing them to the mainstream. The study may be useful in formulating of action plan for development of jailed children and rehabilitation of women prisoners’.

Objectives of Study:

Present study has the following main objectives;

1. to ascertain the number of children living with their prisoner mothers in selected district jails of U.P. .
2. to study socio-economic background of the families of these children and the status of their family setup;
3. to provide an in depth analysis of situation in which they live in prisons;
4. to study the governmental programmes available in prisons for the care and development of these children towards socialization;
5. to identify and analyse the problems, of these children and their mothers face in the jails; and
6. to suggest ways and means to improve their living conditions in jails.

Hypothesis:

The following hypotheses have been empirically tested:

1. The children living with their mothers in prisons deserve special attention because they are forced to live in such environment which is incapable to provide essential ingredients, which are absolutely necessary for their proper socialization and secondly, they are liable to be contaminated by criminogenic influences

prevent in jails in their formative stage of life which is highly damaging for their proper development as a productive and useful social human beings.

2. Most of these children hail from poor and uneducated families in which inter relationship in their family may not be very congenial.
3. Being deprived from the normal surroundings and care and affection of their members of family like father and their siblings, they live in very difficult circumstances, where problem are many in all respect of life.
4. The programmes available in prisons for their adequate care, protection and development are very inadequate and scanty.
5. Their very confinement in jails without committing any off use amounts to violation of their basic human rights.

Scope of the Study:

The study has been conducted in U.P. jails, mainly 19 districts jails and two other jails. The study is confined to under trial women since majority of the women prisoners were found to be under trials. The study has provided data base and review of pertinent literature that is useful for formulative research as well as evolving strategies for tackling the emerging problems of women prisoners and their children living with them in prisons.

Methodology:

Present study is empirical in nature and based on mainly primary data. Primary data has been collected from the field survey. The field survey has been conducted in 21 jails of U.P. one Central Jail (Naini), one Model Jail, (Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow), and district jails of Azamgarh, Faizabad, Barabanki Sultanpur, Ghazipur, Jaunpur,

Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Sitapur, Rai Bareli, Banda, Mahoba, Bulandshahar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar and Lucknow have been surveyed. In the sample 297 women prisoners were randomly selected for interview. The women were preferred to whom young children were living with them. Importantly, a number of visits to jails provided the opportunity to interact the desired number of women prisoners because at some time the number of woman prisoners was quite low due to under trials. Besides survey of women prisoners through structured interview schedules, jail officials, staff and NGO's representatives' were also intervened in-depth. The schedules of women prisoners have covered dimensions like identification, socio-economical background, family relationship, criminality, delinquency, programmes and facilities available to them in jails etc., while the schedule for the prison staff and officials has contained questions relating to their general background, status and positions, details of their work and nature of duty, relationship with women prisoners, problems faced by them dealing with the children of women prisoners etc.

The secondary data and pertinent literature has been compiled from published and documented sources. These include National Crime Records Bureau; National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences, Delhi, UNICEF, Ministry of Home Affairs etc. Previous studies surveys and published literature has been reviewed for insight stimulation on the topic of research. Filled in schedules containing information about the women prisoners, their children and prison staffs have been processed manually for drawing out inferences, trends, patterns and conclusions. The data have been presented in tabulized form and interpreted accordingly. The policy measures are based on the analysis of research findings and critical review of pertinent literature.

Theoretical Frame Work and Review of Literature

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 structures and society were equally responsible for crime causation. He said that women are prone to commit crimes when they are failed to attain 'culturally defined goals' through 'institutional means'. Over emphasis on cultural goals at the expense of institutions means creates a tendency towards anomie. Durkheim (1897) while linking crime with social change has viewed that crime is a social fact and considered it to essential for social change. Therefore, it is functionally inevitable for the society. Fernald (1920) found that two influences are related to female delinquency i.e. poor economic background, lack of education or training and inferior mentality. While Bishop (1931) argued that due to emancipation movement more women became 'criminal minded'.

While expanding the biological and psychosomatic condition of female criminality, Fernald (1931) states that women who turn to crime do so as a form of rebellion against their natural feminine roles and because they are maladjusted to their biological limitations. But liberation model on the other hand argues that liberation is responsible for involving women in criminal activities. It has brought about two things. Firstly, competitive instincts, women are now more assertive, more aggressive and more masculine. Secondly, it has opened up structural opportunity for women to offend. At the same time,

Simon (1975) states that the women's movement influenced female crimes in two ways. It caused an increase in property crime and introduced the violent offending of women. Again, Klein and Kress (1976) described that women turned into crime because perversion or rehabilitation against their natural feminine roles. They argued that when women move more towards equality in economic roles, the reduction in the social gap between the two sexes lead to higher rates of anti social behaviour.

The study of history of female criminality can be seen to reflect the phases through which the general study of criminology has passed. The literature reveals that the study of crime and criminals, including females, has passed through two major stages of development the pre-scientific stage and the scientific stage. Most of the literature on women was inadequate during the pre scientific period since at that time women deviants were negligible in number to draw sufficient attention. Although, they were considered corrupt, yet they were not taken or considered seriously so as to pose a danger to the society. The few studies that dominated this stage concentrated on biological factors in the explanation of female crime (Pike, 1876, Warker, 1986). The pre-scientific stage can be further classified into two the classical works and the contemporary works. Lombroso and Ferrero (1899), Thomas (1923), Fernald (1933), Davis (1961), and Pollak (1950, 1959) emphasized on conditional factors as related to female criminology. However, Lombroso was not alone in his search for physiological and constitutional characteristics of female criminals. The Other influential writers were Makel Fernald (1920), Spaulding (1923), and Thomas (1923). The biological factors explained in Lombroso were elaborated in the psychological work of Freud (1931, 33) who viewed women as physiologically inferior. He maintained that law breaking by

females represents a perversion of or rebellion against the biologically natural female role. The general feature of the psychological masculinization of female behaviour was also reiterated by Davis (1961). He presents a functionalist explanation of one specific type of crime called prostitution, as an illegitimate extension of the female sex role. He argued that prostitution arises in circumstances where demands for sexual novelty cannot be supplied within the marriages and some men are cut off from access to being sex partners because they are unmarried, ugly or deformed in some respects.

The work on criminality of women by Pollak (1950) was one of the significant works to date. Pollak analyzed female criminality and maintained that offences committed by women are under estimated, under reported and under recorded, keeping the masked character of female crime, Pollak advances the theory of hidden female criminality to account for their substantially lower official strategies which according to him is a function of women's roles in society, the psychological components of femaleness, and certain physical factors. He attributed to crimes by women to psychological and physiological characteristics in female anatomy. He recognized that social factors like the double standard' leading to frustration and envy on the part of women which can push them into false accusations against man.

The biological basis of the masculinization of female behaviour was discussed by Cowie et.al. (1968) who like Lombroso and Ferreor's approach proposed that criminality is a sign of pathology and female delinquents show masculine traits. Konopka in his study on adolescent girl in conflict (1966) maintained that girls are driven to delinquency by an emotional problem loneliness and dependency. Thus, she emphasized on female emotions as cause for delinquency

among girls. The views of Vedder and Somerville (1970) regarding female's delinquency were similar to those of Konopka. Like Freud and Konopka, they viewed delinquency as blocked access or maladjustment to the normal feminine role. Ignoring the social and economic factors, they attributed the high rates of delinquency to the lack of sexual opportunities for women.

The individual theories of crime phenomenon were given by scholars like Sutherland, Freud and Dollard, W.J. Thomas. The application of Sutherland's theory to women is particularly helpful in emphasizing that criminal behaviour is learned interaction with other persons in a process of communication and is not psychologically or biologically determined. Sutherland (1960) thus emphasized on sociological factors which causes to female criminality, explaining individual's crime in terms of her past experiences rather than situations.

A few criminologists have used Role Theory in explaining female crime in terms of sex roles, other than biological or psychological variables (Heidensohn, 1968, Hoffmann Bustamante, 1973, Klein, 1973, Rosenblum, 1975). These authors viewed women's crimes as the illegitimate expression of role expectations. However, Smart (1976), maintained that role theory fails to examine the social origins of sex roles and to deal with the inferior status of women in his topical and cultural terms. Similarly to Smart, Crites (1976), advanced a new approach within criminology to the subject of women and crime. Her work indicated the increasing interest in women and crime and did not accept the stereotypical views about women.

Bowker (1978) dealt extensively with statistics on women and crime and provided a new literature by discussing the criminal

justice system in terms of male domination. He also maintained that developmental, situational and macro structural variables, namely, social, education, equality, economic equality, and socio-economic status are involved in the causes of female crime and the roles women play within crime. In India, less importance has been given to women offenders. As Rao (1981) has pointed out, the lack of sociological attention to the problems presented by female offenders in India is perhaps due to the observation that smaller number of women come into contact with law enforcing agents than do men. The phenomenon of female crime gets complicated since female offences are considered more serious as compared to male offences and this difference is believed largely due to the sociological position which the women occupy in our society (Singh, 1980). The other reason that why female criminals in India are under represented and why there are few studies on them both at the juvenile and adult levels, is considered due to cultural feature of crime in India, women in an agrarian society are in protected status with a little exposure to crime provoking situation (Sandhu, 1983). The fact remains that the available theories in regard to women as offenders and victims of crime are both quantitatively poor and qualitatively deficient and hence competent studies on women and crime are still lacking. We find that not many sociologists have been attracted towards criminological studies. Exclusive sociological studies had given the disruptive amount of statistical figures without discussing the nature and patterns of crime (Nagla, 1982). Three decades ago Sharma (1965) was the first to attempt a sociological research on women criminals in U.P. After her, Rao (1967) and Ahuja (1969-70) made attempts to study female criminality from sociological point of view. Sohoni (1974), Bhanot and Mishra (1978), and Singh (1981) furnished a statistical account of the nature, extent and patterns of

female criminality. However, little attention was paid to psychological aspects and factors contributing to criminality of women (Mohan, 1971, Singh, 1973, Wirmal, 1977, Yadav, 1979, Mohan and Singh, 1980. Sanyal 1975, Sharma, 1987). Ahuja's study (1969, 1970) gave a new insight into the relationship between women and her criminality which prompted other researchers to undertake studies on this phenomenon. He studied social background of female offenders and it was predominantly found that women criminals were in the age group of 20-40 Years. Therefore, this is the problem of young women's, which are mostly married and mentally immature to cope up with the expectations of their husbands and in laws resulting in maladjustment between them and their family members. Ahuja (1970) concluded that stressful family situation, marital maladjustment, conflict prone relationship with husband other members of the family compel women to commit serious crime like murder.

In the last few years' professional interest in women criminality has considerable increased. A good number of studies have been undertaken on female criminality. Ahuja (1969), Kawale (1982), Rani (1983), Nagla (1982), Bhanot and Mishra (1980) etc have analysed social background of female offenders. Ahuja (1968) observed that the incidence of crime was rather low in lower caste families whereas Rani in her study (1983) found that slightly more than 50 percent women criminals belonged to backward classes. However, both of them found that the incidence of crime was high among women of low economic classes. It reflects that fact that the causative factor of criminality among women is economic constraint.

There are several studies which correlate criminality to geographical conditions. Some of these studies reveal that urban areas

have more female offenders than rural areas. This is clear that maladjustment in interpersonal relationship within the family is one of the most important causes of criminality amongst women. Rani (1983) also supported these findings in her study. She found that in more than 10 percent of domestic factors played an important role in compelling many women to adopt criminal behaviour. Mishra and Gautam (1982) revealed that the female criminality increases as the level of education decreases and vice versa. They endorsed the studies of Ahuja and Rani that women criminals were generally young in age, married, illiterate and who also came from very low-income groups. Prasad (1982) also maintained that illiteracy was an important factor of women criminality. His study also showed that areas of conflicts in women's life had been unhappy marital life, addiction of the husband to alcohol, drugs, gambling etc., his lack of interest in family matters and love to his wife, sexual incompatibility, discordant relationship with in laws and members in the family, family's low income and excessive expenditure etc. Nagla (1991) pointed out that growing participation of women in various fields might be one of the contributing factors for increase in the rate of crime among women. Rao (1982) analysed the extent of increase in women's employment in organized sector. He analysed the occupational distribution of women workers in the decade of 1961-1971, which indicated remarkable increase in the number of women workers. Kawale (1982) indicated that the offences committed by women were pick pocketing, dacoity with arms, thefts etc. These crimes were committed either singly or in combination with others. These women belonged to such communities where they were treated equally with males. Ghosh (1984) analysed a socio psychological background and personality dynamics of family of inmates of both open and close

prisons to unravel their adjustment processes and attitude structure for a comparative view point.

Manju Kumari (1994) in her study on juvenile delinquency attempted answering the reasons behind juvenile delinquency on the basis of her two studies on reformatory conditions in Varanasi. Mishra (1985) also explained that poor economic condition, broken homes bad companionship and parental negligence are mainly responsible for causing delinquency Bhatta Charya (1994) discussed in detail about the pathetic condition of jails in which women were living.

Chatto Raj (2000) in his study on children of women prisoners in Indian Jails stated that hundred of small children are linguistics in different jails in the country with their jailed mothers. In the formative years of life, they are living behind the bars in such a condition, which is characterized by diverse forms of deprivations; the most important ones being loss of freedom and complete seclusion from a normal family environment. These children belong to rural families. Their parents are mostly indigent, illiterate and marginalized.

In the present study, a focused attention has been made on development of young children living with their mothers in Jails. Since no study has so far exclusively devoted on this area. The present study is expected to fill in gap of the criminological literature and criminal administration.

CHAPTER-IV

Children of Women Prisoners

Prison administration is one of the main components of the criminal justice system in the country. The management of prisons is the state subjects. Several types of prisons are functioning in different states, which can be classified under seven broad categories; (i) Central Jail, (ii) District Jail, (iii) Sub Jail, (vi) Woman Jail; (v) Special Jail, (vi) Open Jail; and (vii) Brostal Jail. There were 1306 jails of different types functioning in the country as on December, 1998. They are situated in Andhra Pradesh (139), Assam (26), Bihar (81), West Bengal (52), Orissa (68), Goa (5) Gujarat (22), Haryana (19), Himanchal Pradesh (12), Jammu & Kashmir (13), Manipur (05), Karnataka (96), Kerala (40), Madhya Pradesh (121), Maharashtra (208), Punjab (27), Rajasthan (100), Tamil Nadu (132), Uttar Pradesh including Uttaranchal (89), Meghalaya (4), Mizoram (6), Sikkim (01), Delhi (05), Andman and Nicobar Island (4), Chandigarh (01), Dadar & Nagar Haweli (1), Daman & Diu (02), Nagaland (09), Tripura (11), Lakshadweep (03), and Pondicherry (4). The total capacities of these jails were 2.14 lakh prisoners. About 20 percent jails in the country were over crowded while 73 percent of total population was under trials. Women prisoners constituted only 3.18 percent. In all categories of jails women prisoners are kept of total 7268 women prisoners living in jails, 5658 were under trials (77.9 percent) and the rest were convicts (22.1 percent). The highest numbers of woman prisoners were living in the jails of Bihar (965), which was followed by Uttar Pradesh (902), Madhya Pradesh (742), Maharashtra (685), and Andhra Pradesh (625). Against this, inmate capacity of female prisoners was 1888 in central jails, 2192 in district jails, 2322 in sub jails and 1072 in women jails, thus making a

total of 7747 women prisoners in 1997, 2583 were in central jails, 2574 in district jails, 1047 in sub jails, 167 in special jails and 1279 in woman jails and rest in other type of incarceratory institutions.

There are two categories of children of women prisoners; one children who are left behind in the family when their mother is imprisoned and two, children who accompany their mother when she is in prison, or those who are born in prison because the mother was imprisoned when she was pregnant. PRAYAS, a Mumbai based NGO has grouped the children of women prisoners as follows;

1. Children born to mothers while in custody.
2. Minors permitted to be taken into prison custody with their mothers.
3. Minors taken into penal custody with this mothers who have been taken sent outside while the mother remains incarnated.
4. Minors taken into custody with their mothers.
5. Minors left outside when either of both parents is taken into custody.
6. Minor children who grow into adulthood while their mother services her sentence.

A study under taken by Prof. B.N. Chattoraj of National Institute of Criminology & Forensic science, Delhi, 2000 came out with the following facts;

1. Out of 885 children living in different prisons of the country with their prisoner mothers as on 30th June, 1997, most of the children were belonging to U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, Bihar and Delhi.

2. More than three fourth mothers of children were under trials of the total children living in jails with their mothers, 58.3 percent were males and 41.8 percent were females.
3. In terms of age, ail the children were less than 6 years and mostly less than 2 years (50 percent).
4. In terms of period of stay in jails, it was found that 749 children out of 885 i.e. 84.63 percent were living in jails from less than one year. The stay of about 11 percent children was between 1 to 2 years. 10 children were also found in jails whose stay was more than 4 years.
5. Out of total children in jails, 30 percent children were from general castes while rest were belonging to backward classes and weaker sections of society. Again, about half of the children were Hindus while 21 percent children were Muslims.
6. Most of the children were belonging to married prisoners while 58.19 percent and 83.38 percent fathers and mothers respectively, were found to be illiterate. Out of total children, 68.11 percent children were from rural background and mostly from joint families.
7. Most of the children were belonging to low-income group families i.e. less than Rs.2000 per month (64.5 percent) only 17.8 percent children were belonging to low middle income group.
8. Children in general were living under difficult circumstances facing diverse deprivation relating to food, health care accommodation, education and recreation.
9. No suitable programmes were found to be in operation for the bio psycho-social development of children who were being looked

after mostly by their mothers as no trained staff was found in any jail to take care of these children.

10. In most of the jails women prisoners with children were not being provided with extra meals. Mothers' inmates generally had to share their meals with their children. In some cases occasionally extra food mostly in forms of a glass of milk was available to some children. In some jails separate food used to be provided only to growing up children, over the age of five. But the quality of food used to be same as of those, which used to be supplied to adult prisoners.
11. No separate medical facilities for the children were found to be prevalence in jails. Children had to share the same medical facility as was available to the adult prisoners.
12. Some kind of general education was reported to be provided to the grown up children of women inmates.
13. In the name of educational facilities only playground was available in most of the jail. For the small children no arrangements were found in any jails. A few jails in some states had crèche to take care of children during day time.
14. No special consideration was reported to be given to child bearing inmates of food or any other facilities.

A study conducted by PRAYAS in Maharashtra during 1994-97 came out with the following main findings:

1. The separation of mother from her children, on being arrested and subsequently imprisoned, leads to a series of rapid changes in the lives of both. For many women, especially first times, this is certainly one of the worst aspects of imprisonment.

2. After being arrested, most women reported that they were not allowed to meet their children. Many also mentioned not being informed that rules permitted their taking into custody with their children below five years. So babies who are a few months old too were left behind.
3. Where a child was present at the time of arrest, the forcible separation, in fact the suddenness with which the situation was precipitated, appeared to have left many women at a loss about what action to take for him, or her right for them.
4. Women arrestees and women prisoners were deeply disturbed about what must be happening to their minor children left outside. They looked extremely worried about the health, physical security, illness about their children left behind.
5. Women prisoners carried acute anxiety about the welfare of their children their underlying fear also being that children may not recognize them after her release from the prison.
6. Many women prisoners completely believed that their removal from their child, life was a vacuum that could never be filled by any one else.
7. Imprisoned mothers were often overwhelmed with distress about what their minor/dependent children have had to undergo as a consequence of their incarceration.
8. Minor and dependent children of imprisoned mothers had to face lot of difficulties, especially in such families where there was no responsible adult person to take care of children when the father was out in the day for work.

Children should not be allowed to stay in jail. The imprisonment of mothers with dependent young children is a problematic issue. The women in jails are violent and use abusive language. This affects the psychological development of young children. During 2002, the India Council of Legal Aid and Advice filed public interest litigation in the Supreme Court, asking that state government formulate proper guidelines for the protection and welfare of children prisoners. Though, facilities are extended to women prisoners within the limited resources. This range from medical checks ups for pregnant women and health education classes for mothers to vaccines for children. Officials state that prisons in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have special diets for lactating mothers and babies. In Meghalaya, breastfeeding mothers are kept in a separate enclosure. In Tamil Nadu, the special prisoners for women in Vellure and Madurai have crèches, as do Presidency Central Jail in west Bengal and Nari Bandi Niketan in Lucknow. Jail conditions are deplorable in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately, prisons are not a priority for any government because inmates are typically poor, illiterate and powerless and because of the prevailing attitude that prisoners deserve what they get.

All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) popularly known as Justice Mullah Committee had observed that; it is the small number of women in prisons, which, in our view, is responsible for their needs being neglected. The position of these women scattered in small clusters in jails, is highly vulnerable. The committee recommended that:

1. A separate place with proper toilet facilities should be provided on court premises for women prisoners availing premise before presiding magistrate.

2. Bail should be liberally granted to women under trial prisoners, and those not able to furnish surety might be released on personal recognizance.
3. The probation of offenders act should be extensively used for the benefit of women offenders.
4. Women prisoners should be lodged in separate institution meant exclusively for them.
5. Enclosures for women in common prisons should be so renovated as to ensure that women prisoners do not come in view of male prisoners. Their enclosures should have a proper double lock system.
6. All general duties with regard to women offenders should be performed by women staff only.
7. Newly admitted women prisoners should be medically examined for pregnancy. Pregnant women prisoners should be transferred to local maternity hospital for purposes of delivery.
8. While registering the birth of a child to a woman prisoner, the place of birth should not be mentioned as 'prison'. If such a birth takes place there, inside the name of locality be mentioned.
9. Pregnant and nursing women prisoners should be prescribed special diet and exempted unusable types of work.
10. There should be a separate women ward in prison hospitals.
11. Women prisoners should be permitted to retain their Mangal Sutra, glass or plastic bangles.
12. Women prisoners should be given adequate and proper clothing and facilities for personal hygiene and personal maintenance according to their customs.

13. Woman prisoners should be given the facility for maintaining contracts with their families through letters, visits from relations and leave.
14. 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.
15. State government should encourage and support voluntary woman organizations in looking after women offenders.
16. Voluntary organizations should be encouraged and given financial aid to set up children institutions for such children as cannot be released on probation or on license.
17. Prison superintendent should take a monthly review of children confirmed in prison and send a report to the appropriation authorities for necessary action.
18. Juvenile probation and non-institutional services for children should be effectively organized.
19. Each state and Union Territory should prepare master plan for setting up a network of non-institutional and institutional services for children.
20. Children, dependent on prisoners, preferable be kept with the relatives or friends of such prisoners.

The Report of National Expert Committees on Women Prisoners, popularly known as Justice Krishna Iyer Committee, 1997 extensively dealt with the problems that have risen due to women prisoners' custodian invisibility. The report observed that Jail rules developed locally under Prison Act accept the right of the prisoner mother to keep her child with her until 5-6 years of age. The rules also

state that clothing and diet as prescribed will be given to the child in jail. One of the committee's members felt that the entity, rights and entitlements in terms of food, clothing, childcare, learning and visiting rights etc. of the child in prison need to be separately recognized in law and explicitly stated. The child must be empowered with rights per se to facilities when in prison, including physical space, and relevant provisions must be introduced in the jail manuals. The main findings of the report are as follows.

1. Separate prisons for women are a more satisfactory custodial option. In the spirit of correctional justice, the smaller numbers of women prisoners, in comparison to man can not be held as a valid factor limiting the creation of separate custodian facilities.
2. In existing prisons where women are in sufficient numbers, 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 staff are ill afforded, local female doctors from government health facilities must be inducted to serve the prisoners on a visiting consultant basis.
4. 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.
5. The physical state of most prison buildings is known and recognized to be bad. In certain states and below the level of

central prisons especially, the situation is accepted immediate provisions must be made for upgrading structures, adding to them and replacing them as necessary and feasible. In setting up new structures, keeping in view the lesser security risk posed by women offenders, and to suit their psychological needs better, it may be advisable to consider cottage type, medium security provision which can provide less formal and more common type custodial experience.

6. On the question of women prisoners neglect the committee observed that ' women in custody are tragic testimony of judicial futility, statutory importance and implementation calamity.

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.

CHAPTER-V

Profile of Women Prisoners

A wide variety of factors in the socio-cultural environment are correlated with crime rates. The Chapter deals with an outline of some of the personal social characteristics of the prison inmates. Such description is desirable from the point of view of understanding the realities of the prisoner's social life, the cultural antecedents of the offenders as well as their social background and personal qualities such as age, caste, education, religion, occupations etc. may have an important impact on mode of their perceptions. These antecedents are equally significant is understanding and determining the offenders social attitudes and behaviour patterns or the basics of the data collected from intensive interviews of inmates, the following pattern emerged from the general characteristics of the women prisoners.

Age:

Many studies demonstrate that very young persons are more susceptible to crime. But in the present study women offenders are mainly from the middle age group i.e. 26-44 years. In some cases, women offenders were found to be belonging upper age group i. e. 46-55. It was found more pronouncing in Azamgarh (40 percent), Barabanki (35 percent) and Ghazipur district (30.0 percent). Even women from the age group of above 56 years were also found offenders. It was reported highest in Ballia (30 percent) followed by Sultanpur (25 percent). Women offenders come all the age groups and there is correlation of age with women communality. In most of the studies of this nature (Ahuja, 1969; Advani, 1978, Bhanot and Mishra, 1978, Rani, 1981). It is maintained that young women are more from to commit crimes and the incidence of

their crimes describes with increasing age. While the findings of the present study indicated that the predominance of women offenders was in middle age group i.e. 31-50 years. In most of the communities, the young girl is more protected than her brothers. She is confined more within the family home both through parental control and also because of the nature of her household and family duties. Therefore, young women get fewer opportunities to commit the crimes at a young age. But the middle aged women are more exaggerate and aggressive in deviant behaviour. It is also due to the fact that the young women and unmarried girls are protected even committing crimes by their in laws to avoid the consequences of going jail. Their aged women and particularly middle aged women are being jailed. Most of the women offenders were found involved in dowry case. It appears the before reasonable that although the majority of offenders were found to be committed by young and middle aged, it seems difficult to give any firm explanation regarding the ages at which women show tendencies towards criminality. Details are given in Table No. 5.1:

Table 5.1
Age Group of Respondents

| District | 15-25 | 26-35 | 36-45 | 46-55 | 56-Above | N |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----|
| Azamgarh | 2 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | 6 (30.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | 4 (20.00) | 12 (60.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | 6 (30.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | 4 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 5 (25.00) | 2 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Gazipur | --- | 5 (25.00) | 6 (30.00) | 6 (30.00) | 3 (15.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 3 (15.00) | 3 (15.00) | 6 (30.00) | 3 (15.00) | 5 (25.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 4 (20.00) | 7 (35.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 5 (25.00) | 8 (40.00) | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 6 (30.00) | 10 (50.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 4 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 6 (30.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 3 (15.00) | 10 (50.00) | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | 6 (30.00) | 3 (15.00) | 3 (15.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | 5 (62.50) | 3 (37.50) | --- | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | 2 (50.00) | 1 (25.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 2 (66.67) | 1 (33.33) | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 1 (20.00) | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 3 (42.86) | 4 (57.14) | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 2 (16.67) | 8 (66.67) | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffernagar | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total | 44 (14.81) | 102 (34.34) | 81 (27.27) | 44 (14.81) | 26 (8.75) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Caste and Religion:

It is believed that religion has been instrumental in developing and maintaining morality. It has influenced, since times immemorial, the behaviour, and the majority of life of individuals. By and large, the religion patterns and beliefs, may guide the behaviour patterns in the family, then in the community, and then in the society since criminality and in morality are synonymous in some extent, a pose could be put as to why some persons before in morally and others do not like religion caste may also influence some aspect of the individual's behaviour. During the course of the study, it was found that 37.23 per cent offenders belonged to Scheduled Castes while more than one-fourth respondents belonged to OBC's. Thus, only 18.52 percent offenders were belonging to general castes. In a few cases, the proportion of women offenders were found predominantly belonging to Scheduled Castes. It may found more pronouncing in Ghazipur (75.0 percent), Mahoba (66.67 percent), Lucknow district jail (65.0 percent), Barabanki (65.0 percent), Naini (60.0 percent), and Gorakhpur (60 percent). Details are given in Table No. 5.2 below:

Table 5.2
Caste of Respondents

| District | General | O.B.C. | S.C. | S.T. | Muslims | N |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----|
| Azamgarh | 4 (20.00) | 7 (35.00) | 8 (4.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | 8 (40.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | 3 (15.00) | 5 (25.00) | 12 (60.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 8 (40.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Gazipur | --- | 2 (10.00) | 15 (75.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 9 (45.00) | 2 (10.00) | 5 (25.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 11 (65.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 5 (25.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 7 (35.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 11 (65.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 3 15.00) | 8 (40.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 5 (25.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 2 (10.00) | 3 (15.00) | 12 (60.00) | 2 (1.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 (15.00) | 3 (15.00) | 12 (60.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | 3 (37.50) | 2 (25.00) | 2 (25.00) | --- | 1 (12.50) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 1 (33.33) | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 2 (40.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | 2 (40.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 1 (14.29) | 3 (42.86) | 1 (14.29) | --- | 2 (28.57) | 7 |
| Meerut | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Agra | 2 (16.67) | 4 (33.33) | 4 (33.33) | --- | 2 (16.67) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | --- | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Total | 55 (18.52) | 75 (25.25) | 118 (37.73) | 3 (1.01) | 46 (15.49) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Importantly, majority of the women offenders were found to be Hindus (85.86 percent). The proportion of Muslim offenders was reported highest in Bulandshahar (40.0 percent) followed by Faizabad, Banda (33.3 per cent) while negligible proportions of Muslim offenders was reported in Naini and Gorakhpur. Details are in Table No. 5.3 below:

Table 5.3
Religion of the Respondents

| District | Hindu | Muslim | Sikh | Christian | Jain | Bodh | Others | N |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|------|-----------|------|------|--------|----|
| Azamgarh | 20 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 20 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 20 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 16 (80.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gazipur | 17 (85.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 16 (80.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 17 (85.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 13 (65.00) | 7 (35.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 18 (90.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 15 (75.00) | 5 (25.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 19 (95.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 18 (90.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 7 (87.50) | 1 (12.50) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 4 (100.00) | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 4 (66.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 3 (100.00) | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 3 (60.00) | 2 (40.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 5 (71.43) | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 5 (83.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 10 (83.33) | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 5 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | (83.33) | (16.67) | | | | | | |
| Total | 255 (85.86) | 42 (14.14) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

As far as religion is concerned, the social restrictions on women and also the people's notions about their domestic and outside roles in general are derived from the religious beliefs. Moreover, in Hindu religion, numerous regulations and restrictions are imposed on women. These constraints continue to operate even in the contemporary era. Thus, religion as a system of belief as well as rituals continue to provide differential treatment to them. Over the years these operational constraints on women may have an impact on their personality patterns. In view of these realities, such women may find it difficult to adjust with the changing social patterns in a culturally plural society like India. Differentials in regard to religion and casts may also develop strong or mild prejudices in the members of each sector due to which during emotionally charged circumstances atrocities of various types may be committed on the members of other community. Obviously, therefore due to avoidance and discrimination, individuals belonging to other sectors may be alienated or even isolated. The sentiments of alienation and isolation may have their share in the occurrence of criminal acts even by women.

Family Occupation:

There is no doubt the fact that a number of crimes are being committed for economic reasons and economic condition of a person is dependent upon his/her occupational activity. In the present study, the influence of occupation on the offenders was significant. More than one third women offender was dependent on labour for their sustenance.

Thus, the majority of the prison inmates were belonging to the rural economy i.e. agriculture and manual labour. These sectors contribute insignificant in the family income and most of the families dependent on it are economically poor. Details are given in Table No. 5.4.

Table 5.4
Family Occupation of the Respondents

| District | Govt. Service | Private Businesses | Businesses | Agriculture | Animal Husbandry | Labour | Others | N |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|----|
| Azamgarh | --- | --- | 3 (15.00) | 12 (60.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | 12 (60.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | 1 (5.00) | 9 (45.00) | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) | 6 (30.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gazipur | 2 (10.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | 10 (50.00) | --- | 5 (25.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 2 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 6 (30.00) | 3 (15.00) | 7 (35.00) | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | --- | 2 (10.00) | 4 (20.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 6 (30.00) | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | --- | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 10 (50.00) | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | 9 (45.00) | --- | 5 (25.00) | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 14 (70.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | --- | --- | 6 (30.00) | --- | 12 (60.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | 1 (12.50) | --- | 4 (50.00) | --- | 3 (37.50) | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | --- | 1 (25.00) | 1 (25.00) | --- | 2 (50.00) | --- | 4 |
| Banda | --- | --- | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 4 (66.66) | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | --- | --- | 2 (66.67) | --- | 1 (33.33) | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | --- | 1 (20.00) | 3 (60.00) | --- | 1 (20.00) | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | --- | 1 (14.29) | --- | 1 (14.29) | --- | 2 (28.57) | 3 (42.86) | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | --- | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 2 (33.33) | --- | 6 |
| Agra | --- | --- | 4 | 3 | --- | 4 | 1 | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----|
| | | | (33.33) | (25.00) | | (33.33) | (8.33) | |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | 1 (1.67) | --- | 2 (33.33) | --- | 3 (50.00) | --- | 6 |
| Total | 12 (4.04) | 19 (6.40) | 41 (13.80) | 103 (13.80) | 8 (2.69) | 108 (36.36) | 6 (2.02) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Birth Place:

Several studies demonstrate that women criminality is more pronounced in urban areas. The slums are hidden centres where criminals enjoy a decent life. The slum dwellers, belonging to poor economic class, generally are involved in economic crimes and also minor crimes related to drug abuse, sex and other crimes. Even women criminality is higher in the slum pockets of urban centres. However, the present study reveals that about 65.32 percent women offenders belong to rural areas. The proportion of women offenders belonging to urban areas was recorded highest in Agra (75.00 percent), followed by Varanasi (60 percent) and Ghaziabad (57.14 percent). The Table No. 5.5 also shows that women criminality is present in semi urban areas. Thus, women criminality is not formed by geographical factors.

Table 5.5
Birth Place of the Respondents

| District | Rural | Urban | Semi-Urban | Total |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Azamgarh | 13 (65.00) | 6 (30.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 15 (75.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | 18 (90.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 7 (35.00) | 12 (60.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Gazipur | 16 (80.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 13 (65.00) | 5 (25.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 17 (85.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 9 (45.00) | 7 (35.00) | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 15 (75.00) | 5 (25.00) | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 14 (70.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 16 (80.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 17 (85.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 3 (37.50) | 4 (50.00) | 1 (12.50) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | --- | 2 (50.00) | 4 |
| Banda | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Mahoba | 3 (100.00) | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | 1 (20.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 2 (28.57) | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.29) | 7 |
| Meerut | 1 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Agra | 3 (25.00) | 9 (75.00) | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 4 (66.67) | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Total | 194 (65.32) | 79 (26.60) | 24 (8.08) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Marital Status:

By and large, married women show a higher crime rate than those who are either unmarried or deserted or widowed. It was found during the study that married offenders accounted for 74.75 percent of the total offenders. While widow offenders were reported to be just 15.49 percent. This proportion was recorded highest in Varanasi (35.0 percent) followed by Faizabad (25.0 percent). Thus, it is clear from the survey that women criminality is predominantly in married class the greater preponderance of aggressive offences involving victims among the married offenders may be explained by the fact that most of the marriage were arranged by the parents without taking into consideration the couples wishes. As a result the girls were given in marriage when they might have lack of maturity, lack of responsibility and lack of scanty information regarding sex and sexual activities. Most of these women offenders had an unhappy married life and had to content not only with an unsympathetic husband, but also with nagging and possessive in laws. This situation was further aggravated if the women failed to conceive within a short period of marriage. Barrenness is such a stigma in our society that it is by itself sufficient to put change and content upon the women, to which she adds her own ideas and notions and may start

cursing herself. The stigma attached to separation of divorce still remains. Details are given in Table No. 5.6.

Table 5.6
Marital Status of Respondents

| District | Married | Unmarried | Separated | Divorced | Widow | Others | N |
|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| Azamgarh | 14 (70.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 16 (80.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 17 (85.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 11 (55.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | 7 (35.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gazipur | 15 (75.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 13 (65.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 15 (75.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 13 (65.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | 5 (25.00) | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 17 (85.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 15 (75.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 14 (70.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 16 (80.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 7 (87.50) | --- | 1 (12.50) | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 4 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 6 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | --- | 1 (33.33) | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 5 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 5 (71.43) | --- | --- | --- | 2 (28.57) | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 4 (66.67) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 9 (75.00) | --- | 2 (16.67) | --- | 1 (8.33) | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 4 (66.67) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Total | 222 (74.75) | 2 (0.67) | 25 (8.42) | 2 (0.67) | 46 (15.49) | --- | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Occupation prior to Jail:

Women offenders were enquired about their occupation prior to jail. The overwhelming majority reported that they were housewives (64.98 percent), about 27.61 percent women offenders were also labourers. This proportion was recorded highest in Ballia (60 percent), Lucknow District Jail (45.0 percent) and Bulandshahar (40.0 percent). It is revealed from the field survey that women criminality is more pronounced in housewives. Details of the occupation of respondents are being given in Table No. 5.7 below:

Table 5.7
Occupation (Prior to Jail) of Respondents

| District | House Wife | Govt. Service | Private Service | Labour | Small businessman | Unemployment | N |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----|
| Azamgarh | 13 (65.00) | --- | --- | 6 (30.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 16 (80.00) | --- | --- | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 8 (40.00) | --- | --- | 12 (60.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 12 (60.00) | --- | --- | 5 (25.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gazipur | 13 (65.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 6 (30.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 15 (75.00) | --- | --- | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 15 (75.00) | --- | --- | 5 (25.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 12 (60.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 8 (40.00) | --- | --- | 9 (45.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh | 13 | --- | 1 | 5 | 1 | --- | 20 |

| District | House Wife | Govt. Service | Private Service | Labour | Small businessman | Unemployment | N |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-----|
| Karagar Lko. | (65.00) | | (5.00) | (25.00) | (5.00) | | |
| Naini Central Jail | 10 (50.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 7 (35.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 13 (65.00) | --- | --- | 6 (30.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 6 (75.00) | --- | --- | 2 (25.00) | --- | 8 | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 3 (75.00) | --- | --- | 1 (25.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 4 (66.67) | --- | --- | 2 (33.33) | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 3 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 3 (60.00) | --- | --- | 2 (40.00) | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 5 (71.43) | --- | 1 (14.29) | 1 (14.29) | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 6 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 10 (83.33) | --- | --- | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 5 (83.33) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total | 193 (64.98) | --- | 6 (2.02) | 82 (27.61) | 16 (5.39) | --- | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Education:

The distribution of offenders by their educational background highlighted the fact that an overwhelming majority of women offenders were illiterate (55.56 percent) only a statistically insignificant fraction of the women offenders were educated above high school. The illiteracy was found more pronouncing in Ghazipur (95.0 percent), Jaunpur (90.0 percent), Meerut (83.33 percent) and Bulandshahar (80.0 percent). More details are given in Table No. 5.8.

Table 5.8
Education of Respondents

| District | Illiterate | Literate | Primary | Junior High School | High School | Inter-mediate | Graduate | Post Graduate | Others | N |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------|-----|
| Azamgarh | 12 (60.00) | 5 (25.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 18 (90.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 16 (80.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 13 (65.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gazipur | 19 (95.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 9 (45.00) | 3 (15.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.0) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 13 (65.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | --- | 2 (10.0) | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 12 (60.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 10 (50.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 3 | 2 (10.0) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar | --- | 10 (50.00) | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.0) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | 14 (70.00) | 3 (15.00) | --- | 2 (10.0) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 8 (40.00) | 9 (45.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 5 (62.50) | 2 (25.00) | --- | 1 (12.50) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 4 (66.67) | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (66.67) | 1 (33.33) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Buland shahar | 4 (80.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.29) | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 5 (83.33) | --- | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 6 (50.00) | 2 (16.67) | 1 (8.33) | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | 1 (8.3) | --- | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffar Nagar | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total | 165 (55.56) | 72 (24.24) | 26 (8.75) | 15 (5.05) | 9 (3.03) | 3 (1.01) | 7 (2.36) | --- | --- | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

It shows that criminality in women is definitely linked with their illiteracy. It may be considered that as most of the women are illiterate they cannot earn and thereby supplement the family income. Therefore, they are not able to solve the economic problems facing the family. These economic and social forces may affect the process of the social development of these women. Again, most of the women offenders were not professionally educated and thus, they fail to get rehabilitation. Details are in Table No. 5.9 below:

Table 5.9
Professional/ Managerial Education of Respondents

| District | Yes | No | N |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|----|
| Azamgarh | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Gazipur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 1 (5.00) | 19 (95.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 3 (15.00) | 17 (85.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | 18 (90.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | 1 (12.50) | 7 (87.50) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | 4 (100.00) | 4 |

| District | Yes | No | N |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-----|
| Banda | 1 (16.67) | 5 (83.33) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 3 (100.00) | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 5 (100.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 2 (28.57) | 5 (71.43) | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | 6 (100.00) | 6 |
| Agra | 3 (25.00) | 9 (75.00) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1 (16.67) | 5 (83.33) | 6 |
| Total | 20 (6.73) | 277 (93.27) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

The educational levels of the husbands of women offenders were found to be low. More than one third respondents revealed that the educational level of their husbands is pathetic i.e. illiterate. About 23.57 percent husbands of women offenders were reported to be literate. Details of educational level are given in Table No. 5.10.

Table 5.10
Educational Status of Husband of Respondents

| District | Illiterate | Literate | Primary | Junior High School | High School | Intermediate | Graduate | Post Graduate | Technical | Total |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| Azamgarh | 10 (50.00) | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | | | | | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 8 (40.00) | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | | | | | 20 |
| Ballia | 9 (45.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 2 (10.0) | | | | 20 |
| Varanasi | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 5 (25.00) | --- | 4 (20.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 11 (55.00) | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | | | | 3 (15.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | 3 (15.0) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 7 (35.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | | | 20 |
| Faizabad | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.00) | | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 8 (40.00) | 6 (30.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | | 2 (10.00) | | | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 6 (30.00) | 5 (25.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 2 (10.0) | | | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 5 (25.00) | 8 (40.00) | 1 (5.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | 2 (10.0) | | | | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 4 (20.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 1 (5.00) | | | | 20 |
| Sitapur | 3 (37.50) | 2 (25.00) | 2 (25.00) | 1 (12.50) | --- | | | | | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | 2 (50.00) | 1 (25.00) | --- | --- | | | | | 4 |
| Banda | 4 (66.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | --- | --- | | | | | 6 |
| Mahoba | 1 (33.33) | 1 (33.33) | 1 (33.33) | --- | --- | | | | | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 2 (40.00) | 1 (20.00) | 2 (40.00) | --- | --- | | | | | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 2 (28.57) | 3 (42.86) | 1 (14.29) | 1 (14.29) | --- | | | | | 7 |
| Meerut | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | | | | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Agra | 2 (16.67) | 1 (8.33) | 2 (16.67) | 1 (8.33) | 1 (8.33) | 2 (16.67) | | | 3 (25.00) | 12 |
| Muzaffar Nagar | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | --- | --- | | | | 6 |
| Total | 103 (34.68) | 70 (23.57) | 40 (13.47) | 21 (7.07) | 25 (8.15) | 15 (5.05) | 9 (3.03) | 2 (0.67) | 12 (4.04) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

The women offenders were asked regarding the importance of education for their children. About half of the respondents placed education as important both for girls and boys. However, education is more important for boys as per perception of women offenders. Views of respondents regarding education are given in Table No. Table No. 5.11 below:

Table 5.11
Views of Respondents Regarding Importance of Education

| District | More Importance of Education | | | Total |
|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Both | |
| Azamgarh | 12 (60.00) | --- | 8 (40.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 12 (60.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | 10 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | 6 (30.00) | 8 (40.00) | 6 (30.00) | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 9 (45.00) | 3 (15.00) | 8 (40.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 15 (75.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 7 (35.00) | --- | 13 (65.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | 14 (70.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 8 (40.00) | 3 (15.00) | 9 (45.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 15 (75.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | 2 (25.00) | 1 (12.50) | 5 (37.50) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | --- | 3 (75.00) | 4 |
| Banda | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 4 (66.67) | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (66.67) | --- | 1 (33.33) | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 |

| District | More Importance of Education | | | Total |
|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------|
| | (40.00) | (20.00) | (40.00) | |
| Ghaziabad | 4 (57.14) | 2 (28.57) | 1 (14.29) | 7 |
| Meerut | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Agra | 4 (33.33) | 3 (25.00) | 5 (41.67) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | 2 (33.33) | 4 (66.67) | 6 |
| Total | 104 (35.02) | 54 (18.18) | 139 (46.80) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

About half of the women offenders were of the view that co-education may be implemented to some extent. However, only one fourth are in favour of co-education. Views of respondents regarding co-education is being given Table No. 5.12 below:

Table 5.12
Views of Respondents regarding Co-education

| District | Favor of Co-education | | | N |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----|
| | Yes | No | To Some Extant | |
| Azamgarh | 2 (10.00) | 5 (25.00) | 13 (65.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 9 (45.00) | 11 (55.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 6 (30.00) | 10 (50.00) | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | 8 (40.00) | 7 (35.00) | 5 (25.00) | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 2 (10.00) | 3 (15.00) | 15 (75.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 11 (55.00) | 4 (20.00) | 5 (25.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 10 (50.00) | 2 (10.00) | 8 (40.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 3 (15.00) | 6 (30.00) | 11 (55.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | --- | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 13 (65.00) | 20 |

| District | Favor of Co-education | | | N |
|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----|
| | Yes | No | To Some Extant | |
| Gorakhpur | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | 16 (80.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | 1 (12.50) | 7 (87.50) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | 1 (25.00) | 2 (50.00) | 4 |
| Banda | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 1 (33.33) | 2 (66.67) | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 1 (20.00) | 1 (20.00) | 3 (60.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 4 (57.14) | 2 (28.57) | 1 (14.29) | 7 |
| Meerut | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Agra | 5 (41.67) | 3 (25.00) | 4 (33.33) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Total | 81 (27.27) | 74 (24.92) | 142 (47.81) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Again, about half of the women prisoners were of the view that higher education to girls may be to some extent 103 (42.42 percent). However, only 64 (21.55 percent) are in favour of higher education. Views of respondents regarding higher education is being given in Table No. 5.13.

Table 5.13
Views of Respondents Regarding Higher Education to Girls

| District | Higher Education to Girls | | | N |
|----------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------|----|
| | Yes | No | To limited extant | |
| Azamgarh | 3 (15.00) | 8 (40.00) | 9 (45.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 2 (10.00) | 16 (80.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | 4 (20.00) | 16 (80.00) | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 5 (25.00) | 12 (60.00) | 3 (15.00) | 20 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Ghazipur | 4 (20.00) | 2 (10.00) | 14 (70.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 10 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 13 (65.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | 12 (60.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 2 (10.00) | 5 (25.00) | 13 (65.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 1 (5.00) | 8 (40.00) | 11 (55.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 2 (10.00) | 10 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) | 16 (80.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | 1 (12.50) | 1 (12.50) | 6 (75.00) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | 1 (25.00) | 2 (50.00) | 4 |
| Banda | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 2 (66.67) | 1 (33.33) | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 1 (20.00) | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 3 (42.86) | 1 (14.29) | 3 (42.86) | 7 |
| Meerut | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | 6 |
| Agra | 6 (50.00) | 2 (16.67) | 4 (33.33) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Total | 64 (21.55) | 107 (36.03) | 126 (42.42) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Family Structure and Accommodation:

The structure of the family in terms of its size, and living conditions play an important role in determining the behaviour of a person. Family accommodation affects the conditions of lodging, dwelling, amenities enjoyed, as also the sanitary conditions, which is

turn, affects socialization, supervision and control of the members within the family. The situation in the family becomes more aggravated when the bigger sized families are housed in small, inadequate accommodation. The problem of adjustment is very much associated with the structure of family and its size. It is revealed from the study that 69.70 percent women offenders were belonging to nuclear family where family control prevails. About one fourth respondent reported that they belong to joint families. This was reported highest in Mahoba (66.67 percent) followed by Meerut (33.33 percent), Agra (33.33 percent), Sultanpur (40 percent) and Faizabad (30 percent).

Table 5.14 : Type of Family

| District | Joint | Nuclear | Mixed | N |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----|
| Azamgarh | 6 (30.00) | 14 (70.00) | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 4 (20.00) | 14 (70.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | 6 (30.00) | 12 (60.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | 5 (25.00) | 15 (75.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 8 (40.00) | 12 (60.00) | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 9 (45.00) | 11 (55.00) | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 6 (30.00) | 14 (70.00) | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 4 (20.00) | 16 (80.00) | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 3 (15.00) | 17 (85.00) | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 5 (25.00) | 15 (75.00) | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 (15.00) | 17 (85.00) | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |

| District | Joint | Nuclear | Mixed | N |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| | (25.00) | (62.50) | (12.50) | |
| Rai Bareli | 1 (25.00) | 3 (75.00) | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 1 (16.67) | 4 (66.67) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (66.67) | 1 (33.33) | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 1 (20.00) | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 2 (28.57) | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.29) | 7 |
| Meerut | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Agra | 4 (33.33) | 6 (50.00) | 2 (16.67) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 2 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Total | 78 (26.26) | 207 (69.70) | 12 (4.04) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Majority of the women offenders belong to large family size. The majority of the respondents were drawn from poor housing condition since large size of family cannot ensure proper housing conditions. Details are being given in Table No. 5.15.

Out of total family member, 51.47 percent were males while 48.53 percent were females. Again, more than half of the population has been reported to be unmarried (52.72 percent) while percentage of married population has been reported to be small (36.29) percent). Thus, it shows that the total family size is 7 members. Details of sex and marital status of household population are being given in Table No. 5.16.

Table 5.15
Total Family Member

| District | 1-3 | 4-6 | 7-9 | 10 to Above | N |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-----|
| Azamgarh | 4 (20.00) | 8 (40.00) | 6 (30.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | 12 (60.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 1 (5.00) | 9 (45.00) | 9 (45.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | 3 (15.00) | 7 (35.00) | 9 (45.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | 8 (40.00) | 4 (20.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 1 (5.00) | 10 (50.00) | 7 (35.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | 3 (15.00) | 12 (60.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 5 (25.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 3 (15.00) | 13 (65.00) | 4 (10.00) | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 2 (10.00) | 7 (35.00) | 10 (50.00) | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 (15.00) | 4 (20.00) | 10 (50.00) | 3 (15.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | 1 (12.50) | 6 (75.00) | 1 (12.50) | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | 3 (75.00) | 1 (25.00) | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 2 (66.67) | 1 (33.33) | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 3 (60.00) | 2 (40.00) | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 2 (28.57) | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.29) | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 2 (16.67) | 8 (66.67) | 2 (16.67) | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 6 |
| Total | 40 (13.47) | 142 (47.81) | 97 (32.66) | 18 (6.06) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Table 5.16
Sex of Marital Status of Household Population

| District | Male | Female | N | Unmarried | Married | Separate | Widow | N |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------|
| Azamgarh | 67 (47.86) | 73 (52.14) | 140 | 77 (55.00) | 50 (35.71) | 3 (2.14) | 10 (7.14) | 140 |
| Jaunpur | 78 (52.70) | 70 (47.30) | 148 | 79 (53.38) | 52 (35.13) | 5 (3.38) | 12 (8.11) | 148 |
| Ballia | 78 (57.78) | 57 (42.22) | 135 | 76 (56.30) | 48 (35.56) | 2 (1.48) | 9 (6.66) | 135 |
| Varanasi | 72 (49.66) | 73 (50.34) | 145 | 78 (53.79) | 51 (33.10) | 3 (2.07) | 13 (8.97) | 145 |
| Ghazipur | 75 (50.00) | 75 (50.00) | 150 | 80 (5.33) | 55 (36.67) | --- | 15 (10.00) | 150 |
| Sultanpur | 71 (50.35) | 70 (49.65) | 141 | 78 (55.32) | 49 (34.75) | 4 (2.84) | 10 (7.09) | 141 |
| Barabanki | 73 (51.41) | 69 (48.59) | 142 | 71 (50.00) | 56 (39.44) | 6 (4.23) | 9 (6.33) | 142 |
| Faizabad | 70 (51.85) | 65 (48.14) | 135 | 71 (52.59) | 50 (37.04) | 3 (2.22) | 11 (8.15) | 135 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 73 (51.77) | 68 (48.23) | 141 | 72 (51.06) | 52 (36.88) | 4 (2.84) | 13 (9.22) | 141 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 78 (52.35) | 71 (47.65) | 149 | 79 (53.02) | 51 (3.36) | 5 (3.36) | 14 (5.40) | 149 |
| Naini Central Jail | 74 (49.31) | 72 (49.32) | 146 | 73 (50.00) | 55 (37.67) | 3 (2.05) | 15 (10.27) | 146 |
| Gorakhpur | 75 (49.67) | 76 (50.33) | 151 | 79 (52.32) | 57 (37.75) | 6 (3.97) | 9 (5.96) | 151 |
| Sitapur | 25 (52.08) | 23 (47.92) | 48 | 20 (41.67) | 21 (43.75) | 3 (6.25) | 4 (8.33) | 48 |
| Rai Bareli | 14 (53.85) | 12 (46.15) | 26 | 16 (61.54) | 8 (30.77) | 1 (3.85) | 1 (3.84) | 26 |
| Banda | 21 (58.33) | 15 (41.67) | 36 | 16 (44.44) | 14 (38.89) | 4 (11.11) | 2 (5.56) | 36 |
| Mahoba | 10 (50.00) | 10 (50.00) | 20 | 10 (50.00) | 8 (40.00) | --- | 2 (10.00) | 20 |
| Buland shahar | 15 (46.88) | 17 (53.13) | 32 | 14 (43.75) | 11 (34.38) | 4 (12.50) | 3 (9.38) | 32 |
| Ghaziabad | 24 (54.54) | 20 (45.46) | 44 | 25 (56.82) | 14 (31.82) | 2 (4.55) | 3 (6.82) | 44 |
| Meerut | 17 (47.22) | 19 (52.78) | 36 | 18 (50.00) | 12 (33.33) | 3 (8.33) | 3 (8.33) | 36 |
| Agra | 37 (52.86) | 33 (47.14) | 70 | 40 (57.14) | 26 (37.14) | 3 (4.29) | 1 (1.43) | 70 |
| Muzaffar Nagar | 21 (52.50) | 19 (47.50) | 40 | 22 (55.00) | 13 (32.50) | 4 (10.00) | 1 (2.50) | 40 |
| Total | 1068 (51.47) | 1007 (48.53) | 2075 | 1094 (52.72) | 753 (36.29) | 68 (3.28) | 160 (7.71) | 2075 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

During the course of the study, it was found that majority of the working population are housewives and labourers. Their income level is low. Only a small proportion of the respondents belong to lower higher class of economy. Details about the activity status of family members are being given in Table No. 5.17:

Table 5.17
Activity status of Family Members

| District | Small Children | School going Children | Working | Employed | House Wife | Age/ Disabled | Total |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| Azamgarh | 26 | 40 | 30 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 140 |
| Jaunpur | 30 | 35 | 35 | 12 | 27 | 9 | 148 |
| Ballia | 21 | 36 | 22 | 17 | 28 | 10 | 135 |
| Varanasi | 20 | 28 | 50 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 145 |
| Ghazipur | 29 | 27 | 38 | 12 | 29 | 15 | 150 |
| Sultanpur | 27 | 28 | 43 | 5 | 30 | 8 | 141 |
| Barabanki | 22 | 25 | 50 | 9 | 26 | 10 | 142 |
| Faizabad | 20 | 27 | 36 | 12 | 29 | 11 | 135 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 30 | 21 | 49 | 10 | 25 | 5 | 140 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 15 | 38 | 63 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 149 |
| Naini Central Jail | 28 | 30 | 44 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 146 |
| Gorakhpur | 31 | 22 | 55 | 3 | 27 | 12 | 151 |
| Sitapur | 9 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 3 | --- | 48 |
| Rai Bareli | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | --- | --- | 26 |
| Banda | 5 | 9 | 20 | 2 | --- | --- | 36 |
| Mahoba | 4 | 6 | 9 | 1 | --- | --- | 20 |
| Bulandshahar | 6 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 2 | --- | 32 |
| Ghaziabad | 10 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 3 | --- | 44 |
| Meerut | 8 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 3 | --- | 36 |
| Agra | 15 | 25 | 20 | 8 | 2 | --- | 70 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 10 | 12 | 8 | 7 | 3 | --- | 40 |
| Total | 373s | 461 | 622 | 166 | 329 | 121 | 2075 |

Though, the majority of the respondents reported that they are living in their own house but houses not electrified and no toilet facility is available to them. They are dependent on indigenous hand pumps for drinking water. Housing conditions are given in Table No. 5.18:

**Table 5.18
Housing Condition**

| District | Ownership of House | | Electric of House | | Toilet | | Source of Drinking Water | | | | | N |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | India Mark a ll | Tap | India Mark a | Well | Othe r | |
| Azamgarh | 20 | --- | 5 | 15 | 4 | 16 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 3 | --- | --- |
| Jaunpur | 20 | --- | 12 | 8 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Ballia | 20 | --- | 8 | 12 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Varanasi | 15 | 5 | 17 | 3 | 12 | 8 | 2 | --- | 15 | 3 | --- | --- |
| Ghazipur | 17 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 18 | 3 | --- | 15 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Sultanpur | 18 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 11 | 2 | --- | --- |
| Barabanki | 19 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 | --- |
| Faizabad | 16 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 | --- |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 18 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 3 | 17 | 7 | --- | 10 | 1 | 2 | --- |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 17 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | --- |
| Naini Central Jail | 16 | 4 | 3 | 17 | | 20 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 3 | --- |
| Gorakhpur | 18 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 19 | 2 | --- | 12 | 2 | 4 | --- |
| Sitapur | 8 | --- | 2 | 6 | --- | 8 | 2 | --- | 1 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 4 | --- | 1 | 3 | --- | 4 | 1 | --- | 2 | --- | 1 | 4 |
| Banda | 6 | --- | 3 | 3 | --- | 6 | 2 | --- | 1 | 3 | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 3 | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshah ar | 5 | --- | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 4 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | --- | --- | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Meerut | 5 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | --- | --- | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Agra | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 3 | --- | 2 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Muzaffarna gar | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | --- | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 257 | 40 | 113 | 184 | 64 | 233 | 65 | 23 | 140 | 42 | 27 | 297 |

They are mainly living in Kachcha houses. The land holding size also reveals that most of the women offenders are belonging to small and marginal land size. Moreover, a high proportion of the respondents also revealed that they are landless. Economic status of family is given in Table No. 5.19:

**Table 5.19
Economic Status of Family**

| District | Type of House | | | Size of land Holding | | | | Income Level | | | | N |
|---------------------|---------------|------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Pakka | Kachcha | Semi Pacca | Land Less | Small | Marginal | Large | Low | Middle | Upper Middle | Lower Higher | |
| Azamgarh | 4 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 12 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 2 | | 14 | 5 | 1 | | 20 |
| Ballia | 6 | 12 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Varanasi | 13 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 8 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 20 |
| Barabanki | 6 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Faizabad | 5 | 14 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 6 | 12 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 2 | - | 13 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 8 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 6 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 2 | - | 15 | 3 | 2 | - | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 12 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 12 | 2 | - | 10 | 9 | 1 | - | 20 |
| Sitapur | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | | | 4 |
| Banda | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 6 |
| Mahoba | | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | | 3 |
| Buland Shahar | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 7 |
| Meerut | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | 2 | | | 6 |
| Agra | 5 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 3 | | | 7 | 2 | 3 | | 12 |
| Muzaffar Nagar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | 6 |
| Total | 112 | 141 | 44 | 127 | 108 | 44 | 18 | 156 | 83 | 39 | 19 | 297 |

Relationship Patterns:

As expenses accommodated through interaction during the formative periods in familial setting play a dominating role in shaping the pattern of one's behaviour. Therefore, it thought important to delve into the relationships of the child with the family. The family behaviour towards women offenders was reported general (36.65 percent) in most

of the areas however; about 2.98 percent respondents reported that their relations were tense and stressed. Details are given in Table No. 5.20.

Table 5.20
Family Behavior toward Respondents

| Persons | Cooperative | General | Neutral | Tense/ Stress | N |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Husband | 32 (10.77) | 75 (25.25) | 180 (60.61) | 10 (3.37) | 297 |
| Mother-in-law | 30 (10.10) | 80 (26.94) | 175 (58.92) | 12 (4.04) | 297 |
| Father-in-law | 22 (7.41) | 65 (21.89) | 200 (67.34) | 10 (3.37) | 297 |
| Father | 27 (9.09) | 220 (74.07) | 50 (16.84) | --- | 297 |
| Sister-in-law | 32 (10.77) | 70 (23.57) | 165 (55.56) | 30 (10.10) | 297 |
| Children | 75 (25.25) | 200 (67.34) | 22 (7.41) | --- | 297 |
| Others | --- | 52 (17.51) | 245 (82.49) | --- | 297 |
| Total | 218 (10.49) | 762 (36.65) | 1037 (49.88) | 62 (2.98) | 2079 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

It was reported highest in case of sister in law (10.10 percent) mother in law (4.07 percent) and husband (3.37 percent). Similarly, respondents behaviour with their family members was reported to be normal in most of the cases (40.10 percent) while 3.75 percent respondents accepted that their behaviour is tense and stressed. It was recorded highest in case of sister law (13.47 percent) and mother in laws (7.07 percent). About two fifth respondents accepted that their relations with other relatives are not good. Details are in Table No. 5.21.

Table 5.21
Your behavior with your Family Member

| Persons | Cooperative | General | Neutral | Tense/ Stress | N |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Husband | 80 (26.94) | 125 (42.09) | 75 (25.27) | 17 (5.72) | 297 |
| Mother-in-law | 38 (12.79) | 150 (50.51) | 88 (29.63) | 21 (7.07) | 297 |
| Father-in-law | 7 (2.36) | 200 (67.34) | 90 (30.30) | --- | 297 |
| Father | 5 (1.68) | 210 (70.71) | 82 (27.61) | --- | 297 |
| Sister-in-law | 10 (3.37) | 150 (50.51) | 97 (32.66) | 40 (13.47) | 297 |
| Children | 180 (60.61) | 75 (22.27) | 42 (14.14) | --- | 297 |
| Others | 7 (2.36) | 40 (13.47) | 250 (84.18) | --- | 297 |
| Total | 327 (15.73) | 950 (45.10) | 724 (34.82) | 78 (3.75) | 2079 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Women's participation in decision-making process was enquired. Overall, the majority of the women offenders were of the view that their view in family matters is not taken seriously or encouraged. Only 2.22 percent women accepted that their decision in family matters is being encouraged. Thus, women offenders are neglected in most of the decision being taken in families. Details are in Table No. 5.22 below:

Table 5.22
Participation in Decision Making

| Head | Encouraging | General | Neutral | Exciting | N |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Family budget | 7 (2.36) | 50 (16.84) | 40 (13.47) | 200 (67.34) | 297 |
| Parched assets | 12 (4.04) | 140 (47.14) | 45 (15.15) | 100 (33.67) | 297 |
| Rationing | 7 (2.36) | 10 (3.37) | 200 (67.34) | 80 (26.94) | 297 |
| Social Relatives | 5 (1.68) | 72 (24.24) | 175 (58.92) | 45 (15.15) | 297 |
| Education of Children | 2 (4.04) | 40 (13.47) | 80 (26.94) | 175 (58.92) | 297 |
| Total | 33 (2.22) | 312 (21.01) | 540 (36.36) | 600 (40.41) | 1485 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Women Criminalities:

The nature of criminal by women implied that the majority of women prisoners were imprisoned due to dowry deaths (42.42 percent) and murder (23.57 percent). The proportion of women offenders who were imprisoned due to dowry death was reported highest in Jaunpur (80.0 percent) followed by Sultanpur (75.0 percent), Azamgarh (70 percent) and Mahoba (66.67 percent). Women criminality is more confined to murders and dowry cases. Details are being given in Table No. 5.23.

In case of murder, highest number of women offenders were found belonging to general castes and Scheduled Castes. However, majority of women offenders imprisoned for dowry cases were belonging to scheduled castes. Details are in Table No. 5.24.

Table 5.24
Caste wise Criminality among Women

| Crime | General | O.B.C. | S.C. | S.T. | Muslim | N |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------|
| Murder | 15 (21.43) | 20 (28.57) | 24 (34.29) | 2 (2.86) | 9 (12.86) | 70 |
| Attempt to murder | 3 (42.86) | 2 (28.57) | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | 7 |
| Murder without intention | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kidnapping | 3 (8.33) | 9 (25.00) | 12 (33.33) | --- | 12 (33.33) | 36 |
| Dacoity | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Attempt to dacoity | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Loot | 1 (12.50) | 1 (12.50) | 4 (50.00) | --- | 2 (35.00) | 8 |
| Theft | 1 (25.00) | 1 (25.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Communal Violence | 3 (21.43) | 3 (21.43) | 5 (35.71) | --- | 3 (21.43) | 14 |
| Cheating | 1 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | 1 (50.00) | 2 |
| Dowry death | 25 (19.84) | 28 (22.22) | 62 (49.21) | --- | 11 (8.73) | 126 |
| Torture | --- | 1 (33.33) | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | 3 |
| Drug (N.T.P.C.) | 2 (9.52) | 8 (38.10) | 3 (14.29) | --- | 8 (38.10) | 21 |
| Others | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Total | 55 (18.52) | 75 (25.25) | 118 (39.73) | 3 (1.01) | 46 (15.49) | 297 |

(Figures given in brackets indicate percentage)

The above analysis of the causative factors in female criminality by and large sheds light on the nature of compulsions and strains that confront Indian women in the contemporary era. Crime is a chain of reaction to problems than apparently cannot be solved in any other way since it is a response, which a human being makes to inner emotional distress. Looking at the incidence of crime in the perspective of the

states of women in a society like India, cultural patterns, socio-economic conditions, disjunction between means and personal desires are all very significant and these act as inhibiting or encouraging factors in forcing women to take to different means for satisfying their desires.

CHAPTER- VI

Facilities and Programmes for Development of Children of Women Prisoners

The present chapter involves the basic assumption that every inmate in prison will be influenced by the social and physical surroundings of the jail and that influence will be mediated through her expressed opinions, attitudes and perceptions. Importantly, contemporary society seems to have variety of modes in regard to the control of crime. Imprisonment is one of the most commonly used modes of handling the guilty. The emphasis in recent years or reform is aimed at treatment and rehabilitation of offenders, with a view to modify the behaviour of the offenders. Imprisonment also provide protection from and to offenders as prisons isolate offenders from the general society so that they cannot commit crime for a specified period and other would not commit crime on them out of vengeance.

Since there are few women prisons, women who get sentenced or jailed are often found to be housed within the same institutions, and there are no separate maximum and minimum-security prisons for women. Women are visually put together into one cell in the jails and are unable to participate in rehabilitative programmes to which men have full access. The women prisoners are adequately separate from males and very often they are guarded by male guards and thus

are the objects of sexual abuse. Although the physical surroundings of most of the institutions for female prisoners seems to be palatable, women inmates are usually put together into the cell and do not have access to the many types of rehabilitative programmes which are offered to men. Of work programmes do exist, they mainly aim at preparing or keeping the offenders in her traditional female role, female offenders are usually offered programmes in sewing and other household skills and they are not motivated to study in spite of the fact that they are intelligent.

Imprisonment imposes certain painful experiences on the convicted prisoners, which are often presumed to have to stress. Every man and women who enters prison undergoes prisonization to some extent although there may be variation in prisonization among the incoming inmates. Prisonalization is a process of interlization of prison sub culture, which refers to the mores, customs, and general culture of the prison. The culture of prison pre supposes that there exists criminally diethetic values, attitudes and habits which govern the roles and influence the pattern, obviously the relationship dynamics and the life style of inmates is determined by these realities. A prisoner, therefore, has to assimilate the culture of prison.

Length of Stay of Women Prisoners:

Length of stay of mother prisoners in jail has got a great significance for the children living with them. Longer the stay of the children in jails entails greater possibilities of the children being affected by the jail environment. Length of stay of prisoners also depends upon their status in the prisons and on the type of crime they have committed. Majority of the women inmates were under trials. It was found that as good as 61.62 percent women prisoners were living in jail for six months only. It was reported highest in Mahoba (100.0 percent) followed by Gorakhpur (95.0 percent), Agra (83.33 percent) and Bulandshahar (80.0 percent). The substantial numbers of women prisoners were living in jail for less than one year (19.19 percent). Thus, a small proportion of women prisoners were reported to be living in jail for a long time. Length of stay of women prisoners is shown in following Table No. 6.1.

Table 6.1
Length of Stay of Women Prisoners

| District | With in 6 Month | 7 month to 1 years | 1 to 2 years | 2 to 3 years | 3 to 4 years | 4 to 5 years | 5 years to above | N |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----|
| Azamgarh | 9 (45.00) | 6 (30.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | 1 (5.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | 16 (80.00) | 4 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | 12 (60.00) | 6 (30.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | 9 (45.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 6 (30.00) | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | 15 (75.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | 13 (65.00) | 1 (5.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | 1 (5.00) | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | 13 (65.00) | 5 (25.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | 8 (40.00) | 7 (35.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 12 (60.00) | 4 (20.00) | 3 (15.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 5 (25.00) | 3 (15.00) | 2 (10.00) | 2 (10.00) | 1 (5.00) | 1 (5.00) | 6 (30.00) | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | 15 (75.00) | 4 (20.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | 19 (95.00) | 1 (5.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | 4 (50.00) | 1 (12.50) | 1 (12.50) | 2 (25.00) | --- | --- | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 3 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | 4 (80.00) | --- | --- | 1 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 5 (71.43) | --- | 1 (14.29) | 1 (14.29) | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Agra | 10 (83.33) | --- | 1 (8.33) | 1 (8.33) | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 4 (66.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total | 183 (61.62) | 57 (19.19) | 27 (9.09) | 19 (6.40) | 1 (0.34) | 3 (1.01) | 7 (2.36) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Mother prisoners whose stay was more than one-year were mainly convicts. Almost all the women inmates were living in the same jail without any transfer. However, all the women prisoners in Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow were transfer cases. Details are given in Table No. 6.2.

Table 6.2
Whether Transferred from other Jails

| District | Transferred other Jail | | N |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Ghazipur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Sultanpur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Barabanki | 1 (5.00) | 19 (95.00) | 20 |
| Faizabad | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 20 (100.00) | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | 20 (100.00) | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | 8 (100.00) | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | 4 (100.00) | 4 |
| Banda | --- | 6 (100.00) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 3 (100.00) | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 5 (100.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | --- | 7 (100.00) | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | 6 (100.00) | 6 |
| Agra | --- | 12 (100.00) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | 6 (100.00) | 6 |
| Total | 21 (7.07) | 276 (92.93) | 297 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Deprivations:

Criminal process beginning with arrest, passing through conviction and incarceration and evading in release and readjustment with society may involve a number of pains, losses and consequent deprivations. One of the methods generally used to prevent the offenders from repeating the crime in incapacitation by imprisonment in a prison. The prison tends to deprive the offenders of liberty for years. These are usually regarded as deterrent measures. There has been attempt to find out the way the prisoners feel the prison experience. Much depends on how inmates view the various experiences which they have undergone, or are currently undergoing once a prisoner has been put in a prison, it leads initially to physical isolation which may result in other kinds of deprivations, their keenness to face the reality of imprisonment and consequent deprivations may lead to evolution of habit patterns that attenuate the anxiety caused by pains and losses. Deprivation refers strictly to dispossession or loss of privileges, opportunities, material goods and the like. Inmates were asked to express their problems regarding physical conditions of the prison in which they were imprisoned. According to inmates view it was pointed out that the problems related to physical conditions of the prison, such as lack of space and overcrowding was not considered as critical by most

of the prisoners. However, physical deprivations were caused due to improper, inefficient supply of essential facilities like water, electricity, sanitation etc. The individual may get conditioned to a particular level of physical amenities due to environmental reasons. Availability of these physical amenities at a particular level may not provide equal satisfaction to all the members of a given society; consequently, the feeling of deprivation of satisfaction may be more affected by the background or expectations of an individual, rather than the availability of those amenities.

It is surprising to note that the surveyed jails are over crowded and no separate women ward found in any jail. Even adequate clothing's is not available. Though light facility is available to inmates but fan facility is not available to them. Details of living condition is given in Table No. 6.3.

Table 6.3
Living conditions in the jail

| District | Separate women ward | | Over crowded | | Adequate Clothing facility | | Light facility | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----|--------------|-----|----------------------------|----|----------------|-----|-------|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 8 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Banda | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 3 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Agra | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | |

To examine the nature of social deprivation of imprisonment, the data were collected regarding the opinions of the inmates of social atmosphere of the prison, they experienced after their incarceration. The major pain of imprisonment is the separation from children and the inevitable disruption of personal contacts with family members, apart from deprivation of liberty and deprivation of security. The foremost thought, which constantly haunts the minds of these prisoners, is about their future. They are extremely worried about where

to go after their release from prison. They do not think that the family members will welcome them on their return. Due to social stigma and different attitude of family members, they find it difficult to go back to their homes and, therefore, remain perturbed about their future. The next felt problem by the inmates was that of maintenance and care of children. They were anxious about the treatment of their children by the in laws and other family members in their absence.

Children in Jails:

The women prisoners were asked about the deliveries in jail. Though majority of the respondents reported that they did not deliver any child in jail during their imprisonment however, 3.03 percent inmates delivered the babies in jail. It may be noted here that pregnant women receive special treatment in jail particularly in central jails and qualified medical staff in government hospitals undertakes their deliveries. It was reported that the poor women from slums of Delhi committed minor crimes and were jailed during the peak days of their pregnancies. These women got special treatment in jails and receive safe delivery of their pregnancies in government hospital. This has created serious concern for jail officials since it is basically misutilization of the facilities. Details are in Table No. 6.4.

Table 6.4
Whether Any Child was Born in Jail

| District | Yes | No | N | If Yes | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|
| | | | | Sex | | | Age | | | | | | |
| | | | | Male | Female | N | 1 Year | 2 Year | 3 Year | 4 Year | 5 Year | N | |
| Azamgarh | 1 (5.00) | 19 (95.00) | 20 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Jaunpur | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Varanasi | 2 (10.00) | 18 (90.00) | 20 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Gazipur | - | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sultanpur | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barabanki | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Faizabad | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 1 (5.00) | 19 (95.00) | 20 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Naini Central Jail | | 20 (100.00) | 20 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gorakhpur | 1 (5.00) | 19 (95.00) | 20 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Sitapur | 2 (25.00) | 6 (75.00) | 8 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Rai Bareli | | 4 (100.00) | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banda | | 6 (100.00) | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mahoba | | 3 (100.00) | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buland Shahar | | 5 (100.00) | 5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghaziabad | 1 (14.29) | 6 (85.71) | 7 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Meerut | | 6 (100.00) | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Agra | 1 (8.33) | 11 (91.67) | 12 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Muzaffer nagar | | 6 (100.00) | 6 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 (3.03) | 288 (96.97) | 297 | | | | | | | | | | |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Out of the surveyed women only 3 percent women were pregnant while 20.19 percent women were found to be lactating. Thus, most of the women inmates were general women. Detail of present women prisoners is shown in Table No. 6.5. During the course of the study remaining samples were drawn from the field.

Again, only 135 women (45.45 percent) accepted that their minor children are living with them. It is to be noted that most of the child population was reported to be in Adarsh Karagar, Lucknow (17.78 percent) followed by Lucknow district jail (10.37 percent) and Naini Jail (10.37 percent). Thus in Jaunpur and Ballia no child was reported living with their mothers in jail. Details are given in Table 6.6.

Table 6.5
Number of Women Presence in the jail

| District | Pregnant Women | Lactating Women | General women | N |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|
| Azamgarh | 1 (14.29) | 1 (14.29) | 5 (71.43) | 7 |
| Jaunpur | --- | --- | 5 (100.00) | 5 |
| Ballia | --- | --- | 8 (100.00) | 8 |
| Varanasi | 2 (8.33) | 2 (8.33) | 20 (83.33) | 24 |
| Ghazipur | 1 (12.50) | --- | 7 (87.50) | 8 |
| Sultanpur | 1 (3.85) | 2 (7.69) | 23 (88.46) | 26 |
| Barabanki | 1 (4.76) | 1 (4.76) | 19 (90.48) | 21 |
| Faizabad | 1 (4.17) | 5 (20.83) | 18 (75.00) | 24 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 1 (2.27) | 14 (31.82) | 29 (65.91) | 44 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 1 (0.81) | 24 (19.35) | 99 (79.84) | 124 |
| Naini Central Jail | 1 (2.50) | 14 (35.00) | 25 (62.50) | 40 |
| Gorakhpur | 1 (3.45) | 5 (17.24) | 23 (79.31) | 29 |
| Sitapur | 1 (2.56) | 8 (20.51) | 30 (76.92) | 39 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | 4 (20.00) | 16 (80.00) | 20 |
| Banda | 1 (3.85) | 6 (23.08) | 19 (73.08) | 26 |
| Mahoba | --- | 3 (50.00) | 3 (50.00) | 6 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 5 (15.63) | 27 (84.37) | 32 |
| Ghaziabad | 1 (2.78) | 7 (19.44) | 28 (77.78) | 36 |
| Meerut | --- | 6 (16.67) | 30 (83.33) | 36 |
| Agra | 3 (7.50) | 12 (30.00) | 25 (62.50) | 40 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1 (4.17) | 6 (25.00) | 17 (70.83) | 24 |
| Total | 18 (2.91) | 125 (20.19) | 476 (76.90) | 619 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Table 6.6
How many Children living in the jail

| District | Number |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Azamgarh | 2 (1.48) |
| Jaunpur | --- |
| Ballia | --- |
| Varanasi | 3 (2.22) |
| Ghazipur | |
| Sultanpur | 2 (1.48) |
| Barabanki | 1 (0.74) |
| Faizabad | 7 (5.19) |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 14 (10.37) |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 24 (17.78) |
| Naini Central Jail | 14 (10.37) |
| Gorakhpur | 5 (3.70) |
| Sitapur | 12 (8.89) |
| Rai Bareli | 4 (2.96) |
| Banda | 6 (4.44) |
| Mahoba | 4 (2.96) |
| Bulandshahar | 5 (3.70) |
| Ghaziabad | 7 (5.19) |
| Meerut | 7 (5.19) |
| Agra | 12 (8.89) |
| Muzaffarnagar | 6 (4.44) |
| Total | 135 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Out of total children in jails, 38.52 percent children were belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes while 26.67 percent were from backward castes. Details are shown in Table No. 6.7.

Table 6.7
Cast of Children Living in Jail with Their Mothers

| District | General | O.B.C. | S.C. | S.T. | Muslim | N |
|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-----|
| Azamgarh | --- | --- | 2 (100.00) | --- | --- | 2 |
| Jaunpur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ballia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Varanasi | 1 (33.33) | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Ghazipur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sultanpur | --- | --- | 2 (100.00) | --- | --- | 2 |
| Barabanki | --- | --- | 1 (100.00) | --- | --- | 1 |
| Faizabad | 2 (28.57) | 1 (14.28) | 2 (28.57) | --- | 2 (28.57) | 7 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 3 (21.43) | 4 (28.57) | 5 (35.71) | --- | 2 (14.28) | 14 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 6 (25.00) | 4 (16.67) | 10 (41.67) | 2 (8.33) | 2 (8.33) | 24 |
| Naini Central Jail | 3 (21.43) | 5 (35.71) | 6 (42.86) | --- | --- | 14 |
| Gorakhpur | 2 (40.00) | --- | 3 (60.00) | --- | --- | 5 |
| Sitapur | 3 (25.00) | 3 (25.00) | 4 (33.33) | --- | 2 (16.67) | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 2 (33.33) | --- | 2 (33.33) | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | 2 (40.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | 2 (40.00) | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 1 (14.29) | 3 (42.86) | 1 (14.29) | --- | 2 (28.57) | 7 |
| Meerut | 1 (14.29) | 2 (28.57) | 2 (28.57) | --- | 2 (28.57) | 7 |
| Agra | 2 (16.67) | 4 (33.33) | 4 (33.33) | --- | 2 (16.67) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | 3 (50.00) | --- | 1 (16.67) | 6 |
| Total | 28 (20.74) | 36 (26.67) | 50 (37.04) | 2 (1.48) | 19 (14.07) | 135 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Thus, the majority of the children were belonging to lower castes and communities who are economically poor. Since the majority of the children were belonging to low age group, therefore, their educational levels were reported to be low. About half of the children were found literate (42.96 percent) while 36.30 percent children were found to be illiterate. Details of education of children are given in Table No. 6.8.

About half of the children were belonging to low-income families while 30.63 percent children were from middle low-income families. Details are given in Table No. 6.9.

Table 6.8
Education of Children Living in Jail with Their Mothers

| District | Illiterate | Literate | Primary | Junior High School | High School | Inter-mediate | raduate | N. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| Azamgarh | 2 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Jaunpur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ballia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Varanasi | 1 (33.33) | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 |
| Ghazipur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sultanpur | 1 (50.00) | --- | --- | 1 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Barabanki | 1 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 |
| Faizabad | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.28) | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 6 (42.86) | 5 (35.71) | 1 (7.14) | 2 (14.28) | --- | --- | --- | 14 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | --- | 18 (75.00) | 3 (12.50) | 1 (4.17) | --- | 2 (8.33) | --- | 24 |
| Naini Central Jail | 2 (14.28) | 8 (57.14) | 2 (14.28) | 1 (7.14) | --- | 1 (7.14) | --- | 14 |
| Gorakhpur | 4 (80.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Sitapur | 7 (58.33) | 3 (25.00) | --- | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 4 (66.67) | 1 (16.67) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | 4 (87.50) | 1 (12.50) | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.29) | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 5 (71.43) | --- | --- | 2 (28.57) | --- | --- | --- | 7 |
| Agra | 6 (50.00) | 2 (16.67) | 1 (8.33) | 2 (16.67) | --- | --- | 1 (8.33) | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Total | 58 (42.96) | 49 (36.30) | 13 (9.63) | 11 (8.15) | --- | 3 (2.22) | 1 (0.74) | 135 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Table 6.9
Income level of Children Living in Jail with Their Mothers

| District | Low | Middle low | Upper middle | Lower higher | N |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Azamgarh | 2 (100.00) | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Jaunpur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ballia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Varanasi | 2 (66.67) | --- | --- | 1 (33.33) | 3 |
| Ghazipur | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sultanpur | 1 (50.00) | 1 (50.00) | --- | --- | 2 |
| Barabanki | --- | 1 (100.00) | --- | --- | 1 |
| Faizabad | 4 (57.14) | 1 (14.28) | 2 (28.57) | --- | 7 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | 6 (42.86) | 4 (28.57) | 2 (14.28) | 2 (14.28) | 14 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | 12 (50.00) | 8 (33.33) | 3 (12.50) | 1 (4.17) | 24 |
| Naini Central Jail | 4 (28.57) | 3 (21.43) | 5 (35.71) | 2 (14.28) | 14 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | 1 (20.00) | 5 |
| Sitapur | 7 (58.33) | 4 (33.33) | 1 (8.33) | --- | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Banda | 3 (50.00) | 2 (33.33) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | 2 (50.00) | 2 (50.00) | --- | --- | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | 3 (60.00) | 1 (20.00) | 1 (20.00) | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | 4 (57.14) | 2 (28.57) | 1 (14.29) | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | 4 (57.14) | 3 (42.86) | --- | --- | 7 |
| Agra | 7 (58.33) | 2 (16.67) | 3 (25.00) | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 2 (33.33) | 3 (50.00) | 1 (16.67) | --- | 6 |
| Total | 68 (50.37) | 40 (29.63) | 20 (14.81) | 7 (5.19) | 135 |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

Programmes for Children and Women:

A few programmes for rehabilitation of women prisoners have been implemented in jails of U.P. However, the coverage and effective implementation of such programmes is limited and mainly confined to central jails and special jails. The educational, training, and professional job oriented skills enhancing programmes are being run in jails for women prisoners. However, the trades are traditional such as typing, data entry, sewing, knitting, preparing of furniture etc. All jails have arrangement through support of district government hospitals for medical and health check up, treatment, safe delivery of pregnancies etc. of women prisoners. In some jails, especially in central jails and special jails pregnant and lactating mothers get special diet. No training programme is being run in Azamgarh, and Ballia. In Jaunpur jail, a training centre was running earlier but due to very thin population of woman inmates, the centre is closed down. It is surprising to note that in Ballia district jail books were made available from NGO's for distribution among women prisoners so that literacy and education may be improved but these books were not distributed among inmates. In Varanasi jail the educated inmates initiated to educate illiterate inmates but due to low motivation among inmates the initiative failed. In Ghazipur jail authority arrange stationary and books for educational development of illiterate women inmates with the help of educated inmates. In Barabanki district jail, Jan Shikshan Sansthan provided computer education to women inmates and also provided training in sewing and knitting trade. The jail officials accepted the fact that they are committed to ensure rehabilitation programmes but due to very nature of under trial of women inmates and also limited resources such programmes are not feasible to implement in every district jail.

It has been attempted to ascertain as to how the children of women inmates are treated in prisons so what extent their basic needs in terms of food, clothes, health care, education, recreation etc. are taken care of by the jail authorities, what are the facilities, which are extended to them for their proper growth and redevelopment and above all, what kind of environment which has been provided to them to grow as a healthy and productive citizens of the country. In order to obtain information in this respect, mother inmates of the children were mainly contacted with the assumption that they are the most reliable persons to provide correct information in this regard. Inmate mothers were asked about the status of meeting of requirements of children who were living with them. These requirements were relating to food, health care, education, crèche facility, availability of playground and recreation.

In most of the jails there is no centre of Aganwadi, Balbadi, Nursery school, pre-primary school creche etc. It is because of the fact that the number of children is very low. Most of the children of women prisoners are living with their relatives. In Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia district, no child of women prisoners goes to attend school for education. Though, there is no system or arrangement of schooling but health checkup, immunization, nurturing facilities are available for mother and child both in Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia District. Details are given in Table No. 6.10.

Table 6.10
System of Education for Small Children in Jails

| District | Anganvadi/ Balvadi centre | | Nursery school | | Pre-Primary school | | Crèche | | | | Total |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----|-------------------|----|-----------------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------------|----|-------|
| | | | | | | | In the jail | | Outside the jail | | |
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ghazipur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sultanpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Barabanki | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Faizabad | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| Banda | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| ulandshahar | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Agra | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Muzaffar nagar | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Total | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ | |

The children of Adarsh Karagar (Nari Bandi Niketan) are enjoying facilities of education. About 24 children are presently getting education from a nearby public school. The arrangement is being made by jail authority and expenses are being met by them. Details are in Table No.6.11. below:

Table 6.11
Whether any children going outside of jail for education

| District | Children going outside of jail | | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ballia | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ghazipur | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sultanpur | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Barabanki | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Faizabad | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| Banda | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | ✓ | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Agra | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Total | | | |

(Figures in brackets indicate percentage)

During the course of the study it is revealed that supplementary nutrition is being received by mothers to feed their children. However, they had to share their own food with their children. The children mainly get milk. The pregnant women get milk, and egg in Ballia district. But the children get ½ liter milk per day in each jail. Details are in Table No. 6.12 below:

Table 6.12
Supplement Nutrition Received by Child

| District | Child getting supplementary nutrition | | Nutrition diet | | | Getting fruits, milk, eggs, etc. | | Total |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | Yes | No | Breakfast | Lunch | Dinner | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Banda | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Agra | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | ✓ | --- | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |

The basic facilities, about which an enquiry was made, were of vital importance to the children of women prisoners. General diet for women prisoners particularly women prisoners who had to give breast-feeding to children, needs to be properly supplemented. Some children who cannot consume the adult meal need to be given a special care for providing special type of food for them. Unfortunately, it was noticed that most of the jails did not have provision, except supply of ½ liter milk per day to supply such type of food to the children of women prisoners. Children generally had to share their food with their mothers.

Special health care facilities in form of regular health checkup and

providing preventive measures becomes imperatives particularly when the children are required to live with their mothers prisoners in the same environment where other adult inmates also live. In that situation, their vulnerability to diseases increases. Playgrounds, which are generally available in most of the jails, in some form of other, cannot cater to the needs of small children because they are not specially designed for them to suit their requirements. It was reported that jails have adequate facilities for health check up and immunization of children against major diseases. Details of immunization against major diseases are given in Table No.6.13 below.

Table 6.13
Immunization of Children against Major Diseases

| District | T.T. | | Polio | | Measles | | B.C.G. | | D.T.P. | | Others (speci.) | | Total |
|---------------------|------|-----|-------|-----|---------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|-----------------|-----|-------|
| | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Banda | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| ulandshahar | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Agra | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| uzaffarnaga | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Out of 21 jails surveyed, recreation facilities for children were reported in 8 jails. In 12 jails very limited such facility is available. In 5 jails educational facility for children is available while in 4 jails, vocational training facility is available. Similarly in 4 jails skill development program are being run. Details are in Table No. 6.14.

**Table No. 6.14
Facility for Child Development in Jail**

| District | Recreational facility | | | Educationa I Facility | | Vocational Training | | Skill development program | | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|-------|
| | Yes | No | Very limited | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | |
| Azamgarh | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Jaunpur | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ballia | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Varanasi | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Ghazipur | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sultanpur | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 20 |
| Sitapur | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| Banda | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Mahoba | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Meerut | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 7 |
| Agra | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | |

Women are getting special diet during their pregnancies while health and medical facilities are available to them. However, the

quality and access to such facilities may vary from jail to jail. Details are given in Table No. 6.15.

Table 6.15
Living Condition in the jail

| District | Health/medical facility | | | Rehabilitation program | | | Receive health education | | Special diet during Pregnancy | | | Total |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----|---------|------------------------|----|-----------|--------------------------|----|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------|-------|
| | Yes | No | Limited | Yes | No | Some time | Yes | No | Yes | No | Not appropriate | |
| Azamgarh | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Jaunpur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ballia | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Varanasi | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Ghazipur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sultanpur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Barabanki | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Faizabad | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Lucknow Distt. Jail | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Adarsh Karagar Lko. | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Naini Central Jail | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Gorakhpur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | ✓ | --- | --- | 20 |
| Sitapur | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Rai Bareli | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Banda | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Mahoba | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 4 |
| Bulandshahar | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 5 |
| Ghaziabad | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Meerut | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 7 |
| Agra | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 12 |
| Muzaffarnagar | ✓ | --- | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | --- | ✓ | --- | ✓ | --- | 6 |
| Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Problems faced by Mother Prisoners:

Jails are not the space where children should live with mothers. A jail can never provide a family environment in it, which a child very much deserves. In the jail, a women prisoner faces many problems in respect of her own daily requirements. Her problems are found to increase manifold, in the event of their living with their children

inside the jail. The jails are neither equipped with adequate infrastructure facilities to accommodate the children of women inmates in a befitting manner, nor the staff of the jails is properly trained to handle the problems arising out of living of children in jails. As a result all responsibilities of looking after the children fall on their Mothers. Mother prisoners with their very limited resources naturally find lots of difficulties in meeting the requirements of their children in such a hostile situation as in jails. In order to understand the quantum and nature of problem mother prisoner face in jails in nurturing their children as well as their impression on the jail administration, women prisoners were enquired about. Women reported that proper care of their children is not ensured in most of the cases. Though, in central jails the responses in favour of jail authorities. Most of the women inmates also not complaining to jail administration regarding their problems which they face. Though, most of the jail officials have sympathetic attitude to tackle the problem of children of women prisoners. However, majority of the inmates accepted that physical development of their children will hamper due to their imprisonments. The jail environment is also negative for the development of children of women prisoners. The quality of food, nutrition, education, health medical, education etc. is also found to be average, which is supposed to hamper the natural growth and development of children in jail. The accommodation facility in the jail is also not suitable for women prisoners. Particularly, for those women who have small kids along with themselves.

View Perception of Prison Officials:

In order to ascertain a correct position in respect of the state of living of children of mother prisoners, views of some prison

officials those who were dealing with the women inmates and their children obtained through discussion. Generally, officials were found to be reluctant to express their views in this respect. It was found that no separate staff was engaged to look after the children alone. The staff that was entrusted to look after the women prisoners was looking after the problems of children living with them. The officials revealed it that prison staff in general is highly controlled by authorities of hierarchal order. No much autonomy is given to official for demonstrating their innovative ideas in handling the prisoners. The Table No.6.16 reveals that majority of sampled prisoners identified inadequacy in staff position as the major problem in providing proper care to children. Lack of resources to them is the major hindrance for expansion of welfare-oriented services to women prisoners. Thus, welfare schemes may not be effectively implemented without proper allocation of funds on rehabilitation of women prisoners and development of their children. The local NGO's also need to be involved in these tasks while empowerment approach should be introduced.

CHAPTER-VII

Concluding Observations and Policy Recommendations

Female criminality is not a new phenomenon, however, the study of criminal behaviour has remained a relatively neglected area of research. The survey of literature also reveals that there is paucity of empirical data concerning crimes committed by women. Due to low incidence of female criminality, there is less emphasis on research in this field. However, recently there has been increasing academic interest on female criminality since the industrialization, modernization, globalization, liberalization and marketization of economy and society has led to the growth of female crimes in India. The modernization process has brought certain fundamental changes in our socio-cultural life. Some of these changes have also affected the lives of women. In the liberalized and globalized era of economy, there are more opportunities for women's empowerment however, these opportunities have also led emergence of new social conditions in which emancipation and liberation have become prominent. Indian women are also experiencing considerable stress and strain due to the impact of modernization which are being increasingly compelled to deviate from our traditional norms and report to anti social or criminal behaviour. The present study has been an attempt to understand the criminal behaviour among women. The empirical evidence has shown that both socio-cultural environment and economic factors have a vital role to play in the phenomenon of

female crime. Thus, there is a considerable need for strengthening the loosening grip of the family and marriage over its members. These institutional control direct most of the behaviour of its member by internalizing in them certain values like loyalty, security, protection, love and affection and strict deference to its moral conduct. Again, poverty, illiteracy, lack of education and ignorance combined with a social system dominated by tradition value system affect adversely to women leading to criminal behaviour.

Since a large number of crimes committed by women are due to adjustment problems of interpersonal relations in family, there is need to adopt a flexible sentencing policy for female criminals. Many women are forced to bring their young children to prisons. These children suffered neglect which that to various problems. Such unfortunate children in jail spend the age at which children ought to be educated and socialized. There should be some arrangement for these children. These women can be given the benefit of probation and parole system. Also these may be suitable alternatives to imprisonment to deal with large number of simple offenders. Moreover, prisons should be well equipped with facilities of education earning, rehabilitation programmes etc.

Children grown up in a prison, which is devoid of normal environment familiar to proper growth and development. As an unhealthy environment and deprivation of homely facilities, children are likely to suffer from psychosocial problems which may manifest in some forms of juvenile delinquency in the later part of their life. Even, jail environment adversely affect their normal life and they develop habits of abnormal behaviour and get wrong orientation to life.

Despite the provisions in jail manuals that jail authority will provide food, clothes, and necessary items for the survival of women prisoners and their young children but most of the jails are over crowded and lack most of basic amenities. The medical and health facilities are also not available in jails. The children of women prisoners used to be taken care of by the some medical staff that is meant for adult prisoners. There is hardly any pediatrics available in any jail to provide special medical treatment to a child at the time of need. Mostly, the jail hospitals are not properly equipped for providing treatment to small kids. Even the physical infrastructure of jail is also not suitable for small kids since the jails are meant for adults only.

Though, some form of educational programmes are reported to be prevalent for the children in some jails, but these programmes are fulfilling the requirements of the children of different age groups. This is also true in case of recreational facilities as well as educational facilities. Though, in some jails where creches are available to look after the children of women inmates, women inmates may participate in rehabilitation programmes but most of the jails lack such facilities. The role of jail staff in matter of caring and looking after the children of women inmates is found to be limited. They do not bother unless they receive any complaint from the women inmates regarding the problems of their children. Even the women coming from rural background hesitate to share their problems with jail staff. It may also be noted that no specific staff or official is assigned to a specialized duty of looking after the children of women inmates. Secondly, jail staff is overstressed with assigned job and duties. Even jail staff is not trained in the specialized job of attending to the needs of small children. Thus, the attitudinal change among the staff to

understand the problems of the children is required.

Main Findings of the Study:

- Statistics on female criminality reveals that female criminals constitute a numerically smaller proportion than that of male offenders. But there is upward trend in the number of crimes committed by women. An increasing trend in the female criminality has been found. Majority of the women offenders belong to middle age group and lower class of society.
- Women offenders constituted just 4.0 percent of total convicts in jails. The highest proportion was reported to be in Manipur followed by Mizoram Kerala. The proportion of women under trial's was recorded highest in Mizoram followed by Tamil Nadu, and Kerala. As on June, 1997, 7268 women prisoners were reported in India and more than three fourths women under trials. The highest number of women prisoners was reported in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi, and West Bengal. These states constitute 65 percent of women prisoners of India.
- As on June, 1997, there were 885 young children who were living with their mothers in Jails. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana accounted 750 young children, constituting 84.74 percent of young children living in jails with their mothers.

- Out of 12 selected jails in U.P. 201 women prisoners were reported in 1997 while during the survey of 2003, 358 women prisoners were reported. Thus, on an average 30 women prisoners are living in a jail. During 1997 to 2003, there has been increase of 78.10 percent in the number of women prisoners.
- During 1997, only 34 children were found living with their mothers in jails while 135 children were found living with their mothers in jails during the recent survey under the study. Thus, on an average 6 young children are living in a jail. The number of young children in jails has increased by 3970.6 percent in the corresponding period.
- Most of the jails are overcrowded. The occupancy rate has been reported to be 128.5 percent against installed capacity. It was recorded highest in Madhya Pradesh followed by Uttar Pradesh. Thus, additional capacity is needed to be created to accommodated new arrivals. There are 82 jails in U.P. with 35643 capacity of prisoners. Against this capacity, 54436 prisoners were staying in jails. There has been upward trend in annual increase of Prisoners in the state. However, the ratio of convicted and under trials in 1:7. The state requires additional jails to accommodate increasing number of prisoners.
- Twenty one jails were surveyed in the state of Uttar Pradesh while 297 women Prisoners were interviewed with the help of structured interview schedules.
- Most of the women prisoners were belonging to middle age groups, lower castes of Hindus religion, rural areas and

agricultural based economy.

- Most of the women prisoners are found married housewives with poor educational status. Even the close relatives of women prisoners were found to be illiterate or literate.
- They mostly belong to joint family with the average size of 7 members in the family. Out of total family members 30 percent population was reported to be working while 18.16 percent population comprises of housewives. Most of the families surveyed were found belonging to low economic status and living in poor housing conditions.
- The respondents accepted that they have tense and stressed relations in the family, which affect their conduct and behaviour. Their participation in decision-making process has also been reported to be low.
- The women prisoners were mainly arrested for the committance of crimes such as dowry deaths, murders, kidnapping and drug abuse. The crimes are mainly concentrated in lower castes.
- Most of the women prisoners reported that they are living in jails for less than one year. Only 3 percent women prisoners revealed that they delivered their pregnancies in the jail. Out of total women prisoners 20.19 percent women were lactating mothers while 2.91 percent women were found pregnant.
- There were 135 young children who were found living with their mothers in jails. These young children mainly belong to lower

castes and their mothers having low educational profiles. Most of the children belong to low economic profile.

- The facilities for education, recreation, health, nutrition, rehabilitation etc. were found to be poor and proper development of young children in jails is always doubtful.

Policy Recommendations:

- Before sending 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 case, such facilities are not available in the jail, concrete efforts to avail such facilities should be made by jail authorities.
- The children must be separated from such a state of living, which is harmful for development of children.
- The women prisoners should be accommodated in a separate barrack and in case separate barrack is not existing in the jail, 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 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, sweets, baby food and other nutrition components as recommended by hospital doctors. During the illness of child, suitable food as prescribed by doctors should be made available to them.

- Children of women prisoners may be provided adequate clothes, bed sheets and other necessary materials for maintenance. Women prisoners should also be provided adequate quantity of clothes, bed sheets, bedding, sanitary napkins, soap, detergents, oil etc. for maintenance.
- In case of serious illness of the mother of young child, alternative arrangement for care of child is immediately made by jail authorities.
- Basic facilities like creche, Aganwadi centre, primary education centre, recreation etc. should be ensured in each jail. If not possible, at least proper arrangement for such facilities may be ensured through involvement of local reputed NGO's and government officials.
- Women prisoners should be provided adequate learning materials such as books, exercise books copies, pencils, slates, etc. so that they may be educationally empowered. Moreover, women prisoners should be imparted professional education, training and entrepreneurial skills for their proper rehabilitation. This type of arrangement may be ensured through strengthening encouraging and supporting local NGO's.
- Women prisoners may be exempted imprisonment. Moreover, women prisoners above the age of 65 years should be curtailed imprisonment and released them to live peacefully in the society.
- Women prisoners engaged in work program should be provided their due wages and honorarium so that their motivation for

rehabilitation programmes may be sustained.

- Diversified recreational programmes should be made available to the children of different age groups. Play grounds, materials for indoor games and sports may be ensured by jail authorities. Again, jail authorities should arrange for site seeing in the organized festivals, fairs, and recreational events such as folk dances, songs theatre etc. Jail authorities may also organize programmes of recreation and spiritual theme.
- In order to encourage the work culture among women prisoners. It is necessary that every jail where children are living with their mothers should have a creche with proper staff.
- Prison administration has to be made more sensitive and responsive to the problems of the children of women prisoners. The jails should be provided sufficient resources to ensure that care, nourishment, protection, welfare and development of young children living with their mothers in jails.
- The jail staff should be provided training and orientation for coping up new changes and proper care and welfare of women prisoners along with their young children living with them in jails.
- Some fund should specifically be earmarked for the welfare of the children of women prisoners in the beginning of the year and utilized for the purpose, even if young children are not living in jail and funds are not utilized for that financial year such funds may be deposited as a emergency fund that may be utilized for the welfare of children of women prisoners at the need of hour.

- The Juvenile Justice Act also needs to be amended and young children of women prisoners may be included in the Act so that these neglected children can derive benefits of the Act for their care, protection, development and rehabilitation.

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