

**CONDITION OF WOMEN PRISONERS IN JAILS OF
BARIELLY MANDAL OF WESTERN U.P.: A SOCIOLOGICAL
STUDY**

A

Synopsis

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Introduction:-

In Indian society, women are considered as Goddess, but then also from history to the present society women are facing various ups and downs in their status. The status of women in ancient India was quite high esteemed however it get deteriorated with the passage of time and the mentality of people towards women. The status of women in Vedic period (known as the golden period of our history) was good. The place of women was higher than men and they had respect and honor and equal opportunities to develop socially, intellectually and morally. They were completely free to choose their own path in the life. It is also stated in Mahabharata "*the one who did not had wife, was not allowed to do Yagya*". But later to the Vedic period the condition of women started declining and many evils emerged in Indian society e.g. Sati System, Child Marriage, restrictions on Widow Remarriage etc. which declined women status. Manu has also considered women lower than men and an object of the house. There was no improvement in the status of women till Mughal period but as British period started, little improvement brought in the status of women through reformers who diminished all the emerging evils in the society and tried to make the status of women upward. After the independence, many constitutional rights were provided to the women to raise their status. Now women have all rights related to all spheres of life. But due to the wide corruption, traditional and social norms and weak implementation of the laws and schemes, many of these rights remain only on the papers, especially for poor and illiterate people. It is seemed that in spite of having rights women are facing several problems in the society, in their family.

Traditionally women had been the beam of the family but with the occurrence of industrialization, modernization, urbanization (the processes of change) in the society, the structure of the whole system has changed socially, culturally and economically. Now women are participating job professional along with the men. Indian society is patriarchal society; women are subordinated and violated by the men in the arena of work and in families. Everywhere she is treated as lower than men. Because of the industrialization and modernization, social stability is removed from the society and due to which several new problems are emerging in the society as family disorganization, marital discords, higher level of frustration, failure in adjustment with the environment that force women to involve in the criminal

activities and to become offender. Because of committing crime women have to go in prison to face punishment. The prison system functions as a welfare agency for the reformation of women prisoners.

Crime is the violation of the law and it is also called an offence or criminal offence. Crime is harmful not only for the individual but also to the community, society, and state. Crime is the sinful activity which is committed sometimes intentionally and sometimes accidentally. There are 2 perspective of crime.

- Legal
- Social

The legal definition of the crime is that crime is the behavior which is the violation of law or legal code. There are six elements which are must for the legal crimes as 1- the crime should be the actually violation of legal code, 2- it should be voluntary, 3- intentional, 4- violation of criminal law, 5- it should be without defense or justification and 6- the act should be sanctioned by law.

Social definition of crime is that crime is the behavior of violation of social norms and social codes of a particular community. *Crime is an anti-social act (Mowrer)* and crime is rejected by the society.

The person who commits crime is known as the criminal or offender. The state is the social control agency and it has the power to give punishment to those persons who commit crime or break the law. For *Durkheim*, *Crime is a social fact*, which is inevitable for the society because in accordance with him, not all the members of society equally shared values, ethics and cultural sentiments of the society. He defines crime, an act which scandalizes strong and definite state of collective conscience.

It is believed that crime is a male phenomena and the world of the crime is only a man's world. But due to industrialization, modernization the social structure has changed and it affect the society in such a manner that women have to involve in committing criminal activity. Although the ratio of committed crime by the women is low but it is increasing gradually not in India but also in other countries. Female criminality in India is increasing with the increase in the crime against women. The

rising female criminality may be the result of socio - economic changes through industrialization, modernization and urbanization.

Merton sees criminality caused by pressure or tension. Female criminality is also caused by extreme level of pressure, tension and torture. The source of this tension is aspirations to achieve certain goals, which are coupled by the barriers of the society to achieve their ends of life. *Merton* used the term *Anomie* but for him anomie is not the state of normlessness which resulted anti social behavior but it is a condition experienced by the individuals who want to achieve their goals but denied to access. Women also commit crime mostly when they are frustrated, tortured and are not able to achieve their goals due to have several barriers in our Indian social system.

Prison is a reformatory institution which is established for the confinement of persons who have been remanded in the custody by a judicial authority and for those who declared as offender. Prison is the social control mechanism where the prisoners are kept for the purpose of reformation. As the use of capital punishment had been declined, the use of prison system is increased for the welfare of prisoners. “Prison” is the state subject under list 2 of the seventh scheduled to the constitution of India. The management and the administration of the prison come under the domain of state government and is governed by the Prison Act 1894 and the prison manuals of the respective state government. Therefore, it is the primary role, authority, and responsibility of the state to bring change in the current prison laws, rules and regulations according to the needs of the prisoners. State government as well as central government of India have constituted several committees e.g. All India Prison Reform Committee(1980), R. K. Kapoor Committee(1986), and Justice Krishna Layer Committee(1987) etc. for the suggestions to bring improvements in the prison system.

Women prisoners are those women who commit crime and confine in the prison for the welfare and reformation in their criminal behavior. It is the responsibility of prison authority to provide all facilities for the women prisoners according to their needs and welfare and to create favorable environment that their criminal behavior can be reform in social behavior or the behavior which is necessary as per the norms of society. Women prisoners are kept under the eye of prison authority or

under the supervision of prison staffs. With male, women staffs are also appointed in the prison for the safety and security of women prisoners.

Generally women prisoners are of two types- convicted women prisoners and under trial women prisoners. Convicted women prisoners are those women who confine in the prison and are found guilty of a crime whereas under trial women are those who are in custody of judicial authority and confine in the prison during investigation. Women prisoners are in half number of total prisoners but then also there is not sufficient number of prisons established for women prisoners. There are only 15 prisons in India exclusively for women prisoners, 3 in Tamil Nadu, 3 in Kerala, 2 in Rajasthan and 1 each in Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Telangana, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh according to a survey conducted in 2015. Because of the shortage of prisons exclusively for women, women prisoners have to confine in general prisons which are for both men as well as women.

Problems of women prisoners: - Women prisoners have to face several problems in prisons which can be described as social, economic, cultural, physiological, environmental, psychological, etc.

Legal Acts of the women prisoners:-

Article 21- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

Article 5 of the universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) – No person shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 142- The Supreme court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it.

Article 39A- Equal Justice and free Legal aid.

Section 428 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) – Set off the periods of detention of an accused as an under trial prisoner against the term of imprisonment imposed on him on his conviction.

Special Rights to women prisoners:- Honorable Supreme court of India held some rights specially to women prisoners which are as follows:-

- ❖ Rights to female guards for female security.
- ❖ Rights to pregnant women prisoners.
- ❖ Rights to mother prisoners.
- ❖ Rights to child of women prisoners.

These are the various rights and acts which are guaranteed by Indian constitution, Indian penal code and other committees and institutions for the safeguards and reformation of women prisoners.

Theoretical Framework: - Theories about Female Criminality

Various theories have been propounded about the crime but only a few theories dealt with the female criminalities which are as follows:-

Lombroso (1903);- For his significant contribution in the field of criminality Lombroso is considered as the *Father of Modern Criminality*. His theory is biological theory of crime and he explains that crime is recognized by physical stigma to female criminality. He mentioned that women are less involve in criminal activities because of social, biological and physical factors. Women generally committed crime indulge with men but small majority of women whom Lombroso described as “born criminal” type involve in criminal activity more than men. He says that women are organically conservative. Because of this criminal tendency women are less inclined to crime and it is also a cause of committing crime by the women.

Kingsley Davis (1937);- His theory is novelty theory of crime and he has given a functional perspective of female criminality which is prostitution as an illegitimate only a specific type of extension of the female sex role. He argued that prostitution arises either where the demands of the sexual novelty cannot be satisfied for men within the framework of marriage or the males cut off from their sex partners because of their being ugly and unmarried.

Talcott Parsons (1949);- His theory is masculinity theory of crime and he on the basis of structure and function of American Nuclear Family, offered an account of greater involvement of boys rather than girls in criminal activities. He mentioned that because of sex based division of labor, the

female does domestic works, nurtures the family and remains available at home and male has to go outside because of earning to provide financial support to family. So female child modeled her personality based on female adult at home and male child miss his role model as a protest against the femininity of mother and he involve in delinquency and criminal activity.

Operationalization of the Concepts

- **Prison:-** Prisons are meant to be a reformatory institution where people are imprisoned as punishment for their crime and for the reformation to reintegrate in the society.
- **Prisoners:-** Prisoners are the people who are confined in the prison.
- **Women Prisoners:-** Women prisoners are those women who reside in prison as punishment for their committed crime and also called women offenders.
- **Crime:-** Crime is an anti social behavior which is the violation of legal codes and social norms and regulations of a particular society.
- **Female Crime:-** it is the crime which is committed by the female.
- **Convicted Women:-** Convict is the person who found guilty of a crime and serve the sentence in the prison. Convicted women are those women who are found guilty of committing a crime and confine in the prison to serve sentence as punishment.
- **Under Trail Women:-** The term under trail women represent an unconvicted women prisoner. Under trail women are those who are in custody of judicial authority and confine in prison during the period of investigation, inquiry or trail for the crime she is accused to have committed.
- **Re-socialization:-** Re socialization is the process by which social norms, beliefs, values, attitude etc. are re inculcate in the person.
- **Independent Variables:-** Independent variables are variables which are free and not depend to any other variable. They are not change but they cause change in other variables.

- **Dependent Variables:-** Dependent variables are those which are depend on independent variables and they change by the effect of change in independent variables. Dependent variable is being tested and measured in scientific manner.

Statement of the Problem

In Indian society, the status of women is seemed to be low. There is greater need of the study of incarcerated women and criminal women because the status of women has undergone several changes during the last two decades because of being involved in criminal activities. In the Indian patriarchal social system, women are violated and dominated by the men in their several phase of life. When the torture and violation reaches on top women tend to commit crime. Although the ratio of committed crime by the women is low but the crime rate is increasing gradually not only in India but also in other countries. When women commit crime they have to go in prison for the punishment and reformation to improve the criminal tendency of women and reintegrate in the society. It is found from the previous study that the state of women prisoners is full of miseries. In Prison, women have to face various challenges and troubles. Women prisoners are found in very pathetic condition in prison. The environment of the prison is very harsh with lacking of facilities by which women prisoners get affected. Women prisoners were addicted for the drugs abuse and disease and prison staff did nothing to recover them. Earlier studies shows that the women prisoners have to face several problems in the prison related to all sphere of life and facilities are also not provided for the dependent children of the women prisoners who reside with them in the prison. Women are the only person of the family who acts like foundation for all family members. It is important to study the condition of women prisoners in present society, so that the women remain safe, not affected by the harsh environment of the prison. Therefore, after the considerations of all the points, the researcher has decided to choose the topic, **“Condition of Women Prisoners in jails of Bareilly Mandal of Western U.P.: A Sociological Study”** for her research study.

Importance of the Study

At the present society, there is necessity of sociological study of women as there is necessity of developing our nation. Woman is the primary care-taker of the family. The process of socialization starts with only a mother only. She has responsibilities of the family from a baby to an old person on her both shoulders. Woman is the only person who nurtures, develops and strengthens the family. We can imagine a developed nation only when we develop the women of our nation. Woman plays many roles in family as of a wife, mother, daughter and sister etc. She is the most sensible person and she transfers the tradition from generation to generation to inculcate culture of the society. Relatively a very few women commit crime and very few go to the prison.

The study of incarcerated women is important because it emphasis on the reason of committed crime by the women. The present study provides the way for the government to implement programs, policies and development activities for the reformation of imprisoned women. The study also develops the review of literature as the study of incarcerated women is neglected. It also pulls out the condition of imprisoned women in contemporary society and the reason of committed crime by the women. As it is identified from the review of literature that the imprisoned women have to face several challenges in the prison. Therefore, the researcher has given importance to the study of incarcerated women and by this the researcher will try to explain the actual condition of women in the prison.

Review of literature

The systematic whole body of knowledge on a particular subject or topic collected by Scholars is known as the Literature. A review of literature is the critical and evaluative description and analysis of the publication on a specific selected topic. Review of literature is the integral element of the thesis, research paper, and research proposal. A good review also knows the prior knowledge of the subject and fills the gap in knowledge of the research work undertaken. The researcher has collected several reviews related to her research problem which are as follows:-

- **Ahuja (1967 - 68)** had conducted a study of 325 female offenders randomly selected from the prison of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab to find out the nature of crime committed by women and causes that compel women to commit crime. His study reveals that most of the women (63 percent) were convicts for the murder, 14 percent for theft, 5 percent for excise offences, 4 percent for kidnapping and 4 percent for vagrancy, 3 percent for causing hurt and 2 percent for other offences. He explained that women commit crime due to maladjustment, conflict within the family relations, lack of economy, having stress and provocations not because of the criminal tendency. He also found that imprisonment and release on probation methods were used to give punishment for women offenders.
- **Carmody and McEvoy (1996)** in his study of Irish female prisoners found that Irish women prisoners were from poor families and single mothers as they had 2-3 children without having any relationship. They identified that women prisoners were addicted for heroine and drugs not for alcohol and grasped from a very serious disease and had prior psychiatric treatment. Women lived 24 hours in prison and affected by the harsh environment of prison, so, they suggested for such activities in which women spent their maximum time in learning them. They also suggested proper space in prison, proper medical facilities, proper attention of officers and visit of counselors and psychiatrist for women prisoners.
- **Covington (1998)** emphasis on the model of treatment of women prisoners and found that the number of women prisoners for drug convicts, were increasing rapidly. He identified that not every prisoners needed to be imprisoned, some prisoners might be treated better in the community, because of that the problem of overcrowding can be minimize. He state that women were responsive to the programs and commit less crime in comparison to male prisoners and he explained that in prison there was no facilities for women prisoners to overcome the addiction of drug abuse and disease. He found the wide gap between the facilities described by the judicial system for the prison with the actual prison system. There was lack of educational, recreational, medical facilities for women prisoners. He also did not find any trained staff for the treatment of drug abuse.

- **Pachauri (1999)** states that in India and also in other countries, women prisoners constitute a very small part of population, because of that their problems and necessities are ignored in prisons which need special attention. He explains the recommendations of different committees which are not fulfilled yet and identified several problems of women prisoners that they are violated and exploited by the male guards, officers, and male prisoners. He highlighted that incarcerated women are illiterate and come from the very poor and backward section of the society. He found that the condition of prison is worse for the residing purpose. He state that women prisoners have been living in unhealthy environment for very long duration and there is no facility for the rehabilitation. He state that because of the life imprisonment of women, their family members break relationship from them, because of that they suffer from depression and mental illness.
- **Penal Reform and Justice Association (2002)** conducted a study of Hyderabad's prison and focused on the mental health and care of women prisoners and their dependent children. The objective of the study is to find out the problems faced by the women prisoners as human not to study the lacking of existing situation for the welfare of women. The study reveals that the women prisoners faced several problems in prisons but they mainly worried about the future of their dependent children which reside with them in prison. Study identified that children, with their mothers, also had to face problems as they didn't like food and there were lacking of medical facilities. They also had no contact to family.
- **Cho and LaLonde (2005)** identified the impact of imprisonment on the employment of women. They found that imprisonment does not affect adversely on the employment level of women but have positive impact. The employment rate of women in pre - imprisoned period or during the confinement was low but in post-imprisoned period these rates become higher in comparison to previous one. They also analyzed that the rate of employment was affected by the numbers of children. Employment rates become very high of the women with 4 or more than 4 children after the Prison.
- **Kaushik and sharma (2005)** studied the living condition and consciousness of women prisoners about human rights in India. This was the case study of 150 women convicts of Jaipur central jail. The study reveals that women were in very miserable condition in prison and had to face several

challenges as lack of availability of proper medical health care, unhealthy food, lack of sanitation, minimum numbers of bathrooms and beddings, lack of facilities of educational means. Women were not satisfied with the behavior of police staff and prison authority and with the facilities which were provided for women and their dependent children residing with them in prison. It is also found that maximum number of crimes were committed by the women within the age -group of 35 - 36 years and maximum women were convicts for the murder of their husbands and close relations and they had no knowledge about human rights and the rights of prisoners specifically women prisoners.

- **Halder and Jaishankar (2007)** analyzed the rights of women prisoners in India and identified the six types of rights for prisoners under article 21 and 22 which are 1- Convict's rights, 2- Prisoner's rights, 3- Rights against inhuman torture and custodial deaths, 4- Detention in civil prison, 5- Rights against solitary confinement, 6- Rights against arbitrary arrest and detention. They made a glimpse on the situation of women prisoners and found that women prisoners and also their children are in worst condition in prison environment. They also gave suggestions to improve the condition of women prisoners as- separate court for women , special policies and programs, new amendments should be made etc. for the betterment of women prisoners.
- **Saxena et.al. (2007)** had done a cross sectional study of dental care seeking behavior of 177 females jail inmates of Bhopal. Finding shows that the highest number of women prisoners never received any dental care and women under the age group of 25-30 years, have negative attitude towards the importance and utility of dental care because of lacking awareness and literacy. They explain that women prisoners are from poor socio-environmental condition, so, they have poor oral hygiene and are not conscious about the utilization of dental care. They also recommended well structured oral health educational programs, regular interval screening programs, awareness of women prisoners toward health, suitable toothbrushes and fluoride toothpaste, etc. for the improvement of dental care behavior of women prisoners.
- **Bastick & Townhead (2008)** critically analyzed the prison system that according to the UN Standards Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, adapted in 1957, all prisoners must be respected for

their human dignity, rehabilitate for the reintegration in the community, have equality between male and female prisoners and are allow to practice their religion and culture but in prison, women prisoners are violated by the male guards and do not facilitate according to their specific needs. She explains that there was limited access of government programs for the women prisoners and they face gender based violence which is a form of discrimination. She identified that prisons are designed to meet the needs of male prisoners. Women prisoners constituted small numbers and then also prison systems do not able to fulfill the needs of women prisoners.

- **Kumari (2009)** focused on the socio-economic profile of women prisoners. She had surveyed 98 women prisoners and found that socio-economic profile affects the crime rate of women. Her study reveals that majority of the women were young, not educated, were from nuclear and were employed before the imprisonment. She identified that women were convicts for smuggling opium, ration rice and for theft due to have low economic status and family problems and want to pursue their carriers for which they need proper guidance and arrangement in the prison. It is suggested by her that counseling related to their mental and physical health, opportunity to learn skills, education, training of vocational programs, awareness towards the consequences of committing crimes etc. should be provided to the women prisoners which will help them to reintegrate in the society.
- **Achode (2012)** studied the relationship between socio-economic variables as – education, age and employment and crime committed by the women. He identified that higher education works as a mechanism to reduce crime among women. His study shows that maximum numbers of women were adult at the time of committing crime and comes under the age of 14-25 years and all were employed before imprisonment. Finding shows that women who had primary education committed serious crime like – murder, assault, robbery, destruction but the women with higher education and employment involve in the white collar crime with other persons as theft by agents.
- **Garg and Singla (2012)** had done an evaluative study on the rights of women prisoners in India and emphasis on the condition and problems of women prisoners. They explain that women have lots of socio, legal and constitutional provisions but then also women have their lower status in society. They

state that having lots of women prisoner's right, overcrowding, exploitation, discrimination, violence, lack of necessities, torture in custody, inaccessibility of legal services, are some of the problems which are faced by the women prisoners during their incarceration. They also suggest some measures as- lady doctor's availability, regular visit of high authority, awareness about legal programs and judicial procedure etc. to improve the condition of women prisoners and prisons.

- **Parveen (2012)** studied the living condition of prisoners women and their children and examined the facilities provided by the government for the reformation of prisoners. Her study shows that maximum number of women prisoners were from nuclear families, illiterate families and had low socio-economic profile. She found that women were convicts mostly for dowry cases, then for murder of their family members, for alcoholism and for commit crime indulging with other person. She identified that prisoner's women have pathetic living condition with no appropriate facilities. Resources and funds provided by the government were very limited and not sufficient for the overall development and reformation of women prisoners and their children.
- **Trivedi (2012)** in her article focused on the effect of incarceration on the women prisoners and explained that prison environment negatively affects the mental health of the incarcerated women. She gave a reference of the study of Rani Dhavan Shankardass, Secretary General of Penal Reform and Justice Association (PRAJA), India and Honorary President of Penal Reform International, London, U.K. and identified the finding of Rani's study that 50 percent of women who had been locked up for more than six months, suffered from the serious mental disease. Her article shows that overcrowding and unhealthy prison conditions are responsible for the mental disorder of women prisoners because according to her the internal environment of the prison harms the worst than the external environment.
- **Das (2013)** studied the causes of crime committed by women and the perceptions of women towards the prison administration and imprisoned life. The study reveals that maximum number of women prisoners were from Hindu community and had a very low socio-economic profile in the society which compels women to commit crime. It is seemed that women were incarcerated for the murder of enmity, dowry, theft and drugs related crime committed by them. Women were not satisfied with the

behavior of Prison authorities and administration and with the facilities provided by the prison staff.

There was found adverse effect of incarceration on the personal and social life of women.

- **Kazhoyan (2013)** studied the cause and effect relationship between the committed crime and various socio-economic variables. His study reveals that the dominant age of committing crime was 46 - 55 years. He identified that mostly women were involved in fraud and murder and were from poor socio-economic background in childhood. His finding shows that economic dependency, unemployment, unhealthy family background, conflict relation in family, use of drugs, violent by the partner were the causes that compel women to commit crime.
- **Barlow (2014)** had done a qualitative study. She explained theories to understand the women criminality. She states that women have different need from men but the resources provided by the government were only in concerned to men. It is suggested that gender specific awareness must be applied to every reformative institutions, which helps to reduce recidivism in the females and government should provide such tools and assessments which are applicable according to the needs of the women to reintegrate in the society.
- **Manjoo (2014)** presented a report on women and detention. She identified that lack of economy, poverty, discriminatory law, lack of enjoyment of social, economic and cultural rights are some of the causes that compel women to commit crime. She states that women prisoners had to face several inhuman activities like threats of rape, touching, abuse, virginity testing, body scratching, etc. in the Prison. She suggested that prison system should have facilities to fulfill gender specific needs including sexual and reproductive health, mental health services, substances abuse, counseling for victims of physical and sexual abuse and identified several international legal provisions to meet these needs.
- **Bhandari (2015)** explained the facilities available in prisons for the women and their dependent children. This was an exploratory study of 180 women of 8 Central jails of Rajasthan. In her study she found that in prisons there were availability of food but there were lack of educational sources to provide education to women and their children. She states that there were no facility of medical

treatment and appropriate staff in Prison. Women prisoners had no legal consciousness and it is seemed the negative impact of imprisonment on the personality of the children residing with their mothers in Prison.

- **Cherian and Mili (2015)** explained women criminality and causes of crime committed by the women in India. They reveal that lack of economic independence, patriarchal society, discrimination between male and female, strained interpersonal relations, deprivation of needs, unequal status are the factors that contribute in increasing women criminality. They further state that awareness of the role of women in society, laws and rights, pre marital counseling, provide freedom and opportunities to be responsible parent, proper medical aid are the measures to prevent the prevailing situation. It is also suggested by them that all the measures are not equally applied at all places but the concerned authority should do something for the reformation and correctional behavior of women.
- **Bhandari (2016)** conducted an empirical study to analyze that how imprisonment of mother is hurdle in the development of the personality of children. Her study reveals that imprisonment affects children's health, psychology, relationships, emotions, education, finances, behavior and housing. He found the increment of the children's involvement in the criminal activity whose mothers were imprisoned. She states that prison authority provides proper facilities and arrangements according to the needs of women prisoners and their dependent children.
- **James (2016)**, in her article talked about the treatment of women in U.S. Prison system and states that women prisoners were violated by the male guards and also denied by the many facilities for their treatment. Article shows that sexual assault is an infestation in U.S. prison system and women were neglected for the medical facilities which resulted to their death and permanent injury. She states that according to the American Psychological Association, prison system had very few programs for the female prisoners in comparison to male prisoners. She reveals that women did not commit crime like men but they reluctantly commit crime due to poverty, abuse and addiction before locked up, etc. She suggests to corporate women so that they can easily rejoin their family, community.

- **Bareinski et.al. (2017)** in their qualitative study explained the duties of correctional officers for the re-socialization of women prisoners and particularly focused on the occupational health of the prisoners women. They identified that the maintenance of order and security of the penal institutions, control surveillance, custody, supervision are the duties of the agents in the prison and guiding of performing work, to instruct the prisoners over hygiene habit, education and good manners, awareness of the sense of responsibility, fulfillment of the duties of families, professional and other etc. are the role of correctional officers for the re-socialization of women prisoners.
- **Crewe et.al. (2017)** studied the gendered pains of life imprisonment. Their study reveals that some of the problems as thinking about the committed crime, no contact to family, feeling that their life have been wasted were similar to male and female prisoners but regarding gender, low self-esteem, violence and pains, emotional deprivations of life were effects of long term incarceration in women. They found that anger, frustration, unhealthy mind, feeling suicidal, no ability to trust anyone in jail, physical vulnerability, increasing worries are some of the problems which arises due to the long-term incarceration.
- **Nivedha and Pandey (2017)** studied the legal and constitutional provisions provided to protect the Human Rights of Women Prisoners. They examined that women who involve in criminal activities are in a very small proportions but have different roles in society and have different needs from male in prison. They required facilities, resources, rights, according their needs. They identified various legal and constitutional rights of women prisoners which are according to the needs of women in prison as they explained that from the “Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatments of Offenders” rule no. 23 and 53 states that prisoners women should be keep separate from the male prisoners and should be supervised only by female officers.
- **Bhandari (2018)** had done a comparative study of the influence of family of orientation and family of procreation of the women prisoners to know the role of the family in the causation of crime. Study reveals that family of procreation has play an important role in the committing crime by the women as it is found that maximum number of women (83 percent) were married before the age of 18 at the

time of data collection. It is also found that family of orientation has supportive nature and caring parental style with full of affection which is found lacking in family of procreation. She identified that strained interpersonal relations, conflict relation to the family members, husband's extra familial relation, deprivation of needs, maladjustments are the causes of family of procreation to commit crime by the women.

- **Gandhi (2018)**, minister of Women and Child Development, presented a report on women in prison and highlighted 134 recommendations to improve the lives of women prisoners. Report shows that 4,19,623 prisoners are in India, among them 4.3% are women prisoners and comes under the age of 30-50 years and 68.8% women are under trial prisoners. Report reveals that only 18 prisons are exclusively for women, majority of women prisoners live in general prisons. This report also suggested to change in the National Model Prison Manual 2016 to International Standards and Norms and proposes issues as - care-giving responsibility, accommodation for pregnant women as well as others who recently gave birth to a child, who have undergone miscarried, whose children do not reside with them, re-integration programs and right to vote for prison inmates, etc. It also suggests issues regarding women prisoners as bail should be granted, comprehensive after care programs, integration of released prisoners, legal and constitutional provisions, female counselors and psychologists etc.
- **Narula (2018)** in her article "Patriarchy and the Indian Jails: The Plight of Female Prisoners in India", explains the condition of women in Indian Prison System that the women are suppressed by many ways through the males in the prison. She says that the population of the women prisoners is increased 61% by the past fifteen years in comparison to male but the prison system are not designed according to the rising population of women prisoners, which is mainly the reason for badly and pathetic condition of women in prison than the males. She also states that women prisoners usually come from the backward section of the society and because of that women prisoners are not able to pay fines and pay bills. She explores that economic barrier is the main reason in retaining of women in prison. She further says that women prisoners are also not aware about free legal aid and free council and because

of being women, a prisoner, the family members also did not do anything in favour of women (for the bail and counsel) which is not with case of man. She states that dependent children of the mother prisoners are also found in very miserable condition. The involvement of the dependent children of the mother prisoner is found higher than the children who live in the family. She also presents a report and analysed that Uttar Pradesh had the maximum number of children brought up in prison.

- **Sarma et.al. (2018)** had conducted a cross - sectional study of identifying rate of insomnia, depression and suicidality between the males and females of Guwahati Central Jail. Their study reveals that in comparison to male prisoners, female prisoners suffer more from these morbidities. Long duration of imprisonment, stigma of convict, physical illness, increasing age of mother's dependent children in the prison and several other variables are responsible for the increment of rate of suicidality, depression and insomnia in female prisoners. Male prisoners do not worry about other worldly affair and they easily adjust to the environment of prison. They found that this was the reason that male prisoners suffer less from these morbidities in comparison to female prisoners.
- **Shivakumar et. al. (2018)** had done a qualitative study of the problems and obstacles in rehabilitation and reintegration of the prisoner's women in the society. Findings shows that imprisonment had negative effect on the personal and social life of women prisoners as it create several physical, social, psychological and biological problems in the women. They identified that corruption and lack of moral support were the barriers in the rehabilitation of women and it is suggested that this study can be implications for the social workers, human rights activists, mental health professionals, criminal justice system and ethical and gender issues in society.
- **Arya (2018-19)** with co-writer Rupa Bhattacharya had published his article "The Plight of Female Prisoners in Indian Prisons" in 3 series to reveal the condition of Indian women in the prison and their sufferings which they face in such environment where government and authorities could not provide proper standard of living as they promised to maintain. His article reveals that the government have neglected attitude about the pathetic condition of women prisoners. He states that the problems of women prisoners are of different natures and characteristics as- the problem of inadequate basic

facilities, poor medical facilities, safety of female prisoners and the prison system is not able to fulfil the any of these women prisoners problems. He also gives the reference of a study, conducted in Jaipur Central Jail (2009) and states that maximum numbers of women prisoners were affected by the over crowdedness of the prison and by the lacking of facilities. Majority of women were from poor families. He presents a record and reveals that the number of death of women prisoners is increasing as per year because of not having proper attention and safety and security in the prison. He also tells about the several rights of women prisoners and says that a person remains human under the prison also. He suggested many measures to improve the plight of women prisoners as: separate women's prison building, medical aspects and hygiene, creating awareness among the prisoners, legal aid services and correctional programs. As a conclusion he says that the condition of outside women can be understood by the understanding of condition of women in prison.

Research questions of the study

The research questions of the present study are as follows:-

- 1- What is the socio-economic condition of women prisoners?
- 2- What types of crimes are committed by the women?
- 3- What are the causes that compel women to commit crime?
- 4- Which are the facilities of re-socialization provided to women prisoners to reintegrate in the society?
- 5- How does the prison authority behave to the women prisoners?
- 6- What are the government programs and policies implemented for the reformation of women prisoners?
- 7- What are the facilities provided by the prisons for the women prisoners?
- 8- What is the infrastructure of the prison?

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study are as follows:-

- 1- To study the socio-economic condition of women prisoners.
- 2- To study the nature and causes of committed crime by the women.
- 3- To analyze the facilities of re-socialization provided to women prisoners for the reintegration in the society.
- 4- To identify the concerned behavior of prison authority towards the women prisoners.
- 5- To study the implementation of government programs and policies for the reformation of the prisoners.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a scientific way to systematically solve the research problem by using different research methods and tools. Research methodology is the combination of research methods employed by the researcher in conducting research operations. Research methodology employs different steps which are generally adopted by the researcher in conducting his research are as follows:-

- **Research Design:-** The research design of the present study will be descriptive and exploratory.
- **Research Area:-** The area of the present study will be all districts jails of Bareilly Mandal which includes Bareilly District Jail, Budaun District Jail, Shahjahanpur District Jail and Pilibhit District Jail.
- **Universe of the Study:-** The researcher will conduct her study on all the women prisoners (convicted and under trial) of all districts jails of Bareilly Mandal by using census survey method.

S.R. no.	Mandal	Districts jails	Total prisoners	Convicted women	Undertrial women	Total women prisoners
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1.	Bareilly	Bareilly	2787	35	87	122
2.		Budaun	1614	37	31	68
3.		Shahjahanpur	1585	0	51	51
4.		Pilibhit	1102	16	37	53
	Total		7088	88	206	294

Source: IG Jail, U.P. Lucknow.05/09/2018.

- **Units of the Study:** - The units of the present study will be all prisoners women included under trial and convicted from the above mentioned Districts jails.
- **Sources of Data Collection:** - The researcher will use primary source of data collection and secondary source of data collection. She will collect primary data by using self made structured interview schedule, observation method and case study method from the units within the age group of 15-50 years and secondary data will be collected by books, journals, newspaper, magazines, government records and various published and unpublished works etc.
- **Variables :-** The independent variables of the present study will be socio - economic variables like age of women, caste, education, religion, marital status etc. and the dependent variables of the present study will be based on reason, information and impact.
- **Statistical Analysis:** - The researcher will use statistical techniques as tabulation, percentage average etc. on the basis of data collection.
- **Diagrammatic Presentation:** - The researcher will be used Histogram and Pie chart etc. to diagrammatically present her data to make it more clear, easily understandable and interesting.

Tentative Chapterization

Chapter 1

- Introduction
- Theoretical Framework
- Operationalization of the concepts
- Statement of the study
- Importance of the study
- Review of Literature
- Research questions
- Objectives
- Research Methodology

Chapter 2

- Socio-economic conditions of female prisoners

Chapter 3

- Nature and causes of committed crime

Chapter 4

- Re-socialization of the women prisoners

Chapter 5

- Behavior of prison authority to women prisoners

Chapter 6

- Government policies and programs

Chapter 7

- Summary, conclusion and suggestions

Appendix

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- Interview Scheduled

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