



Stigma and Victimization of Incarcerated Women: A study of Haryana

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Abstract

Crime is the result of numerous complicated variables. It is the willful doing of an action that is widely regarded as illegal, dangerous, and subject to criminal censure and punishment. In this article deals with the social profile of women prisoners in Haryana, investigate the sort of crime committed by the victims and the amount of time they spent in jails as a result of crime they committed and also examine the stigma and the victimization faced by the victims and their social acceptance in the community after their release from the prison. Primary data collected through survey, interview and observation. Ten districts selected through the convenient sampling and total sample of 250 respondents which includes 25 released women prisoners from each districts selected through purposive sampling. The analysis reveals that 59% women survival issues after release including financial, accommodation, emotional & mental issues. They are unable to find out employment and also face problem in finding the accommodation. Even they are not accepted by family and by their children after their release. Although the results suggest that the convicts should be given the opportunity to speak with their parents and other family members in order to aid in their recovery and to prepare them for life outside of jail by removing the stigma associated with their precognition. The prison legislation should include

2214



a provision for compensation for inmates who are unjustly detained or injured as a result of careless or reckless behaviour on the part of prison staff.

Key words: Crime, Incarcerated women, Stigma, Victimization, Haryana

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1 Introduction

Criminal activity is a problem that affects all of humanity and has a considerable detrimental impact on social welfare. Even if the definition of crime varies from country to country, violent crimes always pose a genuine threat to resources that could be used to improve people's quality of life (Chaudhuri et al., 2015). In an effort to reduce the quantity of criminal activity in a society, the early economics literature on crime, which dates back to (Becker, 1968) and (Ehrlich, 1973, 1977), concentrated on the costs and benefits that are connected with crime. As literature advanced, the problems or causes of crime grew to include inequality, unemployment, education, and urbanisation (Chaudhuri et al., 2015). It is investigated how these socioeconomic factors affect crime. Sociologists (Shaw and Mckay 1942; Kornhauser 1978; Sampson 1987) imply that family instability, poverty, ethnic diversity, and residential movement all have a chance to explain the violence. Also, the current research examines crime issues in the context of a specific crime, such as murder, robbery, etc., which is straightforward and logical from an economic point of view. Policymakers, legislators, and social scientists now prioritise reducing crime. The prevalence of crime causes the measured economy to degenerate and raises questions about the effectiveness of various social and economic interventions. Crime interpolates various cost like economic, monetary as well as social, breeds instability and spread a sense of fear, wherefrom it reduce the quality of life (Hazra, 2020). By deflecting instruments away from legal activities, it prevents economic growth. Developed countries like Canada, United Kingdom and United States have showed a regular decline in total crimes whereas developing countries such as India, Malaysia, Pakistan cannot claimed

same (Meera & Jayakumar, 1995; Dutta, Mousumi and Husain, 2009; Mavi, 2014; Khan et al., 2015). The existence of a natural crime rate over an extended period of time in India raises doubts about the efficacy of conventional deterrents such the legal and judicial systems and policing. A society's embedded processes of structural and sociological forces, such as inequality, employment, and education, seem to keep crime rates stable (Sahu et. al. 2016; Hazra, 2020).

1.1 Crime in India

All nations and all communities experience crime. The basic way that crime manifests is as a sign that a social system is broken. In the majority of emerging nations, the social structure and value system have been changing, and this has a significant impact on both the nature and composition of crime (Bhosle, 2009). The nature of crime is complex in every society. India is occupied by persons of different cultural backgrounds who comprise themselves into tribes, castes and village kinship groups; and live in both rural and urban communities. Recognizably, the main economic issues in India include extreme poverty, misery, a high dependency ratio, and unemployment. These all contribute to a shortage of social services, illiteracy, and health issues. Significant amounts of alienation, anomie, and the ensuing criminality are also caused by industrialization, urbanization, and migration to other regions and abroad (Nagpaul, 1976; Bhosle, 2009). In India, intervention to control and decrease crime rate has depended on increasing expenditure on the police and judicial system (Dutta, Mousumi and Husain, 2009). Becker, (1968) found that India has a lower crime rate as compared to the United States or other developing countries. An increase in inequality results in increase the crime. Crime and urbanisation have been demonstrated to have a

2215



positive relationship, which indicates Crime is decreased by more work possibilities and better literacy rates. (Chaudhuri et al., 2015).

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, India's crime rate (crime incidence per 100,000 of population) went from 383.5 in 2018 to 385.5 in 2019 to 383.8 in 2020. The prevalent consensus is that COVID - 19-related limitations and infractions are to blame for the increase in crime in 2020. The number of instances registered each year (50.7 lakh cases) has climbed by 1.6%, and as a result, the crime rate per 100,000 people has gone up from 383.5 in 2018 to 385.5 in 2019. In the Indian city of Chennai, there were 1937.1 reported crime cases for every 100,000 residents in 2020. The

city of Delhi, which had more than 1.6 thousand criminal cases that year, came next. India is regarded as one of the nations with the highest risk of sexual violence against women worldwide. One of the most frequent crimes in India is rape.

India's state with the highest crime rate is Uttar Pradesh. UP has a 7.4 per capita crime rate. This percentage, according to the National Crime Records Bureau, indicates that Uttar Pradesh has the most crimes, making it dangerous for lone travellers to visit. With a crime rate of 1586.1 as of 2019, Delhi had the highest crime rate (crime per 100,000 people) out of all the Indian states, a sharp increase from 1342.5.

Table 1 A comparative data of crime rate in India (2016-2020)

S.No.	Year	Crime Rate in India			Percentage of IPC Crimes to Total Cognizable Crimes
		IPC	SLL	Total	
1	2016	233.6	145.7	379.3	61.6
2	2017	237.7	150.9	388.6	61.2
3	2018	236.7	146.7	383.5	61.7
4	2019	241.1	144.3	385.5	62.6
5	2020	314.3	173.4	487.8	64.4

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Crime Rate: is measured as the number of crimes per 1,00,000 people

Table 2 No. of Prisons and Occupancy (2016-2020)

Year	No. of Prisons	Actual Capacity of Prisons	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	Occupancy Rate at the end of the year
2016	1,412	3,80,876	4,33,003	113.7%
2017	1,361	3,91,574	4,50,696	115.1%
2018	1,341	3,97,138	4,66,802	117.5%
2019	1,351	4,00,934	4,81,387	120.1%
2020	1,306	4,14,033	4,88,511	118.0%

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Note: The number of inmates occupying jails compared to the 100 authorized detainees is known as the occupancy rate.

Nationally, the overall number of prisoners has declined by 3.3%, from 1,351 in 2019 to 1,306 in 2020. Its occupancy rate is consistently rising from 2016, when it was 113.7%, to 2019, when it was 120.1%, but because of COVID-19 in 2020, it fell by 2.1%.

Table 3 Types of Prisoners & their Demography in India (From 2016-2020)

Year	No. of Convicts	No. of Under trial Prisoners	No. of Détenes	No. of Other Inmates	Total No of
2016	1,35,683	2,93,058	3,089	1,173	4,33,003



2017	1,39,149	3,08,718	2,136	693	4,50,696
2018	1,39,656	3,24,141	2,384	675	4,66,802
2019	1,44,567	3,32,916	3,223	681	4,81,387
2020	1,12,589	3,71,848	3,590	484	4,88,511

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Convicts: A person serving a usually long prison sentence; **Under trials:** Under trial prisoner is one who has been arrested for some crime who is waiting to appear before the magistrate; **Détentes:** A common law lawsuit to get the return of a wrongly impounded personal item or its worth.

In 2020, different jails around the nation admitted 16,31,110 new inmates, a 14.3% drop

from the previous year (19,02,209) inmates. As of December 31, 2020, there were 4,88,511 inmates housed in various prisons across the nation. By the end of 2020, there were 1,12,589 detainees, 3,71,848, and 3,590 convicts, representing 23.0%, 76.1%, and 0.7% of the total population, respectively. Of the total number of inmates, other prisoners made up 0.1% (484 inmates).



Table 4 State-wise Types of Prison Inmates in 2020

Sr. No	State/UT	Convicts				Under trials				Détenes				Others				Grand Total
		M	F	Tr	Total	M	F	Tr	Total	M	F	Tr	Total	M	F	Tr	Total	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2253	107	0	2360	4678	321	2	5001	13	0	0	13	1	0	0	1	7375
2	Arunachal Pradesh	122	4	0	126	121	6	0	127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253
3	Assam	2706	73	0	2779	6274	221	0	6495	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9274
4	Bihar	7439	302	0	7741	42770	1415	2	44187	4	0	0	4	2	0	0	2	51934
5	Chhattisgarh	5796	306	0	6102	11388	573	2	11963	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	18068
6	Goa	100	5	0	105	394	24	1	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
7	Gujarat	3687	162	4	3853	9806	380	9	10195	114 3	25	1	1169	0	0	0	0	15217
8	Haryana	3237	100	1	3338	14456	490	5	14951	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	18309
9	Himachal Pradesh	828	25	0	853	1490	84	0	1574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2427
10	Jharkhand	4858	226	0	5084	16428	675	0	17103	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	22190
11	Karnataka	3477	211	0	3688	10183	394	0	10577	40	2	0	42	1	0	0	1	14308
12	Kerala	2367	59	0	2426	3494	74	1	3569	46	0	0	46	8	0	0	8	6049
13	Madhya Pradesh	13116	535	1	13652	30431	1275	6	31712	79	0	0	79	39	2	0	41	45484
14	Maharashtra	5336	214	0	5550	25008	1155	8	26171	102	2	0	104	0	0	0	0	31825
15	Manipur	101	4	0	105	464	42	0	506	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	625
16	Meghalaya	176	2	0	178	808	13	0	821	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	1007
17	Mizoram	420	17	0	437	564	45	0	609	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	1049
18	Nagaland	95	0	0	95	255	6	0	261	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	391
19	Odisha	3138	107	0	3245	15064	555	0	15619	13	0	0	13	4	0	0	4	18881
20	Punjab	2679	100	0	2779	14758	883	2	15643	0	0	0	0	44	4	0	48	18470
21	Rajasthan	4978	152	1	5131	16490	440	0	16930	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	22063
22	Sikkim	123	1	0	124	317	11	0	328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	452
23	Tamil Nadu	3996	165	0	4161	8260	443	6	8709	140 4	24	2	1430	2	0	0	2	14302

24	Telangana	1787	123	0	1910	3705	241	0	3946	250	8	0	258	0	0	0	0	6114
25	Tripura	377	18	0	395	464	8	0	472	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	870
26	Uttar Pradesh	25547	1182	5	26734	77210	3344	3	80557	100	1	0	101	3	0	0	3	107395
27	Uttrakhand	1978	84	1	2063	3749	157	0	3906	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5969
28	West Bengal	5007	360	0	5367	18846	1296	2	20144	0	0	0	0	255	97	0	352	25863
Total (States)		105724	4644	13	110381	337875	14571	49	352495	3267	62	3	3332	376	104	0	480	466688
29	A&N Islands	133	4	0	137	187	7	0	194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331
30	Chandigarh	337	12	0	349	586	33	0	619	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	968
31	DNH & Daman Diu	14	1	0	15	132	6	0	138	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	157
32	Delhi	1422	48	0	1470	14080	421	5	14506	16	0	0	16	3	0	0	3	15995
33	Jammu & Kashmir	155	4	0	159	3593	124	0	3717	228	0	0	228	1	0	0	1	4105
34	Ladakh	5	0	0	5	20	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
36	Puducherry	72	0	0	72	152	4	0	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	238
Total UTs		2139	69	0	2208	18752	596	5	19353	258	0	0	258	4	0	0	4	21823
Total (All-India)		107863	4713	13	112589	356627	15167	54	371848	3525	62	3	3590	380	104	0	484	488511

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

A total of 4,88,511 convicts were housed in various prisons across the nation as of December 31, 2020. By the end of 2020, there were 1,12,589 detainees, 3,71,848, and 3,590 convicts, representing 23.0%, 76.1%, and 0.7% of the total population, respectively. Other convicts made up 0.1% (484 prisoners) of all prisoners as of December 31, 2020. By the end of 2020, Uttar Pradesh (23.7%, 26,734), Madhya Pradesh (12.1%, 13,652), and Bihar (6.9%, 7,741) were the states with the most prisoners. The majority of inmates awaiting trial were kept in district prisons. By the end of 2020, Uttar Pradesh (21.7%, 80,557), Bihar (11.9%, 44,187), and Madhya Pradesh (8.5%, 31,712) had the most under trials in the nation. Out of 3,590 détentés, Central Jails had the most inmates (81.3%, 2,918 inmates), followed by District Jails (10.6%, 382 inmates), and Special Jails (6.4%, 229 inmates). The state with the most detainees by the end of 2020 was Tamil Nadu (39.8%, 1,430), followed by Gujarat (32.6%, 1,169), and Telangana (7.2%, 258). Prisoner detainees are distributed by state/UT and gender. Inmates who are not Détentés, Under trials, or Convicts are referred to as other inmates. 484 more prisoners were housed in various prisons across the nation as of December 31, 2020. The most other category inmates were kept in Central Jails (68.6%, 332), followed by Sub Jails (14.9%, 72) and District Jails.

1.2 Prison & Prisoners Status in Haryana

One of India's states Haryana has 21 prisons spread across 18 districts. According to National Crime Records Bureau, Haryana's jail had 21,612 prisoners as of 1 May 2021, though the total capacity was rated lower at 20,293 in 2020. According to National report, Haryana ranks third (after Kerala and Delhi) in terms of crime rate among all states and union territories (NCRB). In the last five years, Gurugram has had the highest number of rape and murder cases of any Haryana district.

Faridabad and Gurugram also had the highest number of POCSO Act-reported child rape cases. Haryana has a total capacity of 16964 prisons. As of December 2020, there are 16490 inmates. Some prisons are overcrowded, such as Hisar Central Jail, which has 609 more inmates than it can house. Ambala Central Jail is overcrowded by inmates. The capacity of the district jails in Sonipat, Bhiwani, Narnaul are exceeded by 412, 377, and 328 inmates respectively.

Table 5 District Wise Prison Occupancy in the State of Haryana

District	Under trials			Convicts			Civil			Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Ambala	777	50	827	393	19	412	0	0	0	1239
Bhiwani	571	30	601	271	16	287	12	0	0	900
Faridabad	1193	38	1231	960	26	986	4	0	0	2221
Gurugram	1366	37	1403	729	19	748	10	0	0	2161
Hisar 1	774	Nil	774	743	Nil	743	10	0	0	1527
Hisar 2	384	29	413	93	18	111	10	0	0	534
Jhajjar	626	19	645	381	10	391	2	0	0	1038
Jind	605	22	627	280	10	290	1	0	0	918
Kaithal	290	5	295	252	8	260	5	0	0	560
Karnal	1330	58	1388	922	141	1063	6	0	6	2457
Kurukshetra	419	113	632	251	10	261	2	0	0	895
Narnaul	278	22	300	221	13	234	2	0	0	536
Palwal	41	Nil	41	4	Nil	4	Nil	0	0	45
Panipat	41	Nil	41	1	Nil	1	1	0	0	43
Rewari	69	0	69	12	0	12	0	0	0	81
Rohtak	557	15	572	579	35	614	Nil	0	0	1186
Sirsa	525	27	552	306	17	323	3	0	0	878
Sonipat	921	27	948	308	13	321	2	0	0	1271
Yamunanagar	471	11	482	398	33	431	1	0	0	914

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Ambala Central Prison has a total population of 1239 inmates. These 66.7% are awaiting trial. 66.7% of prison detainees are awaiting trial, while 31.89% are convicted criminals. The 2221 total inmates make up 55.4% of the under trial population. Of the 2161 total detainees, 64.9 percent are being held in prisons awaiting trial. Of the 1527 people who are now incarcerated, 50.68% are still awaiting trial, compared to 20.79% and 1.87% of convicted and civil prisoners, respectively. There are 918 people

incarcerated in all, with 68.3% of them awaiting trial and 31.5% of them having been found guilty. There are 1038 people incarcerated in total, of whom 62.1% are awaiting trial and 37.6% are already convicted. The 560 inmates represent 52.6% of the total prison population. There are 536 convicts in Narnaul, and 55.9% of them are awaiting trial. Like Rewari and Palwal, the Panipat district prison is smaller, holding a maximum of 43 inmates. 95.3% of these prisoners are in custody pending trial. Inmates



who are awaiting trial are mostly housed in Palwal District Jail due to its tiny size. 45 prisoners make up the majority (91.1%) of the under trial population. One of Haryana's smaller prisons, Rewari has 81 convicts, 85.1% of whom are awaiting trial. Under trial inmates make up 48.22% of the population, while convicted inmates make up 51.77%. Rohtak is one in which few prisons have more convicts than inmates awaiting trials. Under trials make up 62.8% of the total population, while 36.78% are including three civil category prisoners and three convicts. Sonapat District Prison has a total prison population of 1271 inmates in which 74.5 % are under trials.

1.3 Crime and women

In the past few decenniums, India has proved vital socio-economic changes. Indian economy growth rate have led to increase in total workforce participation rate. It has increased from 36% in 1981 to 47.50 in 2021. Female workforce participation through gas increased marginally from 19.8% in 1981 to 31.4% in 2021 (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, 2022, Prarthana A Goel (2021)). The gender gap has remained unbleached through this time. Male workforce participation on usual status basis for aged 15 year or above has remained relatively higher at 53.6% and 73.5% in 1981 and 2021 respectively (Census of India, Ministry of home Affair, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation). These changes in the workforce have a significant impact on crime rates, among other social and economic consequences of the gender gap in the labour market. On the one hand, closing this gap would increase labour market competition and increase spending on labour and education, which serve as effective deterrents to crime. The overall impact of the increase in female employment on crime is therefore unknown. India has seen an increase in crime over the last few years. Particularly in recent years, because of racial unrest, assaults against women and children, hate crimes, terrorist attacks, political movements, and protests, it has come to be perceived as being

increasingly hazardous. Globally, in the categories of absence of order and security India's ranking is 96th and in corruption India's ranking is 83rd. Across the country, in 2016 crime rate is increased 233.6 from 229.2 in 2014. It is demonstrating an upward trend. Crimes against women have seen a sheer increase from 18% in 2010 to 55% in 2016 (Hazra, 2020). In contrast of this, number of crimes by women also increasing. In 2016, over 3 lakh women were arrested for crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) (NCRB, Dr. Kiran R. Naik., 2018). Female criminal was seen to have biological, psychological, and social components. Childhood victimization and trauma have been recognized always as crucial pathways that lead girls and women into the criminal justice system (Dennis Saleebey (2006)). When engaged in crime then appreciation and understanding of the phenomenological experiences women encounter are crucial. As compared to the past, Women have a significant presence today in various white-collar positions within organizations. More women are in professional positions today because of education and desire to diversify employees. These positions come with more opportunities to commit a white-collar crime though the numbers have not significantly changed over the years (Gossett, 2019). If women are allowing reporting emotional experience relating to their offences then it can be useful in helping them to gain greater insight into why they offend to utilize this knowledge to prevent a further life of crime (Ciesla et al., 2018). Bhattacharyya, (2016) highlighted that deeply rooted discriminatory practices, unequal gender relations, and gendered socio-cultural norms, which alongside poverty and unemployment contribute to Street violence against women. Primary level of education with value based moral lesson, congenial atmosphere in the domestic, social, and institutional sectors, safety and security for women in public transports etc. are prevention strategies aimed at escalating the safety of



women. Violence against women has versatile nature of female victimization. This cruel act can occur not only publicly, but also privately and cost women their lives or affect their physical, mental, and/or emotional well-being for their complete life (Poore & Gunnison, 2019). Maji et al., (2022) observed domestic violence during the COVID-19 period as compared to the preceding years. Stephens & Eaton, (2020), recognized that young adult

Indian women believed domestic violence should be stopped. They also realized the importance of reporting incidents they experience or witnessed of domestic violence. As the main focus of this study on the women prisoners of Haryana and stigma and the victimization faced by these women prisoners. So below table shows the category-wise female inmates in different jails in Haryana.

Table 6 Category-wise Female inmates in Different Jails in Haryana 2020

Sr. No	Type	Convicts	%	Under trials	%	Détentes	%	Other	%	Total
1	Central Jail	2099	31.7	4435	67.0	9	0.1	77	1.2	6620
2	District Jail	1354	15.6	7324	84.4	2	0.0	2	0.0	8682
3	Sub-Jail	69	5.2	1254	94.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1323
4	Women Jail	1083	35.1	1930	62.6	46	1.5	25	0.8	3084
5	Borstal Jail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6	Open Jail	74	96.1	3	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	77
7	Special Jail	34	13.1	221	85.0	5	1.9	0	0.0	260
8	Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Total	4713	23.5	15167	75.7	62	0.3	104	0.5	20046

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

A tiny but growing percentage of convicts worldwide are women. There are a total of 20046 female inmates in various prisons by 2020. A total of 6620 female inmates in India's central prison, 8682 in district jails, 1323 in sub-jails, 3084 in women prisons, 77 in open prisons and 260 in special prisons.

This paper is organized as Section 1 introduction about crime and crimes in India and Haryana. Section 2 discussed research methodology Section 3 provides an analysis Further; Section 4 is related to discussion and conclusion.

The Current Study

In this article deals with the social profile of women prisoners in Haryana and examine the challenges they faced after their release. The study incorporates the analysis, the accounts given by the women prisoners themselves and tries to conceptualize specific issues that arise after the imprisonment of women. The objectives of this study are outlined below:

i) Investigate the sort of crime committed

by the victims and the amount of time they spent in jails as a result of crime they committed.

ii) To examine the stigma and the victimization faced by the victims and their social acceptance in the community after their release from the prison.

2. Data and Methods.

2.1 Data and sample

The analysis uses data from both sources primary as well as secondary. Primary data collected from released women prisoners, their family members, prison officers and NGOs in the Haryana state. Secondary data constituted data from different reports like National Crime Records Bureau, Women in crime, journals, books, articles, studies, newspapers and similar other sources. Primary data collected through survey, interview and observation. Ten districts selected through the convenient sampling and total sample of 250 respondents which includes 25 released women prisoners from each

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districts selected through purposive sampling. The data has taken of last five years (2016-

2020). The details of sample are given in below table.

Table 7 Sample Size

Sr. No	District Name	Released women prisoners
1	Gurugram	25
2	Ambala	25
3	Faridabad	25
4	Karnal	25
5	Jind	25
6	Jhajjar	25
7	Narnaul	25
8	Sonipat	25
9	Sirsa	25
10	Rohtak	25
Total		250

2.2 Profile of selected women prisoners

The majority of female inmates are housed in general prisons' women's enclosures. The geographic distribution of female prisoners varies across the country. By far the most women are imprisoned in Uttar Pradesh (3,533), followed by West Bengal (1,506), Maharashtra (1,336), and Madhya Pradesh (1,336). (1,322). The status of women inmates in India is a troublesome

scenario since they are either being tried or convicted, which causes a number of problems such overcrowding in prisons and the inability to provide the women with adequate sanitation facilities given the high number of convicts there. Profile including Age, family type, Caste, Education, and Occupation background are given in below tables.

2223

Table 8.1 Age of selected women prisoners

Sr. No	Age group	No. of Prisoners	%
1	18-25	35	14
2	26-35	95	38
3	36-50	78	31
4	Above 51	42	17
Total		250	100

Table no 8.1 demonstrates that out of 250 respondents (female prisoners) from different jails of Haryana, 38% women prisoners are in the age group of 26-35, 31 % are in 36-50 age

group, 17 % are above 50 and 14 % are in the age group of 18-25. Thus, it may be said that women criminals are generally younger in age.

Table 8.2 Family type of selected women prisoners

Sr. No	Family type	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Joint	172	69
2	Nuclear	78	31
Total		250	100



The above table shows that 69% respondents are live in joint family, 31% in nuclear family. Maximum criminal are from joint family, the

structure of joint family is directly or indirectly related to top criminal behavior of the women prisoners.

Table 8.3 Caste of selected women prisoners

Sr. No	Caste	No. of Prisoners	%
1	General	115	46
2	OBC	70	28
3	SC	20	8
4	BC	45	18
5	Other	01	-
Total		250	100

Above table highlights that 46 respondents are in general category, 28 % in OBC category, 18% are in BC. Caste is one of the primary structure units of Indian society. This structure also

largely determines the behavioral pattern of rural India. The caste system in India is steeped in equality, hierarchy and education.

Table 8.4 Education of selected women prisoners

Sr. No	Education level	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Upto 8	45	18
2	9 th to 12 th	58	23
3	Graduate	28	11
4	Post Graduate	15	6
5	Illiterate	103	41
Total		250	100

The table 8.4 shows that 41% respondents are illiterate, 23 % in higher secondary, 18 % are middle pass. Education plays a significant role in changing the consciousness level of people. In fact, education sometimes encourages people

to initiate socio-cultural and political movements that promote the values of equality, liberty and self-dignity. These consequences of education can also be used against crime.

Table 8.5 Occupation background of selected women prisoners

Sr. No	Occupation background	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Government Services	3	1
2	Informal Services	57	23
3	Primary Activity	8	3
4	Labour work	28	11
5	Unemployed	145	58
6	Other	10	4
Total		250	100

The above table shows that 145 (58%) respondents are unemployed, 57 (23%) are in Informal services including retail services and self-employment, 11 % are involved in labour

work. Occupation determines the nature of social interaction. Here it found that unemployed women are involved in crimes and 23 % women are involved in crime from



informal services. It has also been observed that women are involved in primary activities are very less only 3 %. It can say that poor socio-economic background women are in higher percentage involve in crime.

3. Analysis.

i) The study investigates the sort of crime

committed by the victims and the amount of time they spent in jails as a result of crime they committed. For the analysis of this objective the data collected through the survey and, interview. The result is presented in below tables.

Table 9.1 Type of crime committed by the victims

S. No	Type of crime committed	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Involved in Murder case	90	36
2	Involved in Dowry	40	16
3	Involved in Drugs	27	11
4	Involved in Immoral Trafficking including kidnaping & flash trade	95	38
5	Involved in theft	55	22
6	Involved in multiple crimes	78	31

Source: Primary data

Note: Percentage is more than 100 because one woman involves in multiple crimes and therefore total percentage may be more than 100.

The table 9 highlights that out of 250 respondents (Female prisoners) from different jails of Haryana 38% are involve in immoral trafficking, 36% are involved in murder case, 31 % are involved in multiple crimes, 16% are involved in dowry harassment. The data shows that maximum women prisoners are involved in immoral trafficking which includes kidnapping, running illegal brothel and trading of innocent

girls. 36% women prisoners are involved in murder cases of their husband and kin. As per the results maximum women prisoners are involved in immoral trafficking it shows the social pressure of the jointness in family that does something with criminal activity adopted by them. The results of the present study is supported by the previous results of (Kaushik, 2010).

2225

Table 9.2 Time spent by them in jail.

S. No	Time spent in jail	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Less than 6 months	215	86
2	7 months- 1 year	15	6
3	1-3 years	17	7
4	3years – 5 years	2	0.008
5	More than 5 years	1	0.002
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

The table 9.2 highlights that out of 250 respondents (Female prisoners) from different jails of Haryana 215 (86%) respondents are spending time less than 6 months, 17 (7%) are spending time between 1-3 years, 6% are

spending time 1 year. It has also observed from the data that most of the women are not involved in heinous crime because 86% women spend in jail less than 6 months.

Table 9.3 Causes of crime committed by them

S. No	Causes of crime	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Falsely accused	158	63
2	By mistake	20	08



3	Financial crises	27	11
4	Domestic violence	33	13
5	Other	13	5
Total		250	100

Source: Primary data

Above table shows that most of the accused 63% prisoners did not have any guilty for crime and they falsely trapped. 8% women prisoners accept they did crime by mistake. 11% prisoners lured by near or dear because of financial crises, 13% women prisoners did crime because of domestic violence. It has also observed that most of the women are not having the criminal mind but due to the location and situation trapped falsely.

ii) The study also examines the stigma

and the victimization faced by the victims and their social acceptance in the community after their release from the prison. For the analysis of this objective the data collected through the survey and, interview and try to find out types of problems faced by women prisoners after their release, family support, and types of taunts. The result is presented in below tables.

Table 10.1 Types of problems faced by women prisoners after their release

Sr. No	Types of problems	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Not accepted by the family	115	46
2	Not accepted by the children	70	28
3	Not accepted by the society	45	18
4	Problem in finding accommodation	121	48
5	Problem in finding job	129	52
6	Problem of survival	145	58
7	Problem in forcefully changing the place of residents	117	47
8	Others	45	18

Source: Primary data

Note: Percentage is more than 100 because one woman faced multiple problems and therefore total percentage may be more than 100.

The table 10.1 highlights that out of 250 respondents (Female prisoners) from different jails of Haryana 145 (58%) respondents have difficulties in survival issues like property/ rental, financial, emotional etc., 129 (52%) have difficulties to find jobs as house maid, in company, and their around areas, 48% have difficulties in finding accommodation. Additionally, it has been noted that women experienced difficulties surviving after being

released, such as being rejected by their families, and having difficulties in finding employment because of the negative connotations associated with being a prison inmate. It occasionally destroyed the life of a woman since, even after her release; her family would not accept her. The results of the present study is supported by the previous results of (Visher et al., 2004).

10.2 Family support after their release

Sr. No	Family members supportive	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Yes	78	31
2	No	172	69



Total	250	100
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Source: Primary data

Here the table is self-explanatory 69% women prisoner’s family is not supportive so women prefer to stay in prison after their release due to societal rejection.

10.3 Types of taunts

Sr. No	Types of taunts	No. of Prisoners	%
1	Characterless	135	54
2	Careless	155	62
3	Samaj me rahne layak nhi hai	173	69
4	Dekhna shubh nhi hai	120	48
5	Others	63	25

Source: Primary data

The table 10.3 highlights that out of 250 respondents (Female prisoners) from different jails of Haryana (69%) respondents said that neighbors and close person saying that Samaj me rahne layak nhi hai, 62% respondents said that neighbors and close person saying that they are careless and 54% respondents said that neighbors and close person saying that they are characterless.

4. Discussion and conclusion

From the analysis, it can be inferred that there is a tiny but rising percentage of female convicts globally. Up until 2020, there will be a total of 20046 female convicts in Indian prisons, with 891 of them in Haryana. The study finds that with age, people became more sensitive and responsible. Above the age of 50 only 14% women are in prison. 43% women fall in the age group 26-35. The study also finds that 46% women are involved in immoral trafficking and 19% women are involved in murder of her husband or keen. The study finds that 46% general caste women involved in crime and 28% women are OBC category. The study finds that occupational structure also influences the crime 57% women are unemployed 14% are associated with private sectors, 6% women are highly educated and only 1% women self-employed/Government services. It is also a reality that educational attainments have matter in positive influence 41% women are illiterate committed crimes, highly educated women

are only 6%. An important finding that 86% women spent time in jail less than 6 months only 1% women have more than 5-year jail imprisonment.

The study finds that 59% women survival issues after release including financial, accommodation, emotional & mental issues. 58% women unable to find jobs due to lack of skill and taboo. The results of the present study is supported by the previous results of (Peters et al., 1997), 56% women unable to find a rental accommodation, 57% women face biggest challenge the family not accepted. The study also finds that 69% women family not supportive after release. 46% women saying their family accepted but not happily. 55% women are saying their children are not living with them. Study also find that 69% neighbors always taunts them such as kalank, lanchhan, dhabba, badchalan, kulta(Kul ka Vinash Karne wali), charitraheen (charaterless), 63% women suffered by the relatives, 29% women hear taunts by their children. The study finds that most of the accuse 63% did not have any guilty they are saying they falsely trapped. The study finds that most of the women faced problem after release i.e. not accepted by the family. Our Study respondents said that highest number 46% women are not accepted by their family, 48% women faced the problem in finding accommodation. 58% women faced their



survival problem including job, abandoned by the family, force fully changed the place of residence, financial crisis etc. Only 18% women prisoner family accepts happily. 54% women prisoner's kids are not living with them after release. The results of the present study is supported by the previous results of (Hollin & Palmer, 2006; Salisbury et al., 2009; Kuma, 2016)

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