REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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INTRODUCTION

The women and crime has recently been attracted much attention due to the fact that the crime rate among women is on the increase. There are various factors found to be responsible for that. The problem of women and crime is so serious that the consequences of women on the social structure is greater as women performs the role of the mother, wife, householder and caretaker. To identify the nature, extend, pattern and consequences of these women with a view to prevent as well as rehabilitate one who entered into the system; probe into the basic issues pertaining to women and crime are crucially needed. To better our understanding it is essential to analyse what is crime, theories involved in crime, theories specially meant for women criminality, various studies conducted in India and abroad, statistics available on women criminality, causes, factors attributed to the increasing crime rate, family background, nature, pattern and extend of crime among women, prison life, facilities and rehabilitation programmes available for them. As a first step, in the following paragraphs meaning of crime, theories involved in crime are dealt with so as to have a basic understanding.
WHAT IS CRIME?

In any society people have some norms, beliefs, customs and traditions which are implicitly accepted by its members as conducive to their well being and healthy all-round development. Infringement of those cherished norms and customs is condemned as anti-social or criminal. Hence crime may be considered as immoral, sinful, antisocial and unethical behaviour. The crime may be defined as 'an act which a particular social group regards as sufficiently menacing to its fundamental interests, to justify formal reaction to restrain the violator' (Bhattacharyya, 1992).

The Italian School of Criminological thought formulated that the crime is an act which affects the basic moral sentiments of piety and probity. Similar to this definition Stephen (1969), has defined crime as an "act which is both forbidden by law and revolting to the moral sentiments of the society".

Emile Durheim (1951) contended that 'Crime is a normal phenomenon of every society' and he further explained that any society is composed of persons with angelic qualities and would not be free from violations of the norms of that society'. In fact crime is a constant phenomenon changing with the social change.
VARIOUS THEORIES ON CRIME

There are number of divergent theories advanced by various social scientists for explaining the phenomenon of crime. The researchers from various disciplines such as social work, sociology, biology, psychology, geography, criminology and law have explained crime in their own way.

In Biological theories The scientists like Baccaria (1870), Jeremy Bentham (1925), Lomboroso (1911), Goring (1919) and Glucks (1950) have contributed much to the biological theories in explaining the criminal behaviour. These theories explain the criminal behaviour in terms of the glands, body structure and low intelligence and only under the most favourable conditions can such individuals avoid criminality. But in the later years the validity of this school of thought was questioned and the concept has changed from biological to social and environment.

The Psychological theories explain that the individual is disposed towards crime on account of certain personality traits as different from the social environment. The dynamic psychologists argued that the psychopathic personality and neurotic personality patterns emerge out of the differential development of id-ego-superego structure of the individual.
The contributors to this school of thought like Sigmund Freud (1919), Jenkins (1944), Levy (1945), Erikson (1950), Tappen (1960) and Blumberg (1974) are worth mentioning.

Sociological theories the phenomena of crime cannot be explained without reference to the mores, laws, customs and traditions, the agencies of social control. When an imbalance is created between the cultural goals and the institutional means then the resultant factor is the development of criminal attitude. Crime is the outcome of the disparity between what people are trying to expect and what are really made available to them (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960).

The Economic theories of crime contended that criminal behaviour is the resultant factor of the economic needs arising out of poverty, unemployment, low income, high cost of living, high expenditure etc. The various scientists like Bentham (1825), Voltaire (1960), Rousseu (1960), Walsh (1930), Healy (1936) and Parajappe (1975) contributed to the economic theories of crime. But it is widely accepted that economic factors alone are not responsible for the development of criminal attitude.

The Political theories of crime however explain that the criminal law is being used by those in power to maintain
their control over others (Quinney, 1975). The contributions made by Wright (1970), Turk (1972) and Venugopal Rao (1980) added weight to these theories of thought.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES OF WOMEN CRIMINALITY

The criminality of women has been gaining much attention only in the recent past since their participation in the criminal activities has increased at a much higher rate. To have an understanding the historical perspectives of the issue is of crucial importance.

Quetelet (1835) was the first scientist in the nineteenth century to inquire into the female criminality. In 1919, Lombroso attributed certain physical characteristics to deviant women.

In the beginning of the 20th century, the concept has changed from physical characteristics to social and economic factors in understanding the women criminality.

WOMEN CRIMINALS

The criminality of women has long been a neglected subject of research. Criminology has been a traditionally male endeavour with male scientists studying predominantly
male offenders (Gelsthrope, 1986). It has been reminded that men overwhelmingly dominate in number, those who legislate our laws, those who minister to the spiritual needs, those who address our physical and emotional problems and those who relay and interpret these events for us in the media (Price, 1977). Perhaps due to their relatively small number, their predominantly non-militant posture and the apparent infrequency of overt brutality by their keepers, women prisoners have been neglected (Haft, 1980).

It has been the traditional opinion of criminologists and social scientists that women commit relatively few crimes and that when they do so they somehow betray their womanhood by venturing out into a reserve of man. In the last decade the proportion of female arrests among the total number of persons arrested increased rapidly. This seems to be an indicator of the increasing deviance among the women.

In the recent decades women have been participating in various aspects of social life including academic, scientific, cultural and other productive and non-productive activities. The growing participation of female in these fields may be one contributing factor for the increase in the crime rates among women.
MAJOR THEORIES OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY

There are various theories formulated by the social scientists for explaining the causation of women criminality. The main theories are Strain theory, Learning theory, Masculinity theory, Control theory, Labelling theory and Women's Liberation thesis.

Strain theory emphasises that the crime is caused by pressure, strain or tension. When frustrations occurred while facing obstacles to their achievement, the individuals behave deviantly in order to release their tension or to achieve their goals through illegitimate means. (Merton, 1949; Durkheim, 1951)

Learning theory focussed upon the fact that the criminality is a learned behaviour. A person's associations with criminal persons and ideas have great role to play in developing criminal tendency. Sutherland and Cressey's (1966) Differential association theory is based on this idea. It states that a person will become criminal if he or she associates more with criminal than with anti-criminal people and ideas. The contributions of Glaser (1956) and Burgess and Akers (1966) are note worthy. This theory suffers with many setbacks by offering an empirically vague concept and a tautological explanation.
Crime is a learned behaviour. Naffine (1987) identified nine factors which involved in the learning of criminal behaviour.

Masculinity theory is based on the idea that the criminal activities warrant masculine characteristics to execute. The criminal—daring, toughness, aggression, use of physical force, fast movements, etc., are necessary elements involved mostly in criminal activities.

Control theory argues that when the social control is lacking the tendency to behave deviantly is more, in other words lack of control causes crime. The control theorists like Walter Reckless (1973), Ivan Nye (1958) and Hirschi (1969) have contributed to the subject by explaining the casual factor of conformity as containment, social control and bond.

Labelling theory was formulated with the concept that when people are labelled as 'criminals' by their superordinates it produces an unfavourable consequences for the individuals so labelled. The social scientists like Howard Beoker (1963), Harria (1977) and Fox (1977) contributed much knowledge to this theory.
Under the women's liberation thesis it is stressed that in the modern times women have started participating in liberation movements. The liberation movement has brought out more masculine characteristics in women such as assertiveness, aggressiveness, competition and toughness. In addition the concept of liberation has opened structural opportunities to engage women in criminal activities.

There are also various theories formulated by different scholars Sutherland (1970), Cohen (1955) and W.I. Thomas (1967), available in understanding the female criminality on the biological and psychological perspectives. Later other theories advocated by scholars like Cloward and Ohlin (1960), Deming (1971), Adler (1975), Simon (1978), Quinney (1977) and Steffensmier (1978) stressed the need for considering the environmental stimuli in understanding the criminality of women.

APPLICABILITY OF MALE CRIMINAL THEORIES TO FEMALES

Since earlier times the theories formulated for explaining the criminal behaviours are based on the 'male' model since the subjects studied are males and also the ones who conducted such studies were composed of male dominated population. Hence attempts were made to fit these theories to
females. Adler (1975) and Simon (1975) have conducted research in these lines. In another study conducted by Datesman, Scarpitti and Stephenson (1975) the utility of traditional theories of deviance in explaining women criminality was done. A detailed research on the same line was conducted by Simons, Miller and Aigner at the end of 1976 in Iowa State.

NATURE OF WOMEN CRIME

Women are engaged in a wide variety of crimes. Unlike in the past women actively participate in all sorts of crime as men do. They are not only confined to particular types of crime which does not involve toughness or aggression, but they also engage in various other types of crime which warrants 'maleness'.

Women engage in wide varieties of crimes like murder, theft, adultery, kidnapping, blackmailing, smuggling, illicit distillation and prostitution. Some of the women criminals capitalize their charm and feminity entrap the man usually involves a large sum of money.

Kawale (1982) found that the crimes committed by women are pick pocketing, dacoity with arms, theft and forcible theft. They belong to such group or communities where they
operate equally with men to commit crimes mostly involving force and trickery. The women seek the help of men folk in committing crimes like illicit distillation, gambling, prostitution and dacoity.

In many places women criminals play a passive role in the game and leaves it to her male companion to bear the punishment. It is a fact that a large number of crimes for which men are convicted were really inspired by women. Many married women due to their over expenditure and self indulgence induce their husbands to resort to dishonest means to keep them supplied of money. The women criminals in such cases play a role of the aider or abettor in crime.

With regard to the place selected by women to commit crimes, Wolfgang (1958) observed that most of the homicides committed by women took place within home and kitchen. As far as murder is concerned the place for committing crime is either in bedroom, kitchen or in the backyard of the house (Rani, 1983); and the victim is mostly the person living closer to them (Pollak, 1950; Smith, 1962; Smart, 1976; Wolfgang, 1958; West, 1962; Ahuja, 1970 and Rani, 1983).

The crime pattern among women varies from place to place and time to time. Female crime is higher in the states
of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The increase in some of the states can be partly explained by the growing participation of women in the economic activities of the states and a perceptible bid for greater equality in economic roles (Nagla, 1991). The official statistics released by various agencies indicate that significant percentage of females involvement had been under the heads of Kidnapping and Abduction, Robbery, Dacoity, Fraudulent offences and offences of miscellaneous type. It is strange to note that women had also been arrested under Arms Act, Opium Act, Explosive and Explosive Substances Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Customs Act, Indian Railways Act, Prevention of Corruption Act and other miscellaneous Acts.

NEW TREND IN THE NATURE OF WOMEN CRIMINALS

Women criminals involving in crimes like dacoity, robbery, theft, kidnapping and abduction, pick pocketing, chain or watch snatching, smuggling, cheating, counterfeiting and drug trafficking are nowadays operating with crime syndicates in bigger cities and towns. Srivastava (1984) revealed that the decent looking women smugglers and call-girls trained in tricks and masking their deceit and deception under the cloak of a respectable appearance is a
new phenomenon in bigger cities and metropolises. But it is true that these women belong to the lower social and economic class whose services are hired by such 'organisations' meant for this purpose.

Females are now being found not only robbing banks single handedly, but also committing assorted armed robberies, muggings, loan-shirking operations exertion, murders and a wide variety of other aggressive, violence-oriented crimes which previously involved only men (Adler, 1975). For whatever reasons - social, economical, judicial and cultural - today women criminal differs from their predecessors not only in attitude and aspirations but in basic intelligence (Price, 1977). A high rate of property offenders may engage in robbery one day, burglary the next and motor theft the day after that.

On the whole it is quite clear that these women should be treated different from the traditional criminals. These women who have been in the headlines as murders, bank robbers, kidnappers, hijackers and revolutionaries were considered as a new breed of female criminal more violent than the traditional female offender (Shukla and Saxena, 1984). On the whole it is quite clear that these women should be treated different from the traditional criminals.
It has been found that there is relatively high proportion of women among persons arrested for embezzlement and fraud, forgery and counterfeiting, larceny and theft. While prostitution, commercialised vice, are though to be behind the scenes are managers (Johnson, 1966). It is firmly believed that female crime is coming to resemble more closely that of man probably as a result of increase in employment opportunities of women (Simon, 1975). It has also been claimed that compared to women in the past, females today tend to commit more Masculine crimes (Adler, 1975; Gibbons, 1977); more Violent crimes (Adler, 1975; Bruck, 1975); more Serious crimes (Simon, 1975; Datesman et al, 1980); more Male-dominated crimes (Inclardi and Slegel, 1977) and more White collar or occupational crimes (Simon, 1975. Widom, 1978).

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN INDIA

Recent trend of interest has been found in the area of women and development among the educationist, planners and policy makers. Hence women form the general topic for discussion and research. There has been a small group of writings specifically concerned with women and crime in India. The important among them are Ahuja (1969, 1970),

PROFILE OF WOMEN CRIMINALS OBSERVED IN VARIOUS STUDIES

It has been observed from various studies conducted that women criminals mostly belong to the age group of 20 to 40 years. (Ahuja, 1969; Rani, 1983; Nagla, 1991; Joseph, 1992; Saxena, 1994). Hence it may be considered as the problem of the youth. This age group suggests that women below 20 years are physically and psychologically immature and they are supposedly less capable of committing serious crimes owing to their minimal involvement in social and economic affairs of family life in India (Srivastava, 1984).

Most of the women criminals are illiterates or semi-literate. Only a statistically insignificant fraction of the women criminals are literates with educational standards up to primary or middle class. When the women criminality increases the educational level decreases and vice versa. The correlation between education and women
criminals was found high but negative (-80) (Gautam, 1982). Contrary to this, recent trends show that more number of educated women were participating in criminal activities. It has also been supported by a study conducted in Andhra Pradesh that more number of literate women were participating in criminal activities (Rani, 1981).

An overwhelming majority of women offenders are married, deserted and divorced, with married ones being the highest in the whole lot. Since most of them are married they are not in a position either physiologically or socially to fulfill the expectations of the husband and in-laws, resulting in conflicts between them and ultimately lead them to engage in criminal activities. The married ones who entered into the criminal system are mostly persons who had undergone a very stressful relations with their husbands. Their marital life had been riddled with severe conflicting situations involving oppression, cruelty, rejection and humiliation.

It was observed that the crime is low in low castes (Ahuja, 1969), but in another study it was evident that a slightly more than 50 per cent women criminals belong to backward castes. On the whole the incidence of crime is high
in low economic classes (Ahuja, 1969) and higher in low social and economic class (Kawale, 1982).

More than three fourth of the female criminals belong to Hindu religion. The proportion of women from Muslim, Sikh and Christian religions is less than their actual proportion in the total population.

While calculating the monthly income of the women criminals it was observed from various studies that more than 50 per cent of them belong to the income group ranges from Rs.100 to Rs.150. A high percentage of women offenders belong to economically disadvantaged class with total family income being hardly adequate to make both ends meet (Srivastava, 1984). In another study more than 90 per cent of the women criminals came from Rs.50 to 200 income group (Prasad, 1982). A study conducted by Rani (1981) in Andhra Pradesh State revealed that the per capita income is less than two hundred rupees per month. A greater proportion i.e. 92.5 per cent was living with a per capita income of either below fifty or fifty to one hundred per month. Taking into consideration the average per capita income of Andhra Pradesh state (Rs.83.3 per month), 92.5 per cent of the samples belong to below the average state per capita income. Further,
81.7 per cent of them live below the poverty line (Rani, 1981). Some women of this low economic class kill their husbands because of man's addiction to costly and wasteful vices like heavy drinking, drug addiction, prostitution and gambling (Srivastava, 1984).

Most of the women criminals belong to the low cadre of occupations. They are not gainfully employed and work as essentially housewives, maid servants, menial jobs and casual labourers.

It is surprising to note that majority of women criminals belong to urban areas while nearly eighty per cent of the country's total population lives in rural areas. Most of the studies supported this observation that urban areas provide more women criminals than the rural areas (Ahuja, 1969; Rani, 1983). This suggests that women criminality in India is not an entirely rural phenomenon as popularly believed (Srivastava, 1984). In urban areas these women criminals are the residents of hut settlements and slum colonies. It is obvious that the urban areas have more illegitimate structure than the rural. With regard to the nature of crime, women living in urban areas were involved mostly in moral offences followed by property offences,
smuggling and rioting and in rural areas the women were involved predominantly in offences against person and excise offences (Rani, 1981).

FAMILY BACKGROUND

Family is the basic unit of the society where the learning, personality, character molding and other needs of the individuals are properly looked into. When the family is not in a position to cater to these needs to its members then the deterioration takes place and which may lead the member to behave deviantly. The relationship between the members present in the family is inter dependent and most significant (William, 1993). When the relations are not cordial it leads to continuous deterioration and many a time make the member to indulge in criminal activities. Ahuja in his study (1970) observed that stressful family situation conflict prone relationship and lack of congenial atmosphere in the husbands family and conflict prone relationships with in-laws compel women to involve in crime and commit heinous crimes like murder.

In the family of orientation stressful situations due to parental conflicts, extravagance of parents, bad habits of parents and siblings, illicit relationships of family members
and quarrelsome nature of parents have its own influence on the behavior of the women. In the family of procreation, various factors like marital maladjustments, imbalance in sex related matters, non adjustment of the husband and in-laws, ineffective role performance on the part of the female and the maltreatment of the family members in the family of procreation have been identified as the reasons for the females involving in criminal activities. Broken home factor is one of the most important causes often quoted while explaining women criminality. It was observed that women like men are also motivated to do crime. Poverty marital maladjustment, illiteracy broken home, imbalance in sexual matters are commonly lead women to do crime (Paramaguru, 1984). Adwani (1978) contended that the main reason is due to immaturity to perform marital roles and activities to shoulder the family role expectations which consequently lead husband and in-laws to maltreat women which may in turn lead females to behave deviantly.

A study conducted in Tamil Nadu by Prasad (1982) revealed that husbands bad habits of drinking, gambling drug addiction, husbands nature being argumentative, suspicious bad tempered, aggressive, greedy, his illicit relationship with other women are the major areas faced by women murderers
In another study conducted by Rani (1983), it was observed that domestic factors like deprivation of love and care of their parents or husbands and in-laws or a combination of both victim provocation and lovers or friends instigation were contributory factors in women crime. Domestic quarrels, marital maladjustments were the main motives behind homicides (Trivedi and Krishna, 1983).

VICTIMS/CLIENTS

The terms 'victims' and 'clients' are used depends upon the crime. With regard to the crimes like immoral offences, excise offences and smuggling the term 'client' is used in the sense that any one who pays gets the required service by approaching the practicing deviants. In fact the 'victims' are really the clients and are not 'victimised' in any normal sense of the term. With regard to the crimes like crimes against person, crimes against property etc., the term 'victim' is more appropriate. Under the crime against person head, the victims mostly belong to the close associates of the women criminals. The victims belong to husbands family, close relatives, co-partners in property and persons known to them.
ACCEPTANCE OF CRIME

It is one of the problems often faced by the researchers in the field of female criminality that the statements given by the imprisoned women and the versions of the court are entirely or partially different. Some of the convicts did not agree with the nature and degree of involvement in crime as recommended in the court judgement. These differences must also be kept in mind while understanding the women criminals. In the study conducted by Rani in Andhra Pradesh during 1974 - 1978, among the 120 samples studied 27 (22.50%) respondents have not accepted as they have done crime and in 11 (9.16%) cases there was a partial agreement or disagreement. These limitations must be kept in mind while doing analysis and understanding the women criminals, since to achieve the task of bring out the truth at every stage of the study is a difficult work. In a study conducted by Ahuja on female offenders in 1969 in Rajasthan, among the 49 samples studied only 24 (48.98%) female prisoners have accepted that they have done the crime and the other equal percentage of 51.02 did not accept their crime.

ACCOMPlice

Whenever physical strength is required, women seem to be taking assistance of others, males or females with whom
they have intimate friendship or kinship. It is revealed that the women criminals seek the assistance of their lovers or friends or family members or other kinsmen at different phases of their offences (Rani, 1981). The crimes were committed either by the women criminal or in combination with others by playing either main role or the subsidiary role. They belong to such communities where they operated equally with men to commit crimes mostly involving force and trickery.

CRIME RAISE IN UNITED STATES

The crime rate among women has increased sharply in recent years. Arrests of women have increased by two-third in less than a decade. Between 1978 and 1983 arrests of women for 'serious crimes' ranging from auto-thefts to murder went upto 52 per cent; the increase for men in this period was only 8 per cent. Not only the arrest rates increases but also the convicted and prisoners rate increases (Price, 1977). In United States it was observed that the arrest rates for serious crimes increased by 18 per cent for male and for female the increase is 62 per cent between 1960 - 65. The percentage increase of women criminals between 1962 to 1965 was four times than it had been observed during the earlier years (Sabharwal, 1982). The eight years data of male
and female arrests under the IPC crimes was analysed by Singh (1981). She took 1971 to 1978 years data for her analysis. Over eight years the female crime has increased to 55.90 per cent as against the male crime which has increased only to 41.87 per cent, considering 1971 being the base year.

The crime figures in United States of America for a period from 1960 to 1978 showed a dramatic increase. Based on the UCR Report in 1979 the arrest rates have nearly tripled. The largest increases are found to be for larceny (arrests have risen from 32.34/100.00 in 1960 to 230.39 in 1978) and for fraud and embezzlement (from 8.29 to 102.36/100.00). Large arrests have also occurred in arrests for forgery (the rate 100.00 has shown to be quadrupled); burglary (the rate has increased fivefold); and armed robbery and receiving/possessing stolen property.

CRIME TREND IN INDIA AND TAMIL NADU

In a populous India the crime rates are apparently deceptive. For 2.5 per cent (1983) of the criminal population numerically reported a substantial number (52,059), among whom 1298 are homicidal offenders and 7269 are property offenders (Statistics for a single year - Crime in India, 1983). The recently available national data further indicate
that criminality among female is highest in Tamil Nadu (8306) followed by Maharastra (8112) and lowest in Nagaland (Nil) among the States (Sohani, 1989).

In Tamil Nadu criminal statistics indicate a slow but perceptible increase in female crime for the last decade, indicating that while offender constitute 3.5 per cent of the total population in 1978, they constitute 6.3 per cent in 1988 (refer table number 2 in appendix).

Female participation is notably increasing in property crimes (theft, burglary, robbery) followed by murder. Though these are greater number of women reported for both riots and miscellaneous offences, these are generally characterized by non-serious offences (refer table number 3 in appendix).

Variations in number of persons arrested by sex in terms of index with reference to base year 1971. The female criminals constitute 3 to 6 per cent of the total criminal population in terms of percentage. Female crime indicates a clear galloping increase as opposed to male rates which are maintaining a slow and steady pace of growth. In absolute number the rate of female crime is negligible but in relation to percentage of growth this appears as a notable group in Tamil Nadu (refer table number 4 in appendix).
REASONS FOR LOW ARREST AND CRIME RATES AMONG WOMEN

The authorities in the criminal system are very reluctant to arrest, prosecute and convict female criminals because of their 'femaleness' (Rao, 1981). As far as crime is concerned the women crime statistics are under reported considering their proportion to the total population in comparison with male. The masked nature of the women criminals and factors of chivalry and paternalism has its influence on the police and judiciary.

Added to this Pollak (1950) contended that the female crime rates are underestimated due to the fact that many of the crimes done by women are under reported. The following are such crimes; a. thefts by female servants, b. thefts by prostitutes, c. blackmail, d. sex offences, e. homicides and f. infanticides.

There are various reasons found to be responsible for the low rate of arrest and crime rates among women. The factors involved in lower arrest rate and for the apparently lower female participation in crime are listed by Haskell and Yablonsky (1978). They are;

1. Females roles are more clearly defined
2. Females are more closely supervised
3. Females receive greater protection
4. Females have opportunity for household employment
5. Male roles are more active
6. Men are likely to be chivalrous
7. The public perceives men and women differently
8. The police react differently to men and women.

The police and the Judiciary have been thought unwilling to apply a criminal label to the 'fair sex' which is, as a consequence under represented in the criminal statistics (Adler, 1975; Price, 1972). The same view was expressed by Scutt and Jocelynne (1979) that in the area of crime the authorities are reluctant to arrest, prosecute and convict women criminals because of their 'femaleness'. Thus it is imperative that when such crimes are reported the crime rate will increase significantly.

Rao (1981) opined that low criminality among women can be ascribed to the general preferential treatment available to women in the criminal justice system itself. In India women are less criminal atleast to the official figures. As far as crime is concerned they are generally under-reported considering their proportion to the total population (Srivastava, 1984). But it is doubtful that to what extent that these statistics are reliable is an unanswered question.
CAUSES OF WOMEN CRIME

There are various reasons found to be responsible for the criminality among women. These causes may be classified under various heads like biological, social, economical, psychological, personal and familial. In some cases it is very difficult to identify a particular cause for a particular criminal activity. Sometimes a specific factor in a particular situation becomes the cause for a specific type of criminal behaviour. Hence in the analysis of causation the possibility for different kinds of interpretations has to be kept in mind and one has to carefully discern the real cause or causes for a given criminal behaviour (Rani, 1981).

Economical causes

Financial constraints have been one of the important direct contributory causes for the acts of theft. In a country like India this factor hardly needs any detailed explanation. In fact financial factors are the chief factors which give rise to different situations of stress and strain compelling the individuals to think of and take to different types of deviant behaviour.
Social factors

The various social factors such as bad influence, employer's ill-treatment, environmental influence, feeling of betrayal and initiation into criminal activities plays an important role in the women criminality. Located as they are in poor conditions, women are exposed to a variety of undesirable practices and behavioural patterns and they slowly imbibe the same behavioural patterns from the surrounding and take to all sorts of deviant behaviour in the footsteps of their reference groups or individuals (Rani, 1981). It is also revealed that the deviant kith, kin and close relatives have their own influence on the women criminals.

Sexual relations or Conjugal family life

In most of the cases of women criminals it was observed by various studies that these women had experienced dissatisfied sexual/conjugal relations in their life. They or their husbands also accounted for illegal contact with other persons. Except in cases such as those of excise offences and smuggling, in a majority of the other offences unhappy conjugal relationship and/or illicit sexual relations became prominent at one stage or the other (Rani, 1981).
Women status

Studies were conducted to examine the status of women and the involvement of criminal activities. There is a close association between the economic position of the women and her involvement in crime was observed. A study conducted by Cathy (1990) on the status and women criminality in comparison with male made the following findings: 1. The more unfavourable women's economic condition relative to males greater the proportionate female involvement in crime relative to male involvement; 2. The greater the opportunity for traditional female consumer oriented crime the larger the proportionate involvement of females in offending than male and 3. The higher the level of formalization of social control when the official rates of female crime than male.

Changing social roles of women

The lower social status and the underprivileged positions of women in the Indian society have certainly contributed to the liberal provisions relating to the arrest, bail and custody of women criminals (Nagla, 1991). Crime may even be a rational and coherent response to women awareness of the social disabilities imposed on them by class and gender roles (Abbot and Wallace, 1990). The increase in the
incidence of female criminality is attributed by some to the increase in the status of women (Giallombardo, 1976). The role of wife, lover or girl-friend is important to a woman. Now the pattern of the role-behaviour is changing, so also the pattern of crime among women (Nagla, 1991).

As women's traditional activities in society change and diversify, she has many more opportunities to break the law (Fox and Hartnagel, 1979). Simon (1975) concluded that women's participation in selected crimes will increase as their employment opportunities expand and as their interests, desires and definitions of self shift from a more traditional to a more liberated view. In a study conducted in Canada by John Fox and Timothy F. Hartnagel (1979), observed that if female labour force participation rate increases substantially in future years it is possible that this variable may come to have a greater effect on female conviction rate. Women's role outside the home provides them with more opportunities for committing crime especially those of white collar crime (Baunach, 1977). Finally it is concluded that changes in various aspects of women's structural position in society affect female crime rate. Exposure to criminal risk increases due to decreased guardianship either because people live alone or with
unrelated persons or because labour force participation removes both husbands and wives from their households during working hours (Cohen and Land, 1990).

Psychological causes

Sanyal and Agarwal (1982) found that out of a total 69 female convicts 73.91 per cent are found with high feeling of insecurity and 81.16 per cent are with negative self-esteem. These negative self-esteem is found more in the lower social and economical strata of the convicts.

Pre-menstrual period

It is considered that pre-menstrual period is the period of stress and strain to women. The pre-menstrual tension is accompanied by irritability, lethargy, depression and water retention and these symptoms make women more ill tempered, impatient, violent and emotionally deranged (Patel, 1974). It was revealed in a study conducted by Singh (1980) that about 53 per cent of the criminals committed their crimes at the time of their pre-menstrual period. It was found that 61.6 per cent of the murders were committed during the pre-menstrual (Singh and Singh, 1979). It was also statistically observed that crime and menstruation are statistically correlated (Horney, 1981).
Environmental factors

It was Ahuja (1969) who made research to look into the situation and environmental variables compelling women to commit crime. Stressful situations, maladjustments, disharmonious marital relations, conflict-prone relationships with husbands and in-laws and maladjustments in interpersonal relationships with in the family are causes found to be responsible for women criminality. Rani (1983) in her study observed that in slightly more than 70 per cent cases domestic factors played an important role indisposing of women to entertain attitudes of victims, provocation, lover's/friend's instigation played a major direct role in pulling out such criminal proneness. The pathological family backgrounds like broken homes, parental rejection, faulty discipline by parents, undesirable peer group relations and socio-economic conditions play a major role in the crime among women (Eswari et. al. 1982). The causes of women criminality were largely due to broken homes and crises of changing social values (Misra and Gautam, 1982). Rani (1983) analysed in her study that women were deprived of love of their parents, or husbands and in-laws or a combination of both. Sometimes it is added with an incessant illtreatment by the members of their family of procreation, and their
parent's or other elders negation of their attitude to divorce or desert their husbands and various other unhappy incidents in their life lead them frustrated and behave deviantly.

Substantial amount of evidence over the years suggest that sex roles and the position of women have not undergone much change in the recent years, especially in the direction that would lead to change in the women crime (Nagla, 1982).

Violent crimes like murder and culpable homicide not amounting murder, the factors mostly held responsible are family quarrel, desire for revenge and retaliation to redress the situation of continued repression, humiliation and rejection, sexual frustrations and jealousies arising out of husbands sexual incompatibility, husbands illicit sexual contact, the desire to flee from the clutches of a tyrannical husbands, mother-in-law and the women's attempt to move out of the marital bonds in order to live an emotionally and sexually satisfying life (Srivastava, 1984). Once a women experiences harsh behaviour from her husband and his kith and kin and an unfriendly domestic atmosphere, she makes every possible effort to escape the situation by taking resort to illicit contacts outside wedlock or by taking to different
kinds of deviant behaviour not excluding prostitution. In case of the unmarried, predominantly broken homes and/or bad associations with males and females led them to deviant behaviour (Glueck, see in Cowie, Cowie and Slater, 1971; Punekar and Kamala Rao, 1962; Ram Ahuja, 1969; Rani, 1981).

Impact of Urbanization and Modernization

It is assumed that the problem of women criminality emanates from the rapid transformations of the society from past tradition to modernity (Misra and Gautam, 1982). The conflicts created between the cultural goals and the institutional means available to achieve them lead to aggression resulting in deviance among women (Cohen, 1970). This contention is also well supported by the empirical findings in India (Rani, 1983).

Urbanization has lead to the breaking up of joint families. The rising prices have forced women to seek jobs in urban as well as rural areas. The exposure to the world of work naturally brings about a desire for franchise. But when the Indian women seeks freedom at home and asserts for rights, it creates further stress. The male supremacy which is challenged thus, naturally wants to re-establish itself and there are resultant, stresses, strains, jealousies in the
marital relationship, resulting in frictions, conflicts, even oppression of the female which ultimately she unshackles through murder. Apart from the stresses coming from the husband front, there are also the in-laws who further make the miseries by claiming dowry and in the absence or shortage of which they start penalizing the daughter-in-law. This adds to the marital maladjustment of the female (Nagla, 1991)

CONSEQUENCES

The consequences of women criminals are more complicated in nature and leads to continuous deterioration. Crime done by women are more dysfunctional than the male crimes because women are having greater consequences on the society than man. Socially crimes committed by females are compared to be more serious to the male crimes since the vital role played by the women as mother, wife and more to say a central figure in the family - a basic unit of the society; is recognised in every society. Hence the role makes the female crimes more dysfunctional. When a crime is committed by a female it affects the individual, children, husband, family and the society at large. The consequences on the family is at large since it influences the children and their development; the husband his familial role and sexual
life and to the neighbours and friends their interpersonal relationships. Reuben (1949) pointed out that a crisis is created in the family by the committing of crime by a woman and consequently her imprisonment. This crisis requires a new type of adjustment on the part of all the members of the family.

During such crisis somebody has to perform role of the mother, householder, cook, caretaker which were being done by the imprisonment women. To say more specifically on the part of the husband some sexual adjustment is also required. It also results in closing of ranks, shifting of responsibilities and activities of the office to another women containing the necessary family routine, day to day work, maintaining husband-wife relationship by correspondence and visits and utilising the resources of friends, relatives and neighbours.

WOMEN PRISONS

Prison earlier times meant just for the custody of the prisoners. In earlier days when the female criminals were in smaller number they were housed along with male criminals in separate enclosures. Imprisonment not only prevent the individual to commit crime for a specific period but also
make them isolated from others so that others would not commit crime on them out of vengeance. But due to rapid rise in the number of women criminals separate women prisons were established in order to stop overcrowding and also to prevent any untoward incident in the prison. These institutions have all the facilities like kitchen, hospital, work shed, segregation facilities, etc. The criminals arrested under Immoral Traffic Act and other sexual offences were housed separately.

According to the statistics given by the All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) there are 76 central jails, 280 district jails, 822 sub-jails in the country. Out of these 1195 jails, there are only 4 separate jails for women prisoners throughout the country, one each in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In Tamil Nadu one more prison meant for women was established in Madurai in 1987. There are two more jails for women, one each in Bihar and Rajasthan, but they form part of the central jails where men are also confined.

Today prison life is seen something more than a matter of walls and bars of cells and locks (Ghosh, 1986). The prison is a community within the community. It is a social system which despite occasional disruption, function
reasonably well (Cloward, 1960). Srivastava (1977) has concluded in his study that prison as a social system may develop a sub-rosa organization and may maintain all those institutional characteristics which form an essential part of any social organization. In such a social system a prison is once again able to maintain a status and role in the prison community.

The All India Committee on Jail Reforms (1980-83) made several observations regarding the conditions of women prisons. They are as follows:

1. Only small section of the men's prisoners is generally provided for confinement of women prisoners where all categories of them are handled together in the same wards and barracks.

2. Women prisoners whether in sub-jails, district prisons, or central prisons in most states have to walk through men's section and sometimes have to go through men's section and often have to go through experiences which are humiliating.

3. While living conditions, treatment and training for male prisoners are nowhere near the desired level, the lot of women prisoners is much worse. Women in prisons suffer from unhealthy living conditions, exploitation, unnecessarily
prolonged severance from their families and lack of gainful and purposeful employment.

4. Women continue to be in jails for long periods sometimes for very minor violation of law, unable to defend themselves and totally ignorant of ways and means of securing legal aid or help even to write a petition for quick disposal of their cases. They are not aware of the rules of remission or premature release and live a life of resignation at the mercy of officials who seldom have understanding of their problems.

5. The kind of shy, inhibited village women that usually land jails have no courage to communicate their needs to the male staff posted in their jails. They have no means of communicating their needs to the higher officials as there is hardly any woman officer at the headquarters of the prison departments who would appreciate their needs and requirements.

6. Women prisoners confined in separate enclosures, the keys of which are held by male staff, are far from safe from moral danger. They are exploited and given little opportunity to express their grievances.
They cannot even express their grievances to visitors. Thus visitors never get to know the truth. Women prisoners also do not complain of the realities because of the fear of consequences which they may have to face.

WOMEN PRISONS IN TAMIL NADU

There are two prisons exclusively meant for women and managed by women in Tamil Nadu. One is situated in Vellore in North Arcot Ambedkar District and the other in Madurai, Madurai District. The Special prison for women in Vellore was started on 15th April 1930. Since then it was administered by the Superintendent, Central Prisons, Vellore (meant for males) upto 1965. After that a separate lady Superintendent has been appointed. The authorised accommodation of this prison is 412. The convicted prisoners from various districts like Madras, Chengelpattu, North Arcot Ambedkar, Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar, Dharmapurai, Salem, Erode Periyar, Coimbatore, and The Nilgiris are housed here. Recreational facilities and cultural programmes are organised to enlighten the prisoners. It has a hospital with a strength of 20 beds and one civil Assistant Surgeon has been appointed to look after the health needs of the inmates. Adult education, creche, children education are the other extended
facilities to the inmates and their children who are living along with the prisoners. A separate unit to manufacture cotton tapes and twisted thread which fetch earning to the inmates. The prison personnel includes one Lady Superintendent, one Lady Welfare Officer, one Lady Matron one Lady civil Assistant Surgeon and other clerical and security staffs.

Facilities available in Vellore prison

The prisoners are supplied with throw ball, tennis and other games articles and allowed to play during holidays. A cultural committee is functioning in this prison and arrangements were made to organise cinema, drama, dances and other cultural programmes. During festival times students from nearby institutions were contacted to entertain the prisoners. There is a 35 mm projector is available to screen the feature films. Television and Radio are available to recreate the inmates. Religious and moral lectures were arranged to strengthen the ethics of the prisoners. On October 2nd prisoners welfare day has been celebrated. There were also various other facilities like free legal aid, library facility, availability of news papers and magazines and canteen facilities available to meet the needs of the
prisoners. Sanitation and water facilities are looked into with great concern.

The women prison, Madurai was bifurcated from Vellore Women Prison on 1st July 1987. It has the capacity to house 200 prisoners. The convicted prisoners from various Districts like Trichy, Dindigul Anna, Madurai, Kamarajar (Virudunagar) Ramnad, Sivagangai, Trinelveli and Kanyakumari are housed in this prison. It has no hospital facility of its own. A separate Medical Officer has been appointed to look after the health needs of the prisoners. There are no vocational training or work in the prison is at present available. One Lady Dy. Superintendent, one Lady Matron, one Lady Medical Officer and other necessary clerical staff and security staff have been appointed to administer the prison.

The nutritious diet scheme has been implemented in these prison partly. As a first step pongal, uppuma and rice kanji are being issued for the morning break-fast. The prisoners are at present given meals for midday and evening, consisting of rice, dhall, vegetables, greens and butter-milk. Expectant mothers and feeding mothers are given special diet as per medical recommendation.
REHABILITATION OF WOMEN CRIMINALS

Rehabilitation is the medical term. In medical sense, rehabilitation means the restoration of the handicapped individuals to the fullest physical, mental, social and economic usefulness of which they are capable, including ordinary treatment and treatment in special rehabilitation centre (Krusen, 1964). The term rehabilitation has been borrowed from the medical field to the social sciences field due to the desire of the social scientists to provide practical orientation and due to the emergence of the concept of 'welfare state'.

In social sense, rehabilitation means the process or technique of re-educating and redirecting the attitudes and motivations of a delinquent criminal or a social deviate so as to bring his/her behaviour into full harmony with the law and his/her own willing acceptance of social regulations and legal restriction (Fairchild, 1964). According to Jarvis (1978) rehabilitation is the resocialization process which an offender must experience if a more socially acceptable life is to be attained on return to society. Rehabilitation of women is a complex and difficult task. As far as the women involve in moral offences the task of rehabilitation is much more difficult.
AN EVALUATION OF WOMEN PRISON

There is a strong reason to believe that the opportunities offered to the women are substantially inferior to those provided to their male counterparts in all areas of education, rehabilitation, occupational programmes, social and cultural programmes, employment opportunities and even medical care (Sikka, 1986). In almost all the prisons the women are treated with male model frame work programmes, which may not serve the purpose.

There are hardly six women prisons available in the country exclusively for women. All others are attached with the male prisons. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners recognize the existence of institutions serving both men and women. The direction given is very clear that men and women shall, so far as possible be detained in separate institution, in an institution which receives both men and women the whole of the premises allocated to women shall be entirely separate.

With regard to the use of the prison labour in many women prisons most of the women are idle 75 to 100 per cent of their working hours and they may 'sit' for months and sometimes years (Sikka, 1986). The data from various studies
revealed that majority of the women in the prisons are married and hence most of them are mothers. Training in the areas of developing parenting skills, child care, nutrition, effective home management and counselling on marital relations are essentially required by these women criminals. Hardly little efforts have been taken in this regard.

As far as the medical care is concerned there are very few medical staffs available and periodical checkup is not done regularly. Medical care is the other aspect which must be under-scored (Sikka, 1986). The pregnant prisoners are given little attention during their pre-natal and post-natal period.

The children along with the mother in the women prison is another area which needs considerable attention. Children of the offenders remain the hidden victims of woman's criminality, both inside the prison and outside. The facilities and treatment for such children are very low. In the words of Sohani (1978), Children in institutions often, unfortunately, are subject to the same kind of regimentation as their mothers are and it show. It is painful to see that happening to infants of two or three who, instead of being
folded and played with, are made to sit in orderly rows with arms (for the benefit of visitors). There is no justifiable reason why institutional children's nurseries should be dreary places whereas those outside are designed to be cheerful and stimulating.

In many places women are housed within men prisoners who are living in a jail within jail (Srivastava, 1984). Hence the opportunities enjoyed by male prisoners as a matter of rule may not be possible to their female counterparts. Added to this the women prisoners are engaged in manual and household occupations like cutting vegetables, cooking, tailoring, cleaning of grains and utensils, bakery and embroidery which makes them more of a household workers than self-sufficient.

EVALUATION OF WELFARE SERVICES

First of all the training programmes conducted in various prisons are hardly serve to the needs of the present day labour market. The trades are outdated and traditional ones. Trades like toy making, doll making, tailoring, garment manufacture, stitch craft, knitting, spinning, weaving, basket making, mat making, cooking, candle making, incense
making, bangle making, flour and masala grinding, amber charkha and hidi and soap making. By such training the women prisoners can be effective household workers than self sufficient persons after release. It is evaluated that the trades cater to the needs of the prisons as institutions rather than to the individual needs of the prisoners. These so called 'rehabilitation programmes' make the women as 'home-bound workers for low paid jobs' (Srivastava, 1984). As Sohoni (1974) rightly evaluated that these training programmes are neither reflective of market labour requirements nor conducive to employment.

Secondly the trades are corporate in nature in such a way that the women prisoners cannot pursue any after release because of the large number of labour, capital and the problem of procurement of raw materials. Thirdly, the training in itself is inadequate. The skills taught cannot be compete with the skills available in the open market. Lastly, as Ansari (1982) pointed out that the procedure adopted for vocational training in prisons is on job training, the value of which is impaired by the fact that jobs are overmanned and prisoners doing an assigned work, learn slow work habits which make them dull, docile and placid, doing them more harm than good.
It is an accepted fact that the rehabilitation programme is not successful in many cases due to various reasons. The very motto of the prison life lies on the rehabilitation programme. Failure in the rehabilitation programme is the failure in prison system itself. It is essential to find out the factors that hinder successful rehabilitation programme. Some of them are:

1. No definite aim of rehabilitation
2. Degrading of inmates
3. Not empirically verified
4. Lack of public cooperation and support
5. Feeling of neglect
6. No systematic planning and
7. Lack of proper follow up programmes.

On the evaluation of the rehabilitation programmes Srivastava (1984) has rightly pointed out that the rehabilitation and training programmes in women prisons are grossly ineffective. For reasons for such ineffectiveness he further contended that due to small proportion of women criminals it is rather difficult for the administrators and policy makers to innovate new methods of education and
vocational training which could be of much use to the women criminals after release. Moreover the rehabilitation programmes have been administered by males and also the prison system has been managed by men, primarily for men (Price, 1977). Hence the male-model framework of rehabilitation programmes were tried to fit for the female.

In this context Srivastava (1982) outlined some of the essential requirements for a balanced rehabilitation programme which are given below.

Requirements for effective rehabilitation

1. The underlying message of institutional placement of such women and girls should be that they are being sent to specialized institutions for purposes of correction and rehabilitation and not for custody or confinement.

2. The major emphasis in the correctional treatment afford to such women and girls in the institutions should be to create a desire for change in their heart through careful and conscious guidance and the recognition of benefits in rehabilitation and the rehabilitative tools.
3. The programme of behaviour therapy must exist an aid to rehabilitative therapy.

4. Overcrowding in the institutions must be minimized as to make individualized treatment possible.

5. To work programme of the inmates should be made interesting, profiting and economically rewarding for their future economic rehabilitation.

6. The scientific procedure of classification should be strictly followed and the inmates more prone to correctional endeavors be kept away from those who are hard nuts to crack.

7. The education should be planned in accordance with the inmates personal needs and requirements.

8. The correctional institutions for such women and girls must become schools where inmates, through their close associations with the staff at every level can come to understand what it means to be a decent human being.

9. Institutional incarceration should be sparingly used and that too for a microscopic minority the women and girls in moral and social danger who cannot be helped by other alternative services.
10. The difficult transition to life in the world outside the gates of protective institutions should be made smooth by a humane and efficient system of after care that may take over the responsibility and continue the effort till the ex-inmate is purposefully rehabilitated.

ROLE OF SOCIAL WORK IN CRIMINAL SETTINGS

The motto of correctional settings is the social, economical and moral rehabilitation of the criminal. The training and the treatment given to the inmate should foster all-round development to the individual. Such a specialist function requires the co-operation and co-ordination of the professionals like medicine, education, vocational, recreation, administration, psychiatry and social work. In probation and parole the scope of social work methods are preponderantly greater.

It is essential to understand the application of social work to the correctional settings in the light of the definition of social work given by Boehn (1959). According to him Social work seeks to enhance social functioning of individuals, singly or in groups, by activities focussed upon their social relationships which constitute the interaction between man and his environment. These activities can be
grouped into three functions: restoration of impaired capacity, provision of individual and social resources and prevention of social dysfunction. Among the methods of social work, Social Case Work and Social Group Work are the commonly employed methods in the criminal settings. A detailed explanation of these two methods are highly significant.

Social Case Work

The most important methods of social work which is predominantly employed in correctional settings is social case work. It is defined as a method of social work which intervenes in the psychological aspects of a person's life to improve, restore, maintain or enhance his social functioning by improving his role performance. The intervention takes through a professional relationship between the worker and the person, and also between the worker and the other individual whose intervention with the person affects his role performance. In this method an intimate close, face to face relationship is established with the social worker and the delinquents which can easily facilitate supportive guidance to the delinquents to solve his problem by himself. Normally there are three stages involved in social case work method. They are i) case study ii) Diagnosis and iii) treatment.
In the first step, the social case history of the delinquents is to be collected by interviewing the delinquent, her family members, friends, relatives and neighbours. Her socio-economic background, the environment where she lived etc., should be collected so as to have an overall picture of the delinquents. The second stage comes with the diagnosis of the case by consulting with various experts in different fields if necessary in order to find out what is exactly her problem. In the third stage the treatment process starts. But it is to be understood that since from the beginning of the first stage, the treatment is started when the delinquent is interviewed by the social worker.

Short-term treatment programmes have been introduced to curb the inadequacy in social case work programmes. Mangrum (1976) gave a proposal for short-term treatment used for correctional settings. He contended that short-term programmes must aim at practical problem solving but not on character building or personality restructuring but on behaviour change through resolution of problems which give rise to illegal and/or antisocial conduct. The following steps may involve in the short-term treatment programme. Firstly the problem of the criminals should be identified and segmented in small components in such a way that he
individual can handle easily. Although some of these problems will be internal and psychological, most will be external and environmental. In the next stage goals must be set. While setting goals care must be taken that the goals must be limited and reachable; limited achievements revolving round the specific problem areas and realistically attainable ends.

Social Group Work

Social Group work can be defined as a process and method through which individual and groups in social agency settings are helped by a worker to relate themselves to other people and to experience growth an opportunities in accordance with their needs and capacities.

Group work is also one of the important methods of social work employed in correctional field. The objectives of group work is to help the individual for his personal growth, his adjustment to the group and society, recognition of his own rights and capacities. The group work works under the principle that in every stage of life men live in group. The family, school, association, peer group, club, communities, etc., are groups where one person has to live in one or the other. Hence the influence of the group on the individual and vice versa is crucial and significant (William, 1993). The
role of the group worker is more of an enabler and he is the link between the group and the agency. He helps the group to determine its objectives, purposes and goals, to develop group feeling and consciousness, identify personal problems and help them solve and help the individual to maintain relations with group members. In the words of Konopka (1956) the social group worker enables various types of groups to function in such a way that both group interaction and programme activity contribute to the growth of the individual and the achievement of the desirable social goals. The objectives of the group work include provision for personal growth according to the individual capacity and need, the adjustment of the individual to other persons, to group and to society, the recognition by the individual of his won rights, limitations and abilities as well as his acceptance of the rights, abilities and differences of others.

EVALUATION OF SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CRIMINAL SETTINGS

The evaluation of social work methods in correctional settings should be paid due attention inorder to get feedback so as to improve the method. In a study conducted by Lipton, Martinson and Wilks (1975) after reviewing the empirical studies available in the field. They made the
following recommendations. Social work has an important function to perform in combination with treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Moreover social workers must show their fullest participation in an efficient manner and innovate new ideas and methods of treatment in treating them. Lastly continuous evaluation must be done so as to rectify the mistakes and also should consider others reaction and feed backs to make the social work methods effective in criminal settings.

ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR A SOCIAL WORKER

For an effective and successful correctional work the social worker must have the following additional knowledge and skills apart from his professional skills.

1. Knowledge of delinquent and criminal behaviour

2. Knowledge of psychological and social strains which, in various constellations, press individuals towards such behaviour

3. Skills in identifying the social and psychological factors in the causation of particular delinquent criminal behaviour
4. Attitudes of acceptance of delinquent, and criminal deviant without condoning their anti-social behaviour.

5. The readiness to work experimentally and without undue discouragement in the field where present knowledge is limited, prognosis is uncertain and failures frequent.