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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Men and women are the most important constituents in the world created by the Almighty. There is no difference between the two noblest creations save sex difference. Both are equal as reproduction work is not possible without either of them. In view to maintain existence of divine qualities of love, pity and peace, the god created women as the better half of men.

“Woman is the most beautiful creation amidst the all created life on the planet by the Nature.”\(^1\) During Satyayuga, the pre-historic times, it is said women were bestowed with greater reputation. They considered as honourable. It is said भगवान नार्यस्तु पुजये समन्ते तत्र देवता\(^2\) which means divinity dwells there where women are adored or worshipped. Women had participation in decision making, they had right in property. They could learn the spiritual texts and recite the scriptures. Further, they have right to chose their partner. However, in the same period, there are instances of greater partiality could also been seen. “It could been seen Ram denouncing his wife Sita on reckless words of a laundry man; Dharmaraj baiting his wife Dropadi, Duryodhan unclothing Dropadi in the court, Harishchandra selling his wife Taramati to pay back his debt. Many such instances also found in the pages of glorious epoch, with which attempts had been made to give lasting impression of the inferiority of women.”\(^3\)

In earliest pre-historic time, there was no feeling of sex difference between men and women. John Lock observed, “All humans had equal rights of life, property and liberty. These earlier human never attack the right of the others. This clearly indicates that women and men had equal rights in earliest pre-historic times.”\(^4\) Humanity have inborn equality and freedom. But different restrictions are put on man through social dictates. These dictates led to difference within men creating ignoble customs like slavery. Women were regarded as slaves. Thus, intrinsic qualities of equality and freedom changed with time. Discrimination crept in between both the sexes putting intrinsic qualities of woman in jeopardy. It led to deterioration of women’s status in the society.

1.1 Selection of Research Topic

Indian society appears to give secondary position to woman in every field social activity. Thus, they are seen as deprived of power, opportunity and prestige. No required change is yet happened. Women have put their entry in every field, but their number is not
less. It is a misconception that if women get their share of opportunities, they could achieve their own good. It is required to understand that progress of women, is the progress of the society in real sense of the term. As Shubhangi Gote points out, “The society remained deprived if (female) human resource, their intellectual caliber and qualities are not properly used. It is a loss of society as a whole. Empowering women is empowering family, society and nation as a whole.” With the same objective, Rehabilitation Centers, District Prison, Homes for Homeless are established.

Rehabilitation is extensive concept. Work done to rehabilitate is rehabilitative work and services given for the same cause are called as rehabilitative services.

“Rehabilitative works and services have therapeutic, preventive, protective and developmental aspects.”

Women, who come to the district prison, have committed different offences. The increasing percentage of rise in crime by women is a regrettable sign. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate in detail why these culprit women commit offences; what are the reason behind their mindless acts; whether other conditions such as family, social, economical condition are not responsible; whether are forced to commit offence; whether they have not fear of their self security; why they chose the path of crime. To seek answers to these and other relevant questions, the researcher has selected following topic “Analytical Study of the impact of the Crimes of Women Culprits in Akola District on their Family and Society” for the study.

Women constitute half of the population of India. It is impossible to achieve national development without their welfare and progress. It because, ignoring women, not India alone but any other nation in the world cannot achieve progress. But on such backdrop, some of the unfortunate women are swayed away from the path of development into the cul-de-sac of crimes. Timely efforts are required to save them from the whirling trap as it could endanger their ideal and homely image. Timely efforts have to be put in place and proper schemes have to be implemented. But before understanding their course of empowerment, it is vital to study their conditions in initial times and how they succeeded in achieving their development.

1.2 Historical Background

Vedic Period

Indian history begins with Vedic period. In Vedic period women enjoyed prominent place in family and social life. Understanding the role of women in family, the Supreme Being has bestowed her with special mental and physical disposition. Understanding her
nature, she should be given education. Understanding these rudimentary factors, ancient people put a special life style for women. Some of the women then devoted themselves for the spiritual purpose. Ghosha and Lopmudra are the prominent examples of these women. The writings of these women seers were included in Veda. Tetteriya Brahman and Shatpath Brahman showed that woman could participate in the sacred fire rituals. She could also participate in the ritual along side with her husband. They could do the fire ritual and they were regarded as suitable for all other rituals. They could do different rituals and perform other religious duties with their husbands and even themselves in absence of their husband. Some of the passages in Rig Veda are composed by women seers. Women had acquired a glorious position during Vedic period. There was no difference observed in the matter of learning. Thus, many women achieved success as philosophers, teacher and orators. Similarly, widows could remarry and child marriage was not in fashion. The society was not inclined to dishonour or disrespect women who would adopt celibacy and lived life without marriage. Instead parents used to offer praying for their girls to become learned and wise.

Vedic literatures showed that women had respectful position in the society. They were looked at with benevolent eye. Woman is regarded as ‘emperoress of the household’.

Post Vedic Period

During Post Vedic period, different changes were wrought in the position of women. This period was adverse in point view of women. The degradation of women started since the penning down of Manusmruti in post Vedic period, continued its dismal impact till the second half of the nineteenth century. Paternal Family system was in fashion during Post Vedic Period. Economy was developed. But women were not free to earn their livings. The condition of women became like Shudra (downtrodden). Women were not seen as human being. She was regarded as a physical thing. She had no rights. Her right to freely travel was taken out. She could not take education. She had no religious equality she enjoyed during Vedic period. Life was confined into the four walls of her family. During this period, her marriage age was considerably decreased. Restrictions were put on her and she could not individually participate in any festival or public functions.

Narad Smriti also proclaims the proposition that freedom of women is not good for the society. It put forth the argument that as women had not studied the scriptures, they could not decide between the right and the wrong. Thus, it was advised that women should follow the dictate of men in her family. However, some good verses are also found dispersed in Manusmirit which put women in better light. For example, “यत्र नायंबलु पुजये रमन्ते तत्त्र
“God lives where women are worshipped. “women who has no son, and who has no one to look after her, or who is widow, disease ridden, should be protected by all people”.

“If anybody is killed to protect Women and Brahmin, he could not be considered as sinner.”

These were the opinion of Manu. But the treatment women received could not be considered as good. Remarriage of Widows were opposed.

**Buddha Period**

Opposing the rituals in Hidnuism, Buddhism came into practice. Buddhism gave religious equality to women. It attempted to improve the condition of women. But the women could not get higher status as Bhikunni. The prestige of Bhikku was restricted to men alone. However, women received respectable position in education and cultural field. Like men, they could get entry into the monastery, and they could study the subject they like. Many women lived in monastery and studied. They adopted the Buddhism and spread the message of love and peace in the world. In one of the treatise, Lord Buddha said, “Whether Man or Women, they could sit in the same chariot to lead on path of Nirwan and could achieve Nirwan.”

**Therigatha** composed by learned Bhikkunies are found in Buddhists texts. Patachara, one of the Bhikkuni, who composed some of the Therigatha, showed path of Nirawran to 500 women by christening them to Buddhism. During this period, women could achieve progress in intellectual and spiritual spheres. They also had enjoyed a respectable position in social and religious fields.

**Medieval Period**

The period during AD 1200 to AD 1800 is regarded as medieval period. During this period, the central powers at Delhi were occupied by Muslim rulers. The period spanning the end of Peshwa rule in Maharashtra could fairly be termed as Medieval Period. The degradation of women’s position in society starred after BC 500. After 1200, Muslim rulers invaded India. Muslim women were used to observe veil custom. The same custom was adopted by the kingly families in North India. Gradually, veil custom was regarded as a token for the higher strata of the society. During the same period, custom of dowry was started. It was more subservient in Southern parts than North India. It affected the status of women in the society. However, after 1200 AD, the ownership of her husband’s wealth after his death was handed to his widow. If she does not have son, it was transferred to her daughter.

After 900 AD, ignoble tradition of Sati was practiced. During medieval times, ex-marital affairs were not prohibited. Men were free to keep sexual contacts with sex workers.
Brothels were found in every city and those were regarded as indispensable part of social life. During this period, condition of women continued to deteriorate. They were kept engrossed in household chores. Their freedom was snatched away from them. Customs of child marriage, thought of linage, dowry came into practice. Women in the Medieval period had to live under the authority of men. Child Marriage were held as religiously sanctified.

As the society in Medieval ages became more conservative, the status of women gradually degraded. During Nineteenth Century the Renaissance period started in India. It gave impetus to movement of women’s emancipation. The social workers during this period tried to put end to the anti social traditions. They thought rights of women in more intellectual and humanistic attitude. They emphasized on female education. It enabled women not only to participate in the national movement, which had to come few decades later, but also created in them confidence. Without relying on anybody for support, it propelled women to organize and seek answers to their problems and fight for the rights. All India Women’s Conference was held in 1927. It was a first step put to exclaim their urge for gender justice.

During Pre-Independent India, attempts were made to remove anti social customs then prevalent in the society. Efforts were made to improve the status of women in the society. Anti-Social customs were legally prohibited. Widows’ Remarriage Act was passed in 1856. Again during 1920 to 1940, different laws were passed which proved beneficial for women. These laws include Prohibition to Child Marriage Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act (1956), Divorce Act etc.

Misconception that women are incapable for working in social fields was removed. Awareness was created among women. Doors of education were made open to women. Different women organizations were formed understanding the need of women in urban areas. Women participated in political activities and as such they were socially mobilized. In view of their safety and progress, different legal provisions were made. These efforts helped to reduce discrimination between men and women.

**Modern Period:-**

India got freedom on Aug 15, 1947. Many changes occurred in the lives of women after independence. Educated middle class women started working diverse field. They could freely live in the society. With their gradual participation in Political field, their freedom and activeness were reckoned. The status of women in society improved to some extent. But the picture in rural and semi urban area is still different.

In small urban pockets and rural areas, women’s rights are still violated. Their social and economical rights are suppressed. Women in upper strata still found engrossed with their
household chore while great pessimism found dispersed in women of scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe women. Caste and sexual difference are the causes of their backwardness. They have to earn their livelihood. Even today, exploitation of women is commonly seen in rural parts.

After independence, First Prime Minister Pundit Nehru launched different schemes to bring social change and also to bring improvement in the status of women. He made different legislations to ensure development of women. These legislations and laws provide protection to women. For example, Prohibition to Second Marriage Act, 1955, Rights Acts 1956, Divorce Act 1955, Prohibition to Dowry Act, 1961, PC-PNDT Act, 1988 etc.

These laws gave relief to women from different religions and faiths. Similarly, Women’s Commission and Women Welfare Department in State Legislature and Loksabha improved the status of women significantly.

After the formation of the Constitution of Independent India, first general elections were held in 1952. All women and men got their equal rights in the first election. No discrimination was made on the basis of caste, religion, language, sex or birth place. Central Social Welfare Council was established in 1953. The main objective of this council was the social welfare and development of women and children especially in the lower strata of the society. It also worked to impart training to make them self sufficient.

1.3 Women and Indian Culture

Folk traditions in India have depicted the image women in very intricate manner. She is found living in different role as she has to discharge different duties and perform diverse roles assigned by tradition to her benevolent character. “Tradition has laid down some etiquette for different roles. She has to follows those etiquettes and norms diligently. She could hardly develop her free personality dissociated from the roles assigned to her. In fact, it is the design of male dominated society that her free personality should not be developed.”

Women is physically weak, psychologically helpless, financially dependent and socially neglected. It is due to traditional life style, she accepted these things on psychological layers.

Since the ancient times, women have been leading different roles of Mother, Life partner and mistress receiving adoration, love and exploitation. Most important fact is that she has to perform these three roles at one time. Again she has to perform different roles respective of other relation she has to continue with family and society at large. Again society’s point of view of looking at her is changing.

Manusmriti has not only denied her freedom (‘न स्वी स्वात्त्वमर्हति’), but it also highlighted
her position in idealistic society coining her importance with deities. (सूत्र नार्येष्टु पुज्यये रमन्ते तत्र देवता) 12 Thus, duality of opinions are always confronted with the ancient text. However, it must be made clear that though Manusmriti paid homage to womanhood, it also put numerous restrictions which crippled her socio-economical role to a great extent. Secondly, the ancient text was thoroughly anti feministic. Therefore, the homage to womanhood hardly appeared to be genuine. Instead, it might had written in view to propel women to unquestionably follow the orders.

Ancient scriptures of Tantra sect often allude womanhood in high praise. Many a times, it claims greatness of women to men. In this view, following information is important. “Promulgators and worshippers of the Feminists think that Female entity is original and even superior to Male entity. In the very view, one story is often told. Once a dispute was held between Lord Shiv and Goddess Parvati on whether Man is great or Woman. Then, both of them created respective world. The world created by Shiv was worshipper of Manhood. But they were gradually degenerated and their brains became dull, physic weak and limbs powerless. The world created by Goddess Parvati on the other hand became beautiful, healthy and powerful.” 13

Thus, greatness of woman is highlighted. Again many other texts sang of her greatness. “Man should not punish his woman. He should not touch any other woman with lust; otherwise he would be condemned to hell. He should always satisfy his better half. Act not against her will. She should not be burnt with dead body of her husband. Every woman is an image of deity. Woman who practiced Sati goes to hell. Even if woman is of abject class, rapist on her should be given capital punishment. His guilt should not be pardoned. If husband verbally maltreated his wife, he should fast for a day and if physically inflicted her, he should fast for three days. If brutally injured her, he should fast for a week. If a person denounced his wife, she should cover skin of a donkey and beg alms at seven houses saying ‘give morsels to woman inflictor’. Again such woman, if keep sexual contact with other man, her acts should not be taken as illicit. Female animal should not be sacrificed in fire rituals.”

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In Indian culture, many applauding statements found glorifying womanhood. There is no overstatement about it. “Women are goddess. They are souls. They are precious. Do not hate women. Do not angry women. ...every woman is born in the great clan of mother. Though women have committed hundred vices, she should not be bitten up even by petals of flowers” 15

Her image is elevated in her role of mother. She is not only respected but revered. The
society has bestowed godhood on mothers. She is glorified saying ‘ekr´nso Hko%’. Mother is held as sea of compassion. In folk lores, greatest number of poems and verses are found about mother than compared to any other topic. The image of mother is respected in public psyche. Her image is beautifully incarnated in folk verses.

Sant Dnyaneshwar called mother as the teacher.

"एश्रे एक सौभाग्य। कहते व बावते अंग।। गुरूनदपल्ल्याराग। लाहे जै कां।।17।।
तरी बहु बोली काई। आजी तें आनी ठाठी। मातेरास्तु नाहीं। ज्ञानदेवो महण।।17।।16।।
बाबा उसिं जाणणे होय! तरी बाध्यणतीं के आहें। परि सारवशी येही माये म्हणोनि
तोळे।।24।।16।।"

Child cannot distinguish between right and wrong. But even his childish talk can amuse his mother. Mother is the first teacher of child. She makes her child aware of the difference between right and wrong.

Ram has told his brother Lakshman that “though Lanka is made up of gold, I do not like it. Mother and Motherland are greater than the heaven.” When every mortal is expecting heaven, Ram’s emphasis on greatness of mother and motherland shows magnanimity of his mind.”17 Since ancient times, scriptures are replete with adoration of womanhood. The scriptures on hand term women as the prestigious jewel made by the god, the other they put women with shudra. But what is important is that status of human being seems to be declined to her. To get back her status of a human being, women have been striving, for decades, on different planes. These struggles help to keep alive them as living human beings.

The pangs of tender sex expressed through these mythological stories have put an impact on the female psychology. Sita’s sacrifice seems to have drained into the consciousness of womanhood, which often have caused to propel married women to commit suicide...“again the lyric depicting Ahilya’s emancipation at the touch of foot of Shri Ram from her age old petrified existence points out her subdued status. I could see a close relation between ancient character of inflicted Amba who declares to take revenge against Bhism and modern woman approaching Nari Samata Manch for justice.”18 When victimized women at the hands of her husband cry out for justice and asked the law to teach them lesson, whether it should be interpreted as her quest for justice or her revenge; even when she has heard of many criminals are released as unblemished.

The dictate that women who is married should leave her in laws house only after death, points out her poignancy. She is forced to endure the atrocities and violence committed against her. She has been forced to take up secondary position. It is the result of male dominated society. It is put by classifying her existence on the basis of her marital status,
such as kumara, Saubhagyawati, Shrimati etc. Though they are aware of the silent injustice against them, they are not yet unprepared to raise their voice against it. Though by government decree, only two titles Mrs (Shrimati) and Mr (Shriyut) are applicable, but it is often overlooked. A demand that widows should also use Saubhagyawati title is also heard; for brutal classification made by male dominated society should stop.

Understanding that their secondary position would not cease unless they become financially self sufficient, women started to earning. But they could not leave their household duties. These two fold duties and again burden of motherhood suffocate her. Some of the women tried to be self sufficient by denying marriage and motherhood. Even after enduring pangs of pregnancy for nine months and then taking their every care, children are forced to put the names of their fathers. Though motherhood is much praised, but major decisions about their children are taken by fathers. Again, from the age old demand of male child, the heinous crime female foieticide is made. To put restrain on domestic violence caused against her due to births of girls, it should be emphasized that male gene is responsible for deciding whether male or female child is to conceptualize. Again threefold name carrying individual, father’s and mother’s name would also put a great step. It would also not put any need to change their names after marriage.

Since ancient times, the secondary position is seen from the fact that women were held as a medium of transaction. Evidences are even today found in the traditions of Lajahome, Saptpadi etc. It is hard to break traditions. Thus, even today, these traditions are continued. Appalling events like parents selling of daughters or husband putting his wife as mortgage to money lender are not uncommon. These things continue to happen as women are seen as mere an object of pleasures. In Nata customs, women are sold. They are continuously harassed. It is even more appalling, as all things happen through the consent of Jat Panchayat. Her character is based merely on her body. If she is sexually exploited, her character is considered as spoiled. On the same time, her exploiter is free without a single stigma. Therefore, the demands of women organizations demand that social attitude about women and her sexual exploitation should be changed and exploiter should be bring to justice. Again, it should be accepted by all, that rape as an accident and which does not put blot on her character. Women Movements have vehemently underlined these facts. Today’s mothers make aware their daughter about these facts and also poise to give courage to daughter in case of any such adversity. If these crimes against women are stopped, they could not turn up to crime.

“Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar showed us how women are made the gateway of caste
system. He also showed how women’s are exploited for her marriage within the community. Brutal examples of killing daughters for doing inter-caste marriage are common occurrences even today. “19 Time has come to say that “there is no honour in killing”, however, today, women are seen as enemies of women.

1.4 Women through Different Aspects

Every coin has two sides. The same is seen in the present research topic as on one side image of culprit or accused women is painted while other side the image of progressive women is also seen. Both these sides are the facts of her entity and both should be focused to think diligently. Accused or culprit women have taken up wrong path which would lead to her destruction. It would put a wrong impact on society and consequently on the country. On the other side, women are also doing noble work fetching prestige for the nation. Their noble work could inspire even these derelict women and they could put positive steps to restore themselves.

Society could be seen as extended family and the essence of a family is woman. It is accepted since time immemorial. It is also a fact that women who have sacrificed their life for the families values and often lived a life of neglect and injustice, is seen today as reviving herself to her true image. She has made efforts to solve her problems at every stage. She has been slowly but steadily progressing towards their and consequently development of their families. Her attempt to search the true meaning of her womanhood and humanity is continued.

Since the inception, the qualities of efforts and labours are closed related to her image. In the same reference, Mahatma Jyotiba Fule says-

“पार्श्वाते मागे मोक्षिता ताशी || मदत पतीतं पैरीतानं ||
बानाला सोसाटा भर पाठसात || करी ती मदत || पतीताया ||
दोरी धरताना साधकरी होती || रोपास लाविती खुणेवरी ||
अशा उद्योगीस महणे कुठेबीण || कुभांडी ब्रह्म || ज्योती महणे ||

He puts how women contributes her work efficiently by helping farmers at their farms and also takes her care of her baby while doing her work at the farm.

Today, women is more inclined to become financially self sufficient. Accepting the responsibility of her household chores, she is doing her other works efficiently. This shows her determination, courage, tolerance, curiosity, politeness and other good qualities.

a) Women’s Role in National Development:-
With dawn of twenty first century, women have taken up important steps in development of family, society and the country. Women have laid their imprint in the fields of engineering, computer technology, information technology, journalism, military services, law, air services, railway motor driver without asking for reservation. She has also put her imprint in adventurous sport like mountain climbing by surfeiting Mount Everest or excelling in weight lifting, boxing, archery etc. She has exemplified with her capacities and abilities, that she is not subordinate. Olwin Alfar points out, “when careerist woman achieve highest post in her field, she works collectively as she has had an apt experience of working with all members of her family.” In the twenty first century, women’s contribution is vital in building Modern India. Many women have successfully made their mark in the diverse fields. It would be not only unjustifiable to think her role is restricted to household chores but it would be derogatory.

According to Huyyer and Car, “women in the third world have shown their excellence through information and transportation technologies”

Again women’s self help groups in Andhra Pradesh are successful in marketing their goods in domestic as well as international markets. It is important that women sellers chain is used to sale their consumer products. They efficiently handled production, packaging works and used outsourcing. These women SHGs implemented one of the most noted chains of consumer market by installing 10 to 15 super markets in every districts of the state. The organization is known a DWACRA (Development of Women and Children in Rural India Programme). Its women members also visit Market fairs in foreign countries and received bulk orders. For examples, they have received orders for shirts from Dubai, orders for pickles from New Jersey etc. Their transaction is huge and they also received handsome profits.

During last decade, software industry is increased by over fifty percents. It is, infact, taken as explosion of software industries, which has led to establishing new industries, allied industries and services. More than men, women got more opportunities. In Detametics, a software company recruited 98 percent women who had required technical skills and expertise.

The second step they have put in eradicating illiteracy. They also strived to solve problems related to safe drinking water, safe roads, electricity etc. Political leadership became aware of the political interest of women and their capacity to topple their candidates in elections. With increase of their pressure, they are now getting their share in the government’s welfare schemes.

At the doorstep of twenty first century, women are indeed on the path of progress.
They are acquiring success in different fields. First woman IPS officer Kiran Bedi received the prestigious Magessay Award, President’s Bravery Award and special award of UN for her notable services.

The period of 34 years during 1975 to 2009 is said to be epoch of women’s active participation, leadership and innovation. During the Nineties, the globalization, privatization and liberalism started gaining roots. Women also took advantage of the new change and took a quantum jump in diverse areas.

Today, women have come out of the four walls and achieving her progress and contributing a great deal in national progress.

b) Women in Legislature

It was due to the initiative of Mahatma Gandhi, a great surge of awareness gripped India. During 1915, he returned India from South Africa. Then he took reins of Indian politics in his hands. He became the centre of the people’s aspirations. His appeals received response from different sections of the society. All people disregarding their differences of castes, creeds and religions prepared for the freedom struggle. Since his first Satyagrah in Champaran in 1917 to Quit India Movement in 1942, Indian women participated in his agitations. With inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and help of other social workers, Indian women were able to achieve their political rights.

All Indian Women Congress or Women’s National Council and other women organizations contributed greatly. In compared to women in Great Briton and other European countries, Indian women achieved their right of franchise much earlier. Foreign women had to fight a great deal to achieve their rights. Leaders like Margaretta Cousins, Anne Besant, Sarojani Naidu also strived a great deal to achieve their rights. ‘A delegation of 14 Indian women led by Sarojani Naidu went to British Parliament and argued for women rights. Women received their right to franchise by law passed in 1921. They started actual participation from 1926. Dr Mayu Laksmi Reddy was elected on Madras State Legislature.’

Today women not only contest election but also achieved top most posts. They are raising voice to solve women’s problems. Women members of Parliament not only worked on different committees, but also actively participated in actual working of the Parliament and debates and discussion in question hours. They put their questions regarding the conditions and problems of women. They raised questions regarding pitiable condition of downtrodden women, problems faced by female passengers in trains. But their view is not restricted for women, instead their view was inclusive. They also put questions on important social, economical and political issues. It shows their inclusive outlook. They also raised their
concerns on trafficking, bribery, scarcity of food prevailed in different parts of the country, unemployment and also the problems of educated people they have put. They have also raised question regarding foreign trade, ancient sculpture, indecent treatment at the hands of beurocratic etc.

Some Successful Women

**Sarojani Naidu**- Sarojani Naidu, Night Ingle of India was born Feb 13, 1879 at Hyderabad. She was the first woman president of All India Congress. After independence she became the first woman governor of then United Province (Uttar Pradesh).

**Rajkumari Amrut Kaur**- She was born in the royal family of Kapuryala on Feb 2, 1889. She held a post of cabinet Minister in the first government led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

**Sucheta Krupalani**- Sucheta Kruplani was born on June 25, 1908. She became the first chief Minister in India. She was elected from Kanpur for UP Legislative Assembly in 1962. Prior Independence, she was the spoke person of Banaras Hindu Vishwavidyalaya and a fierce freedom fighter.

**Indira Gandhi**- She was born in Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh in Nov 19, 1917. She was the first woman Prime Minister of India. She became Prime Minister three times during 1966 to 1977 and she resumed PM office fourth time in 1980. She was Prime Minister of India for 15 years. She was shot dead on Oct 31, 1984.

**Pratibha Patil**- Pratibha Patil became 12th President of India on July 25, 2007. She was born at Nandgaon, Jalgaon district in Maharashtra on Dec 19, 1934. She was the first lady President of India. Prior she was elected as the President, she was the governor of state of Rajasthan since Nov 8, 2004.

**Najma Heptulla**-She was the granddaughter of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, noted freedom Fighter and first Education Minister. She was born on April 13, 1940 at Bhopal. She was the first women vice president of Rajya Sabha. She held the post twice during January 1985 to January 1986 and again from 1988 to July 2004.

**Sonia Gandhi**- Born at Lusiana city of Italy on Dec 9, 1946, Shrimati Gandhi is the president of Congress Party. She headed United Progressive Alliance which successfully completed its two tenures under the Prime Minister of Dr Manmohan Singh. She entered the politics, much later the assignations of late Rajiv Gandhi. In spite of unanimous acceptance of Congress Party and allied fractions, she refused to accept the post of Prime Minister in 2004. She was the most powerful woman in Indian politics for a decade.

**Mamta Banerji**- Former Railway Minister and presently Chief Minister of West Bengal was born on Jan 5, 1953 in West Bengal. Through her strenuous political career, she created a
niche for herself in Indian politics. She is the president of Trunmul Congress Party.

**J. Jaylalitha:** “Sushree Jaylalitha Jayram was born on Feb 24, 1948 at Maisure in Karnataka. She is Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and also holds the post the president of All India Anna Dravid Munetra Kagzam, ruling party in Tamil Nadu. After acquiring success as an actress, she joins the politics.”

**Mayawati:** Leader of Bahujan Samaj party, Mayavati has acquired a special position in Indian politics. She was born in Uttar Pradesh on 15 Jan, 1956, she held the post of Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Before acquiring thumping majority in state legislature, she has also led minority government thrice as CM. She paid the highest taxes during 2007-08.

**Jagdeep Grewal:** “Jagdeep Grewal, Indian by birth, held the post of Post Master in California after period of 166 years. She would lead 1004 employees.”

**Payal Kadakiya:** “Payal Kadakiya, NRI, has been included in the list of most imminent women industrialist of the world. She is the joint director of ‘Classpass’ Start Up Company. Fortune Magazine has published the list.”

**Jeru Bilimoria:** “some people are born to dedicate themselves for the society, Jeru Bilmoria, founder of Childline should be included in that list. Born in Mumbai, Jeru took Masters Degree of Social Works from Tata Institute of Social Sciences. He established Meljol in 1991. Understanding the need of helpline and support to roofless and abandoned children, he established Child Line. The NGO, today, works in 153 countries of the world.”

In view of Independence Day celebration, Marathi Daily Divya Marathi listed 50 noted women who attracted headlines. They are as follows:

“Deepika Padukon
Katrina Kaif
Niti Mohan (singer)
Saina Nailwal (Badminton player)
Arundhati Bhattacharya (president of RBI)
Chanda Kochhar (president of BRICS Bank)
Vasundhara Raje (Chief Minister, Rajasthan)
Sushma Swaraj (Foreign Minister of India)
Jayalalitha (Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu)
Kumud Shrinivas (president, INTEL)
Ajeta Shaha (Industrialist)
Hemlata Annamalai (Industrialist)
Nirmala Kadalgaonkar (Industrialist)
Samina Wajiralli (Corporate)
Sneha Sharma (Formula 4 Racer)
Arundhati Roy (writer)
Dr. Rani Bang (Gynaecologist)
Bhakti Sharma (swimmer)
Archana Sardana (Adventure Sports)
Neha Krupal (Art Business)
Geeta Ramanuj (Educationist)
Anita Dongre (Fashion Designer)
Reshma Shetty (MD METRICS India)
Chetan Sinha (Banker)
Prachi Mishra (Advisor, RBI)
Nisiba Godrej (Director Godrej)
Tasi Chomas (Scientist)
Vijaya Laksmi Iyyar (Chairperson Bank of India)
Archna Bhargav (CMD, United Bank of India)
Nishi Wasudev (CMD, Hindustan Petroleum)
Chitra Ramkrushnan (MD, CEO, NSE)
Nayana Lal Kidwai (Group GM, HSBC)
Shikha Sharma (MD, CEO, Axis Bank)
Kalpna Mokharia (CEO JP Morgan India)
Priya Reddy (MD, Appolo Hospital)
Kiran Majumdar-Shaw (CMD, BIOCON)
Vinita Gupta (CEO, LUPIN)
Simon Tata (Chairperson, Traint Ltd)
Mallika Shrinivasan (chairman, AFE Tractor)
Nita Ambani (Chairperson, Reliance Foundation)
Swati Piramal (Director, Piramal Foundation)
Priya Paul (Chairperson, Park Hotels)
Ekta Kapur (Joint MD, Balaji Teli)”

Today women have achieved success in every field. A clarion call of her success is vibrant in every field. She has allured the world with her extraordinary capabilities. She has ready to take any kind of pain to achieve the success. On side, these glorious examples give immense satisfaction while the other side, there is dismal picture of women delinquents.
Whether these women delinquents never felt envy for the glorious achievement of these brilliant women; whether they do not like to follow the trend of noble works; what would be the reasons they have taken up the wrong and dismal path of crimes- these and many other questions remain answerless.

1.5 Concept of Culprit or Accused Women

Crime is a vice found in society. It is found in rural and urban, gentle and rogue and all kinds of societies. It is because crimes and criminals are found in the society. Crime and Criminals have close link up in the society where it could get conducive atmosphere for crime. Crime is said to include those action done against the law and the person committing those action is called criminal. “Crime is an action done against a person, wealth or morality”

In modern and progressive societies, crime is held as action which is legally prohibited. The doer of the prohibitory orders has to face imprisonment and pangs. It would proper to study the concept of crime before studying possible punishment and punitive actions to check the prevalence of crime.

Concept of Crime

Indian Penal Code, 1860 has not given any definition of crime, albeit, the action prohibited by law are taken up as crimes. According to it, any person doing actions those are prohibited by law and not doing those actions which are sanctified by the law, are termed as a crime or offence. Thus, in legal point of view, offence is but trespassing the law or order put in practice by the government. While defining nature of crimes, Ogburn wrote, “crime is that action or ill action which is against the right of the society and which is legally prohibited and the government has right to take action against the guilty.”

Above definition makes it clear that any action which go in conflict with social values and trespass the social conduct are called as crimes.

In Britain there is no legal definition of termed crime. The following statement of noted social scientist and legal expert Gleniwill Williams could be accepted to a greater extent. He said, “A crime is an act that is capable of being followed by criminal proceeding having one of the types of outcome (punishment etc.) known to follow these proceedings.”

Different scholars in the world have put their view regarding crimes. Indian law and social thinker M. J. Sethana said that,”crime is that action or offence for which law punishes the guilty.”

Haikarwal wrote, “In social point of view, crime or child crime is that act which could
perturb the set up of human relations, which is regarded as most valued system by the many.”

According to Lendis, “Crime is that action which are declared by the state as baneful for the general good of the people and the state could dispense punishment for such action.”

According to Garofello, “Trespassing of the common feeling of pity and honesty are taken up as offence or crime.”

“According to Tapan, “Crime is action with an objective, which is done without any requirement or safety and aftermath of such action the state could punish the guilty of such actions.”

According to Tapan, the action which are termed as crime are based on following points.

- It is required to denounce any action as crime, it is necessary that which could have trespassed or violated the law.
- Action is termed a crime, when it violates the Penal Code,
- All vice actions are not called as crime; but those actions are known as crimes which are declared by law and accepted by the law as baneful.
- Action done under Legal Provision is not a crime.
- Intend less action is not regarded as crime.
- Action done without a capacity is not taken up as a crime.
- That action is termed as crime, after doing which there is provision of punitive action; whether it is dispensed with inhibitory, vindictive, symbolic, reformatory etc.”

Above given definition make it clear that the crimes are the mistakes happening in the society which are prohibited by the Law. A person who breaks the law and makes injustice, offences and disorder in the society is legally termed as criminal. Though all offences are not punishable at all places. However, in different countries, if the crime committed comes under punitive code, the accused could have to undergo punishment. It is the judiciary of the specific country to decide whether the offense is punishable or not. If the court releases the accused he is no more regarded as an accused. Thus, to take legal action against the accused, it is necessary to find out evidences which could show whether the actions of the accused have harmed the society or not. Following could be the points.

1. Loss happed by the so called crime
2. Action in the crime
3. Crime which is prohibited by the Law
4. Crime should be made with an intend

Looking at these qualities, it becomes difficult to declare that accused has committed the crime. Unless proper evidences which could prove the crime are put before the court, accused could not be punished. It is legally accepted that if the offences are not proved, the accused should not be held as guilty.

After understanding the definition of crime, it is now important to understand the types of crimes.

**Kinds of Crimes**

In legal and social points of view, crime appears like relative aspect of human conduct. In law, crime is always held as changing. In initial phase, most of the crimes were primarily of religious kinds. However, in the present context, very few crimes are included in religious types. Again the nature of law would be different at the same time in different in the definition as well as its execution. The crime is further held relative in with the strata of the offender wherein he has committed the crime.

Again the crimes are classified in two types. 1) General Offences, and 2) Serious Offences or Felonies.

**General offences**

General offences are called those kinds of anti social acts for which the society does not advocate severe punishment.

**Serious Offences or Felonies**

Serious offences are those anti social acts which could inflict individual or social damage. The state seriously endeavors to control such offences. Strict punitive actions are reattributed for such serious offences or crimes.

General offences include theft, beating, eve teasing etc. No serious punishment is dispensed for such general offences. The serious offences or crimes include murder, rape, dacoity, kidnapping, treason etc. Rigorous punishment is reattributed for these felonious acts.

In India, crimes are divided in three types.

1) Offences which are liable to punishment under Indian Penal Codes; which include felonies such as murder, kidnapping, theft, cheating etc.

2) Offences which are liable to punishment under Indian Procedure Code which include violation of law and order, ill treatment etc.

3) Offences which are punishable at local level. It includes offence like taking liquor which is punishable where there is complete ban on liquor.

After studying the classification of the crimes, it becomes apparent that different
criminologists adopt different classification. In India, different scholars took diverse position, it firstly emphasizes the intent of the crime; secondly it stresses its severity and thirdly its legal frame. If the law is trespassed or violated at these three levels, the offenders become liable to undergo punishment.

**Classification of Crimes**

In criminology, there are diverse points of views on the classification of crimes. There is no fixed and all accepted measure adopted. Thus, different scholars classify crimes with their own points of views. Following table shows some of the classifications of crimes made by noted criminologist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Name of the scholar</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.      | Classification by Lombroso | 1. Born Criminals  
2. Epileptic Criminals  
3. Occasional Criminals  
4. Criminal by Passion |
| 2.      | Classification by Garofalo | 1. Weird Criminals  
2.Dangerous Criminal  
3. Frequent criminals  
4.Lecherous Criminals |
| 3.      | Classification by Enrico Ferri | 1. Born Criminals  
2. Habitual Criminals  
3. Epileptic Criminals  
4. Criminals by Passion |
| 4.      | Classification by Dr. Ellis | 1. Habitual Criminals  
2. Professional Criminals  
3. Insane Criminals  
4. Occasional Criminals  
5. Political Criminals  
6. Criminal by Passion  
7. Criminal by Instinct |
| 5.      | Classification by Gillin Gillin | 1. Murders  
2. Sexual Criminals |
## Classification of Offenders

| Classification | 1. First convict criminal  
2. Accidental Criminals  
3. Habitual Criminals  
4. Professional Criminals |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification by Hage | 1. Political Criminals  
2. Financial Criminal  
3. Sexual Criminals  
4. Other criminals |
| Classification by Lemart | 1. Original Criminals  
2. Sponsored Criminals  
3. Treacherous criminals |
| Classification by Sutherland | 1. Common Criminal  
2. White Collar Criminals  
3. Child Delinquents |

Above classification points out that common people are the sufferers of these crimes. They are directly or indirectly affected. Every individual appears free from crime. If one person is influenced or commit crime; the other person who is related with the inflicted, feels himself isolated. His own safety is found him in threat. Thus, many of wishes of the common person get influenced by the stigma of the crimes. Murder, rape etc. are crimes those could malign not only the persons inflicted with the crimes but also their relations.

**Causes of Crimes**

Crime is result of different influencing factors. Therefore, it is useless to pin up a single cause which might have led offender to commit it. Criminology diagnoses the crime in view of different causes. It is certain that wherever crime happened there are propelling factors for it. Crime actions are the part of human activity. Crime is learned or rather acquired and cultivated by a particular process. Individual and society are both influential in the causes of crimes.

Francttainan has rightly pointed out that, “Crime is as natural as the society.” According to Cyrilburt, it is not easy to isolate crime from the society. There is no general cause of crime, it is result of numerous alternative and transcendental causes. These gamut of propelling factors has different impact on different persons. Often composite impact of
intention of offender and propelling factors are responsible for the crime committed.

Crime is circumstance found on every stratum of human existence. It is not possible to isolate crime from the society or social understanding. Different theories exploring the causation or genesis of crimes have been put by numerous criminologists and social thinkers. It is not proper to pin point a particular cause responsible for crime.

*Followings are the main causes of crimes:*

**I Physical and Corporal Causes**

Physical and Corporal factors are responsible for crimes. Many criminologist have studied in detailed the corporal and physical aspects along with biological frame. They put findings on physical environment, heredity, corporal frame, age and sex which to some extent could lead a person to commit crime.

1) **Physical Environment**

Some of the experts believe that ratio of crime has close relation with the physical factors. Land, water and air and season greatly put their impact on the ratio of crimes. Following are the findings by the experts.

i) Crimes related to wealth occurred more in winter season while crimes against body are committed more in summer.

ii) As person crosses equator, crimes against wealth are increased as against crimes against body.

iii) Crime rates differ with the change in air pressure.

iv) Crime ratio is found higher on plateau as against on sea level land.

v) Crime rate is higher on sea shore and vicinity of seas while the ratio appears decreased in main lands.

2) **Heredity and Crime**

Some of the criminologists strongly contend a close relation between crime and heredity. To explain their views, they have given following tests.

i. To compare the offender with tribal person during prehistoric age. Italian criminologist Labroso think that individual can be criminal by birth and its main cause is found in heredity.

ii. Family Tree- In a study of Juke family, out of total 9200 individuals, 140 individuals found out to be criminals under different category. Most of their women were engaged as sex workers. Family Tree theory points out that those family traits are transmitted to the next generation.
iii. Family Tree and Mandelian Proportion- Crime and crimeless state are stressed to be proportional. Any offender’s crime could be investigated in the light of the crimes committed by his ancestors. In the same way, crimes of criminals distant ancestor could be stressed out with this theory.

iv. Criminal bent:- Criminal bent of the offender could be seen transmitted by his parents through heredity.

3. Corporal Frame and Crimes

Lombroso stressed physical flaws to be the main causes of crimes. According to him, physical structure of the offender is different. Human figure is either round shape, oblong and elliptical. These are hereditary. Crime is also hereditary. It is often seen that persons with abject physical structure and abject disposition are criminal minded people.

4. Physical Flaws and Crimes

Physical flaws are one of the reasons of crimes. Blindness, lame, deaf could lead a person to commit crimes. People with these physical flaws often found made a subject of mockery. This treatment leads to rise a type of inferiority complex in them. And then they could lead to commit crimes. Crime is seen as a reaction of physically deformed persons, which lead to committing crimes. Physically ugly person often adopt different lawless action to satisfy his own urges. Similarly, bad health, bad diet and diseases could lead a person to become an offender.

5. Crimes and Age

Kind of crime and its nature are often found influenced by its offenders. Thinkers claiming this proposition have given following findings.

i. Before adolescence, general offences are generally seen.

ii. Types of crimes are basically influenced by the age of the offender. Serious and reckless crimes are made by offenders of 20 to 26 years age; while crimes like rapes are committed during 40 to 50 years age.

iii. In the same age group crime rate in woman is found less when compared with male’s crime rate.

iv. Age group of the grave offenders is same since many centuries.

v. Age of crime is different at different places.

vi. With passage of time, change in crime’s age can occur.
vii. As against their age, more matured children are more inclined to commit crimes than comparatively less matured children.

viii. Changes and up and downs are seen in crime ratio as against the age group. Crimes could start since the period of childhood while the limit of the crimes is seen greatly increased during youth.

ix. Crime chain increases with age. Child crimes and adult crimes are mutually interrelated.

6. Sex and Crimes

Some of the criminologists coined inter relation between crimes and sex. Some of the findings are given below.

i. Physical superiority of male dominated woman and they could not resist crimes committed against them.

ii. Customs regarding sex, propel women to hide the sex offences made against them. Thus women commonly are not inclined to expose crimes committed against them.

iii. Female’s crimes, which also include crime of murder often found committed in the four walls of their houses.

iv. Due to biological reasons, sexual crimes committed against men by women do not leave behind any symptoms or bodily evidence as against the male committing sexual offence against female. Sexual crimes committed against male by female could be found by sexual diseases caused by the forceful intercourse.

v. In forceful sexual relation with man, no crime could be registered against woman; even if it involves attempt of blackmailing and robbing. Such crimes cannot come into light.

vi. Women are commonly found guilty of foeticide.

vii. As against male, more females are found committing crimes of girls’ abduction.

viii. As per frequency of male’s going to sex worker, his crimes against her could be numerated.

It thus, proves that even females are also involved in dark world of crimes. Few years back, a study on Female criminals was made in India by Pune Samajik Seva Sanstha. It covered a survey of 186 women delinquents. The findings of that research also highlighted the rise in crimes committed by females.

II Financial Causes of Crimes

Financial condition is at the backdrop of a person committing a crime. Through
numerous studies made on different kinds of criminals and delinquents, underlined financial factors to some extent are responsible for their crimes. All those crimes are said to be generated from the financial causes; while impulse to commit crime often found its roots in financial conditions. Poverty, unemployment, uneven distribution of wealth, market, trade condition, extravagance, gambling, liquor, adultery and ex-marital sex, these factors are often lead to make a person offend laws and commit crimes.

Trade cycle of the society also put its impact on the crime rate. Rise and fall in trade cycle cause direct impact on state’s economy. Lavish crimes associated with sex and liquor are occur more in prosperous state while financial crimes like theft, burglary etc. occurs during financial slow down. Selin has propounded the interrelation among, poverty, trade cycle and crimes with following findings:

i. In prosperous time crimes of associated with insobriety and sex are increased.
ii. During recession, the serious offences and crimes come on rise. However, it significantly drops during prosperous times.
iii. During recession no significant change is seen in rate of common crimes.
iv. During decline in trade, violent crimes are seen on rise.
v. No significant change is seen on individual crimes during either recession or financially better conditions.
vi. During prosperous time, rise is seen in child crimes.

In India, this problem is deep rooted. Financial factors are also responsible for crimes.

III Psychological Causes of Crimes

Psychological flaws, diseases and other psychological factors also contribute their impact in propelling offender to commit crime. Following factors said to be responsible for the criminal behaviour in the society.

i. Psychological Inferiority- Mentally weak person cannot understand the importance of the Law and commit offences in ignorance. Intellectually most of the criminals are of average type of persons. Only 28 percent offenders are found mentally underdeveloped.

ii. Arthritis and Eccentricity- Arthritis can destabilize person both physically and mentally. They found covered with anxiety. In such conditions, the offenders could not keep his conduct under social norms. Thus, they could commit crimes.

iii. Impulsive disorder and conflict- Psychologically imbalanced person attempts to cover up his inferiority following violent methods. A person failure in love or
unsatisfied offenders found committing mostly sexual crimes. Love, Hatred and Crimes are divided into impulsive types. Again, attitude of revenge also propel the offenders to commit crimes.

IV. Family and Crimes

Family and crimes have also a close relation. Nobody can undermine the role of family in socializing their kids. Following examples points out how families could directly or indirectly mould the mindsets of children to the world of crimes.

i. Children in the families where immoral activities like gambling, addiction and prostitution take place are more prone to trap in the murky world of crimes. They lack idealism.

ii. Children in the families which lack one of the parent either due to death, divorce or abandoning are tangible to trap in the world crimes.

iii. The parents who could not pay attention to their children due to over engagement of their works, their children are more likely to trap in the world of crime.

iv. If a person in a family is engrossed in crimes, then children of that family are likely to entangle in crimes.

V. Species, Race and Crimes

Species, race, nationality have also close link with dark world of crimes. Species, nationality and race are responsible for abetting following crimes.

i. Racial Specialties:- Racial specialties are also responsible for crimes. Many anthropologists believe that their characteristics transfer from one generation to another. Therefore, crime rate is found changing in different races. As more crime rate is found in Black communities as against white communities. Habuda and Bediya tribes are also best example.

ii. Nationality and Migration:- Lack of adjustment in Nationality and migration, ignorance, anxiety, despair etc factors can cause spread of crimes. The persons who eschew their nationality and migrate to other nation are more prone to crimes.

VI. Culture and Crimes

Rate of crimes as against cultural backdrop is not found steady. Different surveys show crimes or offences committed due to cultural causes found from zero percent to 100
percent in different cultural zones. Cultural zones abet following offences or criminal tenacities.

i. **Regionality:-** Crimes is said to be resultant of regional culture. Organised Crime rate differs according to density of population, different communities, social mobility and other factors in different areas. Thus, it proves that regionality also influences crimes.

ii. **Urban versus Rural Areas:-** Due to different reasons, crime rates in rural and urban parts differ. Crimes rate regarding to sex and murder is same in both rural and urban parts. Crime rate is usually higher in urban areas than rural areas. Against the cultural backdrop, the nature, kind and extent of crimes substantially differ.

iii. **Gangs:-** As against criminal backdrops, gangs are found in all communities. Mafia gang in USA and Chambal gang in India are the most notorious examples. These gangs try to protect its members.

iv. **Neighbourhood:-** Criminal action of offenders are often found influenced by the neighbourhood. Most apparent influence is seen on children. If neibhourhood has family with criminal background and they are involved in gambling, addiction or sexual crimes, then children in the vicinity are more likely to get engross in the world of crimes.

**VII. Social and Political Institution and Crimes**

Social and political institutions directly or indirectly put impact on the crime rate in the society. If the state is committed to rigorous action of law against the perpetrators, then certainly there would be significant fall in crime rate. But in the contrary, rate of crimes could rapidly increase. Social and political institutions abet crimes in following manners.

i. Few Political institutions put their undue control on police machinery and legal institutions and often keep the offenders secure for the clutches of the law.

ii. Few political institutions are often directed by high class rich persons who acquire money through illegal means.

iii. Mostly white collar crimes happen at backdrop of political institutions.

iv. Different types of religious institutions adopt bigoted and anti secular view for other religions and their customs and traditions to generate sectarian disputes.

v. Careful studies of different societies reveal that some of the societies have such kinds of customs and tradition which could promote murder and other vices as the token of valour. There are some tribes wherein a ritual of presenting a garland of six human heads before marriage is found in African continent.
VIII. Marital, Educational Status and Crimes

Serious kinds of crimes are often made by unmarried persons. Its main reason is this that they have less sense of responsibility in them. Again the persons who are divorced, widowers and widows are found more prone to commit crimes.

i. Divorced men or women would any time be instigated to commit crimes as they are burdened with anxiety and tensions.

ii. Rate of crimes committed by divorced offenders in the age group of 20-24 is found six times higher to the crimes committed by married offenders.

iii. Young men in the age group of 15-19 are also found more involved in crimes than the unmarried men in above age group.

Again a close relation is also found in educational qualification and crimes. Rate of crimes committed by uneducated offenders is higher than compared to educated offenders. Crimes like cheating, tax theft, other financial offences, foeticide such like crimes are often found committed by educated while theft, loot and other kinds of crimes are committed by uneducated youths.

IX. Means of Information Technology & Crimes

Radio, television, newspapers and print media these means of mass communication could indirectly give rise to crimes. These means of mass communication cast their impact on the dark world of crimes.

i. Movies: Either highlighting or glorifying crimes and criminals put its adverse impact on adolescent minds. They present a view of life which is not directly connected with our lives. A study of rise in crimes in India during last three decade clearly points out that in most of the cases criminals followed the techniques and nuances shown in movies for committing theft, decoity, murder and other crimes. Many scenes in the movies evoke wrongs carnal and abject emotions to commit crimes. Cheating, gambling, carnal desires are evoked. Thus, to some extent movies played indirectly an influential factor in rise of crimes.

ii. Radio and Television: Radio and television has also put a dismal impact on society in promoting crimes. On side, these media of mass communication give us knowledge of happening in different parts of the world. At the same time, it also gives information of different crimes. It thus could promote the offenders to use advance techniques and adopt modern technology to commit crimes.
iii. **Print Media:** Different Newspapers and magazines also put impact on the mind set of people. Different news stories covering crimes like different styles of thefts, dacoity, black marketing, murders, rape etc. are day today published; which created a proclivity for such news. It also sometimes promotes a sense of bravery. Again these stories are published in such a manner such as to show them as matter of common conduct.

**X. Other Causes of Crimes**

Following causes are regarded as responsible for crimes:-

i. **Religion:** Since the ancient times, religion is regarded as one of the helping factor for crimes. In many tribes, homicides, sacrifices and other crimes are seen committed in the name of religion.

ii. **Social Values:** Success, important posts, unrestrained power, wealth, cheating these are indirectly given impetus by some of the social values; which turned out to be one of the causes responsible for crimes.

iii. **Customs:** Indian society is bound by age old traditions and customs. Customs like dowry, child-marriage, ban on inter caste marriage etc. would indirectly result in crimes like prostitution, kidnapping, suicide and different kinds of sex related crimes.

iv. **War:** War also perpetrates number of crime. During and aftermath of the war, economical frame of the society often collapses. It gives rise to conditions like drought, hunger, epidemic, inflation.

These and others causes could be vital in making a human being to commit crimes. It is tragic that after committing crimes, the offender often find hard to get out of it.

**1.6 Culprit Women or Delinquent Women**

Women and men are the two wheels of the society. Even though live together since the inceptions, they are not able to fully understand their relations. If woman is the weakness of man, then man is the only need of woman, in absence of whom, her entity of womanhood cannot be taken up as complete.

It is the general concept that in a happy and holistic society, women and men live together maintaining harmonious relations. Lack of harmonious relation between them fills the social life with a sense of despair and anguish, which is a symptom of ill society.

The changes in social structure in the world have also influenced Indian society. Ancient values and customs have been put to test of modern values of the western world. The
scientific progress has bestowed humanity with plenty of physical instruments and means of pleasure. Every section of the world’s society is craving to possess this advancement. Cultural values have been changing on cinema or television screens. Individual life is made thoroughly mechanical to earn money to fulfill the increasing demands. The economical and mundane change has also changed the way of life. Nobody wants to lag behind in the financial race. All these changes in physical, economical and cultural values have also influenced the role of Indian women. It has led to some isolated fractions to enter into the world of offences. The following manipulating causes have been discussed as following.

1. Materialistic Attitude

In the materialistic world, women’s attitude has been changed about life. She has more materialistic in her attitude. Mostly she inclines to physical appeasement instead of fulfilling value system. In name of modernism, she wears sexy cloths revealing her body. She is more inclined to socialize in clubs, societies etc. She also likes to participate in fashion shows. When family members decline to give means of appeasement, she acquires these means by getting money through illegal way. It is just to avoid mock of their friends. For these purpose, she is ready to serve as call girl. She also became part of sex racket and force minor to sex works. Thus, she became a slave of sex market.

2. Financial Race

Wealth has been given top most priority in life. Life has more materialistic where things of pleasure have been given at most priority. All people run after wealth. Even women are ready to take wrong means to acquire money. Once individual becomes pray of this materialistic world, she becomes aware of truth that she is surrounded by filthy atmosphere of envy, cut throat competition, inferiority complex. In such deterioration she loses her tenderness and piety and commits some offence. She often does not realize the gravity before committing the offence. Often it is hard for her to come out from the taint and psychological infliction.

3. Industrialization

Industrialization provides employment opportunities. As such women come to cities to get some employment. While working in factories or industries, she became the part and parcel of the urbanization. By breaking social norms, she commits some kind of immoral. It is one of the main causes of her social and spiritual degradation.

4. Clash of Role

Woman’s empire is her family and the role of man is to maintain his family and its
requirement. But today, change is wrought in their roles. Some women are responsibly
performing her role but some women intend to look their husband a sense of inferiority. They
fight with their husbands. In view to satisfy her friends or officers, she commits moral
offences. Further, influence of her parents matter most. Mostly these women could not adjust
during adolescence, and due to psychological distortion commit anti social activity. She could
not often readjust after marriage.

5. Flood of Literature and Movies

Flood of amorous literature and movies cast am impact of unrealistic life. During
adolescence, they are subject to fairy and rainbow world of emotions. The movies evoke
sexually and could damage and put blot on their lives.

6. Changes in social customs

Today the evil custom of veil is no more in practices save few communities. Similarly, women have profusely using beauty cosmetics. They wear fashionable cloths
which reveal their body. It is true, that women have a sense of self presentation. It has been
their weak point. But often indecency leads to sexually offences against her.

7. Lack of proper Education

Today education system has numerous loopholes. All educations admit this fact. Women are imparted impractical and aimless education. Present education set up put women
and men one against another creating clash of interest. Present education system is neither job
creating nor making human being morally competent.

8. Lack of Family Adaptation

Disputes within family and alienating relationship are some of the major causes which
have been leading women in the chaotic world of crimes. Though Indian family has strong
family ties and families are basically joint one, gradually the percentage of joint families
waning. However, blood relations prove a significant bondage. Person living in joint family
does not brake family relation, on the other hand they keep associated with the family values
and traditions.

9. Biological Development

Biological study of crime has reveal that the persons in whom physical growth takes
place more rapidly than mental growth, are often found inclined to commit crimes. This fact
is applicable for some women. Some of the girls become physically young compared to other
girls of the same age. Due to over secretion of Pituitary Glands, their breast took shape early
and ovaries also start functioning. These symptoms make them sexually active. Compared to
this physical development, they lagged behind in psychological development. In such
condition they become sensitive and sexually active. As they are not psychologically
developed to compatible level, many of such girls could either commit sexual offence or
victimized.

10. Hatred and isolation of Women

Woman is an image of love and affection. It is a psychological fact that she loves. However, her contentment and fulfillment lies in the reciprocal acceptance of her love. Women finds her wishes fulfilled when she get affections of her love. It is a basic trait that she desires dependence on her husband. She wants her lover should be her own and no share would be there in her love. Again she wants her lover to praise her beauty and regard her as the most beautiful woman in the world. When women does not receive complete love and dedication in her house, her emotions and feelings become suppressed.

11. Wrong Impact of Environment

Some women are born is such atmosphere where criminal background is already prevailed and criminal acts are the source of their earnings. These act are regarded there as a sign of their prestige. Some women are open to such influences and they learn the anti social training. Often such trainings are imparted by her family members. When they noticed huge earning is possible without doing any work, they decide to follow the footsteps of their elders.

12. Helplessness

Some time profession also make women breach the laws. Women can live in want, she can live in poverty, but the very emotion of helplessness can force them to break the law and commit some or the other offence, which they had not desired. It happens as these situations are beyond her control. Rape victim who is forsaken by her family has no option left than to work as sex worker to fulfill her hunger. Whether uneducated woman or any abandoned woman, she has had a proclivity towards crimes.

13. Lack of Family Adaptation

Woman who lacks family adaptation could easily catch in the ambit of crimes. The families where girls are not given attention and are maltreated, naturally they remain deprived of emotional security. They are always afraid of their parents’ tense relation and think themselves as unsecure. Girls of such broken up families often tend to the world of crimes. They often take to theft to fulfill their needs and gradually succumb to immoral acts.

14 Family Brake Up

Family brake up is a result of social changes brought in our family set up.
Industrialization and urbanization have broken the joint family giving birth to nucleus families. But family brake up is not mere division of a big family. But is disassociation with the social values which with joint families adhered.

15. Social Discord

Social brake up and lawlessness is also responsible for forcing women to commit crimes. Today, the laws, whether moral or immoral, they remain mere a stints of hypocrisy. These hypocrisies and snobberies are establishing the mistake ridden moralistic approach of the society. This perversion has affected women as well.

16. Unsuccessful Marriages

It is said that in India marriages does not happen, they are made. It is true that custom of marriage in India has contributed a great deal in maintaining fundamental values of Indian culture intact. Traditional marriage is a law or custom in Indian society while love marriage or other forms of marriage are only exceptions. Traditional marriages are decided by the elders, which often overlook the interests, liking and disliking of the marrying couples. It could lead to tensions and uneasy conjugal relations. In love marriages, there is often a sense of physical attraction and no inner bondage. When they understand the reality of life, a sense of conflict comes up. It could lead to the unacceptable acts like crimes. Strict social laws also lead women to commit crimes. Once married woman has to live with her husband utterly ignoring her likes or dislikes, If she wants divorce, she has to undergo numerous legal complications. If a woman gives birth to a child before her marriage, the society accepts neither her nor her child. Thus, it could lead to commit crime of feticide. She is forced to follow unacceptable path. She is forced to survive as a sex worker. Thus she becomes a part of crime.

17. Social Responsibility

Indian society regards the relation of husband and wife, child and mother, father and child as sacrosanct. Their lives depend on mutual well being. Blood relations in Indian society are nobler. All members of family come together and jointly face the situation if any of its members is found in danger as they could not see any of their members in adversity. Similarly, if girl does not help her family, parents, kin, then she no longer could maintain harmonious relation with the family. It could lead her to the world of crimes.

19. Social ill Customs

Though our society has many customs maintaining social security, it also fosters some of the vices. Many social workers have been putting efforts to cleanse the society from these stigmas, but these could not be eliminated from the society. Social and spiritual leaders like
Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Swami Vivekanand put their relentless efforts to absolve the society from these vices, but hardly with success. Some of the vices like child marriage, untouchability, denying remarriage of widows are still prevalent.

Every aspect of life of Indian life is influenced by religion. People are basically follower of their faiths and their lives are influenced by numerous religious customs. It has no doubt good qualities. But these have also cast their negative impact. Customs like Devdasi, faith on magic and superstition have led women to commit crimes like theft, adultery, murder. Childless women run away stealing infants of others.

20. Wrong Companionship

It is rightly said that impact of wrong things often cast their influence more rapidly on brain and mind than the good one. It should be seen in light of learning process of an individual. Individual is the product of ancestry and social surrounding. There are three methods of learning, first by efforts and mistakes, by copying and third by larger view. Child usually girl child often learns from parents, kin, relatives, neighbours, teachers and the social surrounding. Surrounding of her residence could lead her to lose the decent track of life. If the colony where she lives is surrounded by persons with bad characters, wine bars, gambling dens, then their danger of putting wrong impact on their mindset. Such type of atmosphere is dangerous during their adolescence. Erotic atmosphere in the family also put its impact on their tender psyche, which could lead to commit some dark deed.

Statistics of Women Delinquents in India (1998) (under Indian Penal Code and Special Local Laws)

Bureau of Police Research and Development under the Home Ministry of Indian Government publishes its report Crimes in India. The figures in it are authorized statistics in the country. Crimes committed by female during year 1998 were 1,43,680. Out of total crimes committed by women, 16.1 percent offences were lodged for riots; 3.8 percent for murder or murderous attempt; 3.1 percent theft, 1.1 percent kidnapping, 18.8 percent fetal attack, 15.3 percent cruelty, 3 percent dowry deaths and 36.5 percent other crimes.

Under Local and Special Laws (Special Local Legislation), 1,87,000 women committed criminal type of offences in 1998. Most of these crimes include liquor addiction (65.3%), ban on liquor (6.8%), illegal trade and trafficking (6.8%), offences under excise law (3.8%), under Dowry Prohibition Act (1%) and 22.5 cases were lodged under other local laws.

In total crime, women percentage is highest recorded between 2 to 4 percents. Women seems to have overlooked traditional offences of theft and looking toward other serious
offences like murder, dacoit, smugglings, trafficking, organized crimes. It shows that the picture of female delinquency has gradually been changing.

_Crimes of women in India under Indian Penal Codes-1988_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>Nature of Crime</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th></th>
<th>Male</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Percentage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>4,405</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>1,62,723</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Murder, Attempt to</td>
<td>5,537</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>1,48,987</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>1,022</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>71,353</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Riot</td>
<td>23,076</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>4,15,894</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>1,185</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>31,213</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cheating</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>14,693</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>28,998</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Dacoity</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>25,021</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>19,143</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Infliction, Injury</td>
<td>26,970</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
<td>4,17,311</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Dowry Deaths</td>
<td>4,322</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>13,561</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Others.</td>
<td>75,525</td>
<td>52.4%</td>
<td>11,33,664</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,43,680</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2514,199</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Crimes in India, 1998 Page 271)

The percentage of female delinquency has been seen increasing in figures. Their percentage earlier was around 2.5 percent which has increased up to 4 percent. Though female delinquents have been increased in India, their percentage is still lower when compared to other countries in the world. Again woman delinquents are seen participating new types of crimes.

_Final Figures of the lodged offences during year 2014 published by NCRB_

National Crime Record Bureau has published final figures of crime committed throughout the country during 2014. The record was published in Divya Marathi, a Marathi daily on Sept 24, 2015.
In the NCRB report 2014, UP headed other state. Every day 100 cases of sexual harassment and rapes are registered. Percentage of women delinquents increased in Maharashtra. According to the statistics, every day average 100 cases of rape are committed against women. Most of the rape cases are lodged in Madhya Pradesh while largest murders cases are registered in the state of Maharashtra. The statistics reveal the glaring fact that percentage of delinquent women is substantially increased in Maharashtra.

Incidents against women are increased by 358 percent during 2013 to 2014, which means daily 14 crimes were committed against women; while Uttar Pradesh lead the tally in cases of murder and kidnapping. Highest numbers of murders, i.e. 300 murders, are committed through love affairs in UP. Delhi proved a safe haven for the thefts. Again one of the serious point to note is that more than 2.5 lakh cases of kidnapping have come to light during last five years of which 46 percent are committed not for ransom, but for marriage. Kidnapping of 410 children are committed for selling child to childless parents. Social Analyst hold male female discriminations prevalent in the society.

**Impact of Women Delinquency**

1. **Impact on Family**

   If woman takes up the dark path of crimes, her family and children are adversely
affected. If woman commit crime, it affect her own life as well as affect the lives of children and other men in the family. Her children are likely to take up wrong path. Their future has been put in danger.

2. Social Impact

If percentage of crimes committed by women is increased, then female crimes become an intricate problem to solve. Basically woman is forced to commit crimes due to social reasons. The image of that section of the society, in which women have left no option than to take wrong path of crimes, cannot remain intact. It is held as the worse symptom of social decay. The society has to undergo many adversities.

3. Moral Degradation

Moral degradation rapidly happen if women are forced into the world of crime. Character, Morality and values are cherished by women. If women become characterless and begin to engage in illicit activities and started to usher benefit of their womanhood, then male dominated society, which already has been looking with contempt, can treat them mercilessly. In gloomy sections of the society, woman is seen mere as an object of pleasure and sexual appeasement. Due to their moral degradation, threat of life killing disease like AIDS is often over loomed on them. Thus the complete social health and harmony are put in jeopardy.

4. Increasing Exploitation of Women

Today as woman is fearlessly working in diverse field, the atrocities are growingly committed against them. If percentage of crime in women increased, there always over loomed a danger of increasing violence against women and in retaliation women could further engross in the world of crimes.

In Indian Society percentage of female delinquents has always been less to male delinquency. But it is not a complete fact for respite, as percentage of female crimes have significantly increased compared to previous times. If this deterioration is not stopped in the initial state, it could damage the image of women.

Many scholars have ignored the issue of female delinquency. A few social researches are made on the topic, as they have not felt the importance and urgency of the topic. But this topic is not only important but it is of vital significance. Many researches should cover the intricate nature of female delinquency and crimes. Women delinquency should be properly investigated. The society should know the causes which have propelled them to offend the law. If these senseless acts are prohibited, then only percentage of female delinquency and crimes could be decreased. Their crimes not only affect them, but also put their families and
society as a whole are put jeopardy.

1.7 Newspaper and Media References

Newspapers have been themselves as established as the important medium of public relation. Politics reckons media as a powerful vehicle of creating opinions and which is quite true. Public view is expressed through these newspapers. Like bridge newspapers try to put together two different ends, one being the Constitution and the other the individual. Newspapers inform happening and events in the country and abroad. Newspaper has provided a forum of thought. It comes to help to reach out good thought of person to another.

Newspaper provides information and updates of happening in the world, the country and the city. Thus people come to know pleasant as well as unpleasant news. Taking help of newspaper and electronic media, I put forward the news related to the subject topic of the present research culprit and delinquent women:-

Mother Kills her Son

A shocking incident of mother killing her three children was occurred on Aug 20, 2015 at Thane. The mother killed her addicted son who used to beat her for money,

20 year son of Priya Chaudhari, resident of Dombwali in Thane district was addicted to narcotic drugs. To satiate its deluding want, he used to often demand money to her mother. On Wednesday he demanded Rs 1000, but Priya refused to give him money. Irate over refusal, he raised his hand on his mother. He brutally beat her. Recurring demands of her son made her irate, on Thursday, Priya went to bedroom and strangulate d her son while he was asleep. He was dead. Police arrested in the case of her son’s murder.

Tussle over divorce turned fatal for son

Married couple’s tussle over divorce took a aghast turn when the wife in a freak killed her own 13 year son by thrashing bat on his head. The incident occurred at Tingre Nagar in Pune on Thursday. Accused Rakhi Balpande was arrested.

Rakhi employed in a company in Wakdewadi while her husband lives at Nagpur. She has applied for the divorce. However, her son insisted to go to his father’s house at Nagpur. Irate over this, Rakhi thrashed bat on his head, killing him on spot. Post Mortem report also revealed that after thrashing on head she strangulated her son.

Mother kills daughter; illicit relation with step brother

High Profile Sheela Bora murder was revealed on Wednesday night. Sheena was not sister of Indryani, but was actually her daughter. The founder of INX Media group has been
arrested on charges of murder of her own daughter. Sheena was murdered in 2012 and her dead body was disposed in forest. Mumbai Police Commissioner informed that accused has accepted the charges that she had committed murder of her daughter. In the murder her driver was also involved. One more arrest is made in the case, the arrested is former husband of Indrayani Sanjiv Khanna. These three culprits cut the dead body of Sheela into pieces and burnt in forest in Raigarh district. At the time of murder Indrayani was boarded in the car. The murder was committed on April 24, 2012 while parts of dead body were recovered on May 12.

During interrogation, Indrayani revealed many incidents. When she was thirty, she married Peter Mukharjee, former CEO of Star India. 46 old Peter’s that was the second marriage while it was third marriage of Indryani. She had married at 21 with Siddartha Das from she bore son Michael and daughter Sheena. Then she married Sanjiv Khanna at Kolkata. She begot second daughter Vidhi, presently she lived in London. Meanwhile Peter and had 22 year and 16 year two sons. Peter was the CEO of big Media House while Indryani was the consultant. Indrayani had told Peter and the society that Sheena was her sister and Michael as her brother.

Michael accused Indrayani of killing his sister at Gohati on Wednesday. The murder was held on the issue of money, but it was held some other reason.

**Three Months Sentence to Wife on Assault on Husband**

Akola-In a family dispute, irate wife banged bucket on the head of her husband. In the incident husband was seriously injured. The case was heard in the court of First Grade Magistrate Gajala Almodi. The court sentenced the convict three months imprisonment.

Mahesh Hiralal Sharma and Neeta Mahesh Sharma has a bitter dispute in 2008. During the quarrel, irate Neeta thrashed still bucket on his head. He was seriously injured. He complained Old City Police accusing his wife. On his complaint, old city police lodged offences and file a chargsheet. On Tuesday, hearing was held, Adv Pankaj Mahalle and Adv Karuna Mahajan stood for the state.

**Mother’s Language Affect the socialization of her son**

London- Researcher argued that mother language plays a great role in socialization and skill development of her son. On the basis of mother’s language, children often tend to understand others opinion, thoughts. Mother talk is often appealing to mind. At every 10 minutes some emotive talk is held between mother and child. Thus, the method of mother plays a great role in chiseling the social, linguistic action. The research was carried out at York University in Great Briton.
1.8 Role of Police

Word Police was derived from a Greek word meaning civic, civil state, condition of the state or the constitution. It was then adopted in French for regional management. As all western countries, Municipalities and other local bodies in almost all European country are used to maintain law and order, the word received the modern tenor of the word. Police can be held as the protective wall of society against criminals. Its duty of police to arrest the culprit, file charge sheet and put him/her before the court.

Police is one of the important agencies of the state which maintains the law and order and hand over to the court the accused who breached the law and order. Police has important place in social and legal system as they are the first to interrogate the accused

**Main Objectives of Police**

1. To maintain peace, security and political decorum in the state and the society.
2. To protect the rights and property of people.
3. Put restrain on illegal works and also arrested the accused who are found breaching the law
4. Impose the laws approved by the legislature in a systematic manner.
5. To protect the boundaries of the state.
6. To search out the crime and culprit and present before the court of law.
7. Individuals, institutions or other elements engaged in harming the interest of the state should be put before the law.

**Deficiencies in Police Machinery**

Indian Police has special and important role in controlling and eradicating crimes from the society. It is regarded as one of the major link of the administration. There are many lacunas and flaw, due to which, police could not establish its image as popular, reliable and honest institution. Following flaws are apparent in the police machinery.

1. Corruption and Bribery

It is general perception that Indian police is one of the corrupt, immoral and impeding institution. Police are found keeping links with the anti social elements and accepts bribes, gifts etc and in return they save the culprits from the hands of the law. Corruption, bribery, illicit sex work, trade and trafficking of narcotic drugs are possible either with direct police assistance or their indifference. Often after committing crimes, criminal are free to roam
while police arrest innocent made his scapegoat. Due to the bribery and corruption, common people are refraining from police.

2. **Threat of Police Uniform**

   During pre Independent India, police had unrestrained rights. To collect tax, police constable could nab even to group of people. During that period, People used to afraid of their red turban and police uniform. Present day police have the same impression that they enjoy the supreme power and they can maltreat any person. In newspapers, the negative news of police are often seen published. Even today average Indian cannot think police as their well wisher and try to shun from police contact.

3. **Untrained and Half educated employees**

   Often police employees including constables and sub inspectors are not enough educated and they often do not have enough knowledge of criminology and crime psychology. They often failed to understand the human nature. Thus they cannot discriminate between right and wrong and as such they can nab innocent person and try to punish him.

4. **Repressive Trait**

   It is also their inhuman trait that they afflict serious and inhuman kind of pains to the accused. They arrest common man for his negligible offence and insult him. They often maltreat the accused. Sometimes, succumbing to atrocities, common man has to accept the crime.

5. **Link up with anti social and criminal elements**

   It is a proven fact that police and criminals have some anti social nexus. Every small to greater crime is occurred with the permission of the police. The anti social activities like flesh trade, narcotics, black marketing, theft and other crimes are not possible without the silent consent of the police. These anti social element provide monthly installment to the police officers to safely run their anti social network.

6. **Breaching the law**

   It is the duty of police to maintain the law and order situation. But on the contrary police publically breach the laws. Accepting bribe is gullible offence, but even then police employees found openly accepting the bribe. Beating the accused is not allowed by the law, even then police beat the accused. Sometimes accused succumb to the injuries caused during interrogation. Thus police breach the laws.

7. **Deceit to the Court**

   Sometimes police gave deceit by misinforming the court. It is done either out of their dereliction, incapability or malicious intent. Due to which innocent persons often get trapped
and have to punish the sentence, thus making them criminal. Police inform about the crimes to the court. It is often seen that these information provided to the court are baseless, false or uncertain, that the original criminal is relieved from the court.

8. Dereliction

Presently police system is not in good condition. Common police become lethargic. Police often do not properly investigate the crimes. Thus his dereliction leads either to keep the criminal uncaught or if arrested help to release the criminal. If any woman is found guilty of illicit relation, police also behave obscenely which could lead woman to take the ignoble path of crimes.

9. Lack of Collective Means

The industrialization and urbanization has caused a tacit change in operates mundi of crimes. There has been a great surge in organized crimes. While criminals use the modern weapons, police force is often are deprived for advanced weapons.

10. Overwork

Duty of common police is 24 hours. They do not get proper wages and other benefit. Often they are deprived of their due promotion. Sometimes, they have to work in the houses of their senior officers. It propels police to take bribes. Thus, they are filled with a sense of dereliction, laziness and immorality and they could not fulfill their cherished objectives.

Some of the causes responsible for failure of police machinery

Present day police are thoroughly failed to curtail the rising graph of crimes, It damages their image. Following are some of the major causes of their failure.

- Police are not recruited in proportion to population rise in big cities and growing Municipal Corporations. Due to insufficient staff, it is hard for police to control the crimes.

- Salaries of police personnel are so insignificant and other facilities so negligible that they are often worried about their financial problems. They neither can give compatible education to their children nor could develop them in extracurricular activities. To find a way out, they started involved in corruption and bribery.

- As police are directly related to common people, they are afraid of high profile people. On their dictate, they often release the culprits and hide their offences. Thus, people
could not get justice.

- Political Parties pressurize the police. Political Ruling parties often held police as their own agency. Due to the political influences, they could not do their work properly. Their transfers and promotions are restricted in the hands of political leaders, thus they are pressurized. They have to release the guilty merely on the dictate of the political party.

- Due to their repressive tendencies, police often do not get support of common people. Save aside helping police, average citizens try to refrain from the image of police. It causes their failure in bringing criminal to the punishment.

- One of the major reasons of failure of police is the insufficiency of the Indian laws and overworks on police. The laws are not enough to the pace with which social mobilization and changes are taking place and new techniques and technologies are evolved for crimes. These factors contributed failure of police in punishing the culprits.

**Some suggestion for Indian Police Reform**

Following measures are to be taken to make police machinery capable of controlling crimes and nabbing criminals.

- Influence of Political Parties should be stopped to make police freely investigate and can do their work sincerely.

- Police personnel should be trained with higher education and advanced weapons should be handed to them.

- Police should change their repressive outlook and win the confidence of the people and they should rely more on the support of the people.

- Salary of all police officers should be significantly increased so that they could fulfill their needs and thus could refrain from corruption and bribes.

- Police should hate crimes and not the criminals. Police should make their conduct in such a way that their moral authority could reign.

- Physical penalties given in police custody should immediately be stopped.

- Police should bring modernity in their thoughts and general conduct.
• With increasing population, Police department should recruit new staff to come up with providing security.

• Mutual trust and mutual cooperation should be engendered among policemen and they should collectively work to eradicate the crimes.

• Special attention should be given to female inmates and offenders. Their problems should be immediately solved and steps should be taken to take them out of labyrinth of crime.

• Every district, Municipal Corporation and big industrial zones, one police Commissionrate is to be installed who could control the police under his jurisdiction and punish guilty police officers immediately. It could create a sense of discipline and at the same time it could help to change the image of police in the mindset of people.

People could thoroughly rely on police if these reforms are thoroughly implemented. It could further eliminate the growing percentage of crimes and police could do their work easily.

1.9 Women related Provision in the Constitution and Laws Protective Women

India is the biggest democratic country in the world. Keeping the ideology of social change, Indian Constitution was drafted. The Constitution is the greatest law of the nation. The principles of Freedom, Equality and Fraternity are adopted as the foundation of the constitution; however, as the social structure of India is based on caste discrimination and other discriminations based on religions. Further financial discrimination is apparent. In such society engrossed with numerous discriminations, women have been deprived since ages. They are found themselves in lowest stratum of social hierarchy. Prof Loweski pointed out that rights of the citizen decided the nature of the nation. Discrimination could not be eliminated if the state does not have the basic women-men equality. The constitution has taken up the task of eliminating all types of social discriminations.

In pre-Independent India the principle of equality was ruthlessly put aside. Opportunities were denied to women. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Mahatma Jyotiba Fule, Savitribai Fule, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Agarkar, Dhondo Karve, Mahatma Gandhi took relentless efforts to elevate the status of women in the society. To bring the rule of law was one of the main objectives of the freedom struggle. As only keeping objective was not the prerogative, to bring it in practice, it was included in the Preamble of the Constitution. “India
is a sovereign, socialistic, secular democratic republic and all its citizens have equal rights of
social justice, status and opportunities. It further expresses wish of creating a sense of
fraternity. It thus put a foundation of creating positive social outlook for women.\textsuperscript{41}

Women are the vital and important element of the society. The development of the
country depends on their development. According to Pundit Jawharlal Nehru, "Awareness
among women is must for creating social awareness. If women groups become aware, the
whole nation will become aware."\textsuperscript{41}

Indian constitution has made some important safeguarding the interest of women
which are as follows.

1) As per Article 14 equality before law for women
2) As per Article 16 equal opportunities for all citizens
3) As per Article 39 (a) equal pay for equal work for both men and women
4) As per Article 39 (b) Health provision for men and women workers
5) As per Article 42, the state to make provision for securing just and humane conditions
   of work and for maternity relief
6) As per Article 44, the state to bring Uniform civil code for the citizens
7) As per Article 15 (3) makes a special provision enabling the State to make affirmative
discriminations in favour of women.

\textbf{Fundamental Rights and Women:-}

1) Article 14 says that the government shall not deny to any person equality before law
   or the equal protection of the laws. It includes women and no discrimination against
   women would be allowed by law
2) Article 15 (1) put restrain on discrimination against any citizen on the ground of sex.
   It also put forth some special and definite provisions for states to make for protecting
   rights of women and children.
3) Article 14 (3) will not allow to prohibit any state from making any special provision
   for women and children.
4) Article 15 (3) allows the state to make any special provision in favour of social,
   financial and political equality for women.
5) Article 14 gives equal opportunities for women to get employment at whatever post
   they are qualified for.
6) Article 16 (2) points out that no person can be held disqualified for any employment
or post on the basis of religion, caste, sex, birthplace etc.

7) Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labour
8) Article 29 (2) affirms that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them

**Constitutional Guide lines and Women:**

1) As per Article 39 (A) asks the state to direct its policy towards securing that the citizen, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.
2) As per Article 39 (E) makes it clear that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.
3) Article 42 makes the most important provision for women. It asks the state to make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
4) Article 51A (E) asks the state to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood and renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
5) Article from 19 to 22 provide different kinds of freedom.
6) Article 32 also provides the right to have constitutional measures.

**Women related Laws**

Man is the indispensable element of the society as such the law which regulate his action according to the prevalent norms and rules of the society, is always closely linked with individuals and the society.

“Since time immemorial, there has been system of solving of people’s problems by people. If it could not suffice, then the king had to intervene as appellate high court. As the judiciary is gone into the hands of men, the laws and regulations have to decide. Thus, Mimansa came to existence in Hindu religion which as ancient as five thousand years old.”

Scriptures had a special place for Mimamsa. Law teaches human beings the method of living. Lord Hillsberry said that, “Law is basically a human action. He has to act in daily life and not live up to the hypothesis or scientific equations.” Again, according to Holland, “Laws are the norms prepared by the sovereign rulers for outward conduct of the citizens.” According to Symond, “law is a set of principles approved by the state and put in practice by the judiciary.”
Scholars and researchers have made different definitions of law. Those are also equally valuable. Law has special place in the life of women. Following are the women related laws.

1. Hindu Marriage Act 1955
   ‘Hindu Marriage Act,1955, is the first legally approved law; which has changed the public perception of marriage to more secular one.’

2. Muslim Personal Law 1937

3. The Muslim Women (Protection on Rights on Divorce )Act 1986

4. Hindu Adoption and Succession Act 1956
   ‘It guaranteed the succession and rights of property to Hindu women.”

5. Christen Adoption and Succession Act 1925

6. Parsi Adoption and Succession Act 1991

7. Dowry Prohibition Act 1965

8. Hindu Adoption and Succession Act 1956

9. Hindu Remarriage Act, 1856

10. Family Court Law, 1984

11. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

12. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929

13. Indian Penal Code, 375, 1860 Prohibition of Rape and Sexual Harassment Act
   This law was passed in 1860. It is the only law passed which has had no need to change since last 140 years.

13. The Sexual Harassment women at Work Place Act, 2013


15. Prohibition of Indecent Depiction of Women Act, 1987

16. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

17. The Maternity Benefit Act 1961

18. Equal Wages Act, 1976

19. Plantation Labour Act 1948

20. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

21. Hindu Succession Act 2005

23. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Bill 2006

1.10. Rehabilitation

Different rehabilitation centers are run to protect homeless and needy women by giving them support and live. These are run with government permission and assistance of other Non Government Organizations. The main work of these centers is to offer them shade to live; restrain them from committing anti social acts or to refrain them from falling prey to illicit traps. These institutions are run as Support Homes, Women Homes and other names. The women who are proven culprit under The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, female convict under 376, 363, 266 sections of IPC and convicts of other crimes are kept in these rehabilitation centers. The rehabilitation work carried out here would positive and well directed, if performance of these centers is revalued and reassessed.

Punitive Policy

Convicts, whether male or female, are given same quantum of punishment as there is no separate punitive policy for women culprits. Indian punitive system is inhibitory which inculcate fear of punitive actions. But the same policy would not suit tenderer and sensible women it is because of her nature, physical constitution, her psychology and her social role.

1) Female Nature

Women are basically social and religious. They wish to keep life following the social set up. But they could commit offences when the situation force or compel them to do so. In wrong circumstances they could again lapse and commit offences or crimes. But if these situations avoided she could hardly lapse and commit crime. Punitive action produces fear in women mindsets.

2) Physical Constitution

Woman is comparatively less competent compared to man. Her body is also tender and soft. Naturally she has been doing household works while man works more arduous works. Again she has been entrust works less arduous. But when she commit crimes, punitive action probably taken against her are twofold severe and common, based on the nature of her crime. Same kind of punitive actions are dispensed for women and men culprits. But understanding physical constitution of women culprit is not justifiable.

3) Female Psychology

There is change in the psychology of female and male psychology. Male is powerful by nature while female is tolerant. But there is limit to her toleration. After crossing the limit of toleration, she become aggressive and could revolt against the existing orders. She could commit offences in stroke anger. But after committing the offense, the spirit of guilt pervades
her conscience. She is often self-inflicted for her crimes. Therefore, hard and rigorous punishment for her guilt is not justifiable on humanitarian ground.

4) Social Role

Woman is the foundation pillar of family. She keeps the family united. She fulfills the needs of her husband. She take care of her children. But when she is punished for her unwitting crime and imprisoned for long term, her husband often commit offences for fulfilling his physical needs and children, become motherless, and in want of maternal care, could take wrong path. Thus, the longer term punishment given for convict and accused women is not justifiable. There should be difference between the punishment of male and female culprit. Instead of inhibitory punitive justice, emphasis should be put on reformatory.

Place

Though there is separate prison of female delinquents and convicts, the district places lack separate prison for them. Environment at the prison should be pleasant, green and positive where their rehabilitation could possibly begin. It is said that any psychologically ill person is referred now and again as mentally ill, he could not properly respond to the treatment. Therefore, such kind of response should not come from the prisoners. There should not huge iron gates and high security. Whatever, security measures required, which should be kept internally. Different reformative and rehabilitative programmes should be taken up. In such positive atmosphere, preparation for rehabilitation could be properly begin.

Custodial Staff

The main objective of the custodial staff and officers is to keep security and vigil on female delinquents. In case of lack of security, there is danger that they could flee. But what they required is to provide opportunities to rehabilitate them. Presently custodial staff is appointed in the prison to give protection to female delinquents and provide opportunities of rehabilitation. But separate staff is required for the rehabilitation works which include security officer, doctor, psychiatrist, case worker, teacher, dietitian, professional trainer and welfare officer, who could organize different programmes for rehabilitation of female delinquents.

Programmes

In view of women rehabilitation different programmes should be taken up which are as follows.

**Individual Programmes:** The programmes which address the personal needs of women are called as Individual programmes which include psychotherapy method. It treat woman following individual treatment method and group treatment method.
A) Individual Treatment Method: Woman is an individual. Her life could be transformed by stressing on her personal qualities. When woman commit crimes, she is often distressed with a guilt feeling. She could not then be normal. But she could be rehabilitated adopting individual treatment method.

- B) Group Treatment Method: It is true that sorrow is decreased by sharing while happiness increased by sharing. But hardly anyone is inclined to be part of the agonies of delinquent woman. She often commits crime out of revenge impulse and then becomes quiet. But her act fills her with remorse for life long. But no one is ready to sympa:- It covers norther parts of Akot and Telhara tehsils

- Ajanta ranges and plateau: Ajanta ranges are spread in the southern parts of the district. The region is plateau and includes parts of Patur and Barshitakli tehsils.

Basin of Purna river: It covers the central parts of the district including parts of Murtijapur, Akola, Balapur, southern areas of Akot and Telhara tehsil and northen parts of Bars thatically listen to her anguish. In such a case, collective treatment method is useful.

Circumstance related Programmes: As circumstances and other conditions are responsible for crimes, so the positive circumstances drawn by organizing different social and cultural programmes could help the rehabilitation of the female delinquents. Again, knowledge of their social, cultural and economical background could help to rehabilitate them. It is essential to understand her family background, whether their families are ready to accept them back; whether their children have given security. These questions could be solved and rehabilitated through case history method.

3. Internal Programmes:

Under this programme, classification should be made according the nature of the crime committed by the delinquents who could be as convict, non convict, hardcore criminal and common delinquents. Again classification could be made following the social status of the delinquents as higher class, middle class and lower class criminals. Following the needs and their requirements, internal rehabilitation programmes should be implemented. The aim of the imprisonment should not only be legal but also rational and pragmatic. Along with adult education, they should be imparted social education. Female delinquent has to remain in jail for a fixed duration then she has to go back to the society. Thus, education imparted to them should be such as would be helpful to them in readjusting with the society. Sexual impulses are natural and they should be fulfilled by allowing recreation. For the purpose,
dance, music and other cultural programmes should be taken up. These are held as the symbol of sexual urge. According to their good conduct, good works, female delinquents should be given relief in her imprisonment and should also be given prizes. Most importantly, their families and society should accept them back in their families and the society. Change in their mindset is vital; otherwise all rehabilitation work would be of no use.

Thus, it is proper to say that rehabilitation of these delinquents is not possible with mere punitive and inhibitory action; but instead it could be possible by punitive actions taken up safeguarding their social security and with a view to rehabilitate them. The society can put up an ideal model by accepting the female delinquents back into the society and thus could raise a feeling of respect for India Judiciary.

1.11 Geographical Study of Akola District

Akola, one of the districts in the state of Maharashtra, was formed in 1859. In administrative point of view the district was divided in 1998, to form new Akola and Washim districts. Akola, Balapur, Patur, Barshitakli, Murtijapur, Akot and Telhara, these seven tehsils are included in Akola district. The main headquarter is Akola. Akola district is situated in eastern parts of the state. On its eastern and northern boundaries Amravati district is situated while its southern boundary is occupied by Washim district and western boundary by Buldana district.

The district has total area of 54.31 square km including 777.28 sq km. Average rains is 846.50 mm. Minimum temperature is 10 degree Celsius while maximum temperature is as high as 48 degree Celsius. It is located in north 20.7 to 21.16 and 76.70 to 77.40. There are different types of lands. Major parts of the district include Basin of Purna River; towards north ranges of Gawilgarh and towards south Ajanta ranges are situated. Narnala fort is towards north of Akola district.

Natural zones:
- North ranges of Gawilgarh
- hitakli tehsil.

Purna is a main river in the district which flows from East to West. Shahanur, Pathar, Vidrupa, Aas tributaries joins its flow from the northern parts while rivers like Uma, Katepurna, Morna and Man rivers join the flow of Purna from southern side. Similarly, Nirguna, a tributary of Nirguna also flows through the district. The soil of the district is made fertile due to basins of Morna and Katepurna rivers. Akola is one of the major cities of
Western and Eastern Vidarbha with a growing market and industry. It is famous for Oil mills, cotton mills and food grain market. The city is situated on National Highway No 6 and has railway junction. Similarly, the city has Sheoni aerodrome. It is also educationally developed city. Dr Panjabrao Deshmukh Krushi Vidyapeeth was established in 1979. Different colleges and education institution affiliated to Sant Gadgebaba Amravati University have been imparting arts, commerce, science, technology, engineering, pharmacy and medical education to students. The city is situated on the bank of river Morna has some historic sites, Asatgarh fort, Rajrajeshwar temple, Alliance Church, Jain temple, Gurudwara, mosque, Katchi mosque, Sundarabai Khandelwal Tower, Immanwada, Janata Bazar, Chiv-Chiv bazaar of old and new books. The city is one of the centre of art, trade religion and culture.

Temperature of the district is generally hot and dry. Summer is quite hot and mercury reaches highest during the month of May. Temperature is low in winter. Forests are spread in hilly areas of Govilgarh and Ajanta ranges covering different trees like teak, Khair, Anjan, palas etc. The areas with scanty water are covered by babul shrubs. Leopards, boars, bears, dears, blue bulls, monkey etc wild animals and peacocks and forest hens are also found in the forest area. Teak and sandalwood also found in Patur tehsil. Katepurna sanctuary is located in the district. Rivers and wells are the main sources of water supply in the district and there is large number of wells found in Akot, Telhara, Patur and Barshitakli tehsils. The district has Wan dam in Telhra tehsil, Morna and Nirguna in Patur tehsil and larger Katepurna dam in Barshitalkli. Tube wells are also used for water supply.

Roads and Transportation have closed relation with the development as these connect different cities and mutual transaction of thoughts and commerce take place. Mumbai-Hawra railway route goes through the city connecting it to the different states. The condition of roads in the district is comparatively better and gives impetus to the progress of the city. Total length of the roads in the district is 3484 km while the length railway lines in the district are 198 km.

1.12: Demographic Study of Akola district

As per 2001 census, the total population of the district was 16,30,239 including 8,41,253 men and 7,88,986 women. Literacy rate is 81.42 with male literacy is 88. 91 while female literacy rate is 73.44. Total child (0-6) population in the district is 2,35,835 including 1,22,004 boys population and 1,13,831 girls population.
As per 2011 census, the total population of the district was 18,18,617 including 9,36,226 men and 8,82,391 women. Literacy rate is 87.55 with male literacy is 92.89 while female literacy rate is 81.91. Total child (0-6) population in the district is 2,06,053 including 1,08,425 boys population and 97,628 girls population. There are total 1009 villages in the district with 541 Grampanchayats.

1.13 Importance of Research

1) Nature of Research Problem

If researcher find some of the prevalent factors related to some social events in a society as a problem, then its real and proper beginning of research. “The area which the researcher think to be a problem or the researcher put questions related to the certain aspects, then that research frame is the topic of his research.”

Thus, the general topic finger out the exact location where the problem could lie. The research topic selected at random could only designate the ‘common topic’ or ‘common research subject’ realize the researcher about his ignorance and to understand the diverse aspects, researcher try to attempt analysis of the selected problems.

“Ant fly into the skies; lo, see, it has swallowed the sun”. Such are the capacities of women. During last two decades, relentless efforts were made to create awareness about the problems of women, their capabilities and empowerment. Thus a gradual change has been seen occurring in her education, profession, life style. These obvious factors are many times studied; but one field is left neglected from all other growing issues. The field is that of women delinquency. Since early time, percentage of women delinquents is comparatively less. Thus, the topic has been overlooked for complete critical inquiry from social angle. But presently, there has been rise in women crimes. Women are also entered the dark world of theft, flesh trade, murder, dacoit, terrorism, naxalism etc. Its direct impact is seen on the social and family set up.

Women is regarded as the foundation stone of the family set up and if she has taken up the wrong path, then complete family set up will collapse. It could cause its diminishing impact on society and the nation as a whole. Increase in crime rate of women, thus, is a major issue of deep and earnest concern. Thus, it is important to trace out its causes and study its impact on society and family need to be closely studied.

In the present research, the impact of women delinquency has been closely studied. Its impact is directly seen family and society as a whole. Family set up is generally united around women. Under her leadership, family works are performed unhindered. She is the
only sources of creating, nurturing human beings. If new generation is required to have competent, honest, restraints, polite citizen then women should have the same qualities. It is because only good and well mannered mothers could give best training to children and help them good citizen.

However, the present picture of mother is altogether different. These delinquent women’s wrong impression has been shadowing family and society. This the main research propensity of the present research.

2) Theoretical Importance

The research topic “Analytical Study of the impact of the Crimes of Women Culprits in Akola District on their Family and Society” would reveal at the backdrop percentage of delinquent women in Akola district and the causes behind their mindless acts. Similarly, a glance would be put on the change of image of women since early period. It could also highlight her importance for family and her role in maintaining harmonious set up.

The government runs different welfare schemes for women. However, women are mostly deprived from the benefit of those schemes. Though, the constitution has adopted the principal of equality, the society still does not show gender equality. Women are discriminated. Many laws and rules are made to safeguard her interest; however, women are mostly not aware of these schemes. If women are made aware of her right, she would have assurance of security. If these alienated and delinquent women are rehabilitated, a positive change would set in the society. Again earlier researchers on the topic and the present research and its findings would be revalued. It would help to eliminate lacunas in earlier researches. The present research topic would throw light on the causes of women delinquency, solutions on it and their rehabilitation. It would increase the limits of knowledge. To decrease the rate of women delinquency and rehabilitate the delinquent women are the research output of the present research.

The knowledge received through present research would be useful for all kind of social sciences, as all sciences work for the betterment and welfare of mankind. Social sciences make in-depth study of each aspect of human life. As all these aspects are interdependent and closely related, research in one topic would prove beneficial to other branches.51

The present research would also prove helpful in the deprived women delinquents from rehabilitation and justice and other relevant studies.

3) Social Importance
The present research topic highlights the social condition of delinquent women prior committing offence, way of living after committing crimes, different problems posed to them, their family and financial problems would be highlighted objectively through the present research. If the social workers are made aware of the responsible factors propelling women to delinquency, they could take beforehand preventive measures and curb the social vice. Further, the research would also provide information regarding detailed information about delinquent women, protective laws for women, information about their rehabilitation etc.

It is important to know the factors responsible for women to commit crimes and how the social atmosphere is pullulated due to women crimes. When woman is found in trouble nobody give her hand of help. Whatever helps come to her way is not well intended; and often women became delinquent due to such band intended help. The present research would highlight the importance of women awareness about developmental and protective laws and provisions and also highlight the responsibilities of police. Similarly, it would also reveal the fact that how dangerous is unhealthy atmosphere within family and the society.

Social progress and development has been topic of interest for all communities. The social changes wrought to make society flawless, pure and livable are termed as social change. The knowledge would prove helpful in eradicating growing percentage of female crimes and also guide how to eradicate those problems.

4) Pragmatic Importance

The research topic “Analytical Study of the impact of Crimes of Women Culprits in Akola District on their Family and Society” has to delve into the increasing percentage of women delinquents as well as the causes behind their delinquency. Through the findings and recommendations of the present research, an insight would be given to control these problems through enactment of laws.

“Not only take decisions, but also for planning requires some faithful and reliable sources of knowledge. On backdrop such knowledge, the incurring problems in the process of planning could be sorted out. It would help to be prepared for to tackle the problems and adversities.” The new knowledge expressed through the present research would help to highlight and access losses and gains of undertaken social planning.

The knowledge received through the present research would be helpful for police machinery in reducing the percentage of delinquent women. The research is important in social point of view. As the present research try to point out the social and family conditions and prevalent causes, it would help to decide which path to take for eradicating the social problem and how far the way is practicable. Understanding the importance of research topic,
the need of the research and the findings would be of vital importance. Considering backward status of women, her problems have received the pragmatic importance as well.

If these delinquent women are rehabilitate, they would come out of dingy world of crime and put forward a positive step. Consequently she could acquire her personal development as well as progress of her family, society and nation as a whole. Thus, the present research and its findings have vital importance.

1.14 Problem of Hand:

The topic of the present study is know the overall “Analytic study of the impact of the crimes of women culprits in Akola district on their family and society”

1.15 Objectives Of Research Work:

1. To study of criminal women’s family and atmosphere.
2. To study the effects of criminal women’s family status and atmosphere in their family.
3. To study the effects on the children of criminal women.
4. To study about repentance of criminal women.
5. To study about the effects of criminal women on social atmosphere.
6. To study the financial condition of criminal women.
7. To study regarding the knowledge about law of criminal women.
8. To study regarding the rehabilitation of criminal women.

1.16 Scope of Study:

Understanding the extensive scope of the topic, the present study is limited to Akola district in Maharashtra. The scope of the study covers culprit women in Akola district during period of last 15 years. Akola district with area of 5428 sq km includes seven thesis and 1009 villages. 472 women are convicts and serving sentence at district central prison during last 15 years; of which 400 women prisoners are selected as a unit for the present study. 67 years have passed India acquired Independence. Before independence and even after independence, different social workers took relentless efforts for the up liftment of women. Similarly, on government level different steps were taken to empower women. Maharashtra government implemented different schemes for welfare of women. It is result of all these efforts, condition of women improved. Today, women have acquired small to top most posts in the country. While women in the country are on the progress path, there is also a gloomy picture, like men, women have had of deterioration in values. The percentage of vices and criminal actions are increasing occurring in women too. As women is held as the mother and nurturing
partner of humanity, this proclivity is not a better sign for national progress. Thus, it is relevant to study on the topic of women culprits.

Despite the numerous schemes have been implemented for empowering women, why the women in present age are turned towards darker world of crime and moral degradation? Women are found increasingly involved in murder, theft, dacoit, abduction, kidnapping, terrorism and other acts of crimes. Why women have turned up to darker sight of crimes and guilt? Whether she has forgotten her role in society? Whether she has shunned her responsibilities? Whether she is blind after money? Whether she has no faith on police administration? Whether she has no faith on judicial system? Why she does not take help from police? Or police administration falls short in executing their duties? What are the backdrops of women delinquency? What is the impact of their delinquencies or crimes on their families and society at large? Whether would positively respond to effort of their rehabilitation? Through present research, an exhaustive effort has been made to search out answers to these questions.