CHAPTER-IV

RESPONSE OF WOMEN PRISONERS OF TIHAR CENTRAL JAIL: PERSONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

PRISON SYSTEM IN DELHI:

Delhi Prisons has two Prison Complexes, one at Tihar being one of the largest prison complexes in the world comprising of nine central prisons and one District Prison at Rohini Prison Complex.¹

Prior to 1958, a small Jail was situated at Delhi Gate area of Delhi. In 1958, the prison was relocated from Delhi Gate. The new place was on the land of Tihar Village in western part of New Delhi. In the starting, only one Central Jail was commissioned. Its lodging capacity was 1273 prisoners. Till 1966, the administrative power of Delhi Jails was with the Government of the state of Punjab. The same was reassigned to the Delhi Administration, Delhi in 1966. Punjab Jail Manual was applicable on Delhi Jails till April 1988 when Delhi Jail Manual was planned and came into force.

There was no fully fledged post of Inspector General of Delhi Prisons till March 1986. This work was being additionally carried by the Dy.
Commissioner, Delhi. In 1986, the full fledged post of Inspector General was formed. It was headed by a senior IPS officer. To lead the department, the requisite of new post aroused. Afterward, posts of Additional Director General and Director General were formed to head the prison department.

**EVOLUTION OF DELHI PRISONS:**

We can see the evolution of Delhi prisons in few phases;

- **First phase; 1958** - Central Jail specially made at Tihar with an approved capacity of 1273 prisoners.

- **Second phase; 1980** - District Jail created with an approved capacity to lodge 740 prisoners.

- **Third phase; 1984-85** - The existing Central Jail was trifurcated during this period. This trifurcation was done as Central Jail No. 1, 2, & 3 having permitted capacity for each jail as 565, 455 & 740 prisoners correspondingly.

- **Fourth phase; 1990** - District Jail was elevated to Central Jail and selected as Central Jail No.4.

- **Fifth phase; 1996** - Central Jail No.5 specially made with a sanctioned capability of 750 prisoners for keeping teenaged inmates (between the age group of 18 to 21 years).
Sixth phase; 2000- Central Jail No.6 specially made for solely lodging 400 female prisoners.

Seventh phase; 2003- Central Jail No.7 specially made for lodging 350 prisoners.

Eighth phase; 2004- District Jail, Rohini specially made for lodging 1050 prisoners.

Ninth phase; 2005- Central Jail No.8&9 specially made for lodging 600 prisoners each.

Tenth phase; 2008- Creation of Mandoli Jail Complex, for lodging approx. 3500 prisoners began in May 2008. The predetermined date of completion was December 2014. Approximately 94% work has been accomplished.

The outstanding qualities of the new jail complex at Mandoli will be that the complex will accommodate 6 Jails; one jail for convicts, one jail for first time offenders, one jail each for long term under-trials, adolescent, women and High Security prisoners. There will be air Circulation System in all wards. There will not be any electrical fittings inside the wards. There will be inbuilt mechanism for CCTV and Optical Fibre Cable Network. There will be modern facilities like dual water supply system, Solar Heating System, R.O. System, Sewage Treatment Plant and Rain
Water Harvesting. These will be energy conscious buildings. There will be provision of separate prison for High Security prisoners and First Time Offenders to ensure total separation.

There is also a proposal to construct jails at Narela and Baprola area in Delhi to decongest the existing prisons. For Baprola jail, the Prison Department has already made requisition to DDA for allotment of 40 acres of land at Baprola. Still the matter is pending for issuance of Notification by the Principal Secretary (L&B), Land and Building Department, GNCT of Delhi for acquisition of land at Baprola village. After receiving the details of the land, the cost of land of Rs.17.80 crore approx. will be deposited with DDA and thereafter the construction work will get started, after making the provision of Rs.200 crores approx. for construction in the 12th Five year plan.

For construction of Narela jail, a land of 1492 Bigha, 08 Biswa and 15 Biswansi stand acquired and the physical possession of 1246 Bigha, 01 Biswas & 15 Biswansi has been handed over to DDA. Part possession could not have been taken because request for de-notification is pending for consideration before Land & Building Department. Still the matter is pending for issuance of necessary instruction/action regarding notification of remaining land with Land & Building Department.
A proposal regarding creation of Jail Training Institute at Tihar Complex through DSIIDC is pending with GNCT of Delhi.²

Delhi Jails are under the Administrative control of Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. The Principal Secretary, Home, is the Administrative Secretary of the Prison Department.³

**The following is staffing pattern of Delhi Jails:**

- The Director General of Prisons, Delhi is the chief of the Prison Department and is supported by Addl. I.G. (P) and Deputy Inspector General of Prisons. A Jail Superintendent heads each jail and Deputy Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Head Warders and Warders assist him.

- The custodial obligations of the prisoners are executed by the Jail Staff where as the external security; Patrolling, search etc. are taken care by Tamil Nadu Special Police, ITBP and Central Reserve Police Force.

- A Battalion of Delhi Armed Police handles the escorting of the prisoners to the courts/hospitals etc.

- A Resident Medical Officer heads the Medical Administration of all Jails. Senior Medical Officers head the Medical administration of each jail supported by Medical Officers and other para-medical staff.⁴
Structure of the Tihar Central Jail-Administration:

- Director General (Prisons)
  - Addl. Inspector General
    - Dy. Inspector General
      - Commandant

- Superintendent (HQ-I)
- Superintendent (HQ-II)
- Superintendent (Jail No. 3)
- Resident Medical Officer
- Sr. Controller Accounts

- B/S: Superintendent Administration
- B/S: Superintendent Provision
- B/S: Superintendent Main Store
- B/S: Superintendent EWD
- Program Officer
- Asst. Librarian
- Statistical Officer
- Sr. Statistical Assistant

- Vigilance
- Legal Branch
- Asst. Superintendent
- Mess Worker/Matron
- Asam Officer
- Warden/Matron
- Social Welfare Officer
- Jail Warden

- Sr. Medical Officer
- Accounts Officer
- Medical Officer
- Asst. Accounts Officer
- Paramedical Staff
AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TIHAR PRISON:

Aims and objectives of Tihar prison are:

- To provide for the detention of the prisoners committed to Prison custody.

- To provide for the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners with a view to ensure their safe detention.

- To provide for Minimum standards of treatment of prisoners consistent with the principles of dignity of individuals and all other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto in jails.

- To provide minimum standard of living/treatment to the prisoners remanded to judicial custody and at the same time to reform/rehabilitate them by involving them in various vocational, spiritual, educational activities so that they become useful citizen of the country after their release.\(^6\)

CATEGORISATION AND LODGING OF PRISONERS IN TIHAR CENTRAL JAIL:

Prisoners are categorised in four main categories in Tihar prison. These categories are; Under-trials, Convicts, Detenues and Civil prisoners. All these categories are further divided into male and female prisoners.
Prisoners are lodged in different jails at Tihar. This lodging of prisoners is given below;

- **Jail No.1:** All Tis Hazari Courts prisoners bearing alphabet 'M' to 'Z' (except alphabet 'V' & 'W').

- **Jail No.2:** All Convicts.

- **Jail No.3:** Tis Hazari Courts prisoners bearing alphabets 'A' to 'L', 'V' & 'W' Prisoners lodged in IGNOU ward + Hospital.

- **Jail No.4:** All Patiala House Court Prisoners.

- **Jail No.5:** Male Adolescent Prisoners.

- **Jail No.6:** Female Prisoners.

- **Jail No.7:** All Dwarka Courts Prisoners except 'S' alphabets.

- **Jail No.8/9:** All Karkardooma Court Prisoners + 'S' alphabet of Dwarka Courts.

- **Rohini Jail:** All Rohini Courts Prisoners.

The Prisoners facing multiple cases of Rohini Courts and other Courts will be shifted to the concerned jail other than Rohini. 

There were 141 convicted women prisoners in the Tihar central prison at the time of our study. The study was conducted between 21\textsuperscript{st} June to 19\textsuperscript{th} July 2014. Observation, questionnaire, interview methods were used for
the study. Convicted prisoners are those whose term of punishment has been decided by the court of law.  

**Personal and Socio-Economic Profile of Women Convict at Tihar Central Jail:**

We cannot understand a person without knowing his/her background. Hence in this study we will take a look at the age, educational status, marital status, occupation, income of the family, residence and children etc of convicted women prisoners in the Tihar prison.

- **Age:-**

  Age and criminality have traditionally been linked. In India, the bulk of convict admissions in the prisons still consists of persons of age 21 or more, although there is a concern over increasing proportion of juvenile admissions. Neera K. Sohoni’s sample’s age distribution was examined to see whether it had any unusual concentration of a particular age group. The bulk of the sample accounted for 20 percent each. Generally, it may be a valid suggestion that females around 20-40 years of age, tend to constitute the bulk of female convicts. In the generally sheltered Indian setting, there is perhaps lesser likelihood or risk of a female restoring to criminality during early youth. On the other hand, beyond age 40 or so, both greater stability and greater resignation set, which can be a major factor in lesser provocation pertaining to
criminality among older age groups. It is the interim years therefore, when both temptation and provocation to resort to deviance may be greater, and self-restraint generally less, that may account for greater criminality than in other two stages.\(^9\)

Ahuja in his study on female offenders also found that 57.5 percent of the women offenders were young adults at the time of their crime commission. His study reveals that the peak age of crime in case of his respondents was between 20-35 years.\(^{10}\)

**Table 4.1**

*Age of women convicts:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Total no. of convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18-21 Years</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-50 Years</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>50.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-65 Years</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 Years &amp; above</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We thought it necessary to find out the age of the women convict whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts there was no one in the age group of 18-21 years. 18 women (i.e. 12.77% women) were in the age group of 21-30 years which can be categorized as young adults while 71 women (i.e. 50.35% women) were in the age group of 30-50 years which comes under middle aged category. 39 women (i.e. 27.66% women) were in the age group of 50-65 year and 13 women (i.e. 9.22% women) were in the age group of 65 yrs and above. Both these groups can be categorized under old age category. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts were middle aged women.

- **Education:-**

Prasad (1982) pointed out that illiterate women tend to commit crime more often. Mishra and Gautam (1982) reveal that the female criminality augmented as the level of education reduced and vice-versa.\(^{11}\)
Ahuja (1969) in his study on the socio cultural antecedents of offenders reveals that out of 80 offenders studied, 72.5 percent were completely illiterate, 12.5 percent could read and write, though they had never been to any school and 15 percent were educated and had been to some school. During the imprisonment, 4 prisoners had passed the middle school examination.\(^2\)

**Table 4.2**

**Education of convicts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational status</th>
<th>Total no. of convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>41.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below Class X</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class X &amp; above But below Graduation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/ Post-Graduate</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the educational status of the women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 58 women (i.e. 41.13% women) were illiterate. While 45 women (i.e. 31.91% women) had received education below class X and 20 women (i.e. 14.18% women) had received education above class X but below the graduation. 18 women (i.e. 12.76% women) were graduates/ post-graduates. Thus, we can say, that there is a linkage between educational standard and criminality. In our study most women convicts were illiterate or had education below class X.

- **Marital status:**

The study of B.K. Nangla, (1991) clearly shows that since a large number of female offenders are young and adult at the time of committing crimes, the interpersonal relationships in the family after marriage generate adjustment issues for women and at times compel them to coddle in deviant activities. Most of the female criminals (62.96 percent) were
married and the rest were divorced (3.72 percent) and widowed (33.32 percent) who had also frustrations in their life because of family problems.\textsuperscript{13}

**Table 4.3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital Status</th>
<th>Total No. of convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>73.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un-married</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>09.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Widow</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divorcee</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>02.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>141</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.97</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the marital status of the women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 104 women ((i.e. 73.75% women) were married while 14 women ((i.e. 9.92% women) were unmarried. 20 women ((i.e. 14.18% women) were widows and 3 women ((i.e.2.12% women) were divorcees. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts were married women.

- **Religion:**

Religion is one of the most important instruments of social control which has an important bearing on crimes. Its significance in a traditional society, like India, is immense in shaping the personality and behaviour of individuals. Establishing any relationship between the religious faith and the trait of criminality is difficult but various attempts have been made.\(^{14}\)

**Table 4.4**

**Religion of convicts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Total No. of Convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>78.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslims</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>09.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>02.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>08.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jain</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>01.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the religion of the women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 111 women ((i.e. 78.72% women) were Hindus. While 13 women ((i.e. 9.21% women) were Muslims and 3 women ((i.e. 2.12% women) were Sikhs. 12 women ((i.e.8.51% women) were Christians and 2 women ((i.e. 1.41% women) were Jain. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts were Hindus. This was expected as Delhi is a Hindu dominated North Indian region.

- **Caste:**

Caste is an important indicator of a person’s status in Indian society. Since low social and economic status is often intertwined so it can be inducer of criminality. Second reason is that those who are poor and of lower social status, are more liable to be incriminated, apprehended and convicted. This bias is a common fault of criminal justice system in India and everywhere else.\(^{15}\)
Table 4.5

Caste of the convicts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Caste</th>
<th>Total No. of Convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>44.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled caste</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled tribe</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Backward Class</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>19.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>141</strong></td>
<td><strong>99.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We also found it necessary to find out the caste of the women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 63 women ((i.e. 44.68% women) belonged to general category while 33 women ((i.e
23.40% women) were of scheduled caste. 17 women (i.e. 12.05% women) were of scheduled tribe and 28 women (i.e. 19.86% women) were of other backward classes. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts belong to the general category.

- **Domicile?**

Delhi, being a cosmopolitan city, has a mixture of prisoners from Delhi and outside Delhi. So we decided to know the domicile of the women convict.

**Table 4.6**

**Domicile of convicts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domicile</th>
<th>Total No. of Convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belong to Delhi state</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>73.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belong to other state</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>18.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belong to other country</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>08.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the domicile of the women convict whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 103 women ((i.e. 73.04% women) belonged to Delhi state while 26 women ((i.e. 18.43% women) belonged to other states like U.P., Haryana, Bihar and Rajasthan etc. 12 women ((i.e. 8.51% women) were foreigners. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts belonged to Delhi state.

- **Occupational status:**

  Considering the relation between occupation and nature of offence, it is interesting to note that while the petty business women, casual labourers, working dependents and non-working dependents were involved predominantly in offences against a person, the maidservants got involved considerably in property offences.¹⁶
Table 4.7

Occupational status of the convicts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation wise</th>
<th>Total no. of convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture (Farming &amp; Land)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>02.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Labour</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>05.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>03.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Govt. Services</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Services</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>04.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>73.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Occupational Status Percentage](chart_url)
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the occupation of the women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 3 women ((i.e. 2.12% women) were doing farming, 8 women ((i.e. 5.67% women) were agricultural labourers. 5 women ((i.e. 3.54% women) were doing business and 15 women ((i.e. 6.38% women) were found to be government servants. 7 women ((i.e. 4.96% women) were in private services and 103 women ((i.e. 73.04% women) were doing other things. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts were doing other things, namely some were house maids, some were doing stitching etc., some were engaged in illicit occupations like drugs smuggling, prostitution etc., whereas few of them were housewives.

- **Who fulfils economic needs of the family?**

  In India patriarchy dictates that the bread winner of the family would be male and generally this is true for upper and middle class. However in lower economic status women also contribute a major share of family income. Some respondents headed their household themselves either due to widowhood or desertion or nonearning dependent spouses.
Table 4.8

Economic Status of convicts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Who fulfils the economic Needs of the family</th>
<th>Total no. of the convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somebody else</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Together</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>74.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We also found it necessary to find out- Who fulfils the economic needs of the family of the convicted women whom we were studying. In our study,
we found that among the convicts 20 women ((i.e. 14.18% women) were fulfilling the economic needs of their family themselves. 16 women’s ((i.e. 11.34% women’s) family’s economic needs were being fulfilled by somebody else and 105 women ((i.e. 74.46% women) were fulfilling their family economic needs together with some other family member. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicted women were fulfilling their family economic needs together with some other family member.

- **Approximate monthly income of the family?**

As regards the economic background of the female offenders, a number of studies reveal that a majority of households were living with great difficulties on their meager income. Ahuja (1969), Prasad (1982), Kawale (1982) and Rani (1983) prove that even though the economic condition does not necessarily indicate the role of poverty in female crime, yet it is significant in the sense that low income is an important contributory factor to family tensions; and a combination of unsatisfactory social relationships and poverty is conducive to criminal behaviour.\(^{17}\)
Table 4.9

Approximate Monthly Income of Convicts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approximate monthly income of the family</th>
<th>Total no. of convicts</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Below 1000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>07.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 1000 to 5000</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>53.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 5000 to 10000</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rs 10000 to 30000</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>09.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 30000</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>04.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>99.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hence we thought it necessary to find out the monthly income of the convicted women whom we were studying. In our study, we found
that among the convicts 10 women (i.e. 7.29% women) came from a family where monthly income was below 1000, which can be categorized as very poor families. 76 women (i.e. 53.90% women) came from families where monthly income was between 1000 to 5000, which can be categorized as poor families. 35 women (i.e. 24.82% women) came from families where monthly income was between 5000 to 10000, which can be categorized as lower middle class families, while 14 women (i.e. 9.92% women) came from families where monthly income was between 10000 to 30000, which can be categorized as middle class families. 6 women (i.e. 4.25% women) came from families where monthly income was above 30000, which can be categorized as upper middle class families. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicts belonged to poor families. Rest of the women belonged to lower middle or middle class.

- **Type of residence:**

Living conditions are directly related with a family’s financial position thus it affects a person’s behaviour. Accommodation is decisive in the conditions of lodging, dwelling, amenities, sanitary conditions etc. These conditions affect socialization, supervision, family control and adjustment in the family structure.
We also found it necessary to find out the residence of the convicted women whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 29 women (i.e. 20.56% women) lived in jhuggies and 6 women (i.e. 4.25% women) lived in mud houses. 24 women (i.e. 17.02%
women) lived in semi brick houses and 82 women ((i.e.58.15% women) lived in brick houses. Thus, we can say, that in our study most convicted women lived in brick houses. This is because of life in a metro.

- **How many children do you have?**

Child bearing or lack of it has much to do with the status of married woman in India. Too many children affect both the mother’s health and family’s budget adversely. Childlessness could be an indirect source of criminality while causing or contributing to marital strife. The presence of out-of-wedlock children for married or unmarried women can have devastating social consequences. ¹⁸

Research worldwide has shown that the imprisonment of the mother entails punishment for their children as well. Children of incarcerated parents suffer due to social stigma. Those inmates, who were married, were further asked to report the number of children.
Hence we thought it necessary to find out the number of children of the women convict whom we were studying. In our study, we found that among the convicts 21 women (i.e. 14.89% women) had no children (14 of them were not married). 50 women (i.e. 35.46% women) had 1 to 2 children. 63 women (44.68% women) had 3 to 5 children, and 7 women (4.96% women) had more than 5 children. The total number of children was 141, which represents 99.99% of the convict population.
2 children. 63 women ((i.e. 44.68% women) had 3 to 5 children and 7 women ((i.e. 4.96% women) had more than 5 children. Thus, we can say that in our study most convicts had 3 to 5 children and had big families to care for.

CONCLUSION:

In our study, we conclude that most convicts were middle aged, illiterate or below 10th, married, belonging to Hindu religion, general category and of Delhi state. Most of them were doing petty business and fulfilling the economic needs of the family along with other members but belonged to poor families. Most of them lived in small brick houses and had 3 to 5 children.

After taking a look at the personal profile of the convicted women in this chapter, in the next chapter we will study- Why they commit crime and what was their experience with police and judiciary.
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