Social work with offenders has a long history, as long as that of social work itself. The status and purpose of social work with offenders have been the subject of political and professional debate, often organised around such polar oppositions as welfare and justice, care and control, or help and surveillance. According to Stewart et al. (1994), the possibilities of working for change within the criminal justice system and the implications for practice of poverty, unemployment and housing and health problems, all wearyingly familiar to practitioners as common features of the lives of offenders. Social work with offenders might be conceived more broadly, to include social change as well as individual change among its aim as effective practice.

In recent academic and professional discussions of the aims and purposes of work with offenders, it has become usual to find at least some reference to victims, actual or potential, and to the responsibilities of social work towards them and towards the communities in which they and the offender—clients of social work live. Social work as a developing profession needs to understand the complexity of the human situation and other factors, which will be possible through social work research in identifying the problems or the outcomes of the specific programmes.

The present research has focused on the lifestyle of women criminals, in which socio-cultural, economic and psychological aspects have been studied. The outcome of the study of criminal behaviour will be useful for social work intervention and for curative, preventive and rehabilitative programming.
MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Socio-Economic Background
   - Majority (60%) of the women criminals were falling into the category of mid-age group i.e., 31 - 50 years
   - Majority (64.7%) of them were illiterate
   - A large majority of (87.3%) of women criminals were from Hindu families and 55 percent of women were from ST, SC or SEBC background
   - Majority (66.7%) were married.
   - Majority (60%) engaged in different types of economic activities, with very little income.
   - About 55.9 percent of the respondents were belonging to broken families and 25.5 percent had uncongenial home conditions
   - Majority of the husbands of the respondents were occupationally of low economic level and 37.3 percent of them were illiterate
   - Reasons for marital conflicts were alcoholism, poverty or financial constraints and respondents, suffered physical and verbal abuse

2. Causes of Crime
   - About 33.3 percent had aspirations to reach their goals, through unfair means
   - Only 10.8 percent had criminal association
   - Majority (66.7%) had social stress / pressure and (28.4%) had economic pressure for which they had committed the crime

   - Majority (67.6%) were convicted for murder
• About 36.3 percent of the respondents had Social Stress in the families like domestic quarrels, strain, intra-personal relationships as a motive behind crime
• 42.2 percent of the respondents burnt their victims. Most of the victims were daughter-in-laws
• Majority (61.8%) of the crime was performed in company of family members or non-family members
• Most of the crime (67.7%) were committed in urban areas during day time

4. Imprisonment
• Majority (54.9%) were convicted, serving rigorous imprisonment
• 42.2 percent could adjust jail routine. While 22.5 percent were having difficulties to adjust.
• Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the attitudes of their co-inmates, Jail officers, Guarding staff and Superintendent. They were cordial and sympathetic towards them
• Almost half of the respondents (47.1%) suggested for education and employment after release, so that they can be on their own
• 27.5 percent of respondents felt vocational training and guidance could help them after release.
• 25.5 percent were keen to go back to their families and felt their problems and insecurity will be over if their family members accept them

5. Guilt Feelings
• Majority of the respondents (66.7%) were repenting for their crime and pray to god for forgiveness
• More than half of the respondents (55.8%) were confused as what will be society’s reactions towards them
• Majority (75.4%) were confident that if not society, but their family will accept them
6. Moral Values
• Illiterate (66.2%) respondents have higher moral values

7. Temperament
• Illiterate group differs significantly from secondary and above education group with reference to Active - Temperament
• There is a strong association between Impulsive Temperament and Nature of crime
• More the stay in prison, more the prisoners are likely to have Dominant - Temperament
• Majority (77.3%) illiterate fall on low Impulsive - Temperament
• Respondents from Nuclear families are of more Active, Reflective and Aggressive - Temperament
• Respondents with murder of daughter-in-law as Reasons for Arrest have low Reflective – Temperament
• A strong association has been found between Reasons for Arrest and Emotional, Reflective and Sociable – Temperament
• A strong association between Motive behind Crime Commission by women criminals and Reflective – Temperament
• A strong association between Length of Time spent in prison and Reflective - Temperament
• A strong association between Motive behind Crime Commission by women criminals and Nervous – Temperament
• A strong association between Reasons for Arrest of women criminals and Introvert / Extrovert – Temperament

8. Life Style
• Individualistic Life style was found more among 31 - 40 age group
• Strong association between Individualistic-Life Style and Education
• Respondents from Nuclear families fall on high Explorative-Life Style i.e. they were more Exploitive than Respondents from joint families.

• Respondents from Urban places were having more Conforming - Life Style than Respondents from Rural places.

• Majority of the Respondents (85.3 percent) were having high Escapist - Life Style.

• More the stay in prison leads to low Explosive Life Style, less the stay in prison leads to high Explosive-Life Style.

• Respondents with murder of daughter-in-law as Reasons for Arrest had low Individualistic-Life Style.

• Majority (more than 80.0%) Respondents in the category of murder fall on the low Individualistic-Life Style and low Explosive-Life Style.

• Majority (54.9%) Respondents falling in the category of Need to Overcome Social Stress fall on low Individualistic - Life Style.

• More than half (56.3%) of Respondents falling on Need to Overcome Social Stress fall on low Explosive-Life Style.

• 50.3 percent of Respondents with high Active Temperament fall on low Individualistic-Life Style.

• Majority (62.9%) of Respondents with high Individualistic-Life Style fall on high Dominant Temperament.

• Majority (67.6%) of Respondents with high Introvert/Extrovert - Temperament fall on low Individualistic-Life Style.

• Majority (64.8%) of Respondents with low Individualistic-Life Style fall on low Aggression - Temperament.

• Majority (63.8%) of Respondents with low Individualistic-Life Style fall on high Order and Organization - Correctional Institutions Environment.

• Majority (63.4%) of Respondents with high Active Temperament fall on high Explorative-Life Style.
• A large majority (82.5%) of Respondents with high Explosive-Life Style fall on high Reflective - Temperament
• Majority (79.4%) of Respondents with high Explosive-Life Style fall on low Nervous-Temperament
• Majority (70.8%) of Respondents with high Explosive-Life Style fall on high Aggression-Temperament
• Majority (67.7%) of Respondents with high Explosive-Life Style fall on high Achievement Orientation-Family Environment
• There is a strong association between Explosive-Life Style and Income of Women Criminals
• 52.7% of Respondents with high Active-Temperament fall on high Explosive-Life Style
• More than half (59.7%) of Respondents with low Dominant - Temperament fall on low Explosive-Life Style
• Majority (64.5%) of Respondents with low Reflective - Temperament fall on low Explosive-Life Style
• More than half (58.8%) of Respondents with high Nervous - Temperament fall on low Explosive-Life Style
• Majority (61%) of Respondents with high Active Recreational Orientation Family Environment fall on low Explosive-Life Style
• A large majority (70.5%) of Respondents with high Explosive-Life Style fall on low Order and Organization – Correctional Institutions Environment
• A majority of the Respondents with low Intellectual Cultural Orientation-Family Environment fall on high Resistive – Life Style
• A large majority (91.7%) of Respondents with high Organization Family Environment fall on high Resistive-Life Style
• There is a strong association between Domineering-Life style and Length of time spent prison by women Criminals
• Majority (80.9%) of Respondents with high Nervous–Temperament fall on low Domineering-Life Style

• Majority (83.1%) of Respondents with high Introvert/Extrovert-Temperament fall on low Domineering-Life Style

• Majority (83.3%) of Respondents with low Aggression-Temperament fall on low Domineering-Life Style

• Majority (83.1%) of Respondents with high Active-Recreational Orientation Family Environment fall on low Domineering-Life Style

• Majority (80%) of Respondents with high Organization–Family Environment fall on low Domineering-Life Style

• More than half (58.1%) of Respondents with high Active-Temperament fall on high Conforming-Life Style

• About (53.6%) of Respondents with low Expressiveness-Family Environment fall on low Conforming-Life Style

• A large majority (95.7%) of Respondents with high Active–Temperament fall on high Evasive-Life Style

• More than half (55.8%) of Respondents with low Individualistic–Life Style have high Moral Values

• A large majority (94.8%) of Respondents with high Resistive–Life Style have high Moral Values

• Majority (72.7%) of Respondents with low Domineering–Life Style have high Moral Values

• A large majority (97.6%) of Respondents were having low Relationship in Family Environment were falling on high Resistive–Life Style

• Majority (78.7%) of Respondents with low Domineering–Life Style fall on high Relationship Family Environment

• About half (51.8%) of Respondents with high Exploitive–Life Style fall on low Personal Growth in Family Environment
9. **Family Environment**

- Majority i.e. more than 70 percent of illiterate Respondents fall on low Expressive and Personal Growth – Family Environment
- 68 percent of Respondents from Rural background fall on low Expressiveness – Family Environment
- Respondents from Urban background were more Independent in Family Environment than respondents from Rural background
- 69.2 percent of Respondents from Rural & Tribal background fall on low Intellectual — Cultural Orientation – Family Environment
- Urban Respondents were more Organized in Family Environment
- 37.3 percent of Respondents with Murder as Reason for Arrest fall on low Cohesion Family Environment
• There is a strong association between Conflict Family Environment and Length of conviction of women criminals

• A large majority (82%) of Respondents with low Independence – Family Environment fall on Murder as Nature of Crime

• There is a strong association between Intellectual Cultural Orientation in Family Environment and Education of women criminals

• 49.1 percent of Respondents serving Life Imprisonment fall on high Moral – Religious Orientation in Family Environment

• There is a strong association between Relationship in Family Environment and Education of women Criminals

• There is a strong association between System Maintenance – Family Environment and Length of Time spent in prison by women Criminals

10. Correctional Institution Environment

• Majority of the Respondents from Joint family are more Expressive and Autonomous in Correctional Institutions Environment than those respondents from Nuclear families

• About half (50.9%) of Respondents having motive of Need to Overcome Social Stress fall on high Order and Organization in Correctional Institutions Environment

• There is a strong association between length of time spent in prison by women criminals and Involvement in Correctional Institutions Environment

• More than half (56.7%) of respondents falling on low Personal Problem Orientation in Correctional Institutions Environment are serving Life Time in the prison

• A large majority (88.5%) of Respondents with high Order and Organization Correctional Institutions Environment are falling into the category of Murder
Half of the (51.7%) Respondents with high **Order and Organization** Correctional Institutions Environment serving Life Term imprisonment in the prison

- 43.1 percent of Respondents with less than 14 years stay in the prison, fall on high **Order and Organization** Correctional Institutions Environment
- There is a strong association between **Clarity** in Correctional Institutions Environment and Nature of Crime by women criminals
- Majority (64.7%) of Respondents falling into the category of high **Clarity** Correctional Institutions Environment of which 33.3 percent were in the prison for less than 14 years
- About half (50%) of Respondents serving Life Imprisonment fall on high **System Maintenance** Correctional Institutions Environment
- There is a strong association between System Maintenance in Correctional Institutions Environment and Length of Time Spent in prison by women criminals.
- 38.5 percent of respondents in the age group of 31-50 years fall on low "**Staff Control**" Correctional Institutions Environment

The entire research work is divided into various areas for the purpose of discussion viz socioeconomic background, causes of crime, nature and patterns of crime, imprisonment, guilt feedings, moral values, temperament, life style, family environment and correctional institutions environment

**Section - B**

1. **Socio-Economic Background**

It was found from the study that, majority i.e. 60 percent of the women criminals are falling into the category of middle age group i.e. 31 to 50 years. The same trend has been observed by other researchers also like Nagla (1991),
May be in the traditional protective Indian Society, there is perhaps lesser 
likelihood or risk of a female resorting to criminality during their early youth 
In Indian culture girls are more protected and controlled by their parents 
because they are considered as the prestige of the family So their interaction 
with outside home is less, when they are young and unmarried. On the other 
hand beyond age 50, they are more stable and settled with their family, thus 
can be less provoking of criminality among older age group. It is during the 
mid-age 31 to 50 years when both temptation and provocation leads to 
criminality

The study found illiteracy is more (64.7%) in women criminals 
Similar kind of findings revealed from the study of Ahuja (1969) and Misra 
and Gautam (1982) In India, a majority of the population live below the 
subsistence level and thus poverty became a predominant factor leading to 
illiteracy among women As most of the women were illiterate, they fail to 
supplement the family income and not in a position to solve the economic 
problems facing the family. These economic and social pressures due to 
iliteracy and low standard of education have led to frustrations, economic 
insecurity and emotional stresses, which have played a dominant role in 
leading these women to criminality 

A large majority (87.3%) of women criminals were from Hindu 
families and 55 percent of women were from ST, SC or SEBC background 
This is because the Hindus are in majority in general population Rani (1981) 
and Mathew (1992) also found a high proportion of women criminals 
belonged to Hindu backward community. In Hindu religion, there are number 
of regulations and restrictions imposed on women. These constraints may have 
created an impact on the personality patterns of Indian women. With the 
changing social patterns and the liberation movement, such women may find it 
difficult to adjust. In Indian society caste plays an important role in deciding a 
person's social and economic status. Crime is traditionally associated with
poverty and low social and economic status. As the lower caste women in India are illiterate, superstitions due to ignorance and under religious and caste sentiments become victims of exploitation. These women facing several problems both socially and economically, sometimes confront them by getting themselves involved in crime. Thus, the majority of the women criminals belonged to lower castes.

A majority (66.7%) of these women criminals were married. Numerous researchers like, Ahuja (1969), Sohohi (1989), Ghosh (1986), Nagla (1991), Sharma (1993) and Saxena (1994) observed the same in their studies too. A high rate of married women involved in crime commission may be, due to the adjustment problems with in-laws and husbands. As coming from lower socio-economic and illiterate families, their marriage were arranged by parents without taking into consideration of these women, at an early age. Thus they lack maturity, responsibility and information regarding sexual activities. Many of these women are serving life term for killing their daughter-in-laws or sister-in-laws, which again shows a great deal of environmental pressure on these women for taking the drastic step. A widowed women living either with older sons or may be having to shoulder the responsibility of raising the children, suffered from social or financial stress of a different nature, which may have compelled them to get involved in offences.

Economic status is an important factor in determining a person’s well-being. Therefore in the present study the respondent’s earning and employment status were studied. It was found that 60 percent i.e. majority of them were engaged in different types of economic activities, with very little income. It may be due to low economic level, forcing a sense of despair and frustration and compelling respondents to resort to deviance. Many of them were aware of their economic situation as poor and helpless. It can be concluded that due to lower occupations and insufficient income, these women were economically frustrated and distressed and may be, to meet their
needs, they have involved themselves in criminal activities. Thus it can be maintained that socio-economic conditions appeared as some of the factors responsible for creating inhibitions and urges, which lead these women to crime and deviant behavior. Low economic status among female criminals was also found by Ahuja (1969), Kawale (1982), Rani (1983), Prasad (1982) Misra and Gautan (1982) etc.

- Majority of the parents were illiterate or poorly educated, 35.3 percent of the fathers were laborers and majority i.e. 63.7 percent had low economic status. More than half of the respondents, i.e. 55.9 percent were belonging to broken families. The above findings show that the respondents in their childhood also passed through poor socio-economic condition. As parents were less educated, with limited income, they might have been overburdened with liabilities to support the family. This type of economic stress and strains give picture of their lifestyle during the childhood of the respondents. More than 50 percents of the respondents struggled in their upbringing as they came from a broken home, where both the parents or father expired in their early age. They had to be contented with whatever they have, postponing their desires and personal needs. Thus it can be conclude that economic status of a family may promote anti-social behaviour among the family members.

The study revealed that 37.3 percent of the husbands of the respondents were illiterate and majority of them occupationally of low economic level. Besides 39.2 percent of them having large sized families. This shows that many of the respondents even after marriage continued living in a low economic status. It can be concluded that, poor economic conditions play a significant role in contributing towards criminal behaviour.

Sociologist, like Ram Ahuja agreed that, unsatisfied economic needs may lead to the feelings of economically deprived, leading to emotional insecurity, therefore creating a conducive climate for the individual to take to criminality.
Mental tensions are often assumed as the root cause of deviance in the present study. 24.5 percent were having unhappy marital life. Reasons for marital conflict were alcoholism, poverty, and financial constraints. About 22.5 percent suffered physical abuse, from their husbands. These findings tend to show that, unhappy and strained marital life resulting in instability and tensions between husband and wife. The study also revealed that many respondents had conflicting relationships with their daughter-in-laws and majority of the respondents were convicted on the charge of bride burning. From the above discussion it can be concluded that many of the women criminals resort to various forms of deviant behaviour, as they failed to adjust themselves to these stressful situations. Thus conflicting intra-familial patterns produce maladjustment among inter-personal relations of the family. Marital maladjustments have been found in the research studies of Nagla (1991), Ahuja (1996), Mathew (1992), and Saxena (1994). They have also observed that majority of the women convicted were poorly adjusted in the family settings.

2. Causes of Crime

Based on the responses received, it was observed that majority (66.7%) had social stress and (28.4%) had economic stress as the root cause of the criminality of the women, and most prominent factor leading respondents to crime. Besides poverty, social and family circumstances as contributing factors to crime, 33.3 percent had aspirations in their life to have better socio-economic conditions. It was because of their poor economic condition in their childhood, they aspired for better life style in their family of procreation. Only 10.8 percent had criminal association. In order to overcome the crisis of economic condition, these women got involved with friends and neighbours who were already indulged into the crime and learned the illegal ways of earning money by getting into illicit liquor and drug trafficking. Whereas marital and family life situations were most prevalent in the cases of murder.
where severely strained marital relations or daughter-in-laws and mother-in-laws family quarrels provoked them either to kill their husbands or daughter-in-laws. Economic crisis as a cause of female criminality was observed by Mathew (1992), Nagla (1991) and Saxena (1994).

3. **Nature and Patterns of Crime**

   Majority of the offenders (67.6%) were convicted for murder. It was found that 36.3% of the respondents have social stress in the families like domestic quarrels, strain intra-personal relationships as a motive behind crime. This strain relationship caused murder of near ones in a very emotional situation. About 42.2 percent of the criminals burnt their victims. Most of these victims were daughter-in-laws. Most of the crime (67.7%) were committed in urban areas during day time. Majority (61.8%) of the crimes were performed in company of family members or non-family members.

   All these observations lead to the inference that these women could not tolerate certain situations and due to jealousy and frustration committed the offence, which was beyond their control. These women committed the act on the spur of the moment and many of them in their mid age repent for what they have lost. Unlike male convicts, who are mostly hardcore recidivist, these women are first time, situational offenders.

4. **Imprisonment**

   Imprisonment creates stress and strain to the women criminals. Being locked away in a prison deprives a woman of many of the normal day to day activities and joys of free living. In the present study a significant number of respondents (54.9%) were convicted for long terms and serving rigorous imprisonment. Some of them have already spent sometime in the prison and have experienced the process of prisonization. Almost all of them have contacts with family members, either through letters or they receive visitors.
Thus the contact with their relations help them to overcome the feelings of isolations in prison from the family members to some extent.

It was observed that 42.2 percent could adjust Jail routine, while 22.5 percent were having difficulties to adjust in the prison system and culture. Life timers had less problem to adjust with the Jail routine as they could prepare themselves mentally that they have to spend many years of their life in the prison. Those prisoners who have spent some time in the prison were also influenced by the process of prisonization. Majority of the respondents were satisfied with the attitudes of their co-inmates, Jail officers, Guarding staff and superintendent. The findings revealed that the convicts have expressed favourable opinion about them. The authorities had sympathetic attitude towards the prisoners. About 47 percent suggested for education and employment after release, which might help them to be on their own. As expressed by 27.5 percent of inmates, that vocational training and guidance could help them to become independent after release from the prison, if they will not be accepted by the family members. Through 25.5 percent were keen to go back to their families and felt that their problems and insecurity will be over if their family members accept them.

Imprisonment of a women causes pain, sufferings, emotional shock, deprivation of liberty, security and anxiety for children and other family members. Without any proper vocation to fill their time, the respondents had a feeling of isolation and boredom. Not only this, but even absence of a woman from her home due to her imprisonment creates a situation of crisis for her family.

5. Guilt Feelings

Majority of the respondents (66.7%) were repenting for their crime and pray to God for forgiveness. Majority (75.4%) of the women criminals were confident that if not society, but their family will accept them, because 55.8
percent of them were confused as what will be society's reactions towards them.

Sometimes a crime may be committed as a revolt against injustice or a particular situation, which the offender had to face. These offenders justify their actions and get relief from the feeling of guilt which may be in their unconscious mind. Criminals also try to relieve themselves of their guilt by making another person responsible for the offence. In the present study, it has been observed that, in the bride burning cases, mother-in-laws blamed their daughter-in-laws for the situation and causing disturbances to the whole family. When the women criminals were interviewed, they tried to express their innocence to the researcher.

6. Moral Values

The study observed that those respondents who were illiterate (66.2%) had higher moral values. Illiterates were traditional and religious oriented, moreover, the data were collected after they have spent some time in the prison. During this period, they have gone through the process of prisonization, in which religious and spiritual activities were conducted by the prison authorities. This may have raised their moral values while in the process of reformation and thus showing high moral values among the women criminals.

7. Temperament

7.1 Active - The study reveals that illiterate group differs significantly from secondary and above group with reference to Active Temperament. It was also observed that respondents from Nuclear families were of more Active Temperament than respondents from joint families. This may be because the respondents left their rural homes and migrated to the urban areas, where they are self-dependent.
and take care of their family members without the support of in-laws or other family members

7.2 **Impulsive** -- There is a strong association between Impulsive-Temperament and Nature of Crime. As it has been seen that crime committed by women is mostly on the spur of the moment or in a quick impulse. In the present study also this was experienced by the researcher. Majority (77.3%) of the respondents were illiterate and fall on low Impulsive – Temperament. Thus it may be low education among these women which creates low impulsive and takes to crime.

7.3 **Dominant** – The present study shows that, more the stay in prison, more the prisoners are likely to have Dominant – Temperament. Those prisoners who are staying for a long time, for them prison becomes their home as they spend some precious years of their life in the prison. In Gujarat, Baroda prison is the only place for the life term convicts. So these life termers try to create dominance on the new and short term prisoners.

7.4 **Emotional** – A strong association has been found between reasons for arrest and Emotional-Temperament. The women criminals get motivated to deviate due to the emotional situations which are caused by intra-familial conflicting role patterns which produce maladjustments in inter-personal relation creating conflicts in the family.

7.5 **Sociable** – A strong association has been also found in the present study between reasons for arrest and Sociable – Temperament.

7.6 **Reflective** – Respondents from nuclear families are more Reflective in Temperament than those who are from joint families. It was also noted that, respondents with murder of daughter-in-law as reasons for arrest have low Reflective – Temperament, which shows there is a strong association between the two. Further, it was observed that, there is a strong association between motive behind crime commission by...
women criminals and Reflective - Temperament. A strong association was also found between length of time spent in prison and Reflective-Temperament. The above findings revealed that Reflective-Temperament plays a significant role in the personality of the women criminals.

7.7 **Nervous**. In this component, it was noted that there is a strong association between motive behind crime commission by women criminals and Nervous - Temperament. As the crime is usually committed due to certain circumstances, it was seen that after the commission of the act, they are nervous and become helpless. This creates stresses and strains among the offenders.

7.8 **Introvert /Extrovert**. A strong association has been found between reasons for arrest of women offenders and Introvert / Extrovert - Temperament.

7.9 **Aggression**. Respondents from nuclear families were found to be more Aggressive in Temperament than those coming from joint families. This may be because of the migration from rural to urban setup, shouldering responsibilities alone and tension of economic constraints. Sometimes she has to face bad ill treatment from husband, all these causes, lead to frustration and aggression among women criminals.

8. **Life Style**

8.1 **Individualistic**. This life style was found more among the age group of 31-40 years. There was also a strong association between Individualistic - Life Style and Education. Further, the study has revealed that, respondents with murder of daughter-in-laws as reasons for arrest have low Individualistic-Life Style. This shows clearly that those women who are Individualistic have difficult relationship with others and leads to strain and conflict in the family. This was very
much proved in the present study as majority (82.4%) of the respondents fall in the category of murder have low Individualistic-Life Style. More than half (54.9%) of the respondents, who committed the crime to overcome the social stress fall on low Individualistic-Life style, which means there is a strong association between crime in women and Individualistic-Life Style. An important finding of the study shows, the strong relation between Temperament and Individualistic-Life style. The study concludes that respondents with low Individualistic-Life Style have high Active and Extrovert-Temperament. Offenders having high Individualistic-Life Style fall on high Dominant-Temperament. Thus, high active, extrovert and dominant personality matches very well with deviant or criminal type of behavior. Moreover it was found that 64.8 percent of the respondents with low Individualistic-Life style fall on low Aggression-Temperament this means they are aggressive also.

Moral Values were high among 55.8 percent of respondents with low Individualistic-Life Style. In Correctional Institutions Environment 63.8 percent with low Individualistic-Life Style had high Order and Organization in Institutional Environment.

Exploitive—Respondents from nuclear families fall on high Exploitive Life Style. Living in urban setup in a nuclear family may have forced to have this type of life style. The results in Temperament shows that, 63.4 percent respondents with high Active Temperament fall on high Exploitive Life Style. A large majority of the women Criminals with high Exploitive life style fall on high Reflective, low Nervous and high Aggression Temperament. It shows, there is a significant relationship between various components of Temperament and Exploitive Life Style.

Majority (67.7%) of the Respondents with high Exploitive Life Style fall on high Achievement Orientation Family Environment, while
51.8 percent of them with high Exploitive life style fall on low Personal Growth in Family Environment. With high Exploitive Life Style, 62.1 percent of the prisoners fall on low System Maintenance in Correctional Institutions Environment. May be because of the Exploitive nature, these women offenders do not adjust well and have difficulties to maintain rule and regulations in the prison.

8.3 Explosive - The present study shows that, more the stay in prison leads to low Explosive life style and less the stay in prison leads to high Explosive life style. This may be the effect of strict discipline and routine of the jail which every inmate has to go through.

To overcome the social stress as motive, 56.3 percent of the respondents falling on low Explosive life style have committed the crime. There is also a strong association between Explosive life style and income of women Criminals, nature of crime and motive behind Crime commission.

While relating this life style with Temperament, it was found that more than 50 percent of the respondents with high Active Temperament fall on high explosive life style. Again this type of combination does show a strong significant effect on criminal behaviour, because of the extreme personality and life style. Further, a majority of the respondents with low Explosive Life Style have low Dominant and Reflective Temperament and high Nervous Temperament. Thus it shows that a person with low Explosive - Life Style are less dominant and reflective in their personality.

Majority (70.5%) of the prisoners with high Explosive life style fall on low Order and Organization Correctional Institutional Environment, while 61 percent of the respondents with low Explosive life style fall on high Active Recreational Orientation Family Environment. Again high explosive life style makes a person difficult, to follow law and order of an institution and at the same time if the
8.4 **Resistive** – A large majority of the respondents fall on high Resistive life style have low Intellectual Cultural Orientation and high Organization Family Environment. It was also found that, a large majority, 91.3 percent of respondents with high Resistive life style have high Personal Growth in Family Environment and 97.6 percent of them with high Resistive life style fall on low Relationship and System Maintenance in Family Environment. The same result was also seen in Institutional Environment, where 98.3 percent of the respondents with high Resistive life style fall on low System Maintenance in Correctional Institutions Environment. While many of these respondents i.e., 94.8 percent of them with high Resistive Life Style had high Moral values. From the above findings, it can be concluded that, there is a strong association between Resistive life style and Family Environment.

8.5 **Domineering** – There is a strong association between length of time spent in prison by women Criminals and Domineering life style. More than 80 percent i.e., a large majority of the women Criminals with low Domineering life style have high Nervous and Introvert / Extrovert Temperament, while 83.3 percent of them with low Aggression Temperament fall on low Domineering life style. This concludes that the women Criminals are not having domineering life style but may be the circumstances have forced them to take law into their hands. Majority of these women with low Domineering life style also have high Moral Values.

The study reveled that 83.1 percent of the respondents with high Active Recreational Orientation Family Environment fall on low Domineering life style. It was also noted that a large majority of the offenders with low Domineering life style have high Organization.
Relationship, Personal Growth and System Maintenance in Family Environment Thus concludes that there is a strong relation between Domineering life style and Family Environment, because family plays an important role in developing an individual's life style.

8 6 Conforming – The present study revealed that respondents from urban places are having more Conforming life style than those coming from rural places. Further, 58.1 percent of the women Criminals with high Active Temperament fall on high conforming life style. While 53.6 percent of the respondents with low Expressiveness Family Environment fall on low Conforming life style.

8 7 Escapist – It was found that majority of the respondents (85.3%) were having high Escapist life style. In Family Environment, respondents (82.1%) with low Personal Growth were having high Escapist life style. This shows that these women Criminals usually tried to avoid certain unpleasant situation, which they did not want to get involved in.

8 8 Evasive – A large number of respondents (95.7%) with high Active Temperament were falling on high Evasive life style. Further, 94.6 percent of them with high Evasive life style were having low personal growth in Family Environment. Here also, it can be concluded that Personal Growth plays a significant role in Producing Evasive life style. Most of these women Criminals were trying to evade themselves from any unpleasant communication.

9. Family Environment

9 1 Relationship Dimensions – The present study reveal that 37.3 percent of the respondents with murder as reason for arrest fall on low Cohesion Family Environment. This concludes that, poor cohesion among the family members creates conflict and stressful situation in
the family, which plays an important role in pushing the respondents towards criminal acts.

Majority i.e., more than 70 percent of illiterate respondents fall on low Expressive Family Environment, while 68 percent of respondents from rural background fall on low Expressive Family Environment. Thus a person with illiteracy and form rural background finds difficulties in expressing their feelings.

There is a strong association between length of conviction of women criminals and Conflict Family Environment. There is also a strong association between Relationship in Family Environment and Education of women criminals. So education plays an important role to develop understanding among each other and have a harmonious life in the family.

9.2 Personal Growth Dimensions — It was found that respondents from urban background were more Independent in Family Environment than those from rural background. This again is because of the urban lifestyle which makes a person to independently, so women criminals from urban areas were assertive and took their own decisions. A large majority (82%) of these respondents with low Independence in Family Environment were falling on murder as nature of crime. It may be the frustration for less independence as the cause of murder.

Respondents (69.2%) from rural background fall on low Intellectual Cultural Orientation in Family Environment. Since in Indian Village women get very rare opportunities for their intellectual growth and cultural activities, this was also found in the women criminals coming from such background. There was also a strong association between education of women criminals and Intellectual Cultural Orientation.

Those prisoners (49.1%) serving life imprisonment fall on high Moral Religions Orientation in Family Environment. This has been
discussed before also, that due to situational crime and committed on the heat of the moment, the women criminals usually have high moral religious orientation from their families. Another thing which can be concluded here is that education plays an important role in the Personal Growth of a person.

9.3 System Maintenance Dimensions – The study observed that urban respondents were more Organized in Family Environment. Here also the urban lifestyle may have made these women more organized in their family activities. There was also a strong association between the length of time spent in prison by women criminals and System Maintenance in Family Environment.

10. Correctional Institutions Environment

10.1 Relationship Dimensions - There was a strong association between length of time spent in prison by women criminals and Involvement in Correctional Institutions Environment. Those inmates staying for a longer period were more active and more involved in the day to day functioning of their routine work in the prison. These women were more adjusted and accepted their stay in the prison.

Majority of the respondents from joint family are more Expressive in Correctional Institutions Environment than those inmates, who were from nuclear families. Maybe as they were staying in joint families they were more open and frank with other co-inmates and staff. While those from nuclear families, stay within small family members and find difficulties to adjust in a large number of people.

Personal Growth Dimensions - In this dimension also it was found that, majority of the respondents from joint family were more Autonomous in Correctional Institutions Environment than those from nuclear families.
The life-time convicts (56.7%) were falling on low Personal Problem Orientation in Correctional Institutions Environment. Thus, it can be concluded here that, criminals in the prison have less Personal Growth especially for women criminals for whom reformation and rehabilitation programmes are few.

10.3 System Maintenance Dimensions — It was found that 50.9 percent of the women criminals had high Order and Organization in Correctional Institutions Environment and these women committed the crime with a motive to overcome social stress. A large majority (88.5%) of the respondents with high Order and Organization in Correctional Institutions Environment were falling into the category of murder as crime. Respondents (51.7%) serving life term imprisonment in the prison were with high Order and Organization. Those respondents, who stayed in the prison for less than 14 years, fall on high Order and Organization in Correctional Institutions Environment. The above finding shows that the inmates were under strict discipline and thus were having high Order and Organization.

Majority 64.7 percent respondents were falling into the category of high Clarity in Correctional Institutions Environment, of which 33.3 percent are in the prison for less than 14 years. There is also strong association between Clarity in Correctional Institutions Environment and Nature of Crime by women criminals.

It was observed that 38.5 percent of respondents in the age group of 31-50 years fall on low Staff Control in Correctional Institutions Environment. Further, it was found that 50 percent inmates serving Life Imprisonment fall on high System Maintenance in Correctional Institutions Environment. Thus it can be concluded that there is a strong association between System Maintenance in Correctional Institutions Environment and length of time spent in prison by women criminals.
SUGGESTED THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES

In this part a brief account of various correctional therapies have been discussed, which could be useful in deciding the treatment and rehabilitative programmes for the female offenders. Rehabilitation means "restoring to a previous state of wholeness". In corrections, this means restoring to some previous state of non-criminal behaviour. The term rehabilitation is commonly applied to many forms of correctional intervention. In fact, all available programmes in prison like education, vocational training, religion, volunteer services etc all fall under the rehabilitative services. More specific definitions of rehabilitation include the following: "a programmed effort to alter attitudes and behaviours, of inmates which is focused on the elimination of their future criminal behaviours," (Senese and Kalinich, 1992) Those programmes that have specific goals, a specific structure and method, a history of success, are based on a clear concept or theory, are intense and require time, run by trained counsellors and offered to inmates who can benefit from them can be defined as treatment programmes.

1. **Behaviour Modification Therapy**

   Behaviour is learnt and therefore, can be corrected. All programmes using this model operate under the assumption that, all behaviour is affected by environmental rewards, thus to affect behaviour, one must structure the environment to reward desirable behaviour and not reward discouraged behaviour. Programmes have used aversive conditioning and positive conditioning to achieve these goals. Taking away privileges or less desirable assignment can be used in aversive conditioning. Rewards include greater privileges, more freedom of movement and "tokens" that can be exchanged for desired goods activities. Behaviour modification such as the cognitive – based programmes.
2. Cognitive Approach or Therapy

Cognitive therapy assumes that, underlying beliefs affect the way individuals respond to external stimuli. It contrasts with behavioural therapy by placing a greater emphasis on the client's internal experiences, such as thoughts, feelings, wishes, day dreams and attitudes. The goals of cognitive therapy for the client are to be able to (a) identify and monitor negative thoughts, (b) recognize the connections between cognitions and behaviour, (c) examine the evidence for and against distorted thoughts, (d) substitute more reality-oriented interpretations for biased cognitions, (e) learn to identify and alter the dysfunctional beliefs that predispose one to distort experiences.

During cognitive therapy, the individuals may be asked to monitor their activities, schedule activities, conduct behavioural rehearsals of goal behaviour and model behaviour, practice relaxation techniques and perform tasks, such as role playing, reliving childhood experiences and using imagery.

A Cognitive Therapy Model adapted from Beck and Freeman (1990) has been presented here.

Cognitive Therapy Model

(1) Conceptualization of case (Identify history and core beliefs)
(2) Collaboration and guided discovery
(3) Therapeutic relationship (Provide role models, guidance, transference, reaction)
(4) Identify automatic thoughts and rational responses
(5) Role playing (Also other forms of skill development)
(6) Imagery
(7) Identify and test basic beliefs
(8) Build new "Schemas"
(9) Set goals
(10) Use homework (keep a diary, identify automatic thoughts, label errors)
3. Moral Development Approaches

Lawrence Kohlberg added moral development to the contributions of Jean Piaget. The basic assumption of their work was that moral development and cognitive development were positively correlated. According to Kohlberg, all people go through the following stages of moral development:

Stage-1: Obedience to authority and avoidance of punishment are the elements of moral reasoning. There is little independent thought regarding right and wrong, and an egocentric view of the world prevails.

Stage-2: There is still a strong egocentric element to morality. What is right is what feels good to self. There is, however, awareness of relativism, that is, what feels good may be different to different people. There is some commitment to exchange and reciprocity.

Stage-3: This is the good boy – good girl orientation. Role modeling is a major mechanism for shaping values and behavior. Actions are judged by intent as well as consequences.

Stage-4: Morality is associated with doing one’s duty and showing respect for authority. Maintaining the social order is seen as the sum result of moral rules.

Stage-5: There is recognition of legalistic agreement in the social order may be an arbitrary creation at any particular point in time. Majority rules is a rule of morality.

Stage-6: This is the conscience or principles based orientation. Social universality and consistency are the themes that are used to determine moral decisions.

Offenders, compared to non-offenders with similar background, tend to cluster in Stage 1 and 2, whereas most non-offenders adults tend to cluster in Stage 3 and 4. Few people reach stages 5 and 6. The possibility that women and men approach moral reasoning differently and might be used in treatment approaches. Stage sequence may be less important than helping the individual practice moral reasoning skills. For women, it may be more effective to help...
them learn to emphasize with others rather than emphasize the efficacy of universalist rules of behaviour. Women, already may have an “edge” on an ability to empathize with a victim and perhaps be more likely to develop altruistic values that will prevent further lawbreaking. Further, spiritual and religious activities should be conducted in the prison to raise their moral values.

4. **Group Therapy**

Group therapy is an approach that can be used with treatment modalities. Groups have special powers that individual-client relationships do not have. Group process has many advantages:

1. The group is able to present more information than a single counsellor. Several individuals give advice, guidance, and suggest solutions, rather than just one.
2. Group members instill hope by exposing members to others who are further along in treatment.
3. Members see that others share their problems and they realize they are not alone in their troubles.
4. Members help and support one another; members can concentrate on someone else for a change and stop being self-absorbed.
5. The group provides a partial family system in which the members can transfer their feeling regarding family members to group members and resolve long-standing interpersonal problems with the counsellor’s guidance.
6. The group experience provides a laboratory for practicing social skills.
7. Social learning is also facilitated by role modeling. Members may use each other as role models and imitate pro-social behaviour.
8. Each member grows and learns from the group process through feedback and other communication dynamics.
9. The group is a setting for emotional catharsis.
Members develop social cohesion and a feeling of belongingness in the group.

These are specific advantages of the group process for prisoner populations.

Masters (1994) identified the following:

- It is more economical than individual treatment, it can provide immediate peer pressure, feedback and information, challenges from peers are harder for offenders to deny or rationalize, it helps to relieve everyday tension from the prison environment and provides a better way to deal with conflicts, it can help to address the prisoner’s subculture, it can help communication between staff and offenders, it is helpful to use for problem solving, it provides reinforcement for positive values, lay group leaders do not need extensive training, many different treatment modalities can be adapted to the group process.

Two major factors contribute to the use of group counselling for offender populations. The first is economic, in which counsellors can interact with several inmates during the same time period rather than conduct many individual sessions. The second factor that contributes to the popularity of the group approach is that offenders are notoriously manipulative and resistant to change. Many different techniques are used in the group approach, depending on the particular treatment modality in use. Women tend to be more disclosing and cooperative in the group process. Although female inmates are just as prone to game playing as male inmates, they develop closer relationships more quickly than do the males. Women usually tend to develop groups that are focused on relationships, feelings and emotional support.

5. Life Skills

“Life Skills” as the term is used in prison, includes classes in balancing a checkbook, self-esteem parenting and many other practical skills or personal development components. A skill is useless unless there is some degree of
self-confidence to go along with it Learning healthy leisure activities can replace less healthy ones, such as drug use and drinking. Learning to understand one's emotions and how to express them and control them is essential for health parenting, keeping a job and having healthy, loving relationships with partners and family members. Although group therapy and one to one counselling may help the woman understand her past, the only way she will be able to affect her future is through action. Any successful intervention must involve activity designed to learn a skill, develop self-confidence, gain an education, and improve the skills necessary for a positive life-style. They can be taught personal issues like, value systems, decision making, recognizing emotions, how to deal with anger, communication styles of individuals, study skills, goal setting etc. Tools used may be vocational interest surveys, value exercises, visiting experts in the areas of women's health issues, parenting etc. Practice sessions on interviewing, role playing on how to deal with difficult people and self-studies are some of the activities practiced in these life skill classes. The methods of teaching range from straight lecture or classroom to something that approaches group therapy. Many of the female prisoners never learned some of the relatively simple lessons of life. Communication, health education, nutrition, relaxation, identifying emotions, handling stress – all these issues may be dealt with in a life skills course. Besides, dealing with depression, anger management and self-esteem development are few specific classes on programme offered to prison population.

6. Counselling in Prison

Correctional clients are described as irresponsible, impulsive, and manipulative, with a tendency to shift blame. They have a history of poor interpersonal relationships, an inability to deal with authority, and seem unable to learn from experience. Females are described as more openly emotional than male prisoners, with a tendency to act out. Women in prison are
frustrated and angry. They will express these emotions in whatever way they can sometimes women in prison will "act out" to those who they trust, will not hurt them for their outburst. A woman may test such an individual with her worst behaviour, daring the person to turn his or her back and reject her, so she can justify her own lack of trust in authority figures and validate her feeling of worthlessness.

The mechanism of any change effort lies in the counselling relationship. This relationship may take many forms. The counsellor may interact with inmates in a continuing group-therapy setting or with those living in a therapeutic community. He or she may be a single counsellor in a programme using individual therapy or be engaged in a more general case worker relationship with correctional clients. Whatever the relationship, communication is the key to the identification and implementation of change efforts. The stages of change, which occur through some steps are as the following: establishing the relationship, identifying the change, undertaking change efforts and using feedback and termination. Okum (1987) identified the following: the first stage is the relationship that includes initiation or entry, identification and clarification of problems, the structure or contract of helping, intensive exploration of problems and identification of goals. Then the second stage is the working place, which includes acceptance of the defined goals, planning strategies, the use of strategies, evaluation, termination and follow up.

In the prison, there are special problems that exist in establishing the relationship and trying to effect strategies of change. The difficulties of the relationship include agreeing on mutual goals, counter transference, resistant clients, barriers in communication and the implementing the second stage of change include all the problems of working in a bureaucracy and especially, the inability to "try out" change.
SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Social work, as a profession, emphasizes on interaction between individuals and system in the social situation. Social work principles based upon an understanding of the dynamics of the helping process, hold great promise for useful service in correctional settings. Social work seeks to enhance the social functioning of individuals, by activities focused upon their social relationships which constitute the interaction between man and his environment. The activities can be grouped into the three functions of social work.

1. Restoration of impaired capacity, which can be curative and rehabilitative. Its curative aspects are to eliminate factors, which have caused breakdown of functioning and its rehabilitative aspects to organize and rebuild interactional patterns.

2. Provision of individual and social resources can be developmental and educational.

3. Prevention of social dysfunction, involves early discovery, control and elimination of conditions and situations which potentially could hamper effective social functioning.

SOCIAL CASE WORK IN CORRECTIONS

In correctional settings, social case work is the process of dealing with the individual case. It enables the client to express facts, feelings with a sense of security. The worker facilitates verbal and non-verbal communication, so that the client is helped to adjust better in his environment. Two types of case work treatment used in correctional settings are supportive and curative treatment method. The former requires use of techniques that help the client to improve his functioning within established mechanisms of defense and latter requires use of techniques that help the client to improve his functioning through modification of selected mechanisms of defense.

In correction the social case worker attempts to establish a relationship, which frees the individual to express his feelings, change his antisocial values and become a
law-abiding citizen Thus relationship is the core of social case worker’s contribution along with the use of community resources. The caseworker accepts the client, understands and respects him. The client develops feelings towards the case worker and shares his ideas, emotions and worries. Then through a bond of warmth and support, changes are effected. The case worker assists the offender to understand his needs and help him to develop his own social programme through the use of available resources. In correctional settings casework has been in use especially in relation to probation.

SOCIAL GROUP WORK IN CORRECTIONS

This has been discussed in details in the chapter already as a therapy. Group work with criminals is seen as a powerful technique for modifying behaviour. Social group work is a method of rendering service to persons, which provide experience to people and help them develop potential, improve relationships and their social functioning. The group members must allow for outlet of hostility and take up a programme for real achievement, enjoyment and aesthetic satisfaction.

Social Group work can offer a source of power for members, mutual support, an exchange of information, motivation and hope, opportunities to learn and test interpersonal and other social skills, a sense of belonging, role models, feedback on behaviour and coping attempts and a chance to help as well as be helped. Group work brings people together with common needs and problems to work together on their own behalf represents the possibility of empowerment of these women.

COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMES

Community work has been associated with holistic, collective and preventive approaches in meeting social needs, based on value commitments to participation and empowerment. Community work is concerned with enabling people to improve the quality of their lives and gain greater influences over the processes that affect them. Some implications for social workers have been suggested here. Social workers can develop school-based programmes that encourage affiliation and membership that
would substitute for gang membership. Such programs can include sports, art and educational groups and peer interest groups. By belonging to these alternative groups, teenage girls can establish their identity, gratify social needs, and increase their sense of acceptance and recognition by their peers. School systems can create a safe environment in which students can learn. Social workers along with the teachers can identify and treat the students while they are at school and report the serious cases to low enforcement agencies. Social workers need to focus prevention and intervention efforts on younger children.

Social workers need to direct interventions towards the family. They can develop community-based parent-training classes and outreach programmes. Helping parents acquire new skills, can increase positive communication between them and their children and eliminate the need for the children to seek for an alternative. The family environment and economic factors have a vital role to play in the phenomenon of women crime. Thus it may be suggested that as an ameliorative stem, there is a need to strengthen the family and marriage bonds, especially among the lower economic strata. These institutions can control the behaviour of its members by internalizing in them values like loyalty, security, protection, love, and affection. Community-based organizations can take care of this great need for suitable family welfare interventions. Due to the rapid changes in our society, neglect in this area may raise the incidence of women crime. Through mass media, systematic campaigning, women's organizations can counsel and become effective instruments and strategies in combating the problem. Various patterns of social education and continuing education programme intended for the prevention criminal behaviour especially among village women can be implemented. Education, job opportunities, social security, guaranteed income, awareness of laws and other welfare programmes should be introduced by the government or local NGO's in both urban and rural set up, particularly among lower and middle class women. Lastly, there is a need to counsel women to deal with the stresses of poor family relationships and with their dependencies on others.
Advocacy and mediation can also be seen as parts of the social worker's job in working with criminal women. Social workers may act as an advocate or mediate on behalf of a client or group of clients. Social workers have traditionally self-identified and set themselves apart from other professionals as being promoters of the interaction between individuals and their environment for the betterment of both. This traditional identification fits the jail or prison setting well. Social workers are advocates for the people in this society who are powerless. In the detention corrections system, advocacy for the inmate population is a key role. The inmate, on an individual level, must be assisted in coming to believe that he or she has the ability to change his or her own present and future position in life. Social workers have a duty to act as advocates for the institution and its staff by assisting with policy and procedure decisions, helping the institution move in positive and progressive direction. Social workers require to perform a balancing act while providing social work services to the inmate and the institution concurrently.

Mediating conflict between crime victims and offenders represents an emerging area of international social work practice. Victim-offender mediation and dialogue is a process which provides interested victims the opportunity to meet the offenders, in a safe and structured setting, with the goal of holding the offender directly accountable for their behavior while providing important assistance and compensation to the victim. With the assistance of a trained mediator who facilitates a dialogue between the involved parties, the victim is able to let the offender know how the crime affected him/her and to be directly involved in developing a restitution plan so that the offender is accountable for the losses incurred. The offender is able to take direct responsibility for their behavior, to learn of the impact of their action, and to develop a plan for making amends to the person violated.

Social workers in communities can become involved in victim-offender mediation programmes as community organizers, programme developers, and mediators. Mediation is now recognized as a method of social work practice. Social workers can serve as mediators in a number of conflict situations such as marital...
conflict, strained interpersonal relations between husband and in-laws which leads to bride burning, husband's adultery and immoral behaviour, which motivates women to resort to crimes of murderous violence etc. Victim offender mediation is primarily a dialogue driven, emphasizing victim healing, offender accountability and restoration of losses.

**REHABILITATION**

Facilities for education and vocational training for earning wages are not provided to women in most of the prisons. They are given unproductive assignments. Thus, there is a need to introduce such work programmes for female offenders to earn extra remission, to introduce wage system, providing them facilities for education, giving them training in crafts which will enable them to become self-reliant and empowered. To understand the offender's needs and her reformation, and to reorganise staff-inmate relations, social workers can inspire a sense of responsibility, discipline, co-operation and better mutual understanding between the officials and the inmates. Social workers can help them to regain the confidence they need to face the future. They can also motivate them to lead a law abiding and socially purposeful life after release. Thus all these programmes restore an individual to the society and does not repeat the crime.
SOCIAL WORK ACTION PLAN

**Action Programme**

- Preventive Measures
- Women Criminals
- Services
- Treatment

**Preventive Measures**
- Income generating programme for women
- Vocational training work shops
- Family Counselling
- Family Welfare
- Awareness Programme on Law, Women’s Rights etc
- Augmentation of employment opportunities
- Intensification of department in rural areas
- General development for weaker sections

**Women Criminals**
- Service through community centres for women criminals
  - Health service
  - Personal Hygiene
  - Proper Meals
  - Nutrition Programme
  - Recreation Centre
  - Training in Skills
  - Social Awareness Programme
  - Moral Instruction
  - Non-formal education
  - Free Legal Aid

**Services**

**Treatment**

**Rehabilitation**

**Rehabilitation Programme**
- Education
- Health
- Recreation
- Vocational Training
- Income supplementary programme
- Introducing leave and Furlough systems
These two figures can be used as guidelines in planning curative, preventive, rehabilitative and developmental programmes for the women criminals.