CHAPTER - 2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The historical development of research approaches toward the etiology of female crimes and the characteristics of female offenders is traced through the correctional literature of the last century. Until recently, the issue of female deviance was neglected by the mass media and serious academic study. The system of criminal justice, predominantly a male one, gave more emphasis to male deviance. But the increasing crime rate among females in recent years has drawn attention of sociologists, criminologists and others.

The vast bulk of criminological research has concerned itself with male offenders and male correctional institutions or treatment programmes with male participants. These studies based on male populations are of untested validity for women. The Bedford Hills Reformatory for women in New York engaged its own psychologist in 1910 and opened a Laboratory of Social Hygiene for the purpose of research in 1912. A Massachusetts reformatory for women established a research department at about the same time. But most of these early pioneering efforts at research were short lived due to insufficient financial support and official apathy. Research after that took its samples from male institutions and female populations were neglected.

BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

The correctional field has ignored women in prison. The needs of the small number of female inmates are low on the correctional priority scale. Information on
women's prisons and the women incarcerated within them has not been available until recently.

Thus, this study attempts to study the lifestyle of women criminals. Women criminals form a special group of criminals, whose population in prison is increasing year by year. In India, statistical reports on crime have always revealed men involved in greater offences than women, who are considered to be more religious minded and less prone to unethical and immoral activities than their male counterparts. Today, however, with the upsurge of women offenders in the country, the former notion is proved wrong. Women like men suffer from jealousy, enmity and hatred, which motivate them for criminality. In short, the present study is concerned with an examination of the socio-cultural, economic and psychological dynamics of female criminality.

Even after the fiftieth year of national independence, women coming in conflict with law, as compared to their male counterparts, continue to suffer a severe handicap in their passage through the criminal justice system. Due to their marginalization in the sharing of socio-cultural and economic opportunities for growth and development, they are rendered vulnerable to various kinds of abuse and exploitation and finally enter into a criminogenic lifestyle. Once a woman is accused of or held guilty of committing an offence, the societal reaction is generally much sharper than that against the male in a similar situation. Thus, an attempt has also been made to study correctional environment and the adjustment of women criminals in the prison system.

Criminality among women has important consequences on the social structure and thus they can not be neglected. Crimes and the resulting imprisonment deprive not only the offender herself but also those related to her husband, children and in-laws. When an inmate enters the prison, she undergoes transition from liberty to rigidly restricted movement. Social interaction with the outside non-criminal community is limited. This results in complete segregation which may tend to degenerate human values. They tend to relate themselves to the inmate community and in the process internalize the culture of the prisons.
In recent years, several studies have been done in India and abroad on these deprived groups of anti-social personalities. However, no studies on life style of women criminals have been done in India. Thus, keeping this in mind, the main thrust is on studying the life style of women criminals, who are convicted under different terms, those who are detained under PASA and those who are in custody as undertrials in the Central Jails of Baroda and Ahmedabad. Relationship with various socio-economic background variables and other important variables like motive, nature and place of crime, reasons for arrest and temperaments, moral values, life styles traits, family environment, institutional environment, guilt feelings and various causes for crime have been studied.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Since last few decades much attention has been devoted towards women criminals and the pattern of life led by them inside the prison and before coming to the prison. In India few studies have been conducted, but they are mostly of the sociological type. Probably, the present study may be the first attempt to study the life style of women criminals done on the prison population, particularly on female criminals of this country from a social work perspective. As a social worker, a need was felt for exploration and assessment for holistic social work intervention. The experience as a practitioner and social work educator since more than twelve years made the researcher interested to study the women prisoners. The knowledge, skills and attitudes help the professional social worker to deal more effectively with the offender, that is, for the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender. In correctional settings the social worker provides a safe emotional climate in which offenders can express and verbalize them. The social worker also assists the offender in modifying his environment. With his knowledge of community resources, the social worker is also able to help the offender and his family to tap different kinds of financial and social resources to meet their needs. They also provide needed information to offenders in
Another important function of the correctional social worker is reorganizing behaviour patterns of the offender.

Thus, social work has an important role to play in the control, correction and prevention of crime. Social work attempts to help the individual, his family and the community to face and solve crime through utilization of individual, family and community resources. Case work, group work and community organization are the basic processes utilised by the social worker in correctional settings. The social worker helps particularly with police departments, courts, probation, institutions, parole and prevention. Therefore, professional social work in correctional settings is a comprehensive constructive social attitude - therapeutic in some instances, restraining in some instance and preventive in its total social impact.

The present study may prove significant from this viewpoint as it has attempted to study in a scientific manner the family environment, correctional institutional environment, lifestyle, temperament of the criminals, guilt feelings, moral values and causes of crime.

The research work has undertaken to study the relationship between various social, cultural factors and criminal behaviour associated with criminality, to analyse nature and pattern of women's crime and to identify various causes in social and environmental surroundings and various situations to which criminal behaviour responds. Criminal process beginning with arrests, passing through conviction and incarceration and ending in release and re-adjustment with the society involves a number of deprivations. The present study examines some of the deprivations and problems faced by women who were imprisoned and their perceptions in regard to imprisonment. The study also involves the basic assumption that every prisoner in prison will be influenced by the social and physical surroundings of the jail and that influence will be mediated through her expressed attitudes, behaviour and perceptions. The present study therefore examines the women criminal's attitude towards prison system, prison staff and prison culture, which is a sub-culture in the prison, as the
conception of distinct groups is accompanied by the conception of sub-cultures and having a specific life style to live with

OBJECTIVES

• To analyse personal and social antecedents of women criminals in terms of their age, marital status, rural - urban, education, occupation, income, marital history, family life etc
• To examine the nature and pattern of crime and causes of criminality amongst women
• To study moral values and feeling of guilt amongst women criminals
• To examine the temperaments of women criminals
• To study the relationship between family environment and criminal tendency amongst women.
• To analyse the attitudes of women criminals towards stay in prison and to assess the perception of women criminals towards correctional institutional environment
• To study the life style of women criminals

RESEARCH DESIGN

The present research is a field study of exploratory type, attempting to explore the life style of women, who are convicted or detained or in custody in the two Central Jails of Baroda and Ahmedabad in Gujarat. The research has also made an attempt to study the relationships of various important variables in details. A comprehensive and bi-varieted assessment of women having a common background, that is prison culture, helped in designing interventive strategies for reformatory and correctional goals

UNIVERSE AND SAMPLE

Keeping in view the objectives of the study, research attention has been focused on the two Central Prisons only. As Central Prisons have a sizable population of both long and short termers, therefore, the Central Prison was considered
appropriate locale to undertake the study. The sub-jails and district jails are usually small jails, located at the intermediate towns which provide an alternative arrangement for keeping the under-trials, before they are convicted and shifted to Central Jails. On the other hand, the population of the Central Prisons consist of almost all types and varieties with different terms of imprisonment. After consultation with the prison officials, it was found that in Gujarat, convicted women criminals are imprisoned only in Baroda Central Jail. At the time of data collection, Ahmedabad Central Jail had only a few undertrials and detained (PASA) criminals. Since it was important to study a reasonable number of prisoners, thus the researcher had to include undertrials and Detained (PASA) criminals along with the convicted women criminals. While a sample has its conveniences, yet one has to be careful that a good sample must be adequate in size in order to be reliable (Young, 1977). At the same time, the sample must be representative of the universe for which one must have reasonably good knowledge of the universe. In the present study, in both the jails the size of the convicted inmates was not large enough to permit any kind of sub-sampling. Moreover, there was a lot of heterogeneity of the kind of crimes that these criminals had committed and therefore, it was difficult to adequately give a presentation to all the various kinds of criminals either in drawing a simple random or a stratified random sample. Thus it was decided that rather than a sample, the entire Universe should be studied. Consequently, the present study has been conducted on the total population of women criminals, who were imprisoned, detained or kept under custody in the two Central Prisons of the State of Gujarat, which constituted the total Universe as well as the sample of the study.

Incorporated table represents the prisonwise distribution of number of women criminals concerned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Prisons</th>
<th>Number of prisoners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Baroda Central Jail</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sabarmati Central Jail</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ N = 102 \]
METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Interviewing was the major method used for collecting the data. The main tool for interviewing was a well-structured schedule for women prisoners, observation guide, and several standardized scales, which were administered to the respondents.

Thus, the source of data collection were the women offenders who were interviewed thrice for completing all the aspects of the interview schedule. The investigator’s remarks about each inmate, specific observations, and jail records were secondary sources of collecting information regarding each respondent.

EXPERIENCES OF DATA COLLECTION

The establishment of rapport was the most essential part of data collection. In the beginning, the researcher discussed the areas of the study with the Inspector General of Police of Gujarat State and sought permission. After the permission was given, the researcher had a detailed discussion with the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and Lady Jailor. This helped in gaining cooperation from the prison staff. Initially, the prisoners were reserved and cautious to give any reply, but the prison staff helped in removing the doubts of the inmates. The efforts of the researcher and the supporting words from the staff helped in establishing the rapport with the inmates. Thus, the inmates became quite free and frank in giving responses to the researcher.

The researcher explained to the inmates that she was an university student and for the purpose of making a scientific study on the life of women prisoners, she will be taking their interviews. The Lady Jailor and the researcher stressed on the fact that she was a student and had nothing to do with the administrative organisation. The inmates were also explained about the nature, purpose, and aims of the study. Their cooperation was urged and was assured of the confidentiality of the study. In order to create interest among the inmates and to motivate them to give relevant answers, the researcher herself showed curiosity and interest in the respondents.

The researcher had also submitted a bio-data with photograph and a copy of the permission letter to both the Central Jails of Baroda and Ahmedabad.
PRE-TESTING

After the schedule was prepared, these were administered to a pre-test group of inmates. This was done in order to know the defects of the research design and made suitable modifications. Thus, after the pre-testing, a final version of the schedule was prepared and used for data collection.

REFERENCE PERIOD

With the permission of the Inspector General of Police (Prison) of Gujarat, the interviews were conducted during the period from November 1996 to April 1997.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis of this study are:

- Women criminals mostly come from illiterate, lower socio-economic background
- Women criminals coming from unhappy, broken homes
- Motive behind women criminality is to overcome socio-economic condition
- Pressure of environment is the principle cause of women criminality
- Women criminals are having low moral values
- The inmates suffer from a feeling of guilt
- Inmates’ attitude towards authorities is hostile
- Style of Life is conducive towards women criminality
- Inmates have negative attitude towards institutional program
- Inmates with a longer length of stay are more adaptive towards institutional program than inmates with shorter length of stay

RESEARCH TOOLS

Research Tools are of prime importance for the adequacy and authenticity of data. A very thorough and extensive work have been done on the literature available and consultation from experts on exhaustive tools containing various scales on varied areas of women criminality was prepared and pretested. Before all the tools were
finalised, their psychometric properties, limitations and strengths have been examined by experts, both in content of the problem under study and research methodology. These tools are presented below.

1. **INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

   For collection of information from the women prisoners, schedule was prepared consisting of following dimensions related to crime:
   - Personal background of the female offenders-the respondents
   - Details of family background which included type and size of family, education, occupation and income of parents and husbands, childhood experiences and her later initiation into criminal behaviour, relationship before and after crime, nature of home conditions etc.
   - Details of marital life, which included social interaction pattern in marital life, relationship between husband and wife and in-laws, respondent's experiences of marital life.
   - Details regarding patterns of criminal behaviour of women criminals, nature of crime and motives behind crime commission, history of punishment, nature of punishment and status as a prisoner.
   - Respondent's perceptions in regard to experiences of imprisonment on them and their adjustment in the prison, their attitudes towards co-inmates, jail officer, guarding staff and Superintendent, use of leisure time and suggestion for reformation.
   - Details regarding etiology of the criminal behaviour of individual women criminals, based on sociological and psychological theories.
   - Schedule prepared to determine the guilt feeling of the inmates.
2. **SCALES**

**Correctional Institutions Environment Scale**

Designed by Dr. Rudolf Moos, the scale is composed of nine subscales that measure the social climate of juvenile and adult correctional programs. The nine subscales assess three underlying domains or sets of dimensions: Relationship dimensions, Personal Growth or Goal Orientation dimensions, and System Maintenance dimensions. This scale has test-retest reliability of 0.94.

The scale consists of nine subscales: Involvement, Support, Expressiveness, Autonomy, Practical Orientation, Personal Problem Orientation, Order and Organisation, Clarity, and Staff Control, or three subscales in each dimension.

The Involvement, Support, and Expressiveness sub-scales measure Relationship dimensions. These dimensions assess the extent to which residents become involved in the unit, how much residents support each other and are supported by staff, and the amount of spontaneity in these relationships. The next three subscales, Autonomy, Practical Orientation, and Personal Problem Orientation, assess Personal Growth or Goal Orientation dimensions. Each of these sub-scales taps an aspect of the unit's treatment orientation. Autonomy assesses the extent to which residents are encouraged to be independent and responsible for their own decisions. Practical Orientation and Personal Problem Orientation reflect two major treatment orientations currently used in correctional institutions. For example, some units emphasize academic and vocational training programs and practical preparation for the resident's release. Other units value personal problem orientation and seek to increase the resident's self-understanding. The last three sub-scales, Order and Organisation, Clarity, and Staff Control, measure System Maintenance dimensions. These dimensions are all related to keeping the correctional unit or institution functioning in a well-organised, clear and coherent manner.
Family Environment Scale

It is one of ten Social Climate Scales designed by Dr. Rudolf H. Moos and Bernice S. Moos. The FES comprises ten subscales that measure the social environmental characteristics of all types of families. The ten FES Subscales assess three underlying domains or sets of dimensions: The Relationship dimensions (Cohesion, Expressiveness, and Conflict), the Personal Growth dimensions (Independence, Achievement Orientation, Intellectual-Cultural Orientation, and Active-Recreational Orientation), and the System Maintenance dimensions (Organization and Control). The test-retest reliabilities are all in an acceptable range, varying from a low of 68 for Independence to a high of 86 for Cohesion. Both CIES and FES Scales were translated into Gujarati from English. Then the reliability coefficients were tested by test-retest method by administering the scale on 20 families with two weeks' interval, which was 0.8.

Temperament Traits

Temperament refers to those dispositions that are closely linked to biological or physiological determinants and which consequently show relatively little modifiability with development. The role of heredity is naturally somewhat greater here than in the case of some other aspects of personality. For Allport (1937), temperament is a special subsection within the broader domain of personality. His definition follows as:

Temperament refers to the characteristic phenomena of an individual's emotional nature, including his susceptibility to emotional stimulation, his customary strength and speed of response, the quality of his prevailing mood, and all peculiarities of fluctuation; and intensity in mood, these phenomena being regarded as dependent upon constitutional make-up and therefore largely hereditary in origin.
In order to understand the important stable traits which describe how normal, well adjusted people differ from each other, nine temperamental traits were used in this schedule for personality measurement. Some of the temperamental traits have been borrowed from Thurstone Temperament Schedule. It is designed to assess the traits which are relatively permanent for each person. In a relatively short questionnaire, nine areas of temperament are appraised. They are Active, Impulsive, Dominant, Emotional, Sociable, Reflective, Nervous, Introvert/Extrovert, and Aggression. A five-point rating scale is administered to assess the temperament of the inmates.

**Life Style Traits**

The concept of lifestyles tries to see a whole range of behavior patterns, related to demands made by the social, political, economic, and cultural situations. Thus, it creates a close link between the living conditions of an individual, his or her activities, and socially formed strategies for coping with life. This scale is having eight areas to understand the lifestyle of women criminals. Life Style was assessed by Thorne's (1975) "The Life Style Analysis Scale." Eight Traits were selected from Thorne's Life Style Scale to test the Life Style behavior of women criminals. Researcher prepared the statements for each area based on the suitability of assessing the life style of women criminals. These are Individualistic, Exploitive, Explosive, Resistive, Domineering, Conforming, Escapist, and Evasive. A five-point rating scale is administered to assess this scale.

**Moral Values**

This scale was prepared by the researcher on a three-point rating scale, having twelve statements for assessing the moral values of the inmates.
DATA ANALYSIS PLAN

The entire data were precoded and statistically analysed with the help of computer except two sets of schedule. Scales were scored as per the score key and presented in Tabular forms. Two sets of schedule were computed manually by the researcher and tables were prepared. Simple Frequency and Bi-variate tables with percentage analysis were prepared. Following statistical analysis were done:

- Percentage analysis
- Mean, Standard deviation and chi-square
- T-Test
- ANOVA and LSD

OPERATIONALIZATION OF CONCEPTS

Woman Criminal

A woman who has been found guilty of criminal behaviour, sentenced to imprisonment and convicted under Indian Penal Code. Women above sixteen years of age, confined in the prisons have been treated as women criminals.

Convicted Prisoner

'Convicted' is an accused who is adjudged guilty and sentenced by Court Of law.

Undertrial Prisoner

'Undertrial' is an accused who is detained in Jail during the pending of trial against him by order of Court or in the cases where bail is not granted.

Detenu

'Detenus' are the offenders detained in prison, under any law providing for preventive detention.
**Guilt Feelings**

In its normal expression, a feeling of remorse in proportion to actual violations of responsibility or ethical codes. Pathological guilt is a highly exaggerated reaction to real or fancied transgressions. In psycho-analysis, this type of guilt feeling is defined as a conflict between the ego and its moral authority, the super-ego. In most instances, guilt involves loss of self-esteem and a need to make amends.

**Moral**

Characterizing a person or group, whose conduct is ethical or proper.

**Temperament**

Temperament is one’s reactive make up, the spontaneous side of one’s personality. It is a combination of characteristic dispositions arising from the emotions, appetites and moods.

**Temperament Components**

- **Active**
  A person, who usually works and moves rapidly. He is restless when he has to be quiet. He likes to be “on the go” and tends to be in a hurry. He usually speaks, walks, writes, drives, works and eats fast even when they do not demand speed.

- **Impulsive**
  A happy-go-lucky, dare devil, carefree, acting on the spur-of-the-moment type of person. The person makes decisions quickly, enjoys competition and changes easily from one task to another.

- **Dominant**
  These persons think of themselves as leaders, capable of taking initiative and responsibility. They are domineering and like to take charge of a situation.

- **Emotional**
  The experience of subjective feelings, which have positive or negative value for the individual. Most current theories regard emotions as a combination of physiological response with a cognitive evaluation of the situation.
• **Sociable**
  These persons enjoy the company of others, make friends easily and are sympathetic, co-operative and agreeable with others

• **Reflective**
  He is meditative and reflective in thinking. Self-examination is his character. He is quite, works alone and enjoys work that requires accuracy

• **Nervous**
  A state of restless tension and emotionality with a tendency to tremble and feel apprehensive

• **Introvert / Extrovert**
  Characteristics of individual psychological differences, whose extreme poles correspond to a personality's dominant orientation either towards the world of external objects or towards one's own subjective world

• **Aggression**
  Injurious and destructive behaviour. Aggression might be viewed as a motivational state, a personality characteristic, a response to frustration, an inherent drive or the fulfilling of a socially learned role requirement

**Life Style**

The general behaviour pattern of an individual as expressed by his motives, his manner of coping, attitudes and other factors. In many cases life style characteristics of a person are so well defined that his reaction to certain situations are fairly predictable

**Life Style Traits**

• **Individualistic**
  Refers to a type of person, who neither co-operates nor competes with others

• **Exploitive**
  Refers to a character pattern marked by the use of stealth, deceit, power or violence to obtain what one wants
- **Explosive**
  A personality with a pattern of frequent outbursts of uncontrolled anger and hostility, out of proportion to any provocation.

- **Resistive**
  A person who oppose strongly and refrain from accepting something.

- **Domineering**
  A person having commanding influence over others and making others obey him.

- **Conforming**
  A person’s tendency to change his behaviour under the influence of other people so that it would correspond to the opinion of one’s associates, a striving to adapt it to their demands.

- **Escapist**
  Any behaviour directed towards escape of the subject from a painful or otherwise unpleasant situation.

- **Evasive**
  A person who tries to evade from answering or excusing. Not frank in his communication.

**Family Environment**

In this, three underlying domains or sets of dimensions were assessed like Relationship Dimensions, Personal Growth Dimensions and System Maintenance Dimensions.

1. **Relationship Dimensions**

   - **Cohesion**
     The degree of commitment, help and support family members provide for one another.

   - **Expressiveness**
     The extent to which family members are encouraged to act openly and to express their feelings directly.
• **Conflict**
  The amount of openly expressed anger, aggression and conflict among family members.

2. **Personal Growth Dimensions**
   - **Independence**
     The extent to which family members are assertive, are self-sufficient and make their own decision.
   - **Achievement orientation**
     The extent to which the activities (such as, school and work) are cast into an achievement-oriented or competitive framework.
   - **Intellectual-Cultural Orientation**
     The degree of interest in political, social, intellectual and cultural activities.
   - **Active-Recreational orientation**
     The extent of participation in social and recreational activities.
   - **Moral Religious Emphasis**
     The degree of emphasis on ethical and religious issues and values.

3. **System Maintenance Dimensions**
   - **Organization**
     The degree of importance of clear organization and structure in planning family activities and responsibilities.
   - **Control**
     The extent to which set rules and procedures are used to run family life.

**Correctional Institutions Environment**

In CIE also three underlying domains or sets of dimensions were assessed like, Relationship dimensions, Personal Growth Dimensions and System Maintenance Dimensions.
1. Relationship Dimensions
   - Involvement
     How active residents are in the day to day functioning of the program
   - Support
     The extent to which residents are encouraged to help and support other residents, how supportive the staff is toward residents
   - Expressiveness
     How much the program encourages the open expression of feelings by residents and staff

2. Personal Growth Dimensions
   - Autonomy
     The extent to which residents are encouraged to take initiative in planning activities and to take leadership in the unit.
   - Practical Orientation
     The degree to which residents learn practical skills and are prepared for release from the program
   - Personal Problem Orientation
     The extent to which residents are encouraged to understand their personal problems and feelings.

3. System Maintenance Dimensions
   - Order and Organization
     How important order and organization are in the program
   - Clarity
     The extent to which residents know what to expect in the day to day routine of the program and the explicitness of program rules and procedures
• **Staff Control**
  The degree to which the staff use measures to keep residents under necessary controls.

**SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE STUDY**

- This study is exploratory and descriptive and it highlights certain unexplored areas of women criminals of India
- These undiscovered areas will help in designing intervention both for developmental and correctional goals.
- The most prominent feature is that, two inventories which are clinically and cross culturally standardized were administered on Indian prison population which brought out significant results and confirms its reliability and relevance in Indian context
- Sample was drawn from three categories of women criminals. Each one of them had some circumstances and motivating factors under which the crime was committed.
- These findings may facilitate in understanding the life style of women criminals, especially the psycho-social, economic and socio-cultural dynamics of female crime

**LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

- As the study has been conducted in Gujarat, thus the situation or motive for crime may not be the same in other States of the country
- Time period was limited and thus data was collected within limited time and period
- A little over 50% of women criminals are convicted criminals, but in order to reach a fair looking sample, Detunus and Undertrnals were also included
- There are only two Central Jails in Gujarat Out of these two, only Baroda Jail has facilities to keep convicted women criminals Other jails in the State including
Ahmedabad keeps only Detunus or Undertrial women criminals. Thus, researcher could not get a bigger sample of convicted women criminals for study.

- As a judicial enquiry was going on in one of the Central Jails, researcher had to wait for a long period for getting permission for collecting data. After a long process and with certain conditions, the researcher was allowed to go inside the women cell and collect data. The interviews were taken in presence of a lady Jailor or a lady Havildar, which might have hindered in getting the right response.

PRESENTATION OF REPORT

The report will be presented as per the following design:

- **Chapter I - Introduction**
  
  This chapter deals with introduction on women criminality and sex differences in crime, historical overview of women criminals and women criminals in India. It also presents an evaluation of various conceptual frameworks and theories on women criminals. It gives the significance of the study and its relevance in social work education and practice.

- **Chapter II - Research Methodology**
  
  This chapter gives a detailed account of Research design, objectives, hypothesis, sampling and tools of data collection. It also talks about the "Research Process", which the researcher has undergone.

- **Chapter III - Review of Literature**
  
  This chapter presents an extensive review of the studies conducted on women criminality both in India and abroad.

- **Chapter IV - Research Setting**
  
  This chapter is based on the research setting and emphasizes on the historical background of the Indian prison system, the prison set-up, procedural aspect, living conditions, work programme for women prisoners in Central Jails of Baroda and Ahmedabad. It will also highlight on the recommendations of the
Chapter V - Profile of women criminals

The chapter highlights on the socio-cultural and economic background of the women criminals. It discusses the realities of the offender's social life, social background, and personal qualities such as age, caste, education, religion, occupation, family life, marital status, personal abuses encountered, causes of crime and nature, pattern and motive of crime.

Chapter VI - Data Analysis

This is based on the interpretation of data, which has sections as given in the following:

- Socio-economic background
- Patterns of crime
- History of imprisonment
- Guilt feelings
- Moral values
- Temperament
- Life style of women criminals
- Family environment.
- Correctional institutions environment

Chapter VII - Case Studies

This chapter deals with the case studies, which had been undertaken during the course of data collection.

Chapter VIII - Discussion and Suggestions

This chapter discusses at length the findings of the study and based on this, suggestions are given. Based on the relevant conclusions, an interventive Plan for Action has also been given in this chapter.