CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

The problem and Rational of the study

The crime and deviance in some form or the other have been prevalent in human society in varying intensity and magnitude ever since time immemorial. The irony confronting the human society, however, has been that while it made all out efforts to maintain law and order by restricting crime and promoting conformity the crime and deviance have been surfacing and resurfacing in higher intensity and magnitude which not only jeopardized social life but also posed challenges to law and order maintaining agencies. The above unresolved paradox instead of weakening has intensified further. Ironically, the process of modernization and socio-economic development, expected to bring down the crime have instead further eroded the basic human values and threatened the human society. In addition to the said what has also emerged shocking is the fact that crime which once was man’s world, no longer remains so. The increasing women’s involvement in crime is not only shaking the human social consciousness but also poses a challenge to the forces which create harmony. This is believed that the gender gap in crime is universal and the women are always and everywhere less likely than men to commit criminal acts. However in the recent times, (Steffensmeier & Darsell, 2008) the patterns of female crime suggest diminishing gender differences in crime.

The involvement of women in crime as accused and abettors of crime is disturbing and horrifying especially due to the fact that their involvement is not confined to just one state or the other but it is rising in India as a whole (Madhurima, 2009). The emerging scenario is becoming more alarming and complex. The increasing involvement of women is not only in crimes related with women but also in different crimes, such as stealing, flesh trade, smuggling, murders etc. (see Appendix-I) The emerging situation of women in criminal acts in Himachal Pradesh,
otherwise called “Dev Bhoomi”, (the abode of gods) further calls for a serious thought with regard to some of the highly pertinent questions: What are the causes and conditions of women’s involvement in crime? Who are these women who resort to criminals acts? Are there some specific problems and consequent contradictions in the social structure and set-up of Himachal Pradesh a society known for peace, religiosity and humanitarian values that the women are compelled to commit crimes? All these and many more such questions require in depth sociological analyses at the theoretical and empirical level. In view of the said it is imperative to first understand the concept of crime and the theoretical perspective with regard to crime and its causation.

The Concept of Crime

The concept of crime” and “criminal” are often used loosely to condemn any kind of behavior which is immoral or anti social and the person who has confessed to or been convicted by a court for the violation of a criminal law respectively. Obviously, such a definition of criminal does not include the body of men and women who secretively or otherwise commit crimes but are not arrested or brought to trial and convicted. Sometimes, the criminals are known but because of their influential position, they are somehow managing to escape from the legal liability. At times, it is simply known that a crime has been committed but the offender is unknown. They might be called criminal deviants, legal non-conformers, or unofficial criminals (Pranjape, 2007). The concept has been, somewhat, an arbitrary and paradoxical, in as much as a man who had committed a murder and not been detected would not be a criminal, but after detection and conviction would be. If he were never convicted, even though he had committed the murder, he would not be a criminal (Reid, 1976).

Stephen, (1948) argued that almost all societies have certain norms, beliefs, customs and traditions which are implicitly accepted by its members as conducive to their well being and healthy development. Infringement of these cherished norms and customs is condemned as anti-
social behaviour. Thus, Balu (2001) argued that crime has defined as an anti-social, immoral or sinful behavior which is contrary to the cherished norms, beliefs, customs and traditions of a given society. It is an act which a particular social group may regard as sufficiently menacing to its fundamental interests to justify formal reaction to restrain the violation. Further the legal concept of crime is any form of conduct which is declared to be socially harmful to a state and as such, forbidden by law having some penal consequences. Tappen (1960) has defined crime as “an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law, committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by law as felony or misdemeanor”. Any act qualifies as criminal whenever there is an external act (actus) done with some criminal intent (mensrea) and draws some kind of punishment.

Crime has a legal dimension and connotation. Thus, the only thing that is alike in all crimes is that they are alike violations of law. In that sense the only ground of crime as such is that law which declares the act under consideration as crime. What is crime in one country may not be crime at another and also what is a crime at one time may not be crime at another. The law is forever changing, adding new crimes, to the catalogue and cancelling former ones, (Roscoe, 1947).

Consequently, crime covers a surprisingly wide range of behaviors, including activities that in one time or place provoke a swift response while in another barely merit a raised eyebrow. Generally, crime may amount to violation of the criminal law enacted by the local state or national government. Because jurisdictions define legal standards differently, what is crime in one time and place may or may not be at another (Quoted in Cross, 1954).

Technically, all crimes are constructed of two distinct elements: the act itself and criminal intent (in legal terminology, mansrea or “guilty mind”). Intent to a matter of degree, ranging from a deliberate action to negligence in which a person acts (or fails to act) in a manner that may reasonably be expected to cause harm. Juries weigh the degree of intent in determining
whether, for example, someone who kills another is guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder, or negligent manslaughter (Reid, 1991). With reference to homicide The Indian Penal Code also incorporates the same kind of division. If the culprit kills someone with intention, this killing is considered as first-degree murder while the homicide without intention is considered as second-degree murder. Whoever causes the death of any person by doing rash or negligent act comes within the purview of negligent manslaughter. The penal consequences for these offenses are also ascertained in consonance with the degree of homicide. The first-degree murder inflict severe punishment whereas second-degree murder and negligent manslaughter inflict lesser punishment comparatively.

The concept of crime In the Indian context, substantively defined in the Indian Penal Code, the sole authority in respect of general conditions of criminal liability and certain exemptions from such liability for instance the person has right to defend his body or property and manslaughter in due course of self defense is exempted from liability thus no punishment, some of these crimes having punishment more than two years are recognized and termed as cognizable offenses while others inflicting less than two years are non-recognizable offenses. Accordingly, in India various offences have been classified into seven categories namely: I) offences against person, II) offences against property, III) offences relating to documents, IV) offences affecting mental order, V) offences against public tranquility, VII) offences against State, VIII) Offences relating to public servants. This classification, apparently appear more rational and elaborate but remains limited only to administration of criminal law and penal justice.

A ‘crime’ is primarily “an act deemed by law to be harmful for society as a whole although its immediate victim may be an individual (Salmond, 1966). Thus “a murderer injures primarily a particular victim, but its blatant disregard of human life puts it beyond a matter of mere compensation between the murderer and the victim’s family. Those who commit such acts, if convicted, are punished by the State. It is, therefore evident that the object of criminal justice is to protect the society against criminals by
punishing them under the existing penal law. Thus punishment can be used as a method of reducing the incidence of criminal behavior either by deterring the potential offenders or by incapacitating and preventing them from repeating the offence or by reforming them into law-abiding citizens. It is this principle which underlies the doctrines concerning the desirability and objectives of punishment presupposes that: 1) what is inflicted is in ill, that is something unpleasant; 2) it is a sequel to some act which is disapproved by authority; 3) there is some correspondence between the punishment and the act which has evoked it; 4) punishment is inflicted, that is imposed by someone's voluntary act; 5) punishment is inflicted upon the criminal' or upon someone who is supposed to be answerable for him and for his wrong doings.

Theoretical Perspectives on Crime

The concept of crime is often confused with deviance and used interchangeably whereas, primarily, both constitute two different conceptual and analytical categories. However, in general, both exhibit a form of behavior which amounts to violation of the existing laws and norms of the society respectively. Durkheim, (1974) one of the pioneer sociologists described crime as a matter of social definition. It implies that it is the collectivity comprising members of a society who decides upon behavioral deviations that are markedly different from the prevailing norms and therefore call for condemnation. Such behavioral manifestations are singled out as crimes. Similarly, he further (1974) argued that the anomie is the form of societal malintegration that takes place when there is dissociation between valued cultural ends and legitimate societal means to achieve those ends. The more disorganized or anomie situation when prevails at the group, community, or/and societal level the higher rate of crime and deviance are likely to be confronted by the group, community or/ and society respectively. Though Durkheim claimed that anomie resulted from a social failure to control and regulate individual behavior but he focused only on one type of cognizable act called suicide.
Sylvester and Sagarin (1979) have stated that there exist 'sociological lag' in the study of crime. Durkheim (1974) also agrees to functions and dysfunctions of deviant behavior. He argues that deviant behavior of an individual is behavior that violates normative rules of family and of society, and it is motivated deviation from the conduct norms of the normative group. This deviant behavior is sometimes analyzed from the point of view of conformity as functional to both family and society. Though there may thus be deviant behavior of a woman not elevated to the altitude of violating the rules and regulations of the family or society but here we are concerned with only that kind of criminal or dysfunctional deviance of a woman and its ill effects which violates such rules and regulations.

Merton, (1964) proposed that anomie resulted from 'strains' in the social structure that pressurized individuals and encouraged the development of unrealistic aspirations. Anomie was thus dependent on the interaction between cultural goals that define success and status in society and institutional means as acceptable methods of achieving such goals. Merton (1968) also argues that from functional point of view, sometimes, some type of crime may be directly functional to the social order, being the result of 'normal' behavior rather than strain. It, therefore, should not be considered as major indications of disequilibrium in the society on the basis of such behaviour.

It is important to mention here that Merton (1968) has continuously enunciated the operating premise of sociologists that "some unknown but substantial proportion of deviant behavior does not represent impulses of individuals breaking through social controls, but on the contrary, represent socially induced deviations, which the culture and the social organization conjoin to produce." He identifies five modes of adaptation to the situation of disjunction: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. Conformity, to the peer group may also prompt deviance. This is likely to be among the young people where peer pressure may encourage them to adopt forms of deviant behavior, such as playing truant from school, taking illegal drugs, or under-age drinking. Innovators try to achieve success by
illegitimate means such as theft. Ritualists, continue to work with the system but give up trying for success. This is visible in the case of office worker stock in a dead-end job and simply 'going through the motion' with ambition. Retreatists, abandon both the goals and the means of achieving them and drop-out, turn to drinking, drug abuse or some other form of deviant behavior. Rebels, reject society's goals and the accepted means of achieving them. They replace them with their own, for example revolutionaries. In brief Merton argues that crime or delinquency refers to a behavior, and tendency that tends to drift considerably from the general pattern of behavior encompassed in a particular social class. In other word, a behavior not in conformity with the general rule amounts to deviance and the one which becomes cognizable in nature is called crime.

Reckless (1967) views deviance from the point of view of socio-legal framework, of the society. In this sense, both delinquency and crime amount to violations of the normative order of the society. To him, functionally deviant behavior is a broader term used to locate and define social problems rather than understanding merely norm-violating behavior. In the process, it also locates deviant subculture as well as personality deviants, whose difficulties far transcend norm violation. Deviant behavior thus becomes synonymous with "deviant" and "deviancy".

Sutherland (1965) a pioneer in the field of criminology argues that crime is a description of the nature of the acts which the law prohibits and it is a social rather than a legal phenomenon. He classified crime into three types. First, called white collar crime, pertains to criminal acts committed by persons of high status with economic motives. Such crimes are also called "upper world crimes" committed by the persons of upper socio-economic strata during the course of their occupational life while being in such high position. The second type refers to professional crime. This is the way of life adopted by human individuals as the main source of their livelihood. Because of such reasons there also develops criminal sub-culture comprising all those indulging in such activities and sharing a common world view. Thus in their way they enjoy some status in the group of
criminals. The third called is a "blue collar crime" in the type traditionally committed by an individual belonging to low status.

Waring (1990) argues white collar offenders are considered "one shot" criminals unlikely to be processed in the justice system after their initial brush with law. He found that white-collar criminals are often repeated offenders. Such offenders are likely to be beginning their "careers" later and evidence a lower frequency of offending their street criminals.

Rey (1970) refer to another perspective which till recently has not been fully realized. To him this unknown territory of crime requires attention and analyzed from a political point of view. It is unknown fact that the connection between crime and politics has always been there but rarely this social reality has been taken into account by criminologist. The reason perhaps has been that most criminologists have almost been exclusively devoted to preventive policies and programmes which covered only a part of the complex and multi-dimensional problem like crime under consideration.

In brief, a crime is an act of violation of the law of land by human individuals under certain circumstances influenced and conditioned by social-economic conditions, bio-social, psychological and genetically factors. It is therefore described in varying manner as social deviance, non-conformist behavior; anti-social acts violating laws and so on (Rao, 1996).

Origin of Crime and Criminology: Causes and Conditions

During the middle of the eighteenth century Beccaria (1764) the pioneer of criminology expounded his naturalistic theory of criminality by rejecting the omnipotence of evil spirit. He laid greater emphasis on mental phenomenon of the individual and attributed crime to "free will" of the individual. Thus he was much influenced by the utilitarian philosophy of his time which placed reliance on hedonism, namely, the "pain and pleasure principle". The said principle implied the pleasure derived by the criminal
from the crime and the pain caused to the victim by the criminal act. He, however, pleaded for equalization of justice which meant equal punishment for same offence. Further they believed that the criminal law primarily rests on positive sanctions. They were against the use of arbitrary powers of judges. In their opinion the judges should limit their verdicts strictly within the confines of law. Baccaria (1764) maintained that: a) human nature is rational, free and governed by self interest, b) social order is based on consensus and social contract, c) crime is infringement of the legal code and not of social norm, d) distribution of crime is limited and is to be ascertained through a due process, e) crime is caused by individual’s rational motivation, f) crime should be judged by jury of one’s peers, i.e. by other rational and equal individuals.

The classical school of criminology had four important principles. First, the right and liberties of an individual must be protected. Second, all persons who commit the same crime should be punished alike. Third, crime is a judicial abstraction and therefore a definite penalty should be attached to each crime and invariably inflicted. Fourth, punishment should be limited by the social need. Its social utility consists in its deterrent influence and as much of it should be inflicted as is necessary to prevent others from committing the same crime.

Lombroso’s Theory¹

During the early stages of development of criminology as a science it carried lot of influence of biology. Lombroso (1876), an anthropologist, believed that criminals are by birth. They represent distinct physical types corresponding to certain personality types prone to criminal behavior. Because of their personal natures, they are not able to refrain themselves from committing crime unless the circumstances of life are unusually favorable. He, therefore, generalized that the criminals were less sensitive to pain and therefore they had little regard for the sufferings of others. He classified criminals into three main categories, viz. hereditary criminals, insane- criminals, criminoids. First, the hereditary criminals in his opinion
were the ones who could not refrain from committing criminal acts. In case of such criminals their social environment in which they lived had no relevance to whatsoever the crimes committed by such persons. Second, insane criminals comprised those who resorted to criminality due to certain degree of mental deprivation or disorder. The third called criminoids were the ones who represented different physical types with a tendency to commit crime. Lombroso’s understanding of crime and criminals implied that criminals possessed certain specific characteristics which were physically different from persons not committing crimes and resembled more with inferior animal world. Particular types of crime are caused by particular types of biological inferiority. Tall and thin man tend to be murderers and robbers, tall and heavy men tend to be cheats, short-statured and thin men tend to be thieves and burglars, and short heavy men are prone to commit sexual crimes.

Further, he maintained that this born criminal can be identified by the possession of certain visible “stigmata” for example, an asymmetry of the face or head, large monkey-like ears, large lips, receding chin, twisted nose, excessive cheek bones, long arms, excessive skin wrinkles, and extra fingers or toes. The male with five or more of these physical anomalies is marked as a born criminal, while the female born criminal could be identified with as few as three anomalies. Measures of such anatomical features also became common for purpose of criminal identification by police and correctional authorities beginning in the 1870s until the second decade of the twentieth century, by which time it had become supplanted by fingerprinting (Quoted in Cole, 2001).

Following Lombroso’s explanations, Hooten’s (1939) elaborate study of 17,000 subjects in several states, meticulous measurements of the physical characteristic of prison inmate and those in reformatories, county jails, and other correctional homes. He also included in sample college students, hospital patients, mental patients, fireman and policeman with similar characteristics. Criminals are basically “organically inferior”. According to him: ..... Inherently inferior organisms are, for the most part,
those which succumb to the adversities or temptations of their social environment and fall into anti-social behavior. .....It is impossible to improve and correct environment to a point at which these flawed and degenerate human beings will be able to succeed in honest social competition. Hooten observed:

This real basis of the whole body of sociological, metric, and morphological deviations of criminals from civilians is the organic inferiority of the former...... what ever the crime may be, it ordinarily arises from a deteriorated organism......you may say that this is tantamount to a declaration that the primary cause of crime is biological inferiority and that is exactly what I mean......Certainly the penitentiaries of our society are built upon the shifting sands and quaking boys of inferior human organism (Hooten, 1939).

Walsh (2002) argues that the super- male criminal exhibiting violent behavior is the result of a chromosomal abnormality, in which such a male has an xyy, instead of the normal xy, male chromos one pattern. The extra y, chromosome, so goes the hypothesis, turns these criminals into "super-males". This extra dose of maleness supposedly creates such a strong compulsion that the xyy carrier is at extreme risk of committing violent crime. The critical evaluation of such an explanation holds that if the xyy syndrome plays any role in criminal causation, it would seem to be a very minute one. It can offer no expiation for female crime and would at best apply to a tiny portion of incarcerated offenders let an even tinier portion of male offenders in general. Some also propose chromosomal abnormalities as at least indirect causes of criminal behavior.

The explanations for criminal behavior are likely to involve complex interplays among learning and genetic, hormonal neurochemical factors, all operating within a complex evolved social system", (Ellis and Walsh, 1997). It is further argued that genes are self-replacing skills of DNA that code for proteins,
which code for hormonal and enzymatic processes. Genes do make is differentially sensitive to environmental cues and modulate our responses to them. Although there can be no gene(s) "for" crime, there are genes that, via a number of neurohormonal routes, lead to the development of different traits and characteristics that may increase the probability of criminal behavior in some environments and in some situations (Walsh, 2000).

Social Disorganization and the urban ecology of crime and Delinquency

The ecological theory was developed in the 1920s with the emergence of Chicago-based 'ecological' approach to crime. According to this approach, crime rates from area to area, neighbourhood to neighbourhood. in their book Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Area (1942), Shaw and McKay demonstrated that the zone of delinquency area which contains the highest rates of delinquency is characterized by physical deterioration, congested population, economic insecurity, poor housing with cheap rents, low standard of living, family disintegration, cultural heterogeneity, and absence of social controls. Thus, it is an area of social disorganization and as such tends to produce disorganized personalities and delinquent careers. Social disorganization theory puts on us of crime causation to social disorganization caused by certain trends in migration of both white and black middle-class residents, as well as industry and business, out of the large cities into suburban communities which have resulted in even more deprivation, decay and other conditions of social disorganization within the urban centers. According to (Wilson, 1987) trends have left a population of the "truly disadvantaged" or an "under class" with high rates of unemployment, welfare support, illegitimate births, single-parent families, drug use and abuse, and violence. The arrests, conviction, incarcerations, and other measures of official rates of crime and delinquency are alarmingly high among the residents in the neighborhoods.
Warner and Pierce (1993) argue that in those areas characterized as the most disorganized, only a minority of youths and even smaller minority of adults are involved in crime. Theories also the question of how much concentration of official crime rates in these areas results from higher rates of criminal behavior among its residents or from race and class disparities in police practices.

Moreover, exactly what physical, economic, population or family conditions constitute social disorganization, is it true that physical, economic, and population characteristic are objectives indicators of disorganization, or does the term simply reflect a value judgment about lower-class lifestyle and living conditions? By the 1940s, the term: differential social organization" was introduced by Sutherland (1947) to emphasize that the urban neighborhoods may not be so much disorganized as simply organized around different values and concerns. Therefore, his theory of "differential association" components differential social organization by explaining crime as behavior learned through an exposure to different conforming and criminal patterns.

Sampson and Groves (1989) preferred an empirical model of social disorganization that remedied this problem. Their model contains the usual measures of "external" factors affecting social disorganization, such as social class, residential mobility and family disruption, but then goes beyond these variables to include the measures of their key components of the concept of social disorganization: community supervision of teenage gangs, informal friendship networks and participation in formal organization. Their data from British communities supported this model. They found that most of the external factor was related to social disorganization, as predicted. The links in the model were completed by showing that measures of social disorganization were good predictors of rates of crime victimization.

Social disorganization theorists like Johan Hagan points out that the number of communities with characteristics conducive to crime has
increased for several reasons. First, there has been a dramatic decline in manufacturing jobs in central city areas; partly due to the relocation of factories to sub-urban areas and overseas. Also the wages in manufacturing jobs have become less competitive, due to factors like foreign competition, the increase in the size of the work force and the decline in unions. Second, the increase in very poor communities is due to the migration of working class to more affluent communities. Third, certain government policies have contributed to the increased concentration of poverty (Quoted in Madhuirma, 2009).

Gottfredson and associates (1991) tested social disorganization theory by correlating census-block level data on disrupted families, poverty unemployment, income, and education with individual-level self-reports of interpersonal aggression, theft and vandalism, and drug use. The independent variables accounted for individual's delinquency and gender. Moreover, the adolescent's social bonds and peer associations mediated the effects of social disorganization on delinquency.

Pakiz (1997) argued that the data collected over a period of 18 yrs were analyzed vis-à-vis risk factors for serious antisocial behavior in 375 young adults living in the community. Early aggression and hostility, acting out behavior, academic difficulties, and negative family environment were identified as precursors of later deviances were found for males and females.

**Psycho-social Perspective**

The psycho-social perspective viewed crime and deviance as part of the personality make up of the individual concerned. Accordingly a deviant is a person whose behavior or biological traits are greatly different from a normal person. The term "Deviance" is usually applied to undesirable traits or configuration of such traits in a person. Clinard (1957) argued that the both deviant and non-deviant personalities are alike. However, an individual's personality formed in childhood becomes persistent, dynamic, social and organized with growth. Yet this does not mean that these
personality traits are not likely to change in the least. They do undergo a minor change depending on how far these traits are oriented or threat-oriented, thus giving the probability of a deviant becoming a non-deviant. Psychologists and psychiatrists emphasize that deviants are generally “emotionally insecure persons,” but till now this idea has not been proved true. Still a criminal is always labeled as a deviant (Quoted in Ghosh 1980).

The role of need deprivation in the etiology of delinquency has been frequently stressed. It has been given special emphasis with regard to deprivation of needs within the family circle, involving physical, economic, or emotional rejection among its members, culture conflict, intergenerational rights or the more classically defined ‘broken home’. Failure to achieve need satisfaction within the bounds of the legitimized family group-needs such as a adequacy, worthiness, gratification, security-may result in non-legitimate efforts to obtain satisfaction, including a resort to delinquency. However, not all need deprivation results in aggressive or anti-social behaviour in discussing psycho somatic illness (Gibbons, 1971).

The psychiatric devotee said that the emotional disturbances are likely to cause crime. According to Freudian explanation of crime the under-developed or disrupted development of the superego due to the absence of parents or the presence of crucial, unloving parents constitute the symptoms of psychic conflict between the id, ego, and super ego. Such a conflict arises from abnormal maturation or control of instincts, a poor relationship with the mother or father during early period fixation at a stage of emotional development, and/or repressed sexuality or guilt. This is evident from certain studies. Sutherland (1965) argued that a large proportion of crimes are merely incest in symbolic from. A boy is unconsciously in love with his mother whom he cannot express in direct overt form because of the great horror aroused by incest. The incest drive is powerful and must be expressed in some manner and it therefore breaks out in the form of theft. The theft, while apparently an expression of a desire for property, is incest so far as “real” motivation is concerned. This school maintains that a certain organization of the personality, developed
entirely apart from criminal culture, will result in criminal behavior regardless of social situations. This does not mean that psychiatry will not continue to make significant contributions to the understanding of criminal behavior rather it means that psychopathology will not be advanced as a generalized explanation. Though, Adwani (1989) asserted it remains in spite of the undermining the feeble-mindedness, a potential cause of crime. The feeble-minded person is more likely to fall to the unhealthy influences of an unfavorable environment than a strong mind, would in all probability, resist the temptations of an evil environment.

There have been a number of studies which to a considerable extent endorsed the psycho-social explanations. Rath & Pati (1969) investigated the personality traits of juvenile delinquents, adult criminals and normal juveniles and found juvenile first offenders and recidivists to be more neurotically prone than the other two groups. Similarly, Wylie (1961) asserted that the feelings of inferiority and self-doubt which are strong and prominent among girls not only relate to their perception of low self-image but also relate to delinquents and criminals. While men commit crime in open according to Pollok (1955), women criminal engage themselves in hidden crimes like abortions, murder by poisoning, offences against children, etc. because of their greater skill at deceit and cunning behavior acquired through sexual socialization. Besides the surreptitious and cunning nature of women acquired through differential socialization process, Pollock also suggested that biological factors including lesser physical strength, as well as psychological concomitants of menstruation pregnancy, etc., enter into the etiology of female crime. Muckerjee (1968) also found an id-dominated impulsive pattern, weak ego-tendencies, a defective super-ego structure and other variables as ego-tendencies feeling of insecurity, poor self concept, feeling of guilt, and paranoid ideas playing a crucial role in determining crime.

Freud (1933) in his new theory expressed that ego perceives the danger. This perception arouses anxiety, and as an endeavor to avoid the anxiety, the ego effects the regression of the impulses and desires which
would lead the person into danger. He expressed that it is not the regression that creates the anxiety, but anxiety is there first and creates the repression. Aichorn (1955) was the first scholar to use Freud's psychoanalytical approach for studying delinquents. According to him, 'dissocial' behavior results from the inner play of psychic forces. He found several kinds of delinquents: some neurotic, some aggressive and lacking in super-ego development, some with little capacity for repressing their instinctual drives, and some having distorted cravings for affection. Psychoanalysis enables a therapist to discover the unconscious motives behind the 'dissocial' behavior and guide the patient towards social conformity.

**SUTHERLAND, DIFFERENTIAL ASSOCIATION THEORIS**

Edwin H. Sutherland as an explanation of individual criminal behavior and suggested that the theory was compatible with what is termed "differential social organization "as the cause of differences in group or social crime rates. Sutherland gave only brief attention to differential social organization, however and concentrated his efforts in fully explicating differential association theory, which is as follows (Sutherland, 1947):

1. Criminal behavior is learnt.
2. It is learnt in interaction with other persons in a process of communication.
3. The principal part of the learning process (of criminal behavior) occurs within intimate small, personal groups.
4. The learning includes techniques of committing crime, and specific direction of motives, drives, rationalization, and attitudes.
5. The specific direction (of motives and drives) is learnt from definition of legal codes or favorable or unfavorable.
6. A person becomes a criminal or a delinquent because an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law, i.e., criminal behavior is determined in a process of association with those who commit crime. This is the principal of
differential association. Differential association is possible because society is composed of varies groups with varied cultures. Thus, cultural conflict is the underlying case of differential association. The origin and persistence culture conflicts are due to social disorganization.

7. Differential associations may vary in frequency duration, priority and intensity, i.e. the chance that a person will participate in criminal behavior is determined roughly by the frequency, and consistency of his contacts with patterns of criminal behavior.

8. The processes of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and non-criminal patterns are fundamentally the same in form as the processes which result in lawful behavior. Individual differences among people in respect of personal characteristic a social situations cause crime only as they affect differential association or frequency and consistency of contact with criminal patterns.

9. While criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values since non-criminal behavior is an expulsion of the same needs and values.

The first proposition is that criminal behavior is learned and the terms learned and learning are included in other statements. Criminal behavior is learned during the process of symbolic interaction with others, mainly in primary or intimate groups. Although all nine statements that Sutherland identified as the “principle of differential association”. This is the principal that a person's commits criminal acts because he or she has learned definitions (rationalizations and attitudes) favorable to violation of law in “excess” of the definitions unfavorable to violating of law. The theory explains criminal behavior by the exposure to the ‘definitions favorable to criminal behavior, balanced against contact with conforming definitions. Although one expects that law- violating definitions are typically communicated by those who have violated the law, it is possible to learn law- abiding definitions from them, just as one can be exposed to deviant
definitions from law-abiding people. (Cressey & Luckenbill, 1960). The seventh principle in the theory makes it clear that the process is not a simple matter of either criminal or non-criminal association's one that varies according to what are called the "modalities" of association. That is, if persons are exposed (priority), more frequently, for a longer time (duration) to law-violating definitions than to law-abiding definitions, then they are more likely to deviate from the law. Both Cressy and Luckenbill were well aware of and discussed revisions and modifications of the theory made by others, but they personal. Sutherland's original statement: Others, however, have proposed modification of differential association theory. For instance, Daniel Glaser (1956) suggested that the process of "differential identification". In which a "person pursues criminal behavior to the extent that he identifies with real or imaginary persons from whose perspective his criminal behavior seems acceptable" (Glaks, 1956). These persons may be close friends or more distant reference groups. Other modifications have been suggested, but the most though and most tested revision of Sutherland's theory is finding in social learning theory.

Edwin Sutherland (1940) suggested that social patterns, including deviance, are learned through association with others, especially in primary groups. Because of the encouraging criminality as well those supporting conformity. The likelihood that a person will engage in criminal acting depends on the frequency of association with those encourage conformity. This is Sutherland's theory of differential association.

Sutherland's theory is illustrated by a study of drug and alcohol use among young adults in United States (Akers et al.; 1979). Analyzing responses to a questionnaire completed by junior and seiner high-school students, researchers found that the extent of alcohol and drug use among the respondents varied according to the degree to which peer groups encouraged such activity. The researcher concluded that young people adult delinquent patterns if they receive praise and other rewards for doing so, defining deviation rather than conformity in positive terms.
A learning approach to deviance also helps to explain the persistence of juvenile delinquency in specific neighborhoods (Shaw & McKay, 1942). Once established in delinquent subcultures, order youths transmit skills and attitudes promoting deviance to younger boys and girls. The results of this cultural transmission is that delinquency takes on a life of its own, sometimes spanning decades.

**ECONOMIC THEORY**

Some scholars using social-structural approach have explained crime in terms of the economic structure of society. They focus on the impact of economic conditions on criminal behaviour. These explanations hold that a criminal is a product of the economic environment which provides him his ideals and his goals. Sutherland (1965) has said that:

1. We find more criminals in poor families because it is to locate them,
2. Criminals belonging to upper classes use their influence and pressures in escaping arrest and convictions, and
3. Reactions of administrators are more biased towards the upper class people.

Chambliss (1983) argued, all societies represent a set of social relations characterized by attempts to resolve conflicts generated by contradictions inherent in the social structure....modern day socialist societies share some of the contradictions and conflicts of capitalist societies and have their own unique ones as well....... Crime in both socialist and capitalist societies reflects the particular contradictions of those societies.

Marxist explains both law and criminal justice but rejects the multi-group conflict image of society and endorses a power-elite model of society, in which social, economic and political power has been concentrated into the hands of a small ruling classes in "late-stage capitalism".
According to Taylor ET, al (1973), crime is and significant consequences of the exploitation and oppression of the working class under capitalism. Most proletarian law breakers are motivated to commit crimes of “accommodation” (e.g. professional crime, theft, prostitution, and organized crime). Their offenses have no relevance for the proletarian class struggle; because they are simply surviving the best they can in an unjust society without trying to change it. Other offenders, however, commit crimes of “rebellion” political crimes carried out as part of the revolutionary struggle against the capitalist system.

Crimes of accommodation are predatory crimes, such as burglary and robbery, which simply “reproduce” the capitalist system of acquisition of property by expropriating the income and property of others. Violent crimes such as murder, assault and rape, are also crimes of accommodation committed by those who have been “brutalized” by the capitalist system. Similarly, Michalowaski (1985) views both violent and property crimes as “crimes of the powerless”. Crimes of resistance, according to Quinney, include both non-revolutionary, unconscious reactions against exploitation and crimes deliberately committed by the proletariat as acts of rebellion against capitalism.

Quinney's theory (1980) extends beyond the causes of crime among the proletariat: even the crimes committed by the ruling class are the result of the capitalist system. These are “crimes of domination and repression” committed by ruling capitalist to protect their interests. Corporate crimes (e.g. bid rigging, price fixing, security and exchange violations) are forms of “economic domination” the ruling class. “Crimes of control” are committed by criminal justice personnel and “crimes of government” are committed by both appointed and elected officials. Even organized crime, according to Quinney, is part of the capitalist class effort to ensure its continued domination in society. He also defined acts of sexism and racism, whether or not they violate the law, as crimes of the ruling class intended to maintain control over the working classes. Thus Quinney and others have constructed a typology of crimes found in any modern
industrial society, from ordinary street crimes to corporate crimes, then attribute the cause of each type of gesture of capitalism.

The cause of crime is all classes, therefore, is the capitalist mode of economic organization, by which one’s class position in society is defined by one’s relationship to the means of production. Adult crime and juvenile delinquency, the criminality of women, prostitution, alcoholism, and other aspects of crime are to be expected because of economic conditions under capitalism.

Schoepfer & Piquero (2006) Institutional Anomie theory (IAT) suggests that high crime rates in America can be attributed to the commitments to the goal of material success. In this regard, particular emphasis is placed on the motivations derived from the profit goal of economic institutions that dominate the American culture. To date, IAT was only applied to property and violent crime. This study used uniform crime Report (UCR) and census Bureau date to examine the applicability of IAT to a form of white-collar crime, embezzlement, as defined by the UCR. Result provided mixed support for IAT.

Herman Mannheim (1958) argued that economic causes are the most important factors for the commission of petty traditional crimes especially larceny and the participation of women in these are more severe. Thus one sees several reasons of influences of low income and poverty of the problem of offenders in general and that of women in particular. Infanticide came to be regarded as one of the crimes symptomatic of the callous exploitation by the aristocracy of women belonging to the lower social classes. (Cited from Mathew, 1992).

Crime is a phenomenon that is multi-cause in nature. It may be traced to many causes that are as widely ranged out as the manifestation of the mind. Crime is a human phenomenon, not in the restricted physical sense of activity by the human animal but in the larger and far more universal situation. Apart from the above understanding, there are also theoretical frameworks representing different systems of thought consisting
of logical and integrated propositions amounting to the theories of causation of crime. Sutherland (1967) argued that not only concerned with social conditions producing crime but also with social policy toward crime control and prevention. While the seeks to locate causation of crime in social environment, the sociologists, however, correlate variations in crime-rate to changes in social organization. It is argued that such as mobility, culture, religion, economy; political ideologies, density of population, employment situations, etc. have a direct bearing on the incidence of crime in a given society. Placing reliance on these multiple causes Robert (1976) examined the relationship between cultural/ethnic background and suicidal crises. Finding on susceptibilities to prison processes that are systematically related to pre-prison experiences are presented as patterns of adjustment and breakdown among each ethnic group. Along with it also describes the theoretical and practical implications for correctional and societal attitudes.

Crime is a product of combination of a variety of factors which cannot be narrated in terms in general propositions. William (1972) supported that it is not one or two factors which turn a man delinquent but it is a combination of many more factors —say eight or ten which cumulatively influence him to follow criminal conduct. He, however, agreed that all the factors associated with a particular crime may not have equal importance as a cause of that crime. The extent of their influence on crime may be in varying degrees, some exerting greater influence on crime while the others, the least.

IV. Review of Literature

After having discussed in brief the concept of crime, theoretical perspectives on crime and regard to origin of criminology and causation of crime hold it may be inferred that crime is a phenomenon caused by multi factors. Crime is not in the restricted physical sense of activity by the human animal but in the larger sense that it represents a type of
deviationist behavior, the latter itself being a much larger and far more universal situation.

Thus, the crime can be found in the society, economic, sociological and psychological sphere of criminals. In India crimes committed by women are fast increasing, and the types of offences are probably similar to those committed by women abroad. However, the predominant factors which are found to determine criminal tendencies in Indian women are economic insecurity, social deprivation and emotional disturbances. Besides, family and domestic quarrels and destitution may also significantly affect the criminality of individuals (Davies 1996).

Cavan (1955) studied the women in Jails who were formed guilty primarily of drunkenness or disorderly conduct, which often includes prostitution. They because of the said behavior were undergoing sentences of a few months in some states. The women misdemeanants who serve longer terms are sent to state farm, house of correction, or women’s reformatory. These institutions provide more liable quarters than do jails and a wider variety of occupations.

Wolfang (1967) found that a large proportion of female offenders are probably killed as a result of domestic quarrels, which frequently occur in kitchens while they prepare meals. Under such circumstances women use as their weapons certain kitchen knives such as “a butcher knife or parking knife”. He said that homicides are likely to be committed in moments of passion and without premeditation. He also states that women can easily be provoked into homicide than men.

Reckless (1967) argued that there are certain superficial facts which are recognized, such as less willingness to report, arrest, and convict females than males. This results in an adverse ratio in most modern countries in which the volume of arrests in several times higher for males than for females. Similarly, the ratio of admissions to jails and prisons, in which the volume of admissions is much larger for males than for females.
Simon (1975) have explained the recent increase in the incidence of female crime in terms of the breakdown of prevailing patterns of 'sexual inequality', increased labor-force participation of women and other developments in the direction of sexual equality. Such aspects have expended the crime opportunities and pressures towards law-breaking among women.

Gibbons (1976) argues that the adult female crime can be understood in terms of details explaining 'delinquency in young or adolescent girls. Some of the grounds suggested are: family tensions or 'under- The root culture', self-concept deficiencies and perceptions of lack of opportunity and other physical problems.

Sheldon, Guleck & Leonard (1982) found that the Five Hundred Delinquent Women, which typified the American effort to describe the criminals as thoroughly as possible. They analyzed 500 female offenders in terms of their family background, education, arrest record, the disposition of their case, and so on. They said those large portions of the delinquent were coming from lower-income families or were arrested mainly for illicit-sexual behaviour and property offenses.

Sharma reported, with data from twenty five countries, that the percentages of women involved in crime are generally higher in United States and Western Europe than in less economically developed countries, a finding they interpret as consistent with the hypothesis that women's participation in selected crimes will increase as their employment opportunities expand and as they enjoy more legal and social rights (Quoted in Mahummad, 1986).

Ghosh (1986) finds modern young women committing crimes which were once committed by men, such as shop-lifting, theft and smuggling, and robbery. Many women capitalize on their charm and feminity; even try to black-mail men. It is often difficult to detect them because their behavior is always masked behind the roles that they enact in the society.
Mathew (1992) found that criminal and delinquent women are those who have unhappy or unsavory marriages or post marital career. Uncongenial ties (sic), tensions, marital triangles and sexual breaches, frictions over income and expenditure, projection of frustrated ambitions, losses of authority etc. are numerous issues involved there in. So depending on the nature of the individual spouses involved in union, unfortunate or unhappy marriages appear to contribute directly to women's offences.

Chesney-Lind (2004) argued that the women in prisons come from a wide array of traditionally female occupations. Most had also ride a good many of these dead-end positions, at least for short-periods times. The job history of 31 years old past-Hawarian women who is serving a twelve-year sentence for robbery provides a typical example of the employment patterns found in this group. She worked as a cannery worker (one and one-half months), car wash (one and one-half months), interior cleaner (three months) hotel maid (one and one-half months), bar maid (five months), and go-dancer (has first job which she obtained at 14 years of age). All but one of these women had been employed at same time, but 88 percent (fourteen of the sixteen) were not employed at the time of arrest. Again she argued that the using interviews with long term women convicts, the popular belief that the increase in women's imprisonment is driven by women's desire for equality with male criminals on the contrary. They find that once women end up on the streets in their escape from abusive households, it is not liberation but lack of education and genuine employment opportunities that force women to commit crimes.

Jiang & Shanhe (2006) mentioned that the living in prison is difficult for all inmates, anecdotal evidence and a small number of qualitative studies on women's prisons suggest that females have greater social support needs while incarcerated. This claim is important for more complete understanding of adjustment to prisons. In particular, extra- and in train situational social support mechanisms may reduce the inmate-perceived stresses associated with imprisonment and yield fewer official
rule infractions. Using multilevel analyses, the others explore ties between social support mechanisms and reported rules infractions of a nationally representative sample of male and female state prison inmates. Finding suggests that female inmates experienced more social support than did their male counterparts. Some of the included social support mechanisms seem to affect inmate's adjustment to prison, and the effect of marital status on misconduct varies by gender. These suggestions findings of understanding prison life.

Kaur (2008) found that the female criminality increased as the level of education decrease and vice-versa. The correlation between education and female criminals was found high but negative (-90). Therefore, it may be said that women criminals are generally younger in age, married, and illiterate and also coming from low economic classes.

Madhurima (2009) argued that the issue of killing daughter-in-laws for dowry. Those who belonging to the lower middle class families preferred to fulfill their economic aspirations by seeking dowry. In case their demands are not fulfilled, it is results in physical abuse of the young bride and in extreme case life threatening situation. Again she observed that those inmates who were illiterate, unemployed or working in lowly paid jobs were involved in drugs, property-related offences. Economic necessity forced them to indulge in crime to fulfill their needs as well as of their dependent family members.

**Theoretical Issues and Hypothesis**

After having discussed the concept of crime, theoretical perspectives and review of existing literature in brief it is observed that there exists a definite relationship between the social structure and crime, in general. Though the theoretical perspectives remain gender natural but the involvement of social, economic and even political institution in which the human have been equally involved it becomes imperative to formulate theoretical perspectives and framework specifically concerning women. It is a known fact that basic social institutions-such as family, economy,
government, education, and religion-are organized systems for meeting societal needs with women in partnership. Sutherland (1965) argues that there is considerable possibility that the women's criminal acts are guided by the institutional factors and the conditions affecting women. It is therefore hypothesized, “the degree of adverse conditions in the institutional structures which govern the life of women in similar proportion participate their criminal acts”.

It is further hypothesized “the relationship between the family institution and human personality have important implications in relation to personality development of the child and, consequently for crime”. First, the status of the family in the overall social structure of the society affects the child’s experiences and problems in his relationships outside the family. Second, the family serves as a screen between the child and extra family environment. Third, through the family child is introduced to his culture and gains competence in living within its normative restrictions (Johnson, 1969). It is also needs to the hypothesized “the process of socialization and childhood experiences therefore cast considerable influence on the personality formation. A wrongly development personality system in the family is likely to cause precipitant criminal tendency by women”.

Since most offences involve economic factors there seems to be a definite relationship between crime and differential socio-economic conditions in general and poverty in particular. There are many questions which often arise: Do people of lower socio-economic status are likely to commit crimes more than people of higher socio-economic status? Does crime rate increase in poverty or during the period of economic decline when resultantly the basic needs remain unmet? Apart from poverty, even economic prosperity in the contemporary times is found associated with crime. Sethna (1989) argued that high pressure advertising, materialistic values and luxury goods have been emphasized as goals for aspiration. The consequence has been widespread discrepancy between the individual's material wants and his economic means. Persons of upper
socio-economic classes also violate laws when they are in contact with
criminal patterns.

In view of the said observation, it is condition in either way. Thus
therefore assumed that crime is significantly related to economic
under specific condition is specifically associated with the
differential economic structure leading to specific type of crimes
and criminal acts by women.

This may be further hypothesized, especially in the light of the
observations made by Adwani (1978), "Economic pressures, in the
condition of prosperity or deprivation result in economic maladjustment
leading ultimately towards crime. In the case of women such pressures
may come through institutional sources, including family, marriage, custom
and traditions”.

Objectives of the Study

In view of the theoretical issues and implications of such an
emerging phenomenon not only disturbs the traditional social structure and
role relationship, but also challenges the existing male centric theories in
criminology associating the women and the Himachalis society as a whole,
this study proposes to explore into the following aspects:

- To examine the nature and types of existential conditions of women
  in crime
- To examine the influence of neighborhood conditions over the
  personality traits of the women in crime
- To explore the childhood experiences and it’s linking with the
  criminality of women
- To understand the process of socialization and its relation with
  criminal behavior of the women
- To find out the nature and types of crimes committed by women
  besides making phenomenological inquiry reveling how the women
criminals explained and experienced series of occurrences in their own perception.

Methodology

Methodology is the narration, explanation and justification of the methods. It refers to the philosophy on which researches is based. This serves as basis for research and is used for interviewing data and reaching conclusions. It is an approach to understanding the phenomena and is a procedure of empirical investigation. It is a plan and procedure for carrying out of the research. It refers to the techniques and the strategies for obtaining valued information. The following is included in it:

Nature of Study and Research Design

The present study is exploratory and explanatory in nature. An exploratory is the one in which the phenomenon occurs and reoccurs in a society at large but its population, universe, location, causes and conditions are not definitive and defined but require intensive investigations with the help of snow-ball technique and case study method. The researcher visited all the jails and adopted such techniques of conducting interviews paying special emphasis on receiving the qualitative as well as quantitative informations from the respondents. This involves personal interviews with the subject of study, recording of personal, family and community history of the individual through the reconstruction of past. The use of such techniques made intensively by sociologists and social anthropologist. To ascertain the social-economic status, main variables like age, sex, cast, religion, education, income occupation of the respondent besides members of family of orientation and procreation is also taken into consideration.

Sources of Data

The data for the present study is collected from two sources: primary and secondary. These sources involve census handbooks, report of different jails and existing relevant literature. Besides being empirical the study also tents to carry on field work i.e. interviewing respondents on snow
ball techniques as the case studies methods. It refers to insight stimulating examples and involves the detailed analysis of the case under study, and forming the part of the present study. In other words study depends on primary data. In this way the study involves both primary and secondary sources of data collection.

Study Area, Universe & Sample of the Study

The study is conducted in Himachal Pradesh, a hilly state of the Indian Republic, situated between 30° 22’ 40” to 33° 12 40” north altitudes and 75° 47’ 55” to 79 04’ 20” east longitudes. The State of Himachal Pradesh is mountainous and its attitudes range from 350 meters to 6975 meters above the mean sea level. It is surrounded by Jammu and Kashmir in north, Tibet on north/north east, Uttrakhand in the east/ south east, Haryana in south and Punjab in south-west. Himachal Pradesh came into being as a centrally administered union territory on April 15, 1948 by the integration on 30 east while princely hill States.

In its present form, Himachal Pradesh consists of 12 districts namely Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kullu, Kinnaur, Kangra, Lahaul Spiti, Mandi, Shimale, Solan, Sirmour and Una ans geographically are of 55,673 square kms. As per the 2001 census, the total population of the state is 60.78 lakh persons (30.88 lakh males and 29.90 lakh females). The sex ratio is 968 females per thousand males. The density of population is 109 persons per sq. kms. And literacy rate is 77.13 percent (86.20 percent for males and 68.08 percent for females).

Universe of the Study

Himachal Pradesh, located in the north western Himalayas, known as Dev Bhoomi (Abode of Gods), symbolize peace, order and harmony between man, nature and universe. The present study includes the women criminals convicted or facing trials in all jails of Himachal Pradesh. This tiny State has twelve jails situated in the all districts except Kinnaur and Lahul-Spiti. This State has two central jails one at Kanda in the Shimla district and the other is in the Nahan which is the head quarter of Sirmour district. The
other district jails are Dharmshala, in Kangra district and Chamba district. The sub jails are at Mandi, Kullu, Una, Solan, Bilaspur, Hamirpur, Brustal Jail Mandi and Sub jail Kaitu in Shimla.

There were sixty women criminals put behind the bars of these jails. Out of these sixty respondents twenty one were facing the trial and thirty nine were convicted from the corresponding trial courts. Amazingly majority of these respondents were involved in the heinous and cognizable offences like murder and smuggling of charas penalized under Narcotics, Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act. Thirty nine women were involved in the commission of culpable homicide and nineteen had committed diverse offences under N.D.P.S.Act. Only one woman was caught for burglary and the last one was charged for immoral trafficking of women. The women of the state need a special mention here, because of the important role play in Himachalis economy and the status they enjoy in the society. Their major activities include agriculture, handloom and handicrafts, cattle rearing and looking after the household chores. Associated with development, there has also been an increase in crime rate as the number of women criminals includes like murder, culpable homicide, theft, dowry deaths, property offence and immoral trafficking or flash trade. As the above most challenging aspects of the problem is women’s involvement in crimes. Their criminal acts are not confined the women as individuals alone but also include involvement in drugs mafia for smuggling of charas. This disturbs the entire social fabric of Himachali Society and therefore call for serious investigation into what makes them to commit crime.

Sample of the Study

The sample of the study consists of all women inmates incarcerated in the various jails in ten districts of Himachal Pradesh. The data is obtained from 2007 to 2008 as of the records of different jails. The study includes two types of criminals under- trials and convicted. With regard to sample of study there were total sixty women offenders and all of them are taken as the sample of the study.
Data Collection

Since the study, exploratory in design has conducted in Himachal Pradesh. The subject of study revolves around both under-trial and convicted women in crime. In the process of direct interview some of typical cases have identified for detailed case study. The informations about the case history and behavior of these inmates also inquired from the prison staff. To observe the behavioral aspects of respondent, related questions were asked from her co-prisoners in her absence. During the participated observation, not only the statements of these respondents were recorded carefully but special emphasis was given also on recording the various gestures and face expressions adopted by these respondents during whole interview. The researcher developed intimacy with all respondents and always made her best efforts for the conductance of these interviews in friendly and informal atmosphere. The observations and experiences of all those criminals who had committed crime in some extra-ordinary manner and circumstances is analyzed in phenomenological perspective by paying special emphasis on formulating the chain of events and version of crime in their own words. All these narratives are assimilated in chapter no 6 in the form of sixteen case studies.

By and large, the interviews lasted for two hours each day under the supervision of guards. The respondents frequently changed statements about their age, income besides showing them innocent during first schedule of the interviews. After two three sittings they exposed them as the victim of the circumstances. They also frequently fabricated and concocted the facts of the offence and detail of the case. The researcher on a regular basis critically analyzed the diversion in statements received during different interviews of the respondents. This helped to explore the truth of information given by these respondents. Though both primary and secondary sources are used for the collection of relevant information but the researcher placed major emphasis on the primary sources involving above mentioned techniques of field experiences. The secondary source
on the other hand consisted of available relevant literature like books, journals, reports and other co-related materials.

Data Analysis

The data thus collected through interviews and participant observation was analyzed. The data analysis renders the data simple, apparent, comprehensible, concise and logical. First of all code design was prepared for each and every response to questions. The answers with similar view point and understanding unity were grouped under one category. The data collected was coded and all the qualitative information was transformed into quantitative data. The entire data was processed in accordance with the need of each objectives of the study. The numerical information thus derived was tabulated, and frequency and percentage of various categories calculated. After which data was presented in frequency, tables interpreted analytically, as it appears in which chapter 2 to 6. The following chapters are included in the thesis.

CHAPTER SCHEME

Introduction

Existential conditions of women criminals

Neighbourhood Conditions

Childhood Experiences

Socialization and Personality Development

The Nature and types of Crime and Women: A Phenomenological View

Summary and Conclusion