

## INCREASING FEMALE CRIMINALITY IN THE INDIA

( A study based on Daily news papers articles )

Mr. Dashrath Jadhav,  
Assistant Professor,  
Sociology Department,  
S.N.D.T. Women's University, Mumbai.

---

### Abstract :

*This Paper is based on a sample survey of different types of 20 Daily News Papers articles about femalen in India. The paper also concludes that the impact of female criminality on family and society. Female criminality is increasing in the India day by day this is a very harmful for society.*

---

**Key Word :** Female criminality.

---

### Introducation –

The involment of women and girls in the criminal justice system has largely been as crime victims rather than as perpertrators. While females make up about half of right crime victims, they represent a mamority of attenders. However on order to understand the scope of issues related to women and the criminal justice system it is important to look at the in advnce and experience of crime against women as well as women as offenders. However, in order to understand the scope of issues related to women and the criminal justice system it is because of the relatively small number of females committing crimes that it is crucial to closely monitor female offending parrerns. Otherwise differences in the experiences of women and girls in the criminal justice system may be masked by trends that reflect the larger male offender population. This information is necessary to assess responses by the justice and socil systems to females who offend and in the development of gender – informed crime provention strategies.

It was belived till a few decades age that crime is predominantly a male phonomenon and the world of crime is only a man's world.

### **History of Female Criminality –**

Female criminality was an important issue in the nineteenth century and the way in which female criminals were perceived was not a straight forward matter.

From recent historical studies of female crime in the nineteenth century, some differences between men and women become apparent. They tended to commit different types of crime. The legal system treated them differently.

### **The evidence for female crime –**

These conclusions have been reached using local studies of quarter and assize records. Official statistics, which were introduced in 1810, are also an important historical tool in the study of female crime. These records, however are not without their problems.

### **General themes in female criminality –**

The available evidence has shown that female crime declined throughout the nineteenth century but that popular concerns actually increased.

### **The legal position of Nineteenth century women -**

The legal position of women had important consequences on how women were perceived and treated in the nineteenth century.

In terms of the law, unmarried women were the property of their father and married women, the property of their husband.

The nineteenth century witnessed many women lobbying for changes in the law which would make them more equal. In 1837 for eg. Caroline andal Norton caused a great scandal when she attacked the law which prevented separated women. Later in the 1850 there was great demand for a married women's property bill, which would give married women some economic independence.

Finally, the legal system of the nineteenth century was another arena in which men could assert control over women's actions and lives in both their inferior legal position and their treatment as criminals.

### Today Past Modern World in Female Criminality –

Early explanations of female criminality tended to view crime and human behaviour in a more general way. Theories surrounding criminality tended to attribute crime to biological or social factors; beyond the control of the individual committing the crime.

For most traditional explanations, women and their criminality were viewed as ancillary, or secondary to that of males. Female criminality was often explained in simple terms, with simple motivations. The modern period work is considered to be of importance in the area of explaining female criminality. That the types of crime that women commit are under - represented in statistics for the following reasons easy concealment, chivalry in the criminal justice system, under-reporting. Also suggests that crime rates between men and women are likely quite similar, but for these reasons, female criminality appears less prevalent.

Another central theme for perceived inherent and deceitful nature of women which he believed to be rooted in the passive role women maintained. It was argument that women were the criminal masterminds, the instigators of crime as opposed to the perpetrators, that they could and would manipulate men into committing offenses to keep their own name clear. Despite the increase of women in the working world today, there are still a great many of them that are not employed or who are working in minimum wage paying jobs.

Statistics support this theory by demonstrating that the majority of female offenders are unemployed or concentrated in areas where pay is low and work is unrewarding

### Conclusion :

Only men are not criminal but women are also part of them. Women are women's enemy. Some time due to mental and physical problem female and men both do crime.

Till now it was believed that crime was only done by man's phenomenon and the world of crime is only a man's world.

However, when highly serious crimes are committed by a male. This is mainly is primarily socialized in different ways and the continued different social expectations of

males and females.

When we talk about equal pay for equal work women in the work place are beginning to catch up. If we keep going at this current rate. We will achieve full equality in about years. I don't know about you, but I can't wait that long.

### References –

Daily news Paper –

1. DNA
2. Hindustan Times
3. Times of India