



Rehabilitation And Social Reintegration Of Incarcerated Women: A Study Of Haryana

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Abstract

Crime is a problem in the entire world and has significant negative exteriority on the quality of life in society. This article deals with the rehabilitative and social reintegration of incarcerated women in Haryana. Rehabilitation & integration program enables the released inmates to embark on a new journey by putting their prison life behind which reduces the chances of reoffending and in turn, helps them smoothly reintegrate into society. Primary data collected through survey, interview and observation. Ten districts were selected through convenient sampling and a total sample of 250 respondents, including 25 released women prisoners from each district selected through purposive sampling. The women prisoners response toward society and prison administration is find that only 26% women received rehabilitation program and these program are not so much relevant. Generally, these vocational training programs not planned as per need or customized. Repeatedly prison administration organized with the help of NGOs and maximum training on the name of rehabilitation they organized yoga & meditation classes. According to prison establishment they are providing spiritual training, mental health and skill upgradation training. Study also find that women are generally not create any violence in the prison only 18% women involved in small violence like abusement, beating etc.

Keywords: Crime, Incarcerated women, Rehabilitation, Social Reintegration.

1. Introduction

The quality of living in society is significantly impacted by crime, which is a problem on a global scale. Although crime has different definitions across countries, acts of violent crime always create a sincere threat to capability, which could improve the quality of life

(Chaudhuri et al., 2015). The early economics literature on crime, dates back to (Becker, 1968) and (Ehrlich, 1973, 1977), focused on the act of costs and benefits associated with crime in the efforts to curtail the amount of criminal activity in a society. With the development of literature, the issues or reasons of crime expanded to inequality, unemployment, education, and urbanization (Chaudhuri et al., 2015). We all know that serving a term in prison can be very traumatic and drastically affect the inmates' mental well-being. The ultimate goal of prison management is the reformation and rehabilitation of offenders. Many States have been pursuing a number of measures in the area of prisoner care and rehabilitation in order to achieve this goal, under the direction and control of the Central Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs, part of the Central Government, oversees several programmes that include improving the infrastructure of prisons with a focus on hygiene and planning national and international conferences on correctional administration to raise awareness among prison officials. Rehabilitation programs and integration shaped the minds of the inmates by making them self-sufficient, showing the positive aspects of life and newer possibilities. The Rehabilitation & Integration Program enables released inmates to embark on a new journey by putting their prison life behind them. The vocational program is to help the inmates recognize their talent and strengthen their self-respect. This reduces the chances of reoffending and, in turn, helps them smoothly reintegrate back into society. Due to their gender, women make up a vulnerable population in jails. Numerous aspects are common to most of them, despite their circumstances varying significantly among nations. These include the causes, the degree of their vulnerability, and the needs that go along with it. Women prisoners experienced the following issues 1) Significant mental health demands, frequently brought on by domestic violence and sexual abuse 2) The intense distress that incarcerating woman experiences, which may result in mental health issues or aggravate pre-existing mental disorders 3) Violence and sexual assault against female prisoners 4) The possibility that they will have to take care of their families, friends, and other people 5) Stigmatization, victimisation, and abandonment by their families following release. The current article deals with the Rehabilitative and social reintegration of incarcerated women in Haryana which reduces the chances of reoffending and in turn, helps them smoothly reintegrate back into society.

1.1 Crime in India

Crime is common in all countries and all societies. Crime presents itself as an appearance of the dysfunction of a social system. The fact that the social structure and value system have been changing in most developing countries has a pronounced effect on the nature and composition of crime (Bhosle, 2009). The nature of crime is complex in every society. India is occupied by persons of different cultural backgrounds who comprise themselves into tribes, castes, and village kinship groups; and live in both rural and urban communities. In India, recognizably, the problem is predominantly economic-deep-seated poverty,

destitution, high dependency ration and unemployment. All these lead to lack of social services, illiteracy, and ill health. Industrialization, urbanization, and migration to other parts and outside the country also contribute substantially to alienation, anomie, and resultant crime (Nagpaul, 1976; Bhosle, 2009). In India, intervention to control and decrease crime rate has depend on increasing expenditure on the police and judicial system (Dutta, Mousumi and Husain, 2009). Becker, (1968) found that India has a lower crime rate than the United States or other developing countries. An increase in inequality results in increase the crime. A positive association found between crime and urbanization which means increased opportunities for employment and higher literacy rate reduces crime (Chaudhuri et al., 2015).

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, India's crime rate (crime incidence per 100,000 of the population) went from 383.5 in 2018 to 385.5 in 2019 to 383.8 in 2020. The general consensus is that COVID-19-related limitations and infractions are to blame for the increase in crime in 2020. The number of instances registered each year (50.7 lakh cases) has climbed by 1.6%, and as a result, the crime rate per 100,000 people has gone up from 383.5 in 2018 to 385.5 in 2019. In the Indian city of Chennai, there were 1937.1 reported crime cases for every 100,000 residents in 2020. The city of Delhi, which had more than 1.6 thousand criminal cases that year, came next. India is regarded as one of the nations with the highest risk of sexual violence against women worldwide. One of the most frequent crimes in India is rape.

India's state with the highest crime rate is Uttar Pradesh. UP has a 7.4 per capita crime rate. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, this percentage indicates that Uttar Pradesh has the most crimes, making it dangerous for lone travelers to visit. With a crime rate of 1586.1 as of 2019, Delhi had the highest crime rate (crime per 100,000 people) out of all the Indian states, a sharp increase from 1342.5.

Table 1. A comparative data of crime rate in India (2016-2020)

S.No.	Year	Crime Rate in India			Percentage of IPC Crimes to Total Cognizable Crimes
		IPC	SLL	Total	
1	2016	233.6	145.7	379.3	61.6
2	2017	237.7	150.9	388.6	61.2
3	2018	236.7	146.7	383.5	61.7
4	2019	241.1	144.3	385.5	62.6
5	2020	314.3	173.4	487.8	64.4

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Crime Rate: is measured as the number of crimes per 1,00000 people

Table 2. No. of Prisons and Occupancy (2016-2020)

Year	No. of Prisons	Actual Capacity of Prisons	No. of Prisoners at the end of the year	Occupancy Rate at the end of the year
2016	1,412	3,80,876	4,33,003	113.7%
2017	1,361	3,91,574	4,50,696	115.1%
2018	1,341	3,97,138	4,66,802	117.5%
2019	1,351	4,00,934	4,81,387	120.1%
2020	1,306	4,14,033	4,88,511	118.0%

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

Note: The number of inmates occupying jails compared to the 100 authorized detainees is known as the occupancy rate.

Nationally, the overall number of prisoners has declined by 3.3%, from 1,351 in 2019 to 1,306 in 2020. Its occupancy rate is consistently rising from 2016, when it was 113.7%, to 2019, when it was 120.1%, but because of COVID-19 in 2020, it fell by 2.1%.

1.2 Crime and women

In the past few decenniums, India has proven vital socio-economic changes. Indian economy's growth rate has increased total workforce participation. Female workforce participation increased marginally from 19.8% in 1981 to 31.4% in 2020. The gender gap has remained unbleached through this time. Amongst social and economic outcomes of the gender gap in the labour market, these movements in the workforce have strong effects on incidences of crime. On one hand, narrowing this gap would lead to greater competition in the labour market and higher investment in education and labour, which act as strong restraints of crime. The net effect of rise in female workforce on crime is hence unclear. In the past several years, crime in India has been increased. Particularly, in current years, it has been increasingly recognized unsafe because of communal riots, crime against women and children, hate crimes, terrorist attacks, political movements and protests. Globally, in the categories of absence of order and security India's ranking is 96th, and in corruption India's ranking is 83rd. Across the country, in 2016 crime rate is increased 233.6 from 229.2 in 2014. It is demonstrating an upward trend. Crimes against women have seen a sheer increase from 18% in 2010 to 55% in 2016 (Hazra, 2020). In contrast of this, number of crimes by women also increasing. In 2016, over 3 lakh women were arrested for crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) (NCRB, Kiran R. Naik., 2018). Female criminal was seen to have biological, psychological, and social components. Childhood victimization and trauma have been recognized always as crucial pathways that lead girls and women into

the criminal justice system. When engaged in crime then appreciation and understanding of the phenomenological experiences women encounter are crucial. As compared to the past, Women have a significant presence today in various white-collar positions within organizations. More women are in professional positions today because of education and desire to diversify employees. These positions come with more opportunities to commit a white-collar crime though the numbers have not significantly changed over the years (Gossett, 2019). If women are allowing reporting emotional experience relating to their offences then it can be useful in helping them to gain greater insight into why they offend to utilize this knowledge to prevent a further life of crime (Ciesla et al., 2018). Bhattacharyya, (2016) highlighted that deeply rooted discriminatory practices, unequal gender relations, and gendered socio-cultural norms, poverty, and unemployment contribute to Street violence against women. Primary level of education with value based moral lesson, congenial atmosphere in the domestic, social, and institutional sectors, safety and security for women in public transports etc. are prevention strategies aimed at escalating the safety of women. Violence against women has versatile nature of female victimization. This cruel act can occur publicly and privately and cost women their lives or affect their physical, mental, and/or emotional well-being for their complete life (Poore & Gunnison, 2019). Stephens & Eaton, (2020), recognized that young adult Indian women believed domestic violence should be stopped. They also realized the importance of reporting incidents they experienced or witnessed of domestic violence. As the main focus of this study on the women prisoners of Haryana and stigma and the victimization faced by these women prisoners. Table shows the category-wise female inmates in different jails in Haryana.

Table 3. Category-wise Female inmates in Different Jails in Haryana 2020

Sr. No	Type	Convicts	%	Under trials	%	Détentes	%	Other	%	Total
1	Central Jail	2099	31.7	4435	67.0	9	0.1	77	1.2	6620
2	District Jail	1354	15.6	7324	84.4	2	0.0	2	0.0	8682
3	Sub-Jail	69	5.2	1254	94.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	1323
4	Women Jail	1083	35.1	1930	62.6	46	1.5	25	0.8	3084
5	Borstal Jail	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
6	Open Jail	74	96.1	3	3.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	77
7	Special Jail	34	13.1	221	85.0	5	1.9	0	0.0	260
8	Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Total	4713	23.5	15167	75.7	62	0.3	104	0.5	20046

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

A tiny but growing percentage of convicts worldwide are women. There are a total of 20046 female inmates in various prisons by 2020. A total of 6620 female inmates in India's central prison, 8682 in district jails, 1323 in sub-jails, 3084 in women prisons, 77 in open prisons and 260 in special prisons.

1.3 Rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes

Rehabilitative and social reintegration programmes in prisons are becoming increasingly important globally. The Doha Declaration emphasizes the critical significance of prisoner rehabilitation for attaining sustainable development, which was adopted in 2015 during the 13th UN Congress on Crime, Prevention and Criminal Justice (Assembly G., 2015). Rehabilitation should encompass a wide range of initiatives as the primary goal of incarceration, including programmes for mental and physical health, drug abuse treatment, Exercise, counselling, emotional support, educational possibilities, career-focused training programmes, creative and cultural pursuits, employment chances, and regular access to well-stocked library facilities are all recommended (Meatheringham et al., 2007). A vital human right that should be enjoyed by all is education. Prisoners can participate in productive activities while learning new skills for potential future employment through vocational training and job programmes. Inmates have a better chance of successfully reintegrating into society and leading law-abiding lives as a result (James, 2014). Giving convicts options for education, employment, and training can also "normalise" their incarceration, bringing it closer to everyday life outside of jail and assisting prisoners in leading independent lives following release (Behan, 2014). Additionally, effective rehabilitation programmes can improve security and control mechanisms inside the institution. In general, it is simpler to control and less probable that a prisoner will cause trouble when they are engaged in productive activity. According to one study, prisoners' motivation to change through participation in vocational training programmes is instrumental in improving mental health because they are more focused on goals and resilient to negative external and social impacts on their lives (Vineetha & Raghavan, 2018). Prison rehabilitation programmes, particularly employment programs, can aid offenders by offering incentives that may help them financially support their families while also generating resources for prison systems if they are run openly and fairly (Manikandan & Latha, 2017). This could take the form of supplying the prison with food, cleaning and maintaining the facilities, or selling goods manufactured by inmates. Many rehabilitation projects can be started without the need for large funding, and any profits made can be used to improve or create

new rehabilitation programmes. Further the rehabilitation programs have design on the basis of following Key principles:

a) Sentence length

Women frequently receive extremely short or very long sentences depending on the nature of their offences, which both provide unique difficulties for rehabilitation. For those serving brief terms, rehabilitation programmes and employment possibilities are typically scarce or nonexistent. They are frequently seen as a waste of precious resources and a logistical and administrative burden. The demands of inmates serving short sentences can be challenging to comprehend and meet, according to prison staff. Short term inmates may lack desire and believe that enrolling in a training or education programme while they are incarcerated is not worth their time.

b) Part of a broader strategy

Relevant laws, regulations, and processes all contain rehabilitation principles. Programs have the full support of lawmakers and decision-makers and are based on a national strategy for recovery. Where suitable and practical, community-based alternatives to incarceration are used, especially for expectant mothers. To ensure long-term sustainability, sufficient resources, including money, tools, and personnel, are allotted for rehabilitation programmes.

c) Community and prisoner driven program

The development of programmes is based on discussions regarding rehabilitation requirements with convicts, ex-offenders, and communities, while also taking into consideration their suggestions for enhancing or creating new programmes. Peer education programmes are sometimes added to the training, employment, and educational programmes provided by the jail system. Opportunities for education are a reflection of the community's educational offerings. Prisoners are given the opportunity to take part in educational and training programmes in the community or in partnership with community organisations wherever practicable. Family and peers are included in programmes when appropriate and applicable to ensure a smooth transition from prison to the community.

d) Supported by staff and managers

Prison staff members are carefully chosen, and they receive proper training that is continuing, allowing them to meet the unique rehabilitation needs of women

and girls. Women and girls are regularly encouraged and supported by prison officials to engage in programmes. The management of the staff provides excellent support, and the staff has time to interact with the prisoners. There are enough female employees to watch over female detainees.

e) Gender responsive program

Opportunities for education, employment, and training are open to everyone without restriction and take into account the requirements of women and girls, including those with special needs. Although there are programmes expressly for women and girls, they are comparable to those available to men and boys. Female convicts have access to a wide variety of opportunities that are as flexible and inclusive as possible and work to break down gender stereotypes.

f) Individualized programs

Programs for rehabilitating female convicts are based on assessments of their particular needs and are adapted to their backgrounds and individual requirements. Programs reflect prisoners' histories, including their familial environment, any physical or mental health issues, drug or alcohol dependence, and prior instances of abuse, as well as prior learning and present ability levels.

Individual sentencing plans are created with consideration for each prisoner's expected circumstances upon release, including their family circumstances, housing situation, work possibilities, continued medical needs, and the accessibility of community-based support programmes. Pre-release and post-release support is given to prisoners as needed.

g) Holistic approach

The goal of rehabilitation programmes is to improve the diverse skill sets and knowledge of female convicts while addressing the underlying causes of offending. Programs also incorporate support in other areas, such as mental health, housing, relationships, and addiction, due to the wide spectrum of social and personal challenges that female prisoners experience. These integrated programmes try to boost inmates' confidence and self-esteem, teach them useful life skills in advance of their release, and assist them in addressing other issues including poverty, homelessness, and substance misuse.

h) Based on market needs

Research into the actual needs of the community and the demands of the labour market serve as the foundation for work and training possibilities for women convicts. For women in jail, there are clear routes to possible work. Prisons evaluate the programmes they are providing on a regular basis to see if they fit the profile of the female inmate population and are applicable to the job market.

i) Sustainable and consistent program

There are effective connections between community-based interventions and prison-based programmes that guarantee the relevance and consistency of support for female convicts. To avoid wasting the time and effort they invested in learning while in jail and to guarantee a smooth transition from prison to the community, it is possible for inmates to continue or finish learning programmes following their release. Programs in the areas of education, training, employment, health, and wellbeing are shielded from frequent interruptions brought on by transfers and security procedures unless absolutely necessary.

j) Quality of training

Education professionals working in prisons have the same credentials and training as educators in the general public. Prison educators receive specialized training on how to interact with and comprehend the backgrounds of women and girls in prison. Prisoners who take part in educational and training programmes do so in a secure and abuse-free environment. Standards for health and safety are in line with global norms, and programmes are free from corruption and exploitation.

k) Evidence-based program

The profile of the prisoner population, gaps, resources, and market needs are all carefully analysed to form the foundation of rehabilitation programmes. Structures are in place to oversee the execution of rehabilitation initiatives, and with direct involvement from convicts, programmes are routinely assessed and evaluated against gender-responsive indicators. In order to ensure that rehabilitation programmes are being implemented fairly, consistently, and in compliance with international human rights norms, independent monitors have access to information regarding these programmes.

There needs to be a continuum of care that can link women to a community if they are to properly reintegrate back into society after serving their sentences. In addition, preparation must start immediately once women start serving their sentences rather than in the final 30 to 60 days of a jail term (the current

practice). In truth, very few prisoners and detainees claim to have received any form of prerelease preparation in prisons and jails (Lynch and Sabol 2001). However, the institution must provide transitional services to assist women who are released back into society in order to help them reestablish themselves and their families. In order to help these ex-offenders move back to independent living, community corrections and supervision must also provide transitional programmes.

2. The Present Study

The current study deals with programs of the rehabilitation and social reintegration of incarcerated women. The objectives of this study are outlined below:

- i) To find out the obstacles in the process of rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated women.
- ii) To assess the programs of rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated women.
- iii) To identify effective measures for the rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated women as well for decreasing victimization and stigma.

3. Data and methods

The analysis uses data from both sources primary as well as secondary. Primary data collected from released women prisoners and prison officers in the Haryana state. Secondary data constituted data from different reports like National Crime Records Bureau, Women in crime, journals, books, articles, studies, newspapers and similar other sources. Primary data collected through survey, interview and observation. Ten districts selected through the convenient sampling and total sample of 250 respondents which includes 25 released women prisoners and 5 prison staff from each districts selected through purposive sampling. The data has taken of last five years (2016-2020). The details of sample are given in below table 4.

Table 4. Sample Size

S. No	District Name	Released women prisoners	Prison staff	Total
1	Gurugram	25	05	60
2	Ambala	25	05	60
3	Faridabad	25	05	60
4	Karnal	25	05	60
5	Jind	25	05	60

6	Jhajjar	25	05	60
7	Narnaul	25	05	60
8	Sonipat	25	05	60
9	Sirsa	25	05	60
10	Rohtak	25	05	60
Total		250	50	600

Source: Primary data

3.1. Profile of selected women prisoners

The majority of female inmates are housed in general prisons' women's enclosures. The geographic distribution of female prisoners varies across the country. By far the most women are imprisoned in Uttar Pradesh (3,533), followed by West Bengal (1,506), Maharashtra (1,336), and Madhya Pradesh (1,336). (1,322). The status of women inmates in India is a troublesome scenario since they are either being tried or convicted, which causes a number of problems such overcrowding in prisons and the inability to provide the women with adequate sanitation facilities given the high number of convicts there. Profile including Age, family type, Caste, Education, and Occupation background are given in below tables. Table 5 shows the age selected women prisoners.

Table 5. Age of selected women prisoners

S. No	Age group	No. of Prisoners	%
1	18-25	35	14
2	26-35	95	38
3	36-50	78	31
4	Above-51	42	17
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 6. Type of Crime Committed by them

S. No	Type of crime committed	No. of prisoners	%
1	Involved in Murder case	90	36
2	Involved in Dowry	40	16
3	Involved in Drugs	27	11
4	Involved in Immoral Trafficking including kidnaping & flash trade	95	38
5	Involved in Theft	55	22
6	Involved in multiple crimes	78	31

Source: Primary Data

Note: - Percentage is more than 100 because one women involves in multiplecrimes and therefore total percentage may be more than 100.

Table 6 demonstrates that out of 250 respondents (Female Prisoners) from different jails of Haryana 38% respondents are involved in immoral trafficking, 36% respondents are involved in murder case, 31% are involved in multiple crimes, and 16% are involved in dowry harassment. The data shows that maximum women prisoners are involved in immoral trafficking which includes kidnapping, running illegal brothel & trading of innocent girls. 36% women prisoners are involved in murder cases of their husband or kin. Asour study show that most of the women prisoner are involved in immoral trafficking as if the social pressure of the jointness in the family that something does with criminal activity adopted by them. Our hypotheses number 4 is also proved that more than 50 % women prisoners involved in immoral trafficking.

Table 7 demonstrates that 46% respondents are in general category, 28%in OBC category, 18% are in BC and only. Caste is one of the primary structure units of Indian society. This structure also largely determines the behavioral pattern of rural India.

Table 7. Caste of Women Prisoners

S. No	Caste	No. of women prisoner	%
1	General	115	46
2	OBC	70	28
3	SC	20	8

4	BC	45	18
5	Other	01	-
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 8. Education of Women Prisoners

S. No	Education Level	No. of Prisoner	%
1	Up to - 8	45	18
2	9 th to 12 th	58	23
3	Graduate	28	11
4	Post Graduate	15	6
5	Illiterate	103	41
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 9. Occupation background of Women Prisoners

S. No.	Occupation	Occupation of prisoners	%
1	Government Service	3	1
2	Informal service	57	23
3	Primary activity	8	3
4	Labour work	28	11
5	Unemployed	145	58
6	Other	10	4
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 8 demonstrates that, 41% respondents are illiterate, 23% in higher secondary, 18% are middle pass. Education plays a significant role in changing the consciousness levels of people. In fact, education sometimes encourages people to initiate socio-cultural and political movements that promote the values of equality, liberty and self-dignity. These consequences of education can also be used against the crime.

Table 9 demonstrates that 145 (58%) respondents are unemployed, 57 (23%) are in Informal service including Retail service and self-employment, 11% are involved in labors work. Occupations determine the nature of social interaction. Here we found unemployed women are involved in crimes and 23% women are involved in crime from informal services. It has also been observed that women are involved in primary activities are very less only 3%. Our hypothesis number three is proved that illiterate and jobless or we can say poor socio-economic background women are in higher percentage involve in crime.

Table 10. Time spent by them in Jail.

S. No	Time spent in jail	No. of prisoners	%
1	Less than 6 month	215	86
2	7 month -1 year	15	6
3	1-3 year	17	7
4	3 years- 5 year	2	0.008
5	More than 5 year	1	0.002
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 11. Causes of Crime committed by them.

S. No	Cause of Crime	No. of prisoners	%
1	Falsely accused	158	63
2	By mistake	20	08
3	Financial crises	27	11
4	Domestic violence	33	13
5	Other	13	5
Total		250	100

Source: Primary Data

Table 10 demonstrates that out of 250 respondents (Female Prisoners) from Haryana 215 (86%) respondents are spending time less than 6 month, 17 (7%) are spending time between 1-3 years, 6% are spend time 1 year. It has also been observed according to data received from women prisoners that most of the

women are not involved in heinous crime because 86% women spend in jail less than 6 months.

Table 11 demonstrates that most of the accused 63% prisoners did not have any guilty for crime and they were falsely trapped. 8% women prisoners accept they did crime by mistake. 11% prisoners lured by some near and dear because of financial crises, 13% women prisoners did crime because of domestic crime.

4. Results and Discussion

The current article deals with the rehabilitative and social reintegration of incarcerated women in Haryana. For the analysis of this objective the data collected through the survey and interview. The results are presented in below tables.

Table 12. Rehabilitation need of Women Prisoners

S. No	Required Rehabilitation	No. of Women Prisoners	%
1	Yes	185	74%
2	No	65	26%

Source: Primary Data

Table 12 demonstrates that out of 250 respondents (Female Prisoners) from Haryana 74% women agree that they required rehabilitation program. It has also observed that women do not understand exactly the meaning of rehabilitation; they are thinking people are supporting them into their released process. 26% women are not agreeing with any rehabilitation program. It has also observed that they are qualified and in severe depression.

Table 13. Rehabilitation Facilities Received

S. No	Rehabilitation Facilities	No. of Women Prisoners	%
1	Yes	132	53
2	No	118	47

Source: Primary Data

Table 13 demonstrates that 53% respondents agree they received rehabilitation facilities such as- Vocational training, yoga, meditation, counselling & legal aid and 47% are not received any rehabilitation facility also observed that these women are saying these program are not fit for them.

Table 14. Type of Training Received During Imprisonment

S. No	Training during Imprisonment	No. of Women Prisoners	%
1	Vocational Training		
	1. Tailoring	65	26
	2. Handicrafts	69	28
	3. Painting	80	32
	4. Beautician	61	24
2	Legal Aid	13	5
3	Others	25	10

Source: Primary Data

Table 15. Rehabilitation as a source of Mental Strength

S. No	Programs	No. of Women Prisoners	%
1	Yes	85	34%
2	No	165	66%

Source: Primary Data

Table 15 demonstrates that 66% respondents are not happy with these rehabilitation programs. It observed that, it's not relevant, not help for mental strength and 34% are saying these programs give strength in mental peace.

Table 16. Type of Training Provide at the time of Release

S. No	Type of Training	No. of Women Prisoners	%
1	Mediation	153	61%
2	Yoga	123	49%
3	Counselling on Re-entry of society	65	26%
4	Others	40	16%

Source: Primary Data

Table 16 demonstrates that 153 (61%) respondents are saying that mediation training provided, 123 (49%) are receive training on yoga and 65 (26%) are getting training Counselling on Re-entry of society. Maximum number of trainings received by women prisoners on Yoga and Meditation.

Table 17. Type of Planning for Rehabilitation of Women Prisoners

S. No	Type of Planning	Numbers of prison officers	%
1	Vocational Training	30	60%
2	Skill Upgradation	35	70%
3	Connect with civil society organization	38	76%
4	Psychologist counselling	28	56%

Source: Primary Data

Table 17 demonstrates that 76% officers are agree to connect with the civil society organization for training & help, 70% are agree to skill upgradation and 28% need psychologist counseling.

Table 18. Beneficiaries of Rehabilitation

S. No	Trainings beneficial for women	Numbers of prison officers	%
1	Yes	44	88%
2	No	6	12%

Source: Primary Data

Table 18 demonstrates that out of 50 respondents (Prison Officers) from Haryana out of them 44 (88%) are saying that training are beneficial for women and 6 (12%) not beneficial.

5. Conclusions

The women prisoners response toward society and prison administration is find that only 26% women received rehabilitation program and these program are not so much relevant. Generally, these vocational training programs not planned as per need or customized. Repeatedly prison administration organized with the help of NGOs. Maximum training on the name of rehabilitation they organized yoga & meditation classes.

According to prison establishment they are providing spiritual training, mental health and skill upgradation training. Study also find that women are generally not create any violence in the prison only 18% women involved in small violence like abusement, beating etc.

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